

Nordic Ecolabelling for
Sanitary Products



Version 6.11 • 14 June 2016 - 30 April 2027

Content

What is a Nordic Swan Ecolabelled Sanitary product?	4
Why choose the Nordic Swan Ecolabel?	4
What can carry the Nordic Swan Ecolabel?	4
How to apply	5
1 General requirements	7
1.1 About the requirements and necessary definitions	7
1.2 Description of the product and packaging	10
2 Environmental requirements	11
2.1 Requirements for chemical products and chemical substances	11
2.2 Requirements concerning materials	17
2.3 Requirements for material composition and packaging	30
2.4 Product requirements	31
3 Quality and regulatory requirements	32
Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products	33
Follow-up inspections	34
History of the criteria	34
Terms and definitions	35

Appendix 1 Overview of forms and forms for declarations and documentation

Appendix 2 Analysis and test laboratories

Appendix 3 Inspected paper

Appendix 4 Guidelines for standard, renewable commodities

Appendix 5 The requirements R9-R12 in the chemical module for paper products version 2
and O10-O11 in the chemical module for paper products version 3

Appendix 6 The requirements to PUR foam in EU Ecolabel for bed mattresses
(2014/391/EU)

023 Sanitary Products, version 6.11, 08 September 2026

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

Contact information

In 1989, the Nordic Council of Ministers decided to introduce a voluntary official ecolabel, the Nordic Swan 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
www.svanemaerket.dk

Iceland

Ecolabelling Iceland
www.svanurinn.is

Finland

Ecolabelling Finland
<https://joutsenmerkki.fi/>

Norway

Ecolabelling Norway
www.svanemarket.no

Sweden

Ecolabelling Sweden
www.svanen.se

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What is a Nordic Swan Ecolabelled Sanitary product?

A Nordic Swan Ecolabelled sanitary product has a low environmental impact compared to other products in the same category and the Nordic Swan Ecolabel show that the product fulfils strict environmental requirements. A lower environmental and health impact is achieved by prohibiting chemicals harmful to the environment and health and by setting strict requirements to the production of the ingoing materials.

A Nordic Swan Ecolabelled sanitary product:

- Meets strict environmental requirements on the materials in the product and the manufacturing process
- Promotes good health through strict chemical requirements on the materials and final product
- Promotes renewable and recycled materials in the product and packaging

Why choose the Nordic Swan Ecolabel?

- Manufacturers and retailers may use the Nordic Swan Ecolabel trademark, the Swan, for marketing. The Nordic Swan Ecolabel is a very well-known and well-reputed trademark in the Nordic region.
- The Nordic Swan Ecolabel is a cost-effective and simple way of communicating environmental work and commitment to customers and suppliers.
- Reducing environmental impact often creates scope for lowering costs, such as by cutting the consumption of energy and reducing amounts of packaging and waste.
- Environmentally suitable operations prepare manufacturers for future environmental legislation.
- Environmental issues are complex. Nordic Ecolabelling can be seen as providing a business with guidance on the work of environmental improvements.
- The Nordic Swan Ecolabel not only covers environmental issues but also quality requirements, since the environment and quality often go hand in hand. This means that a Nordic Swan Ecolabel licence can also be seen as a mark of quality.

What can carry the Nordic Swan Ecolabel?

The product group “Sanitary products” covers disposable products with an absorbent and/or protective function for bodily fluids and faecal matter. The function of the products may furthermore be to facilitate bodily cleansing of such fluids or to facilitate the removal of products applied intentionally to the body, such as cosmetics. The disposable products can be found either in private bathrooms or in a more public environment such as a care institution.

Disposable products like bed linen marketed toward other segments than hospital, nursing home etc., like tourism, cannot be ecolabelled after the requirements in this criteria.

Products included are: breast pads, children's diapers, incontinence care products, (panty-liners, formed diapers and diapers with tape strips), sanitary towels (pads and panty-liners), tampons, cotton buds, cotton pads, cotton wool, sauna underlays, bibs, plasters, compresses, mattress covers/protectors, draw sheets, bed linen, wash cloths (except paper cloths), surgical gowns, patient gowns/patient covers, surgical masks and caps.

Relevant disposable products in addition to those specified above may be included in the product group upon request if they are viewed as sanitary products. This applies only to products made of materials for which requirements are imposed in the criteria. Nordic Ecolabelling will decide which new products may be included in the product group.

Serviettes, wet wipes, dry wipes, paper towels or wash cloths made of paper, multiple use wash cloths, mesh pants, disposable gloves and toothpicks are not eligible for a Nordic Swan Ecolabel under these sanitary products criteria. Many of these products can, however, be labelled under other criteria for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or the EU Ecolabel.

Products with added cosmetics, medication/medicines, disinfecting substances and such can not be ecolabelled in this product group.

Cotton buds where the stick is plastic or a mixture of materials such as plastic and paper can not be ecolabeled.

Products that can be ecolabelled according to the criteria for tissue paper or cosmetic products (i.e. products that comply with the product group definitions in these criteria documents) cannot be ecolabelled according to the criteria for sanitary products.

Other similar products that have a function other than absorbing and/or protecting against bodily fluids/faecal matter or cleansing of cosmetic products, for example, cannot be ecolabelled under the criteria for sanitary products. Please contact Nordic Ecolabelling for more information.

How to apply

Application and costs

For information about the application process and fees for this product group, please refer to the respective national web site. For addresses see page 3.

What is required?

Each requirement is marked with the letter O (obligatory requirement) and a number. All requirements must be fulfilled to be awarded a licence.

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

These icons are:



Enclose



The requirement checked on site.

All information submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling is treated confidentially. Suppliers can send documentation directly to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling, and this will also be treated confidentially.

License validity

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

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

On-site inspection

In connection with handling of the application, Nordic Swan Ecolabelling normally performs an on-site inspection to ensure adherence to the requirements. For such an inspection, data used for calculations, original copies of submitted certificates, test records, purchase statistics, and similar documents that support the application must be available for examination.

Queries

Please contact Nordic Swan Ecolabelling if you have any queries or require further information. See page 3 for addresses. Further information and assistance (such as calculation sheets or electronic application help) may be available. Visit the relevant national website for further information.

1 General requirements

1.1 About the requirements and necessary definitions

There are detailed requirements for the production of the constituent materials and the chemical substances used within the sanitary product, additional components as well as for the primary packaging. The requirements are based upon both health and environmental perspectives.

Definitions

The explanation of the criteria layout, requires some basic definitions:

- Sanitary product: refers to the product used, i.e. excluding additional components, information sheets and primary packaging. S = the weight of the materials in the sanitary product.
- Additional component: components belonging to the hygiene product that are removed before use of the product. Examples include release paper, a plastic film around a tampon or a sanitary towel or an applicator for tampons.
- Primary packaging: means the packaging around the sanitary products and additional components as sold in retail outlets or directly to the customer. Primary packaging does not include transport packaging, information sheet and additional components.
- Material: Examples of material types are: fluff pulp, PP, PE, PET, SAP, paper, regenerated cellulose and cotton. A material type can be used in more than one component.
- Component: Is made out of one or several materials and chemical products that together fulfil a desirable function. For example: a non-woven layer, an outer barrier film or an absorbent core of fluff pulp and super absorbents.

Chapter "Definitions and Abbreviations" contains an extended list of terms, definitions and abbreviations.

Structure of the requirements

The requirements and nominal limits are based upon the percentage of the weight (weight-%) of the individual materials. Many of the material requirements are divided into different levels of stringency and come into force when specific limits of weight-% are exceeded. The weight-% of a specific material is calculated as the total weight of the material type (in the sanitary products and in the additional components) divided by the weight of the sanitary product and additional components in a pack (excluding the weight of information sheets and primary packaging). The weight of the sanitary product and additional components are, in the criteria, hereafter referred to as (S+A). Please note that a material can be found in several components within the sanitary product, additional components and in the primary packaging. E.g. the amount of fluff pulp or the amount of polyethylene (PE) from all multiple suppliers in the sanitary products and the additional components shall be summed up.

The requirements are set in correlation to the material types. If a material type is used in different forms/types that require different production processes as in fibres, films or foams, these shall be summed up individually.

The table below provides a guiding overview of which requirements the different material types will have to fulfil.

Table 1: Guiding overview of the requirements.

Material	Requirement domain/level	Req. no	Comments	Who shall document?	Form
	Description of the product	O1		The producer of the sanitary product	Form 1
	Material composition	O2		The producer of the sanitary product	Form 1
Chemicals	General chemical requirements	O3-O5	Requirements to classification of chemical products, CMR- substances and other excluded substances	The producer of the chemical product	Form 2a
Silicone	Specific chemical requirement	O6	Applies to silicone added to other materials or silicone for coating	The producer of the product for silicone treatment	Form 3
Adhesives/ Binders	Specific chemical requirement	O7		The producer of the adhesive/binder	Form 2b
Fragrances and skin care preparations	Specific chemical requirement	O8	Prohibited	The producer of the sanitary product	Form 4
Odour control substances	Specific chemical requirement	O9	Odour control substances are permitted only in incontinence care products, and must fulfil O3 - O5	The producer of the sanitary product and the chemical products	Form 4, form 2a for O3-O5
Medicaments and antibacterial agents	Specific chemical requirement	O10	Prohibited with exemption of lactic acid bacteria in tampons	The producer of the sanitary product	Form 4
Dying and printing	Specific chemical requirement	O11 - O12	Applies to dying and printing on the sanitary product	Producer of the dyes and inks	Form 2c
Recycled material	Mandatory	O13			
Cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid	Applies when ≥ 1.0 weight-% or more	O14		The pulp/fluff/air-laid producer	Form 5
	Additional requirement when 10.0 weight-% or more	O15-O16		The pulp/fluff/air-laid producer	Form 6 for fiber raw materials and forbidden tree species
Paper/carton /paperboard	Applies when ≥ 1.0 weight-% or more	O17	Applies for tissue, printing and silicone paper, carton, cardboard and other paper.	The paper/carton/ paperboard producer	Form 7
	Additional requirement when 10.0 weight-% or more	O18-O19		The paper/carton/ paperboard producer	

Material	Requirement domain/level	Req. no	Comments	Who shall document?	Form
Wood material	Mandatory	O20	Applies to solid wood, like stick in cotton buds	The supplier of the wood material	Form 8
Cotton	Applies when ≥ 1.0 weight-% or more	O21	Bleaching with Cl_2 prohibited	The supplier of the cotton	Form 9
	Additional requirement when 5.0 weight-% or more	O22-O23	Ecological cotton and requirements to additives	The supplier of the cotton	
Regenerated cellulose	Applies when ≥ 1.0 weight-% or more	O24	Bleaching with Cl_2 prohibited and AOX/OCI limitation	The producer of regenerated cellulose	Form 10
	Additional requirement when 10.0 weight-% or more	O25		Additional requirement when 10 % by weight or more	Form 10
Plastic/polymer	Mandatory	O26	PVC (halogenated polymers) prohibited in product and packaging	The producer of the sanitary/plastic product	Form 4
Plastic/polymer	Part A) Applies when plastic contained in components make up ≥ 1.0 weight-% or more Part B) Applies when components of plastic included in (S+A) by 5% weight-% or more	O27	Part A: Requirements to chemical substances in PE, PP, PS, PET, PA, PUR (included elastan) Part B: Requirements for added chemicals	Part A) The plastic manufacturer or test done in the supply chain Part B) The plastic manufacturer	Form 11
Polyurethane /elastane	Applies when 5.0 weight-% or more	O28	Production requirements	The producer of the plastic/polymer product	Form 12
Polyamide	Applies when 5.0 weight-% or more	O29	Production requirements	The producer of the plastic/polymer product	Form 13
Bio-based polymer	Applies when 20.0 weight-% or more		Requirement for certification of raw materials for bio-based polymers	The polymer producer	
Recycled plastic		O31	Requirements for recycled plastic in sanitary product, additional component and packaging	The producer of the recycled plastic	Form 14
SAP	Applies when 1.0 weight-% or more	O32	Requirements to acrylamide, rest monomers and water soluble extracts	The SAP producer	Form 15
	Applies when 10.0 weight-% or more	O33	Requirement to additives	The SAP producer	Form 15

Material	Requirement domain/level	Req. no	Comments	Who shall document?	Form
Nonwoven		O34 - O35	Refers to the relevant material and chemical requirements	See relevant requirement	Form 16
Material composition - share of recycled and renewable materials		O36	Applies to product and primary packaging	The producer of the sanitary product	
Other components		O37	Like cotton sticks material, tape, elastic/rubber band etc. Refers to relevant requirements	See relevant requirement	
Primary packaging		O26 and O38	Refers to relevant requirements	The producer of the sanitary product, see also relevant requirement	
	Function	O39		The producer of the sanitary product	
	Tampons	O40	Requirement to the content of aerobic microorganisms	The producer of the sanitary product	
	Information on packaging	O41	Applies to size designations and that relevant products must not be discarded in the toilet	The producer of the sanitary product	
	Mandatory	O42 - O49	Quality and regulatory requirements	The producer of the sanitary product	

1.2 Description of the product and packaging

01 Description of the product

The applicant must provide a description of the product, a description of the manufacturing processes, as well as information about packet sizes. The following information must be provided for all components of the sanitary product, any additional components, product information sheets and primary packaging must be provided:

- Function (as outer layer, foil around each product, absorbing part, elastic around the legs, information sheet, primary packaging etc.)
- Weight of component
- Constituent materials (e.g. fluff, PP, PET)
- Chemical products that are added to the sanitary product (e.g. adhesives)
- Supplier/producer (with the components they deliver, business name, country of production and contact person)

The production chain with suppliers for the sanitary product and additional components must be illustrated by i.e. a flowchart.



Description in accordance with the requirement. See appendix 1, form 1, table S1.

02 Material composition

Composition

The different material types* in the sanitary product and additional components must be stated in terms of amount and percentage by weight of (S+A).

The material types in the primary packaging must be stated in terms of amount and percentage by weight of (S+A). The weight of the material types in the primary packaging shall not be included in the (S+A).

**The same material type included in more than one component shall be summed up.*

Nominal limit

Specific material types present in quantities of maximum 1.0 weight-% of (S+A) is exempted from the material requirements, even if there is a requirement for the particular material type in the document.

Materials for which no requirements are imposed in the document, and which are not explicitly prohibited, may each make up a maximum of 2.0 weight-% of (S+A), but not exceed 5.0% weight-% totally.

The amount of requirements that must be fulfilled is determined by weight-% of the specific material related to the total weight of the sanitary product + additional component (S+A).



Description in accordance with the requirement. Appendix 1, form 1, table S2 can be used to document parts of the requirement.

2 Environmental requirements

2.1 Requirements for chemical products and chemical substances

The chemical requirements are split into two sections: general chemical requirements and chemical requirements related to a specific function.

The general chemical requirements O3, O4 and O5 apply for all chemical products added during the composition of the sanitary products and additional components (i.e. release paper and adhesives). These requirements may also be requested for chemical products and additives used by suppliers for example in or on different components and materials like cotton, cellulose pulp, and polymer/plastic materials. For more information when these requirements apply to the materials and components, see the individual material requirements.

The requirements apply to all ingoing substances in the chemical product, but not impurities unless stated otherwise in the requirements. Ingoing substances and impurities are defined below:

Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg). Examples of impurities are residues

of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

No requirements are imposed on chemicals used for maintenance of machines or in the production processes (such as lubricants, cleaning chemicals etc.) without being added to the materials, unless otherwise stated.

03 Chemical products, classification

Chemical products used in the production/composition of sanitary products and additional components must not be subject to a classification requirement specified in Table 2.

The requirement also applies to additives of material/components where it later in the document is referred to this requirement.

Table 2: Classification of chemical products

Classification under CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008*	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
<u>Toxic to aquatic organisms</u> Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1-4	H400 H410, H411, H412, H413
<u>Acute toxicity</u> Acute Tox 1, 2 Acute Tox 3 Acute Tox 4	H330, H310, H300 H331, H301, H311 H332, H312, H302
<u>Specific target organ toxicity</u> STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H372 H373
<u>Aspiration hazard</u> Asp. Tox 1	H304
<u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u> Skin Corr 1A/B/C	H314
<u>Allergenic</u> Resp. sens 1 or Skin sens 1	H334 H317
<u>Carcinogenic</u> Carc 1A/1B Carc. 2**	H350 H351
<u>Mutagenic</u> Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	H340 H341
<u>Toxic for reproduction</u> Repr 1A/1B Repr 2	H360, H361 H362

* Classification in line with the EU Regulation on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (Regulation (EC) no 1272/2008).

The producers of the chemical products are responsible for the classification.

**An exemption is made for titanium dioxide (CAS no. 13463-67-7).

- ☒ Material safety data sheets for all chemical products in accordance with current European legislation.
- ☒ Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2, Declaration of chemical products. To be completed by the producer of the chemical product.

04 Chemical substances, CMR

This requirement applies to chemical products used in the production/composition of sanitary products and additional components.

The requirement also applies to additives to materials/components where it later in the document is referred to this requirement.

The chemical products must not contain substances that are or may degrade into substances that are classified as carcinogenic (Carc), mutagenic (Mut) and/or toxic for reproduction (Rep) according to CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (see Table 3).

Table 3: Classification of CMR substances

Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
<u>Carcinogenic</u> Carc. 1A/1B Carc. 2*	H350 H351
<u>Mutagenic</u> Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	H340 H341
<u>Toxic for reproduction</u> Repr. 1A/1B Repr. 2	H360, H361 H362

*An exemption is made for titanium dioxide (CAS no. 13463-67-7).

- ☒ Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2a, Declaration of chemical products. To be completed by the producer of the chemical product.

05 Other excluded substances

Chemical products used in the production/composition of sanitary products and additional components must not contain substances from the lists below.

The requirement also applies to additives to material/components where it later in the document is referred to this requirement.

There may be overlap between the substances on the two lists.

List of forbidden substances

- Substances on the Candidate List*
- D4, D5 and D6 in silicone polymer have an own requirement, see 018
- Organotin compounds
- Phthalates
- APEO – alkylphenol ethoxylates and alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenols on degradation). An exception is made for:
 - sterically hindered phenolic antioxidants with molecular weight (MW) > 600 g/mole.

- Halogenated organic compounds. An exception is made for:
 - halogenated organic pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5
 - the preservative CMIT (CAS no. 26172-55-4)
- Flame retardants

List of substances with specific characteristics not allowed

- Substances that have been evaluated in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative)**
- Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2 on the EU's priority list of substances that are to be investigated further for endocrine disruptive effects***
- Preservatives that are bioaccumulative in accordance with Appendix 2 (BCF >500 / logKow >4).
- Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)****

* The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website:

<http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>

** PBT and vPvB in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.

*** Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2, see following link:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine/strategy/being_en.htm

**** An antibacterial agent is a chemical/product that inhibits or stops growth of microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi or protozoa (single-celled organisms). The requirement does not apply to preservatives used to preserve the chemical product, so-called in-can preservatives.



Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2a, Declaration of chemical products. To be completed by the producer of the chemical product.

06 Silicone

The following requirements must be fulfilled if silicone treatment of the whole or parts (components and additional components) of the sanitary product is used:

- Solvent-based silicone coatings must not be used.
- Octamethyl-cyclotetrasiloxane, D4, (CAS no. 556-67-2), decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane, D5, (CAS no. 541-02-6) and dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane, D6, (CAS no. 540-97-6) must not form part of the product. The requirement does not apply to D4, D5 and D6 contained as impurities*.
- Organotin catalysts must not be used in the production of the silicone polymer.

* Impurities of D4, D5 and D6 are defined as residual products from the raw material production that can be found in the silicone mixture (like the silicone emulsion's coating bath) or in the finished cured silicone in concentrations below 800 ppm (0.08 weight-%, 800 mg/kg).

Nordic Swan Ecolabelled grease-proof paper meets the requirement.



Material safety data sheet for the product. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 3, Silicones for coating. To be completed by the producers of the silicone products. If the paper is Nordic Swan Ecolabelled, the certification number must be submitted.

07 Adhesives/Binders

The requirement applies to adhesives/binders used in the composition of the sanitary product and additional components. The requirement also applies to for e.g. adhesive on tape release paper and binders in nonwoven.

Adhesives/binders must not contain phthalates or colophony rosin. Modified colophony derivatives that are not classified as sensitizing are allowed.

Formaldehyde generated during the production process may amount to no more than 250 ppm (0.025%) measured in newly produced polymer dispersion.

The content of free formaldehyde in hardened adhesive must not exceed 10 ppm (0.001%).

The adhesive/binder must fulfil the general chemical requirements O3-O5.

Hotmelt adhesives are exempted from the formaldehyde requirement.

Information on sampling, methods of analysis and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 2.

- ☒ Declaration from the producer of adhesive/binder that the adhesive/binder does not contain phthalates or colophony rosin. Results of analysis of the formaldehyde content of the adhesive/binder. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2b may be used.

08 Fragrances and skin care preparations

Fragrance or other scents (e.g. essential oils and plant extracts), lotion, skin care and/or moisturising preparations must not be added to the sanitary product, additional components or to the constituent materials/components.

- ☒ Duly completed and signed declaration from the producer of the sanitary product. Appendix 1, form 4 may be used.

09 Odour control substances

Odour control substances are permitted only in incontinence care products.

If used, the substances must fulfil the general chemical requirements O3-O5.

Odour control substances with the classifications H332, H373, H400 and H410 are permitted under the following conditions:

- The incontinence care product must not be a so-called heavy incontinence product, that is designed for more severe incontinence.
- The odour control substance shall be encased/encapsulated in, or bound by/attached to the superabsorbent so that there is not a risk of migration during normal use,
- The total content of odour control substance(s) shall be maximum 1,5 weight-% of the superabsorbent material.

- ☒ In the case of sanitary products that are not incontinence care products, the producer of the sanitary product must declare that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 2, form 4 may be used.

- ☒ If odour control substances are used, documentation from the producer of the chemical product showing that O3-O5 are fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2a can be used.

- ☒ If the odour control substance(s) are classified with H332, H373, H400 and/or H410:

- description from the producer of the incontinence product of the type of incontinence product the classified odour control substance(s) are used in.

- declaration from the producer of the superabsorbent material that the odour control substance(s) are encased/encapsulated in, or bound by/attached to the superabsorbent and do not risk migrating under normal use.
- declaration from the producer of the superabsorbent material that the total content of the odour control substance(s) are maximum 1,5% by weight in the superabsorbent material.

010 Medicaments and antibacterial agents

Sanitary products that are added chemical substances/products designed to prevent bacterial growth, alleviate or cure illness, sickness symptoms and pain or to alter bodily functions cannot be ecolabelled.

Lactic acid bacteria added to tampons are exempted from the requirement.



The producer of the sanitary product must declare that the requirement is fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 4 may be used.

011 Dyeing

The requirement applies to the sanitary product and the materials/components in the sanitary product.

Materials in sanitary products must not be dyed. The following exemptions apply:

1. Tampon strings can be dyed.
2. Titanium dioxide in polymers and fibres of regenerated cellulose are allowed in all sanitary products, independent if the material is in contact with the skin or not.
3. Materials/components considered to have a special function* may be dyed if the material is not in contact with the skin. The colourant must fulfil the following requirements:
 - Requirements O3-O5 in this criteria document and
 - R9-R12 in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of Paper Products – Chemical Module, Version 2 or O9-O10 in Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of Paper Products – Chemical Module, Version 3 must be fulfilled for the colourant.

The requirements in the chemical modules are given in appendix 5 in this criteria document.

4. Exceptions may also be granted in the case of certain specialist products for use in hospitals and nursing homes** independent if the material is in contact with the skin or not. This is subjected to agreement with Nordic Ecolabel. The colourant must fulfil the following requirements:
 - Requirements O3-O5 in this criteria document and
 - R9-R12 in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of Paper Products – Chemical Module, Version 2 or O9-O10 in Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of Paper Products – Chemical Module, Version 3.

The requirements in the chemical modules are given in appendix 5 in the criteria document for Sanitary products.

5. Material in incontinence products for adults and children over 5 years may be dyed, independent if the material is in contact with the skin or not. The colourant must fulfil the following requirements:
 - O3-O5 in this criteria document and
 - R9-R12 in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of Paper Products – Chemical Module, Version 2 or O9-O10 in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of Paper Products - Chemical Module version 3. The

requirements in the chemical modules are given in appendix 5 in the criteria document for Sanitary products.

- Meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food".
- Colourant for polymer materials must also meet BfR's (Federal Institute for Risk Assessment) recommendations: "IX. Colorants for Plastics and other Polymers Used in Commodities" or Swiss Ordinance 817.023.21 Annex 2 and 10.
- Colourants used for cellulose materials must meet the following requirement: BfR's recommendation XXXVI. Paper and board for food contact, from July 2015 or later versions.

** An example of a special function can be dyeing of breast pads to reduce the visibility of the product through white or light-coloured clothing and plasters.*

*** e.g. as a guidance to the personnel to differ on sizes or to use the product in the correct way. This is always subject to an agreement with Nordic Ecolabelling.*

- ☒ Declaration from the producer of the sanitary product that neither the product nor the materials/components have been dyed. Appendix 1, form 4 may be used.
- ☒ In the case of exemptions for specialist products for hospitals/nursing homes or where the dyeing has a special function: the function must be described. The producer/supplier of the colourant must declare that the requirements are fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2c can be used. Material safety data sheet for the colourant must be submitted.
- ☒ For the exemption for incontinence products for adults and children over 5 years: description of the type of product that is dyed. The producer/supplier of the colourant must declare that the requirements are fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2d can be used. Material safety data sheet for the colourant must be submitted.

012 Printing inks

The inks/pigments for printing on the sanitary product or the components must fulfil O3-O5 in this criteria document and R9-R12 in the Chemical Module (Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of Paper Products – Chemical Module, Version 2 or later). The requirement does not apply to printing on additional components, information sheets and primary packaging.

- ☒ The producer/supplier of the printing ink/pigments must declare that the requirement is fulfilled by means of material safety data sheets and duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2c.

2.2 Requirements concerning materials

The chapter contains requirements to recycled material, cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid, paper, wood, cotton, regenerated cellulose, polymer/superabsorbents and nonwoven.

Materials/components in the sanitary product or additional components that are Nordic Swan Ecolabelled or EU Ecolabelled do not have to fulfil additional material requirements. Attach a valid license. Inspected paper* do not have to fulfil additional material requirements. Specify the name of the paper.

For cellulose pulp/fluff the following applies:

- Cellulose pulp that have been evaluated by Nordic Ecolabelling according to the "Basic module for paper products", version 2 or later, fulfils some of the requirements to cellulose pulp/fluff in these criteria. In addition, O14 in this criteria document must be documented as this requirement is not covered by the "Basic-and Chemical module", but is a specific requirement in this criteria document.
- Cellulose pulp/fluff that have been investigated by Nordic Ecolabelling according to the requirements in this criteria document (inspected fluff), fulfils O14-O16. Specify the name of the pulp/fluff.

** Inspected paper is paper that fulfils the requirements in Appendix 3.*

2.2.1 Recycled material

013 Recycled material

Recycled material is not allowed in the sanitary product (e.g. in cotton, paper and fluff) with the exception of recycled plastic.

Recycled material is allowed in additional components, e.g. in tape or release paper that shall be removed before use and in primary packaging.

For requirement to recycled plastic in the sanitary product, additional component and primary packaging, see O31.

- ☒ Specify whether recycled material is used, what kind of material it is and where it is used (in the sanitary product, additional component or primary packaging).

2.2.2 Cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid

The requirements concerning cellulose-based pulp fluff/air-laid are split into different levels, depending on the quantity (weight-% in relation to total weight of S+A) present:

- All cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid (≥ 1.0 weight-%) must fulfil requirement O14.
- If there is 10.0 weight-% or more of cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid in relation to the sum of the sanitary product and additional component (S+A), requirement O15-O16 must also be fulfilled.

014 Cellulose based pulp/fluff/air-laid, general requirements (≥ 1.0 weight-%)

State the name and quality of the pulp/air-laid. The following requirements must be met:

- The cellulose-based pulp(fluff/air-laid must not be bleached with chlorine gas (Cl_2).
- Optical brightener or fluorinated chemicals must not be added to the cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid.
- The cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid must not have a growth inhibiting effect on microorganisms, under test method EN 1104.
- Chemicals added to the finished cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid to provide specific properties* must fulfil the chemical requirements O3-O5**.

- The producer of cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid must be Chain of Custody (CoC) certified by the FSC/PEFC schemes.

* Softeners that contain quaternary imidazoline (CAS no. 72749-55-4) are exempt from the classifications H400, H410 og H411 in O3.

** Production chemicals used during the production of the cellulose pulp are not included in the requirement.

- ☒ Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 5, Cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid, general requirements. To be completed by the producer of the cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid.
- ☒ Copy of valid CoC-certificate or certificate number.
- ☒ Documentation as specified in requirements O3-O5 if chemicals are used. List of added chemicals and material safety data sheets for each chemical product. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2a from the producer of the chemical product can be used.

015 Cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid, wood raw material (≥10.0 weight-%)

1. Tree species listed on Nordic Ecolabelling's list of prohibited tree species* are not permitted to be used.

* The list of prohibited tree species is located on the website: www.nordic-ecolabel.org/wood/

2. The producer of cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid must state the name (species name) of the wood raw material used in the production.
3. A minimum of 30 weight-% of all wood raw material used in the cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid, must origin from forestry certified under the FSC or PEFC schemes. The remaining proportion of wood raw material must be covered by the FSC/PEFC control schemes (FSC controlled wood/PEFC controlled sources)

or

75% of the wood raw material in the pulp must be must be woodshavings or sawdust

or

a combination of certified and woodshavings/sawdust.

If the fibre raw material in the pulp consists of less than 75% by-products such as wood shavings or sawdust, the proportion of fibre raw material based on certified wood must be calculated using the following formula:

Requirement applicable to the proportion of fibre raw material from certified forestry operation present in the pulp (Y):

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

where x = the proportion of wood shavings or sawdust.

The requirement shall be documented as purchased wood on an annual basis (volume or weight) by the producer of cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid.

If several pulps are mixed, the certification percentage must be fulfilled for the finished pulp/fluff in the product.

The application tool My Swan Account must be used. Contact the ecolabelling organization for a password.

- ☒ Declaration from the producer of cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid that the requirement to tree species not permitted to be used are met. Appendix 1, form 6 may be used.

- ☒ Name (species name) on the wood raw material used in the cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid. Appendix 1, form 6 may be used.
- ☒ Documentation from the producer of cellulose based pulp/fluff/air-laid showing the amount of certified wood raw material purchased, e.g. in an excel file with information on deliveries of certified wood raw material. The purchased amounts must be supported by an invoice or delivery note (paper or E-billing).
- ☒ The producer of the sanitary product must state name and producer of the purchased cellulose based pulp/fluff/air-laid that are used in the sanitary product.

016 Cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid, production requirements (≥10.0 weight-%)

The cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid must fulfil the requirements R1-R6, R8-R10 and R12-R18 in the Basic Module for paper products, version 2 and all the requirements in the Chemical Module, version 2, or corresponding requirements in later versions. For the requirements concerning energy consumption and emissions, the following limits and reference values apply:

Energy

- $P_{\text{electricity}(\text{total})} \leq 1.25$
- $P_{\text{fuel}(\text{total})} \leq 1.25$
- The reference values for cellulose pulp are found in the Basic Module.
- The reference values for fluff pulp are $El_{\text{reference}} = 900 \text{ kWh/ADT}$ and $Fuel_{\text{reference}} = 6000 \text{ kWh/ADT}$. For mechanical fluff pulp (CTMP) the reference values are $El_{\text{reference}} = 2000 \text{ kWh/ADT}$ and $Fuel_{\text{reference}} = 1000 \text{ kWh/ADT}$.
- Addition in the reference values for air-laid process: $El_{\text{reference}} = 4000 \text{ kWh/ADT}$ and $Fuel_{\text{reference}} = 4000 \text{ kWh/ADT}$.

CO₂

- For production of pulp/fluff/ and pulp for air-laid, the limit value for emissions of CO₂ is 450 kg CO₂/ADT. For mechanical fluff pulp (CTMP) the limit value for emissions of CO₂ is 900 kg CO₂/ADT.

Emissions

Emissions of AOX from production of fluff/cellulose pulp and pulp for air-laid must on average be ≤0.15 kg/tonne per pulp mixture. Emissions of AOX from the individual pulp must be ≤0.17kg/tonne.

Total emission points must be ≤4.0, and individual emission points must be ≤1.5. The reference values in the Basic Module shall be used*.

- $P_{\text{emissions}(\text{total})} = P_{\text{COD}} + P_{\text{P}} + P_{\text{S}} + P_{\text{NOx}} \leq 4$

** For unbleached chemical pulp used in manufacturing of fluff pulp, the reference value of phosphorus is 0.03 kg/ADt.*

The application tool My Swan Account must be used. Contact the ecolabelling organisation for a password.

- ☒ Documentation from the producer of the pulp/fluff/pulp for air-laid showing that the requirements are fulfilled. If the pulp/fluff has previously been approved by Nordic Ecolabelling, state the name of the pulp.

2.2.3 Paper (tissue paper, release paper, carton, paperboard and other paper)

The requirements apply for different types of tissue paper, paper in tape or release paper (silicone paper) and other paper, carton and paperboard. The requirements refer to the following criteria for Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of paper:

- The Basic,- and Chemical module for Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of paper products, version 2.
- Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of copy and printing paper, version 4. These include requirements concerning wood-containing and wood-free non-converted printing paper made from chemical and/or mechanical pulp and/or recycled fibre, and the following carton types: Solid Bleached Board (SBB), Solid Bleached Sulphate (SBS), Solid Unbleached Board (SUB), Folding Boxboard (FBB) and recycled fibre-based carton White Lined Chipboard (WLC).
- Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of tissue paper, version 5. These include cellulose-based tissue paper made from virgin and/or recycled fibre.
- Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of grease-proof paper, version 4. This includes cellulose-based paper, which may be coated in different ways as parchment paper/grease-proof paper and various types of release paper.

The requirements to paper are divided into different levels dependent on the amount of paper (weight-% in relation to total weight of S+A):

- All paper/carton/paperboard (≥ 1.0 weight-%) of (S+A) must fulfil O17.
- Paper/carton/paperboard that account for 10.0 weight-% or more of (S+A) must fulfil requirement O18 and O19 with the following exceptions:
 - a) For paper/carton/paperboard that account for 10.0 weight-% or more in cotton buds, only O18 shall be fulfilled, see also O37.
 - b) For release paper that account for 10.0 weight-% or more only O18 shall be fulfilled. Please note that any silicone treatment of the release paper must meet O6.

Each paper type (e.g. tissue paper, release paper, paper in tape, air-laid) shall be summarised separately, and only if each paper type reaches 1.0 weight-% or 10.0 weight-% respectively, the requirements shall be fulfilled. If the paper is Nordic Swan Ecolabelled or Inspected by Nordic Ecolabelling (the requirement to Inspected paper is given in Appendix 3), O17-O19 are already fulfilled. State the name of the paper and license number if relevant.

O17 Paper/carton/paperboard, general requirements (≥ 1.0 weight-%)

State the name, grade, grammage and producer of the paper. The following requirements must be met:

- a) The paper/carton/paperboard must not be bleached with chlorine gas (Cl_2).
- b) The paper/carton/paperboard must not be coated or treated with fluorinated chemicals. The requirement also applies to fluorinated additives in the paper pulp.
- c) The paper/carton/paperboard must not have a growth inhibiting effect on microorganisms, under test method EN 1104.
- d) The producer of the paper/carton/paperboard must be Chain of Custody (CoC) certified by the FSC/PEFC schemes.

- e) If the paper/carton/paperboard is coated with silicone, requirement O6 must be fulfilled*

* Nordic Swan Ecolabelled grease-proof paper fulfils the requirement.

Information on analysis laboratories is given in Appendix 2.

- ☒ Documentation from the producer of paper/carton/paperboard showing that the requirements are fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 7 may be used for the declaration.
- ☒ Copy of valid CoC certificate or certificate number.

018 Paper/carton/paperboard, wood raw materials, (≥10.0 weight-%)

1. Tree species listed on Nordic Ecolabelling's list of prohibited tree species* are not permitted to be used.

* The list of prohibited tree species is located on the website: www.nordic-ecolabel.org/wood/

2. The producer of paper/carton/cardboard must state the name (species name) of the wood raw material used in the production.
3. A minimum of 50% of all wood raw material used in the paper/carton/cardboard must originate from forestry certified under the FSC or PEFC schemes.

The remaining proportion of wood raw material must be covered by the FSC/PEFC control schemes (FSC controlled wood/PEFC controlled sources)

The requirement shall be documented as purchased wood on an annual basis (volume or weight) by the producer of paper/carton/cardboard.

- ☒ Declaration from the producer of paper/carton/cardboard that the requirement to tree species not permitted to be used are met. Appendix 1, form 6 may be used.
- ☒ Name (species name) on the tree species used in the paper/carton/paperboard. Appendix 1, form 6 may be used.
- ☒ Documentation from the producer of the pulp showing amount of certified wood raw material in the pulp. The purchased amounts shall be supported by an invoice or delivery note (paper or E-billing). The producer of paper/carton/paperboard must enclose a calculation demonstrating that the certification requirement is fulfilled.
- ☒ The producer of the sanitary product must state the name and producer of the purchased paper/carton/paperboard.

019 Paper/carton/paperboard, production requirements (≥10.0 weight-%)

Paper/carton/paperboard must fulfil:

- Requirements in the criteria for Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of copy and printing paper (version 4 or later) with the exception of requirement to wood raw material and transportation (R7 and R11 in the Basic module for paper products, version 2), or comply with the Nordic Ecolabelling requirements for inspected paper. The requirements for inspected paper are given in Appendix 3.

or

- Requirements in the criteria for Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of tissue paper (version 5 or later) with the exception of requirement to wood raw material and transportation (R7 and R11 in the Basic module for paper products, version 2).

or

- Requirements in the criteria for Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of grease-proof paper (version 4 or later) with the exception of requirement to wood raw material and transportation (R7 and R11 in the Basic module for paper products, version 2).

For paper/carton/paperboard-types where there are now reference values for energy in the Basic module or additional modules (copy and graphic paper, tissue paper, grease-proof paper), the following reference values for energy must be used:

	Reference value fuel kWh/t	Reference value Electricity kWh/t
Paper/carton/cardboard	1700	800

All the requirements (like energy and emissions) in the basic module, with the exception of requirement to wood raw material and transport, must be fulfilled.

If the paper is treated with silicone, O6 silicone must be fulfilled as well. Nordic Swan Ecolabelled grease-proof paper fulfils O6.

The application tool My Swan Account must be used. Contact the ecolabelling organization for a password.

- ☒ Documentation from the producer of paper/carton/paperboard showing that the requirements are fulfilled. If the paper material is already Nordic Swan Ecolabelled, the certification number must be submitted.

2.2.4 Wood materials

The requirements apply to components made from solid wood, such as the stick of a cotton bud.

020 Wood raw material

1. Tree species listed on Nordic Ecolabelling's list of prohibited tree species* are not permitted to be used.

* The list of prohibited tree species is located on the website: www.nordic-ecolabel.org/wood/

2. The producer/supplier of the wood raw material must state the name of the tree species (species name).
3. The supplier of the wood material to the sanitary producer must be Chain of Custody (CoC) certified according to FSC or PEF certification schemes.
4. A minimum of 70% by weight of all wood raw materials must come from certified forestry according to FSC or PEF certification schemes.

The remaining proportion of wood raw material must be covered by the FSC/PEFC control schemes (FSC controlled wood/PEFC controlled sources)

The requirement may be documented as volume of wood purchased on an annual basis.

- ☒ Declaration from the producer /supplier that the requirement to tree species not permitted to be used are met. Appendix 1, form 8 may be used.
- ☒ Name (species name) on the tree species used in the sanitary product. Appendix 1, form 8 may be used.
- ☒ Copy of valid CoC-certificate or certificate number from all the suppliers which covers all the wood raw material used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled sanitary product.

- ☒ Documentation from the producer of the sanitary product showing amount of certified wood purchased. The purchased amounts shall be supported by an invoice or delivery note (paper or E-billing), showing the quantity of certified wood raw material that is purchased from the supplier of wood to the producer of the sanitary product.

2.2.5 Cotton

The requirements for cotton depend on the quantities involved (weight-% in relation to total weight of S+A).

- All cotton (≥ 1.0 weight-%) must fulfil O21.
- If cotton makes up 5.0 weight-% of (S+A), the requirements O22 and O23 must also be fulfilled.

O21 Cotton, bleaching with chlorine gas (≥ 1.0 weight-%)

The cotton must not be bleached with the aid of chlorine gas (Cl_2).

- ☒ Declaration from the cotton producer/supplier showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 9 may be used for the declaration.

O22 Cotton, raw fibre (≥ 5.0 weight-%)

The cotton must be organically cultivated or cultivated in the transitional phase to organic production.

The string on tampons is exempted from the requirement.

Organic means cotton grown in line with Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products, or products produced in the same way and under similar control schemes. Examples include: KRAV, IFOAM, KBA, OCIA, TDA, DEMETER.

- ☒ Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 9 and attached certificate or transition certificate from a competent body for the certification of organic cultivation. Valid GOTS-certificate according to version 4 or later can be used to document that the cotton is organically cultivated. If in the case of cultivation in a transitional process no certificate is available, the ecolabelling organisation must be supplied with information on the supplier and method of cultivation and sufficient documentation showing that the cultivation is in the process of transition to organic production.
- ☒ Documentation showing that the producer of the sanitary product has purchased organically cultivated cotton.

O23 Cotton, additives (≥ 5.0 weight-%)

Substances added to cotton must fulfil the chemical requirements O3-O5.

- ☒ Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 9 from the supplier of cotton. If chemicals are added, a list on the added chemicals and material safety data sheets must be submitted. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2a) can be used to document O3-O5.

2.2.6 Regenerated cellulose

The requirements for regenerated cellulose depend on the quantities involved (weight-% in relation to total weight of S+A).

- All regenerated cellulose (≥ 1.0 weight-%) must fulfil O24.
- If regenerated cellulose makes up 10.0 weight-% or more of (S+A), requirement O25 must also be fulfilled.

O24 Regenerated cellulose, bleaching (≥ 1.0 weight-%)

Chlorine gas (Cl_2) must not be used to bleach cellulose pulp or cellulose fibre.

The resulting total amount of absorbable organic halogens (AOX) (from the production of cellulose pulp) and organically bound chlorine (OCI) (in the finished fibre) must not exceed:

- 0.15 kg ADt of fibre pulp in wastewater from the fibre pulp production (AOX)

and

- 150 ppm in the finished fibre (OCI)

Information on sampling, methods of analyses and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 2.

- ☒ Declaration from the producers of the cellulose pulp that chlorine gas is not used for bleaching and the emission of AOX. Test report for the emission of AOX. Appendix 1, form 10 can be used.
- ☒ Declaration from the producer of regenerated cellulose that chlorine gas is not used for bleaching and the content of OCI in the finished fibre. Test report for the content of OCI. Appendix 1, form 10 can be used.

O25 Regenerated cellulose, production requirements (≥ 10.0 weight-%)

COD emissions from the production of cellulose pulp and regenerated cellulose must not exceed a combined total of 45 kg ADt of regenerated cellulose.

Sulphur emissions to air from dissolving of the pulp and fibre production must not exceed more than 20 g/kg of regenerated cellulose fibre expressed as an annual average.

Zinc emissions to water from dissolving of the pulp and production of fibre must not exceed 0.2 kg Zn/kg of regenerated cellulose fibre, expressed as an annual average.

The quantity of oxygen depleting substances may also be stated as the equivalent quantity of TOC.

Information on sampling, methods of analysis and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 2.

- ☒ Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 10 from the producer of cellulose pulp and producer of regenerated cellulose. Test report from the production of cellulose pulp and regenerated cellulose showing that the requirement is fulfilled. The methods of analysis must be described and the laboratories use must be stated. The sanitary producer must inform the producer of regenerated cellulose on which paragraphs on the form to fill in.

2.2.7 Plastic

Polymers that are subject to requirements when used in sanitary products, additional components and primary packaging are: polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), polyester (PET), polystyrene (PS), polyamide (PA), ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) and polyether/polyurethane (e.g. elastane, spandex, thermoplastic polyurethane and PUR-foam) and bio-based polymers.

Superabsorbent polymers (e.g. SAP and bio-based SAP), regenerated cellulose and cotton are not covered by this section, but have requirements in other chapters.

Other polymers and rubber may be included together with other materials for which no requirements have been set, up to a maximum of 2.0 weight-% for each material and a total of 5.0 weight-%, see O2. This means, for example, that silicone materials and latex may be used in small quantities, even though no requirement has been set for these materials. However, if silicone is used as an additive in other materials or as a coating, requirement O6 must be fulfilled.

Process and auxiliary chemicals (eg spinning additives and machine oils) are exempt from the requirements.

For definition of polymers, plastics and components, see the section Explanation and definitions.

O26 Halogen-based plastic

Sanitary products, additional components and their packaging must not be halogen-based, e.g. PVC.

- ☒ Declaration from the producer of the sanitary product (Appendix 1, form 4) showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

O27 Plastics included in components

Part A:

The requirement includes plastic contained in components which make up more than 1.0 weight-% of the sanitary product and the additional components (S+A), (eg film, foil or foam).

The following substances must not be present in the plastic apart from impurities*:

- a) halogenated organic compounds
- b) phthalates
- c) organotin compounds
- d) compounds based on lead, cadmium, chromium^{VI} and mercury

Polyester: The amount of antimony in polyester, measured as an average value on an annual basis, must not exceed 260 ppm (the requirement does not, however, apply to recycled polyester).

Antimony shall be tested using the following method: Direct determination by atomic absorption spectrometry. The test shall be executed on raw fibre.

** For definition of impurities, see chapter 2.1 Requirements to chemical products or Terms and definitions.*

The requirement shall be documented by a declaration from the component manufacturer based on knowledge gathered from and requirements made to its suppliers, or by use of a test. See explanation below:

- If test is used, the test can be performed by the producer of polymer/plastic or a part in the supply chain, e.g. a nonwoven supplier. If the test is performed by someone other than the polymer/plastic producer, the test must be done on the virgin plastic raw materials before the supplier receiving it has done any modifications, like adhesives or other additives. See Appendix 2 for information on test methods and laboratory for analysis.

Part B:

The requirements includes components of plastic included in the sanitary product and the additional components (S+A) by 5.0% by weight or more.

If the component manufacture add chemical product to the component of plastic, they must comply with the chemical requirements O3-O5. O3-O5 can be documented with a declaration from the producer of component manufacturer.

- ☒ For part A) Declaration from the component manufacture that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 1, form 11 can be used.

Alternatively

- ☒ For part A) test report showing that the requirement is met. Information about test methods and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 2.
- ☒ For part B) Declaration from the component manufacture that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 1, form 11 can be used.

028 Polyurethane/Elastane (≥5.0 weight-%)

The requirement includes elastane / polyurethane which accounts for 5.0 wt.% or more relative to the total weight of the sanitary product and the additional components (S+A).

- a) A closed process must be used when using isocyanate in the production
- b) Organotin compounds shall not be used.
- c) Fibre (as elastane and spandex)

Emissions to air of aromatic diisocyanates during polymerisation and, if applicable, spinning must be less than 5 mg/kg of produced fibre, expressed as an annual average.

- d) PUR foam and thermoplastic PUR must fulfil "criterion 2 **Polyurethane (PUR) foam**" in EU Ecoabels criteria for "Bed mattresses"*. See appendix 6 for the requirements.

* *EU Ecolabel for bed mattresses (2014/391/EU).*

- ☒ Declaration from the polymer producer that the requirement is fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, Form 12 may be used in addition to test reports from the polymer producer.
- ☒ For d), documentation according to EU Ecoabels criteria for Bed mattresses (2014/391/EU).

029 Polyamide (≥5.0 weight-%)

The requirement includes polyamide which accounts for 5.0 wt.% or more relative to the total weight of the sanitary hygiene product and the additional components (S+A).

Emissions of nitrogen dioxide (N₂O) to the air from the production of monomers must not exceed 9 g/kg caprolactam (for PA 6) or adipinsyre (for PA 6.6), expressed as an annual average.

- ☒ Detailed information and/or a test report from the polyamide producer showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 13 may be used.

030 Palm oil, soybean oil and sugar cane as feedstock for bio-based polymer (≥20.0 weight-%)

The following requirements applies if a polymer based on the raw materials palm oil, soy and sugar cane constitutes 20.0 weight-% or more of (S+A):

- Palm oil must be RSPO certified
- Soy oil must be RTRS certified
- Sugar cane must be Bonsucro certified

The supplier of certified raw material must be chain of custody certified (CoC) in accordance with the certification scheme and the traceability must be secured via mass balance. Book and claim-system will not be accepted.

The producer of the bio-based polymer must document that certified raw material is purchased.

** Nordic Ecolabelling can evaluate other certification schemes for the raw materials mentioned above if applicable. The certification scheme will be evaluated according to the Nordic Ecolabelling's requirements set for standard and certification scheme given in Appendix 4.*

- ☒ Copy of valid chain of custody certificate or certificate number.
- ☒ Documentation like invoice or delivery note showing that certified raw material has been purchased.

031 Recycled plastic

Requirement a) applies to recycled plastic in additional components and primary packaging if the recycled plastic constitutes ≥ 1.0 weight-% in the additional component or primary packaging.

Requirement b) and c) applies to recycled plastic in the sanitary product.

Requirement b) applies if the recycled plastic constitutes ≥ 1.0 weight-% in the sanitary product. Requirement c) applies if the recycled plastic constitutes ≥ 20.0 weight-% in the sanitary product.

Recycled plastic must comprise pre- and/or post-consumer* recycled material.

Additional components and primary packaging

- a) Recycled plastic must not contain polybrominated biphenyls or diphenyl ethers, phthalates, organotin compounds, lead, cadmium, mercury or chromium^{VI}. Impurities up to 100 ppm are, however, permitted.

Sanitary product

- b) ≥ 1.0 weight-% in the sanitary product: Recycled plastic must meet the requirements for recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foods** and fulfil O26.
- c) ≥ 20.0 weight-% in the sanitary product: chemicals added to the recycled plastic must fulfil the requirements O3- O5.

** Pre- and/or post-consumer recycled material is defined in the standard ISO 14021. Recycled materials can be post-consumed material like discarded plastic products and packaging from the end-user as households or commercial, industrial or institutional facilities or be pre-consumed material like reprocessed production scrap. Rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it is not considered as recycled material.*

*** EU commission regulation (EC) No 282/2008 on recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foods. If it can be documented that the recycled material originates from a closed system, like recycling of PET-bottles (e.g. if PET-granulate are used from this process or from bottles that no longer can be reused), it is not necessary to document that the requirement for recycled plastic in contact with food is fulfilled.*

- ☒ Part a): Test report for the content of the substances in part a) of the recycled plastic. If it can be documented that the material comes from known sources (with traceability from the recycled product to the finished recycled plastic

material) where it has been established that this type of content is unlikely to occur, it is sufficient to demonstrate traceability to the source and describe why a test is not necessary. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 14 can be used.

- ☒ Part b): Documentation showing that the recycled plastic material fulfils the requirements to recycled plastic in contact with food. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 14 can be used.
- ☒ Part c): Declaration from the supplier of plastic that the requirements O3-O5 are fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 14, and form 2a) can be used.

2.2.8 Superabsorbent polymers

All superabsorbent polymers (SAP) must meet O32 (≥ 1.0 weight-% related to the total weight of (S+A)). If superabsorbent polymers accounts for 10.0% by weight or more of (S+A) requirement O33 must also be fulfilled.

O32 Superabsorbent polymers (SAP), residual monomers and extracts (≥ 1.0 weight-%)

Acrylamide (CAS no. 79-06-1) must not be used as a monomer.

Superabsorbent polymers (SAP) may contain a maximum of 1000 ppm residual monomers (the total of unreacted acrylic acid and crosslinkers) that are subject to a classification requirement and have been allotted the risk or hazard phrases specified in requirement O3, Table 2.

SAP may as a maximum contain 10.0 weight-% of water-soluble extracts.

Water-soluble extracts in SAP: monomers and oligomers of acrylic acid with lower molecular weight than SAP, and salts.

Information on sampling, methods of analysis and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 2.

- ☒ The producer of the superabsorbent polymer must document the composition of the superabsorbent polymer by means of a product safety data sheet which specifies the full name and CAS number and the residual monomers contained in the product classified in accordance with the above requirement and the quantities thereof. The producer must specify the quantity of water-soluble extracts in the superabsorbent. The methods of analysis must be described and the laboratories responsible must be stated. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 15 may be used. The sanitary producer must inform the producer of the superabsorbent on which paragraphs to fill in.

O33 Superabsorbent polymers, additives (≥ 10.0 weight-%)

Additives in superabsorbent materials must fulfil requirements O3-O5.

- ☒ Declaration from the producer of superabsorbent polymers that the requirement is fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 15 can be used.
- ☒ If additives are used, a list of the additives and material safety data sheets. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2a) can be used to document O3-O5.

2.2.9 Nonwoven

Nonwoven may be produced from a variety of materials. The requirements concerning nonwoven therefore regularly refer to other requirements in the document.

No specific nominal limit has been set for nonwoven. The choice of applicable requirement depends on how much of the different materials are contained in the sanitary product. The description of which requirements apply to the quantity of materials can be found under the chapters for the different materials.

034 Nonwoven, general requirement

The producer of the nonwoven used must specify the materials (raw materials and additives) used in the production and state the names of the raw material suppliers. The materials must fulfil the following requirements:

- Cellulosebased pulp/fluff/air-laid must fulfil the requirements in chapter 2.2.2.
- Cotton must fulfil the requirements in chapter 2.2.5.
- Regenerated cellulose must fulfil the requirements in chapter 2.2.6.
- Polymers as fibre or binder must fulfil the requirements in chapter 2.2.7.
- Superabsorbents must fulfil the requirements in chapter 2.2.8.

If other materials are present and have requirements in these criteria, these must also be fulfilled.

- ☒ The producer of the nonwoven used must specify the materials used in production and state the names of the raw material suppliers. Documentation as in the referred requirements. Appendix 1, form 16 can be used.

035 Nonwoven, chemicals

All additives/chemical products used in the production of the nonwoven must fulfil the chemical requirements 03-05.

Adhesives/binders must fulfil 07.

Other process- and auxiliary chemicals (e.g. spinning additives and machine oils) are exempt from the requirement.

Process water: A substance that is classified as sensitising with risk phrase H317 and/or H334 can only be used in the process water if the residue in the nonwoven is <0,10 ppm for each sensitizing substance.

- ☒ Declaration from the producer of nonwoven that the requirement is fulfilled. Duly completed and signed appendix 1, form 16, and form 2a (03-05) and form 2b (07) can be used.

2.3 Requirements for material composition and packaging

036 Material composition, renewable and recycled materials

One of the following requirements (a, b or c) must be fulfilled:

- a) Diapers and incontinence products must have ≥50 weight-% of renewable material in the product and additional component.

Other products must have ≥60 weight-% of renewable material in the product and additional component.

or

- b) The primary packaging contains ≥20 weight-% of renewable and/or recycled material in relation to the total weight of the primary packaging. The amount of renewable/recycled material can be documented on an annual basis.

or

- c) ≥ 7 weight-% of the polymers in relation to the total weight of polymers in the product and additional component (including SAP) must be bio-based and/or recycled.

For requirements to recycled plastic in the sanitary product and primary packaging, see O31.

Recycled material is defined in the standard ISO 14021. Recycled materials can be post-consumed material like discarded plastic products and packaging from the end-user as households or commercial, industrial or institutional facilities or be pre-consumed material like reprocessed production scrap. Rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it, is not considered recycled material.

- ☒ Part a) a calculation of the amount of renewable materials in the product and additional components.
- ☒ Part b) a calculation of the amount of renewable and/or recycled materials in the primary packaging.
- ☒ Part c) a list of the bio-based polymers and/or recycled plastic materials and the amount in the sanitary product.

037 Other materials

The stick, e.g. the stick of cotton buds must be made from renewable raw materials, such as wood or paper/paperboard/carton. The stick must not be made of plastic or a mixture of materials like plastic and paper. The material shall fulfil the relevant requirements if it comprises the weight-% that requires this.*

Other material parts as tape, elastic etc. shall fulfil relevant material requirements if comprises in percentage by weight that require this, see O2.

** For paper/paperboard/carton in a cotton bud O17 and O18 must be fulfilled if the materials comprises the weight-% that requires this. O19 shall not be met, see chapter 2.2.3.*

- ☒ Documentation showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

038 Primary packaging, material requirements

The following material requirements must be met if the primary packaging makes up more than 1.0% of the weight of the sanitary products plus the additional components in a pack.

- If the packaging is made of cardboard/carton, the material must meet the requirement part a) and part b) in O17. If the packaging is made of plastic, the requirement O26 and O27 part A must be fulfilled.
- For recycled plastic, the requirement O31 part a) shall be fulfilled.

- ☒ Documentation from the producer of the sanitary product and documentation as in the referred requirements showing that the requirements are fulfilled.

2.4 Product requirements

039 Performance

The performance/quality of the product must be satisfactory and must match that of equivalent products on the market.

In the case of products where an acknowledged test exists, this test must be used. The test may be a laboratory test, the applicant's internal quality test, a consumer test or a comparative test with an equivalent product.

In the case of diapers, sanitary products (sanitary towels and panty-liners), incontinence care products and breast pads, the performance test must as a minimum include absorption capacity and rewet under pressure (dryness on the outside).

In the case of tampons, the performance test must as a minimum encompass absorption capacity.

If a consumer test is performed, a minimum of 10 users must be included and the users must be satisfied with the product, see the conditions in Appendix 2.

- ☒ Documentation (test report or user report) of the performance of the product including, where applicable, tests of absorption capacity and rewet under pressure. The chosen test must be described and data attached.

040 Tampons

Tampons may as a maximum contain 1,000 aerobic microorganisms per gram of product.

- ☒ Description of the test for aerobic microorganisms and a statement on the test results from the sanitary product producer.

041 Information on the primary packaging

Copy of the information on the primary packaging (artwork) for all the relevant languages must be submitted.

The absorption ability must be specified on the packaging in the case of product types where this is relevant. For diapers, sanitary products (sanitary towels and panty-liners), tampons and incontinence care products, for example, this information can be provided by means of clear details of the size (e.g. the weight of the child in kilos or pictograms/values indicating the absorption capacity of the product).

In the case of relevant products, consumers must be urged not to discard them down the toilet. This information can be stated using a pictogram. Relevant products include diapers, sanitary towels, panty-liners, tampons, cotton buds, etc.

- ☒ Sample of the packaging information.

3 Quality and regulatory requirements

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

042 Responsible person and organisation

The company shall appoint individuals who are responsible for ensuring the fulfilment of Nordic Ecolabelling requirements, for marketing and for finance, as well as a contact person for communications with Nordic Ecolabelling.

- ☒ Organisational chart showing who is responsible for the above.

043 Documentation

The licensee must archive the documentation that is sent in with the application, or in a similar way maintain information in the Nordic Ecolabelling data system.

- ρ Checked on site as necessary.

044 Quality of sanitary products

The licensee must guarantee that the quality of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product does not deteriorate during the validity period of the licence.

- ☒ Procedures for archiving claims and, where necessary, dealing with claims and complaints regarding the quality of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled sanitary product.
- 🔗 The claims archive is checked on site.

045 Planned changes

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

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

046 Unplanned nonconformities

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

- ☒ Procedures detailing how unplanned nonconformities are handled.

047 Traceability

The licensee must be able to trace the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled sanitary product in the production.

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

048 Take-back system

The Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group decided on the 9 October 2017 to remove this requirement.

049 Legislation and regulations

The licensee shall ensure compliance with all applicable local laws and provisions at all production facilities for the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product, e.g. with regard to safety, working environment, environmental legislation and site-specific terms/permits. The product must also fulfil relevant product-specific requirements laid down by the authorities. For example, sanitary products that may be classified under the EU Directive on Medical Equipment, 93/42/EU as amended, must be safe to use and their performance must be in accordance with the Directive.

- ☒ Applications must state which supervisory authorities they are covered by, and the plant-specific conditions and environmental permits issued by the authorities.

Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products

When the Nordic Swan Ecolabel is used on products the licence number shall be included.

More information on graphical guidelines, regulations and fees can be found at www.nordic-swan-ecolabel.org/regulations

Follow-up inspections

Nordic Ecolabelling may decide to check whether the sanitary product fulfils Nordic Ecolabelling requirements during the licence period. This may involve a site visit, random sampling or similar test.

The licence may be revoked if it is evident that the sanitary product does not meet the requirements.

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

History of the criteria

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted version 6.0 of the criteria for sanitary products on 14 June 2016. The criteria are valid until 30 June 2021.

On 24 May 2017 Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group decided two adjustments in the requirements O14 Cellulose based pulp/fluff/air-laid, general requirements and O25 Regenerated cellulose, production requirements. In O14 softeners used in fluff/air-laid that contain quaternary imidazoline (CAS no. 72749-55-4) are exempt from the classifications H400, H410 og H411 in O3. In O25 the requirement to energy use for dissolving pulp are removed.

On 19 June 2017 Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group decided two adjustments in the requirement O16. There are now added reference values for mechanical pulp (CTMP) for electricity (2000 kWh/ADT) and fuel (1000 kWh/ADT) and a requirement level for the emission of CO₂ (900 kg CO₂/ADT) for mechanical pulp (CTMP). For air-laid the addition in reference values for air-laid process are increased from 1000 kWh/ADT for electricity and 1000 kWh/ADT for fuel to 4000 kWh/ADT for electricity and 4000 kWh/ADT for fuel.

On 25 October 2017 Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group decided an adjustment in O26, so that the requirements for halogen-based plastics must be documented with Appendix 1, Form 4. In requirement O27, the limit in Part B has changed from 20 % or more to 5 % or more. At the same time it has been clarified that the requirement includes chemical products added by the component manufacturer to the plastic component. The new version is called 6.1.

On 18 April 2018 Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group decided per capsulam to adjust requirement O25 regarding the COD emission limit from both the production of cellulose pulp and regenerated cellulose from 35 kg/ADt to 45 kg/ADt of regenerated cellulose. At the same time it has been clarified that requirement limit must be measured and calculated as kg/ADt (Air Dried tonnes) regenerated cellulose. On 9 October 2017 Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group decided to remove O48 Take-back system. The new version is called 6.2.

On 18 September 2018 the Nordic Ecolabelling Board decided to ban the use of plastic in cotton buds. On 26 September 2018 Nordic Ecolabelling decided that paper/paperboard/carton in cotton buds and release paper do not have to fulfil O19 even if it comprises 10 weight-% or more of the product. On 17 October

2018 Nordic Ecolabelling decided exceptions for some APEOs in O5. The exception applies to phenolic antioxidants that are sterically hindered with a molecular weight (MW) > 600 g/mol. On 24 October 2018 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to remove the requirement that silicones should fulfill O3-O5. At the same time D6 is added and banned together with D4 and D5. The new version is called 6.3

On 5 December 2018 Nordic Ecolabelling adopted an adjustment in O12 that inks/pigments for printing on the sanitary product or materials/components are excluded from the classification H318 in O3. On 12 December 2018 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to make a reference in O5 that D4, D5 and D6 in silicone polymer have their own requirement in O6. On 19 December 2018 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to prolong the criteria to 30 June 2023. The new version is called 6.4.

On 19 March 2019 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to remove the classification H318, Causes serious eye damage or eye irritation from O3 and to exempt the preservative CMIT from the prohibition of halogenated organic substances in O5. The new version is called 6.5.

On 1 November 2019 Nordic Ecolabelling adopted an adjustment in O9 Odour control substances. For products designed for lighter incontinence odour control substances that is classified H332, H372, H400 and/or H410 are allowed. The new version is called 6.6.

On March 10 2020 Nordic Ecolabelling adopted an adjustment in O11 Dyeing. Dyeing of incontinence products for adults and children over 5 years of age is allowed. The dyes/pigments used must meet additional requirements beyond those already set in O11, e.g. that the dye/pigment must be approved for use in cosmetics. The new version is called 6.7.

On September 15 2020 and May 4 2021 Nordic Ecolabelling adopted an adjustment in O11 Dyeing and adjustments in O3 and O4 regarding an exemption for TiO₂ classified Carc. 2. On 12 January 2021 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to prolong the criteria to 30 June 2024. The new version is called 6.8.

On December 13 2022 Nordic Ecolabelling adopted an adjustment in O16 regarding a reference value of phosphorus for unbleached chemical pulp. On 29 November 2022 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to prolong the validity of the criteria to the 31 December 2025. The new version is called 6.9.

Nordic Ecolabelling decided on 17 December 2024, to prolong the validity of the criteria to the 31 October 2026. The new version is called 6.10.

Nordic Ecolabelling decided on 8 September 2026, to prolong the validity of the criteria to the 30 April 2027. The new version is called 6.11.

Terms and definitions

Term	Explanation or definition
Additional components	Additional components mean components belonging to the hygiene product that are removed before use of the product. Examples include release paper, a plastic film around a tampon or a sanitary towel or an applicator for tampons. Information sheet or primary packaging is not included as additional components.
ADt	Air Dried tonnes
Bio-based	Bio-based means that something is derived from biomass. The biomass can have undergone physical, chemical or biological treatment(s). Biomass is a material of biological origin excluding material embedded in geological formations and/or fossilized. For example: (whole or parts of) plants, trees, algae, marine organisms, micro- organisms, animals etc
Bio-based SAP	Term used for superabsorbent polymers made from renewable raw materials.
Chemical product, ingoing substances and impurities	A chemical product is made of one substance or a mixture of substances. Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine) are also regarded as ingoing substances. Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg). Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines. The declaration concerning ingoing substances is made by the chemical producer using the knowledge it possesses at the time in question, based on information from the raw material producer/supplier, the formulation and available knowledge of the chemical product. Reservations are made for developments and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.
Component	Components are formed out of one or several materials and chemical products that together fulfil a desirable function. For example: a layer of nonwoven, an outer barrier film or an absorbent core of fluff pulp and super absorbents.
Information sheet	Printed information that is included in the primary package. They do not have to meet any requirements.
Material	For example: fluff pulp, PP, PE, PET, SAP, paper, regenerated cellulose and cotton
Plastic	Plastic materials are polymers that has been added chemical products like dyes, stabilisers or other additives. Plastic materials may in addition be processed into foil, fiber or other components.
Polymer	A polymer is a substance consisting of molecules with high molecular mass with a repeating structural unit (monomers). In this document polymers includes various synthetic polymers such as polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), polyester (PET), polystyrene (PS), polyamide (PA) and polyether/polyurethane (e.g. elastane, spandex, thermoplastic polyurethane and polyurethane foam) and bio-based polymers based on renewable raw materials like PLA and bio-based PE.

The document differs between the polymers and other materials such as pulp, superabsorbent polymers, viscose fibers and cotton that have other requirements in this criteria document.

Primary packaging	Primary packaging means the packaging around the sanitary products and additional components as sold in retail outlets or directly to the customer. Primary packaging does not include transport packaging.
Renewable raw material	Renewable resources are defined as raw materials taken from biological materials that are continuously regenerated within a short space of years, such as corn and trees.
Recycled material	Recycled material is material that fulfils the definition in ISO 14021.
Sanitary product	Sanitary product refers to the product used, i.e. excluding additional components, information sheets and primary packaging
Transport packaging	Transport packaging contains and protects the packs of sanitary products during transport to stores and consumers.

Appendix 1 Overview of forms and forms for declarations and documentation

These forms applies for the producers of the sanitary product, additional components and primary packaging and their suppliers.

- Form 1, Material composition of the product and the packaging
- Form 2a, Declaration - Chemicals
- Form 2b, Declaration - Adhesive/binder
- Form 2c, Declaration - Colourants/printing inks
- Form 2d, Declaration - Colourants for dyeing of incontinence products
- Form 3, Silicone treatment
- Form 4, Other substances in the sanitary product and additional components
- Form 5, Cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid, general requirements
- Form 6, Declaration of tree species not permitted to be used in Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products
- Form 7, Paper/carton/paperboard, general requirements
- Form 8, Wood materials
- Form 9, Cotton
- Form 10, Regenerated cellulose
- Form 11, Plastic included in components (fossil based and bio-based polymers) – eg. film/foil/foam
- Form 12, Elastane/Polyurethane
- Form 13, Polyamide
- Form 14, Recycled plastic
- Form 15, Superabsorbant materials
- Form 16, Nonwoven

Form 1, Material composition of the product and the packaging

Producer of sanitary product:	Contact person:
Product:	Total weight (kg):

In table A1, please list all the components and materials in the sanitary product as well as in additional components (S+A) with material composition and weight, and supplier. Please also list the weight and composition of the primary packaging and the weight-% in relation to S+A.

Table A1 Overview on materials, suppliers and amount

Components	Supplier of component	Materials	Supplier of material	Weight per product (g) (S+A)	% by weight (S+A)

Tabel A2 Example for material composition for two different sanitary products, additional components and packaging

Components	Supplier of component	Materials	Supplier of material	Weight per product (g) (S+A)	weight-% (S+A)
Example product 1					
Inner layer 1		Nonwoven of regenerated cellulose (like viscose, Tencel)			
		EVA			
Inner layer 2		Air-laid (cellulose)			
Filling		SAP			
Adhesive 1		Adhesive 1, hotmelt			
Adhesive 2		Adhesive 2			
Outer layer		Bio-based plastic, film (PLA)			
Paper		Tissue paper			
Release paper		Silicone paper			
		Sum sanitary product and additional components in the pack			(100%)
Primary packaging		Plastic film, PE			

Example product 2					
Inner layer 1 (outer side)		Nonwoven Polyester fiber			
Inner layer 2 (backside)		Nonwoven 30% PP, 60% PE, 20% CaCO			
		Fluff pulp A			
		Adhesive A			
Inner layer 3 (towards inner layer 1)		Nonwoven PP fiber			
Back sheet		Film of PE (fossil based)			
Fluff		Fluff B			
Elastic		Synthetic rubber			
Chemical A					
Chemical B					
Additional component		Film around the product made of bio based PE			
		Sum sanitary product and additional components in the pack			(100%)
Primary packaging		Carton			

Date and place:	Name of the producer of the sanitary product:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 2a, Declaration – Chemicals

For the requirements 03, 04, 05

Name of the chemical and purpose of use:

Name of the producer of the chemical product:

The requirements apply to all ingoing substances in the chemical product, but not impurities unless stated otherwise in the requirements. Ingoing substances and impurities are defined below:

Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg). Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

03 Is the chemical classified according to the table below? ☐ Yes ☐ No**Table A3: Classification of chemical products**

Classification under CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
<u>Toxic to aquatic organisms</u> Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1-4	H400 H410, H411, H412, H413
<u>Acute toxicity</u> Acute Tox 1, 2 Acute Tox 3 Acute Tox 4	H330, H310, H300 H331, H301, H311 H332, H312, H302
<u>Specific target organ toxicity</u> STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H372 H373
<u>Aspiration hazard</u> Asp. Tox 1	H304
<u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u> Skin Corr. 1A/B/C	H314

<u>Allergenic</u> Resp. sens 1 or Skin sens 1	H334 H317
<u>Carcinogenic</u> Carc. 1A/1B Carc. 2*	H350 H351
<u>Mutagenic</u> Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	H340 H341
<u>Toxic for reproduction</u> Repr 1A/1B Repr 2	H360, H361 H362

*An exemption is made for titanium dioxide (CAS no. 13463-67-7).

04 Chemical substances, CMR

Does the product contain substances that are or may degrade into substances that are classified according to the table below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Table F3-2: Classification of CMR substances

Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
<u>Carcinogenic</u> Carc. 1A/1B Carc. 2*	H350 H351
<u>Mutagenic</u> Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	H340 H341
<u>Toxic for reproduction</u> Repr. 1A/1B Repr. 2	H360, H361 H362

*An exemption is made for titanium dioxide (CAS no. 13463-67-7).

05 Other excluded substances

Does the chemical product contain any of the substances from the list below?

Substances on the Candidate List* ☐ Yes ☐ No

D4, D5 and D6 in silicone polymer have an own requirement, see 06

Organotin compounds ☐ Yes ☐ No

Phthalates ☐ Yes ☐ No

APEO – alkylphenol ethoxylates and alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenols on degradation). An exception is made for:

- sterically hindered phenolic antioxidants with molecular weight (MW) >600 g/mol.

If yes, is the substance a sterically hindered phenolic antioxidant with a molecular weight >600 g/mole?

☐ Yes ☐ No

State CAS no. _____

Flame retardants

☐ Yes ☐ No

Halogenated organic compounds. An exception is made for:

☐ Yes ☐ No

- halogenated organic pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5

- the preservative CMIT (CAS no. 26172-55-4)

Substances that have been judged in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative)**

☐ Yes ☐ No

Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2 on the EU's priority list of substances that are to be investigated further for endocrine disruptive effects***

☐ Yes ☐ No

Preservatives which are bioaccumulating (BCF > 500/log Kow > 4)

☐ Yes ☐ No

Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)****

☐ Yes ☐ No

* The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website: <http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>

** PBT and vPvB in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH

*** Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2, see following link:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine/strategy/being_en.htm

**** An antibacterial agent is a chemical/product that inhibits or stops growth of microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi or protozoa (single-celled organisms). The requirement does not apply to preservatives used to preserve the chemical product, so-called in-can preservatives.

Please attach material safety data sheet for the chemical product.

If there are changes in product composition, a new declaration of compliance with the requirements must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Date and place:	Name of the chemical producer:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 2b, Declaration - Adhesive/binder

For requirement O3, O4, O5, O7

Name of the adhesive/binder and purpose of use:

Name of the producer of the adhesive/binder:

The requirements apply to all ingoing substances in the chemical product, but not impurities unless stated otherwise in the requirements. Ingoing substances and impurities are defined below:

Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg). Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

O3 Is the adhesive/binder classified according to the table below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Table A3: Classification of chemical products

Classification under CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
<u>Toxic to aquatic organisms</u> Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1-4	H400 H410, H411, H412, H413
<u>Acute toxicity</u> Acute Tox 1, 2 Acute Tox 3 Acute Tox 4	H330, H310, H300 H331, H301, H311 H332, H312, H302
<u>Specific target organ toxicity</u> STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H372 H373
<u>Aspiration hazard</u> Asp. Tox 1	H304
<u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u> Skin Corr. 1A/B/C	H314

<u>Allergenic</u> Resp. sens 1 or Skin sens 1	H334 H317
<u>Carcinogenic</u> Carc. 1A/1B Carc. 2*	H350 H351
<u>Mutagenic</u> Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	H340 H341
<u>Toxic for reproduction</u> Repr 1A/1B Repr 2	H360, H361 H362

*An exemption is made for titanium dioxide (CAS no. 13463-67-7).

O4 Chemical substances, CMR

Does the adhesive/binder contain substances that are or may degrade into substances that are classified according to the table below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Table F3-2: Classification of CMR substances

Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
<u>Carcinogenic</u> Carc. 1A/1B Carc. 2*	H350 H351
<u>Mutagenic</u> Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	H340 H341
<u>Toxic for reproduction</u> Repr. 1A/1B Repr. 2	H360, H361 H362

*An exemption is made for titanium dioxide (CAS no. 13463-67-7).

O5 Other excluded substances

Does the adhesive/binder contain any of the substances from the list below?

Substances on the Candidate List* ☐ Yes ☐ No

D4, D5 and D6 in silicone polymer have an own requirement, see O6

Organotin compounds ☐ Yes ☐ No

Phthalates ☐ Yes ☐ No

APEO – alkylphenol ethoxylates and alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenols on degradation) An exception is made for:

- sterically hindered phenolic antioxidants with molecular weight (MW) >600 g/mole.

If yes, is the substance a sterically hindered phenolic antioxidant with a molecular weight >600 g/mole?

☐ Yes ☐ No

State CAS no. _____

Flame retardants

☐ Yes ☐ No

Halogenated organic compounds. An exception is made for:

☐ Yes ☐ No

- halogenated organic pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5

- the preservative CMIT (CAS no. 26172-55-4)

Substances that have been judged in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative)**

☐ Yes ☐ No

Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2 on the EU's priority list of substances that are to be investigated further for endocrine disruptive effects***

☐ Yes ☐ No

Preservatives which are bioaccumulating (BCF >500/log Kow >4)

☐ Yes ☐ No

Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)****

☐ Yes ☐ No

* The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website: <http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>

** PBT and vPvB in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH

*** Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2, see following link:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine/strategy/being_en.htm

**** An antibacterial agent is a chemical/product that inhibits or stops growth of microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi or protozoa (single-celled organisms). The requirement does not apply to preservatives used to preserve the chemical product, so-called in-can preservatives.

Specific requirements to the adhesive/binder (O7)

Does the product contain phthalates or colophony rosin*?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Is the content of formaldehyde generated during the production process less than 250 ppm (0.025%) measured on newly produced polymer dispersion?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Is the content of free formaldehyde in hardened adhesive less than 10 ppm (0.001%)

☐ Yes ☐ No

Hotmelt adhesives are exempted from the formaldehyde requirement.

Please attach results from analysis of the formaldehyde content in the adhesive.

State the name of the attachment: _____

Please attach safety data sheet for the adhesive/binder.

** Modified colophony derivatives that are not classified as sensitising are allowed.*

If there are changes in product composition, a new declaration of compliance with the requirements must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Date and place:	Name of the producer of adhesive/binder:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 2c, Declaration - Colourants/printing inks

For requirement O3, O4, O5, O11 for dyeing products with a special function or specialist products for hospitals/nursing homes and

For requirement O3, O4, O5, O12 for printing inks

What product is the declaration for? ☐ Colourant for dyeing ☐ Printing ink

Name of the colourant/printing ink and purpose of use:

Name of the producer of the colourant/printing ink:

The requirements apply to all ingoing substances in the chemical product, but not impurities unless stated otherwise in the requirements. Ingoing substances and impurities are defined below:

Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg). Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

O3 Is the colourant/printing ink classified according to the table below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Table A3: Classification of chemical products

Classification under CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
<u>Toxic to aquatic organisms</u> Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1-4	H400 H410, H411, H412, H413
<u>Acute toxicity</u> Acute Tox 1, 2 Acute Tox 3 Acute Tox 4	H330, H310, H300 H331, H301, H311 H332, H312, H302
<u>Specific target organ toxicity</u> STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H372 H373
<u>Aspiration hazard</u> Asp. Tox 1	H304
<u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u> Skin Corr. 1A/B/C	H314

<u>Allergenic</u> Resp. sens 1 or Skin sens 1	H334 H317
<u>Carcinogenic</u> Carc 1A/1B Carc. 2*	H350 H351
<u>Mutagenic</u> Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	H340 H341
<u>Toxic for reproduction</u> Repr 1A/1B Repr 2	H360, H361 H362

*An exemption is made for titanium dioxide (CAS no. 13463-67-7).

O4 Chemical substances, CMR

Does the colourant/printing ink contain substances that are or may degrade into substances that are classified according to the table below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Table F3-2: Classification of CMR substances

Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
<u>Carcinogenic</u> Carc. 1A/1B Carc. 2*	H350 H351
<u>Mutagenic</u> Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	H340 H341
<u>Toxic for reproduction</u> Repr. 1A/1B Repr. 2	H360, H361 H362

*An exemption is made for titanium dioxide (CAS no. 13463-67-7).

O5 Other excluded substances

Does the colourant/printing ink contain any of the substances from the list below?

Substances on the Candidate List* ☐ Yes ☐ No

D4, D5 and D6 in silicone polymer have an own requirement, see O6

Organotin compounds ☐ Yes ☐ No

Phthalates ☐ Yes ☐ No

APEO – alkylphenol ethoxylates and alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenols on degradation). An exception is made for:

- sterically hindered phenolic antioxidants with molecular weight (MW) >600 g/mole

If yes, is the substance a sterically hindered phenolic antioxidant with a molecular weight >600 g/mole? ☐ Yes ☐ No

State CAS no. _____

Flame retardants ☐ Yes ☐ No

Halogenated organic compounds. An exception is made for: ☐ Yes ☐ No

- halogenated organic pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5

- the preservative CMIT (CAS no. 26172-55-4)

Substances that have been judged in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative)** ☐ Yes ☐ No

Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2 on the EU's priority list of substances that are to be investigated further for endocrine disruptive effects*** ☐ Yes ☐ No

Preservatives which are bioaccumulating (BCF >500/log Kow >4) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)**** ☐ Yes ☐ No

* The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website: <http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>

** PBT and vPvB in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH

*** Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2, see following link:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine/strategy/being_en.htm

**** An antibacterial agent is a chemical/product that inhibits or stops growth of microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi or protozoa (single-celled organisms). The requirement does not apply to preservatives used to preserve the chemical product, so-called in-can preservatives.

Requirements in the chemical module for paper products

Either the requirements in the chemical module for paper products, version 2 or version 3 must be fulfilled.

The requirements in version 2

The declarations below concern the requirements R9-R12 in the Chemical module for paper products, version 2 (requirement R9-R12 in the chemical module are given in appendix 5 in these criteria).

R9 Do dyes for use in printing and colouring contain substances classified as environmentally hazardous (H400, H411, H412, EUH 059)*? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, state the unambiguous chemical name, the CAS number and the concentration:

_____ %

_____ %

_____ %

Exception to the requirement are dyes where dyestuffs are fixed to fibres >98%. The degree of fixation is calculated as the total retention of dyestuffs on the fibres during the process.

and

where the constituent substances are not found in Restricted Substances Database (Sweden), List of undesirable substances, Environmental Review¹ or The Priority List², (State of the Environment, Norway)

Is the exception for dyes applied? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, specify how the requirements for exception are met (e.g. fixing to fibres >98%):

R10 Are heavy metals, aluminium and copper, or impurities* of heavy metals, present in dyestuffs or pigments? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please specify the metal: _____

* Impurities:

- We hereby declare that total lead, cadmium, mercury and chromium impurities do not exceed 100 ppm in the dye or pigment.

- We hereby declare that the lead content does not exceed 100 ppm, mercury 4 ppm, cadmium 20 ppm and chromium 100 in direct dyes.

¹ <https://mst.dk/kemi/kemikalier/stoflister-og-databaser/listen-over-uoenskede-stoffer-kortlaegning-strategi-og-implementering/revideret-liste-over-uoenskede-stoffer/>

² <https://www.miljostatus.no/tema/kjemikalier/prioritetslisten/>

- We hereby declare that the lead content does not exceed 100 ppm, mercury 25 ppm, cadmium 50 ppm, chromium 100 ppm in the pigment dyes.

R11 Does the dye formulation contain dyes that can decompose to form any of the amines in the table below?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Amin	CAS number
4-amino-biphenyl	92-67-1
Bensidin	92-87-5
4-klor-o-toluidin	95-69-2
2-naftylamin	91-59-8
o-aminoazo-toluol	97-56-3
2-amino-4-nitro-toluol	99-55-8
p-klor-anilin	106-47-8
2,4-diamino-anisol	615-05-4
2,4'-diamino-difenylmetan	101-77-9
3,3'-diklorbensidin	91-94-1
3,3'-dimetoksi-bensidin	119-90-4
3,3'-dimetyl-bensidin	119-93-7
3,3'-dimetyl-4,4'-diamino-difenylmetan	838-88-0
p-kresidin	120-71-8
4,4'-metylen-bis(2-klor-anilin)	101-14-4
4,4'-oksi-dianilin	101-80-4
4,4'-tio-dianilin	139-65-1
o-toluidin	95-53-4
2,4-toluylendiamin	95-80-7
2,4,5-trimetyl-anilin	137-17-7
0-anisidin 2-metoksyanilin	90-04-0

2,4-xylydin	95-68-1
4,6-xylydin	87-62-7
4-aminoazobenzen	60-09-3

R12 Do dye formulations contain phthalates?

☐ Yes ☐ No

The requirements in version 3

The declarations below concern the requirements O10-O11 in the Chemical module for paper products, version 3 (the requirements O10-O11 in the chemical module are given in appendix 5 in these criteria).

Paper colourants, Metals (O9)

Are dyes or pigments in paper colourants based on aluminium, silver, arsenic, barium, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, copper, mercury, manganese, nickel, lead, selenium, antimony, tin or zinc?	☐ Yes ☐ No
---	--

If yes, please specify the metal(s)?: _____

Copper in phthalocyanine pigment and aluminium in aluminosilicates are exempted from this requirement.

Ionic impurities (O9)

Do the levels of ionic impurities in the paper colourants exceed the following limits?

Antimony: 50 ppm	☐ Yes ☐ No
Arsenic: 50 ppm	☐ Yes ☐ No
Barium: 100 ppm	☐ Yes ☐ No
Cadmium: 20 ppm	☐ Yes ☐ No
Chromium: 100 ppm	☐ Yes ☐ No
Cobalt: 500 ppm	☐ Yes ☐ No
Copper: 250 ppm	☐ Yes ☐ No
Lead: 100 ppm	☐ Yes ☐ No
Mercury: 4 ppm	☐ Yes ☐ No

Nickel: 200 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No
Selenium: 20 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No
Silver: 100 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No
Tin: 250 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No
Zinc: 1 500 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No

Amines and phthalates (O10)

Does the dye formulation contain dyes that can decompose to form any of the aromatic amines listed in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII, Appendix 8?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Does the paper colourant contain phthalates?	☐ Yes	☐ No

Please attach safety data sheet for the colourant/printing ink.

If there are changes in product composition, a new declaration of compliance with the requirements must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Date and place:	Name of the producer of the dye/printing ink:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 2d, Declaration - Colourants for dyeing of incontinence products

For requirement O3, O4, O5, O11

Name of the colourant:

Name of the producer of the colourant:

The requirements apply to all ingoing substances in the chemical product, but not impurities unless stated otherwise in the requirements. Ingoing substances and impurities are defined below:

Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg). Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

O3 Is the colourant classified according to the table below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Table A3: Classification of chemical products

Classification under CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
<u>Toxic to aquatic organisms</u> Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1-4	H400 H410, H411, H412, H413
<u>Acute toxicity</u> Acute Tox 1, 2 Acute Tox 3 Acute Tox 4	H330, H310, H300 H331, H301, H311 H332, H312, H302
<u>Specific target organ toxicity</u> STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H372 H373
<u>Aspiration hazard</u> Asp. Tox 1	H304
<u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u> Skin Corr. 1A/B/C	H314

<u>Allergenic</u> Resp. sens 1 or Skin sens 1	H334 H317
<u>Carcinogenic</u> Carc. 1A/1B Carc. 2*	H350 H351
<u>Mutagenic</u> Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	H340 H341
<u>Toxic for reproduction</u> Repr 1A/1B Repr 2	H360, H361 H362

*An exemption is made for titanium dioxide (CAS no. 13463-67-7).

04 Chemical substances, CMR

Does the colourant contain substances that are or may degrade into substances that are classified according to the table below?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Table F3-2: Classification of CMR substances

Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
<u>Carcinogenic</u> Carc. 1A/1B Carc. 2*	H350 H351
<u>Mutagenic</u> Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	H340 H341
<u>Toxic for reproduction</u> Repr. 1A/1B Repr. 2	H360, H361 H362

*An exemption is made for titanium dioxide (CAS no. 13463-67-7).

05 Other excluded substances

Does the colourant contain any of the substances from the list below?

Substances on the Candidate List*

☐ Yes ☐ No

D4, D5 and D6 in silicone polymer have an own requirement, see 06

Organotin compounds

☐ Yes ☐ No

Phthalates

☐ Yes ☐ No

APEO – alkylphenol ethoxylates and alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenols on degradation). An exception is made for:

☐ Yes ☐ No

- sterically hindered phenolic antioxidants with molecular weight (MW) >600 g/mole

If yes, is the substance a sterically hindered phenolic antioxidant with a molecular weight >600 g/mole? ☐ Yes ☐ No

State CAS no. _____

Flame retardants ☐ Yes ☐ No

Halogenated organic compounds. An exception is made for: ☐ Yes ☐ No

- halogenated organic pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5

- the preservative CMIT (CAS no. 26172-55-4)

Substances that have been judged in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative)** ☐ Yes ☐ No

Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2 on the EU's priority list of substances that are to be investigated further for endocrine disruptive effects*** ☐ Yes ☐ No

Preservatives which are bioaccumulating (BCF >500/log Kow >4) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)**** ☐ Yes ☐ No

* The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website: <http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>

** PBT and vPvB in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH

*** Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2, see following link:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine/strategy/being_en.htm

**** An antibacterial agent is a chemical/product that inhibits or stops growth of microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi or protozoa (single-celled organisms). The requirement does not apply to preservatives used to preserve the chemical product, so-called in-can preservatives.

Does the colourant fulfil the requirements in the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food"?	☐ Yes	☐ No
For dyeing of polymer material: Does the colourant fulfil - BfR's (Federal Institute for Risk Assessment) recommendations: "IX. Colorants for Plastics and other Polymers Used in Commodities" or	☐ Yes	☐ No

- Swiss Ordinance 817.023.21 Annex 2 and 10. If yes, please state if the colourant fulfils BfRs recommendations or the requirements in the Swiss Ordinance: _____		
For dyeing of cellulose material: Does the colourant fulfil BfR's recommendation XXXVI. Paper and board for food contact, from July 2015 or later versions?	☐ Yes	☐ No

Requirements in the chemical module for paper products

Either the requirements in the chemical module for paper products, version 2 or version 3 must be fulfilled.

The requirements in version 2

The declarations below concern the requirements R9-R12 in the Chemical module for paper products, version 2 (requirement R9-R12 in the chemical module are given in appendix 5 in these criteria).

R9 Do dyes for use in printing and colouring contain substances classified as environmentally hazardous (H400, H411, H412, EUH 059)*? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, state the unambiguous chemical name, the CAS number and the concentration:

_____ %
 _____ %
 _____ %

Exception to the requirement are dyes where dyestuffs are fixed to fibres >98%. The degree of fixation is calculated as the total retention of dyestuffs on the fibres during the process.

and

where the constituent substances are not found in Restricted Substances Database (Sweden), List of undesirable substances, Environmental Review³ or The Priority List⁴, (State of the Environment, Norway)

Is the exception for dyes applied? ☐ Yes ☐ No

³ <https://mst.dk/kemi/kemikalier/stoflister-og-databaser/listen-over-uoenskede-stoffer-kortlaegning-strategi-og-implementering/revideret-liste-over-uoenskede-stoffer/>

⁴ <https://www.miljostatus.no/tema/kjemikalier/prioritetslisten/>

If yes, specify how the requirements for exception are met (e.g. fixing to fibres >98%):

R10 Are heavy metals, aluminium and copper, or impurities* of heavy metals, present in dyestuffs or pigments?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please specify the metal: _____

* Impurities:

- We hereby declare that total lead, cadmium, mercury and chromium impurities do not exceed 100 ppm in the dye or pigment.

- We hereby declare that the lead content does not exceed 100 ppm, mercury 4 ppm, cadmium 20 ppm and chromium 100 in direct dyes.

- We hereby declare that the lead content does not exceed 100 ppm, mercury 25 ppm, cadmium 50 ppm, chromium 100 ppm in the pigment dyes.

R11 Does the dye formulation contain dyes that can decompose to form any of the amines in the table below?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Amin	CAS number
4-amino-biphenyl	92-67-1
Bensidin	92-87-5
4-klor-o-toluidin	95-69-2
2-naftylamin	91-59-8
o-aminoazo-toluol	97-56-3
2-amino-4-nitro-toluol	99-55-8
p-klor-anilin	106-47-8
2,4-diamino-anisol	615-05-4
2,4'-diamino-difenylmetan	101-77-9
3,3'-diklorbensidin	91-94-1
3,3'-dimetoksi-bensidin	119-90-4

3,3'-dimetyl-bensidin	119-93-7
3,3'-dimetyl-4,4'-diamino-difenylmetan	838-88-0
p-kresidin	120-71-8
4,4'-metylen-bis(2-klor-anilin)	101-14-4
4,4'-oxi-dianilin	101-80-4
4,4'-tio-dianilin	139-65-1
o-toluidin	95-53-4
2,4-toluylendiamin	95-80-7
2,4,5-trimetyl-anilin	137-17-7
0-anisidin 2-methoxyanilin	90-04-0
2,4-xyloidin	95-68-1
4,6-xyloidin	87-62-7
4-aminoazobenzen	60-09-3

R12 Do dye formulations contain phthalates?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Please attach safety data sheet for the dye/pigment.

The requirements in version 3

The declarations below concern the requirements O10-O11 in the Chemical module for paper products, version 3 (the requirements O10-O11 in the chemical module are given in appendix 5 in these criteria).

Paper colourants, Metals (O9)

Are dyes or pigments in paper colourants based on aluminium, silver, arsenic, barium, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, copper, mercury, manganese, nickel, lead, selenium, antimony, tin or zinc?	☐ Yes ☐ No
---	--

If yes, please specify the metal(s)?: _____

Copper in phthalocyanine pigment and aluminium in aluminosilicates are exempted from this requirement.

Ionic impurities (O9)

Do the levels of ionic impurities in the paper colourants exceed the following limits?

Antimony: 50 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No
Arsenic: 50 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No
Barium: 100 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No
Cadmium: 20 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No
Chromium: 100 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No
Cobalt: 500 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No
Copper: 250 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No
Lead: 100 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No
Mercury: 4 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No
Nickel: 200 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No
Selenium: 20 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No
Silver: 100 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No
Tin: 250 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No
Zinc: 1 500 ppm	☐ Yes	☐ No

Amines and phthalates (O10)

Does the dye formulation contain dyes that can decompose to form any of the aromatic amines listed in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII, Appendix 8?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Does the paper colourant contain phthalates?	☐ Yes ☐ No

If there are changes in product composition, a new declaration of compliance with the requirements must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Date and place:	Name of the producer of the dye/printing ink:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 3, Silicone treatmentFor requirement **06**.

Name of silicone product and purpose of use:

Name of producer of the silicone:

Is the product solvent-based? ☐ Yes ☐ NoAre organotin catalysts used in the production of the silicone polymer? ☐ Yes ☐ NoDo octamethyl-cyclotetrasiloxane, D4, (CAS no. 556-67-2), decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane, D5, (CAS no. 541-02-6) and/or dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane, D6 (CAS no. 540-97-6) form part of the product? ☐ Yes ☐ No*The requirement does not apply to D4, D5 and D6 contained as impurities*.*If yes, is the amount D4, D5 and D6 as impurities in concentrations below 800 ppm? ☐ Yes ☐ No

** Impurities are defined as residual products from the raw material production that can be found in the in the silicone mixture (like the silicone emulsion's coating bath) or in the finished cured silicone in concentrations below 800 ppm (0.08 weight-%, 800 mg/kg).*

Please attach safety data sheet for the product.

If there are changes in product composition, a new declaration of compliance with the requirements must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Date and place:	Name of the producer of the silicone product:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 4, Other substances in the sanitary product and additional components

For requirements 08, 09, 010, 011 and 026.

Name of sanitary product:

Name of producer of the sanitary product:

08 Fragrances and skin care preparations

Are fragrance or other scents (e.g. essential oils and plant extracts) and lotion, skin care and/or moisturising preparations added to the product or to the constituent materials? ☐ Yes ☐ No

09 Odour control substances

Are odour control substances added to the product or to the constituent materials? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Odour control substances are permitted only in incontinence care products. The products must fulfil the general chemical requirements 03-05. Appendix 1, form 2a) can be used.

010 Medicaments and antibacterial agents

Is the sanitary product added chemical substances designed to prevent, alleviate or cure illness, sickness symptoms, pain and bacterial growth or to alter bodily functions? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Lactic acid bacteria added to tampons are exempted from the requirement.

011 Dyeing

Is the sanitary product or any of the constituent materials dyed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, which materials: _____

Tampon strings and packaging material are exempt from the requirement. Other exceptions may be granted in the case of certain specialist products for use in hospitals and nursing homes, subject to agreement with Nordic Ecolabelling. If the products are dyed, the dyes must fulfil requirements 03-05 in this criteria document and 09-014 in the Chemical Module (Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of Paper Products – Chemical Module, Version 2 or later), see form 2c).

026 Polymers/plastic material, halogen-based

Does the sanitary products, additional components and their packaging contain halogen-based polymers, e.g. PVC?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Date and place:	Name of the producer of the sanitary product:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 5, Cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid, general requirements

For requirement O14.

Name and quality of the pulp/fluff /pulp for air-laid:

Name of the producer of pulp/fluff/pulp for air-laid:

Is the cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid bleached with chlorine gas (Cl₂)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Are optical brighteners or fluorinated organic chemicals added to the cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Does the cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid have a growth inhibiting effect on microorganisms, under test method EN 1104? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Is the producer of the cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid Chain of Custody (CoC)-certified according to FSC or PEFC's schemes? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please attach valid CoC-certificate or state certificate number: _____

Are chemicals added to the finished pulp/fluff/air-laid? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, the chemical additives must fulfil requirement O3-O5*. Please fill in form 2a) -"Declaration - Chemicals" and attach material safety data sheet for each additive.

** Softeners that contain quaternary imidazoline (CAS no. 72749-55-4) are exempt from the classifications H400, H410 og H411 in O3.*

Date and place	Name of the producer of pulp/fluff/pulp for air-laid
Responsible person	Signature, responsible person

**Form 6 Declaration of tree species not permitted to be used
in Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products**

Producer of cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid/paper/carton/paperboard:
--

Name of the cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid/paper/carton/paperboard:
--

Prohibited tree species

Is tree species listed in the list of prohibited tree species
(Nordic Ecolabelling - Prohibited Wood) used in the Swan-
labelled product? ☐ Yes ☐ No

The list of prohibited tree species is located on the website: www.nordic-ecolabel.org/wood/

Version and date of the list of prohibited tree species used:

Nordic Ecolabelling may request further information if in doubt about specific tree species.

Used tree species

State the name of the tree species used:

Name of the tree species

Producer of pulp/fluff/air-laid/paper/carton/paperboard's signature:

Date:	Company Name:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person

Form 7, Paper/carton/paperboard, general requirementsFor requirement **O17**.

Name, grade and grammage of the paper/carton/paperboard:

Name of the paper/carton/paperboard producer:

Is the paper/carton/paperboard Nordic Swan Ecolabelled or inspected by Nordic Ecolabelling? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, please fill in the following questions:

Is the paper/carton/paperboard bleached with chlorine gas (Cl₂)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Is the paper/carton/paperboard coated or treated with fluorinated chemicals? (This also applies to fluorinated additives in the paper pulp). ☐ Yes ☐ No

Does the paper/carton/paperboard have a growth inhibiting effect on microorganisms, under test method EN 1104? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Is the producer of the paper/carton/paperboard chain of custody certified (CoC) according to FSC or PEFC's schemes? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please attach valid CoC-certificate or state certificate number: _____

Is the paper/carton/paperboard coated with silicone? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes: Requirement **O6** needs to be fulfilled.
Please fill in Form 3.

Date and place:	Name of the producer of the paper/carton/paperboard:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 8, Wood materials

For requirement 020.

Supplier of wood material:

Prohibited tree species

Is tree species listed in the list of prohibited tree species (Nordic Ecolabelling - Prohibited Wood) used in the Swan-labelled product? ☐ Yes ☐ No

The list of prohibited tree species is located on the website: www.nordic-ecolabel.org/wood/

Version and date of the list of prohibited tree species used:

Nordic Ecolabelling may request further information if in doubt about specific tree species.

Used tree species

State the name of the tree species used: _____

If different species or different suppliers are used, the following table can be used:

Species name

Chain of Custody - certification (CoC)

Is the supplier of wood chain-of-custody certified according to FSC or PEFC's schemes? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please attach a copy of the certificate or state the certificate number: _____

Date and place:	Name of the wood supplier:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 9, CottonFor requirement **O21**, **O22** and **O23**

To be completed by the cotton producer/supplier:

Name of cotton:

Name of cotton producer/supplier:

O21 Cotton, bleaching with chlorine gasIs the cotton bleached with the aid of chlorine gas (Cl₂). ☐ Yes ☐ No

If cotton makes up 5 weight-% or more by weight of the sanitary product, please fill in the following questions.

O22 Cotton, raw fibreIs the cotton organically* cultivated or cultivated in the transitional phase to organic production? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Attach certificate: _____

*The string on tampons is exempted from the requirement.***O23** Cotton, additivesAre chemicals added to the cotton? ☐ Yes ☐ NoIf Yes, the chemicals added must fulfil the chemical requirements **O3-O5**.

Please attach completed form 2a "Declaration - Chemicals" and material safety data sheet for each chemical added.

** Organic means cotton grown in line with Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products, or products produced in the same way and under similar control schemes. Examples include: KRAV, IFOAM, KBA, OCIA, TDA, DEMETER. Valid GOTS-certificate according to version 4 or later is approved as documentation of organic cultivation.*

Date and place:	Name of the cotton supplier:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 10, Regenerated cellulose

For requirements **O24** and **O25**.

To be completed by the producer of regenerated cellulose.

Name of the regenerated cellulose:

Name of the producer of regenerated cellulose:

Name of the production site and adress:

O24 Bleaching with chlorine gas

Is the cellulose pulp or cellulose fibre bleached with chlorine gas (Cl₂)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

The resulting total amount of adsorbable organic halogens (AOX) (from the production of cellulose pulp) and organically bound chlorine (OCI) (in the finished fibre) must not exceed:

- 0.15 kg/ADt of fibre pulp in wastewater from the fibre pulp production (AOX) and
- 150 ppm in the finished fibre (OCI)

Do you comply with the requirements? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Attach analysis report.

Information on sampling, methods of analysis and laboratories is provided in Appendix 2.

If the sanitary product and any additional components contain regenerated cellulose fibres in 10.0 weight-% or more, please fill in the following questions.

O25 Regenerated cellulose, emissions

Do the COD emissions from viscose production (the production of cellulose pulp and regenerated cellulose) exceed a combined total of 45 kg/ADt of regenerated cellulose? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Attach analysis report.

The quantity of oxygen depleting substances may also be stated as the equivalent quantity of TOC.

Do the sulphur emissions to air from dissolving of the pulp and production of fibre exceed more than 20 g/kg of regenerated cellulose expressed as an annual average? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Attach analysis report.

Do the zinc emissions from dissolving of pulp exceed 0.2 kg Zn/kg of regenerated cellulose, expressed as an annual average? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Attach analysis report.

Information on sampling, methods of analysis and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 2.

Date and place:	Name of the producer of regenerated cellulose:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 11, Plastic included in components

For requirement 027

To be completed by the component manufacturer based on knowledge gathered from and requirements made to its suppliers.

Name of the polymer/plastic material and polymer type:

Name of the producer of the polymer/plastic material:

027, part A

The requirement includes plastic contained in components which make up more than 1.0% by weight of the sanitary product and the additional components (S+A), (eg film, foil or foam).

Are the following compounds included in the plastic:

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) halogenated organic compounds | ☐ Yes | ☐ No |
| b) phthalates | ☐ Yes | ☐ No |
| c) organotin compounds | ☐ Yes | ☐ No |
| d) compounds based on lead, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury | ☐ Yes | ☐ No |

Polyester: Does the amount of antimony in polyester, measured as an average value on an annual basis, exceed 260 ppm (the requirement does not, however, apply to recycled polyester)

☐ Yes ☐ No

O27, Part B

The requirements includes components of plastic included in the sanitary product and the additional components (S+A) by 5.0% by weight or more.

If the component manufacture adds chemical products to the component of plastic, the following shall be completed:

If yes, fill out the following:

Name on chemical products*	Name on manufacture of chemical product	Function	Classification	Does the added chemical products meet all requirements in the chemical requirements 03-05?	
				☐ Yes	☐ No
				☐ Yes	☐ No
				☐ Yes	☐ No

* If the name is confidential, please specify, but the MSDS must be sent to Nordic Ecolabelling on request.

The requirements apply to all ingoing substances in the chemical product, but not impurities unless stated otherwise in the requirements. Ingoing substances and impurities are defined below:

Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg). Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

03 Is the chemical(s) classified according to the table below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Table A3: Classification of chemical products

Classification under CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008*	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
<u>Toxic to aquatic organisms</u> Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1-4	H400 H410, H411, H412, H413
<u>Acute toxicity</u> Acute Tox 1, 2 Acute Tox 3 Acute Tox 4	H330, H310, H300 H331, H301, H311 H332, H312, H302
<u>Specific target organ toxicity</u> STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H372 H373
<u>Aspiration hazard</u> Asp. Tox 1	H304
<u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u> Skin Corr. 1A/B/C	H314
<u>Allergenic</u> Resp. sens 1 or Skin sens 1	H334 H317
<u>Carcinogenic</u> Carc 1A/1B Carc. 2	H350 H351
<u>Mutagenic</u> Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	H340 H341
<u>Toxic for reproduction</u> Repr 1A/1B Repr 2	H360, H361 H362

* Classification in line with the EU Regulation on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (Regulation (EC) no 1272/2008).

The producers of the chemical products are responsible for the classification.

O4 Chemical substances, CMR

Does the product(s) contain substances that are or may degrade into substances that are classified according to the table below?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Table F3-2: Classification of CMR substances

Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
<u>Carcinogenic</u> Carc. 1A/1B Carc. 2	H350 H351
<u>Mutagenic</u> Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	H340 H341
<u>Toxic for reproduction</u> Repr. 1A/1B Repr. 2	H360, H361 H362

O5 Other excluded substances

Does the chemical product(s) contain any of the substances from the list below?

Substances on the Candidate List*

☐ Yes ☐ No

Organotin compounds

☐ Yes ☐ No

Phthalates

☐ Yes ☐ No

APEO – alkylphenol ethoxylates and alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenols on degradation). An exception is made for:

☐ Yes ☐ No

- sterically hindered phenolic antioxidants with molecular weight (MW) >600 g/mole

If yes, is the substance a sterically hindered phenolic antioxidant with a molecular weight >600 g/mole?

☐ Yes ☐ No

State CAS no. _____

Flame retardants

☐ Yes ☐ No

Halogenated organic compounds. An exception is made for:

☐ Yes ☐ No

- halogenated organic pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5

- the preservative CMIT (CAS no. 26172-55-4)

Substances that have been judged in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative)**

☐ Yes ☐ No

Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2 on the EU's priority list of substances that are to be investigated further for endocrine disruptive effects*** ☐ Yes ☐ No

Preservatives which are bioaccumulating (BCF >500/log Kow >4) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)**** ☐ Yes ☐ No

* The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website: <http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>.

** PBT and vPvB in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.

*** Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2, see following link:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine/strategy/being_en.htm

**** An antibacterial agent is a chemical/product that inhibits or stops growth of microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi or protozoa (single-celled organisms).

Please attach material safety data sheet for the chemical product.

If there are changes in product composition, a new declaration of compliance with the requirements must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Date and place	Name of the component manufacturer
Responsible person	Signature, responsible person

Form 12 Elastane/PolyurethaneFor requirement **028**

To be completed by the producer of the elastane/polyurethane.

Name of the polymer/plastic material:

Name of the producer of the polymer/plastic material:

028 Elastane/Polyurethane

a) Are you using a closed process when producing elastane/polyurethane with isocyanate compounds? ☐ Yes ☐ No

b) Do you use organotin compounds in the production? ☐ Yes ☐ No

c) Is the emission to air of aromatic diisocyanates during polymerisation and, if applicable, spinning, less than 5 mg/kg of produced fibre, expressed as an annual average? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please attach test report. Name of attachment: _____

d) Is the criterion 2 Polyurethane (PUR) foam in EU Ecolabels criteria for Bed mattresses* fulfilled? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please attach documentation showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

* *EU Ecolabel for bed mattresses (2014/391/EU).*

Date and place:	Name of the producer of elastane/polyurethane:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 13 Polyamide

For requirement 029

To be completed by the producer of polyamide.

Name of the polymer/plastic material:

Name of the producer of the polymer/plastic material:

029 Polyamide

Does the emission of nitrogen dioxide (N₂O) to the air from the monomer production exceed 9 g/kg caprolactam (for nylon 6) or adipinsyre (for nylon 6.6), expressed as an annual average? ☐ Yes ☐ No

State the value: _____

Please attach detailed information and/or test report.

Name of attachment: _____

Date and place:	Name of the producer of polyamide:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 14, Recycled plasticFor requirement **O31**

Name of the plastic material:

Name of the producer of the plastic material:

O31 Recycled plasticIs the plastic material recycled as defined in ISO 14021*? ☐ Yes ☐ No

** Recycled materials can be post-consumed material like discarded plastic products and packaging from the end-user as households or commercial, industrial or institutional facilities or be pre-consumed material like reprocessed production scrap. Rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it is not considered as recycled material.*

Part a) Applies to recycled plastic in additional components and primary packagingDoes the recycled plastic contain polybrominated biphenyls ☐ Yes ☐ No
or diphenyl ethers, phthalates, organotin compounds, lead,
cadmium, mercury or chromium VI?

Impurities up to 100 ppm are, however, permitted.

Please attach a test report or documentation that the material originates from known sources where it is substantiated that these kind of substances are not present.

Name of attachment:

Part b) Applies to recycled plastic in the sanitary product (≥ 1.0 weight-%)Does the plastic fulfil the requirements to plastic in contact ☐ Yes ☐ No
with food**?

*** EU commission regulation (EC) No 282/2008 on recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foods and amending Regulation (EC) No 2023/2006.*

Attach documentation showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

Name of attachment:

Part c) Applies to recycled plastic in the sanitary product (≥20.0 weight-%)

Have chemicals been added to the recycled plastic? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, the chemicals added must fulfil the requirements O3-O5. Please attach completed form 2a "Declaration - Chemicals" and material safety data sheet for each chemical added.

Date and place:	Name of the producer of recycled plastic:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 15 Superabsorbent materials

For requirement 032 and 033

To be completed by the producer of the superabsorbent material.

Name of the superabsorbent material:

Name of the producer of the superabsorbent material:

032 Superabsorbent polymers (SAP), residual monomers and extracts

Is acrylamide (CAS no. 79-06-1) used as a monomer? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Does the super absorbent (SAP) contain more than 1000 ppm residual monomers (the total of unreacted acrylic acid and crosslinkers) that are classified with the risk or hazard phrases specified in the table below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Classification under CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
<u>Toxic to aquatic organisms</u> Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1-4	H400 H410, H411, H412, H413
<u>Acute toxicity</u> Acute Tox 1, 2 Acute Tox 3 Acute Tox 4	H330, H310, H300 H331, H301, H311 H332, H312, H302
<u>Specific target organ toxicity</u> STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H372 H373
<u>Aspiration hazard</u> Asp. Tox 1	H304
<u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u> Skin Corr 1A/B/C	H314
<u>Allergenic</u> Resp. sens 1 or Skin sens 1	H334 H317
<u>Carcinogenic</u> Carc 1A/1B Carc. 2	H350 H351
<u>Mutagenic</u> Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	H340 H341
<u>Toxic for reproduction</u> Repr 1A/1B Repr 2	H360, H361 H362

Please specify the residual monomers which are classified as described above:

Does the superabsorbent contain more than 10.0 weight-% of the water-soluble extracts (monomers and oligomers of acrylic acid with lower molecular weight than SAP, and salts)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please describe the method of analysis and the laboratories responsible for the analysis:

Please state the amount of water-soluble extracts: _____

Information on sampling, methods of analysis and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 2. The following methods can be used:

- EDANA Method NWSP 210.0.R2 (15) Polyacrylate Superabsorbent Powders-Determination of the Amount of Residual Monomers
- EDANA method NWSP 270.0.R2 (15) Polyacrylate Superabsorbent Powders-Determination of Extractable Polymer Content by Potentiometric Titration

Please attach a product safety data sheet which specifies the composition and full name and CAS number of the superabsorbent polymer.

Name of attachment: _____

If the superabsorbent polymers constitute more than 10.0 weight-% or more in relation to the weight of the sanitary product and additional component (S+A) , please fill in the following questions.

O33 Superabsorbents, additives

Have chemicals been added to the superabsorbent polymer? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, the chemicals added must fulfil the requirements O3-O5. Please attach completed form 2a "Declaration - Chemicals" and material safety data sheet for each chemical added.

Name of attachment: _____

Date and place:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 16, Nonwoven

For requirements **O34** and **O35**

To be completed by the producer of the nonwoven material.

Name of the nonwoven material:

Name of the producer of the nonwoven material:

O34 Nonwoven, general requirement

Please specify the materials and chemicals (additives) in the nonwoven and state the names of the suppliers:

Materials/chemicals	Producer/supplier	Weight (gram)
		Sum:

- Cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid must fulfil requirements in chapter 2.2.2, use form 5 in appendix 1.
- Cotton must fulfil requirements in chapter 2.2.5, use form 9 in appendix 1.
- Regenerated cellulose must fulfil requirements in chapter 2.2.6, use form 10 in appendix 1.
- Polymers as fibre or binder must fulfil requirements in chapter 2.2.7, use form 11 in appendix 1.
- Superabsorbents must fulfil requirements in chapter 2.2.8, use form 15 in appendix 1.
- If other materials are present and have requirements in the criteria document, these must also be fulfilled.

Attach separate documentation showing that materials comply with the requirements.

035 Nonwoven, chemicals

Have chemicals been added to the production of nonwoven?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, the chemicals added must fulfil the requirements O3-O5 and O7. Please fill in the table below.

Chemical added to nonwoven	Producer/supplier	Classification

Please attach completed form 2a "Declaration - Chemicals" or 2b "Declaration - Adhesive/binder" and material safety data sheet for each additive.

Are substances classified as sensitising with risk phrase H317 and/or H334 used in the process water?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, is the residue in the nonwoven <0.10 ppm for each sensitising substance?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Other process- and auxiliary chemicals (e.g. spinning additives and machine oils) are exempt from the requirement.

Date and place:	Name of the producer of the nonwoven:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Appendix 2 Analysis and test laboratories

Choice of analysis laboratory

Testing must be performed in a competent manner. The test laboratory must be impartial and competent.

The ecolabelling organisation will ensure that the test laboratory fulfils the general requirements in the standard EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005 or ISO-IEC Guide 25 or has official GLP approval. The applicant is responsible for documentation and analysis fees.

The producer's own laboratory may be approved for analysis and testing if the authorities check or monitor the sampling and analysis process or if the producer has a official GLP approval. The producer must have a quality assurance system in place that encompasses sampling and analysis and be certified to ISO 9001 and 13485 (or corresponding system).

In the case of chemicals, scientifically tested literature references or a product safety data sheet containing data on ecotoxicity and the test method used may be used to verify that the chemicals fulfil the requirements.

Formaldehyde in adhesives

The content of formaldehyde in adhesives can be determined with an appropriate method, e.g. derivatisation and analysis with GC-MSD or HPLC with UV detection. A relevant standard method could be ISO EN 16000-10:2006, which is used e.g. for formaldehyde in building products (adhesives included).

Absorbable organic halogens (AOX) and organic bounded chlorine (OCI)

AOX and OCI shall be tested using ISO 9562 or the equivalent EPA 1650C for AOX, and ISO 11480 for OCI. Frequency of measurement for AOX shall be set in accordance with the criterion 2.2.1 for fluff and cellulose pulp or pulp for air-laid..

COD/TOC

COD: ISO 6060 Water quality. Determination of the chemical oxygen demand.

TOC: ISO 8245 Water quality. Guidelines for the determination of total organic carbon (TOC).

Determination of chemical oxygen demand is calculated as an annual average and based on at least one representative 24-hour sample per week unless the emission permit of the authorities prescribes some other means of calculation.

Zinc

Analysis of the zinc content of waste water: SS 02 81 52, DS 263, NS 4773, SFS 3047 or ISO 17294 (2007). Analysis may be performed regularly using photometric or similar methods, provided that the analysis results are checked regularly and comply with the above methods of analysis.

Emissions of zinc to water are calculated as an annual average and based on at least one representative 24-hour sample per week unless the emission permit of the authorities prescribes some other method of calculation.

Content of chemical substances in plastic

Analysis of the content of substances like lead, cadmium, chromium, mercury, poly-brominated bi-phenyls and diphenyl ethers, halogenated organic substances, organotin compounds and phthalates must be done with XRF (X-ray fluorescence), ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry), SEM (scanning electron microscopy) with EDS (Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy), FTIR (Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy) or an equivalent methods.

The test results may be submitted by the plastic producer or by a later part of the supply chain, for instance a nonwoven producer. The test must be performed on the "clean" material before adding of any glue or other additives. The method of analysis and the detection limit must be stated.

Superabsorbents**Residual monomers in SAP**

As a test method for residual monomers in SAP could NWSP 210.0.R2 (15) Polyacrylate Superabsorbent Powders- Determination of the Amount of Residual Monomers, EDANA Recommended Test method, be used.

Water-soluble extracts in SAP

As a test method could EDANA NWSP 270.0.R2 (15) Polyacrylate Superabsorbent Powders- Determination of Extractable Polymer Content by Potentiometric Titration be used.

Consumer test – framework conditions

These framework conditions may be used as documentation of the performance of the product. They are meant solely as guidelines and suggestions and the applicant's own tests will be accepted.

Consumer test

A consumer test should include at least 10 test participants. Consumers are asked about their satisfaction with the product when compared with the product they normally use. Questions for the test participants may be formulated as mentioned below:

1. How do you rate the performance of the product compared to the product you normally use?
2. How do you rate the absorption capacity of the product compared to the product you normally use?
3. How do you rate the surface dryness of the product compared to the product you normally use?

The result must show that the participants are satisfied with the product compared with the product they normally use.

Bio accumulation

In order to obtain an assessment of a substance's ability to accumulate in organisms, the bio concentration factor (BCF) for fish or the octanol/water distribution factor (POW or KOW) can be determined. Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of Car and boat care products - 5.

Some of the following methods are to form the basis for the assessment: OECD 107, 117 or 305, and classification shall take place in accordance with the following:

Classification	OECD 107 or 117	OECD 305
Non-bio-accumulative	log KOW <4,0	BCF <500
Bio-accumulative	log KOW >4,0	BCF ≥500

OECD test method 107 is not applicable to surface active components capable of dissolving in both lipids and water. Based on current knowledge, evidence must be presented for such components which demonstrate to a high degree of certainty that the components or their degradation products do not represent a long-term or delayed hazard to the organisms in the aquatic environment.

Data models (such as BIOWIN) are accepted, but if the results of the model calculations are close to the limit values, or if Nordic Ecolabelling has contrary data, more accurate information can be required.

If there is information on both BCF and logKOW, the value for the highest BCF measured shall be used.

Appendix 3 Inspected paper

This appendix states the requirements for inspected paper.

In the end of the appendix is a form for application that should be used by paper producers who are applying to Nordic Ecolabelling for inspection of their paper for use in Nordic Swan Ecolabelled sanitary products. There is also a form that must be used for documenting the chemical requirements.

Inspected paper must meet the requirements of A or B below.

Definition of inspected paper

Paper grades eligible for inspection are defined in the Supplementary module for copying and printing paper, version 4:

- Wood-pulp and wood-free non-converted printing paper produced from chemical and/or mechanical pulp and/or recycled fibre, for, printing.
- The following boards produced from chemical and/or mechanical pulp and/or recycled fibre:
 - Homogeneous board SBB (Solid Bleached Board), SBS (Solid Bleached sulphate) and SUB (Solid Unbleached Board)
 - FBB (Folding Boxboard)
 - Board based on recycled fibre WLC (White Lined Chipboard)

Requirements for inspected paper

A. Inspected paper must meet all requirements in the Basic module for paper products, version 2, and the Chemical module, version 2, with the following exceptions:

1. Requirements for carbon dioxide emission from transport cease (K11 in the "Basic module" version 2)
2. The documentation requirements for K1-K14 in the Chemical module, version 2, has been changed to the effect that documentation must instead be a list of all the chemicals used with brand names, suppliers, function, and quantities used. The application tool My Swan Account must be used to document the requirement. Chemical suppliers must also use "My Swan Account" for inspection of chemicals. Nordic Ecolabelling reserves the right to claim further documentation for the chemicals to check that they fulfil the requirements.
3. The definition of special paper and niche products in K4 in the "Supplementary module for copying and printing paper", version 4, also applies to inspected paper.

B. Paper already labelled with the EU Ecolabel must fulfil the following requirements of the "Basic module for paper products", version 2:

1. Requirement for fibre raw material (K7 in the "Basic module" version 2)
2. Requirement for total energy points (K9 in the "Basic module" version 2)
3. Requirement for CO₂ emission (K10 in the "Basic module" version 2) with the exception of transports (K11 in the "Basic module")
4. Requirement for chemicals (K1-K14 in the "Chemical module" version 2) The documentation requirements for K1-K14 in the "Chemical module", version

2, has been changed to the effect that documentation must instead be a list of all the chemicals used with brand names, suppliers, function, and quantities used. Chemical suppliers must use the electronic application tool "My Swan Account" for inspection of chemicals. Nordic Ecolabelling reserves the right to claim further documentation for the chemicals to check that they fulfil the requirements.

Information regarding inspection of paper

There must be no risk that the inspected paper is perceived as a Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product. The paper producer must comply with Nordic Ecolabelling's rules governing information of inspected paper. The rules can be obtained from Nordic Ecolabelling.

Form, application for inspected paper

Is the paper EU ecolabelled? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please state the license number _____

Paper producer: _____

Factory/production site: _____

☐ Paper

☐ Carton

Trade names*	Distributor's trade name, if applicable	Distributor/supplier	All grammages

** Paper grades applied for must be given a unique trade name in order to avoid mixing inspected paper with uninspected paper.*

Form, declaration on chemicals

The paper producer applying for inspection of its printing paper in accordance with Nordic Ecolabelling's requirements in the criteria for sanitary products must account for all production chemicals, providing complete names. The declaration must contain all chemicals used in the production of paper. The pulp producer must make a separate statement on the pulp production chemicals. The requirements also apply to internal and external water purification.

List of production chemicals:

Name of chemical	Function	Producer/supplier	Quantity added (kg/tonne)	Classification

Signature by paper/pulp producer:

We declare that the above list covers all our production chemicals and that the classification stated is correct.

We also declare that the production chemicals fulfil the requirements K2 – K14 in the "Chemical module", version 2.

Date

Signature

Company name:	
Address:	
Contact:	
Tel:	E-mail:

Appendix 4 Guidelines for standard, renewable commodities

Nordic Ecolabelling sets requirements on the standards to which cultivated commodities are certified. These requirements are described below. Each individual national sustainability standard and each certification system is reviewed by Nordic Ecolabelling to ensure that the requirements are fulfilled.

Requirements on standards

- The standard must balance economic, ecological and social interests and comply with the Rio Declaration's principles, Agenda 21 and the Forest Principles, and respect relevant international conventions and agreements.
- The standard must contain absolute requirements and promote and contribute towards sustainable cultivation. Nordic Ecolabelling places special emphasis on the standard including effective requirements and that the requirements protect the biodiversity.
- The standard must be available to the general public. The standard must have been developed in an open process in which stakeholders with ecological, economic and social interests have been invited to participate.

The requirements related to the sustainable standards are formulated as process requirements. The basis is that if stakeholders agree on the economic, social and environmental aspects of the standard, this safeguards an acceptable requirement level.

If a sustainability standard is developed or approved by stakeholders with ecological, economic and social interests, the standard may maintain an acceptable standard. Accordingly, Nordic Ecolabelling requires that the standard balances these three interests and that representatives from all three areas are invited to participate in development of the sustainable standard.

The standard must set absolute requirements that must be fulfilled for the certification. This ensures that the agriculture management fulfils an acceptable level regarding the environment. Since Nordic Ecolabelling requires that the standard must promote and contribute towards sustainable cultivation, the standard must be assessed and revised regularly for process improvement and successively reduce environmental impact.

Requirements on certification system

- The certification system must be open, have significant national or international credibility and be able to verify that the requirements in the sustainable standard are fulfilled.

Requirements on certification body

- The certification body must be independent, credible and capable of verifying that the requirements of the standard have been fulfilled. The certification body must also be able to communicate the results and to facilitate the effective implementation of the standard.

The certification system must be designed to verify that the requirements of the standard are fulfilled.

The method used for certification must be repeatable and applicable so the requirements can be verified. Certification must be in respect to a specific sustainable standard. There must be inspection prior to certification.

Requirements on Chain of Custody (CoC) certification

- Chain of Custody certification must be issued by an accredited, competent third party.
- The system shall stipulate requirements regarding the chain of custody that assure traceability, documentation and controls throughout the production chain.

Documentation

Copy of cultivation standard, name, address and telephone number to the organisation who has worked out the standard and audit rapports.

References to persons who represents stakeholders with ecological, economic and social interests who have been invited to participate.

Nordic Ecolabelling may request further documents to examine whether the requirements of the standard and certification system in question can be approved.

Appendix 5 The requirements R9-R12 in the chemical module for paper products version 2 and O10-O11 in the chemical module for paper products version 3

This is a copy of the requirements in the chemical module. If there are differences between the requirements specified here in Appendix 5 and the requirements in the chemical module, version 2 or 3, the wording of the requirements in the original document (chemical module version 2 or 3) applies.

Requirements in version 2

R9 Dyes, environmental hazard of constituent substances

Dyes for use in printing and colouring shall contain a maximum total of 2% by weight of constituent substances classified as environmentally hazardous in accordance with Table 1 in requirement R2 and/or as environmentally hazardous with R52/53/H412.

Exception to the requirement are dyes where

- dyestuffs are fixed to fibres >98%. The degree of fixation is calculated as the total retention of dyestuffs on the fibres during the process.

and

- where the constituent substances are not found in Restricted Substances Database (Sweden), List of undesirable substances, Environmental Review⁵ or The Priority List⁶, (State of the Environment, Norway).

☒ The producer or supplier shall specify the content of the product by duly completing and signing Declaration 7, Appendix 3. If the exception to dyes is applied, must chemical manufacturer/supplier and pulp/paper producer certify how the requirements for the exception are met by duly completing and signing Appendix 3, Declaration 7 (chemical manufacturer/supplier) and Appendix 4 (pulp/paper producer).

R10 Dyes, heavy metals and aluminium

Heavy metals, aluminium and copper (e.g. aluminium in silver colouring, copper in gold colouring), or compounds of heavy metals, may not be present in dyestuffs or pigments in dyes (this applies to both dyeing of pulp and printing inks).

Copper in phthalocyanine pigment is exempted from this requirement.

⁵ <https://mst.dk/kemi/kemikalier/stoflister-og-databaser/listen-over-uoenskede-stoffer-kortlaegning-strategi-og-implementering/revideret-liste-over-uoenskede-stoffer/>

⁶ <https://www.miljostatus.no/tema/kjemikalier/prioritetslisten/>

Limit values for impurities of heavy metals:

- Impurities of Pb, Hg, Cr and Cd in dyes (applies to the dying of pulp and printing inks) must not exceed a total content of 100 ppm.
- The following limit values apply to individual substances in direct dyes: Pb 100 ppm, Hg 4 ppm, Cd 20 ppm and Cr 100 ppm.
- The following limit values apply to individual substances in pigment dyes: Pb 100 ppm, Hg 25 ppm, Cd 50 ppm and Cr 100 ppm.

☒ The producer or supplier shall demonstrate compliance with the requirement by duly completing and signing Declaration 7, Appendix 3.

R11 Dyes, amines

Direct and pigment dye shall not contain dye substances that may liberate the amines specified in Table 2.

Table 2 Amines that must not be liberated from dyestuffs.

Amine	CAS number
4-amino-biphenyl	92-67-1
Benzidine	92-87-5
4-chloro-toluidine	95-69-2
2-naphtylamine	91-59-8
o-aminoazo-toluene	97-56-3
2-amino-4-nitro-toluene	99-55-8
p-chloroaniline	106-47-8
2,4-diamino-anisol	615-05-4
2,4'-diamino-diphenylmethane	101-77-9
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1
3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4
3,3'-dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7
3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diamino-diphenylmethane	838-88-0
p-Cresidine	120-71-8

4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4
4,4'-oxydianiline	101-80-4
4,4'-thiodianiline	139-65-1
o-Toluidine	95-53-4
2,4-toluilenediamine	95-80-7
2,4,5-trimethylaniline	137-17-7
0-anisidinedimethoxyaniline	90-04-0
2,4-xylydine	95-68-1
4,6-xylydine	87-62-7
4-aminoazobenzene	60-09-3

- ☒ The producer or supplier shall demonstrate compliance with the requirement by duly completing and signing Declaration 7, Appendix 3.

R12 Dyes, phthalates

Phthalates shall not be present in the dyes used.

- ☒ The producer or supplier shall demonstrate compliance with the requirement by duly completing and signing Declaration 7, Appendix 3.

Requirements in version 3

09 Paper colourants – metals

Dyes or pigments in paper colourants that are based on aluminium, silver, arsenic, barium, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, copper, mercury, manganese, nickel, lead, selenium, antimony, tin or zinc must not be used for dyeing, shading, colouring or printing.

Copper in phthalocyanine pigment and aluminium in aluminosilicates are exempted from this requirement.

The levels of ionic impurities in the paper colourants used must not exceed the following limits:

- Antimony: 50 ppm
- Arsenic: 50 ppm
- Barium: 100 ppm
- Cadmium: 20 ppm
- Chromium: 100 ppm

Cobalt: 500 ppm
Copper: 250 ppm
Lead: 100 ppm
Mercury: 4 ppm
Nickel: 200 ppm
Selenium: 20 ppm
Silver, 100 ppm
Tin: 250 ppm
Zinc: 1 500 ppm.

O10 Paper colourants – amines and phthalates

Azo dyes, which by reductive cleavage of one or more azo groups may release one or more of the aromatic amines listed in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII, Appendix 8, must not be used.

Phthalates must not be present in the paper colourants used.

Appendix 6 The requirements to PUR foam in EU Ecolabel for bed mattresses (2014/391/EU)

This is a copy of the original requirements in EU Ecolabels criteria for bed mattresses (2014/391/EU). In case of dispute, the original document should be taken as authoritative.

Criterion 2. Polyurethane (PUR)

2.1.Restricted substances

The concentrations in the PUR foam of the substances listed below shall not exceed the following values:

Group of substances	Substance (acronym, CAS number, element symbol)	Limit value	Assessment and verification conditions
Biocides	Substances restricted according to criterion 8.1	Not added intentionally	A
Heavy Metals	As (Arsenic)	0,2 ppm	B
	Cd (Cadmium)	0,1 ppm	B
	Co (Cobalt)	0,5 ppm	B
	Cr (Chromium),total	1,0 ppm	B
	Cr VI (Chromium VI)	0,01 ppm	B
	Cu (Copper)	2,0 ppm	B
	Hg (Mercury)	0,02 ppm	B
	Ni (Nickel)	1,0 ppm	B
	Pb (Lead)	0,2 ppm	B
	Sb (Antimony)	0,5 ppm	B
	Se (Selenium)	0,5 ppm	B
Plasticizers	Di-iso-nonylphthalate (DINP, 28553-12-0) Di-n-octylphthalate (DNOP, 117-84-0)	0,01% w/w (sum)	C

	Di (2-ethylhexyl)- phthalate (DEHP, 117-81-7) Di-iso-decylphthalate (DIDP, 26761-40-0) Butylbenzylphthalate (BBP, 85-68-7) Dibutylphthalate (DBP, 84-74-2)		
	Phthalates	Not added intentionally	A
TDA and MDA	2,4 Toluenediamine (2,4-TDA, 95-80-7)	5,0 ppm	D
	4,4'- Diaminodiphenylmet hane	5,0 ppm	D
	(4,4'-MDA, 101-77- 9)		
Tinorganic substances	Tributyltin (TBT)	50 ppb	E
	Dibutyltin (DBT)	100 ppb	E
	Monobutyltin (MBT)	100 ppb	E
	Tetrabutyltin (TeBT)	-	-
	Monooctyltin (MOT)	-	-
	Dioctyltin (DOT)	-	-
	Tricyclohexyltin (TcyT)	-	-
	Triphenyltin (TPhT)	-	-
	Sum	500 ppb	E

Other specific substances that are restricted	Chlorinated or brominated dioxines or furans	Not added intentionally	A
	Chlorinated hydrocarbons (1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Pentachloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene)	Not added intentionally	A
	Chlorinated phenols (PCP, TeCP, 87-86-5)	Not added intentionally	A
	Hexachlorocyclohexane (58-89-9)	Not added intentionally	A
	Monomethyldibromo-Diphenylmethane (99688-47-8)	Not added intentionally	A
	Monomethyldichloro-Diphenylmethane (81161-70-8)	Not added intentionally	A
	Nitrites	Not added intentionally	A
	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB, 59536-65-1)	Not added intentionally	A
	Pentabromodiphenyl Ether (PeBDE, 32534-81-9)	Not added intentionally	A
	Octabromodiphenyl Ether (OBDE, 32536-52-0)	Not added intentionally	A
	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB, 1336-36-3)	Not added intentionally	A
	Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCT, 61788-33-8)	Not added intentionally	A
	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)	Not added intentionally	A

	phosphate (TRIS, 126-72-7)		
	Trimethylphosphate (512-56-1)	Not added intentionally	A
	Tris-(aziridiny)-phosphin oxide (TEPA, 545-55-1)	Not added intentionally	A
	Tris(2-chloroethyl)-phosphate (TCEP, 115-96-8)	Not added intentionally	A
	Dimethyl methylphosphonate (DMMP, 756-79-6)	Not added intentionally	A

Assessment and verification:

A. For biocides, phthalates and other specific substances that are restricted the applicant shall provide a declaration supported by declarations from manufacturers of the foam confirming that the listed substances have not been added intentionally to the foam formulation.

B. For heavy metals the applicant shall provide a report presenting the results of the following test procedure. Milled sample material is eluted in accordance with DIN 38414-S4 or equivalent in a ratio of 1:10. The resultant filtrate shall be passed through a 0,45 µm membrane filter (if necessary by pressure filtration). The solution obtained shall be examined for the content of heavy metals by atomic emission spectrometry with inductively coupled plasma (ICP-AES or ICP-OES) or by atomic absorption spectrometry using a hydride or cold vapour process.

C. For the total amount of plasticizers the applicant shall provide a report presenting the results of the following test procedure. The sample shall be a composite of 6 pieces to be taken from beneath each samples face (to a maximum of 2 cm from the surface). Extraction shall be performed with dichloromethane using validated method and followed by analysis with gas chromatographymass spectrometry (GC/MS) or high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC/UV).

D. For TDA and MDA the applicant shall provide a report presenting the results of the following test procedure. The sample shall be a composite of 6 pieces to be taken from beneath each samples face (to a maximum of 2 cm from the surface). Extraction shall be performed with 1 % aqueous acetic acid solution. Four repeat extractions of the same foam sample shall be performed maintaining the sample weight to volume ratio of 1:5 in each case. The extracts shall be combined, made up to a known volume, filtered and analysed by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC-UV) or HPLC-MS. If HPLC-UV is performed and interference is suspected, reanalysis with high performance liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (HPLC-MS) shall be performed.

E. For tinorganic substances the applicant shall provide a report presenting the results of the following test procedure. The sample shall be a composite of 6 pieces to be taken from beneath each sample face (to a maximum of 2 cm from the surface). Extraction shall be performed for 1 hour in an ultrasonic bath at room temperature. The extracting agent shall be a mixture composed as it follows: 1 750 ml methanol + 300 ml acetic acid + 250 ml buffer (pH 4,5). The buffer shall be a solution of 164 g of sodium acetate in 1 200 ml of water and 165 ml acetic acid, to be diluted with water to a volume of 2 000 ml. After extraction the alkyl tin species shall be derivatized by adding sodium tetraethylborate solution in tetrahydrofuran (THF). The derivative shall be extracted with n-hexane and the sample shall be submitted to a second extraction procedure. Both hexane extracts shall be combined and further used to determine the organotin compounds by gas chromatography with mass selective detection in SIM modus.

2.2.Emission of specified volatile organic compounds (SVOCs, VOCs, VVOCs)

The room concentrations of the substances reported below, calculated through the test chamber method, shall not exceed the following values after a period of 72 hours.

Substance (CAS number)	Limit value (mg/m3)
Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	0,005
Toluene (108-88-3)	0,1
Styrene (100-42-5)	0,005
Each detectable compound classified as categories C1A or C1B according to the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council(1)	0,005
Sum of all detectable compound classified as categories C1A or C1B according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	0,04
Aromatic hydrocarbons	0,5
VOCs (total)	0,5

(1) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1).

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a report presenting the results of the following test procedure.

The foam sample is placed on the bottom of an emission test chamber and is conditioned for 3 days at 23 °C and 50% relative humidity, applying an air exchange rate n of 0,5 per hour and a chamber loading L of 0,4 m²/m³ (= total exposed surface of sample in relation to chamber dimensions without sealing edges and back) in accordance with ISO 16000-9 and ISO 16000-11. Sampling shall be done 72 ± 2 h after loading of the chamber during 1 hour on Tenax TA and DNPH cartridges for respectively VOC and formaldehyde analysis. The emissions of VOC are being trapped on Tenax TA sorbent tubes and subsequently analysed by means of thermo-desorption-GC-MS in accordance to ISO 16000-6. Results are semi-quantitatively expressed as toluene equivalents. All specified individual components are reported from a concentration limit ≥ 1 µg/m³. Total VOC value is the sum of all components with a concentration ≥ 1 µg/m³ and eluting within the retention time window from n-hexane (C6) to n-hexadecane (C16), both included. The sum of all detectable compounds classified as categories C1A or C1B according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 is the sum of all these substances with a concentration ≥ 1 µg/m³. In case the test results exceed the standard limits, substance specific quantification needs to be performed. Formaldehyde can be determined by collection of the sampled air onto DNPH cartridge and subsequent analysis by HPLC/UV in accordance to ISO 16000-3.

Testing following the standard CEN/TS 16516 shall be considered equivalent to those of the ISO 16000 series of standards.

Note: — Chamber volume shall be 0,5 or 1 m³. — 1 sample (25 cm × 20 cm × 15 cm) shall be used in a test chamber of 0,5 m³ standing vertically on one 20 cm × 15 cm side. — 2 samples (25 cm × 20 cm × 15 cm) shall be used in a 1 m³ test chamber standing vertically on one 20 cm × 15 cm side; in this case both samples shall be placed in the test chamber with 15 cm distance in between.

2.3.Dyes

Should dyes be used, criterion 5.5 shall be respected.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide either a declaration of non-use of dyes from the manufacturer of the foam or, in case of use, a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with supporting documentation.

2.4.Total chlorine content of isocyanates

Should mixed isomers of toluene diisocyanate (TDI) be used in the production of the PUR foam, the total chlorine content of these isocyanates shall not exceed 0,07% by weight. Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide either a declaration of non-use from the manufacturer of the foam or the results of the test methods carried-out in accordance with ASTM D4661-93 or equivalent.

2.5.Blowing agents

Halogenated organic compounds shall not be used as blowing agents or as auxiliary blowing agents.

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