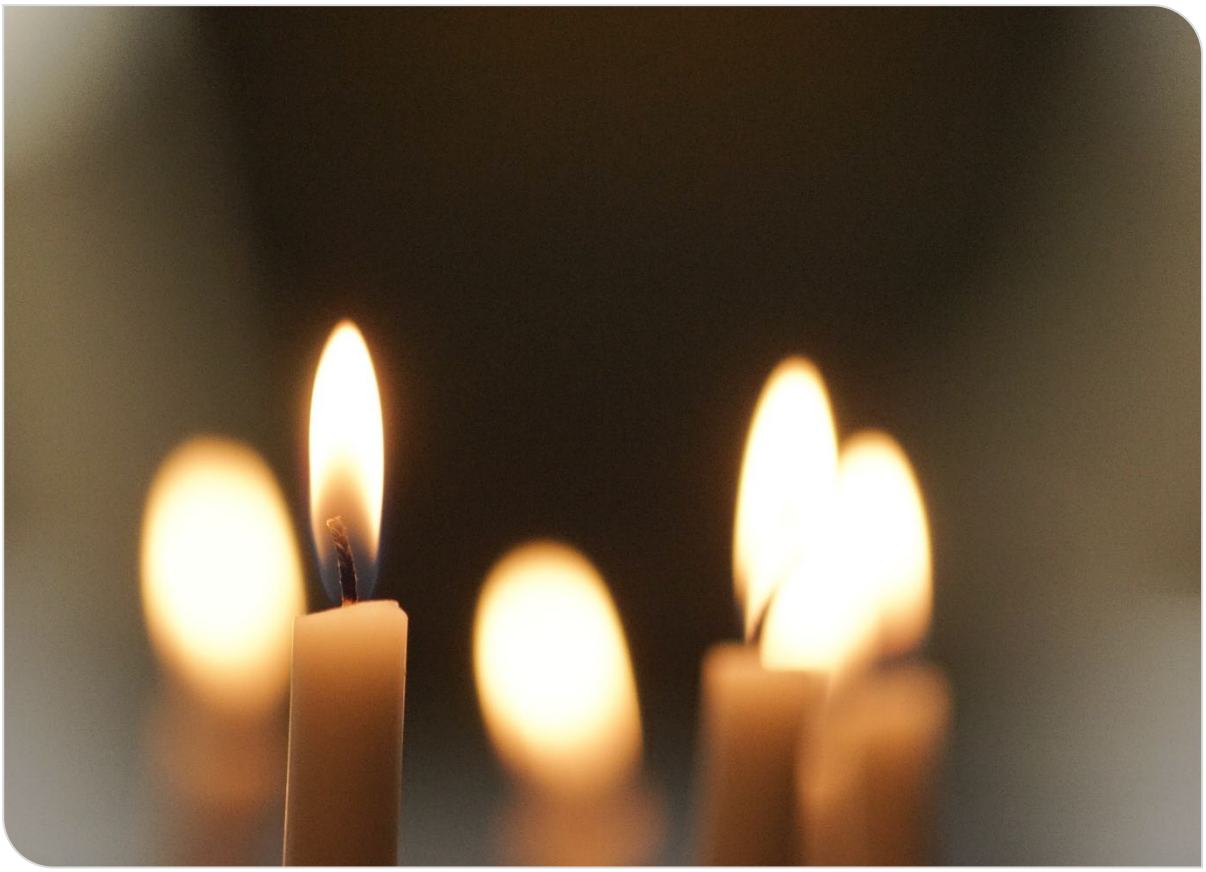
Nordic Ecolabelling for

Candles



Version 3.0 • 21 May 2026 – 31 May 2031

Nordic Ecolabelling

Contents

088 Candles, version 3.0, 21 May 2026

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.svanemerket.no

Sweden

Ecolabelling Sweden

www.svanen.se

1 Environmental communication guideline for Nordic Swan Ecolabel candles

Nordic Swan Ecolabel candles have a reduced environmental and climate impact throughout their life cycle. Nordic Ecolabelling has assessed all the relevant environmental aspects throughout the life cycle of these products and made strict requirements concerning the topics and processes in the life cycle where ecolabelling can have the greatest effect. This is described in the chapter "Environmental impact of candles" in the background document.

Nordic Swan Ecolabelled candles:

- Consist of at least 90% renewable material, resulting in significantly lower climate impact compared to paraffin candles
- Do not contain palm- or soy oil
- Do not contain scent/perfume
- Have lower emissions of particles and VOC to indoor air through strict requirements for hazardous chemicals like dyes and additives
- Are tested for low emissions of soot to indoor air
- Meet criteria for fire safety, burning time and safety labelling

2 What can carry the Nordic Swan Ecolabel?

Product group definition

The product group comprises candles/oil candles made up of one or more wicks surrounded by a solid or liquid material. The two material types are described in more detail below:

Solid material: Candles comprising one or more wicks, surrounded by a material that is solid/semi-solid at room temperature (20°C – 27°C). The candle material must consist of at least 90% renewable raw materials by weight.

Liquid material: Candles comprising one or more wicks, surrounded by a material that is liquid at room temperature (20°C – 27°C), generally known as **oil candles/-lamps**. The liquid material (the oil) must be made from 100% renewable raw materials by weight. The oil's flash point must be at least 65°C. The oil candle must be in a single-use container such that it cannot be refilled. The wick must not be adjustable.

It is thus possible to Nordic Swan Ecolabel taper candles, pillar and ball candles, tea light candles and other indoor container candles, outdoor candles (graveyard candles and garden candles) and oil candles/-lamps in single-use containers.

It is not possible to ecolabel only containers without candles or candles that contain a high proportion of paraffin, scented candles, aromatherapy candles or powder candles.

3 How to read this criteria document

Each requirement is marked with the letter O (obligatory requirement) and a number. All requirements must be fulfilled to be awarded a licence. The background for each requirement is described in the background document.

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:

- Upload

To be awarded a Nordic Swan Ecolabel licence:

- All obligatory requirements must be fulfilled.

Before a licence is issued, the Nordic Ecolabelling organization will normally perform an inspection visit to the applicant and/or the manufacturer. If necessary, multiple inspection visits can be made.

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

4 Requirements

This chapter presents all requirements and the chosen requirement levels. The background for all requirements is explained in the background document.

Definitions

Table 1 Definitions

Term	Definition/Explanation
Candle	Candle comprising one or more wicks, surrounded by a material that is solid/semi-solid at room temperature (20°C – 27°C).
Halogenated organic solvent	Halogenated organic solvent means an organic solvent which contains at least one atom of bromine, chlorine, fluorine or iodine per molecule.
GMO	Genetically modified organisms (GMO) are defined in EU Directive 2001/18.
Ingoing substances in chemical products	Ingoing substances: All substances* in the chemical product regardless of amount, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilizers) from the raw materials. Substances released from ingoing substances (e.g. biocidal active substances generated by preservatives, such as formaldehyde) are also regarded as ingoing substances. **N.B. the difference from the definition of substances in the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Whereas a REACH substance encompasses a chemical element or compound as well as its stabilising additives and process impurities, a substance here refers to each of the constituents separately. The constituents of a UVCB substance (Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or of Biological materials) are also regarded separately, and all known constituents must be regarded.* *Limit values: The limit for excluded ingoing substances is 0 ppm (unless otherwise stated), while there's a specific defined limit for impurities. The impurity limit applies separately to each individual excluded substance, from each individual raw material. Concentrations of different impurities with the same excluded classification or substance group characteristics shall not be summed up to meet the impurity limit in the labelled product. Also, concentrations of an individual impurity, originating from different raw materials, shall not be summed.* *UVCB substances: UVCB substances (Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or of Biological materials) have a composition of constituents that is not completely known or is variable from time to time. For UVCB substances, all constituents that are known must be declared in the Nordic Swan Ecolabel raw material appendix based on the best available knowledge. All constituents are considered individually and are subject to the chemical requirements, including for instance those on excluded substances and excluded classifications.*
Impurities in chemical product	Impurities: Trace levels of pollutants, contaminants and residues from production, incl. production of raw materials, that remain in the chemical product in concentrations ≤ 1 000 ppm (≤ 0.1000 w%). *Examples of impurities: Background environmental pollutants from feedstock, as well as contaminants and residues from production such as reactants (incl. monomers), reagents, catalysts, by-products, scavengers, detergents for production equipment, carry-over from other or previous production lines.*

	Impurities in the raw materials in concentrations ≥ 10 000 ppm (1.0000 w%) are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product.
MECO-analysis	A MECO describes the key areas that have impact on the environment and health throughout the life cycle of the product – including consumption of materials/resources (M), energy (E), chemicals (C) and other impact areas (O).
Organic solvents	Organic solvents as defined in Directive 1999/13/EC: Organic substances with a vapour pressure of at least 0.01 kPa at 20°C.
Oil candle	Candle comprising one or more wicks, surrounded by a material that is liquid at room temperature (20°C – 27°C). Also called oil lamps.
PFAS	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) are defined as fluorinated substances that contain at least one fully fluorinated methyl or methylene carbon atom (without any H/Cl/Br/I atom attached to it), i.e., with a few noted exceptions, any chemical with at least a perfluorinated methyl group (–CF3) or a perfluorinated methylene group (–CF2–) is a PFAS, as described in the OECD recommendations.
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride
Recycled material	Recycled material is defined in line with ISO 14021 which applies the following two categories: “Pre-consumer/commercial” is defined as material that is diverted from the waste stream during a manufacturing process. Materials that are reworked or reground, or waste that has been produced in a process, and can be recycled within the same manufacturing process that generated it, are not considered to be pre-consumer recovered material. Nordic Ecolabelling considers reworked, reground or scrap material that cannot be recycled directly in the same process, but requires reprocessing (e.g., in the form of sorting, remelting, and granulating) before it can be recycled, to be pre-consumer/commercial material. This is irrespective of whether the processing is done in-house or externally. “Post-consumer/commercial” is defined as material generated by households or commercial, industrial, or institutional facilities in their role as end-users of a product that can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes materials from the distribution chain.
Renewable/biobased material	A renewable material is a material that is composed of biomass and that can be continually replenished, see EN 16575:2014. Biobased material relevant for these criteria is renewable. Paraffin is by definition a synthetic petroleum product and is therefore never renewable.
Residues	Ref. EU Directive 2018/2001 (Renewable Energy Directive). Residues come from agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, or they can be processing residues. A processing residual product is a substance that is not one of the end products that the production process directly strives for. Residues must not be a direct target of the process, and the process must not be changed to intentional production of the residual product. Examples of residual products are e.g., straw, husks, pods, the non-edible part of maize, manure, and bagasse. Examples of processing residues are e.g., raw glycerine or brown lye from paper production. Palm Fatty Acid Distillate (PFAD) or Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME) from palm oil is not considered a residual/waste product and can therefore not be used.
RPS-analysis	Based on the MECO analysis, an RPS tool is used to identify where ecolabelling can have the greatest effect. R represents the environmental relevance, P is the potential to reduce the environmental impact, and S is the steerability on how compliance with a requirement can be documented and followed up. The criteria contain requirements in those areas in the life cycle that have been found to have a high or medium RPS, since there is potential to achieve reduced environmental impact.

Waste	Ref. EU Directive 2018/2001 (Renewable Energy Directive). Waste is any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard. This means the material has no intended further use by its holder and is considered unwanted or destined for disposal, recovery or recycling. Raw materials that have been intentionally modified to count as waste (e.g. by adding waste material to a material that was not waste) should not be considered as qualifying.

4.1 Description of the product and the production

The candle and the container, the manufacturing process and the suppliers/production chain must be described to know which requirements apply for the product.

O1 Description of the product

The applicant must provide the following information for each product:

- Product type (taper candle, pillar candle, tealight candle, oil candle, outdoor candle etc.) and brand/trade name.
- A description of the product (diameter, height, coloured or non-coloured, weight in kg)
- The composition of the product (candle, container, wick, wick holder) and the packaging with an overview of the materials and chemicals used.

  For each component of the candle, the material type must be given.

  For chemical products used in the candle (stearin, paraffin, wax etc.) or as surface treatment for the container, an overview list must be made with following information for each chemical product:

  a) Trade name and manufacturer/supplier

  b) The function of the chemical product

  c) Whether the chemical product used for the candle is based on renewable raw materials or not

  d) For all renewable raw materials used in candle, the source (tallow, beeswax, rapeseed wax, coconut wax, sunflower wax etc.) and the manufacturer/supplier must be stated

  e) % by weight of the renewable raw materials used in the candle related to the total weight of the candle.

  See an example of how an overview of materials and chemicals for candles might be structured in Appendix 1.

T̄ Description in relation to the above points. Appendix 1 gives an example on how the information might be structured in a table. Product data sheets and photos can be submitted as part of the documentation.

O2 Description of the production

The manufacturing processes and supply chain must be described. The description can be done by using a flow chart. For the manufacturing process, the following information must be submitted:

- Company name of the supplier which performs the process.
- Production site (full address and country) and contact person.
- The manufacturing processes performed, e.g. candle dying.

- Description in relation to the above points. Feel free to use a flowchart to describe the production process.

4.2 Material requirements

The material requirements are divided into the following sections:

- Candle raw materials
- Wick and wick holder materials
- Container materials
- Packaging materials

4.2.1 Candle raw materials

O3 Amount of renewable raw materials in candles/oil candles

The amounts of raw materials in the candle produced from renewable raw materials must exceed 90% of the total weight of the candle.

The amounts of raw materials in the oil used in an oil candle must be made from 100% renewable raw materials.

Renewable raw materials from palm- and soy oil must not be used.

The following information must be provided for all raw materials used in candles/oil candles:

- Whether the raw material used for the candle is based on renewable materials or not.
- For all the renewable raw materials used in the candle, the source (tallow, beeswax, rapeseed wax, coconut wax, sunflower wax etc.) and the manufacturer/supplier must be stated.
- % by weight of the renewable raw materials used in the candle related to the total weight of the candle.
- For renewable raw materials of animal origin, name of production site(s) and approval number (EU Code) must be enclosed.

- Description and calculation according to the list above. Appendix 1 may be used.

- For renewable raw materials of animal origin, name of production site(s) and approval number (EU Code) must be enclosed.

O4 Traceability and control of plant-based renewable raw materials

Plant-based renewable raw materials must meet the following requirements:

1. State name (Latin and in English language) and geographical origin (country/state and region/province) and producers/suppliers of the plant-based raw material used. Appendix 2 may be used.

2. There must also be a written procedure in place from the producer/supplier of the plant-based raw material or the manufacturer of the candle. The procedure must describe the system for traceability and for the purchase of plant-based raw materials ensuring that all plant-based raw materials are coming from legal sources.

   The description must include that the raw materials must not be sourced from:

   - protected areas or areas under preparation as protected areas
   - areas where ownership or usage rights are unclear
   - illegally harvested crops

Nordic Ecolabelling may require further documentation in the event of uncertainty about the raw materials origin.

If the plant-based raw material comes from waste or residues, there must be traceability back to the production/process from which the waste or residues derive by means of invoices.

- Name (Latin and in English language) and geographical origin (country/state and region/province) and producers/suppliers of the plant-based raw materials used. Appendix 2 can be used for documentation purposes.
- A written procedure from the producer/supplier of the plant-based raw material or the manufacturer of the candle, documenting how the requirement is fulfilled.
- If the plant-based raw material comes from waste or residues, invoices to document traceability.

O5 Genetically modified plants

Plant-based raw materials used in Nordic Swan Ecolabelled candles/oil candles must not be genetically modified.

This requirement does not include residuals or waste defined according to the Renewable Energy Directive (2018/2001/EC).

Note that Nordic Ecolabelling does not define by-products, residues and waste fractions from palm and soybean oil industries (e.g., Palm Fatty Acid Distillate: PFAD, Palm Effluent Sludge: PES and soybean meal) as residuals or waste.

- Declaration of compliance with the requirement from the raw material supplier. Appendix 3 may be used.

O6 Fossil raw materials

All fossil raw materials, like paraffin waxes, used in Nordic Swan Ecolabelled candles must be fully refined (i.e. hydrogenated) or match the hydrogenated grade stated in the standard Quality Assurance RAL-GZ 041.[1]

- Invoice or similar documentation from the manufacturer of the candle showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

[1] https://www.ral-c.com/, specification "Candles Quality Assurance" RAL-GZ 041, July 2020

4.2.2 Wick and wick holder materials

O7 Wick and wick holder materials

Wick:

The wick must not contain any kind of metal.

The cotton in the wick must be Oeko-Tex standard 100 certified. The use of alternative materials such as paper, flax or other vegetable fibre is permitted to stabilise or improve the burning properties of the wick.

Wick holder/sustainer:

The following metals must not be added to the wick holder:

Aluminium (Al), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), chromium VI (Cr), cadmium (Cd), cobalt (Co), antimony (Sb), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu) or nickel (Ni).

This requirement does not apply to wick holders made of steel.

- Oeko-Tex standard 100 certificate for the cotton in the wick.
- Declaration from the manufacturer of the wick that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 4 may be used.
- Declaration from the manufacturer of the wick holder that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 5 may be used.

4.2.3 Container materials

Material requirements for containers sold with candles/oil candles are given in this chapter. For disposable containers (containers intended only to be used once), requirement O8 apply. For reusable containers (containers intended to be used several times), requirement O9 apply. Containers (both disposable and reuseable) containing plastic must additionally also apply to requirement O10.

O8 Materials in disposable containers

Disposable containers must not contain:

- glass or ceramic
- polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and polyvinyl dichloride (PVDC)
- metal (exception for lids)

Chemicals used for surface treatment of the disposable containers, must comply with the chemical requirements in chapter 5.3.

Containers made of plastic

If plastic is included in the container, at least 75% by weight of the plastic materials used must be made from either renewable/biobased or post-consumer recycled raw materials. This requirement does not apply to silicone.

Containers made of wood fiber

It is prohibited to use halogenated flame retardants in wood fiber container material.

Lids made of metal

Lids on graveyard candles and oil candles are exempted from the requirement for metal i.e. metal can be used for lids, for instance steel.

However, the following metals must not be added to the metal lid:

Aluminium (Al), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), chromium VI (Cr), cadmium (Cd), cobalt (Co), antimony (Sb), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu) or nickel (Ni). This requirement does not apply to lids made of steel. See Appendix 12 for what is meant by a lid.

- Declaration from the manufacturer of the container, showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 6 may be used.
- Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the plastic that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 7 may be used.

O9 Materials in reuseable containers

Reuseable containers must not contain:

- The following metals: aluminium (Al)*, lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), chromium VI (CrVI), cadmium (Cd), cobalt (Co), antimony (Sb), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu) or nickel (Ni). The requirement does not apply to steel.
- Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and polyvinyl dichloride (PVDC).

** It is allowed to use aluminium in the container if the amounts are less than 15% of the container's total weight.*

Chemicals used for surface treatment of the reuseable containers, must comply with the chemical requirements in chapter 5.3.

Reuseable containers/containers that are designed to be used multiple times for the same purpose, have to be sold/marketed together with at least two candles.

Containers made of plastic

Any plastic in containers must contain, at least 50% by weight renewable/biobased or post-consumer recycled raw materials. This requirement does not apply to silicone.

- Declaration from the manufacturer of the container, showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 6 may be used.
- Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the plastic that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 7 may be used.

O10 Additives in virgin, biobased and recycled plastic in containers

The following substances must not actively be added in the plastic/plastic parts made of virgin, biobased or recycled plastic:

- halogenated organic compounds in general (including chlorinated polymers, chlorinated paraffins, fluorinated compounds and flame retardants)
- pigments and substances based on mercury (Hg), chromium VI (Cr), cobalt (Co), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), cadmium (Cd), lead (Pb), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb) and their compounds
- phthalates (Ester of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylix acid (orthophtalic acid, CAS No. 88-99-3))
- substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC substances https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table

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

Recycled plastic granules must not contain halogenated flame retardants in concentrations above 100 ppm.

Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the plastic/recycled plastic granules/ plastic container, showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 7 may be used.

4.2.4 Packaging materials

O11 Product and transport packaging

Chlorine-based plastic (PVC) must not be used in product and transport packaging.

Description of the product and transport packaging.

4.3 Chemical requirements

The chemical requirements apply to all chemical products and their ingoing substances used:

- In the manufacture of candles/oil candles and containers.
- At the candle/oil candle production site or by suppliers.

The requirements apply to:

- Chemical products such as stearin, paraffin, wax, oil, fat, printing inks, dyes, lacquers, adhesives, pigments, hardeners and similar used in the candle production.
- Chemical products used for surface treatment of containers.

The requirements do not cover:

- Wicks, wick sustainers or candle/oil candle containers except from the surface treatment of containers.
- Auxiliary chemicals used during manufacture, such as lubricants, cleaning chemicals and so on.

- Refining processes, i.e., refining of plant-based or fossil oil.
- Packaging such as printing inks and adhesives.
- Printing inks used to print on candle surface that remain in the chemical product in concentrations less than 1000 ppm (0.100 w%).

Impurities are not regarded as ingoing substances and are exempt from the requirements. Ingoing substances and impurities are defined in the definitions section.

O12 Chemical products, classification

Chemical products used in the manufacture of candles/oil candles must not be classified with the hazard codes listed in the table below, in accordance with the CLP Regulation (EC) 1272/2008.

Table 2 Prohibited classifications of chemical products

Hazard Class	Hazard Category	Hazard Statement Code
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1 Aquatic Chronic 2 Aquatic Chronic 3 Aquatic Chronic 4	H400 H410 H411 H412 H413
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Ozone	H420
Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3	H300 H310 H330 H301 H311 H331
Specific target organ toxicity: single or repeated exposure	STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT SE 3 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H335*, H336* H372 H373
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334 H317
Carcinogenicity**	Carc. 1A or 1B Carc. 2	H350 H351
Germ cell mutagenicity**	Muta. 1A or 1B Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reproductive toxicity**	Repr. 1A or 1B Repr. 2 Lact.	H360 H361 H362
Endocrine disruption for human health	ED HH 1 ED HH 2	EUH380 EUH381
Endocrine disruption for the environment	ED ENV 1 ED ENV 2	EUH430 EUH431
Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic properties Very persistent, very bioaccumulative properties	PBT vPvB	EUH440 EUH441

Persistent, Mobile and Toxic properties	PMT	EUH450
Very Persistent, Very Mobile properties	vPvM	EUH451

** Applies only to spray products.*

*** Includes all classification variants (e.g. H350 also covers H350i).*

- A Safety data sheet (SDS), prepared in accordance with Annex II of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006) for the chemical product that is used in the candle/oil candle.
- Appendix 1 or equivalent, completed and signed.
- Appendix 8 or equivalent, completed and signed by all raw material manufacturers/suppliers.

O13 Classification of ingoing substances

Ingoing substances in the chemical product used in the production of candles/oil candles must not be classified with any of the hazards from CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 listed below.

Table 3 Prohibited classifications of ingoing substances

Hazard Class	Hazard Category	Hazard Statement Code
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Ozone	H420
Specific target organ toxicity: Repeated exposure	STOT RE 1	H372
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334 H317
Carcinogenicity*	Carc. 1A or 1B Carc. 2	H350 H351
Germ cell mutagenicity*	Muta. 1A or 1B Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reproductive toxicity*	Repr. 1A or 1B Repr. 2 Lact.	H360 H361 H362
Endocrine disruption for human health**	ED HH 1 ED HH 2	EUH380 EUH381
Endocrine disruption for the environment**	ED ENV 1 ED ENV 2	EUH430 EUH431
Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic properties** Very Persistent, Very Bioaccumulative properties**	PBT vPvB	EUH440 EUH441
Persistent, Mobile and Toxic properties Very Persistent, Very Mobile properties	PMT vPvM	EUH450 EUH451

** Includes all classification variants (e.g. H350 also covers H350i).*

*** See also requirement O14 Excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.*

- ☐ A safety data sheet (SDS) for all ingoing substances, prepared in accordance with Annex II of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.
- ☐ Appendix 1 or equivalent, completed and signed.
- ☐ Appendix 8 or equivalent, completed and signed by all raw material manufacturers/suppliers.

O14 Excluded substances

The following substances or substance groups must not be present as ingoing substances in the chemical product used in the production:

- Alkylphenols (AP) (e.g. butylated hydroxy anisole (BHA, CAS No. 25013-16-5), butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT, CAS No. 128-37-0), alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEOs) and other alkylphenol derivates (APD)**
- Aromatic solvents* and carriers, incl. chlorotoluenes, chlorophenols and chlorobenzenes

  * Solvents are defined in Directive 1999/13/EC: Organic substances with a vapour pressure of at least 0.01 kPa at 20°C.
- Azo dyes that may release aromatic amines with carcinogenic and/or mutagenic properties listed in Appendix 10
- Bisphenols and bisphenol derivatives, defined as 34 bisphenols identified by ECHA[2] for further EU regulatory risk management due to known or potential endocrine disruption or reproductive toxicity
- Heavy metals and metalloids: Mercury (Hg), chromium VI (Cr), cobalt (Co), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), cadmium (Cd), lead (Pb), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb)
- Halogenated flame retardants
- Halogenated organic compounds

  Exemptions for:

  Chlorinated pigments that meet the EU's requirement concerning colourants in food packaging under Resolution AP (89) point 2.5.
- PBT and vPvB as defined in REACH Annex XIII, including those under ECHA PBT assessment https://echa.europa.eu/da/pbt
- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)*

  * PFAS: as any substance that contains at least one fully flourinated methyl (CF_3-) of methylene (-CF_2-) carbon atom (without any H/Cl/Br/I attached to it)

[2] EC/List No. 201-245-8 (BPA), 201-025-1 (BPB), 401-720-1 (4,4'-Isobutylethylidenediphenol), 216-036-7 (BPAF) and its 8 salts (278-305-5; 425-060-9; 443-330-4; 468-740-0; 469-080-6; 479-100-5; 943-265-6; 947-368-7), 201-250-5 (BPS), 201-240-0 (BPC), 204-279-1 (TBMD), 201-618-5 (6,6'-di-tert-butyl-4,4'-butylidenedi-m-cresol), 242-895-2, 248-607-1, 405-520-5 (D8), 217-121-1 (DAB), 227-033-5 (TMBPA), 210-658-2 (BPF), 411-570-9, 277-962-5 (contains BPS, 500-086-4 (contains BPA), 500-263-6 (contains BPA), 500-607-5 (contains BPA), 701-362-9, 904-653-0 (contains BPA), 908-912-9 (contains BPF), 926-571-4 (contains BPA), 931-252-8 (contains BPA), 941-992-3 (contains BPS), 943-503-9 (contains BPA).
[1] Assessment of regulatory needs: Bisphenols. ECHA – 16 December 2021: Section 2.1: Bisphenols for which further EU RRM is proposed https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/5e60f2fe-12d0-7f6b-5868-f199cfd7f984

- Phthalates (Ester of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylix acid (orthophtalic acid, CAS No. 88-99-3))
- Potential or identified endocrine disruptors, listed in any of the following "Endocrine Disruptor Lists" List I, II and III**

  Note: Substances moved to “Substances no longer on list” and not present on Lists I-III, are no longer excluded, except for those on sublist II where concern remains. Nordic Ecolabelling will assess these on a case-by-case basis.
- Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC substances https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table

** Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT, CAS No. 128-37-0) is exempted in paraffin wax up to < 20 ppm per paraffin wax.

t̄ Appendix 8 or equivalent, completed and signed by all raw material manufacturers/suppliers.

O15 Total amount of organic solvent

The content of organic solvent must be below 0.1% by weight of the candle or in the oil of an oil candle.

Alternatively, reference may be made to test results, which show the Total Volatile Organic Compounds (TVOC) in the candle/oil candle to be less than 200 µg/m^3 of air using EN 16739 and EN16738 or similar.

t̄ Declaration from the candle/oil manufacturer that the requirement is met. Appendix 9 may be used. Alternatively, test report, which shows that TVOC is less than 200 µg/m^3 of air using EN 16739 and EN 16738, or similar.

O16 Perfumes, aromas, and other aroma compounds

Perfume, aromas, or other aroma compounds (e.g. essential oils, plant oils and plant extracts) may not be included in chemical products used to manufacture candles/oil candles.

t̄ Declaration from the candle/oil manufacturer that the requirement is met. Appendix 9 may be used.

4.4 Requirements for test of emissions, fire safety and burning behaviour

Requirements for test of emissions to air (sooting), fire safety and burning behaviour are given in this chapter in addition to requirements for the product safety label of candles.

Candles with the same candle mass, wick and thickness, but which is found in many different colours, only need to test one coloured candle according to the requirements in this chapter. For decorative candles, the testing must be done on candles with the final decoration.

O17 Soot index

The requirement applies to candles/oil candles with one or more wicks for indoor use. Oil candles must meet the requirements concerning dimensions and burning periods that currently apply to candles made of solid material.

Candles for indoor use:

- Taper candles:

  The average value for the soot index from 3 tests must be ≤ 0.3 per hour. No single test must exceed 0.6 per hour. Testing must be in line with EN 15426.

- Pillar and ball candles:

  The average value for the soot index from 3 tests must be ≤ 0.2 per hour. No single test must exceed 0.4 per hour. Testing must be in line with EN 15426.

- Tea-light candles and other indoor container candles and oil candles:

  The average value for the soot index from 3 tests must be ≤ 0.1 per hour. No single test must exceed 0.2 per hour. Testing must be in line with EN 15426.

The requirements concerning laboratories are stated in Appendix 11.

T̄ Test report for soot index in line with EN 15426.

O18 Fire safety

Candles and oil candles for indoor use must comply with the standard EN 15493 (Candles – Specification for fire safety).

Candles for outdoor use must comply with the standard EN 17616 (Outdoor candles - Specification for fire safety).

Containers accompanying the candle/oil candle, must comply with an additional fire safety test only for containers and according to the standard ASTM F2417-23 (Standard Specification for fire safety for candles).

T̄ Test report for fire safety of the candle.

T̄ Test report for fire safety of candle containers if applicable.

O19 Burning behaviour

Burning time

The burning time must be measured in accordance with EN 15493, and the candle's/oil candle's burning time (expressed in hours of burning) must be included on the candle's/oil candle's label/packaging.

As there are no standardized tests for burning time for outdoor candles, candle producers of outdoor candles, often test according to EN 15493**Feil! Bokmerke er ikke definert.**. Therefore, information about the temperature range for the testing of burning time, must be included on the label together with the candle's burning time.

When declaring a burning time like "approx." or "±", a maximum minus tolerance of 10% is admissible.

Wax leftover after burning for container candles

The wax leftover after burning for outdoor candles in containers must maximum be 12w% of the initial burning mass in the container. The burning test must be performed in a testing room with the temperature ranging between 15 – 25°C and in the absence of disturbances like for instance wind and rain.

For indoor candles in containers, there is no requirement for maximum limit for wax leftover, but information about the maximum wax leftover must be documented and the information sent to Nordic Ecolabelling.

- Test report for burning time and wax leftover after burning for indoor and outdoor candles.

O20 Product safety labels

Candles for indoor use: safety information, safety labelling and warnings in accordance with EN 15494 must be provided. Safety information according to Annex A, figs. A1, A2, A5 and A6 must also be provided even though this is optional supplementary safety information in the standard.

Candles for outdoor use: safety information, safety labelling and warnings in accordance with EN 17617 must be provided.

Oil candles: safety information, labelling and warnings in accordance with EN 14059 must be provided.

For containers of fireproof glass: information that the fireproof glass must not be sorted with normal waste glass.

- Test report for burning time.
- Copy of label/packaging text.

4.5 Licence maintenance

The purpose of the licence maintenance is to ensure that fundamental quality assurance is dealt with appropriately.

O21 Customer complaints

The licensee must guarantee that the quality of the Nordic Swan Ecolabel product does not deteriorate during the validity period of the licence. Therefore, the licensee must keep an archive over customer complaints.

Note that the original routine must be in one Nordic language or in English.

- Upload your company’s routine for handling and archiving customer complaints.

O22 Traceability

The licensee must be able to trace the Nordic Swan Ecolabel products in the production. A manufactured / sold product should be able to trace back to the occasion (time and date) and the location (specific factory) and, in relevant cases, also which machine / production

line where it was produced. In addition, it should be possible to connect the product with the actual raw material used.

You can upload your company's routine or a description of the actions to ensure traceability in your company.

T̄ Please upload your routine or a description.

5 Future criteria

Nordic Ecolabelling will, in future generations of the product group, assess the following:

- The requirement for prohibited metals in the wick holder, lids made of metal and materials in reusable containers, and whether the requirement should be stricter/updated and whether the exception for steel should be kept.
- The requirement for packaging materials and whether the requirement should be updated.
- The possibility of introducing a requirement for maximum wax leftover for indoor candles.

6 Criteria version history

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted version 3.0 of the criteria for candles on 21 May 2026. The criteria are valid until 31 May 2031.

7 How to apply and regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling

Application and costs

For information about the application process and fees for this product group, please refer to the respective national website. For contact information see the beginning of this document.

The application consists of an application form/web form and documentation showing that the requirements are fulfilled.

Licence validity

The Nordic Swan Ecolabel licence is valid providing the criteria are fulfilled and until the criteria expire. The validity period of the criteria may be prolonged or adjusted, in which case the licence is automatically prolonged, 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.

Responsibility for Compliance with Applicable Legislation

When applying for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel, the applicant/licensee confirms compliance with all current regulatory requirements related to both the exterior and interior environment in connection with the production and handling of the product(s) covered by the application.

Furthermore, the applicant declares that all applicable regulatory requirements within the Nordic region are met for the product(s). Compliance with these regulations is a prerequisite for obtaining a licence.

On-site inspection

In connection with handling of the application, Nordic Ecolabelling normally conduct on-site inspection visit/-s to ensure adherence to the requirements. Scope and timing of onsite inspection is evaluated per product group and adapted to specific application situation.

Follow-up inspections

Nordic Ecolabelling may decide to check whether licence holders fulfil 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 licence holders do 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.

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

Queries

Please contact Nordic Ecolabelling if you have any queries or require further information. See contact info in the beginning of this document. Further information and assistance (such as calculation sheets or electronic application help) is available. Visit the relevant national website for further information.

Appendix 1 Description of the candle including materials and chemical products overview

Product type (taper candle, pillar candle, tealight candle, oil candle, outdoor candle etc.)	Brand/trade name	Description of the candle (diameter, height, coloured/non-coloured)	Total weight of the candle (kg)	Product part (candle, wick, wick holder, container, packaging)	Material in the wick (cotton, plastic etc.), wick holder (metal, plastic etc.) container (plastic, wood fiber etc.) and packaging	Chemical products used in the production of the candle (stearin, paraffin, wax, dyes, wick wax, wick glue, printing inks etc.) and chemical products used as surface treatment for containers	Chemical product trade name and manufacturer/supplier	Function of the chemical product	Is the chemical product used in the production of the candle based on renewable raw materials? Yes or no?	For all renewable raw materials used in candle, please state the source (tallow, beeswax, rapeseed wax, coconut wax, sunflower wax etc.) and manufacturer/ supplier	% by weight of the renewable raw materials related to the total weight of the candle (%)

Appendix 2 Traceability and control of plant-based raw materials

For documentation of the plant-based raw materials, please provide information in the table below:

Name of plant-based raw material (Latin and in English language):	Producer/supplier:	Geographical origin (country/state and region/province):	Possibly traceability system on the raw material:

Signature of the producer/supplier of the plant-based raw material or of the candle producer:

Place and date	Company name
Responsible person	Signature of responsible person
Telephone	Email

Appendix 3 Declaration for GMO

Name of plant-based raw material:
Producer/supplier:

Is the plant-based raw material genetically modified? Yes ☐ No ☐

This requirement does not include residuals or waste defined according to the Renewable Energy Directive (2018/2001/EC).

Note that Nordic Ecolabelling does not define by-products, residues and waste fractions from palm and soybean oil industries (e.g., Palm Fatty Acid Distillate: PFAD, Palm Effluent Sludge: PES and soybean meal) as residuals or waste.

Nordic Ecolabelling reserves the right to require further documentation in the event of uncertainty about fulfilment of the requirement.

Signature of the producer/supplier of the plant-based raw material:

Place and date	Company name
Responsible person	Signature of responsible person
Telephone	Email

Appendix 4 Declaration for the wick

Name of the wick:
Producer of the wick:

Does the wick contain any kind of metal? Yes ☐ No ☐

Is the cotton in the wick Oeko-Tex 100 certified? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does the wick contain alternative materials such as paper, flax or other vegetable fibre to stabilise or improve the burning properties of the wick? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, state what other vegetable fibre:

_____

Signature of the wick manufacturer:

Place and date	Company name
Responsible person	Signature of responsible person
Telephone	Email

Appendix 5 Declaration for the wick holder

Name of the wick holder:
Producer/supplier of the wick holder:

Does the wick holder* contain any of the following metals:

Aluminium (Al), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), chromium VI (Cr), cadmium (Cd), cobalt (Co), antimony (Sb), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu) or nickel (Ni)? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does the wick sustainer contain other metals? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, state which other metals:

_____

** The requirement does not apply to wick holders made of steel.*

Signature of the wick holder manufacturer:

Place and date	Company name
Responsible person	Signature of responsible person
Telephone	Email

Appendix 6 Materials in the candle container

Materials in the container:
Producer of the container:

Disposable containers

Does the container contain glass or ceramic? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does the container contain PVC or PVDC? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does the container contain any metals*? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, state which metals and whether a lid is part of the container:

_____

** Exception: Lids on graveyard candles and oil candles are exempted from the prohibition for use of metal. However, the lid must not contain aluminium (Al), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), chromium VI (Cr), cadmium (Cd), cobalt (Co), antimony (Sb), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu) or nickel (Ni).*

Is the container made of wood fiber? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, are halogenated flame retardants added in the container material? Yes ☐ No ☐

Reuseable containers

Does the container contain PVC or PVDC? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does the container contain any of the following metals: aluminium (Al)**, lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), chromium VI (CrVI), cadmium (Cd), cobalt (Co), antimony (Sb), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu) or nickel (Ni)? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, state which metal and the w% of the metal compared with the container's total weight:

_____

*** It is allowed to use aluminium in the container if the amounts are less than 15% of the container's total weight.*

Signature of container producer:

Place and date	Company name
Responsible person	Signature of responsible person
Telephone	Email

Appendix 7 Declaration for plastic in the candle containers

Name of the plastic raw material:
Producer/supplier of the container:

Disposable containers: is at least 75% by weight of the plastic materials used, made from either bio-plastic or post-consumer recycled raw materials as defined in ISO 14021?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Reuseable containers: is at least 50% by weight of the plastic materials used, made from either bio-plastic or post-consumer recycled raw materials as defined in ISO 14021?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Additives in virgin, biobased and recycled plastic:

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

Have halogenated organic compounds in general (including chlorinated polymers, chlorinated paraffins, fluorinated compounds and flame retardants) been added to the plastic? Yes ☐ No ☐

Have pigments and substances based on lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), chromium VI (Cr), cadmium (Cd), cobalt (Co), antimony (Sb), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), nickel (Ni) or arsenic (As) and their compounds actively been added to the plastic? Yes ☐ No ☐

Have phthalates (Ester of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylix acid (orthophtalic acid, CAS No. 88-99-3)) actively been added to the plastic? Yes ☐ No ☐

Have substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC substances http://echa.europa.eu/sv/candidate-list-table actively been added to the plastic?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Recycled plastic

Do the recycled plastic granules contain halogenated flame retardants in concentrations above 100 ppm? Yes ☐ No ☐

Signature of the producer/supplier:

Place and date	Company name
Responsible person	Signature of responsible person
Telephone	Email

Appendix 8 Declaration of chemical products

To be submitted with an application for a Nordic Swan Ecolabel licence of candles/oil candles.

This declaration shall be completed and signed by the manufacturer of the chemical product based on the best of their knowledge at the given time, also based on information from raw material manufacturers and available knowledge on the chemical product with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Product name:
Type of product:

The chemical requirements in the criteria document and accompanying appendices apply to all chemical products and their ingoing substances used in the candles/oil candles or container surface treatment at the candle/oil candle production site and by suppliers.

The requirements do not cover:

- Wicks, wick sustainers or candle/oil candle containers except from the surface treatment of containers
- Auxiliary chemicals used during manufacture, such as lubricants, cleaning chemicals and so on.
- Refining processes, i.e., refining of plant-based or fossil oil.
- Packaging such as printing inks and adhesives.
- Printing inks used to print on candle surface that remain in the chemical product in concentrations less than 1000 ppm (0.100 w%).

Impurities are not regarded as ingoing substances and are exempt from the requirements. Ingoing substances and impurities are defined below.

Ingoing substances: All substances in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled/chemical product regardless of amount, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilizers) from the raw materials. Substances released from ingoing substances (e.g. biocidal active substances generated by preservatives, such as formaldehyde) are also regarded as ingoing substances.*

**N.B. the difference from the definition of substances in the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Whereas a REACH substance encompasses a chemical element or compound as well as its stabilising additives and process impurities, a substance here refers to each of the constituents separately. The constituents of a UVCB substance (Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or of Biological materials) are also regarded separately, and all known constituents must be regarded.*

Impurities: Trace levels of pollutants, contaminants and residues from production, incl. production of raw materials, that remain in the chemical product in concentrations ≤ 1 000 ppm (≤ 0.1000 w%).

Examples of impurities: Background environmental pollutants from feedstock, as well as contaminants and residues from production such as reactants (incl. monomers), reagents, catalysts, by-products, scavengers, detergents for production equipment, carry-over from other or previous production lines.

Impurities in the raw materials in concentrations ≥ 10 000 ppm (1.0000 w%) are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product.

Limit values: The limit for excluded ingoing substances is 0 ppm (unless otherwise stated), while there's a specific defined limit for impurities. The impurity limit applies separately to each individual excluded substance, from each individual raw material. Concentrations of different impurities with the same excluded classification or substance group characteristics shall not be summed up to meet the impurity limit in the labelled product. Also, concentrations of an individual impurity, originating from different raw materials, shall not be summed.

UVCB substances: UVCB substances (Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or of Biological materials) have a composition of constituents that is not completely known or is variable from time to time. For UVCB substances, all constituents that are known must be declared in the Nordic Swan Ecolabel raw material appendix based on the best available knowledge. All constituents are considered individually and are subject to the chemical requirements, including for instance those on excluded substances and excluded classifications.

O12 Classifications of chemical products according to CLP regulation 1272/2008		
Is the chemical product classified with any of the hazard phrases below? Including all classification variants (e.g. H350 also includes H350i).	Yes	No
H400 – Aquatic Acute 1	☐	☐
H410 – Aquatic Chronic 1	☐	☐
H411 – Aquatic Chronic 2	☐	☐
H412 – Aquatic Chronic 3	☐	☐
H413 – Aquatic Chronic 4	☐	☐
H420 – Ozone	☐	☐
H300 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H310 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H330 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H301 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H311 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H331 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H370 – STOT SE 1	☐	☐
H371 – STOT SE 2	☐	☐

H335*, H336* – STOT SE 1	☐	☐
H372 – STOT RE 1	☐	☐
H373 – STOT RE 2	☐	☐
H334 – Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H317 – Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Mut. 1A and 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Mut. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐
EUH380 – ED HH 1	☐	☐
EUH381 – ED HH 2	☐	☐
EUH430 – ED ENV 1	☐	☐
EUH431 – ED ENV 2	☐	☐
EUH440 – PBT	☐	☐
EUH441 – vPvB	☐	☐
EUH450 – PMT	☐	☐
EUH451 – vPvM	☐	☐
* Applies only to spray products		

If the answer to any of the above questions is Yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg / kg). Also state whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an added substance. Please state also if the above-mentioned exceptions apply.

_____

_____

_____

O13 Classification of ingoing substances according to CLP regulation 1272/2008		
Is the chemical product classified with any of the hazard phrases below? Including all classification variants (e.g. H350 also includes H350i).	Yes	No
H420 – Ozone	☐	☐
H372 – STOT RE 1	☐	☐
H334 – Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H317 – Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Mut. 1A and 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Mut. 2	☐	☐

H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐
EUH380 – ED HH 1	☐	☐
EUH381 – ED HH 2	☐	☐
EUH430 – ED ENV 1	☐	☐
EUH431 – ED ENV 2	☐	☐
EUH440 – PBT	☐	☐
EUH441 – vPvB	☐	☐
EUH450 – PMT	☐	☐
EUH451 – vPvM	☐	☐

If the answer to any of the above questions is Yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg / kg). Also state whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an added substance. Please state also if the above-mentioned exceptions apply.

_____

_____

_____

O14 Excluded substances		
Does the chemical product contain any of the following as ingoing substances or impurities?	Yes	No
Alkylphenols (AP) (e.g. butylated hydroxy anisole (BHA, CAS No. 25013-16-5), butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT, CAS No. 128-37-0), alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEOs) and other alkylphenol derivates (APD). *Exemptions* for:* • butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT, CAS No. 128-37-0) < 20 ppm in paraffin wax per paraffin wax.	☐	☐
Aromatic solvents* and carriers, incl. chlorotoluenes, chlorophenols and chlorobenzenes * *Solvents are defined in Directive 1999/13/EC: Organic substances with a vapour pressure of at least 0.01 kPa at 20°C*	☐	☐
Azo dyes that may release aromatic amines with carcinogenic and/or mutagenic properties listed in Appendix 10	☐	☐
Bisphenols and bisphenol derivatives, defined as 34 bisphenols identified by ECHA for further EU regulatory risk management due to known or potential endocrine disruption or reproductive toxicity. *EC/List No. 201-245-8 (BPA), 201-025-1 (BPB), 401-720-1 (4,4'-Isobutylethylidenediphenol), 216-036-7 (BPAF) and its 8 salts (278-305-5; 425-060-9; 443-330-4; 468-740-0; 469-080-6; 479-100-5; 943-265-6; 947-368-7), 201-250-5 (BPS), 201-240-0 (BPC), 204-279-1 (TBMD), 201-618-5 (6,6'-di-tert-butyl-4,4'-butylidenedi-m-cresol), 242-895-2, 248-607-1, 405-520-5 (D8), 217-121-1 (DAB), 227-033-5 (TMBPA), 210-658-2 (BPF), 411-570-9, 277-962-5 (contains BPS, 500-086-4 (contains BPA), 500-263-6 (contains BPA), 500-607-5 (contains BPA), 701-362-9, 904-653-0 (contains BPA), 908-912-9 (contains BPF), 926-571-4 (contains BPA), 931-252-8 (contains BPA), 941-992-3 (contains BPS), 943-503-9 (contains BPA)*	☐	☐
Heavy metals and metalloids: Mercury (Hg), chromium VI (Cr), cobalt (Co), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), cadmium (Cd), lead (Pb), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb)	☐	☐
Halogenated flame retardants	☐	☐
Halogenated organic compounds	☐	☐

Exemptions for: • *Chlorinated pigments that meet the EU's requirements concerning colourants in food packaging under Resolution AP (89) point 2.5.*		
PBT and vPvB as defined in REACH Annex XIII, including those under ECHA PBT assessment https://echa.europa.eu/da/pbt	☐	☐
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)* **PFAS is defined as any substance that contains at least one fully fluorinated methyl (CF3-) or methylene (-CF2-) carbon atom (without any H/Cl/Br/I attached to it).*	☐	☐
Phthalates (Ester of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylix acid (orthophtalic acid, CAS No. 88-99-3))	☐	☐
Potential or identified endocrine disruptors, listed in any of the following "Endocrine Disruptor Lists" List I; II and III *Exemptions* for:* • butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT, CAS No. 128-37-0) < 20 ppm in paraffin wax per paraffin wax.	☐	☐
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC substances https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table	☐	☐

If the answer to any of the above questions is Yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg / kg). Also state whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an added substance. Please state also if the above-mentioned exceptions apply.

_____

_____

_____

If the product composition changes, a new declaration confirming compliance with the requirements must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Place and date	**Company name**
Responsible person	**Signature of responsible person**
Telephone	**Email**

Appendix 9 Organic solvents and perfumes

To be submitted with an application for a Nordic Swan Ecolabel licence of candles/oil candles.

This declaration shall be completed and signed by the manufacturer of the candle/oil candle based on the best of their knowledge at the given time, also based on information from raw material manufacturers and available knowledge on the chemical product with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

O15 Total amount of organic solvent		
The content of organic solvent is below 0.1% by weight of the candle or oil of an oil candle. If yes, please specify the amount: _____	Yes ☐	No ☐
Alternatively, Total Volatile Organic Compounds (TVOC) in the candle or oil in the oil candle is below 200 µg/m^3 of air using EN 16739 and EN16738 or similar.	☐	☐

If the total amount of organic solvent is documented by test using EN 16739 and EN16738 or similar, please attach the test report.

O16 Perfumes, aromas, and other aroma compounds		
Does the chemical product contain perfume, aroma or other aroma compounds (e.g. essential oils, plant oils and plant extracts)?	Yes ☐	No ☐

Place and date	**Company name**
Responsible person	**Signature of responsible person**
Telephone	**Email**

Appendix 10 Carcinogenic and/or mutagenic aromatic amines released from azo dyes

Carcinogene aromatic amines	CAS No.
4-aminodiphenyl	92-67-1
Benzidine	92-87-5
4-chlor-o-toluidine	95-69-2
2-naphthylamine	91-59-8
o-amino-azotoluene	97-56-3
2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	99-55-8
p-chloraniline	106-47-8
2,4-diaminoanisol	615-05-4
4,4´-diaminodiphenylmethane	101-77-9
3,3´-dichlorbenzidine	91-94-1
3,3´-dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4
3,3´-dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7
3,3´-dimethyl-4,4´-diaminodiphenylmethane	838-88-0
p-cresidine	120-71-8
4,4'-oxydianiline	101-80-4
4,4'-thiodianiline	139-65-1
o-toluidine	95-53-4
2,4-diaminotoluene	95-80-7
2,4,5-trimethylaniline	137-17-7
4-aminoazobenzene	60-09-3
o-anisidine	90-04-0
2,4-Xylidine	95-68-1
2,6-Xylidine	87-62-7
4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloro-aniline)	101-14-4
2-amino-5-nitroanisole	97-52-9
m-nitroaniline	99-09-2
2-amino-4-nitrophenol	99-57-0
m-phenylenediamine	108-45-2
2-amino-5-nitrothiazole	121-66-4
2-amino-5-nitrophenol	121-88-0
p-aminophenol	123-30-80
p-phenetidine	156-43-4
2-methyl-pphenylenediamine; 2,5diaminotoluene	615-50-9
2-methyl-pphenylenediamine; 2,5diaminotoluene	95-70-5
2-methyl-pphenylenediamine; 2,5diaminotoluene	25376-45-8
6-chloro-2,4-dinitroaniline	3531-19-9

Appendix 11 Laboratories and methods for testing and analysis

General requirements for test and analysis laboratories

Tests must be carried out in a correct and competent way. The analysis laboratory/test institute must be impartial and professional. If accreditation is not separately required, the test and/or analysis laboratory must comply with the general requirements of the EN ISO 17025 standard for the quality control of test and calibration laboratories or have official GLP status.

The applicant’s own testing laboratory may be approved for analysis and testing if:

- the authorities monitor the sampling and analysis process, or if
- the manufacturer has a quality management system encompassing sampling and analysis and has been certified to ISO 9001 or ISO 9002, or if
- the manufacturer can demonstrate agreement between a first-time test conducted at the manufacturer's own laboratory and testing carried out in parallel at an independent test institute, and that the manufacturer takes samples according to a set sampling plan.

Appendix 12 Type of lid covered by the exception in requirement O8

The figures below show the type of lids used for oil candles and outdoor candles and covered by the exception in requirement O8.