

About Nordic Ecolabelled
Office and hobby supplies



Version 4.16

**Background Document
18 April 2023**

Content

1	Summary	3
2	Basic facts about the criteria	5
2.1	Products that may be Nordic Swan Ecolabelled	5
2.2	The version and validity of the criteria	6
3	Reason for Nordic Swan Ecolabelling	7
4	Overall RPS analysis	8
4.1	Relevance (MECO analysis)	8
4.2	Potential and steerability - materials	12
4.3	Potential and steerability - Energy	15
4.4	Potential and steerability - Chemicals	16
4.5	RPS - Other	18
4.6	RPS – overall conclusion	19
5	Market description	20
5.1	The Nordic market	20
5.2	Environmental and health aspects as competition parameters	21
5.3	Nordic Swan Ecolabel licences	22
5.4	Other labels	22
6	About the revision	23
7	Motivation of the requirements	24
7.1	Definition of terms used in the criteria	24
7.2	Environmental requirements	25
8	Changes from the previous version	74
9	New criteria	76

057 Office and hobby supplies, version 4.16, 18 April 2023

This document is a translation of an original in Danish. In case of dispute, the original document should be taken as authoritative.

Addresses

In 1989, the Nordic Council of Ministers decided to introduce a voluntary official ecolabel, the Nordic Ecolabel. These organisations/companies operate the Nordic ecolabelling system on behalf of their own country's government. For more information, see the websites:

Denmark

Ecolabelling Denmark
Danish Standards Foundation
Göteborg Plads 1, DK-2150 NORDHAVN
Fischersgade 56, DK-9670 LØGSTØR
Tel: +45 72 300 450
info@ecolabel.dk
www.svanemaerket.dk

Finland

Ecolabelling Finland
Urho Kekkosen katu 4-6 E
FI-00100 HELSINKI
Tel +358 9 61 22 50 00
joutsen@ecolabel.fi
www.ecolabel.fi

Iceland

Ecolabelling Iceland
Umhverfisstofnun
Suðurlandsbraut 24
IS-108 REYKJAVIK
Tel: +354 591 20 00
svanurinn@ust.is
www.svanurinn.is

Norway

Ecolabelling Norway
Henrik Ibsens gate 20
NO-0255 OSLO
Tel: +47 24 14 46 00
info@svanemarket.no
www.svanemarket.no

Sweden

Ecolabelling Sweden
Box 38114
SE-100 64 STOCKHOLM
Tel: +46 8 55 55 24 00
info@svanen.se
www.svanen.se

This document may only be copied in its entirety and without any type of change. It may be quoted from provided that Nordic Ecolabelling is stated as the source.

1 Summary

Nordic Ecolabelling has developed version 4 of the criteria for ecolabelling of office and hobby supplies with the product types; pens, paint, glue, tape and erasers. The product group was formerly “Writing Instruments”, but the product group name has changed after the accession of paint, glue, tape and eraser for office and hobby supplies. It is thus now possible to label a wider range of products in office supplies and hobby products.

Message for the product group

For many of the products there is a high exposure risk, especially for products used by children. The criteria therefore set stringent chemical requirements of the chemical element of the product, such as requirements of the classification of product and raw materials, and the limitation of VOC, halogenated organic solvents and aroma compounds.

Nordic Swan Ecolabelled office- and hobby supplies make requirements of the use of resources by requiring a certain proportion of recycled or renewable raw materials, and by limiting the use of metal in products and packaging and by limiting the amount of packaging. The criteria require a high proportion of certified sustainable timber and bamboo.

The criteria make requirements of good quality, and for pens, refillable pencils and tape dispensers a refill system is required.

MECO and RPS analysis

In order to gain an overview of the key environmental impacts in the products' life cycle, environmental assessment of the product group has been performed as a qualitative MECO analysis for each of the four product areas – writing instruments, paint, glue and tape for office and hobby. MECO stands for the assessment of Materials, Energy, (C)Chemicals and (O)Other characteristics and describes the most important environmental impacts during the product group's life cycle stages. This was followed by an overall RPS (Relevance, Potential, Steerability) analysis for the overall product group.

High RPS was found for the following:

- To set Ecolabelling requirements that motivate greater use of renewable or recycled raw materials in fixed materials such as plastic, metal, wood and paper.
- There is also high RPS to reduce the use of metal in product and packaging and the volume of packaging.
- For requirements, concerning certified timber and bamboo, to ensure sustainable raw materials.
- For requirements for the classification of chemical products and classification of the constituent substances. In addition, high RPS to exclude or reduce specific problematic substances such as VOC, halogenated organic solvents, preservatives and aroma compounds.
- To make further, more stringent health requirements of products that are marketed as products for children, while there is also high RPS not to use erasers with PAH on pencils, for example, and PAH in coloured pencils.

- To exclude heavy metals from pigments, and metal components and halogenated substances from pigments, and other environmentally hazardous substances from pigments/ink that end in recycled paper fibres.
- Requirement for refill opportunities for specific product types.
- For information on the quality characteristics of hobby paint, and for other products RPS to make quality requirements, either as requirements for standardised tests, or as user tests.
- For communication and information concerning environmental and health issues for this product group.

Market description

A brief Nordic market description has been prepared. This shows that the market for this product group is divided into two focus areas, which are hobby products for private consumers, and products for professional users in the form of office and hobby products for offices and childcare institutions. The market description also shows that environmental claims used in marketing in the private market within the product area are closely related to health issues, and often the health aspect is the most important. The products are marketed to contain natural and organic raw materials, and not to contain hazardous substances such as parabens. This is particularly the case for hobby products for children. With regard to the professional office segment, environmental arguments are used instead, such as that packaging and ballpoint pens are made from renewable or recycled raw materials.

Changes in the revision

Based on the evaluation, the MECO and RPS analysis, and the market description, the largest changes in the revision are concentrated on expanding the criteria with new requirements of paint, glue and tape for office and hobby use, and on setting more stringent requirements of materials and chemicals. Quality requirements are also introduced, as well as requirements of the information to be stated on the products. Chapter 0 presents an overview of all changes to the requirements, while more detailed descriptions of the changes to the requirements and new requirements can be found in Chapter 0.

Input from the consultation

There has been great support for enlargement of the criteria with the new product areas. This is both in terms of state aid given and many very constructive comments in the consultation.

Based on the comments received in the consultation, the requirement for recycled plastic is targeted to the product types, where it is possible to use pre- and post-consumer recycled plastic. The requirement for recycled plastic is for products not marketed to children.

Several comments on the consultation was that the stringent requirements for constituent substances in the chemical mixture would make it difficult or impossible to produce the product types in the product group. There are therefore established exceptions for specific substances in selected chemical requirements.

2 Basic facts about the criteria

2.1 Products that may be Nordic Swan Ecolabelled

The product group comprises writing instruments, paint, glue, tape and erasers for office and hobby according to the following description:

Writing instruments: Pencils, coloured pencils, refillable pencils, ballpoint pens, reservoir pens, overhead pens, whiteboard pens, highlighters, felt-tip pens, charcoal, ink and crayons.

Hobby paint: Acrylic paint such as school paint and artist's colours, fresco, tempera, gouache, finger paint, watercolours, glass paint, textile paint, printing ink, airbrush paint and porcelain paint. Brushes may be included as an application component if they are sold together with the paint.

Office/hobby glue: Such as universal glue, paper/school glue, glue sticks, glitter glue and other office and hobby glues that fulfil the criteria.

Tape: Office tape, packing tape, decorative tape, correction tape, double adhesive tape and photo tape with or without colour and/or print. Tape are defined here as the adhesive on a carrier material, besides normal tape, that will include e.g. adhesive rollers.

Erasers: For office, school or hobby.

The criteria set more stringent requirements of products marketed for children. In order to control which products are marketed for children this is defined as follows:

Products marketed for children are products where on either the product itself, the product packaging or other product information it is signalled, as either text or design that the product is for children.

It will not be possible to control whether children actually use specific Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products for children, but this gives parents and childcare institutions the opportunity, if they so require, to select Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products that make special consideration of children.

Products those are not included:

- The product group does not include hobby sets that include e.g. hobby paint together with other products such as plaster figures, or felt-tip pens together with a painting book.
- Electronic application components are not included.
- Body and face paint are not included here but may be Nordic Swan Ecolabelled according to the criteria for cosmetics.
- Dyes for the dyeing of textiles are not included.
- Interior paint for floors and walls is not included but may be Nordic Swan Ecolabelled according to the Ecolabelling criteria for interior paint.
- Building and industrial glue are not included. Building glue may be Nordic Swan Ecolabelled according to the criteria for chemical construction products.
- Professional tape products for e.g. construction are not included.

- Tape/patch with skin contact such as sports tape, plaster and electrical tape are not included.
- Drawing books, colouring books and envelopes are not included, but may instead be Nordic Swan Ecolabelled according to the criteria for printing.

Nordic Ecolabelling reserves the right to determine whether a product can be Ecolabelled according to the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling criteria, and the criteria for any product application. For further information please contact the Nordic Ecolabelling organisation (see addresses at the beginning of the document).

2.2 The version and validity of the criteria

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted the previous version 3 of the criteria for writing instruments on 4 November 2008 with validity up to and including 31 December 2012.

Amendments to R5, R6, R7 and R8 were adopted at the secretariat management meeting on 13 September 2011. The new version became 3.1.

At the secretariat management meeting on 15 September 2011 it was decided to extend the criteria's validity by 18 months. The new version was 3.2, with validity up to and including 30 June 2014.

At the secretariat management meeting on 8 February 2013 it was decided to extend the criteria's validity by 6 months. The new version was 3.3 with validity up to and including 31 December 2014.

The revised version 4 is approved by the Nordic Ecolabelling Board 11 December 2013. With a duration of five years, this entails validity up to and including 31 December 2018.

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted the criteria for office- and hobby supply on 11 December 2013. The criteria are valid until 31 December 2018.

The Management group of product development for the Nordic Ecolabelling approved on 18 September 2014 adjustments in requirements O13, so that the requirement now contains hazard and r-phrases. The Criteria Manager Group approved 27 November 2014 adjustments in requirements O7 and O14 in relation to the use of other preservation than isothiazolinones. On 17 November 2014 the Board of Directors decided to remove O46 Marketing. The new criteria version is called 4.1.

Nordic an Ecolabelling's Criteria Management Group approved on 4 February 2015 adjustments in requirements O6, so that the exclusion of classification with H318/R41 now only applies for products marketed to children, as well as office/hobby paints and crayons. The new version is called 4.2.

Nordic Ecolabelling Criteria Group approved on 7 February 2017 to prolong the validity of the criteria document until 31 December 2020. The new criteria version is called 4.3.

On 15 May 2017 the Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group decided to implement Nordic Ecolabelling's new forestry requirements as an alternative to the present forestry requirements. The new version is 4.4.

On 7 June 2017 the Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group decided to adjust requirement O7 regarding formaldehyde in the binder of hobby paint. The new version is 4.5.

On the 9 October 2017 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to remove O38 Recycling system. On 13 June 2018 the Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement O5 regarding design of single packaging. The new version is 4.6.

On 8 November 2018 the Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement O7 regarding methanol from polyvinyl alcohol. The new version is 4.7.

Nordic Ecolabelling approved on 15 November 2018 to prolong the validity of the criteria document until 31 December 2022. The new criteria version is called 4.8.

Nordic Ecolabel approved on 5 March 2019 to adjust requirement O14 with an exception for up to 1000 ppm phenoxyethanol. The new criteria version is called 4.9.

Nordic Ecolabel approved on 3 September 2019 to adjust requirement O14 with an exception for up to 10000 ppm phenoxyethanol. The new criteria version is called 4.10.

Nordic Ecolabel approved on 14 April 2020 to adjust requirement O7 and O14 with an exception for ethylhexylglycerine. The new criteria version is called 4.11.

Nordic Ecolabel approved on 22 September 2020 to adjust requirement O7 and O21 with an exception for Titanium dioxide (TiO₂). Furthermore, Nordic Ecolabelling approved on 20 October 2020 to prolong the validity of the criteria document until 30 June 2024. The new criteria version is called 4.12.

Nordic Ecolabel approved on 2 November 2021 adjustment of requirement O7 regarding exemptions for preservatives and a new exemption for acute tox 4. In addition, requirement O14 has been adjusted regarding permitted amounts and classifications and specific requirements for isothiazolinones have been deleted. The new criteria version is called 4.13.

Nordic Ecolabelling approved on 30 November 2021 to prolong the validity of the criteria document until 30 June 2025. The new criteria version is called 4.14.

Nordic Ecolabel approved on 8 November 2022 to adjust requirement O7 regarding exemption for titanium dioxide (TiO₂), so that the exception from 1 June 2023 does not apply to the following products for children: chalk, crayons, colour pencils and hobby paints. The new criteria version is called 4.15.

Nordic Ecolabel approved on 18 April 2023 to adjust requirement O23 by clarifying that test for 1,3-butadiene only applies to synthetic latex. The new criteria version is called 4.16.

3 Reason for Nordic Swan Ecolabelling

Nordic Swan Ecolabelled office and hobby supplies make resource requirements by reducing the use of metal in the product and packaging and by requiring a certain proportion of recycled or renewable raw materials in the relevant product types. The criteria require a high proportion of certified, sustainable timber and bamboo.

For many of the products there is a high exposure risk, especially for products used by children. The criteria therefore set stringent chemical requirements of the chemical element of the product, such as requirements of the classification of product and raw materials, and the limitation of VOC, halogenated organic solvents and aroma compounds.

The criteria make requirements of good quality, and for writing instruments the requirement of refills for types for which these are used.

4 Overall RPS analysis

The following is an RPS analysis for the product group. The relevance is described above in section 4.1 on the MECO analysis. Below, the potential and controllability are assessed in relation to the relevance found in the MECO analysis.

The environmental assessment for the product group is performed as a qualitative MECO analysis for each of the following four product areas: Writing instruments, office and hobby paint, office and hobby glue and office and hobby tape.

MECO stands for the assessment of Materials, Energy, (C)Chemicals and (O)Other characteristics and describes the most important environmental impacts during the product group's life cycle stages. The purpose of the analysis is to provide a qualitative view of the key environmental impacts during the products' life cycle.

An overall RPS analysis is then performed for the entire product group, where the four product areas are considered individually, when this is relevant. Erasers are here included as a material part in writing instruments.

4.1 Relevance (MECO analysis)

Below is a brief review of the relevance found in the MECO analysis for writing instruments, hobby paint, hobby glue and tape. The text will state which environmental parameters are only relevant for some of the product areas. The overall MECO analysis may be ordered in the Nordic languages by contacting Nordic Ecolabelling.

Relevance – Materials

Raw materials stage

The product group includes many different types of products. This is also reflected in the materials, which include non-renewable raw materials such as plastic and other polymers (crude oil), china clay, calcium carbonate, paraffins (fossils), metals and synthetic rubber; and renewable raw materials such as timber, natural rubber, vegetable raw materials and agricultural raw materials in the form of bioplastics.

The non-renewable resources are environmentally relevant since these are finite resources that each has a specific supply horizon (expressed in years and assessed based on the resource's known global reserves and the annual global consumption of the resource). This must naturally be compared with the volumes used in the products.

For renewable resources such as timber and agricultural raw materials, the resource volumes are not subject to the same absolute limitation. Yet it is not correct either to perceive the renewable resources as infinite, and they cannot thus be considered a "free" resource.

However, sustainable, renewable raw materials are important to ensuring a sustainable society in the future, and it still makes good sense that a product is resource-efficient, even when the material is renewable. There is also a sustainability aspect to the use of renewable resources, which can be important to include when requirements are set.

For most of the products, and especially writing instruments such as ballpoint pens and felt-tip pens, part of the product is a holster to apply the ink/colour. For hobby paint and glue, a lot of material is also used for tubes and other containers. It should be noted that no trade-off is made by encouraging lower consumption of resources or use of renewable resources in product elements if this results in poorer quality and possible shorter product lifetime. If the quality and possibly also lifetime are reduced, resource efficiency in relation to the product's functional unit will be compromised. This is particularly relevant for writing instruments.

It has been assessed that a large part of the product group's environmental relevance lies in the consumption of resources in relation to the products' lifetime. There is also relevance to the use of recycled raw materials, where this is possible.

Production stage

Raw materials are used in the raw materials stage, while in the production stage the parameters are the product design, including choice of materials, the resource efficiency of the production of materials, and whether recycled raw materials are used in the product and packaging.

For all product types, it is relevant to ensure that the packaging volume is reduced as far as possible.

Use stage

As relevance has been found in relation to the consumption of resources for the product group, the lifetime during the use stage is also relevant. Consumption of resources in relation to the product's lifetime and function are important to the resource efficiency of the product. For products such as ballpoint pens, the functional unit of writing length is defined.

Resource consumption should therefore be considered in relation to the functional unit, if possible. In addition to lifetime, quality also affects whether the product fulfils the expected function. It is therefore also relevant to ensure good quality.

Waste stage

Common to this product group is that a large part of the product is used up during the product's lifetime, and for some writing instruments such as crayons and pencils, of which the entire product is used, the waste stage is when the paper that has been written on or coloured is discarded.

For writing instruments such as ballpoint pens, felt pens (e.g. felt-tip pens), hobby paint, glue and tape, the waste fraction consists of used holsters, tubes or other application components of either fossil plastic, bioplastic, wood or metal, including pigment residues. For ballpoint pens, there are often mixed types of materials. There will be relevance in relation to the recirculation of materials from e.g. ballpoint pens.

Relevance – Energy

Extraction and production of raw materials

Energy consumption is concentrated on the extraction and production of raw materials. This is the extraction of non-renewable raw materials such as crude oil, china clay, titanium dioxide and metals, and production of agricultural raw materials, and the production and drying of timber. The polymerisation and production of plastic granulate for both fossil and renewable plastics are also relevant to energy use. The recirculation of raw materials, often plastic raw materials, will reduce the raw material's overall energy consumption.

Production and Use stage

The relevance lies in the selected materials' energy load, and the products' lifetime in relation to any functional unit. Like resource efficiency, the products' energy efficiency is relevant in relation to the functional unit. If possible.

Waste stage

The chemical element of the products is used during the use stage and disseminated. This means that only holsters, tubes and other packaging elements are left in the waste stage.

There will be relevance regarding recirculation, and thereby energy savings by avoiding the production of new materials, or the opportunity for energy utilisation on the incineration of products of e.g. plastic, wood and paper.

Relevance – Chemicals

Extraction and production of raw materials

There is relevance for process chemicals and emissions to air on the extraction and refining of crude oil, production of polymers and pigments, and on the mining of metals.

Specific areas include the following:

Powdered substances may give rise to dust at the workplace and thereby present a health hazard for production employees.

Depending on which environmental requirements are observed in the production of ink, the employees may be exposed to various chemicals that are hazardous to health, such as colourants, volatile organic solvents, various oils and wax, and carbon black¹.

On production of products with petroleum-based paraffins that can be found in both ink and colours, there is a risk of an impact when these paraffins are melted or incinerated. These are such chemicals as toluene, formaldehyde, benzene, methyl ethyl ketone and particles².

Carbon black in its unbound form is hazardous to health. The substance is classified as carcinogenic in class 2B. In addition, there is use of heavy metals in pigment production, and other problematic substances.

Use stage

As described in the Light RPS performed, most children are in daily contact with various hobby products, such as paint, felt-tip pens, coloured pencils, crayons, glue and tape.

¹ Science Lab.com, 2001; Elementis Pigments, 2006

² Science Lab.com, 2007

Children are more likely to get paint, felt-tip pen and glue, etc. on their skin and hands, and it can be absorbed via the skin, or cause irritation. Alternatively, it can be absorbed orally, if the child sucks fingers, felt-tip pens or brushes. Children will therefore often be considered more exposed to these products. In addition, children have thinner skins, and can thus more easily absorb substances, and their lower weight will lead to relatively stronger impacts than on adults. The products are not always directly intended for children. It is therefore not certain that the products' content of hazardous substances takes account of the exposure conditions that apply to children's use of hobby products.

The Danish Environmental Protection Agency has performed an investigation of³ such substances as paint, glue and felt-tip pens that are used in the children/school area. Around 50 hazardous substances were found (heavy metals, emollients, solvents (VOC), halogenated organic compounds, preservatives, allergens and aroma compounds). None of the products investigated were marked with risk codes.

In black coloured pencils and erasers there may be residues of the bitumen substances, PAH, which are carcinogenic and can be genotoxic and reprotoxic.

TÆNK (the Danish Consumer Council's magazine) has found this in two black coloured pencil products⁴. Tænk's tests also show that it is possible to produce writing instruments without PAH. In the two products, the total amount of PAH found was 2.3 to 5.7 mg/kg.

Tests were also made for heavy metals, and small doses of the heavy metal barium were found in the varnish on coloured pencils.

Barium in high doses leads to raised blood pressure and kidney damage if the substance is absorbed - and children sometimes chew coloured pencils, for example. The test also found almost three times as much of the phthalate DBP as permitted in the varnish on a pencil.

For erasers and pencils with erasers at the end there is relevance in relation to the content of PAH (polycyclical aromatic hydrocarbons), as both synthetic and natural rubber may contain PAH.

Several PAH are carcinogenic and genotoxic, and PAH are considered the largest single group of carcinogenic chemical compounds⁵. PAH can also occur in the pigment carbon black and in mineral oils.

Erasers can be made of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and added phthalates to make it soft and pliable. There has previously been detected phthalates in some eraser on the Danish market. Erasers are not necessarily subject to the same rules as toys and are therefore not subject to the ban of phthalates in toys. Only when an eraser is CE marked as toys is banned specific phthalates⁶.

Waste stage

For writing instruments, hobby paint and glue, relevance is found in terms of heavy metals from pigments and metal elements, and halogenated substances from pigments

³ Investigation and health assessment of chemical substances in hobby products for children. MST 2008

⁴ <http://taenk.dk/test/tuscher-og-farveblyanter/testkonklusioner-tuscher-og-farveblyanter>

⁵ PAH in products for children, working report no. 114 MST 2011

⁶ http://www.mst.dk/Borger/Temaer/Gravide_boern/Skoleudstyr/010807_gode_raad_skoleudstyr.htm

and other environmentally hazardous substances from pigments/ink that end up in recycled paper fibres on the recycling of paper that has been written on and can thereby be problematic in terms of the recirculation of paper.

Relevance - Other

Use stage

In this respect, the perceived writing and colour quality is relevant for both writing instruments and hobby paint, as this is vital to whether the product lives up to the functional unit requirements. This concerns the actual quality of writing and the ergonomic quality when the writing instrument is held.

The product's weight in relation to the functional unit influences the transport load on distribution.

The high exposure risk on using these products makes it relevant to be able to communicate regarding the products' content of chemicals. The Ecolabelling criteria for these product types are thus relevant in terms of the information on the environment, health and quality that the Nordic Ecolabel can provide to consumers.

4.2 Potential and steerability - materials

Raw materials stage and production stage

Supply horizons for resources

For holsters, tubes and other packaging, there is potential in using renewable raw materials where this is possible without diminishing the quality. There is also potential to reduce the consumption of non-renewable raw materials with a short supply horizon.

On use of iron, 0.08 milli-person reserves per kg (mPR/kg) are used; for aluminium approximately 1.5 mPR/kg; and for zinc 33 mPR/kg. The higher the figure, the shorter the resource's supply horizon. For fossil plastic products, on the other hand, where deductions are made for resources such as crude oil and natural gas, around 0.02 mPR/kg are used. As previously described, renewable raw materials do not have a limited supply horizon, since they are renewable.

There is thus potential to promote raw materials with longer supply horizons in the products.

This means replacing metal with either fossil or renewable plastic, wood or carton, and also replacing fossil plastic with renewable plastic, wood and carton. There is only potential for this where the replacement does not result in diminished quality and shorter product lifetime. Renewable plastics are still new products in the market, and it must therefore be taken into account that availability is not as high as for fossil plastics.

It is assessed that there will be good controllability for such a requirement, as this requires that the material types and volumes used must be documented, which is possible for an applicant and necessary for Nordic Ecolabelling.

The use of bioplastics rather than fossil plastics would be significant to the opportunities to recycle materials, since for several fossil plastics recirculation systems have been established in the Nordic countries, where this is by and large only possible for biobased polyolefines that are chemically identical with fossil polyolefines and can thereby be recycled in existing recirculation systems for polyolefines in the Nordic countries.

In the waste stage below, however, it is assessed that there is no high RPS for the recycling of materials from the products in the product group.

Conclusion – there will thus be good RPS to set Ecolabelling requirements that encourage use of an increased ratio of renewable raw materials, or the replacement of metal with either fossil plastic or renewable raw materials, if this is not at the expense of the quality, and thereby long lifetime, of the product.

Recycled raw materials

There is seen to be potential for the use of a higher ratio of recycled plastic in holsters, tubes and other packaging or application components. There is, however, a risk of a poor chain of custody of contamination in the plastic. On using recycled plastic, the use of both fossil raw materials and energy consumption are reduced⁷. Recycled materials often have a low chain of custody in terms of additives, and there is thus a risk of a trade-off in relation to problematic chemicals in the recycled raw materials.

This applies especially if it is post-consumer, rather than post-industry, in which case it will also be far more difficult to document the constituent substances of the materials, due to a low chain of custody.

There are producers of writing instruments with several products in the market with a content of 50-70% recycled materials⁸ (either post- or pre-consumer) measured in relation to the total weight of the pens. This applies to ballpoint pens, felt-tip pens and pencils.

Conclusion – there is assessed to be acceptable RPS for the use of recycled raw materials. If pre-consumer (post industry) is included, there is greater availability of material, and there will be a better chain of custody for additives, and thereby any contaminants in the material.

Sustainable renewable raw materials

Nordic Ecolabelling has longstanding requirements of sustainable forestry for products that include timber raw materials.

In most criteria documents this requirement is made by ensuring the chain of custody of the origin of the raw material, together with a requirement that a certain proportion of the raw material must be from areas that are certified according to a standard for sustainable forestry that is accepted by Nordic Ecolabelling. For agricultural crops it is also relevant to ensure the chain of custody and sustainable raw materials. For agricultural raw materials for biopolymers, for example, the same chain of custody systems as for timber raw materials are not found, however. The availability of organic raw materials is relatively low in international terms. At a global level, only 0.86% of agricultural land was cultivated organically in 2011, and 2.2% in Europe⁹. So as not to limit the use of renewable raw materials in these products, it is assessed that RPS is not yet high enough to make requirements of agricultural raw materials for this particular product group.

⁷ <http://www.miljoevejledning.dk/ordbog/uddybendeforklaringer/p/plast>

⁸ http://bicworld2.s3.amazonaws.com/files/pdfs/sustainable_development/NF_Environnement_certified_products_en.pdf

⁹ <http://www.organic-world.net/2413.html> visited on 12/3 2013

Conclusion – there is high RPS for the requirement of certified timber raw materials and bamboo, for which there are widespread certification systems to ensure sustainable raw materials.

Production stage

Besides selecting resources with long supply horizons, the volumes used in production are also relevant. Several producers have versions of writing materials that are light products. They operate with light ballpoint pens with long lifetime, ballpoint pens with refills, and ballpoint pens made from recycled materials. A ballpoint pen with all three characteristics is rare, however¹⁰.

There is therefore seen to be potential in ensuring resource-efficient writing instruments in terms of writing length (functional unit). The good functional unit in terms of writing length gives a certain controllability.

A specific requirement of the consumption of materials for a writing instrument must, however, be viewed in conjunction with other requirements of ballpoint pens, such as refill options, or renewable or recycled materials.

For the other product types in the product group, the same obvious standardised functional unit does not exist, and it will thus be even more difficult to set up a requirement of the weight of materials per functional unit. For all products there will, however, be potential in setting requirements of packaging volume. This concerns avoiding secondary packaging of products where this is not necessary and minimising the packaging volume per functional unit for writing instruments.

In the production stage there are such parameters as design of the product, including choice of materials, where there is potential for resource-efficient materials production and use of recycled raw materials in the product and packaging.

Conclusion - For all product types there is relevance for ensuring that the packaging volume is reduced as far as possible, and high RPS is seen for the prohibition of individual packaging of, for example, one writing instrument, one glue stick, one tube of hobby paint, etc.

It is assessed that there is a need for better insight on selection of materials and materials requirements for ballpoint pens, in order to assess whether there will be high RPS to make a stringent requirement of the weight of materials in the ballpoint pen. It is therefore recommended that this is to be investigated at the next revision.

Use stage

The product's lifetime in the use stage is important in terms of resource efficiency. As seen from the requirement for a refill option for selected writing instruments in the current version of the criteria, there is potential to extend the lifetime of selected writing instruments. It is both controllable and realistic that lifetime can be extended for the writing instruments for which there are refill options in the form of new ink cartridges or new leads. For selected writing instruments there are also standardised tests to assess writing length and thereby the lifetime of the ink cartridge. It is thereby possible to make requirements of the writing length of the ink cartridge. For felt pens that are refilled by

¹⁰ http://bicworld2.s3.amazonaws.com/files/pdfs/sustainable_development/2012/NF%20Environnement%20certified%20products_en-2012.pdf

filling with new ink, it is less realistic, however, that the user will use such a refill system. It is instead recommended regarding resource efficiency that requirements are made of the selection of materials, as described above.

For the other product types such as hobby paint the same refill opportunities do not exist. Some expensive blocks of watercolours can be purchased individually, but otherwise refill systems do not seem to be used.

For glue, this is relevant regarding glue pistols. Electrical application components, such as a glue pistol, are not part of the product group and will thus not be relevant either. For tape, on the other hand, it is possible that a non-electrical application component may be included, where there will be potential to ensure that it is possible to buy new refill tape rolls.

Conclusion – For writing instruments with ink cartridges or replaceable leads there is RPS for the refill option requirement. For tape, there is high RPS for the refill option requirement if an application component for the tape is included.

Waste stage

It is assessed that most of these product types will end as unsorted waste, and in large parts of the Nordic region will be used for incineration with energy utilisation. This is because these are small products, and because holsters and packaging may be contaminated with chemical residues and therefore may not be very suitable for the recycling of materials.

For packaging with glue and paint residues, there is not considered to be much potential in ensuring that the materials are recycled. There will, however, be potential for the recycling of materials from writing instruments of non-compound materials.

The Nordic Swan Ecolabel has no direct controllability, however, in terms of what happens to the used products in the waste stage, and these products are not currently sorted in the Nordic region.

Conclusion – no overall high RPS is seen for specific requirements to motivate the recycling of materials from the product group's product types.

4.3 Potential and steerability - Energy

Extraction and production of raw materials

As stated under the MECO analysis, the energy consumption for the various products in the product group is concentrated on the extraction of raw materials and the production of materials. For energy consumption in the extraction and cultivation stage, there is low steerability, as there are many remaining links in the product chain. Here, there are no certification systems regarding energy consumption.

In terms of materials production, there are several materials that require a lot of energy to produce, such as polymers, aluminium, organic solvents and certain vegetable oils. Many of these materials are essential for the product group, however, such as fossil or bio-based polymers. The production of both renewable and fossil polymers is energy intensive. Since many bioplastic productions are relatively young, energy efficiency is expected

to improve in coming years¹¹. At present, however, environmental improvements regarding the use of biopolymers are mainly related to how these are renewable, rather than fossil raw materials, and not to a generally lower energy consumption in the production of the polymer.

Energy data for polymer productions is often given by Plastic Europe, stated as average figures for the industry, and not specified for the individual productions.

We therefore do not know of variations in these average figures and thereby the potential for environmental improvements in relation to energy consumption. Minimising the content of residual monomers will often require increased energy consumption and there is thus a trade-off in terms of the environmental impact in this regard.

The use of recycled raw materials, such as plastic raw materials and aluminium, will reduce the raw material's overall energy consumption.

There is therefore seen to be potential in requiring a certain proportion of recycled material in the products, if fossil plastic or paper for specific product components are used as fixed materials.

Conclusion – High RPS is found to require a certain proportion of recycled raw material in respect of paper and fossil plastics. The proportion must be based on the actual supply of recycled material in the market. High RPS is not found for making direct energy requirements of the production of materials.

Production stage

No particularly high energy relevance is found for this life cycle stage. The product group is also very heterogeneous and not all the product types have clearly defined functional units, so that it would be difficult to set a requirement level. Steerability is therefore also low.

Conclusion – Low RPS is found for the energy requirement of the production stage.

Use stage and waste stage

No high energy relevance is found for these life cycle stages in the MECO analyses.

4.4 Potential and steerability - Chemicals

Extraction of raw materials and production of materials

Relevance is found for process chemicals and emissions to air on the extraction and refining of crude oil, production of polymers and pigments, and on the mining of metals. Yet there is only steerability for requirements in the actual production of the products and not all the way back to the production of raw materials. As requirements are made of the constituent substances in the chemical products, this may have an effect back to the production of the chemicals. The general assessment is that there is no high RPS for requirements of emissions and discharges.

¹¹ Vink et al 2010, The Eco-profile for current Ingeo polylactide production, Industrial Biotechnology, vol.6, No. 4, pp. 211-224

Conclusion – No high RPS is found for requirements of this stage. Instead, requirements of the constituent substances in the production stage might have an environmental impact regarding the problematic substances used in the raw materials stage.

Production and use stage

In terms of the production stage, it is difficult to pinpoint specific areas with high potential, as the product group includes many types of production. In particular, problematic substances such as heavy metals in pigments are hazardous to work with. In general, the productions described previously in the "relevance" section may have different discharges and emissions. On the present basis, however, no high RPS has been found. The Danish Environmental Protection Agency has performed an investigation of¹² such substances as paint, glue and felt-tip pens that are used in the children/school area.

Around 50 hazardous substances were found (heavy metals, emollients, solvents (VOC), halogenated organic compounds, preservatives, allergens and aroma compounds). The environmental and health impacts of these substances are relevant in terms of both the production of the products and the use stage.

There is therefore potential to ensure that toxic, hazardous and CMR substances are not used as constituent substances in the production of ink, hobby paint, graphite, crayons and glue. This will ensure that these substances do not lead to a poor working environment or are discharged to water or air during production. The applicant must be able to document the constituent substances in the chemical products used and there is thus steerability for such a requirement.

In addition to requirements of problematic substances in the chemical products, relevance is also found for the content of PAH (polycyclical aromatic hydrocarbons) that may be included in both synthetic and natural rubber (latex) in erasers and erasers on pencils and refillable pencils, and in coloured pencils¹³. Several PAH are carcinogenic and genotoxic, and there will thus be considerable health relevance in removing these substances from writing instruments. It is possible to use erasers without PAH¹⁴. It is assessed that such a requirement is controllable.

In terms of steerability, it is important to set a clear requirement for how far back in the supplier chain the requirement must be documented. Nordic Ecolabelling has experience with generally good steerability for documentation from sub suppliers 1-2 stages back in the chain.

There is seen to be potential to set more stringent requirements of products that are marketed as hobby products for children. Regarding hobby paint, glue and crayons for children, for example, the health aspect will be decisive and another product quality than e.g. hobby and office products for adults can therefore be accepted.

In order to control which products are marketed for children this must be clearly defined in the criteria. It will not be possible to control whether children actually use specific Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products for children, but this gives parents and childcare institutions the opportunity, if they so require, to select Nordic Swan Ecolabelled

¹² Investigation and health assessment of chemical substances in hobby products for children. MST 2008

¹³ <http://taenk.dk/test/tuscher-og-farveblyanter/testkonklusioner-tuscher-og-farveblyanter>

¹⁴ http://www.forbrugerkemi.dk/nyheder/born/dynamiske-lister-til-nyeste-om_born/nyeste-om-legetoj/ga-udenum-helt-billigt-tegnevej

products that make special consideration of children. As shown by the Light RPS performed for the expansion of the product group, several producers already market their hobby products in terms of children's health.

Conclusion – High RPS is found for the requirements of classification of chemical products and classification of constituent substances. In addition, high RPS to exclude or reduce specific problematic substances such as VOC, halogenated organic solvents, preservatives and aroma compounds is also found. There is also RPS to ensure that further, more stringent health requirements are made of products that are marketed as products for children, while there is also high RPS to ensure that erasers with PAH are not used on pencils, for example, or with PAH in coloured pencils.

Waste stage

The aforementioned RPS to prohibit the use of constituent problematic substances in ink, hobby paint, graphite, crayons and glue also applies to the waste stage.

Here, there is RPS to avoid heavy metals from pigments and metal elements, halogenated compounds from pigments, and other environmentally hazardous substances from pigments/ink that end in recycled paper fibres on the recycling of paper that has been written on. By making requirements of the constituent substances in ink, hobby paint and glue, steerability is also achieved of what can end up in the waste stage from these products.

Conclusion – In this stage, high RPS has been found to exclude heavy metals from pigments and metal components, and halogenated compounds from pigments, and other environmentally hazardous substances from pigments/ink that ends in recycled paper fibres.

4.5 RPS - Other

Raw materials stage

For both the raw materials stage and materials production it is also relevant to assess the social and working environment aspects. However, it has been very difficult to concretise this further, and as this is several stages back in the production chain, the steerability for working environment requirements in e.g. pigment production will be low. It is therefore assessed that the greatest steerability to do anything here is to prohibit problematic substances as constituent substances in ink, hobby paint, graphite, crayons and glue.

This will also have a working environment impact on the production of these chemical products.

Conclusion – No high RPS is found for further requirements.

Use stage

In this respect, the perceived writing and colour quality is relevant for both writing instruments and hobby paint, as this is vital to whether the product lives up to the functional unit requirement. It is assessed that there is potential to set quality requirements for the products. It is, however, also important to be aware that for e.g. hobby paint there are different quality levels in the market, which are described as e.g. artist's colours and studio colours. The producers themselves use these quality designations on the products in order to signal the quality, but also the price class. The consumer may

thus select between different price and quality classes. Especially for hobby paint, the Nordic Ecolabel should therefore accept that there is a need for several quality types in the market. The important aspect is correct information to consumers.

For other products in the product group, such as glue and tape, and possibly writing instruments, there is seen to be potential to ensure good quality. Standardised quality tests give the best steerability, but user tests are used instead in cases where there are no relevant test standards.

The high exposure risk on using these products makes it relevant to be able to communicate regarding the products' content of chemicals. The Ecolabelling criteria for these product types are thus relevant in terms of the information on the environment, health and quality that the Nordic Swan Ecolabel can provide to consumers. As there are no other environmental labels than operate across the Nordic market, there is seen to be considerable potential. Use of the Nordic Swan Ecolabel on these products will provide high steerability of this communication and ensure its credibility.

Conclusion – There is RPS for information on the quality characteristics of hobby paint, and for other products RPS to make quality requirements, as either requirements for standardised tests or user tests.

Conclusion – Very high RPS is found for communication and information concerning environment and health conditions for this product group.

4.6 RPS – overall conclusion

RPS was found for the following:

- To set Ecolabelling requirements that motivates the use of a higher proportion of renewable raw materials, or to replace metal with either fossil plastic or renewable raw materials.
- For the use of recycled or renewable raw materials in materials such as plastic, wood and paper.
- For requirements concerning certified timber and bamboo, to ensure sustainable raw materials.
- That the volume of packaging be reduced as far as possible. This can be achieved by a prohibition on individual packaging of e.g. one writing instrument, one glue stick, one tube of hobby paint, etc.
- For requirements of the classification of chemical products and classification of the constituent substances. In addition, high RPS to exclude or reduce specific problematic substances such as VOC, halogenated organic solvents, preservatives and perfume.
- To exclude heavy metals from pigments and metal components and halogenated substances from pigments, and other environmentally hazardous substances from pigments/ink that end in recycled paper fibres.
- For requirements of refill options for writing instruments with ink cartridges or replaceable leads.

- For requirements of refill options if an application component for the tape is included.
- For information on the quality characteristics of hobby paint, and for other products RPS to make quality requirements, either as requirements for standardised tests, or user tests.
- For communication and information concerning environmental and health issues for this product group.

5 Market description

5.1 The Nordic market

The market is divided into two focus areas, which are hobby products for private consumers, and products for professional users in the form of office and hobby supplies for offices and childcare institutions.

The private market

In the Nordic market there are major players such as Panduro Hobby, Clas Ohlson and Lekia, and the products are also sold by various toy stores such as Toys R'us, everyday commodities stores, and bookshops. Much of the sale also takes place via the Internet, where there are many different stores. Professional artists will often also be part of this market segment.

The professional market

The professional market is large, as it includes both public and private enterprises' purchases of office materials. This includes major players such as Lyreco, Staples and Lekolar. It is often some of these that achieve framework agreements with public bodies.

Market distribution of producers

In the Light RSP performed it was assessed that a small number of Nordic producers cover around 15% of the market, the European producers a slightly larger share of up to 30% of the Nordic market, while a number of Asian and American producers hold the remaining share of the market for the product types paint, glue and tape for office and hobby use.

Nordic producers

There are not many Nordic products within the product group, but the following are some well-known producers:

Writing instruments:

Ballograf AB, Penol A/S, Vestergaard A/S (Filia crayons), Creas A/S (Viking pencils), Rahmqvist Avico AB

Hobby paint:

Scherning A/S, Penol A/S, Wenström Oy, Terapima AB (Swedish with production in the EU)

Glue for hobby and office use:

Danalim A/S, Henkel A/S (Pritt), Kiihto

Tape:

Stokvis tape (offices throughout the Nordic region), (non-Nordic producers: Releif, Scotch and Tesa)

In addition, Panduro, IKEA and Clas Ohlson have private labels within several of the product types. There are also major distributors such as ColArt.

5.2 Environmental and health aspects as competition parameters

The private market

Environmental claims used in marketing in the private market within the product area are closely related to health issues, and often the health aspect is the most important. The products are marketed to contain natural and organic raw materials, and not to contain hazardous substances such as parabens. This is particularly the case for hobby products for children.

An example is a finger paint that is marketed to consist of ingredients that are approved for food products and are thus marketed as "Healthy finger paint guaranteed free of hazardous chemicals"¹⁵. The finger paint in question holds the German Ökotest label.

There are also watercolours with vegetable colours that are marketed with the following sentence: "watercolours made from plant-based raw materials with a high concentration of plant extract and food colour. Dip the brush in water and paint with a clear conscience!" and crayons made from beeswax that are marketed as "free of chemicals".

Finger paint from the Dutch producer SES Creative is marketed as: "Finger paint consists of 90% natural materials. There is a minimum content of parabens, however, since otherwise the product would be full of bacteria. Eco line from SES Creative is quality products designed to protect children's welfare, as well as nature and the environment. Produced in the Netherlands and guaranteed reduced CO₂ emissions via effective production and minimum transport. All packaging is made from recyclable materials¹⁶."

Panduro Hobby, which sells hobby articles, differentiates between hobby paint for children and others.

In terms of artists' supplies such as paint, crayons and writing instruments, quality is an important parameter in the marketing of the products.

The professional market

Environmental arguments such as that the packaging is made from renewable or circulated raw materials are used more and more within the product area. Within the product area of tape, environmental arguments such as recycled material, renewable or biologically degradable are often used.

For writing instruments, in the same way it seems that most major producers/suppliers have a series they describe as "green" in their range, such as Pilot with their "Be Green" series. This is used as a type of own "Ecolabel". Some use "eco" in the product name,

¹⁵ <http://www.naturebaby.dk/shop/fingermaling-plus-1099p.html> visited on 15/1 2013

¹⁶ <http://lirumlarumleg.dk/product/SES-Creative/Fingermaling-%D8ko-4-stk-klare-farver> visited on 15/1 2013

others refer to the use of recycled material, and some use such terms as environmentally friendly, green, etc. in their marketing.

These own "Ecolabels" are also used actively in marketing from office supplies wholesalers. However, the office supplies wholesaler Staples will not acknowledge and emphasise its own "declared environmental labels". Staples has been in dialogue with the Nordic Ecolabel on which Ecolabels are OK in terms of being type I Ecolabels, i.e. third-party certification and multi-criteria based.

Mitsubishi Pencils has a ballpoint pen called Uni Power tank Eco¹⁷ that is made from recycled plastic, with a grip made from sawdust and resin. It is marketed as being free of hazardous substances.

5.3 Nordic Swan Ecolabel licences

List of licences as of March 2013:

Danish licence:

557-005 - Penol A/S (registered in Norway and Sweden)

Products: Felt-tip pens (6 different types)

For children and sold in bookshops and hobby supplies stores.

Swedish licences:

357-006 - Ballograf AB (registered in Norway, Finland and Denmark)

Products: Ballpoint pens + refills, highlighters, whiteboard pens.

Mostly sold to the professional market. Option of customised design of ballpoint pens.

357-004 - Rahmqvist Avico AB (registered in Norway and Finland)

Products: Flipover pens, four products in total, different colours

Only sold to the professional market.

5.4 Other labels

A-label in Denmark

The trade organisation Fællesrådet for Formnings- & Hobbymaterialer (FFFH) is an association of producers, importers and distributors of hobby materials in Denmark. FFFH has developed a labelling system called the A-label.

The overall purpose of the A-label is to promote craft and hobby materials that are not hazardous to the health of children and young people. The A-label is the industry's own label and is therefore not a type 1 Ecolabel.

The A-label sets the following requirements:

- A safety data sheet is provided with all products.
- No products have a hazard label.
- No products contain hazardous substances to be named in the safety data sheet. The amount is so small that it is below the triviality limit.
- Only one particular group of preservatives may be used.
- Butyl paraben and propyl paraben may not be used.

¹⁷ www.uniball.com.au/sn220ew.html

- Substances that are carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic (CMR) may only occur in such small quantities that they lie below the triviality limit.
- Allergenic substances may only occur in such small quantities that they lie below the triviality limit.
- Endocrine-disrupting substances (determined by the EU) do not occur in the product.
- The product must comply with the requirement of minimum release of heavy metals.
- No perfume or aroma compounds may be added to the product.

“Ökotest” label

The German producer Öko-Norm produces crayons, coloured pencils, plasticine, finger paint and hobby glue with strong focus on health aspects and markets these products under the "Ökotest" label. The products are also sold in the Nordic market.

These products are marketed as "non-toxic natural products from renewable resources that do not impact the environment and resources. The products are either biodegradable or can be recycled".

NF400 – NF Environnement

For writing instruments there is the French Ecolabel, NF400. The criteria are only available in French, but in the evaluation of the version 3 criteria are translated into English and are attached to the Evaluation Report as Appendix 1. Requirements are e.g. made of writing length and prevention of drying out, and there is prohibition of specific classifications of both ink and constituent substances in the ink. This does not seem to include the prohibition of environmentally hazardous, allergenic and hazardous (Xn) substances and products.

In the Light RPS performed, it was investigated whether there are labelling schemes for hobby paint, hobby glue or tape under Blaue Engel or the Danish Asthma and Allergy Association. This is not the case.

6 About the revision

Objective of the revision

The overall objective of this revision is for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel criteria to ensure positive environmental benefits via Nordic Ecolabelling, and that the criteria are also clear and useful for the industry. The revision must consider all of the areas that were identified on the evaluation of the criteria, and also expand the product group to include hobby paint, glue and tape.

In 2012 a light RPS was performed for the expansion with these three product types. High RPS was found for the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of these product types.

By expanding the product group, it will be possible to Ecolabel a wider range of products within office supplies and hobby products. It is therefore the aim that Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products become more visible among office supplies for professionals and

private and hobby products for children (both private consumers and in childcare institutions and schools).

About this revision

The revision is performed by Nordic product manager Heidi Bugge as project manager and Svante Sterner as the handover officer. In each country there is a national contact that provides national input.

The external anchoring is performed in connection with consultation and in the ongoing contact with Nordic producers within the product group.

7 Motivation of the requirements

7.1 Definition of terms used in the criteria

Material:

Materials are all ingoing materials such as wood, paper, cardboard, pulp, plastic, rubber, metal, etc.

Chemical products and chemical compound:

Chemical products are here defined as the chemical compound as ink, paint, graphite, colour sticks, crayons, chalk, paint, foil surface treatment, glue and other adhesives.

Ingoing substances:

Ingoing substances are defined, unless stated otherwise, all substances in the chemical product – including additives (e.g. preservatives or stabilisers) in the raw materials/ingredients, but not residuals from production incl. production of raw materials).

Residual limits:

Residuals from production, incl. production of raw materials are defined as residuals, pollutants and contaminants derived from the production of the raw materials which are present in the final product/chemical compound in amounts less than 100 ppm (0.0100% by weight, 100 mg/kg), but not substances added to the raw materials or product intentionally and with a purpose – regardless of amount. Residuals in the raw materials above 1.0% are regarded as ingoing substances. Known substances realised from the raw materials are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Products marketed to children:

Products marketed to children refers to products, where it either on the product itself, the product packaging or otherwise with product information is signalled, either as text or design, that the product is for children.

Primary packaging:

Primary packaging refers to for example cardboard or plastic around the finished product. When calculation the material composition, the use of primary packaging is distributed weight proportionally to each product.

Single Packaging:

Single packaging refers to primary packaging, such as e.g. paper or plastic around each individual product as e.g. one pencil, one glue stick, one paint tube and so on. The

container for ink, paint or glue, or the application part, e.g. the tape dispenser is not considered to be packaging, but to be part of the product.

Containers, holsters and application components:

Containers, holsters and application components are here defined as a part of the product and not primary packaging.

01 Product description

The applicant must provide the following information on the product(s):

1. Brand/trading name.
 2. Where the products will be sold (retail stores, web shops, office (B2B), professional, childcare institutions, schools or similar).
 3. Description of the product(s) in the application. If primary packaging (see definitions described in Section 7.1), reels, application components or other components included with the product are used, these must be included in the description and be subject to the requirements in the document. Product data sheets or equivalent for each material must be submitted.
 4. Description of the manufacturing process for the product. Sub suppliers must be described with the name of the company, production site, contact, and the production processes performed (such as ink production).
 5. State a list of materials and chemical products used in the production of the office and hobby supplies, and any primary packaging (see definitions described in Section 7.1), reels, application components or other components included with the product. A safety data sheet for each chemical product must be submitted.
- Submission of information stipulated in the requirement. A product data sheet may be submitted as part of the documentation. Information concerning materials, cf. Table 2 in Appendix 1, must be submitted. It is possible to use Excel spreadsheets equivalent to Table 2 in Appendix 1 as lists of materials.
- Table 1 in Appendix 1 is completed by the applicant for the product(s) and submitted.

Background to the requirement

The requirement is intended to give an adequate picture of the product and any packaging life cycle: the raw materials and the production processes used the coatings and additives used. This requirement must therefore provide an insight on which product(s) the application is submitted for, in order to ensure correct processing.

7.2 Environmental requirements

7.2.1 Resources

02 Renewable and recycled raw materials

State the percentage composition of the materials in the product.

Plastic materials included in the finished product with more than 5% w/w must fulfil one of the following alternatives:

Here is an exception for products marketed to children.

- a) At least 30% w/w of the total plastic materials must be from renewable raw materials.
- b) At least 30% w/w of the total plastic materials must be pre-consumer or post-consumer recycled plastic, cf. the definition in ISO 1402.

- c) At least 10% w/w of the total plastic materials must be post-consumer recycled plastic, cf. the definition in ISO 1402.

Oils and wax included with more than 20% w/w in the chemical compound:

At least 50% w/w must consist of renewable raw materials.

Renewable raw materials are here defined as biological material that is reproduced in nature. This includes the biodegradable element of products, waste and residues from agriculture and aquaculture (both vegetable and animal), forestry and similar industries, and the biologically degradable fraction of industrial waste and municipal waste.

Recycled raw materials are here defined as pre-consumer and post-consumer, cf. the definition of this in ISO 1402.

- An overview of the constituent materials with information on material types that show that the requirement is fulfilled. Form 1 may be used for this.

Background to the requirement

The requirement is new for this product group.

In the RPS analysis in section 4.2 RPS is found to set Ecolabelling requirements that encourage the use of a higher proportion of renewable raw materials and the use of recycled raw materials.

The requirement concerns plastic, oils and wax, as it is assessed that there is greatest potential for the use of either renewable or recycled raw materials. The use of metal is limited in requirement O3. The requirement applies to the product itself and thus holsters, containers, and application parts.

Renewable raw materials

On using wax and oils in e.g. crayons and colouring sets it is often possible to use renewable raw materials such as beeswax and vegetable oils. The requirement applies to the use of more than 20% w/w of either wax or oil in the chemical compound, which may be the crayon or the actual crayon in a coloured pencil.

Beeswax crayons are found in the Nordic market¹⁸. It does not seem that palm oil used in the product types in this product group and therefore there is no requirement for certified sustainable palm oil. However, it is an issue that Nordic Ecolabelling is generally aware of, because the great increase in the demand for palm oil has resulted in the clearing of large forest areas for constructing oil plantations. This has important implications for both wildlife and the people who live in the local area.

Recycled raw materials

The opportunity to use recycled material in this product group is most relevant for plastic and metal. The use of metal is strongly limited in requirement O3, however, and this requirement of recycled material therefore only includes plastic.

However, it is crucial whether it is post-consumer recycled plastic or pre-consumer recycled plastic as defined in ISO 14021. Because of the often better quality, pre-consumer plastic is easier to access from dedicated in plastic granules than post-consumer. There is thus greater assurance that the use of recycled post-consumer would result in a global reduced use of virgin plastic. Nordic Ecolabelling therefore do not think that it is right to equate the environmental benefits of using pre-consumer recycled plastic with the environmental benefits of post-consumer recycled plastic. Nordic Ecolabelling, recognizes

¹⁸ http://www.stockmar.de/index.php?ccPath=21_61

the environmental relevance of both factions and would therefore like to encourage greater use of both plastic fractions. The requirement O2 is changed after the consultation and now credits for both pre- consumer and post- consumer, but with different requirements levels.

Since the criteria includes products for different market segments with slightly different environmental and health focus there has been observed highest RPS for the use of recycled plastic in products, that are not marketed to children. When using recycled plastic, a part of the traceability of previously used additives in the plastic, are lost. It is therefore not a requirement to use recycled plastic in products marketed to children.

Regarding products for children, the traceability in relation to additives in the plastic, is of higher importance due to greater exposure risk as the children can put the product in the mouth. For these products the criteria have additional focus on the chemicals.

Pre-consumer material:

Material redirected from the waste flow during a manufacturing process.

This excludes the reuse of materials such as reprocessed materials (rework), reground materials or scrap produced in a process, and that can be recovered within the same process as it was generated in.

Post-consumer material:

Material from households or from commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end users of the product, and that can no longer be used for the intended purpose. This includes material discarded from the distribution chain.

Several producers of writing instruments mark their products with the use of recycled plastic. Here it is important to be aware that there is a difference between whether this is pre-consumer or post-consumer recycled plastic and how the percentage is calculated in relation to the product.

For example, Pilot does not include refill cartridges in their material ratio, when the ratio of recycled material is calculated. A lower ratio would have to be set if refill cartridges were also included. Nordic Ecolabelling wishes to include to the full product in the calculation. The percentage of the criteria are therefore not directly comparable with such a calculation of the proportion of recycled material. Here the requirement for recycled plastic is either 10% or 30% (depending on which recycled fractions are included). This requirement for recycled material only includes plastic materials and therefore the ink is not included.

The consultation received comments on that in felt-tip pens require very high quality of plastic, and therefore these types of writing instruments cannot contain more than a maximum of 10% post-consumer recycled plastic in the product. If using more than 10% the result would be a degradation of the plastic quality. The level in the requirement has therefore been changed after the consultation from 30 to 10% by weight post-consumer recycled plastic. The requirement is expanded with the ability to use both pre-consumer and post-consumer recycled plastics as defined in ISO 14021. This requires the minimum of 30% by weight.

03 Metal product components and packaging

Metal may not be used in packaging, holsters, reels or application components of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product.

Exception: Springs, ink cartridges and tips for writing instruments, the tear-off part of a tape dispenser and small metal parts that constitute less than 5% w/w of the product are exempt from this requirement.

- Declaration from the producer that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 1 may be used for this.

Background to the requirement

The requirement is new for this product group.

RPS is found for a high ratio of renewable raw materials and raw materials with a long supply horizon without this giving any deterioration in the product in relation to the function required. Metal generally has a shorter supply horizon than plastic and renewable raw materials.

This means that replacing metal with either fossil or renewable plastic gives an environmental gain in relation to the resources consumed if the replacement does not result in considerably diminished quality and a shorter product lifetime.

It is assessed that this is possible for the packaging, holsters, reels or application components for the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product.

For springs in ballpoint pens, ink cartridges and related tips and the tear-off section of a tape dispenser, however, it is assessed that there is a need to use metal to achieve the required function and quality.

04 Refill option

The applicant must offer refill cartridges or refill leads for Nordic Swan Ecolabelled ballpoint pens and refillable pencils.

The user must be able to replace refills without special tools being required. The refill cartridge must contain at least as much ink as the equivalent original cartridge.

Single use tape dispensers are not permitted, as there must be a refill option in the product range

- Declaration from the applicant that the requirement is fulfilled and photo showing the refill system.

Background to the requirement

The requirement is amended to only require the refill option for ballpoint pens and refillable pencils, and not felt-tip pens.

For both ballpoint pens and refillable pencils, the producers often offer refill options. This extends the lifetime of the writing instrument and minimises the product's environmental impact in relation to the functional unit. The requirement is amended to only require the refill option for ballpoint pens and refillable pencils, and not felt-tip pens. Refilling of felt-tip pens is more complicated if the ink is poured in.

Refill cartridges for felt-tip pens are only rarely used. It is therefore assessed that it is not realistic that the consumer will use refills for felt-tip pens and instead there is focus on setting resource requirements by requiring renewable and recycled materials in the product. However, there are manufacturers of white board markers, which offer a refill

option, but alternatively there are also whiteboard markers manufactures, who instead have focused on the use of renewable materials in products. Both efforts are made to reduce the consumption of fossil resources. Nordic Ecolabelling will consider the possibility of making a combined requirement of the next version of the criteria, where the product either should have a refill option or should contain renewable raw materials.

If the tape is sold including a dispenser, it must be possible to refill with new tape.

05 Design of single packaging

Single packaging* may only be used for Nordic Swan Ecolabelled Office- and Hobby supplies if at least 80 % by weight of the total packaging consist of pre- or post-consumer recycled materials**.

When using single packaging, the packaging must be designed in such a way that dismantling is possible for all individual parts for waste sorting (e.g. cardboard, paper, plastic, metal) without using any tools.

There is exception to the requirement for products that require packaging to avoid drying out. In this case, the need must be explained in the documentation.

** Single packaging refers to primary packaging, such as f. ex. Paper or plastic around each individual product as e.g. one pencil, one glue stick, one paint tube and so on. The actual container for the ink, paint or glue, and the application component for e.g. tape, is not considered to be packaging, but as a part of the product. See further explanation in single packaging under the definitions in section 1.1.*

*** Recycled plastic is defined in the requirement according to ISO 14021 in the following two categories:*

"Pre-consumer/commercial" is defined as material diverted from the waste stream during a manufacturing process. Excluded is reutilization of materials such as rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it.

Nordic Ecolabelling defines rework, regrind or scrap, that cannot be recycled directly in the same process, but requires a reprocessing (e.g. sorting, reclamation and granulation) before it can be recycled, to be pre-consumer/commercial material. This is whether it is produced in-house or externally.

Post-consumer material is defined in accordance with ISO 14021: "Post-consumer/commercial" is defined as material created by households or commercial, industrial or institutional facilities in the role of end users of a product which can no longer be used for the intended purpose. This includes return of material from the distribution chain.

- A description of any product packaging, including a statement of how many products are packed in the same packaging.
- Declaration from the applicant or brand owner describing a calculation of the total level of pre- or post-consumer recycled material in the packaging and that dismantling is possible for all individual material parts.
- Declarations from each supplier of packaging materials on pre- or post-consumer recycled content in %.

Background to the requirement

The requirement is new for the product group. The aim of this requirement is to save resources. The requirement is adjusted from version 4.5 to 4.6. It is now only permitted to apply single packaging for the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product if it can be documented that at least 80% by weight of the material in the packaging consists of pre- or post-consumer recycled material. At the same time, it must be documented that the various materials can easily be separated before waste management. If this option is not provided, the requirement will completely exclude several product types sold in supermarkets with single packaging from the product group. It was not the intention, and the requirement is therefore adjusted to instead define strict design requirements for single packaging instead of completely excluding them.

Single packaging is permitted for tape, if the product does not include a container. The requirement does not concern the actual paint and glue container, or the holster of the writing instrument. There are examples where the aim is to reduce the consumption of resources on packaging per ballpoint pen. For example, did BIC aim for a maximum consumption of 4.48 g of packaging per ballpoint pen in 2013¹⁹.

7.2.2 Chemicals

The requirements concern the chemical sub-products, here called the "chemical compound" included in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product. The chemical compound may e.g. be ink, paint, graphite, watercolour pencils, crayons, chalk, glue and other adhesives.

Several of the requirements are concerning the **ingoing substances** in the chemical compound. See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.

PCB residues in pigment are subject to a more stringent impurity limit, see requirement O10.

For ballpoint pens and rollerball pens that are not marketed to children, the chemical compound must only fulfil the requirement O6, O11 and O15 in section 2.2 Chemicals.

General background to the chemical requirements

The Danish Environmental Protection Agency has investigated the chemical content of various hobby products and found that several of them contained less desirable substances, including CMR-classified substances²⁰. The investigation included hobby paint, felt-tip pens and hobby glue. The study included products in the Danish market but is assumed representative of the entire Nordic region. This is generally the same type of products as are used in all the Nordic countries.

Nordic Ecolabelling expects the declarations to be made in good faith and in accordance with the knowledge that is available at this time of substances that are added to a raw material intentionally and with a purpose.

O6 Classification of the chemical compound:

The final chemical compound used in the product must be classified in accordance with the current legislation (CLP Regulation 1272/2008 or the EU's Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EEC 2008, or later) and may not be classified in accordance with Table 6 below.

There are extra requirements, cf. Table 6, for products marketed for children, and for office/hobby paint and crayons.

¹⁹ BIC's sustainability report 2011

²⁰ Investigation of chemical substances in consumer products, No. 93 2008.

Table 6. List of non-permitted classification of the final chemical compound used in the product, in accordance with the CLP Regulation 1272/2008, or later.

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		EU Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EC	
Signal words	Hazard code	Hazard designation	Risk code
Warning, Aquatic acute 1 Warning, Aquatic chronic 1 Warning, Aquatic chronic 2 -, Aquatic chronic 3 -, Aquatic chronic 4 -, Ozone	H400 H410 H411 H412 H413 EUH059	Environmentally hazardous N N N - - N	R50 R50/53 R51/53 R52/53 R53 R59
Hazardous, Carc. 1A or 1B Hazardous, Carc. 1A or 1B Warning, Carc. 2	H350 H350i H351	Carcinogenic T T Xn	R45 and/or R49 R40
Hazardous, Muta. 1A or 1B Warning, Muta. 2	H340 H341	Mutagenic T Xn	R46 R68
Hazardous, Repr. 1A or 1B Hazardous, Repr. 1A or 1B Warning, Repr. 2 Warning, Repr. 2 - -	H360 H360 H361 H361 H362 H362	Reprotoxic T T Xn Xn - -	R60 R61 R62 and/or R63 R33 R64
Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 2 Hazardous, STOT SE 1	H330 H310 H300 H370	Very toxic Tx Tx Tx Tx	R26 R27 R28 and/or R39
Hazardous, Acute Tox. 2 or 3 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 3 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 3 Hazardous, STOT SE 1 Hazardous, STOT RE 1	H330 or H331 H331 H301 H370 H372	Toxic T T T T T	R23 R24 R25 R39 and/or R48
Warning, STOT RE 2 Hazardous, Asp. Tox. 1 Warning, STOT SE 2	H373 H304 H371	Hazardous to health Xn Xn Xn	R48 R65 and/or R68
Hazardous, Skin Corr. 1B Hazardous, Skin Corr. 1A	H314 H314	Corrosive C C	R34 R35
Flam. Gas. 1 Flam. Gas. 2 Flam. Liq. 1	H220 H221 H224	Extremely flammable F+ , gas F+ , gas F+ , liquid	R12 R12 R12
Warning, Acute Tox 4 Warning, Acute Tox 4 Warning, Acute Tox 4	H332 H312 H302	Hazardous to health Xn Xn Xn	R20 R21 R22

Hazardous, Eye Dam.1	H318	Local irritating Xi	R41
Hazardous, Resp. Sens. 1 Warning, Skin Sens. 1	H334 H317	Sensitising Xn Xi	R42 R43

The classification applies in accordance with the EU's Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EC with subsequent amendments and adjustments and/or CLP Regulation 1272/2008 with subsequent amendments. During the transition period, i.e. up to 1 June 2015, classification in accordance with the EU's Dangerous Substances Directive or the CLP Regulation may be used. After the transition period, only classification in accordance with the CLP Regulation applies.

- ☒ Declaration from the producer of the final chemical compound used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product that the requirement is fulfilled. Form 2 may be used.
- ☒ A safety data sheet that is not older than three years for the final chemical compound used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product in accordance with Appendix II of Reach (Regulation 1907/2006/EC with subsequent amendments and additions).

Background to the requirement

The requirement level for the classification of the chemical element of the product is not amended in this revision. The requirement is updated in accordance with CLP, however, and the text of the requirement has been made clearer. The requirement now also includes paint, glue and tape for office and hobby use.

Nordic Ecolabelling seeks to ensure that the health and environmental impact of the products is as low as possible. Therefore, requirements are made for the prohibition of specific classifications of the products. In section 4.4 of the RPS analysis, generally high RPS is found for stringent chemical requirements for this product group, and for products used by children especially high RPS is found for stringent chemical requirements.

It is also found relevant to make extra classification requirements of products where it is probable that there is skin contact with the chemical compound on using the product, and thereby stronger exposure to the product. This applies to all products: office/hobby paint, crayons and all products for children. The requirement is also a prohibition of chemical compounds classified as allergenic for products that are marketed for children, and all office/hobby paint and crayons.

Products marketed for children are products where on either the product itself, the product packaging or other product information it is signalled, either as text or design, that the product is for children.

The requirement means that only products with a very small or no environmental or hazardous impact may bear the Nordic Swan Ecolabel. The requirement e.g. excludes products where the chemical compound is dissolved in toxic or hazardous solvents.

The requirement has been changed from sub version 4.1 to 4.2. Now the exclusion of classification with H318 Harmful Eye Dam. 1 (R41, Risk of serious eye damage) only applies to products that are marketed to children, as well as office/hobby paints and crayons.

The reason for this is that 2- phenoxypropanol, as a main component of the solvent in the ink for ballpoint pens, have recently been reclassified to H318. The substance is used in high concentration; hence a classification with H318 is activated for the finished

chemical mixture. At this stage, experience of alternative solvents with lower classification, is not available.

07 Classification of constituent substances

The requirement concerns all constituent substances in the final chemical compound included in the product.

The constituent substances used in the chemical compound (e.g. ink, paint, graphite, watercolour pencil, crayon, chalk, glue and other adhesives) must be classified in accordance with the current legislation (CLP Regulation 1272/2008 or the EU's Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EEC 2008, or later) and may not be classified in accordance with Table 7 below.

The requirements also concern known decomposition substances.

There are extra requirements, cf. Table 7, for products marketed for children, and for office/hobby paint and crayons.

Note that the residual monomers in polymers have an additional classification requirement in requirement O13.

Exemptions:

- Exempt from this requirement are substances used for preservation of the chemical compound with one or more of the following risk phrases indicated by * in Table 7, or combinations thereof (see also requirement O14 with limitation of total amount of preservatives. In addition, in requirement O14, there is an exception for ethylhexylglycerine, which may be self-classified as H332, as an aid to preservation).
- Exempt from this requirement are substances (including preservatives) classified H302, H312 and / or H332 up to a total amount of 1000 ppm (0.1000% w/w) in the finished product.
- Exempt from this requirement is up to 1,0% of methanol in polyvinyl alcohol, with a maximum level of 0.12% methanol from polyvinyl alcohol in the finished product.
- Exempt from this requirement is up to 1% anhydrous ammonia CAS. No. 7664-14-7 in the raw material.
- Exempt from this requirement is up to 10 ppm formaldehyde in gloss paint. The exemption only applies to formaldehyde in the binder (polymer) and the use of this exemption requires that it is documented with a test, that the formaldehyde level is at a maximum of 10 ppm in the finished hobby paint measured by the VdL-RL03 method according to VdL Guideline 03 or other equivalent method.
- Exempt from this requirement is Titanium dioxide (TiO₂). However, from 1 June 2023, the exception does not apply to the following products for children: chalk, crayons, colour pencils and hobby paints.

Table 7. List of non-permitted classification of the constituent substances in the final chemical compound used in the product.

CLP Regulation 1272/2008	
Signal words	Hazard code
Hazardous, Carc. 1A or 1B** Warning, Carc. 2**	H350 H351
Hazardous, Muta. 1A or 1B** Warning, Muta. 2**	H340 H341

Hazardous, Repr. 1A or 1B** Warning, Repr. 2** Lact.**	H360 H361 H362
Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 3 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 3 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 3	H300 H310* H330* H301* H311* H331*
Hazardous, STOT SE 1 Warning, STOT SE 2 Hazardous STOT RE 1 Warning, STOT RE 2	H370* H371 H372* H373*
Hazardous, Asp. Tox. 1	H304
The following prohibition only concerns products for children and office/hobby paint and crayons	
Hazardous, Resp. Sens. 1, 1A eller 1B Warning, Skin Sens. 1, 1A eller 1B	H334 H317*
Warning, Acute Tox 4 Warning, Acute Tox 4 Warning, Acute Tox 4	H302* H312* H332*

** The classifications concern all classification variants. Ex, H350 also covers classification H350i.

- Safety data sheet not older than three years in accordance with Appendix II in Reach (Regulation 1907/2006/EC, with subsequent amendments and supplements) for all constituent raw materials in the final chemical compound used in the product.
- Complete recipe with all substances in the final chemical compound used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product. For all substances the recipe must state the following: function, chemical name, trading name, INCI (International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients) designation, any CAS number, constituent volume, including and excluding water.
- Declaration from the raw materials producer/supplier that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 3 may be used.
- If using the exemption for up to 10 ppm formaldehyde in the binder: A test, showing that the formaldehyde level is at a maximum of 10 ppm in the finished hobby paint.

Background to the requirement

There is a prohibition of substances classified Acute tox 4 (H302, H312 and H332) in products for children and office/hobby paint and crayons, as this will present the highest exposure risk. However, up to a total amount of 1000 ppm (0.1000% by weight) of substances with the classifications H302, H312 and/or H332 are allowed in the finished product, ie. 1000 ppm in total for all substances classified H302, H312 and/or H332. This is to prevent the requirement from being too restrictive in relation to the choice of raw materials. The classification limit for mixtures with Acute tox 4 is 1% w/w, the permitted amount in the requirement is thus at least ten times lower than the classification limit.

The requirement is now adjusted to the now expanded product group, which has resulted in a differentiation of the requirement level so that a distinction is made between products marketed for children and those that are not. The explanation is that children are often more strongly exposed to these product types due to how children handle the products (e.g. draw on their skin or taste the products). The criteria set more stringent requirements of products marketed for children. Products marketed for children are

products where on either the product itself, the product packaging or other product information it is signalled, either as text or design, that the product is for children. It is also found relevant to make the same tighter classification requirements of products where it is probable that there is skin contact with the chemical compound on using the product, and thereby stronger exposure to the product. This includes office/hobby paint and crayons.

The requirement among other things excludes several pigments (e.g. 22 Azo pigments), various hazardous solvents (e.g. methanol and those containing benzene, toluene or xylenes), several binders (e.g. containing bisphenol A or formaldehyde), and several preservatives.

The consultation gave comments on the need for exemptions for small amounts of formaldehyde from the polymerization of the binder. Nordic Ecolabelling are aware of the acceptance of small amounts of formaldehyde from the polymerization of the binder and therefore after the consultation a threshold limit of 100 ppm are made for formaldehyde in the finished chemical compound.

This threshold limit may thus be used for the small amounts of formaldehyde in the binder. Similarly, there are consultations comments about a need for a lower threshold limit of polyvinyl acetate in methanol to a maximum of 1000 ppm/0.1%. The methanol is classified as H301, H311, H331 and H370 and is found in polyvinylacetate as a residual from the polymerization.

When polyvinyl very often is required for in glues, it is estimated that there is a need for an exemption for methanol in polyvinylacetate. Several dyes contain anhydrous ammonia which include the classifications H331 and H370. Here the pigment dispersion is harmless and there is therefore a need for a specific exemption for <1% of anhydrous ammonia (CAS No. 7664-41-7). The requirement has been updated with these exceptions.

There is an exception for some classifications for preservatives used for preserving the chemical compound, as it is important that the products have a good shelf life. In requirement O14 there is also a limitation on the total amount of preservatives.

From version 4.10 to 4.11, an exemption has been added for ethylhexylglycerine (which may be self-classified as H332) which are used as an preservation aid, see more under requirement O14.

From version 4.4 to 4.5, an exemption has been added to Requirements O7 for up to 10 ppm formaldehyde in the finished hobby paint (glossy). The exemption is given if formaldehyde comes from the production of the binder. Binders typically contain small amounts of formaldehyde from the polymerization.

Formaldehyde (CAS #: 50-00-0) is classified as mutagenic, carcinogenic and allergenic (Muta. 2 (H341), Carc. 1B (H350) and (H317)) and should be avoided as much as possible. The criteria still prohibit active added formaldehyde and formaldehyde cleavage substances in the products. Formaldehyde up to 10 ppm in glossy hobby paint is now allowed in the binder (polymer). By using this exemption, it must be documented with a test, that the formaldehyde level of max. 10 ppm is observed.

The exception for up to 0.1% methanol (Acute Tox. 3, H301, H311, H331 - STOT SE 1 H370) in polyvinyl alcohol was inserted after the consultation. However, the consultation response was perceived wrong and there is therefore a need for an exception of 1.0% methanol in the polyvinyl alcohol ingredient. However, the exemption is limited to a maximum of 0.12% methanol, from polyvinyl alcohol in the finished product.

The finished product must also meet the requirements of O6 with the prohibition of classification of the product with Acute Tox. 3, H301, H331 - STOT SE 1 H370. The requirement is adjusted with this exception. The new version is 4.7.

From version 4.10 to 4.11, an exemption has been added for Titanium dioxide (TiO₂). On February 18, 2020, the European Commission published the decision that TiO₂ will be classified as a suspected carcinogen (Category 2) upon inhalation under the CLP Regulation. The classification has been met with criticism because the risk that gives rise to the hazardous property according to CLP concerns inhalation and powder form and not the substance itself. The classification of titanium dioxide as carcinogenic by inhalation is only applicable to mixtures in the form of powders containing at least 1% of titanium dioxide particles which are in the form of or incorporated into particles having an aerodynamic diameter of ≤ 10 µm. This means that if TiO₂ or TiO₂ mixtures are not in this specific form, the classification does not apply. The classification means that the use of TiO₂ as a raw material goes against the Ecolabel's definition of constituent substances. Liquid and certain solid mixtures are not classified, which is why Nordic Ecolabelling has made an exception for the use of titanium dioxide in wet and solid products.

From version 4.14 to 4.15, a limitation has been inserted on the exception for titanium dioxide (TiO₂), so that the exception does not apply to the following products for children: chalk, crayons, colour pencils and hobby paints. This is based on the EU commission's SCHEER preliminary assessment in 2022 of the safety of the use of TiO₂ in toys ([Microsoft Word - SCHEER Opinion on TiO2 in toys Public consultation version.docx \(europa.eu\)](#)).

From version 4.12 to 4.13, an exception has been added for Acute tox 4 (H302, H312 and H332) up to a total of 1000 ppm (0.1000% by weight) in the finished product. In addition, specific exemptions for isothiazolinones have been removed and instead, exemptions for preservatives in Table 7 have been updated with classifications for the most common isothiazolinones. This puts all types of preservatives on an equal footing. In addition, Table 7 has been updated to include only the current classification according to the CLP Regulation.

O8 Heavy metals

The requirement concerns all ingoing substances in the final chemical compound used in the product.

Cadmium, lead, chromium VI, mercury, arsenic, barium (with the exception of barium sulphate) selenium*, cobalt and antimony may not be included in the ingoing chemical substances.

** Selenium is not a metal, but the substance interacts with many metals and behave similarly in the environment and are therefore included in this requirement.*

☒ Declaration from the producer/supplier of raw materials used in the product, showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 3 can be used.

Background to the requirement

The requirement was also made in the previous version of the criteria. The requirement now includes all chemical compounds in the expanded product group.

Heavy metals may be used for e.g. pigments/colour production. For example, it is still normal for cadmium to be used in pigments in hobby colours. Heavy metals have also been found in pigments in other hobby products with hobby paint²¹.

The requirement especially concerns environmentally, and health-hazardous heavy metals specified in the text. These are toxic to humans and other organisms. See further motivation of the requirement of heavy metals in the background to O20.

Selenium is not a metal, but this substance interacts with many metals and acts in the same way in the environment and is therefore included in this requirement. Selenium has the following classification: T;R23/25 R33 R53²².

09 Volatile organic compounds (VOC)

Volatile organic compounds* incl. volatile aromatic compounds (VAH) may not be included in the chemical compound.

** Volatile organic compounds are here defined as:
Organic compounds with a steam pressure exceeding 0.01 kPa, at 20°C (does not apply to hobby paint),
For products covered by the EU Directive (2004/42/EC) (hobby paint) or if the steam pressure is not stated,
the following definition is used instead:
organic substances with an initial boiling point that is lower than or equal to 250°C measured at a normal
pressure of 101.3 kPa.*

Exemption

For volatile aromatic compounds, includes as denaturant in alcohol or organic pigments/dyes.

For writing instruments: overhead, whiteboard, felt-tip and marking pens an exemption is made for the following volatile organic compounds in ink:

- Ethanol (CAS no. 64-17-5)
- Isopropyl alcohol (CAS no. 67-63-0)
- 1-propanol (CAS no. 71-23-8) may be included with up to 10% w/w of the final chemical compound.

For hobby paint, glue and tape up to 3000 ppm volatile organic compounds that are not VAH (volatile aromatic hydrocarbons) are permitted in the final chemical compound ("ready to use").

For glue and tape is an exception for propylene glycol up to 5% by weight of the finished chemical compound.

- Declaration from the producer or supplier of raw materials on the VOC content of the raw material. Appendix 3 may be used.
- Summary from producer of chemical compound showing the calculation of VOC content in the final chemical compound, cf. the requirement.

Background to the requirement

The requirement is amended slightly, as the previous exemption for the requirement for 1-methoxy-2-propanol (CAS 107-98-2) in permanent marker pens has been removed.

²¹ <http://taenk.dk/test/tuscher-og-farveblyanter/testkonklusioner-tuscher-og-farveblyanter>

²² <http://www.mst.dk/NR/rdonlyres/025B84BC-FB4C-4A83-A0AB-AF7DFE601AC3/0/Selendec2002.pdf>

At the same time, a maximum content for 1-propanol (CAS 71-23-8) in the final chemical compound of maximum 10% w/w has been inserted.

The removal of the exemption for 1-methoxy-2-propanol (CAS 107-98-2) cannot be seen as a more stringent requirement, as it has emerged that it is only possible to purchase the raw material 1-methoxy-2-propanol (CAS 107-98-2) with a minor content of a substance that is reprotoxic (Rep Cat 2; R61). The raw material 1-methoxy-2-propanol thus cannot fulfil the requirement of the classification of constituent substances O7.

The limitation of the content of 1-propanol (CAS 71-23-8) in the final chemical compound of maximum 10% w/w can be seen as a minor tightening. The reason for this limitation is that the content of 1-propanol of more than 10% means that the final chemical compound must be classified as R41, risk of serious eye damage, which is not permitted.

Several organic solvents have effects that are harmful to health. Organic solvents may be absorbed via the lungs and skin and damage a number of organs. The damage may be acute or chronic.

Acute injury after inhaling gases presents itself as e.g. headache, tiredness, etc. Organic solvents may also irritate the mucous membranes in the eyes, nose and throat. Organic solvents dry out the skin and can lead to eczema. After longer exposure organic solvents can lead to chronic damage to the brain and nervous system.

Certain organic solvents lead to other irreparable damage such as cancer and damage to reproduction (foetal damage). In addition, certain organic solvents contribute to the greenhouse effect, some to photochemical ozone formation and some to depletion of the ozone layer²³.

Volatile organic compounds in which one or several benzene rings are included are called volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH), and are very stable. The expression "aromatic hydrocarbons" among other things describes benzene, toluene, mixed xylenes, ortho-xylene and paraxylene.

Different methods are used to describe substances' volatility. Initial boiling point method is one of the methods used to determine whether a substance is volatile, but this method has an error margin in the area of around 250°C, where this requirement and EU Directive 2004/42/EC for paint and varnish set the limit for VOC. Steam pressure is a more certain method to assess whether the substance is a VOC.

Yet not all substances have fixed steam pressure, so that the requirement cannot only refer to the steam pressure.

According to the VOC Directive, volatile organic compounds are defined as compounds that at 293.15°K have a steam pressure of at least 0.01 kPa, or that have equivalent volatility in special application conditions. For paints and varnishes, the EU has a special Directive (2004/42/EC) to limit the use of VOC, using another definition of VOC than in the VOC Directive as described above. For paint, VOC are defined as volatile organic compounds with an initial boiling point lower than or equivalent to 250°C measured at a normal pressure of 101.3 kPa.

²³ Miljoevejledning.dk - <http://www.miljoevejledning.dk/index.aspx?articleid=+808+808>

As there is a Directive concerning decorative paint, and thereby office/hobby paint, the same VOC definition as the Directive has been used for these particular product types. For other products, in principle the steam pressure must be used. If the steam pressure is not determined for the substance in question, it is acceptable to use the initial boiling point instead. In cases where there are values for both steam pressure and initial boiling point, and this does not concern office or hobby paint, the substance must be assessed on the basis of the steam pressure.

In some cases, volatile organic compounds may be replaced by water, but this often requires increased addition of preservative. The purpose of the requirement is therefore to exclude the use of volatile organic solvents where possible and to limit the use and only permit minor hazardous VOC where there is a need for VOC. For ink/colours in overhead pens, whiteboard pens and marker pens, there is a need for volatile organic compounds to prevent the ink or colour from drying out too quickly. The requirement therefore includes an exemption for selected VOC that are less problematic, cf. Table 9 below.

Table 9. VOC are subject to the exemption.

VOC with exemption	Classification (CLP)	Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)	LCI value
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	Flammable liquid, H225	0.2	French LCI (= CLI) list 2006 = 9600
Isopropyl alcohol (CAS 67-63-0)	Flammable liquid, H225; Serious eye irritant, H318; STOT SE 3 May cause drowsiness or confusion H336	0.2	Original first list as issued by ECA report # 18 = 4000; French LCI (= CLI) list 2006 = 5000
1-propanol (CAS 71-23-8)*	Flammable liquid, H225; Serious eye damage, H318; STOT SE 3 May cause drowsiness or confusion H336	0.2	Original first list as issued by ECA report # 18 = 5000; French LCI (= CLI) list 2006 = 5000

* 1-propanol (CAS 71-23-8): Due to the risk of serious eye damage the exemption only applies when CAS 71-23-8 is included at levels below 10% of the final composition. Levels exceeding 10% mean that the final product must be classified as causing serious eye damage, which Nordic Ecolabelling will not permit.

EU Directive 2004/42/EG sets requirements of the maximum VOC content in paint. For decorative paint, the VOC content in the final paint may not exceed 200 g/l²⁴. Nordic Ecolabelling here makes the requirement of a maximum VOC content of 5 g/litre (0.5% w/w, 5,000 ppm). This permitted value is due to how preservatives are often dissolved in a smaller content of VOC, and that there may be VOC residues from the actual raw materials production.

For adhesive for tape solvents is often used in the manufacturing process. Though processes and solvent free products are gaining ground, for example in connection with the use of UV hardening²⁵.

In the consultation, there have been comments on, that there for glue as well is a need for a limited amount of VOC in the form of residual monomers in the polymer and plasticizer added to prevent rapid drying of the adhesive in the reservoir (storage stability). The lowest possible VOC is set to about 2-3000 ppm. Glue, acrylic paint and

²⁴ DIRECTIVE 2004/42/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 21 April 2004

²⁵ Overfladebehandling med organiskeopløsningsmidler, arbejdsrapport MST 2008

tape are new in this product group and the VOC requirements in the consultation draft has not been properly fitted, these types of products.

The VOC requirement is now updated so both for acrylic paint, glue and tape there are allowed up to 3000 ppm of volatile organic compounds which are not VAH in the final chemical compound. For glues, there will often be a need for a small content of VOC to prevent the glue to dry out before use. It may, for example be propylene glycol or ethylene glycol. Nordic Ecolabelling does not want the plasticizer used to be ethylene glycol cas. 107-21-1 (Acute Tox. H302) but can accept an exemption from the requirement of up to 5% by weight propylene glycol. The requirement therefore is updated with an exemption for up to 5% by weight propylene glycol in chemical compound of glue and tape.

O10 Halogenated organic solvents

The final chemical compounds may not contain halogenated organic solvents, with the following exception:

Pigments in which the content of PCB (polychlorinated biphenyls) is contamination or an unintended residue and the content of PCB is < 25 ppm in the pigment.

The PCB concentration must be tested in accordance with "Determination of low levels of chlorinated biphenyl impurities in pigments"²⁶, or other relevant test method, e.g. "US EPA test method 608".

- ☒ Note the national legislations concerning PFOA in the Nordic countries. In Norway PFOA is regulated in «Forskrift om begrensning i bruk av helse- og miljøfarlige kjemikalier og andre produkter (produktforskriften)», §2- 32. Declaration from the pigment producer showing compliance with the requirement and the test report in accordance with the requirement. Appendix 5 may be used.

Background to the requirement

The requirement was also made in the previous version of the criteria. The requirement now includes all chemical compounds in the expanded product group. This version has been tightened, however, in terms of contamination with PCB (polychlorinated biphenyls) and on the same page an easing of PCB residues in the pigment.

Organic solvents that contain the halogens chlorine, bromine, fluoride or iodine (halogenated organic compounds) may not be included in the chemical compound. Halogenated organic solvents comprise many substances that are hazardous to the environment and health that are very toxic for organisms in water, carcinogenic or hazardous in other ways. The halogenated organic compounds are less degradable in the environment, which also increases the risk of hazardous effects from the substances.

PCB in pigment

PCB can arise as an involuntary residue on the production of chlorinated pigments (e.g. the Azo pigment), or from production processes where di/trichlorobenzene is used as a solvent²⁷. The pigment producer also reports that PCB may occur as an impurity from the raw materials production of "all" organic pigments.

Several surveys have shown that PCB may be found in pigments. In Norway, KLIF has tested the content of pigment pastes and noted that they contain PCB, (2 ppm)²⁸.

²⁶ Chemosphere, 1984, 13(4), 499-506

²⁷ Industrial Organic Pigments; W. Herbst, K. Hunger; Third edition 2004; p. 593

²⁸ Personal contact Anders Frisk at Flügger AB 3 February 2011

American Toxic Tort reported in 2009 that PCB is found as a residual product on the production of Diarylide pigment and Phthalocyanide pigment, and that the levels vary between 50 and 500 ppm²⁹. In Switzerland, in 2009 ETAD found a PCB content of between 5 and 20 ppm. ETAD also notes that these small impurities in pigments have no demonstrable health or environmental risk.

It is not a question of the pigment manufacturers choose to use PCBs in the pigment composition, but rather that it is an involuntary residue, that can occur in pigment production in varying degrees coupled to the unique production technique, and then afterwards follows with the pigment. The potential is therefore to reduce the PCB content.

In the REACH documentation for Stage 1 substances, pigments with a risk of traces of PCB were found.

The EU legislation for the "limitation of the use and emission of certain hazardous substances and preparations (compounds)" sets 50 ppm as the threshold value for the residual content of PCB³⁰, while 25 ppm is used as the threshold value for PCB content in pigments in food packaging³¹.

Nordic Ecolabelling has imposed a more stringent requirement in relation to legislation for PCB contamination and residues in pigments. Here the same requirement limit has therefore been chosen as for food packaging; PCB < 25 ppm³². The content of PCB in pigment must be tested in accordance with "Determination of low levels of chlorinated biphenyl impurities in pigments"³³, or other relevant test method, e.g. "US EPA test method 608".

Isothiazolinones are not subject to this requirement when the requirements apply only halogenating organic solvents. Isothiazolinones is regulated by the requirement for preservatives.

011 Endocrine disrupting and candidate list substances

None of the constituent substances in the chemical compound may be on the EU's priority list of substances that must be examined further for endocrine disrupting effects in category 1 or 2*. The list can be found here:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine/pdf/final_report_2007.pdf

(Appendix L, p. 238-)

* **Category 1:** *At least one study indicates evidence of a endocrine disrupting effect in an intact organism.*

Category 2: *Potential for endocrine disrupting effect. In vitro data indicates potential for an endocrine disrupting effect in an intact organism. Also includes in-vivo effects that may have arisen due to endocrine disruption. May include structural analysis and metabolic considerations.*

None of the ingoing substances in the chemical compound must be the EU candidate list under REACH, 1907/2006/EC Article 59.10 of the Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website. The background document provides links to the list.

Declaration from the raw materials producer/supplier that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 3 can be used. Appendix 4 can be used for pens and rollerball pens.

²⁹ Toxic Torts, Volume 27, Issue 10, July 1 2009

³⁰ Council Directive 89/677/EEC of 21 December 1989 for the 18th amendment of Directive 76/769/EEC

³¹ Resolution AP (89) 1

³² Resolution AP (89) 1

³³ Chemosphere, 1984, 13(4), 499-506

Background to the requirement

The requirement is new for this product group.

Endocrine disrupting substances

Human beings' exposure to endocrine disrupting substances gives grounds for special concern. This is because the exposure to endocrine disrupting substances at important stages of development can cause irreversible damage to the foetus, and lead to serious health effects later in life, and since the consequences for the complex endocrine system of the long-term impact of endocrine disrupting substances is by and large unknown³⁴.

Endocrine disrupters are a problem in several ways. Firstly, there is no classification for endocrine disrupting substances as such, so that the Nordic Ecolabel must refer to more or less official lists of substances that are suspected or proven endocrine disrupters. This unofficial status makes it difficult to make referrals on formulating the requirements.

In addition, endocrine disrupters have proved to have a "cocktail effect", which means that the effect of several substances may exceed the "sum" of the effects. It is thus very important to consider the volume and triviality limit in this context. The requirement refers to the EU's priority list of substances that must be examined further for endocrine disrupting effects in category 1 or 2*. The list can be found here:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/endocrine/documents/final_report_2007.pdf
(Appendix L, side 238-)

** **Category 1:** At least one study indicates evidence of a endocrine disrupting effect in an intact organism. **Category 2:** Potential for endocrine disrupting effect. In vitro data indicates potential for an endocrine disrupting effect in an intact organism. Also includes in-vivo effects that may have arisen due to endocrine disruption. May include structural analysis and metabolic considerations.*

After the consultation, Nordic Ecolabelling has reassessed the requirement and, based on the current list of endocrine disruptors estimated that the requirement should include chemical component of all types of products in the product group and not only products for children as well as paints and crayons.

Candidate List substances

There are after the consultation, banned the use of candidate list substances in the chemical compound. REACH defines in Article 57 the criteria assessed for when substances are assessed as particularly problematic, Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC). These substances may be included on the candidate list. There is no list of all SVHC substances. Only a set of criteria by which substances are considered as SVHC. The inclusion of a substance on the candidate list in itself has no regulatory impact, but it indicates, that the substance may be placed on the "Approval list" (see below).

The candidate list is published under REACH Article 59 on the Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website.

Link to the list is here: http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table?p_p_id=substancetypelist_WAR_substanceportlet&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_col_id=column-1&p_p_col_pos=2&p_p_col_count=3&substancetypelist_WAR_substanceportlet_delta=75&substancetypelist_WAR_substanceportlet_keywords=&substancetypelist_WAR_substanceportlet_advancedSearch=false

³⁴ Input for the REACH-review in 2013 on endocrine disrupters, DANISH CENTRE ON ENDOCRINE DISRUPTERS, 2013

& substancetypelist WAR substanceportlet andOperator=true& substancetypelist WAR substanceportlet orderByCol=inclusiondatecl& substancetypelist WAR substanceportlet orderByType=desc& substancetypelist WAR substanceportlet cur=1

The ban of candidate list substances is not seen as a further tightening of the other requirements for the chemical compound. Most candidate list substances will also be subject to other requirements for the chemical compound. The requirement is a way of relating to REACH and the form of communication about substances under REACH.

012 Carbon Black

The requirement only concerns products for children and hobby paint and crayons. On using Carbon Black in the chemical compound, the total content of the following PAHs may not exceed 0.2 mg/kg final chemical compound.

- Benzo[A]Pyrene, CAS No: 50-32-8
- Benzo[E]Pyrene, CAS No: 192-97-2
- Benzo[A]Anthracene, CAS No: 56-55-3
- Dibenzo[A,H]Anthracene, CAS No: 53-70-3
- Benzo[B]Fluoranthene, CAS No: 205-99-2
- Benzo[J]Fluoranthene, CAS No: 205-82-3
- Benzo[K]Fluoranthene, CAS No: 207-08-9
- Chrysene, CAS No: 218-01-9

- Declaration or test report from the Carbon Black supplier showing the content of the stated PAHs, and calculation from the applicant showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

Background to the requirement

The requirement is imposed to the overall content of the listed PAHs in the final chemical compound. Carbon black is a product that is produced on the incomplete incineration or thermal degradation processes of heavy oils, such as coal tar (primarily pyrogenic PAH). Carbon black is classified by IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) (2006) as a group 2B carcinogen.

However, carbon black is not on the list of harmonised classification and labelling of hazardous substances (Annex VI in the EU's Classification Directive 2008/1272/EC).

Carbon black is used, among other things, as a colorant and to reinforce rubber and plastic products.

During the process, PAH are concentrated, primarily in the heavier fractions, e.g. in aromatic oils and tar, while they will only be present to a lesser extent in the lighter fractions, such as petrol. Heavier mineral oils used as additives in minerals used in the production of toys and products for children are therefore expected to be a source of measurable concentrations of PAH in the products. There are methods to remove PAH from emollient and process oils, which makes it possible to use "cleaner" emollient and process oils in the production of consumer products (BAuA, 2010).

There is also carbon black with a reduced content of PAH in the market. Carbon black is used as an additive, and even though the PAH in carbon black are removed during production to some extent, residual concentrations of PAH are still expected to be found

in carbon black. PAHs are here considered not to be a contamination and are therefore not covered by residual limit in these criteria.

There are alternative oils with a low content of PAH that may be used, and that are used in consumer products. Both the Chemical Inspection Service (2003) and BAuA (2010) have drawn up lists of the alternatives to the traditional emollient and process oils.

The amount of PAH in carbon black can be further reduced using special extraction methods, such as Soxhlet extraction with organic solvents at high temperatures (ICBA, 2010), or by thermal processing under pressure, or solvent extraction in an atmosphere consisting of inert gases at temperatures > 300°C (BAuA 2010).

013 Residual monomers in polymers

The requirement concerns products in which the polymer is 1% w/w or more of the final chemical compound.

The total content of residual monomers in the polymer may not exceed 100 ppm (100 mg/kg polymer) measured on the newly produced polymer dispersion, for the residual monomers classified in one or several classes, as described in Table 13 below.

There is exemption from the requirement of vinyl acetate for up to 1000 ppm in the polymer.

Table 13. Classification of residual monomers.

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		EU Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EC	
Signal words	Hazard code	Hazard designation	Risk code
Hazardous, Carc. 1A or 1B Hazardous, Carc. 1A or 1B Warning, Carc. 2	H350 H350i H351	Carcinogenic T T Xn	R45 and/or R49 R40
Hazardous, Muta. 1A or 1B Warning, Muta. 2	H340 H341	Mutagenic T Xn	R46 R68
Hazardous, Repr. 1A or 1B Hazardous, Repr. 1A or 1B Warning, Repr. 2 Warning, Repr. 2 - -	H360 H360 H361 H361 H362 H362	Reprotoxic T T Xn Xn - -	R60 R61 R62 and/or R63 R33 R64
Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 2 Hazardous, STOT SE 1	H330 H310 H300 H370	Very toxic Tx Tx Tx Tx	R26 R27 R28 and/or R39
Hazardous, Acute Tox. 2 or 3 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 3 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 3 Hazardous, STOT SE 1 Hazardous, STOT RE 1	H330 or H331 H331 H301 H370 H372	Toxic T T T T T	R23 R24 R25 R39 and/or R48

Warning, STOT RE 2 Hazardous, Asp. Tox. 1 Warning, STOT SE 2	H373 H304 H371	Hazardous to health Xn Xn Xn	R48 R65 and/or R68
Hazardous, Resp. Sens. 1 Warning, Skin Sens. 1	H334 H317	Sensitising, Xn Xi	R42 R43
Warning, Acute Tox 4 Warning, Acute Tox 4 Warning, Acute Tox 4	H332 H312 H302	Hazardous to health Xn Xn Xn	R20 R21 R22

The classification applies in accordance with the EU's Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EC with subsequent amendments and adjustments and/or CLP Regulation 1272/2008 with subsequent amendments. During the transition period, i.e. up to 1 June 2015, classification in accordance with the EU's Dangerous Substances Directive or the CLP Regulation may be used. After the transition period, only classification in accordance with the CLP Regulation applies.

- Declaration from the polymer producer of the chemical compound that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 6 can be used.
- Specifications and/or analysis results from the polymer producer, to support fulfilment of the requirement.

Background to the requirement

The requirement is new for this product group.

Residual monomers in the polymer may cause negative health effects, e.g. due to the monomers' allergenic and carcinogenic characteristics. This risk is considered to be so great that it is necessary to set a separate requirement in order to limit the total content of residual monomers in the polymer. The requirement is set so that polymers at most may contain 100 ppm residual monomers, if these are classified as CMR (category 1A, 1B, 2), Acute toxicity, (categories 1-4), Aspiration toxicity (category 1), Specific organ toxicity on occasional exposure (category 1-2), Specific organ toxicity on repeated exposure (category 1-2) or Skin or respiratory sensitisation (category 1, 1A, 1B) in the newly produced polymer. Monomers usually diminish with time, as many monomers are volatile compounds.

The requirement concerns the newly produced polymer, as it is important to reduce the impact at source and when this is most practical, i.e. the polymer producer performs the analysis. This problem can be seen to be relevant for products that use a large amount of binder such as office/hobby inks, office/hobby glue, and the glue element in office/hobby tape, but not for writing instruments.

The requirement has a lower "cut off" limit at < 10% polymer in the product. This has the effect that it should theoretically follow e.g. < 100 ppm CMR classed items (if it is an unintended production residue) in < 10% of production, which results in a content in the final product that is < 10 ppm (0.0001%).

In the consultation Nordic Ecolabelling became aware, that there is a future up grading of the classification on vinyl acetate. Based on the information that Nordic Ecolabelling has, there is a general content of polyvinyl up to 1000 ppm in the polyvinyl-dispersions available on the market. With the current classification, vinyl acetate is not limited by the requirement, but it seems that there is a future up classification with Acute tox H302 (see ECHA C & L Inventory database). Since it is not intended to exclude polyvinyl-dispersion, the requirement now provides a specific exemption for 1000 ppm vinyl acetate.

O14 Preservative

Preservatives added to the chemical compound or ingoing substances may not be bioaccumulable.

The biological accumulability of a substance can be tested on fish in accordance with the OECD's test guidelines 305 AE. If the biological concentration factor (BCF) of the substance is ≥ 500 , the substance is deemed bioaccumulable, and if $BCF < 500$ the substance is deemed non-bioaccumulable. Unless otherwise established, substances are deemed bioaccumulable if $\log K_{ow} \geq 4$ according to the OECD's test guidelines 107 or 117 or equivalent methods.

If there is a measured BCF value, the highest measured value must be used instead of $\log K_{ow}$. This means that a substance with a $\log K_{ow}$ value ≥ 4 is not considered to be bioaccumulable if the highest measured BCF value is < 500 .

The total content of preservatives, which are exeptet for certain classifications in requirement O7, shall not exceed 200 ppm (0.0200 weight %).

The amount of preservatives with the classifications H302, H312, H332, H373 and / or H317 is allowed up to a total of 1000 ppm (0.1000% by weight).

Phenoxyethanol is allowed of up to 9950 ppm (0.9950 weight %) is allowed.

If a combination of phenoxyethanol and ethylhexylglycerine is used, then up to 6000 ppm (0.6000 weight %) of phenoxyethanol and up to 600 ppm (0.0600 weight %) of ethylhexylglycerine are allowed.

Requirement O6 must always be observed regardless of the amount of preservative used.

- Declaration from the raw materials producer/supplier for all ingoing raw materials showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 3 can be used.

Background to the requirement

In the previous version of the criteria there was also a requirement that preservatives could not be bioaccumulative.

The final chemical compound used in the product must comply with the general classification requirement O6 in the criteria regardless of the amount of preservatives used, ie. if the amount of preservatives triggers a classification according to requirement O6, this is not permitted.

Preservatives are both in-can and film preservatives.

During the criteria version 4.0 it is found that it is not possible to preserve the acrylic paint sufficiently within the criteria frame unless exceptions was given.

After the new classification of methyl isothiazolinone (MI), an exception for the content of phenoxyethanol up to 9950 ppm has been inserted to provide an alternative to preservation with MI.

In addition, there is a limitation on the total amount of preservatives, which are excluded from classifications in requirement O7, at 200 ppm is inserted.

In addition, adjustment in criterion version 4.11 was done, so that if a combination of phenoxyethanol and ethylhexylglycerine is used, up to 6000 ppm (0.6000 wt%) of phenoxyethanol and up to 600 ppm (0.0600 wt%) of ethylhexylglycerine are allowed. Ethylhexylglycerine can be used as a preservative aid and can be self-classified as H332. For example, ethylhexylglycerine can be used with fenoxietanol to provide preservation and can thereby replace preservative with allergenic effects such as MI.

Under the CLP Regulation, the classification of several isothiazolinones has been tightened, therefore the requirement from version 4.12 to 4.13 has been adjusted so that there are now no specific limits for isothiazolinones, as the classification requirement for the final chemical compound in requirement O6 will limit the amount of isothiazolinones.

From version 4.12 to 4.13, an exception has also been introduced for Acute tox 4 (H302, H312 and H332), H373 and H317 up to a total of 1000 ppm (0.1000% by weight), ie. 1000 ppm in total for all substances with these classifications. This gives manufacturers more options for using several types of preservatives, while the quantity is still limited. The classification limit for mixtures with Acute tox 4 or H317 is 1%, the permitted amount in the requirement is thus at least ten times lower than the classification limit. The classification limit for mixtures with H373 is 10%, the permitted amount in the requirement is thus at least 100 times lower than the classification limit.

From version 4.12 to 4.13, the permitted amount of phenoxyethanol has been adjusted from 10000 ppm to 9950 ppm, as phenoxyethanol has changed classification to H302, where the classification limit for mixtures is 1% and an amount of 10000 ppm will mean that requirement O6 is not complied with.

O15 Perfume, aroma and other fragrance substances

Perfume, aroma or other fragrance substances (e.g. essential oils, plant oils and plant extracts) may not be included in the chemical compound.

- Declaration from the raw materials producer/supplier for all raw materials showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 3 can be used. Appendix 4 can be used for pens and rollerball pens.

Background to the requirement

The requirement is specified to state that aromas or other aroma compounds are also excluded.

Nordic Swan Ecolabelled office and hobby supplies may not contain perfumes, aroma or other aroma compounds. Aroma, flavourants, perfume, essential oils and plant oils and plant extracts often contain a number of allergens or carcinogenic substances. To avoid adverse health effects from this type of substance the use of aroma, flavourants, perfume and aroma compounds is prohibited. Several of the products in the product group may be used by children.

Especially for products for children there are examples of the addition of different aroma compounds, such as felt-tip pens with strawberry fragrance³⁵. As aromas, perfumes and other aroma compounds are not necessary and entail unnecessary use of chemicals, a prohibition has been included in the criteria.

O16 Nano particles

The product may not contain nano particles (from nano material*).

Polymer emulsions are not considered as nano material.

Exemptions from the requirement are given for the following:

- Pigment **

³⁵ http://www.astma-allergi.dk/web/portal//good_news_item/-/journal_content/56_INSTANCE_Qq2u/12111/414960

- Synthetic amorphous silica ***

** The definition of nano material follows the European Commission's definition of nano materials from 18 October 2011:*

"Nano materials" are defined as a natural, incidental or manufactured material containing particles in an unbound state or as an aggregate or an agglomerate and where at least 50% of the particles in the size distribution by number, in one or more external dimensions, are in the size range of 1-100 nm.

'Particle', 'agglomerate' and 'aggregate' are defined as follows:

(a) 'particle' means a minute piece of matter with defined physical boundaries.

b) 'agglomerate' means a collection of weakly bound particles or aggregates where the resulting external surface area is similar to the sum of the surface areas of the individual components.

(c) 'aggregate' means a particle comprising of strongly bound or fused particles.

*** Nanotitandioxide are not counted as pigment.*

**** This is the traditional synthetic amorphous silica in bulk form. Coated silica are not included here.*

- ☒ Declaration from raw materials suppliers (besides polymer emulsions, pigments and synthetic amorphous silica) that the raw material does not contain nano material in accordance with the requirement's definition. Appendix 3 can be used.

Background to the requirement

The requirement is reworded in this version of the criteria and it is specified that polymer emulsions are not considered to be nano material, and where there is an exemption from the requirement. The requirement now includes the entire new product group.

"Nano material is a natural, unintentionally produced or intentionally produced material containing particles in free state, or in the form of aggregate or agglomerate, and where at least 1% of the particles in the number size distribution has one or several external dimensions in the size range of 1–100 nm".*

Nano metals are, for example, nano silver, nano gold and nano copper. Nano metals such as nano silver and nano copper are a separate problem as they are found in many products from hosiery to refrigerators, to achieve an antibacterial effect. Items such as nano silver are considered as biocides by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). There is particular concern that emissions of nano silver to wastewater and other dissemination can eliminate beneficial bacteria and lead to resistant bacteria. A general prohibition on nano particles is difficult to control as there is also material that is less than 100 nm, and that is not considered to be problematic.

Polymer emulsions are not considered to be a nano material.

Exemptions from the requirement are given for the following:

- Pigment
- Synthetic amorphous silica

The requirement can, for example, be documented via a description of how nano particles are tied in the product and are therefore not released to the environment (during and after use) or users (during and after use).

In the consultation, there have been comments regarding uncertainty about the raw materials that fall within the definition of the requirement and concerns whether it is possible to obtain documentation from the raw material suppliers. It should therefore be specified that Nordic Ecolabelling does not require testing for all raw materials in relation to nanoparticles. Polymer emulsions, pigments, dyes and synthetic amorphous silica are

not covered by the nano requirement. The requirement demands a declaration from the raw material supplier of commodities which are not covered by the exceptions.

The declaration shall state that the raw material does not contain nano material according to the definition in the requirement. The statement shall be made in good faith and by the knowledge available at that time, based on test and/or statements made by raw material producers/suppliers. Subject to development and new knowledge must be taken. Should such new knowledge emerge, the signer would be obligated to submit an updated statement to Nordic Ecolabelling.

In addition to the exemptions for raw materials described above, there will also be commodities which are not defined as either a particle, agglomerate or aggregate and thus are not be subject to the requirement.

On page 40 st. 4 of the Commission Recommendation of 18 October 2011 on the definition of nano materials (2011/696/EU) states:

"For the purposes of paragraph 2 defines 'particle', 'agglomerate' and 'aggregate' as follows:

- (a) 'particle' means a minute piece of matter with defined physical boundaries.*
- b) 'agglomerate' means a collection of weakly bound particles or aggregates where the resulting external surface area is similar to the sum of the surface areas of the individual components.*
- (c) 'aggregate' means a particle comprising of strongly bound or fused particles.*

In addition, in consultation there were comments specific to nano titanium dioxide (TiO₂). Nordic Ecolabelling does not consider it to be a pigment and the raw material is thus covered by nano requirement.

7.2.3 Timber, paper, carton and paper pulp

The following requirements concern paper, carton, paper pulp, plywood and solid wood used in the product, if it is included with more than 10% w/w in the final product. The requirements also apply if the raw materials/materials are included with more than 10% w/w in the primary packaging, reel, application components or other elements included with the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product.

For paper, cardboard and pulps, the applicant can choose to fulfil and verify either requirement O17 below or an alternative requirement or requirement O17 in appendix 13.

For solid wood, veneer and bamboo, the applicants can choose to fulfil and verify either requirements O18 and O19 below or new forestry requirements (both A and B) in appendix 14. It is not possible to mix between the two sets of requirements O18/O19 below and A/B in appendix 14.

O17 Paper, cardboard and paper pulp

The requirement does not concern paper labels adhered to the product.

On an annual basis, at least:

1. 30% of fibre raw material in the paper shall be source from areas certified to one of the forestry standards or certification systems specified in Appendix 8C. Alternatively, cultivation of the fibre raw material must be certified organic or converting to organic production, or

2. 75% of the fibre raw material in the paper must be recycled fibre, wood shavings or sawdust, or
3. a combination of 1 and 2. If the paper contains less than 75% recycled fibre, the content of fibre from certified sources shall be calculated using the following formula.

Requirement as to the proportion of certified fibre raw material in the paper (Y):

$$Y (\%) \geq 30 - 0.4x$$

where x = the proportion of recycled fibre, wood shavings or sawdust.

- Declaration and a calculation from the paper, cardboard or pulp producer showing that the requirement is fulfilled. The declaration must include the name of the paper, cardboard or pulp, and the producer. Appendix 7 may be used.
- When using paragraph 1 or 3, paper, cardboard or mass producers shall submit copies of relevant forest certification that meets the guidelines for forest certification and organic farming which are described in Appendix 8C.

Background to the requirement

The requirement has been tightened from the previous version in which the ratio was 50% to the current 60% w/w. The requirement now includes the entire new product group.

Paper, carton and pulp are included in smaller quantities in this product group, and usually as part of the packaging. Carton may, for example, be part of the holster on a ballpoint pen or in the packaging for a packet of felt-tip pens. It is therefore assessed that paper, carton and pulp do not have much environmental relevance for this product group. It is possible, however, to use recycled fibres in paper, carton and pulp and thereby reduce the consumption of new wood fibre. It is also considered whether to encourage the use of certified wood fibre. The Nordic Ecolabel has good experience with this for products in which paper is a key element of the product. This requires a lot of documentation, however, and since paper, carton and pulp are not very relevant in this product group this requirement is kept simple so that it only concerns recycled fibre. For carton packaging with print on the outer side there will often be a need for another finer white paper quality. This fibre quality often has a higher ratio of new fibre.

In the consultation, there have been comments regarding as an alternative to recycled fibre to accept certified sustainable wood and fibre raw materials in this requirement.

We have also received the comment that for some types of tape, with paper as a substrate material, it is not possible to use the recycled fibre. Therefore, the requirement is updated to also include the use of certified sustainable wood and fibre raw materials as an opportunity to meet the requirement. The requirement is then harmonized with the Nordic Ecolabel general sustainability requirements for paper, board and pulps.

The new wood requirements adopted on NMN on 5 November 2015 are implemented as an alternative to the current wood requirements in the criteria for office and hobby supplies.

018 Solid wood, plywood and bamboo - origin and chain of custody

Raw materials that are extracted for use for product components of solid wood, plywood and bamboo as the raw material for writing instruments, brushes and packaging, must comply with the following requirements.

Secondary raw materials from trees such as palm leaves are exempt from the requirement.

1. State name (Latin and a Nordic language or English) and geographical origin (country/state and region/province/municipality) and suppliers of the timber and bamboo raw material used.
2. There must be a chain of custody for all raw materials.
3. The licence holder must have a written routine for sustainable timber supplies.
4. Timber may not come from:
 - protected areas or areas that are subject to consideration to become protected areas
 - areas with unclear ownership or rights of use
 - genetically modified wood

In addition, forestry may not destroy or damage:

- Natural forest, biodiversity, special ecosystems and important environmental functions.
- Social and cultural heritage assets.

Nordic Ecolabelling may require further documentation if the raw materials origin is subject to uncertainty.

- Name (Latin and a Nordic language or English) and geographical origin (country/state and region/province/municipality) of the timber and bamboo raw material used. Appendix 8a must be used.

A chain of custody system must be described. Chain of Custody Certificate may be used as documentation for item 2.

Written routines to ensure sustainable timber and bamboo supplies. The requirement of a Chain of Custody Certificate from sub suppliers may be used as part of a routine. The routine must ensure updated lists of all suppliers.

Background to the requirement

The requirement is updated to be harmonised with the Nordic Ecolabel's latest wording of the requirement for origin of chain of custody. The requirement is also extended to include bamboo.

It must be documented how it is ensured that timber varieties that are prohibited, according to the criteria set, are not used. The producer must also describe which timber varieties are used, and their geographical origin.

If a product comes from forestry that is certified according to a forestry standard approved by the Nordic Ecolabel, the requirement does not need to be further documented. Nordic Ecolabelling for example considers FSC and PEFC Chain of Custody (CoC) certification as examples of systems to support the chain of custody of fibre raw materials.

The EU's new timber regulation (995/2010) entered into force in April 2013. The timber regulation concerns timber that is felled and the production of timber raw materials both within and outside the EU. The purpose of the regulation is to handle the global problem of illegal forestry and combat the inflow and trade in illegally felled timber and timber products of illegal origin to the EU.

The timber regulation's requirement of enterprises to a certain extent eases compliance with the Nordic Ecolabel requirements of the timber raw materials' origin and chain of

custody. The timber regulation does not, however, completely replace the Nordic Ecolabelling requirements of timber raw materials but may contribute to documenting their origin.

The Nordic Ecolabel requirement that the timber may not originate from natural forest, areas with high biodiversity, special ecosystems and important ecological functions, and may not be to the detriment of social and cultural values is not subject to the timber regulation. The timber regulation concerns illegal felling and follows the legislation in the relevant country. It will therefore not provide sufficient certainty that the timber is from sustainable forestry.

The new wood requirements adopted on NMN on 5 November 2015 are implemented as an alternative to the current wood requirements in the criteria for office and hobby supplies.

019 Certified solid wood, plywood and bamboo

The requirement concerns timber products that are extracted for use for product components of solid wood, plywood and bamboo as the raw material for writing instruments, brushes and packaging.

70% w/w of all wood for components of solid wood and plywood and 70% of all bamboo must come from certified forestry. Alternatively, bamboo may be cultivated organically, or the cultivation may be being switched to organic production.

The requirement can be documented as purchased wood and bamboo on an annual basis. The certification must be performed by an independent third party.

The certification must be in accordance with a current forestry standard that fulfils the requirements of the standard and certification system stated in Appendix 8C.

- ☒ The proportion (%) of certified wood or bamboo included in the applicant's Nordic Swan Ecolabelled production on an annual basis. Appendix 8B may be used.
- ☒ A copy of the forestry certificate signed and approved by a certification body.

Nordic Ecolabelling may require further documentation in order to assess whether the requirements of the standard, certification system and certified share are fulfilled.

For example, a copy of the certification body's approval report, a copy of the forestry standard including name, address and telephone number of the organisation that drew up the standard, and references to persons representing parties and stakeholder groups that are invited to participate in the development of the forest standard.

Background to the requirement

The requirement is updated to be harmonised with the Nordic Ecolabel's latest wording. The requirement has been tightened from the previous version, so that 70% certified wood is now required, compared to 50% in the previous version. The requirement is also extended to include bamboo. Forestry has an environmental impact. In order to reduce this environmental impact, products based on raw materials from solid wood are required to contain at least 70% w/w of wood that is certified in accordance with a standard for sustainable forestry. The timber received from certified forests varies in the Nordic countries. Today (2008-9) there are approximately 25 million hectares of FSC-certified and approximately 38 million PEFC-certified forests in the world. The influx of certified timber is expected to increase in the coming years, and the Nordic Ecolabel can hereby contribute to increasing the proportion of certified timber in the product group. Nordic Ecolabelling approves forestry standards (e.g. national standards) that fulfil the requirements in form 6C of the criteria document.

According to figures from the UN for 2007-2008, 8.3% of the world's forest areas are certified, amounting to 320 million hectares. The growth in certified forest areas was by 8.8% from 2007 to 2008.

The figures include the American SFI standard and the Canadian CSA standard, which were both recognised by PEFC in 2005, but not the Malaysian standard (MTCC), which is now subject to revision by PEFC. Table 19 presents figures from FSC and PEFC from September 2008.

Table 18. Certified forest in September 2008 by continent. The figures are from the websites of FSC and PEFC (www.fsc.org and www.pefc.org).

	Mill. ha FSC	Mill. ha PEFC
EUROPE	48.1	54.7
N. AMERICA	35.6	145.5
ASIA-OCEANIA	3.7	7.9
LATIN-AMERICA	11.6	7.9
AFRICA	3.5	0.0
Total	102.5	216.0

According to a market report from the UN, western Europe has certified more than 50% of its total forest area, and Northern America more than one third, while Africa and Asia have only certified 0.1%. In tropical areas, 40% of the certified forest areas are based on certification schemes that are not certified by third parties.

Wood used for pencils includes cedar, linden, asp, maple and pine. The most suitable is the wood from a juniper tree from Virginia (*Juniperus virginiana*) or the western American cedar tree (*Libocedrus decurrens*). Both are light, with a pleasant aromatic fragrance³⁶.

The producers' websites state that several pencils are marketed as using certified wood. Staedtler Wopex HB pencil is made from 100% PEFC wood from sustainable German forests³⁷.

Calpino in France use Pulay/Pulai (also called Milk wood, White cheese wood or pagoda tree) FSC wood in their pencils³⁸.

Bamboo

There has been a strong increase in demand for bamboo products, and the Nordic Ecolabel will therefore ensure that this raw material is not sourced from areas where preserving biodiversity or social assets are threatened. Bamboo is a type of grass and is the fastest growing plant in the world. It can be harvested after approximately 7 years, without any of the plant dying. Bamboo is often claimed to be harder than deciduous wood, and therefore suitable for floors, chopsticks, salad bowls, and so on. More than 1,200 species of bamboo are found in Asia, Central America and South America, as well as some species in parts of Africa and Australia, and the species have various uses. Bamboo is also important food for pandas - 99% of their diet is bamboo. Only one species is used for floors (*Moso/Phyllostachys pubescens*) and the panda does not eat this species.

Bamboo grows wild like "weeds" and generally does not require pollination or spraying. Bamboo is also used to prevent soil erosion in vulnerable areas. When bamboo is felled,

³⁶ [http://www.denstoredanske.dk/It, teknik og naturvidenskab/Kemi/BI%C3%A6k og skriveredskaber/blyant](http://www.denstoredanske.dk/It,_teknik_og_naturvidenskab/Kemi/BI%C3%A6k_og_skriveredskaber/blyant)

³⁷ http://www.staedtler.ca/wopex_ca

³⁸ http://en.calepino.fr/s/20260_103837_wooden-pencil-made-in-france

new shoots grow on the stump that is left. This also makes it difficult to remove bamboo once it has become established.

Due to the increased pressure on bamboo today, there is a risk that forest felling and use of pesticides and fertiliser can destroy well-functioning ecosystems. According to Inbar (International Network for Bamboo and Rattan) bamboo is a natural resource and is taken from uncontrolled natural forests in southwestern China.

But in many areas, poor felling practices can jeopardise the fauna that depend on bamboo (such as the red panda (bear cat) and the Giant Panda) and generally undermine ecosystems. Bamboo is also cultivated in plantations of different types.

Today bamboo can be certified according to a sustainable forestry standard or certified as biologically cultivated. Raw fibre that is certified as organically cultivated or that originates from areas that are being transferred to organic production must be cultivated in accordance with EU regulation 2092/91 or 834/2007 or cultivated in an equivalent way based on an equivalent control system, such as KRAV, SKAL, IMO, OCIA, etc.

The Nordic Ecolabel has not developed its own requirements of sustainable production of biomass but makes the requirement that sustainable biomass production must comply with existing forest and certification standards/schemes.

The new wood requirements adopted on NMN on 5 November 2015 are implemented as an alternative to the current wood requirements in the criteria for office and hobby supplies.

7.2.4 Metal

The metal requirements concern metal in both products incl. holsters and containers.

020 Heavy metals

Metal elements may not contain chromium VI, nickel, mercury, lead or cadmium.

Surface treatment with chromium, nickel, lead, cadmium or zinc may not occur.

There is an exemption from the requirement for metal elements that are not in contact with the skin and that weigh less than 5 g, and for the tips of ballpoint pens.

By tip is only meant the metal part that holds the ball in a ballpoint pen.

The requirement does not apply to impurities from raw materials production or processing. Impurities are considered residues from raw materials production/processing included in metals in concentrations of < 100 ppm. Substances that are deliberately added to a raw material or included for a purpose are not considered to be impurities, irrespective of the concentration.

- Declaration from the producer of the chemical compound that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 9 may be used.

Background to the requirement

The requirement has been tightened so that it now includes all metal elements with the exception of the tip and ink cartridge in ballpoint pens. As the product group includes products consisting of many small material elements, e.g. a ballpoint pen, a lot of documentation would be required for all metal parts. A triviality limit of 5 g has been set, but only for metal parts without skin contact. The requirement now concerns the expanded product group and has been tightened so that surface treatment with zinc is not permitted either.

Heavy metals impact the environment, so their discharge must be limited as far as possible. It is relevant to ensure that metal parts used in the product group do not contain the heavy metals chromium, nickel, lead, cadmium or zinc (only surface treatment).

Chromium

Chromium (III) and chromium (VI) are used for e.g. chrome plating, in colours and in pigments. Chromium (III) is essential, since living organisms require chromium.

The different types of chromium have different effects. All chromium compounds are toxic. Chromium (VI) has particularly hazardous effects, as it is carcinogenic and allergenic.

A number of chromate compounds are on the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's list of undesirable substances. It is therefore still relevant to include a ban on chromium in the criteria.

Nickel

Nickel is one of the most common reasons for contact allergy in Denmark. Yet its frequency has declined since new rules were introduced in 1991 for many consumer products that are intended to be in direct and prolonged contact with the skin. The rules apply to e.g. jewellery, spectacles, buttons and belts, while mobile phones and laptop computers must also comply with the nickel requirements. Yet the rules do not protect all consumers, since some people are more sensitive.

Even though metal elements comply with the rules, this is not sufficient to prevent particularly sensitive people from developing nickel allergy³⁹.

Mercury

Mercury occurs as inorganic and organic chemical compounds and is one of the most hazardous environmental toxins. Mercury is a threat to the environment and to human health. Organic mercury compounds are particularly toxic. Mercury compounds are extremely toxic for aquatic organisms and for mammals.

Mercury, even in small quantities, can cause 3 chronic toxic effects. Mercury can also cause kidney damage, foetal damage and lead to contact allergy.

Lead

Lead is a toxic heavy metal that is accumulated in nature and in human beings. This means that even small quantities of lead can be hazardous to health. Children are particularly vulnerable. They are generally exposed to more lead than adults via food, soil and dust, while their gastrointestinal system absorbs lead far more effectively than adults. Lead affects the nervous system.

As children's nervous system is still developing, they are particularly sensitive to these effects and American studies have shown that, even in small quantities, lead, can affect children's learning ability and intelligence. Lead is also toxic for organisms in soil and water. If products containing lead are disposed of as waste, after incineration the lead will

³⁹ <http://www.forbrugerkeremi.dk/nyheder/elektronik/computeren-kan-give-allergi> statement from Peter Jensen, physician at the Skin and Allergy Clinic, Gentofte Hospital.

be present in slag and fly ash. A smaller element is spread with smoke and dust from incineration plants⁴⁰.

Zinc

Zinc is an essential metal, since living organisms require zinc. In excessive quantities zinc can be toxic for organisms in the environment and can cause stomach cramps and vomiting, and anaemia after prolonged ingestion.

It can also affect rats' ability to reproduce, but it is not known whether it also has this effect on human beings. Zinc is a finite resource with a supply horizon of 20 years⁴¹.

Cadmium

Cadmium and cadmium compounds are acutely and chronically toxic for human beings and animals.

Most cadmium compounds are also carcinogenic. Cadmium is classified as highly toxic on aspiration and carcinogenic. Cadmium can also potentially be reprotoxic and cause foetal damage. Most cadmium compounds are extremely toxic for aquatic organisms, especially in fresh water, and acutely toxic for mammals. Cadmium also has chronic toxic effects on many organisms, even in very small concentrations. Cadmium is bioaccumulating in fish and mammals and has a long biological half-life in mammals.

Tips of ballpoint pens

The tip and the ball make up the part of the pen that delivers the ink/colour in a controlled and steady flow on the paper.

The tip and ball are thus an important element of ballpoint pens' practical function and are strongly related to the pens' functional quality. This element also has a cork function, to ensure that the ink does not dry out. The tip is usually of either brass or steel. In WIMAS' study of the lead content (Pb) in the tips of ballpoint pens (2009)⁴² they found that the lead content in brass tips was between 2.5 and 5%. More exclusive pens may have tips of stainless steel or nickel-silver alloy.

In the same study, a lead content of between 0.1 and 2% was found. They also found that in around 85% of cases the tips were made of brass.

A tip weighs maximum approximately 0.3 g and the according to the producers the lead content is necessary to be able to produce the tip and ball with the precision required by the function⁴³.

It is not easy for ballpoint pen producers to replace the raw material in the tip, as from brass to steel in the tip. The reason is that these metals require different production equipment and production methods.

⁴⁰ Focus on specific substances – lead, www.mst.dk

⁴¹ Environmental guideline – Zinc, Danish Environmental Protection Agency

⁴² Petition from; Writing Instrument Manufacturers Association (WIMA) to: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 9- February 2009, Re: Section 101 Request for Lead Content Exclusion for Pen Point Components

⁴³ Petition from; Writing Instrument Manufacturers Association (WIMA) to: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 9- February 2009, Re: Section 101 Request for Lead Content Exclusion for Pen Point Components

Even in terms of exposure to children, the WIMA sums up that the low lead content in the ballpoint pen's tip will not present a health risk⁴⁴.

It is therefore assessed that there is a need for an exemption from this requirement for the actual tip (holding the ball) in the ballpoint pen.

7.2.5 Plastic and rubber

O21 and O22 applies to all plastic parts (both virgin and recycled plastic) included with more than 1% w/w in the final product and O21 and O23 applies to all rubber irrespective of % w/w in the product. The requirements concern the product including applications parts and packaging such as holsters and containers. O22 also applies for primary packaging as defined in section 7.1.

O21 Additives in plastic and rubber

The following substances may not be actively added to the master batch or compound for plastic/plastic elements and rubber:

- Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury, and their compounds.
- Phthalates.
- Halogenated organic compounds in general (including chlorinated polymers, PVC, chlorinated paraffins, fluorinated compounds and flame retardants).
- Carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic compounds (categories 1 and 2*).

* Titanium dioxide (TiO₂) is excluded.

Constituent substances are taken to be any substances in the product, including additives in the ingredients (e.g. pigments), but not impurities from raw material production. Impurities are taken to include residues from raw materials production that are included in the end product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01% w/w, 100 mg/kg), but not substances added to a raw material or product deliberately and for a purpose, regardless of the quantity.

The requirement concerns constituents added to master batches or compounds. The requirement does not concern the actual polymer production.

- ☒ Documentation from the master batch and compound producer or supplier in accordance with Appendix 10.

Background to the requirement

In the previous version of the criteria applying to writing instruments the following additives were prohibited in plastic: antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, mercury, selenium, lead and/or chromium VI, and that the raw material could not consist of chlorinated plastic.

The requirement is tightened after the product group now also includes plastic in such products as paint, glue and tape for office and hobby used, or their packaging/containers. The requirement of additives in plastic is expanded to include carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic compounds (category 1 and 2), halogenated organic compounds in general, and the specific exclusion of phthalates. The requirement excludes specific additives with characteristics that are hazardous to health and the environment.

⁴⁴ Petition from; Writing Instrument Manufacturers Association (WIMA) to: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 9- February 2009, Re: Section 101 Request for Lead Content Exclusion for Pen Point Components

The requirement concerns constituents added to master batches or compounds. The requirement does not concern the actual polymer production.

Concerning the background to the prohibition on pigments and additives based on lead, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury, see the background to O19.

The requirement also concerns recycled plastic. To a great extent the use of such additives as cadmium, lead and chromium has been staged out today. But especially from electronic waste plastic with halogenated flame retardants may occur. It is therefore a requirement that the recycled plastic may not contain halogenated flame retardants, but contamination up to 100 ppm is permitted.

So far, no threshold level has been set, which means that the detection limit for the analysis method used will be the limit for whether the recycled plastic contains flame retardants or other additives among those listed.

Nordic Ecolabelling is aware that in the Nordic countries mercury is phased out in this product group. The prohibition of mercury is thus kept for this requirement in relation of imported goods in line with the conclusion of the Nordic Council of Ministers' efforts to phase out mercury.

"All the Nordic countries have imposed strict limits on the use of mercury. But it is not enough to clean the Nordic countries in their own corners - mercury is a transnational problem that requires global solutions."

Tin

Tributyltin (TBT) and triphenyltin compounds (TFT) are artificially produced organic tin compounds. They are toxic to many marine organisms and warm-blooded mammals. Long-term TBT effects can seriously damage health. TBT was previously used in anti-fouling paint for ships and boats. This is now prohibited.

Phthalates

Phthalates are mainly used as softeners in plastics and are found in many products we use on a daily basis. Some phthalates are prohibited, such as in toys and products for infants and young children. The same requirement does not generally apply to this product group, however.

The phthalates most used are DEHP, DIDP and DINP. Use of DEHP is declining in Western Europe, while use of DIDP and especially DINP is rising.

According to the PVC industry itself, DINP accounts for approximately 56% of phthalate consumption, while DEHP accounts for 24%. Today DEHP is classified in the EU as reprotoxic and harmful to the foetus and is on the EU's SVHC list, together with other phthalates such as BBP, DBP and DIBP. Many phthalate compounds have undesirable health and environmental impacts. A number of phthalates are on the EU's prioritised list of substances to be investigated more closely for endocrine-disrupting effect - and a number are already shown to have endocrine-disrupting effects. Phthalates also receive a lot of attention in the media and may therefore for many reasons be undesired in Ecolabelled products.

Some phthalates are included in the List of Banned Substances, i.e. di-ethyl-hexyl phthalate (DEHP), dibutyl phthalate (DBP), benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP), dimethoxy

ethyl phthalate (DMEP) and diisobutyl phthalate (DiNP) on the following grounds: "All five phthalates have problematic characteristics according to the List of Banned Substances. In addition, DEHP, DBP and BBP are on the EU's priority list of substances that must be further investigated for endocrine disrupting characteristics." Softeners in plastic have proved to be highly volatile, so that the plastic softeners may vaporise. They should therefore be avoided in this product group. All phthalates used in large quantities in PVC are found everywhere in our environment today, among other things because they are substances that are easily released from PVC products.

The phthalates DEHP, DINP and DIDP are degraded slowly in the environment, and they have high bioaccumulability, so that "it cannot be excluded that they are accumulated in the food chain".

Plastic elements with a high content of individual phthalates may lead children to be exposed to them. As several phthalates can have undesirable long-term effects such as foetal damage or reduced fertility, they are prohibited in plastic.

Erasers

Erasers consists mainly of rubber but can also contain varying levels of filler such as chalk and plastic such as PVC, dyes and perfumes. There are various types of the erasers.

As traditional erasers of good quality without print, colour or perfume and then popular erasers with popular subjects for instance Batman, Disney characters and Diddl. These erasers can contain fragrances and colouring additives. Erasers as a toy, as an eraser in imaginative shapes and colours often with print and fragrances. These erasers are often in a quality or size that makes them most suitable as collectibles or to play with. Erasers used as toys are by the Environmental Protection Agency in Denmark estimated as a product under EU's Toys directive or the General Product Safety Directive (2001/95/EC of 3 December 2001). In a report conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency in Denmark mainly two types of phthalates; DEHP and DINP were found in eraser⁴⁵.

Halogenated organic compounds

Halogenated organic compounds include many substances that are hazardous to the environment and health, they are highly toxic for aquatic organisms, carcinogenic or hazardous to health in other ways.

The halogenated organic compounds are degraded slowly in the environment, which also increases the risk of hazardous effects from the substances. Halogenated organic compounds may, for example, be flame retardants in plastic.

CMR compounds (carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic)

Nordic Ecolabelling wishes to limit the use of CMR compounds as far as possible and has therefore included these compounds in the requirements for plastic materials.

From version 4.11 to 4.12, an exception for titanium dioxide (TiO₂) has been inserted in requirement O21, see background for this under requirement O7.

⁴⁵ Kortlægning samt sundhedsmæssig vurdering af kemiske stoffer i skoletasker, legetasker, penalhuse og viskelædere, MST, 2007

O22 PVC and PVDC

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and polyvinyl dichloride (PVDC) may not be included in the product or packaging.

- Declaration from the producer that PVC and PVDC are not included.

Background to the requirement

The requirement in the previous version prohibited the use of chlorinated plastic. The requirement is reworded to be more specific. It is also now clear that the requirement concerns both product and packaging.

PVC may be used as soft or hard PVC. PVDC is a type of PVC with double chlorine atoms.

Besides the risk of phthalates in soft PVC especially the waste treatment of PVC is problematic. This is among other things because on the incineration of 1 kg of PVC from 0.4 to 1.7 kg flue gas purification products are formed and deposited.

The volume depends on the type of incineration process used (Memo: Ole Hjelmar, DHI – Institut for Vand og Miljø, 2002 Memo on mass flows on incineration of PVC). In Denmark, for example, it has been sought to develop methods to process these flue gas purification products in order to recover the salts, especially CaCl_2 , but this has not been financially viable, according to the Amager Resource Center in Denmark, which also reports that the hydrochloric acid that is formed on the incineration of the chlorine in PVC can corrode the installations and the chlorine can lead to the formation of dioxin and furan⁴⁶.

Besides the waste stage, PVC is also environmentally problematic in other areas. PVC consists of approximately 57% industrially produced chlorine and approximately 43% fossil coal from oil or gas. The electrolysis process in PVC production e.g. releases chlorine gas (Cl_2), which is toxic.

In Plastic Europe's Cl_2 Eco-profile⁴⁷ the dioxin/furan emission is stated as less than 1 mg for production of 1 kg of chlorine. This is an average figure, however, so that there is a risk of pVC/chlorine gas production with higher dioxin emissions than stated here.

PVC may also contain emollients such as phthalates that may be reprotoxic or harmful to the environment. There are alternative emollients to phthalates, such as bio-based emollients.

Previously, lead and cadmium compounds were also used as heat and light stabilisers in PVC. Many cadmium compounds are classified as either harmful to the environment, hazardous to health, carcinogenic or highly toxic. Cadmium is persistent and some cadmium compounds are bioaccumulating. Many lead compounds are classified as reprotoxic, hazardous to health and toxic for the environment.

In PVC, cadmium was staged out in Europe in 2007, and the goal is to stage out lead as a stabiliser in the EU before 2015. In Denmark, the use of lead was already staged out in 2002. Imported PVC produced outside Europe may still contain lead and cadmium as stabilisers, however

⁴⁶ Memo: Ole Hjelmar, DHI – Institut for Vand og Miljø, 2002 Memo on mass flows on incineration of PVC.

⁴⁷ Plastic Europe's Cl_2 Eco-profile

023 Natural latex and synthetic latex (SBR)

The content of 1,3-butadien in synthetic latex must be less than 1 mg/kg latex.

The total content of the following PAH may not be less than 0.2 mg/kg latex.

- Benzo[A]Pyrene, CAS No: 50-32-8
- Benzo[E]Pyrene, CAS No: 192-97-2
- Benzo[A]Anthracene, CAS No: 56-55-3
- Dibenzo[A,H]Anthracene, CAS No: 53-70-3
- Benzo[B]Fluoranthene, CAS No: 205-99-2
- Benzo[J]Fluoranthene, CAS No: 205-82-3
- Benzo[K]Fluoranthene, CAS No: 207-08-9
- Chrysene, CAS No: 218-01-9

The residual limit of 100 ppm does not apply in this requirement.

- ☒ Test protocol from test of content of 1,3-butadien and the PAH stated in the requirement in latex, showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 10 can be used.

Background to the requirement

The requirement is new for the product group.

Synthetic latex (rubber) comprises a number of different substances. Several synthetic rubbers contain substances that are harmful to the environment and hazardous to health, such as dicyclopentadiene in EPDM rubber, and substances that are (under suspicion of being) carcinogenic, such as butadiene and styrene in SBR-rubber.

Several synthetic rubber types are plasticised with phthalates, such as some types of EPDM and SBR rubber /33/. Vulcanising agents, typical sulphurous substances or peroxides are typically added to synthetic rubber. Some rubber surfaces are given stabilising polyester backing.⁴⁸ Rubber may also be used as an adhesive, e.g. on tape.

For erasers and pencils with erasers at the end there is relevance in relation to the content of PAH (polycyclical aromatic hydrocarbons), as both synthetic and natural rubber may contain PAH.

Several PAH are carcinogenic and genotoxic, and PAH are considered to be the largest single group of carcinogenic chemical compounds⁴⁹. PAH can also occur in the pigment carbon black and in mineral oils.

A German risk assessment of carcinogenic PAH (polycyclical aromatic hydrocarbons) in consumer products resulted in a proposal to limit specific PAH. The risk assessment was performed by the German health risk assessment institute, BfR, and is part of a dossier prepared by several German authorities for the EU, in order to tighten the legislation on PAH due to their well-known hazardous effects⁵⁰. The dossier contains a recommendation to limit the content of carcinogenic PAH in consumer products to maximum 0.2 mg/kg and comprises the following substances:

- Benzo[A]Pyrene, CAS No: 50-32-8
- Benzo[E]Pyrene, CAS No: 192-97-2

⁴⁸ Moe et al, M, Working Report from the Danish Environmental Protection Agency No. 24 2002

⁴⁹ PAH in products for children, working report no. 114 MST 2011

⁵⁰ <http://www.tox.dhi.dk/News/2011/02/15/PAHIForbrugerprodukter.aspx>

- Benzo[A]Anthracene, CAS No: 56-55-3
- Dibenzo[A,H]Anthracene, CAS No: 53-70-3
- Benzo[B]Fluoranthene, CAS No: 205-99-2
- Benzo[J]Fluoranthene, CAS No: 205-82-3
- Benzo[K]Fluoranthene, CAS No: 207-08-9
- Chrysene, CAS No: 218-01-9

For more detailed information, see BfR's risk assessment. Carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in consumer products to be regulated by the EU - risk assessment by BfR⁵¹.

There are alternative oils with a low content of PAH that may be used, and that are used in consumer products. Both the Chemical Inspection Service (2003) and BAuA (2010) have drawn up lists of the alternatives to the traditional emollient and process oils. The oils can also undergo supplementary treatment to remove PAH, and it is possible to substitute natural rubber or synthetic rubber with thermoplastic elastomers (TPE) (BAuA, 2010). Thermoplastic elastomers contain a hard thermoplastic component and a soft elastic component that are bound with each other to form the elastic polymer⁵².

7.2.6 Perfume and surface treatment

024 Perfume, aroma and other aromatic compounds

Perfume, aroma or other aromatic compounds (e.g. essential oils, plant oils and plant extracts) may not be included in materials in the product.

- Declaration from the applicant that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 11 can be used.

Background to the requirement

For background see text to requirement O15.

025 Surface treatment or foliation

By surface treatment or foliation of pencils, wooden coloured pencils and similar the following requirements have to be met:

Lacquers and other surface treatments (not foil) must comply with the requirements O6 and O11 in section 7.2.2.

Foil coatings must comply with the requirement O21 in section 7.5.

There is an exemption, however, for the requirement of the necessary text/logo and the Nordic Swan Ecolabel logo.

- Declaration by the manufacturer/supplier of coatings or foliation of the requirement is met. Appendix 10 may be used for foils and appendix 12 may be used for other surface treatments.

Background to the requirement

The requirement is changed to make chemical requirements for surface or foliation instead of prevent ecolabelling of pencils and coloured pencil with surface treatment or foliation.

⁵¹ Carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in consumer products to be regulated by the EU - risk assessment by BfR.

⁵² PAH in products for children, working report no. 114 MST 2011

In the previous version of the criteria, surface treatment or foliation of the entire pencil or coloured pencil was prohibited, and no licences were given for these product types. The argument to ease the requirement is that the required is adjusted to the industry, making it more usable. Most pencils manufacturers often use a form of surface treatment. It could be a thin transparent layer of lacquer or a foliation of the crayon to the specific colour is easier to see from colour pencils surface.

The background to the requirement is that children may chew on the end of the pencil or coloured pencil, and thereby be strongly exposed to any problematic substances in the surface treatment or foliation.

The requirement is made in order to avoid this exposure of problematic substances. The requirement is made in order to avoid problematic substances - here especially in relation to health.

Nor comments were received in the consultation from pencil or colour pencil producers for this or other requirements. In the consultation it was suggested that it was possible to do surface treatment/foliation on pencils and colour pencils with an exception of the last 3 cm of the end, without any extra demands on this surface treatment. This proposal was not commented and Nordic Ecolabelling after the consultation estimated that the new version of the requirement is both useful for the industry and excludes problematic substances.

7.2.7 Use and quality requirements

Background to the requirements

Nordic Ecolabelling sets high safety and quality requirements. To achieve a real reduced environmental impact, it is important to ensure that the Ecolabelled products have minimum the same quality and safety as other leading products in the market.

For some products, lifetime is also a relevant parameter, for example in terms of the writing length of ballpoint pens, and that the packaging of felt-tip pens, paint and glue can be re-sealed, so that the products do not dry out.

O26 Packaging/containers

For felt-tip pens, paint and glue, the packaging/container must be re-sealable, so that the product does not dry out.

- Photos or product sheets showing that the packaging can be re-sealed, so that the product does not dry out.

O27 Child safety

Products marketed as being products for children must fulfil the official child safety requirements, as well as the CE-marking requirements in accordance with relevant sections of the toy safety standard.

- Declaration from the producer of the chemical compound that the requirement is fulfilled.

Quality requirements

Quality requirements O27 to O34 are divided into the following sub-groups by product type and function:

- Hobby/office paint
- Hobby/office glue

- Hobby/office tape
- Writing instruments:
 - with viscous colour or ink (not white board pens)
 - whiteboard pens
 - pencils
 - pastels, coloured pencils and crayons

028 Quality requirements of hobby/office paint

The producer of paint for hobby/office use must have a quality procedure to test the viscosity of each batch of the paint to ensure that the required viscosity is achieved within a defined interval. There is an exemption for specific types of paints, where the viscosity intentional is close to that of water, such as fluid watercolour paints.

The viscosity must be storage stable. Storage stability is documented with a test of storage time of 2 months/56 days in accordance with ISO 3219-93.

The producer of the paint for hobby/office use must have a quality procedure for each batch in order to test that the paint is homogeneously blended (e.g. not grainy).

The paint's gloss range is determined, and the product label must state whether the paint is high gloss, gloss, semi-gloss, eggshell or matt. The gloss range is measured in accordance with ISO 2813-94 Gloss: Lacquers/varnishes and paints. Determination of film of non-metallic paints at 20°, 60° and 85°.

Table 28. Gloss ranges.

Gloss type	Gloss range		
	20° Gloss	60° Gloss	85° Gloss >
Gloss	45-90	70-95+	-
Gloss	5-45	25-70	-
Semi-gloss	-	15-25	10-40
Eggshell	-	2-15	5-25
Matt	-	1-10	1-10

- Description of quality procedure to test the viscosity of paint, to ensure that the required viscosity is achieved for each batch. Statement of the viscosity required.
- Description of the quality procedure for testing the paint homogeneity of each batch.
- Documentation as a storage test of 2 months/56 days, cf. ISO 3219-93, to ensure that the paint does not separate during storage.
- Documentation of the stated gloss type in accordance with ISO 2813-94 and label showing that the gloss type is stated.

Background to the requirement - Hobby paint

It is difficult to define good quality for hobby paint in general. One reason is that there are many different types of hobby paint with different functions that are used on different surfaces. They include finger paint, poster paint and artist's colours. The paint's overall quality is also determined by several different factors, such as colour fastness, colour intensity, coverage and colour strength.

Colour fastness and colour intensity

Higher colour fastness guarantees the intensity and strength of the colour over a longer period. The colour intensity is determined by the choice of pigment, volume of filler and binder type. The binder is an important factor since acrylic and alkyd binders can generally "carry" less pigment than oil and are thus less intense.

Manufacturers cannot alter this fact. If it also taken into consideration that in terms of coverage pigments behaves differently, a quality comparison should only be made within the same type of paint. Some colour will also be intensified by pigments based on heavy metals, which is not desired in Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products.

Virtually all types of artist's colours are marketed in 2 (sometimes 3) qualities. Artist's colours, or A-quality and studio colours, or B-quality. Not all of them bear these names.

They are also referred to as first and second quality, Artist Colours, etc. The most obvious difference between artist's colours and studio colours is often the price: the studio quality is much less expensive than the artist's colours quality. Studio colours are intended to provide qualitatively fine colours at a relatively low cost. It is up to the customer to choose, based on price and the perceived quality. In a studio colours, expensive pigments such as cadmium and cobalt pigments are not used.

They are replaced by less costly pigments with the same nuance⁵³. They differ in quality from artist's colours, but in health terms it is preferable to avoid the heavy-metal based pigments.

It can be difficult to set general requirements of the paint's quality in terms of colour fastness and colour quality, as heavy-metal based pigments and price are often opposites. The industry has also developed quality levels that consumers already use.

Homogeneous paint and viscosity

There is a need, however, to ensure that the paint is of acceptable quality, and not too thin, and can thus be worked on with the hands, a brush or other tool, while ensuring that the paint remains a homogeneous blend in the packaging.

In order to determine the products' viscosity, coverage characteristics, flow mechanisms and sedimentation tendency, various rheological characteristics were measured. Rheology measurements were performed with a Bohlin Rheometer, VOR (Millennium software). Standard geometries were used for the measurements, which were performed in accordance with ISO 3219-93: Synthetics Polymers/resins in fluid, emulsified or dispersed state. Determination of viscosity using a rotation viscosity meter with defined intervals. This measures the product's viscosity⁵⁴.

The preferred viscosity may vary, however, according to the type of paint, so that the producer of paint for hobby/office use must have a quality procedure to test the paint's viscosity for each batch, to ensure that the required viscosity is achieved within a range given by the producer. The range must match the type of paint in question. The application must state which viscosity it is sought to achieve. Viscosity may be stated as number cP, Brookfield RVF, sp. 4, 10 rpm, 20°C.

To ensure that the paint remains homogeneous in the packaging, it is relevant to set a quality requirement with a storage test showing that the paint does not separate but remains homogeneously blended in the packaging. Storage tests take several months (at least 2 months/56 days) to perform. An accelerated test of storage stability is to place the product in a closed container in a heat cabinet at a raised temperature for a shorter period. Rheological measurements are used as the evaluation parameter for storage stability. This means that the rheology is determined before the start of the storage test

⁵³ <http://www.aartdevos.dk/katalog/maleri/farver/>

⁵⁴ Substitution of biocides in anti-fouling paint for ships with enzymes, MST 2004

and again after completion of the test. Storage stability is measured as a function of viscosity⁵⁵.

The colour's gloss

The perceived gloss of the paint can be adjusted with a higher pigment content or by using different pigments. The paint's gloss is often described with 5 gloss levels, as described in Table 30. The gloss can be determined according to ISO 2813-94 Gloss: Lacquers/varnishes and paints. Determination of film of non-metallic paints at 20°, 60° and 85°. The preferred gloss type may be subjective, depending on what the paint is used for. Therefore, a specific gloss level is not required, but instead that the gloss is determined based on ISO 2813-94 and stated on the label.

029 Quality requirements of hobby and office glue

Based on quality tests it must be documented that the glue is of good quality, for use in the operation and the materials from which the product is marketed for on the product and product sheet, or for which the product is marketed elsewhere.

The product quality is here defined by the following 4 parameters:

- Glue efficiency expressed as an attachment in conjunction with the quantity used
- Glue consistency (is it too thin, too thick or lump it)
- The glue is easy to apply
- The glue can be closed so that it does not dry out after opening.

The Ecolabelled product must be tested against a reference product. The reference product must be an equivalent product from another producer on the Nordic market. Choice of reference product must be motivated in the test report.

The test must be carried out as laboratory test laboratory complies with requirements listed in the "Test institute" section in Chapter 4. The efficiency test must be performed with at least 20 replicates and in 80% of these replicates the ecolabelled product should be at least as good as or better than the reference product. Selection of the test must be justified in relation to how it tests for the properties the glue is marketed with.

☒ Test report documenting compliance with the requirement.

Background to the requirement

Office and hobby glue can be found with different functions that can be used for different types of materials. There are glue sticks, fluid glue and melt glue, and therefore different ways of applying these glues (directly or with a spatula or brush): The quality and characteristics of the glue must therefore be viewed in relation to the function for which the glue is marketed. Good adhesion to the stated material for which the glue can be used, and functional packaging that allows the glue to be easily applied, are parameters that are important to the perceived quality of the glue. There are standardised tests of adhesion for different materials.

030 Quality requirements of hobby and office tape

It must be ensured that the tape is of good quality in accordance with the function for which it is marketed. The following requirements must be fulfilled in terms of the function for which the tape is marketed.

Office tape:

- Adhesion to steel measured according to EN 1939: of at least 1.5 N/cm
- Tensile strength measured according to EN 14410: at least 2,5 daN/cm

⁵⁵ Substitution of biocides in anti-fouling paint for ships with enzymes, MST 2004

- Elongation at break measured by EN 14410: of at least 20%

Decorative tape/Correction tape:

- Adhesion to steel measured according to EN 1939: of at least 1.5 N/cm
- Tensile strength measured according to EN 14410: at least 2 daN/cm
- Elongation at break measured by EN 14410: of at least 20%

Packing tape:

- Adhesion to steel measured according to EN 1939: of at least 4 N/cm
- Tensile strength measured according to EN 14410: at least 300 N/100 mm width
- Elongation at break measured by EN 14410: of at least 100%

Moveable tape:

- Tensile strength measured according to EN 14410: at least 2 daN/cm
- Elongation at break measured by EN 14410: of at least 20%

- Test report for tests stated in the requirement showing that the requirement is fulfilled in accordance with the function for which the tape is marketed.

Background to the requirement

Besides the function of sticking together materials such as paper, carton or other material types, the various types of tape also have other characteristics. They can be transparent, flexible, or have a decorative effect. It is also significant to the perceived quality of the tape that the tape leaves the tape reel when the tape is pulled, and that it does not break too easily when the tape is pulled (elongation at break). There are also examples of moveable tape, which means that the tape can be moved, but still retain its adhesion. There are standardised international test standards to describe the most important tape characteristics, such as adhesion strength and tensile strength.

Adhesion strength is expressed in Newton per 10 mm tape and rounded to the nearest 0.1 N/10 mm in accordance with EN 1939:2003. EN 1939:2003 shows, however, that the result of this test is not directly comparable for different products with different types of carriers. The test does express adhesion, however, and it will therefore be appropriate to require that acceptable adhesion is achieved, and possibly also that better adhesion is achieved for tape with more robust functions, such as packing tape.

The EN 1943:2002 standard measures the static shear adhesion and is expressed as the time it takes to remove the tape from the test surface.

Cf. EN 14410:2003 - Tape - Measurement of breaking strength and elongation at break, to measure the tape's characteristics in relation to tensile strength in the unit of Newton per 10 mm and elongation at break is measured by stating the percentage elongation of the tape from the starting point.

Table 29. Quality standards for tape.

Standard	Test area
EN 1939:2003	Self-adhesive tapes. Determination of peel adhesion properties
EN 1943:2002	Self-adhesive tapes. Measurement of static shear adhesion
EN 14410:2003	Self-adhesive tapes. Measurement of breaking strength and elongation at break

031 Ballpoint and rollerball pens with ink or gel

The pen's writing length must comply with the requirement level for writing length stated for the type of pen in question in one of the tables below. The writing length

must be tested according to the test standard stated in the table. The requirement levels are stated for pens with a refill option, as this is a requirement for Nordic Swan Ecolabelled pens, cf. requirement O4.

It must be described how the pen, including holster, is of high quality. The minimum lifetime must be equivalent to the use of the pen in 2 times writing length of an ink cartridge, cf. the tables in this requirement.

Table 30.1. Ballpoint pens ISO 12 757.

Ballpoint pens are tested in accordance with ISO 12 757 Part 1 (article 5)		
Broad tip	(diameter > 1.05 mm)	with refill 1000 m
Medium tip	(1.05 mm > diameter > 0.85 mm)	with refill 1500 m
Fine tip	(0.85 mm > diameter > 0.65 mm)	with refill 2000 m
Extra fine tip	(0.65 mm > diameter)	with refill 2500 m

Table 30.2. Roller ball pens ISO 14 145.

Roller ball pens are tested in accordance with ISO 14 145 Part 1 (article 5)		
Broad tip	(diameter > 1.2 mm)	with refill 200 m
Medium tip	(1.2 mm > diameter > 0.75 mm)	with refill 400 m
Fine tip	(0.75 mm > diameter > 0.55 mm)	with refill 600 m
Extra fine tip	(0.55 mm > diameter)	with refill 800 m

Table 30.3. Roller ball pens with gel ink ISO 27668:2009 Gel ink ball pens and refills.

Roller ball pens with gel ink, tested in accordance with ISO 27668:2009 Gel ink ball pens and refills		
Broad tip	(> 1.2 mm)	with refill 100 m
Medium tip	(1.2 mm > diameter > 0.75 mm)	with refill 200 m
Fine tip	(0.75 mm > diameter > 0.55 mm)	with refill 400 m
Extra fine tip	(0.55 mm > diameter > 0.40 mm)	with refill 600 m

- Test report in accordance with the requirement, showing that the requirement is fulfilled.
- Description showing that the lifetime of the pen (incl. holster) is 2 times the writing length of an ink cartridge.

Background to the requirement

This requirement is new, as the previous version of the criteria did not include equivalent quality requirements. For ballpoint pens there are standardised tests to state the ballpoint pens' writing length, as a way of expressing the ballpoint pens' useful life.

The requirement must ensure a good lifetime for the stated types of writing instruments and thereby ensure that the writing instrument's environmental impact is reduced in relation to an equivalent writing instrument with a shorter lifetime. This e.g. means a more resource efficient ballpoint pen.

Writing length

The test standards for writing length chosen are identical with the standards used for the French Ecolabel NF Environment NF400 for writing instruments. Here, ISO 12 757 is stated for ballpoint pens, ISO 14 145 for roller ball pens, and ISO 27668:2009 for Gelink-ball pens, ink ball pens and refills. As the criteria require refill options for this particular type of writing instrument, the tables state the requirement levels for writing instruments with a refill option.

Quality of pens

Pens' overall lifetime is a combination of writing length and the durability of the holster.

It is therefore a requirement that the applicant describes how the holster can be used for a minimum of 2 ink cartridges. The choice of materials may affect durability, and a description must therefore be given of the durability of the material selected for the holster.

This can be as user tests, load or wear test, or an account of how the product has been on the market for over a year, and there have no significant complaints concerning the durability of the product. Holsters of hard plastic are considered to have enough durability.

032 Marker pens/felt-tip pens (not white board pens)

The pen must be tested for resistance to dry out completely. It must be documented that the pen can lie without its cap without drying out during the period stated below in Table 32, followed by 1 hour with cap, then the pen should still be writable.

Table 32. Marker pens/felt-tip pens.

Marker pens and their ink must have the capacity not to dry out during the following periods of time;	
Permanent marker pens	5 h
Non-permanent marker pens	5 h
Colour felt-tip pens with washable ink	48 h
Colour felt-tip pens with extra washable ink	48 h

The test is performed in the following conditions: The pen without cap/lid is placed horizontally with the tip downwards in a climate chamber with a controlled temperature and humidity in accordance with ISO 554 Standard atmospheres for conditioning and/or testing. Temperature and humidity are maintained at 23°C and 50% RH, respectively, during the test. After the time stated in Table 31 it is tested whether the pen can still write.

- Documentation as a test report that the pen does not dry out, in accordance with the requirement.

Background to the requirement

This requirement is new, as the previous version of the criteria did not include equivalent quality requirements. The product's lifetime influences the overall environmental impact. Caps are used on felt-tip pens to ensure that they do not dry out. Yet there is a need to ensure that the pen has a certain resistance to drying out and can thus be left uncapped for a certain time, so that the pen's writing length is not reduced. It is therefore a requirement that the product does not dry out too quickly when the writing instrument is left uncapped.

No standardised tests are found for resistance to drying out and requirement levels from the French Ecolabel NF Environment NF400 for writing instruments, for different types of writing instrument, is used.

033 Felt pens - only White board pens

It must be possible to remove writing on a whiteboard using a whiteboard sponge.

The pen must be tested for resistance to dry out completely. It must be documented that the pen can lie uncapped for at least 5 hours without drying out. This is followed by 1 hour with cap and then the pen should still be writable.

The test is performed in the following conditions:

The pen without cap/lid is placed horizontally with the tip downwards in a climate chamber with a controlled temperature and humidity in accordance with ISO 554 Standard atmospheres for conditioning and/or testing. Temperature and humidity are maintained at 23°C and 50% RH, respectively, during the test.

- ☒ Description of the test, including the method selected and test result. If a consumer test is used, a copy of the completed and signed test reports must be submitted. A report describing which test persons and how many were asked must also be attached, as well as a summary of the results.

Background to the requirement

This requirement is new, as the previous version of the criteria did not include equivalent quality requirements. Within the group of chalk, crayons and coloured pencils, there are products of very different types and materials composition.

Different application techniques are used. This composition and application to achieve different expressions makes it difficult to set uniform quality requirements of crayons and coloured pencils. Yet producers have a clear idea of the characteristics of their products and it is therefore possible to require a user test to be performed in order to assess whether these characteristics are also found for the product.

There are examples of products that are marketed with the characteristics:

Oil pastels with a "soft and creamy consistency". "Pastels can be diluted with turpentine or oil and applied with a brush" or "water-soluble crayons".

Further information on various characteristics can be seen below in Table 37.

Table 37. Qualitative characteristics.

	Waterproof pencils	Watercolour pencils, Aquarelle pins	Pastels	Charcoal, monochrome pins	Pencils
Pigments	High organic and inorganic pigments in high concentrations			High quality pigments in high concentrations	Graphite, sometimes the addition of soot
Fastness	High light fastness, but depending on colour			Highest lightfastness	
Colour Palette	Opposite coloured pencils for school and preschool wider colour palette. The respective colours can be purchased individually at the highest long-term colour match.			-	-
Lead diameter	Unlike standard coloured pencils usually larger lead diameter (depending on the application between 2 mm and 6 mm)				Depending on the hardness. The diameter soft mines are usually larger than the hard mines.
Requirements for substrates	Low	With certain techniques suitable substrate is a prerequisite.	Rough, porous surface necessary. Whenever possible, use special paper. Colour smear does not adhere to smooth surfaces.		Low
Adhesion to the substrate	High	High	Low (colour application must be fixed)		High, easily correctable

036 Erasers

The eraser should be tested for satisfactory performance/quality for removing the pencil line from the paper without colour from the eraser rubs off on the paper. The test may be the manufacturer's internal quality testing, a consumer test with at least 10 independent testers or test, which compares with a similar product, e.g. a triangle test. In consumer tests, the test must show that at least 80% are satisfied with the product.

- ☒ Description of the test, including the method selected and test result. If a consumer test is used, a copy of the completed and signed test reports must be submitted. A report describing, which test persons and how many were asked, must also be attached, as well as a summary of the results.

Background to the requirement

This is a new requirement because in the previous version of the criteria the product type “eraser” were not a part of the product group. Eraser can have varying quality which depends on the ratio between the filling thwarts (often chalk) and rubber. In addition, some erasers contain colours that rub off in use.

7.2.8 Label, consumer information and recycling systems

037 Information to the customer

The license holder must recommend that refills are used for the product types where this is offered in accordance with requirement O4. This information must be shown on e.g. the product, label, packaging or product sheet.

- ☒ Photo of the label, packaging and product sheet.

Background to the requirement

The requirement is identical with the requirement in the previous version. The criteria require refill options for specific products in this product group. The requirement is to achieve a longer lifetime for the products and thereby reduce the overall environmental impact in relation to the product's achieved function. In order to utilise the refill option, it is important that this information is stated on any label, packaging or product sheet.

038 Recycling system

Nordic Ecolabelling decided on the 9 October 2017 to remove this requirement.

Background to the requirement

There has previously been a voluntary industry agreement on packaging operations in Norway, which has led Nordic Ecolabelling to have a requirement to ensure that licensees for several product groups comply with this regulation.

7.2.9 Quality and regulatory requirements

To ensure that Nordic Ecolabel requirements are fulfilled, the following procedures must be implemented. If the manufacture's environmental management system is certified to ISO 14 001 or EMAS, and the following procedures implemented, it is enough for the accredited auditor to certify that the requirements are observed.

039 Nordic Swan Ecolabel licence person

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

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

040 Documentation

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

- 🔍 Checked on site.

O41 Quality of the Product

The licensee must guarantee that the quality of the production of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled office and hobby supply is maintained throughout the validity period of the licence.



Procedures for collating and, where necessary, dealing with claims and complaints regarding the quality of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product.

O42 Planned changes

Written notice must be given to Nordic Ecolabelling of planned changes in products and markets that have a bearing on Nordic Ecolabel requirements.



Procedures detailing how planned changes in products and markets are handled.

O43 Unplanned nonconformities

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



Procedures detailing how unplanned nonconformities are handled.

O44 Traceability

The licensee must have a traceability system for the production of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product.



Description of/procedures for the fulfilment of the requirement.

O45 Legislation and regulations

The licensee must guarantee adherence to safety regulations, working environment legislation, environmental legislation and conditions/concessions specific to the operations at all sites where the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product is manufactured.

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

Background to the requirement

The requirements O42 to O48 are general quality assurance requirements to ensure that the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products will fulfil the requirements in the criteria and that legislation and regulations are fulfilled. This is to ensure the environmental quality of the products is as stated in the criteria. Most of these requirements are general and applies in all productions of Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products.

8 Changes from the previous version

Table 36. Overview of requirement changes on the revision from version 3 to version 4.

Revised criteria (4.0)	Previous criteria (3.0)	Comment
General Differentiation of chemical requirements	No differentiation	The product group's requirement is expanded to include paint, glue, tape and erasers for office and hobby use. For pens and rollerball pens that are not marketed to children, the chemical mixture only live O6, O11 and O15 in section 1.2 Chemicals.
O2	New requirement	A new requirement is made of a certain proportion of renewable and recycled raw materials (plastic and oils) in the product.
O3	New requirement	A new requirement is made that excludes used of metal in the packaging, holsters, reels or application components for the Nordic Ecolabelled product. The requirement has certain exemptions and triviality limits.
O4	K2	Refill requirement of felt-tip pens is removed as it is not realistic that the user will make use of this refill option. Also, a new requirement that one-off tape dispensers are not permitted, as there must be a refill option.
O5	New requirement	Requirement that individual packaging may not be used for writing instruments, hobby paint, glue and erasers. Containers for glue and paint are not considered to be packaging, but part of the product.
O6	K5-K8	The requirement level for the classification of the chemical element of the product is not amended in this revision. The requirement is updated to CLP.
O7	K5-K8	The requirement level for the classification of the chemical element of the product is not amended in this revision. The requirement is updated from CLP. The prohibition of classification with the risk codes R20 and/or R21 (H302, H312) is amended to solely concern products for children and office/hobby paint and crayons.
O8	K5-K8	Heavy metals in chemical compound; The requirement was also made in the previous version of the criteria. The requirement now concerns all chemical compounds in the expanded product group and is updated with regard to the specific heavy metals.
O9	K5-K8	VOC: The requirement is amended slightly, as the previous exemption for the requirement for 1-methoxy-2-propanol (CAS 107-98-2) in permanent marker pens has been removed. At the same time, a maximum content for 1-propanol (CAS 71-23-8) in the final chemical compound of maximum 10% w/w has been inserted. New VOC definition is added.
O10	K5-K8	Halogenated organic solvents: The requirement was also made in the previous version of the criteria. The requirement now includes all chemical compounds in the expanded product group. This version has been tightened, however, in terms of contamination with PCB (polychlorinated biphenyls) and on the same page an easing of PCB residues in the pigment.
O11	New requirement	Prohibition of endocrine disrupters and candidate list substances in the chemical compound.
O12	New requirement	Requirement of maximum content for specific PAH in Carbon Black. Only applies to products for children and paint and crayons.
O13	New requirement	Residual monomers: Requirement of the content of residual monomers in the polymer on more than 1% w/w polymer.
O14	K5-K8	Preservatives: The requirement is tightened with a concentration limit for isothiazolinones and a further tightening of the concentration limit for the compound of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isotiazol-3-on (CAS no 26172-55-4) and 2-methyl-2H-isotiazol-3-on (CAS-no 2682-20-4) (3:1).

Revised criteria (4.0)	Previous criteria (3.0)	Comment
O15	K4	Perfume: The requirement is specified. The prohibition now also includes aroma or other aroma compounds (e.g. essential oils, plant oils and plant extracts).
O16	K15	The nano requirement is reworded in this version of the criteria and it is specified that polymer emulsions are not considered to be nano material, and where there is an exemption from the requirement.
O17	K9 + K19	Recycled fibres in paper: K9 and K19 are merged. K9 (product) is tightened from the previous version, in which the ratio was 50%, to the current 75% w/w. K19 (packaging) is tightened from 70% to 75% w/w. Inserted possibility of combining with demand for certified timber.
O18	K12	Timber raw materials - origin and chain of custody: The requirement is updated to be harmonised with the Nordic Ecolabel's latest wording of the requirement for origin of chain of custody. The requirement is also extended to include bamboo.
O19	K11	Certified timber: The requirement is updated to be harmonised with the Nordic Ecolabel's latest wording. The requirement has been tightened from the previous version, so that 70% certified wood is now required, compared to 50% in the previous version. The requirement is also extended to include bamboo.
O20	K13 + K17	Metal Heavy metals and coating. The requirement has been tightened so that it now includes all metal elements except for the tip and ink cartridge in ballpoint pens. Tightened so that surface treatment with zinc is not permitted either. Also, now a triviality limit for metal components of less than 5 g.
O21	K16	Additives in plastic: The requirement of additives in plastic is expanded to include CMR substances, phthalates and halogenated organic compounds in general.
O22	K16	PVC and PVDC. The requirement in the previous version prohibited the use of chlorinated plastic. The requirement is reworded to be more specific. It is now also clear that the requirement concerns both product and packaging.
O23	New requirement	For natural latex and synthetic latex (SBR) Requirement of content of 1,3-butadien, and selected PAH.
O24	K14	The requirement is changes to regulate the hazardous substances in the surface treatment or foliation of the pencil or coloured pencil.
O25	New requirement	For felt-tip pens, paint and glue, the packaging must be re-sealable, so that the product does not dry out.
O26	K3	Children's safety – unchanged.
O27-034	New requirement	Quality requirement of the products.
O35	K18	Information to the customer - the requirement is unchanged.
O36	K21	Recycling system – the requirement is unchanged.
O37-045	K22-K30	Updated to the Nordic Ecolabel's latest wording of these general quality and environmental management requirements.

9 New criteria

In future criteria, it will be relevant to investigate whether for specific products there may be a resource or weight limitation in relation to the functional unit. This is particularly relevant for writing instruments - especially ballpoint pens.

It will also be relevant to assess for which requirements there are high RPS (Relevance, Potential, Steerability) to set requirements for recycled materials and whether the requirement of the proportion of renewable or recycled materials can be tightened. Especially for post-consumer recycled will need to look for ways to make the requirement for more product types. If the future recycled plastic gets a better quality. Consultation and other contact with manufacturers have shown that it is not possible at this time.

Overall, there will in a future review also be focus on reducing the number of requirements. It is to ensure workable criteria, focusing on the areas where it can achieve the greatest environmental and health benefits.