Nordic Ecolabelling for

Protective and Absorbent Hygiene Products

Version 7.2 • 30 September 2025 – 31 October 2030

Nordic Ecolabelling

Contents

023 Protective and Absorbent Hygiene Products, version 7.2, 30 June 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:

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1 Environmental communication guideline for Nordic Swan Ecolabel protective and absorbent hygiene products

The Nordic Swan Ecolabel on disposable hygiene products and reusable menstrual cups signifies that products meet strict environmental and health requirements. Reduced environmental and health impact is achieved by prohibiting harmful chemicals and imposing strict requirements on the production of the constituent materials which are responsible for the most significant environmental effects over the product' life cycle.

Nordic Swan Ecolabel single-use hygiene product:

- Renewable raw materials must be responsibly sourced through requirements ensuring traceability and a high percentage of certified raw material. Wood raw material is at minimum 70% certified and cotton organically cultivated.
- Fluff pulp manufactured in a climate- and energy efficient way, with reduced energy consumption and reduced emissions of greenhouse gases. Fossil oil and coal are not allowed in production.
- Fluff pulp and regenerated cellulose meet strict limits on emissions to air and water.
- Require the introduction of biobased or recycled plastics to replace virgin fossil-based plastic in certain products, such as children´s diapers, incontinence care and menstrual products.
- Biobased plastic, must be made from traceable, sustainably sourced renewable raw materials. No palm oil, including PFAD or genetically modified (GMO) plants are used.
- Plastic packaging contains a minimum of 35% recycled plastic.
- Meet strict requirements concerning chemicals that are hazardous to health and harmful to the environment, including, for example, a ban on added phthalates, PFAS, as well as identified and potential endocrine disruptors on up-to-date lists from EU and national authorities. Children´s diapers, incontinence care products and menstrual products are assessed for impurities.
- Contain no fragrances or lotions

Nordic Swan Ecolabel reusable menstrual cups

- Meet strict requirements concerning chemicals that are hazardous to health and harmful to the environment, including, for example, restrictions on siloxanes.
- Emissions into air and water are limited during manufacturing, including limits for emission of greenhouse gases in production of silicones.

The overall environmental impact in the lifecycle of the product group and where ecolabelling can have the greatest effect is described in the chapter **Virhe. Viitteen lähdettä ei löytynyt.** “Environmental impact of the hygiene products".

2 What can carry the Nordic Swan Ecolabel?

The product group “Protective and Absorbent Hygiene 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. Disposable products for both private and professional use in health care sector can be ecolabelled.

The product group covers also reusable menstrual cups as the product type fulfils the same function.

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 (hospital use), wash cloths (except paper cloths), surgical gowns, patient gowns/patient covers, surgical masks and caps.
- Reusable menstrual cups made of silicone or other elastomers.

Relevant disposable hygiene products in addition to those specified above may be included in the product group upon request. 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.

Following products are out of scope of these criteria:

- Disposable products like bed linen marketed toward other user segments than health care, like tourism.
- Serviettes, wet wipes, dry wipes, paper towels or wash cloths made of paper, disposable gloves and toothpicks. Many of these products can, however, be labelled under other criteria for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel (NSE) or the EU Ecolabel, such as serviettes under Nordic Swan Ecolabel for Tissue Paper and products or wet wipes under NSE for Cosmetic Products.
- Reusables such as wash cloths, cloth baby diapers and cloth pads etc., these products can be ecolabelled under the criteria for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel for Textiles, hide/skins and leather, or the EU Ecolabel criteria for textile products.
- Products with added cosmetics, medication/medicines and disinfecting substances.
- Other similar products that have a function other than absorbing and/or protecting against bodily fluids/faecal matter or cleansing of cosmetic products. Please contact Nordic Ecolabelling for more information.

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 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

Requirement checked on site

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

4.1 Definitions

Additional components (A)	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.
Additive/additives in polymer	Substances added or incorporated in components, materials or the final products in order to improve or preserve some of its properties. Additives in polymers are chemical raw materials added to improve polymer performance, functionality and aging properties. Examples of additives are plasticizers, flame retardants, antioxidants, light/heat/thermal stabilizers, pigments, antistatic agents and acid removers.
Binders	An adhesive substance, generally a high polymer in a solid form (powder, film, fibre) or as a foam, or in a liquid form (emulsion, dispersion, solution) used for bonding the constituent elements of a web or enhancing their adhesion, in order to provide the nonwoven fabric cohesion, integrity and/or strength and additional properties (According to Edana's definition). Traditional nonwoven binders are plastic polymers in the form of an aqueous latex (colloidal dispersion).
Biobased plastic	Biobased plastic can be defined as polymer produced from renewable resources. It is therefore an alternative to conventional plastics based on fossil resources. The biomass currently originates mainly from plants grown specifically to be used as feedstock to substitute fossil resources, such as sugarcane, cereal crops, oil crops or non-food sources like wood. Other sources are organic waste and by-products, such as used cooking oil, bagasse and tall oil. Plastics can be fully or partially made from biobased feedstock. Biobased plastics can be both biodegradable and non-biodegradable.

Chemical product	A substance or a mixture of substances.
Colourant/colourant substance	General term grouping both pigments and dyes. Colourant is a generic term including pigments, which are insoluble in the medium (the vehicle or the binder), or dyes, which are soluble in the medium. The colouring effect is due to “chromophore groups” being part of the structure of these substances. Chromophore groups absorb specific wavelength areas of the visible light spectrum.
Colour/colouring/colouration	General term for colouring process, adding colour to a material e.g. such as dyeing. Does not include printing.
Colour formulation	Chemical mix that includes at least one colourant. Product sold by manufacturer that is used for printing, dyeing, shading or colouring of materials.
Component	Is made out of one or several materials and chemical products that together fulfil a desirable function in the hygiene product. For example: a non-woven layer, an outer barrier film or an absorbent core of fluff pulp and super absorbents.
Dissolving pulp	Highly bleached chemical pulp from coniferous or non-coniferous wood, rags, cotton linters, etc., of special quality, with very high alpha cellulose content (usually 90 percent and over) readily adaptable for uses other than papermaking. They are used principally as a source of cellulose in the manufacture of products such as man-made fibres (textiles), cellulosic plastic materials, lacquers, explosives, etc. according to CEPI’s definitions.
Dye	Colourant/Colourant substance that is dispersed in a medium in which it is soluble.
Dyeing	Process of colouring a material, see also colour/colouring/coloration.
Ingoing substances	All substances in the chemical product regardless of amount, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials of the chemical product. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) 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 are also regarded separately. UVCB stands for unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or of biological materials. Additional information 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 considered individually and are subject to the chemical requirements, including for instance those on excluded substances and excluded classifications.
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.
Material	Means the materials constituting different components of hygiene product, such as fluff pulp, cotton or polypropylene (PP) or super absorbent polymers (SAP). A material type can be used in more than one component.
Master batch	A preparation of one or more polymers which encapsulate a high concentration of ingredients like colorants, fillers, fibres or stabilizers that influence the physical properties of the final preparation. A master batch is intended to be blended with a polymer and not used to make an article as such (According to Plastics Europe).
Nonwoven	Fibrous assembly, primarily planar, which has been given a designed level of structural integrity by physical and/or chemical means, excluding weaving, knitting or papermaking (ISO 9092:2019).
Paper	Paper in these criteria for hygiene products is a generic term covering all paper and board types relevant to hygiene products and it’s packaging such as tissue paper, release paper and board used in packaging.
Phthalates	Esters of phthalic acid (orthophthalic acid / phthalic acid /1,2-benzene dicarboxylic acid).
Pigment	A coloured or white substance that is insoluble and finely divided. Used to colour or to deluster a fibre, fabric or plastic (Edana). TiO2 is an example of an inorganic pigment.
Plastic materials	Also referred to as ‘plastics’, means polymers within the meaning of Article 3(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, to which additives or other substances may have been added, and which are capable of functioning as main structural components of final products and/or packaging, with the exception of natural polymers that have not been chemically modified.
Polymer	Polymer is defined according to the EC No 1907/2006.

Printing ink	Mixtures of colourants with other substances which are applied on materials to form a graphic or decorative design.
Regenerated cellulose	Regenerated cellulose fibres, also known as man-made cellulose fibres, means fibres produced from the raw material cellulose which include viscose, modal, lyocell, cupro and triacetate.
Recyclability	Means the amount (mass or percentage) of an item available for recycling.
Recycled material	Recycled material/content is defined in the requirement according to 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. Excluded is reutilization of materials such as rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it. 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.
Sales packaging	Also known as primary packaging, means packaging conceived so as to constitute a sales unit consisting of products and packaging to the final user or consumer at the point of sale. Sales packaging does not include transport packaging, information sheet and additional components.
Hygiene product (H)	Refers to the product used, i.e. excluding additional components, information sheets and sales packaging. H = the weight of the materials in the hygiene product.

4.2 Overview of the requirements

Structure of the requirements

Hygiene products

The requirements and triviality limits are based upon the percentage of the weight (weight-%) of the individual materials in the disposable hygiene product. 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 hygiene products and in the additional components, see 4.1 Definitions) divided by the weight of the hygiene product and additional components in a pack (excluding the weight of information sheets and sales packaging). The weight of the hygiene product (H) and additional components (A) are, in the criteria, hereafter referred to as (H+A).

Reusable menstrual cups

Reusable menstrual cups consist of one main material and therefore the calculation described for disposable hygiene products is not applied to menstrual cups. Requirement relevant to menstrual cups in these criteria are following O1, O3-O6, O7-O9, O10, O12, O14, O15, O37-O40, O41, O44, O46-O49.

Overview of the requirements

The table below provides an overview of which requirements the different material types will have to fulfil in the product. “Product manufacturer” means the manufacturer of the final product, covering both disposable hygiene product and reusable menstrual cup.

Table 1 Overview of the requirements.

Requirement area	Requirement/Material	Req. no	Responsibility for documentation	Form
Product and packaging				
Description of the product and packaging	General requirements	O1	Product manufacturer	Form 1
	Material composition	O2	Product manufacturer	Form 1
	PVC	O3	Product manufacturer	Form 4
	Packaging	O4-O6	Product manufacturer	Form 18
Chemicals in production				
General chemical requirements	Classification, CRM-substances and other excluded substances	O7-O9	Supplier of chemical product	Form 2a
Specific chemical requirement	Silicone, applies to silicone added to other materials or silicone for coating	O10	Producer of the product for silicone treatment	Form 3
	Adhesives/Binders	O11	Producer of the adhesive/binder	Form 2b
	Fragrances and skin care preparations	O12	Product manufacturer	Form 4
	Odour control substances	O13	Product manufacturer, supplier of chemical product	Form 4, form 2a
	Medicaments and antibacterial agents	O14	Product manufacturer	Form 4
	Colouration and printing	O15 – O16	Product manufacturer, supplier of colourants/printing inks	Form 2c, form 2d, form 2e
Materials				
Wood raw material	Forbidden and restricted tree species	O17	Product manufacturer, supplier of wood, pulp and paper	Form 6
	Traceability and certification	O18	Product manufacturer, supplier of wood, pulp and paper	Form 6
	General	O19	Pulp and fluff pulp producer	Form 5

Requirement area	Requirement/Material	Req. no	Responsibility for documentation	Form
Cellulose-based pulp/fluff	Production, applies when 10.0 weight-% or more	O20	Pulp and fluff pulp producer	Application tool
Paper	General	O21	The paper manufacturer	Form 7
	Tissue paper, applies when 10.0 weight-% or more	O22	The paper manufacturer	Application tool
Cotton	Bleaching	O23	Supplier of the cotton	Form 9
	Fibre raw material, applies when 5.0 weight-% or more	O24	Supplier of the cotton	Form 9
	Additives, applies when 5.0 weight-% or more	O25	Supplier of the cotton	Form 9, form 2a
Regenerated cellulose	Bleaching	O26	Producer of regenerated cellulose, Pulp producer	Form 10a, From 10b
	Production, applies when 10.0 weight-% or more	O27	Producer of regenerated cellulose, Pulp producer	Form 10a, Form 10b
Plastic/ Polymer	a) Forbidden substances, b) Chemical products, applies when 5 weight-% or more	O28	a) Plastic manufacturer or test done in the supply chain b) Plastic manufacturer	Form 11a Form 11b
Polyurethane/elastane	Applies when 5.0 weight-% or more	O29	Manufacturer of plastic/polymer	Form 12
Polyamide	Applies when 5.0 weight-% or more	O30	Manufacturer of plastic/polymer	Form 13
Bio-based polymers	O31 Bio-based plastics: raw materials for bio-based polymers	0	Manufacturer of polymer	Form 17
Recycled plastic	All recycled plastics must meet the following requirements (1-3). In addition, part a) is applied to additional component or sales packaging. Part b) and c) to hygiene product. Chemical products, applies when 20.0 weight-% or more	0	Manufacturer of polymer	Form 14a Form 14b Form 2a
SAP	Residual monomers,	O33	Manufacturer of SAP	Form 15
	Additives, applies when 10.0 weight-% or more	O34	Manufacturer of SAP	Form 15, form 2a
Nonwoven	Materials	O35	Manufacturer of nonwoven	Form 16
	Chemical products	0	Manufacturer of nonwoven	Form 2a
Silicones and elastomers in menstrual cups	General requirements	O37	Manufacturer of silicones/elastomers	Form 20
	Emissions of dust and chlorides	O38	Manufacturer of silicones/elastomers	Form 20, Form 21
	Emissions of copper and zinc	O39	Manufacturer of silicones/elastomers	Form 20

Requirement area	Requirement/Material	Req. no	Responsibility for documentation	Form
	Emissions of CO_2	O40	Manufacturer of silicones/elastomers	Form 20
Manufacturing of final product				
Material efficiency		O41	Product manufacturer	Form 19
Product requirements				
Synthetic polymers used in single-use products	a) share of bio-based or recycled polymers b) Restricted fossil-based polymers c) Energy consumption, applies when 5.0 weight-% or more	O42	a-b Product manufacturer c Manufacturer of component	Form 4
Impurities in final product	Impurities in final product	O43	Product manufacturer	Form 8
Performance	Quality and function	O44	Product manufacturer	
Tampons	Aerobic microorganisms	O45	Product manufacturer	
Menstrual cups	Instructions for use	O46	Product manufacturer	
Information	On packaging	O47	Product manufacturer	
Quality and regularity				
Customer complaints		O48	Product manufacturer	
Traceability		O49	Product manufacturer	

4.3 Product and packaging

This chapter contains product specification such as description of the final product and its packaging, material composition and manufacturing process. Requirements are applied both to hygiene products and reusable menstrual cups.

O1 Description of the product

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

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

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

T̄ Description in line with the requirement including e.g. product data sheets and flowcharts to describe the production process. Template in Appendix 1, form 1 can be used to describe the composition.

O2 Material composition

1. Composition

The applicant must state

a) The different material types in the hygiene product (H) and additional components (A)* in terms of amount and percentage by weight of (H+A).

b) The material types in the sales packaging.

2. Threshold values

Following threshold values apply

- The requirements that must be fulfilled is determined by weight-% of the specific material related to the total weight of the hygiene product + additional component (H+A).
- Materials for which no requirements are imposed in the document, and which are not explicitly prohibited, must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling for evaluation. Contact Nordic Ecolabelling for the approval process.

*See section 4.1 Definitions.

3. Recycled material

Recycled material is not allowed in the hygiene product (e.g. in cotton, paper and fluff pulp) with the exemption of recycled plastic. Recycled material is, however, allowed in additional components, e.g. in tape or release paper that shall be removed before use and in sales packaging.

For requirement for recycled plastic in the sanitary product, additional component and sales packaging, see 0.

Recycled material is defined in line with ISO 14021. See section 4.1 Definitions for more information.

T̄ Description of the product showing compliance with the threshold values in the requirement. The template in Appendix 1, form 1, can be used to document the composition of the product.

T̄ If recycled material is used, specify what kind of material it is and where it is used (in the hygiene product, additional component or sales packaging).

O3 Chlorinated plastic, product and packaging

Chlorinated plastic e.g. polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyvinyl dichloride (PVDC), must not be included in the product, additional components or in the sales packaging.

T̄ Declaration from the manufacturer that the types of plastic, according to the requirement, are not included. Appendix 1, form 4 may be used.

O4 Sales packaging, material

Sales packaging* made of

- paper/cardboard/board, must meet the requirement O21.

- plastic must contain a minimum of 35% of recycled plastic** and meet the requirement O3. Virgin plastic shall fulfil O28 part a), bio-based plastic O31 and recycled plastic O32 general requirements and part a).

*Sales packaging made of plastic must be made of mono-materials****.

** Sales packaging means the packaging that stays with the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product all the way to the customer. See also Definitions 4.1.*

*** Additional component such an individual packaging around the single product (e.g. plastic wrapping around tampons) is exempted from recycled content.*

**** A mono-material is defined as material components that are not composed of multiple material types, e.g. the same plastic type and cardboard are mono-materials.*

☐ The hygiene product manufacturer shall enclose a description of the material composition of the packaging e.g. in the form of technical data sheets. Declaration from the manufacturer(s) of the packaging can be used as part of the documentation.

☐ Documentation from the producer of the hygiene product as in the referred requirements showing that the requirements are fulfilled. Appendix 1, form 18 may be used.

O5 Recycling

It must be possible to recycle* the sales packaging via the existing waste and resource systems in the Nordics today.

** Incineration for energy recovery is not considered as material recycling. Biodegradable/compostable/oxo-degradable plastics cannot be recycled at today's recycling facilities.*

☐ The sanitary product manufacturer shall demonstrate compliance with the requirement by enclosing a description of the sales packaging and how it can be recycled in existing waste and resource systems in the Nordic region. Appendix 1, form 18 may be used. Declaration from the manufacturer(s) of the packaging can be used as part of the documentation. Alternatively, recyclability rate certificate from RecyClass showing that the packaging is fully recyclable with a minimum recyclability score of B.

O6 Information on recycling

The packaging shall carry information on how it can be sorted for recycling. This information shall be marked with pictograms according to one of the following:

- EUPicto (eupicto.com)
- European standards (e.g. DIN 6120, section 2)
- Recommendations from national recycling systems (such as Grønt Punkt).

☐ The hygiene product manufacturer shall state which type of pictograms for recycling are used and enclose a photo of packaging or artwork showing pictograms.

4.4 Chemicals

The chemical requirements are split into two sections: general chemical requirements and function-specific requirements.

The general chemical requirements O7, O8, O9 apply for all chemical products added during the manufacture (assembly) of the hygiene products. These requirements are also applied to chemical products used in some specific

materials/fibres/components/additional components used in the hygiene products. The reference to these requirements is given in the relevant material requirements later in the document. These requirements do not apply to the chemicals used in fluff pulp or tissue paper production, these materials have separate chemical requirements in the Chemical Module 3, or later.

Definitions for constituent substances (ingoing substances and impurities) are given in 4.1 Definitions above.

4.4.1 General chemical requirements

O7 Classification of chemical products

Chemical products used in the production (assembly) of hygiene products, components/materials must not be classified with any of the hazards listed in Table 2.

Table 2 Excluded hazards.

Hazard class	Hazard class and category	Hazard code
Hazardous to aquatic environment	Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1-4	H400 H410, H411, H412 H413
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
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334 H317
Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. (oral) 1, 2 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 4	H330, H310, H300 H331, H301, H311 H332, H312, H302
Specific target organ toxicity	STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H372 H373
Aspiration hazard	Asp. Tox 1	H304
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin Corr 1A/B/C	H314
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

**See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.*

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

- Safety data sheets for all chemical products in accordance with current European legislation (Annex II to REACH Regulation, 1907/2006/EC).
- Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2a, Declaration of chemical products, in the criteria document. To be completed by the producer of the chemical product. For the specific chemical products adhesives/binder, printing inks, colourants, colourant formulation use form 2b-2e.

O8 Classification of ingoing substances

This requirement applies to chemical substances in chemical products used in the production (assembly) of hygiene products and components/materials.

Ingoing substances in the chemical product used in the production (assembly) of the hygiene products and components/materials must not be classified with the hazards listed in Table 3, in accordance with CLP Regulation (EC) no 1272/2008.

Table 3 Excluded hazards.

Hazard class	Hazard class and category	Hazard code
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 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

**See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.*

- Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2a, Declaration of chemical products, in the criteria document. To be completed by the producer of the chemical product. For the specific chemical products adhesives/binder, printing inks, colourants, colourant formulation use form 2b-2e.

O9 Excluded substances

The following substances or substance groups must not be present as ingoing substances in the chemical products used in the production (assembly) of hygiene products, components/materials and additional components

- Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC*.

  D4, D5 and D6 in silicone polymer have an own requirement, see O10.
- Organotin compounds
- Phthalates (Esters of phthalic acid (orthophthalic acid / phthalic acid /1,2-benzene dicarboxylic acid)

- Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and alkylphenol derivatives (APD). Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they break down. An exception is made for:

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

- Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)**
- 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.

  - CMIT C(M)IT/MIT (3:1), CAS No. 55965-84-9 CAS No. 26172-55-4 in water-based inks where it must not exceed 15 ppm in the ink

- Flame retardants
- Volatile aromatic carbons (VAC)****
- Ethylenediamine tetraacetate (EDTA, CAS No. 6381-92-6) and its salts and Diethylenetriamine pentaacetate (DTPA, CAS No. 67-43-6) and its salts
- 34 bisphenols[1] that have been identified by ECHA for further EU regulatory risk management that are known or potential endocrine disruptors for the environment or for human health, or that can be identified as toxic for reproduction.
- Nanomaterials*****

  - An exemption is made for pigments.

- Substances evaluated by the EU to be Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) or very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB), in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH and substances that have not yet been investigated, but which meet these criteria. Endocrine disruptors: Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III, see the following links:
  - https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu
  - https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption
  - https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities

A substance which is transferred to one of the corresponding sub lists called "Substances no longer on list", and no longer appears on any of List I-III, is no longer excluded. The exception is those substances on sub list II which were evaluated under a regulation or directive which doesn't have provisions for identifying EDs (e.g., the Cosmetics Regulation, etc.). For those substances, ED properties may still have been confirmed or suspected. Nordic Ecolabelling will evaluate the circumstances case-by-case, based on the background information indicated on sub list II."

- Preservatives that are bioaccumulative in accordance with Appendix 2 (BCF >500 / logKow >4).
- Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)****

[1] Assessment of regulatory needs: Bisphenols. ECHA – 16 December 2021: Section 2.1: Bisphenols for which further EU RRM is proposed – restriction https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/c2a8b29d-0e2d-7df8-dac1-2433e2477b02

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

*** PFAS: 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).*

**** Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkyl substances are covered by their own bulletin and are not included in the exemption.*

***** VAC: Volatile organic compounds containing one or more benzene rings.*

******Nanomaterials/-particles are defined according to the EU Commission Recommendation on the Definition of Nanomaterial (2022/C 229/01).2: 'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50 % or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions: (a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm; (b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm; (c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm.*

*****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. For the specific chemical products adhesives/binder, printing inks, colourants, colourant formulation use form 2b-2e.

4.4.2 Function-specific chemical requirements

This section contains specific requirements for chemical products and chemical substances that may be used in the manufacture of hygiene products or added to the constituent components. The definition of constituent substances and impurities is given in Definitions 4.1.

O10 Silicone

The following requirements must be fulfilled when silicone is used on a material/component/additional component of the hygiene product or if silicone is used in a reusable menstrual cup:

- Solvent-based silicone coatings must not be used.
- Organotin catalysts must not be used in the production of the silicone polymer.
- 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.
    - For silicone chemical products used in disposable hygiene products, this requirement is considered to be fulfilled if the impurity concentrations in the ingoing silicone products (e.g. liquid silicones, silicone emulsions) to a multicomponent silicone formulation/silicone mixture does not exceed 1000 ppm on dry

silicone basis e.g. without solvent/water (0.1% by weight, 1000 mg/kg dry silicone), with this limit applied to each substance individually.

- For silicone used in reusable menstrual cups, the requirement is considered to be fulfilled if the impurity concentrations of D4, D5 and D6 does not exceed 100 ppm in the silicone raw material. (0.01% by weight, 100 mg/kg), with this limit applied to each substance individually.

t̄ Material safety data sheet for the product. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 3, Silicone treatment and form 20 Silicones for menstrual cups. To be completed by the producer of the silicone products.

O11 Adhesives/Binders

The requirement applies to adhesives/binders used in the hygiene product, components/materials and additional components. The requirement also applies to e.g. adhesive on tape release paper and binders in nonwoven.

- Adhesives/binders must not contain colophony (rosin). Modified colophony derivatives that are not classified as sensitizing are allowed.
- Formaldehyde generated during the production process of polymer dispersion may amount to no more than 250 ppm (0.025%) measured in newly produced polymer dispersion.

Hotmelt adhesives are exempted.

- The content of free formaldehyde in the ready-to-use adhesive must not exceed 16 ppm (0.0016%).

Hotmelt adhesives are exempted.

The adhesive/binder must fulfil the general chemical requirements O7-O9.

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

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

O12 Fragrances and skin care preparations

This requirement applies to hygiene products and menstrual cups.

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

t̄ Duly completed and signed declaration from the producer of the final product. Appendix 1, form 4 may be used.

O13 Odour control substances

Odour control substances, whose primary function is to avoid, bind or bond with odours are permitted only in incontinence care products.

If used, the substances must fulfil the general chemical requirements O7-O9.

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.

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

T If odour control substances are used, documentation from the producer of the chemical product showing that O7-O9 are fulfilled. Duly completed and signed appendix 1, form 2a can be used.

T 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.

- 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 of 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.

O14 Medicaments and antibacterial agents

Hygiene products containing chemical substances 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, see also requirementO45.

T The manufacturer must declare that the requirement is fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 4 may be used.

O15 Colouration

Colouration of materials/components in the final products are limited to certain product types with functional purposes. The requirement does not apply to additional components, information sheet or sales packaging. The requirements apply to the hygiene product and its components if a component constitutes 1 weight-% or more of (H+A).

Permitted colouration:

1. Tampon strings can be coloured.
2. Titanium dioxide, when used as a pigment, in polymers and fibres of regenerated cellulose are allowed in all hygiene products, independent if the material is in contact with the skin or not.
3. Materials/components considered to have a special function* may be coloured if the material is not in contact with the skin.
4. Specified special 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 Ecolabelling.

5. Material in incontinence products for adults and children over 5 years, excluding women's hygiene products like panty liners, may be coloured, independent if the material is in contact with the skin or not.
6. Reusable menstrual cups. Colourants in the reusable menstrual cup shall not exceed 2% of total weight of the cup.

** An example of a special function can be colouring 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 a subject to an agreement with Nordic Ecolabelling.*

If colouration is allowed the colourant (which is a generic term including pigments, which are insoluble in the medium (the vehicle or the binder), or dyes, which are soluble in the medium, see also 4.1 Definitions) must fulfil the following requirements:

- The colourant (pigment/dye) must not be based on* the following metals: aluminium, silver, arsenic, barium, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, copper, mercury, manganese, nickel, lead, selenium, antimony, tin or zinc.
    - Exemptions: Copper in phthalocyanine pigment/dyes and aluminium in aluminosilicates are allowed.

** "Based on" refer to cases where the metal is covalently bound to the other constituents/elements of the pigment/dye and is not regarded as an impurity.*

- The colourant (pigment/dye) must not contain fluorinated substances.
- The colourant (pigment/dye) must meet the chemical requirement O7 in this criteria document.
- The colourant (pigment/dye) that may release one or more of the aromatic amines listed in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII, Appendix 8, must not be used (E.g. Azo dyes, which by reductive cleavage of one or more azo groups).

In addition to the requirements above the following applies:

- If the colourant (pigment/dye) is used to colour plastic materials the colourant must comply with the BfR's (Federal Institute for Risk Assessment) recommendations: "IX. Colorants for Plastics and other Polymers Used in Commodities"
- If the colourant (pigment/dye) is used to colour cellulose material it must comply with the BfR´s recommendation XXXVI. Paper and board for food contact, from February 2023 or later versions.
- If colouring is performed using a colour formulation, the colour formulation must meet the requirement O16 for printing inks, except committing to the EuPIA Exclusion Policy listed on the website (www.eupia.org) 6th Edition 2024 or later versions or comply with the Swiss Ordinance Annex 10.

Declaration from the producer of the hygiene product that neither the product nor the materials/components have been coloured. Appendix 1, form 4 may be used.

For exemptions related to specialised products for hospitals/nursing homes or where the colouration has a special function, a detailed description of that function is required. In the case of incontinence products for adults and children over the age of five, the type of coloured product must be specified.

Declaration from the producer of the reusable menstrual cup that colourants in the reusable menstrual cup shall not exceed 2% of total weight of the cup. Appendix 1, form 4 may be used.

The producer/supplier of the colourant or masterbatch must declare that the requirements are fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2d for colourants (pigment/dyes) and form 2e for colourant formulation can be used. Material safety data sheet must be submitted.

O16 Printing inks

The requirements apply to the hygiene product and its components if a component constitutes 1 weight-% or more of (H+A). The requirement does not apply to additional components, information sheet or sales packaging.

- Materials/components in direct contact with the skin must not be printed on, on either side.
    - Exemptions: Printing on materials/components in contact with the skin is permitted for prints where the print serves a functional purpose*, the print itself does not come into contact with the skin and compliance is supported by a third-party test report confirming that the print does not migrate. This exemption does not apply to children's products.

**Examples of functional purposes include product orientation markings, such as identifying the back part of a product.*

The printing inks for printing on the hygiene products/components/materials must fulfil the following requirements:

- Colourant (pigment/dye) used in the print ink must not be based on* the following metals: aluminium, silver, arsenic, barium, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, copper, mercury, manganese, nickel, lead, selenium, antimony, tin or zinc.
    - Exemptions: Copper in phthalocyanine pigment/dyes and aluminium in aluminosilicates are allowed.

**"Based on" refers to cases where the metal is covalently bound to the other constituents/elements of the pigment/dye and is not regarded as an impurity.*

- The printing ink must comply with the chemical requirements O7 - O9 in this criteria document.
- Substances that may release one or more of the aromatic amines listed in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII, Appendix 8, must not be used (E.g. Azo dyes, which by reductive cleavage of one or more azo groups)
- The levels of ionic impurities in the print ink 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.

- The printing ink must comply by committing to the EuPIA Exclusion Policy listed on the website (www.eupia.org) 6th Edition 2024 or later versions or comply with the Swiss Ordinance Annex 10.

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

☐ Declaration from the producer of the hygiene product that materials/components in contact with skin are not printed on. Appendix 1, form 4 may be used.

For exemptions related to prints on material/components in contact with the skin. The producer of the hygiene product shall submit a description of the function of the print and a third-party test report confirming that the print does not migrate.

4.5 Materials

This chapter includes requirements for different materials such as wood, fluff pulp, regenerated cellulose, paper, cotton and plastic used in final product.

4.5.1 Wood raw materials

The requirement for wood raw material in this chapter applies to components made from solid wood, such as the stick of a cotton bud but also wood raw material used in cellulose-based pulp, fluff pulp and paper. The requirement O17 and O18 are applied to wood in e g. cotton bud sticks irrespective of the quantity in the product whereas requirements for pulp and paper are applied if the fibre raw material is at minimum 10 weight-% in relation to total weight of the hygiene product and additional component (HA).

O17 Prohibited and restricted tree species (wood, pulp≥ 10.0 weight-%, paper ≥ 10.0 weight-%)

Nordic Ecolabelling's list of restricted tree species* consists of tree species listed on:

a) CITES (Appendices I, II and III)
b) IUCN red list, categorized as CR, EN and VU
c) Rainforest Foundation Norway´s tree list
d) Siberian larch from forests outside the EU

Use of tree species listed on a) CITES (Appendices I, II and III) is not permitted.

Tree species listed on either b), c) or d) may be used if they meet all of the following requirements:

- the tree species does not originate from an area/region where it is IUCN red listed, categorized as CR, EN or VU.
- the tree species does not originate from Intact Forest Landscape (IFL), as defined in 2002 http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html.
- the tree species shall originate from FSC or PEFC certified forest/plantation and shall be covered by a valid FSC/PEFC chain of custody (CoC) certificate

documented/controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method.

- Tree species grown in plantation shall in addition not originate from plantations established on areas converted from forest after 1994.

Exemptions

Eucalyptus and Acacia used for pulp and paper production are exempted from the list**.

** The list of restricted tree species is located on the website: Forestry requirements 2020 (nordic-swan-ecolabel.org)*

*** Regarding pulp, fibre raw material from eucalyptus/acacia must be a minimum of 70% certified (see also O18).*

Enter the names of the tree species included in the product.

Declaration from the applicant/manufacturer/supplier that tree species listed on a)–d) are not used in the product. Appendix 1, form 6 may be used.

If species from the lists b), c) or d) are used:

- Valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate from supplier/applicant/manufacturer covering the specific tree species and documenting that the wood is controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method.

The applicant/manufacturer/supplier shall document full traceability back to the certified forest unit and document the following:

- the wood does not originate from an area/region where it is on the IUCN Red List, categorised as CR, EN or VU.

- the tree species do not originate from an Intact Forest Landscape (IFL), as defined in 2002: http://www.intactforests.org/world.webmap.html

- for plantations, the applicant/manufacturer/supplier must document that the tree species do not originate from plantations established on areas converted from forest after 1994.

O18 Traceability and certification (wood, pulp≥ 10.0 weight-%, paper ≥ 10.0 weight-%)

The requirement applies to wood raw material and bamboo used in the product/pulp/paper.

Species name

State the name (species name) on the wood raw material used in the product/pulp/paper.

Chain of Custody certification

All wood raw material and bamboo used in Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products must be covered by a valid Chain of Custody certificate in accordance with FSC/PEFC schemes.

The pulp and paper manufacturers and supplier(s) of the wood raw material must be Chain of Custody certified by the FSC/PEFC schemes.

Certified wood raw material and bamboo

A minimum of 70% by weight of all wood raw material and bamboo used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product/pulp/paper must origin from forest managed according to

sustainable forestry management principles that meet the requirements set out by FSC or PEFC schemes.

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

The requirement must be documented as purchased amount of wood annually.

Certified wood raw material must be accounted/recorded to the pulp/paper/ production line. For paper labelled with FSC / PEFC or EU Ecolabel, no documentation is required, the requirement is considered to be met.

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

** Regarding individual pulp, fibre raw material from eucalyptus/acacia must be a minimum of 70% certified (see also O17).*

- Name (species name) of the wood raw material used. Appendix 1, form 6 may be used.
- Valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate from all suppliers/link to certificate in FSC/PEFC certificate database covering all wood raw material used in the product/pulp/paper.
- Regarding acacia/eucalyptus, documentation from the pulp manufacturer showing that the quantity of certified fibre in pulp is met. Appendix 1, form 6 shall be used.
- Documentation showing that the quantity of certified wood raw material is met and the remaining proportion is covered by FSC/PEFC's control schemes (FSC controlled wood/PEFC controlled sources). This shall be specified in e.g. invoices or delivery notes from suppliers.

4.5.2 Cellulose-based pulp/fluff pulp

The requirements concerning cellulose-based pulp/fluff pulp are split into different levels, depending on the quantity in the product (weight-% in relation to total weight of the hygiene product and additional component (H+A):

- Cellulose-based pulp/fluff pulp must fulfil requirement O19. This also applies to cellulose pulp that have been evaluated by Nordic Ecolabelling according to the "Basic Module for Paper Products", version 3 or later.
  If there is 10.0 weight-% or more of cellulose-based pulp/fluff in relation to the total weight of the hygiene product and additional component (H+A), requirements for restricted tree species, traceability and certification (O17-O18) and production (O20) must also be fulfilled.

Other relevant cellulosic fibres may be included in pulp upon request. Contact Nordic Ecolabelling for the approval process.

O19 Cellulose-based pulp/fluff pulp, general requirements

State the name and type of the pulp/fluff pulp- manufacturer, trade name, production site, type of pulp (such as ECF, TCF, CTMP etc., market pulp or not).

The following requirements must be met:

- The producer of cellulose-based pulp/fluff pulp must be Chain of Custody (CoC) certified by the FSC/PEFC schemes.
- The cellulose-based pulp/fluff pulp must not be bleached with chlorine gas* (Cl_2).

- Optical brightener or fluorinated chemicals must not be added to the cellulose-based pulp/fluff pulp.
- The cellulose-based pulp/fluff must not have a growth inhibiting effect on microorganisms, under test method EN 1104.
- Chemicals added to the finished cellulose-based pulp/fluff pulp to provide specific properties** must fulfil the chemical requirements O1-O2*** in the Chemical Module, version 3 or later.

** The residual quantities created during the production of chlorine dioxide from chlorate are not defined as a component of chlorine gas bleaching.*

*** Softeners that contain quaternary Imidazoline (CAS no. 72749-55-4) are exempt from classification as Aquatic acute 1 H400, Aquatic chronic 1 H410, Aquatic chronic 2 H411 and Aquatic Chronic 3 H412 in the requirement O1 in the Chemical Module, version 3 or later.*

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

Ask the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product to demonstrate compliance with the requirement in the web-based application tool, more information can be found from Pulp and Paper Declaration in the MSA Portal (nordic-swan-ecolabel.org).

Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 5, Cellulose-based pulp/fluff pulp, general requirements. To be completed by the producer of the cellulose-based pulp/fluff pulp.

The manufacturer of pulp/fluff pulp must present a valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate / link to certificate in FSC/PEFC certificate database covering all wood raw material used in the pulp.

If chemicals are added to the finished pulp/fluff pulp,

- The pulp manufacturer shall submit a list of the chemical products added to the finished pulp/fluff pulp including trade name, manufacturer, function and amount used (kg/ADt). Product safety data sheets for chemical products shall be included upon request.
- The manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product shall demonstrate compliance with the requirement in the web-based application tool.

O20 Cellulose-based pulp/fluff pulp, production requirements (≥10.0 weight-%)

The cellulose-based pulp/fluff pulp must fulfil the requirements O1-O6, O8-O16 in the Basic Module for Paper Products, version 3 and all the requirements in the Chemical Module, version 3, or corresponding requirements in later versions.

Fossil fuels

Fossil oil and coal must not be used as fuels* for production of process heat in the pulp/fluff pulp mill.

The use of fuel in, for example, the lime kiln is considered to be within the scope of the requirement. Necessary use of fossil oil e.g. in planned maintenance stops, emergency maintenance stops, as a reserve and tip fuel (peak load fuel) or at start-ups for regulation of the combustion temperature in a heat and co-generation boiler is allowed.

**Use of natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is allowed.*

For the requirements concerning energy consumption and emissions, the following limits and reference values apply.

Energy

- $P_{electricity\_total} < 1.25$
- $P_{fuel\_total} < 1.25$
- The reference values for cellulose pulp are found in the Basic Module, version 3 or later.
- The reference values for fluff pulp are $El_{reference}$ = 870 kWh/ADt and $Fuel_{reference}$ = 5900 kWh/ADt. For mechanical fluff pulp (CTMP) the reference values are $El_{reference}$ = 1700 kWh/ADt and $Fuel_{reference}$ = 900 kWh/ADt.

A more detailed description of documentation requirements and calculation methods is provided in Appendix 4 of the Basic Module, version 3 or later, in which $P_{electricity}$ and P_{fuel} are also defined.

Emissions of greenhouse gases

- Emissions of greenhouse gases from fuels and electricity used for production of process heat must not exceed 350 kg CO_2/ADt. For mechanical fluff pulp (CTMP) the limit value for emissions of CO_2 is 150 kg CO_2/ADt.

  For pulp comprising a mixture of chemical pulps and mechanical pulps, a weighted limit value is calculated based on the proportion of each pulp type.

Emissions to water and air

Emissions of AOX from production of pulp/fluff pulp must on average be ≤ 0.14 kg/tonne per pulp mixture. Emissions of AOX from the individual pulp must be ≤ 0.16 kg/tonne.

Total emission points must be ≤ 4.0, and individual emission points must be ≤ 1.3. The reference values in the Basic Module, version 3 or later shall be used*.

- $P_{emissions\_total} = P_{COD} + P_P + P_S + P_{NOx} \leq 4$

To calculate the individual emission scores for P_{COD}, P_P, P_S, and P_{NOx} and for reference values for difference pulp types, please refer to the Basic Module, generation 3 or later (Appendix 5, Table 5.1).

** For unbleached chemical pulp used in manufacturing of fluff pulp, the reference value of phosphorus is 0.03 kg/ADt. For southern U.S. pine species from regions with higher levels of phosphorus, the reference value 0.05 kg/ADt is applied.*

The pulp manufacturer shall demonstrate compliance with the requirement in the web-based application tool MSA portal (nordic-swan-ecolabel.org). For the calculation of the energy and emissions to water and air, the pulp manufacturer shall use the spreadsheet provided by Nordic Ecolabelling.

If the pulp/fluff pulp has previously been approved by Nordic Ecolabelling, state the name of the pulp.

In case of higher reference value of P is applied, the pulp manufacturer must specify the tree species and region of origin.

4.5.3 Paper

The paper requirements apply for different types of tissue paper, paper in tape or release paper (silicone paper), and other paper, which are commonly referred to as paper in this chapter, unless otherwise stated in the requirement.

The requirements are separated into different levels, depending on the quantity of paper involved:

- All types of paper used in hygiene products and additional components must fulfil O21.
- All paper types that account for 10.0 weight-% or more of (H+A) must fulfil requirementO17 O17 and O18O18.
- Tissue paper that account for 10.0 weight-% or more of (H+A) must fulfil O22O22.

Each paper type (e.g. tissue paper, release paper, paper in tape and air-laid) shall be summarized separately and only if the individual paper type reaches 10.0 weight-% or more the requirement must be fulfilled.

O21 Paper, general requirements

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

a) The producer of the paper must be Chain of Custody (CoC) certified by the FSC/PEFC schemes.

b) The paper must not be bleached with chlorine gas* (Cl_2).

c) The paper must not be coated or treated with fluorinated chemicals. Requirement also applies to fluorinated chemicals in the pulp.

d) If the paper is coated with silicone, requirement O10O10 must be fulfilled.

e) The paper must not have a growth inhibiting effect on microorganisms, under test method EN 1104.

**The residual quantities created during the production of chlorine dioxide from chlorate are not defined as a component of chlorine gas bleaching.*

t Documentation from the paper manufacturer of paper showing that the requirements are fulfilled. Duly completed and signed appendix 1, form 7 may be used for the declaration.

t Paper manufacturer must present a valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate /link to certificate in FSC/PEFC certificate database covering all wood raw material used in the paper.

t If the paper is coated with the silicon, manufacturer of silicone products shall complete and sign Appendix 1, form 3, see also O10. If the paper is Nordic Swan Ecolabelled, the certification number must be submitted.

O22 Tissue paper (≥10.0 weight-%)

Tissue paper must fulfil requirements in the criteria for Nordic Ecolabelling for Tissue Paper and Tissue Products, version 6 or later.

t The tissue paper manufacturer shall submit documentation demonstrating compliance with the requirement with the aid of the web-based application tool. If the tissue paper is already Nordic Swan Ecolabelled, the certification number must be submitted.

4.5.4 Cotton

The requirements for cotton depend on the quantities involved (weight-% in relation to total weight of hygiene products and additional components (H+A). Cotton must fulfil O23 If cotton makes up 5.0 weight-% or more of (H+A), the requirements O24 and O25 must also be fulfilled.

O23 Cotton, bleaching with chlorine gas

The cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres must not be bleached with the aid of chlorine gas (Cl_2).

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

O24 Cotton, raw fibre (≥5.0 weight-%)

The cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres of cellulose must be organically cultivated*.

Tampon strings are exempted from the requirement.

**Organic cotton means cotton fibre that is certified as organic or transitioning to organic according to a standard approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards, such as Regulation (EU) 2018/848, USDA National Organic Program (NOP), APEDA's National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), China Organic Standard GB/T19630. Also approved are GOTS, OCS 100, OCS blended (shares that are not organic must meet other relevant requirements in this criteria) and DEMETER and certification as "transitioning to organic cultivation". The certification body must have the accreditation required for the standard, such as ISO 17065, NOP or IFOAM.*

T Valid certificate showing that the cotton and other seed fibres in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product were organically cultivated in line with the standards in the requirement. If the supplier is the holder of GOTS certification, the requirement must be documented with a transaction certificate showing that the goods supplied are GOTS certified.

T Documentation showing that the producer of the hygiene product has purchased organically cultivated cotton.

O25 Cotton, additives (≥5.0 weight-%)

Additives added to cotton must fulfil the chemical requirements O7-O9O7O9.

T Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 9 from the supplier of cotton.

T If chemicals are added, a list of the added chemicals and material safety data sheets must be submitted. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2a) can be used to document O7O7-O9O9.

4.5.5 Regenerated cellulose

The requirements for regenerated cellulose depend on the quantities involved (weight-% in relation to total weight of hygiene products and additional components (H+A)).

- Regenerated cellulose must fulfil O26.

- If regenerated cellulose makes up 10.0% by weight or more of (H+A), then requirement for forestry O17-O18 and production O27O27 must also be fulfilled.

O26 Regenerated cellulose, bleaching

Pulps used to manufacture regenerated cellulose fibres shall not be bleached using chlorine (Cl_2) gas.

Residual amounts of chlorine gas formed during the production of chlorine dioxide from chlorate are excluded.

The annual average for the measured emissions adsorbable organic halogens (AOX) and organically bound chlorine (OCl) must not exceed:

- 0.14 kg/ADt in the wastewater from each pulp manufacturing (AOX)

and

- 150 ppm in the finished regenerated cellulose fibres (OCl)

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

Manufacturer of the regenerated cellulose shall enclose information on the trade name, production site and the manufacturer of the pulps used in manufacturing regenerated cellulose.

Regarding pulps used in manufacturing regenerated cellulose, declaration from manufacturer of pulp that Chlorine gas is not used.

The requirement for AOX is fulfilled including, method of analysis, test frequency and the compliance of laboratory with the laboratory requirements. Appendix 1, form 10a can be used.

Declaration from the manufacturer of the regenerated cellulose that the requirement for OCl in the finished fibre is fulfilled including test results, method of analysis, test frequency and the compliance of laboratory with the laboratory requirements. Appendix 1, form 10b can be used.

O27 Regenerated cellulose, production requirements (≥10.0 weight-%)

Emissions to water for pulps used in the manufacturing of regenerated cellulose

Emissions of chemical oxygen demand (COD) from the production of pulp must not exceed 23 kg/ADt expressed as an annual average.

Regenerated cellulose either part a) or part b) must be fulfilled:

a) Closed loop processes

The regenerated cellulose fibre production must be based on "closed loop"* processes such as the lyocell process or similar closed processes.

** "Closed loop" is defined here as processes with a high degree of recycling of chemicals that are included (>99%) or processes without release of chemicals.*

or

b) Emissions to water and air

Emissions of chemical oxygen demand (COD) from the production of regenerated cellulose fibres must not exceed more than 5 g/kg of regenerated cellulose fibre expressed as an annual average.

Sulphur emissions to air from regenerated fibre production must not exceed more than 16 g/kg of regenerated cellulose fibre expressed as an annual average.

Zinc emissions to water from regenerated fibre production must not exceed 0.05 g 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 total organic carbon (TOC). Information on sampling, methods of analysis and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 2.

- Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 10a from the producer of the pulp. Method of analysis, test frequency, and the compliance of laboratory with the laboratory requirements must be attached.
- For part a) Documentation showing the production of the regenerated cellulose fibres is produced via closed loop process in accordance with the requirement.
- For part b): Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 10b from the producer of regenerated cellulose fibres including test results, method of analysis, test frequency and the compliance of laboratory with the laboratory requirements.

4.5.6 Plastic

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

Process and auxiliary chemicals, such as spinning additives and machine oils are exempt from the requirements.

For definitions of polymers, plastics and components, see Definitions 4.1.

O28 Plastic in components

a) Substances in plastic components

The requirement includes plastic contained in components (e.g. film, foil or foam).

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

1. halogenated organic compounds including perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)
2. phthalates
3. organotin compounds
4. compounds based on lead, cadmium, chromiumVI and mercury

Polyester: The amount of antimony in polyester, measured as an average value on an annual basis, must not exceed 260 ppm (recycled polyester is exempted).

Information about test methods and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 2.

** For definition of impurities, see Definitions 4.1.*

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.

b) Chemical products to plastics components (≥5.0 weight-%)

The requirement is applied to components of plastic included in the hygiene product and the additional components (H + A) by 5.0% by weight or more.

If the component manufacturer adds chemical products to the plastic component, these chemical products must meet O7-O9. Requirements can be confirmed with a declaration from the component manufacturer.

For part a)

-Declaration from the component manufacturer that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 1, form 11a can be used. Alternatively,

- Test report showing that the requirement is met.

For part b)

-Declaration from the component manufacturer that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 1, form 11b can be used. Together with a declaration from the chemical producer, using form 2a and safety data sheet for each chemical added.

O29 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 hygiene product and the additional components (H + 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)

d) 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.

e) PUR foam and thermoplastic PUR must fulfil "Criterion 2 Polyurethane (PUR) foam" in EU Ecolabel criteria 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 PUR, documentation according to EU Ecolabel criteria for Bed mattresses 2014/391/EU.

O30 Polyamide (≥5.0 weight-%)

The requirement includes polyamide which accounts for 5.0 wt.% or more relative to the total weight of the hygiene product and the additional components (H + 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 adipic acid (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.

O31 Bio-based plastics, raw materials for bio-based polymers

Raw materials used in the production of bio-based polymer for the product and packaging must meet the following requirements:

Palm oil and soy

Palm oil, soybean oil, and soy flour must not be used for bio-based polymer.

Other raw materials

The origin of the raw materials shall be verified as either a) or b):

a) Waste* or residual products** defined in accordance with (EU) Renewable Energy Directive 2018/2001. There must be traceability back to the production / process where the residual production occurred.

b) Certified by one of the following certification schemes:

- Bonsucro EU
- ISCC EU or ISCC Plus
- A standard/certification scheme that meets the requirements in Appendix 1.

Primary feedstock must in addition not be genetically modified***.

The supplier of the bio-based polymer must have a valid chain of custody (CoC) certificate according to the standard by which the raw material is certified. Traceability must at least be ensured by mass balance. Book and claim systems are not accepted.

** Waste as defined by EU Directive 2018/2001/EC.*

*** Residual products as defined by EU Directive 2018/2001/EC. 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.*

**** Genetically modified organisms are defined in EU directive 2001/18/EC.*

☐ Declaration by the manufacturer of the polymer, that palm oil (incl. PFAD (Palm Fatty Acid Distillate)) soybean oil and soy flour are not used as raw materials for the bio-based polymer. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 17 may be used.

☐ For waste and residual products: Documentation from the polymer manufacturer which shows that the requirement's definition of waste and residual products is met, as well as traceability which shows where the residual product comes from.

☐ For certified raw materials (supplier): Indicate which certification system the raw materials are certified by. A copy of a valid CoC certificate/certificate number from the supplier.

☐ For certified raw materials: Documentation in form of invoices, delivery notes or valid ISCC sustainability declaration documenting the purchase of certified bio-based polymer for use in Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products.

☐ For certified raw materials: Declaration stating that the primary feedstock has not been genetically modified (this also applies to mass balance approach). Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 17 may be used.

O32 Recycled plastic

All recycled plastics must meet the following requirements (1-3). In addition, part a) is applied to additional component or sales packaging and part b) and c) to hygiene product itself, depending on the amount of recycled plastic in the product.

1. Recycled material* is defined according to ISO 14021.
2. Recycled plastic is traceable**.
3. Recycled plastic raw material must not come from production lines that are EFSA*** or FDA**** approved as food contact material or marketed as compatible with these.

** See definition of recycled materials in section 4.1.*

*** The traceability of recycled plastic must be documented by certification schemes EUCertPlast, RecyClass, Global Recycling Standard (GRS), Recycled Claim Standard (RCS) or ISCC, or other equivalent certification scheme that may be approved by Nordic Ecolabelling.*

Or

a declaration from the manufacturer of plastic granulate/product enclosed with documentation of supply chain all the way from the production site of recycled plastic until granulate/plastic product. In addition, the manufacturer must disclose the primary sources of the recycled plastic (e.g. collected consumer packaging, residual waste from the manufacturer of xx product), as well as disclose the proportion of pre-consumer/commercial and/or post-consumer/commercial recycled plastic.

**** In line with Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/1616 on recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foods.*

***** In line with the Code of Federal Regulations Title 21: Food and Drugs, Part 177 – Indirect food additives: polymers.*

a) Additional components and sales packaging

Part a) applies to recycled plastic in additional components and sales packaging

- Recycled plastic must not contain polybrominated biphenyls or diphenyl ethers (PBB and PBDE), phthalates, organotin compounds, Bisphenol A, lead, cadmium, mercury or chromiumVI. Impurities up to 100 ppm are, however, permitted. See Table 1 in Appendix 2 for further specification of substances.

The requirement shall be documented by a test report, or a description and traceability to the source that verify that the given substances do not occur in the plastic. The requirement must be documented at the time of application, as well as when any change after the license has been granted e.g., when changing of the supplier of recycled plastic, significant changes to the sources of the recycled plastic, changes of treatment (e.g. washing or sorting) of the recycled plastic or similar.

b) Hygiene product

Part b) applies to the recycled plastic in the hygiene product.

- Recycled material must come from a closed loop*, with a known source to ensure its safe use in the hygiene product.
- Recycled plastic shall not be directly in contact with the skin. This can be achieved using e.g. multilayer extrusion methods within the same polymer.
    - Exemptions are made for covers sheets (mattress covers/protectors, draw sheets, bed linen for hospital use), surgical gowns, patient gowns/patient covers, surgical caps, bibs). The final product or individual materials must not contain impurities according to Table 2 specified in Appendix 2 or must have Oeko-tex Standard 100, Class I (Baby) together with test results for total fluorine.

This exemption does not apply to the following products: Children´s diapers, incontinence care products, sanitary towels (pads and panty-liners), tampons, breast pads, plasters, compresses, absorbent under pads (multilayer sheets with absorbent core) and sterile products.

- Recycled plastic must fulfil O3.

c) Hygiene product (≥5 weight-%)

Part c) applies if the recycled plastic constitutes ≥5 weight-% in the hygiene product.

- In addition to part b), chemicals added to the recycled plastic component must fulfil the requirements O7-O9.

** 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) or other known source to ensure it's safe use in the hygiene product.*

- Information on recycled plastic type(s) and weight % of recycled material in additional component/sales packaging/product.
- Third party certificate for traceability from accepted certification schemes or declaration from manufacturers including all information required.
- Declaration from the producer of the recycled plastic raw material that the raw material is not from production lines that are EFSA or FDA approved.
- Part a) test report for the content of the substances in part a) of the recycled plastic. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 14a can be used.
- Part b) documentation showing that

  - the recycled plastic material comes from closed loop, with the known source.

  - recycled plastic is not in direct contact with the skin.

  - enclose test report and declare measures taken e.g. safety assessment for recycled plastics including test procedures, frequence etc., ensuring its safe use in the product.

  - requirement for chlorinated plastics is fulfilled (O3).

  Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 14b can be used.
- Part b) for exemptions related to recycled plastic in contact with the skin, the applicant shall submit an analysis report for the product or individual materials. The requirement can also be fulfilled if the product is certified according to Oeko-tex Standard 100, Class I (Baby) together with test results for total fluorine. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 8 can be used.
- Part c) Declaration from the component supplier that the requirements O7-O9 are fulfilled. Appendix 1, form 2a can be used.

4.5.7 Superabsorbent polymers

All superabsorbent polymers (SAP) must meet O33. If SAP accounts for 10.0 weight-% or more of (H+A), requirement O34 must also be fulfilled.

O33 Superabsorbent polymers (SAP), residual monomers and extracts

- 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 O7, Table 2.
- Acrylamide (CAS 79-06-1) must not be used as a monomer.

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

**Water-soluble extracts in SAP are monomers and oligomers of acrylic acid with a lower molecular weight than the one of SAP, and salts.*

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

T̄ The producer of superabsorbent polymers 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.

T̄ The producer of superabsorbent polymers 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. Appendix 1, form 15 may be used.

O34 Superabsorbent polymers (SAP), additives (≥10.0 weight-%)

Additives in superabsorbent polymers must fulfil requirements O7-O9.

T̄ Declaration from the producer of superabsorbent polymers that the requirement is fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 15 can be used.

T̄ If additives are used, a list of the additives and material safety data sheets shall be enclosed. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2a can be used to document O7-O9.

4.5.8 Nonwoven

Nonwoven may be produced from a variety of materials. The requirements concerning nonwoven therefore regularly refer to other requirements in criteria. The requirements applied are related to the amount of material in the hygiene product. The description of which material requirements apply can be found under the chapter 4.5 Materials.

O35 Nonwoven, general requirement

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

- 4.5.2 cellulose-based pulp/ Fluff pulp
- 0 Cotton
- 4.5.5 Regenerated cellulose
- 4.5.6 Plastic (Polymers as fibre or binder)
- 4.5.7 Superabsorbent polymers (SAP).

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

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

O36 Nonwoven, chemical products

All chemical products used in the production of the nonwoven must fulfil the chemical requirements O7-O9.

Adhesives/binders must fulfil O11.

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 sensitising substance.

T̄ Declaration from the producer of nonwoven that the requirement is fulfilled. Duly completed and signed appendix 1, form 16, and form 2a (O7-O9) and form 2b (O11) can be used.

4.5.9 Silicones and elastomers used in menstrual cups

Requirements in this chapter are applied to production of raw materials - silicones and elastomers - used in reusable menstrual cups.

O37 Silicone and elastomers, general requirement

The silicone/silicone elastomer must comply with BfR Recommendation XV Silicones.

Additives added to the silicones and elastomers must fulfil the chemical requirements O7-O9.

T̄ The producer shall enclose confirmation from an independent third-party that the BfR recommendation XV is followed.

T̄ For additives, duly completed and signed appendix 1, form 2a (O7-O9) can be used.

O38 Emissions of dust and of chlorides to air

1. Emissions of dust

1a) This requirement applies to silicones only.

The storage and handling of the elemental silicon raw material shall use at least one of the following techniques:

- Storing of elemental silicon in silos (after grinding).
- Storing of elemental silicon in covered areas protected from rain and wind (after grinding).
- Using equipment designed with hooding and ducting to capture diffuse dust emissions during the loading of elemental silicon into storage (after grinding).
- Maintaining the atmosphere of the grinder at a slightly lower pressure than atmospheric pressure.

1b) This requirement applies to both silicones and other elastomers.

The yearly average of channelled emissions of dust shall be below 5 mg/Nm3. The dust emissions should be continuously monitored.

Methods accepted are EN 15267-1, EN 15267-2, EN 15267-3, EN 15267-4, EN 13284-1 and EN 13284-2. For the production of silicones, the measurement shall cover grinding, storage and handling of elemental silicon as a minimum.

2. Emissions of chlorides

2a) This requirement applies to silicones only.

The off-gases from the methyl chloride, direct synthesis and distillation process steps shall undergo thermal oxidation followed by scrubbing. Burning of chlorinated compounds shall be authorised in the thermal oxidation process.

2b) This requirement applies to elastomers other than silicones. Polychlorinated dibenzodioxins (PCDDs) and dibenzofurans (PCDF) emissions shall be below 0,01 ng TEQ/Nm3 (average over the sampling period). Monitoring of the PCDD/F emissions should take place every six months.

Methods accepted are EN 1948-1, EN 1948-2 and EN 1948-3.

t̄ A declaration of compliance from the raw material supplier

1a) describing the technique used on site.

1b) results of the dust measurements taken on site, together with the yearly average of the dust emission.

2a) details on the processing of the off-gases from the methyl chloride, direct synthesis and distillation steps.

2b) results of the PCDD/F emissions measurements of the treated gases.

t̄ Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 20 for silicones and form 21 for elastomers can be used.

O39 Emissions of copper and of zinc to water

This requirement applies to silicones only.

The water effluents from the polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) production step shall be pre-treated by precipitation or flocculation under alkaline conditions, followed by sedimentation and filtration. This shall include:

a) dewatering of the sludge before disposal; and

b) recovering of the solid metal residues in metal recovery plants.

The concentration of copper in the treated effluent shall be below 0,5 mg/l, while the concentration of zinc shall be below 2 mg/l.

t̄ A declaration of compliance from the silicone supplier describing the technique used on site. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 20 can be used.

t̄ Results for copper and zinc measurements in the treated effluent.

O40 Emissions of CO_2

This requirement applies to silicones only.

Emissions of CO_2 from the production of the silicone shall not exceed 6.58 kg per kg silicone, including emissions from the production of electricity (whether on-site or off-site).

CO_2 emissions shall include all sources of non-renewable energy used during the production of the silicone (whether on-site or off-site). CO_2 emission factors for other energy sources can be found in Annex VI to Regulation (EU) 2018/2066, whereas the CO_2 emission factors for grid electricity shall be calculated by factor 210 g CO_2/kWh. However, if the greenhouse gas emission intensity of electricity generation given by European Environment Agency* indicates a higher emission calculation factor for the country where the manufacturing is located, this shall be used.

https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/indicators/greenhouse-gas-emission-intensity-of-1

T̄ Data and detailed calculations for the CO_2 emissions from the production of silicone, showing the fulfilment of the requirement. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 20 can be used.

4.6 Manufacturing of the final product

Requirements in this chapter apply to the final product assembly site, concerning both disposable and reusable products.

O41 Material efficiency

The quantity of waste generated during the manufacturing and packaging of the final products at the manufacturing site, which is sent to landfill or incineration without energy recovery, shall not exceed:

a) 8% by weight for tampons; 4% by weight for all the other hygiene products.

b) 4% by weight of the reusable menstrual cup.

The quantity of waste sent to landfill or to incineration without energy recovery shall be calculated as the difference between the amount of waste produced and the amount of waste recovered (reused, recycled, etc.). The final product and packaging are included in the calculation.

T̄ Compliance with the above requirement by declaring quantity of waste not reused, recycled or going to the energy recovery, including

- the weight of the product and of the packaging

- all the waste streams generated during the manufacturing, and

- the respective treatment processing of the fraction of recovered waste and that disposed of to landfill or incineration.

Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 19, can be used.

4.7 Product requirements

O42 Synthetic polymers used in single-use products

For single-use hygiene products, the following apply

a) For children's diapers, incontinence care products and hygiene towels (pads and panty-liners), the producer of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product must document that the total annual amount of (synthetic) polymers used across all licensed Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products includes a minimum share of bio-based* and/or recycled** content as follows:

-1% calculated annually for the years 2026 and 2027

- 2% calculated annually for 2028 until the end of the criteria ´s validity period

This requirement does not apply at the level of each individual product, but to the total synthetic polymer use across all licensed products annually.

b) Wipes and wash cloths must not be based on fossil raw materials and must be plastic free. Exempted are fossil-based binders in air-laid materials. For tampons, the absorbent core and the withdrawal cord/string must be based on renewable materials.

c) Manufacturing facilities using fossil-based material to produce plastic components (including non-woven) and superabsorbent polymers (SAP) that represent > 5 w% of the product and additional component (H+A) must

- Undergo energy audit and have an action plan (EN 16247 and action plan) or have an ISO 50001 certification or have an ISO 14001 certification together with section 6.3 in 50001.
- Submit data on energy consumption*** kWh/kg component.
- Not use fossil oil and coal in the production of the component. The necessary use of fossil oil e.g. for planned maintenance stops, emergency stops, or start-ups, is allowed.

** For requirements for bio-based polymers see 0. Traceability must at least be ensured by mass balance. Book and claim systems are not accepted.*

***For requirements for recycled plastic, see 0.*

****Energy used in production processes specific to component/SAP manufacturing (e.g. for nonwoven formation, bonding, and finishing treatments) is calculated per kilogram of finished component material/SAP. The calculation encompasses all production activities within the manufacturing site boundaries and includes both electrical and thermal energy consumption.*

Part a, this requirement requires an annual follow up.

- Upon receiving a licence, the hygiene product manufacturer must document their intention to purchase the required amount of bio-based and/or recycled material.
- Each year, a calculation must be made of the total amount of synthetic polymer (in kg) used in manufacturing of Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products, along with the proportion of bio-based and recycled synthetic polymers included in this amount. Invoices documenting the quantity of bio-based and recycled synthetic polymers purchased must also be sent to Nordic Ecolabelling each year.

The calculation must be completed and submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling no later than 1 April of the following year. Nordic Ecolabelling may request further documents to examine whether the requirements are fulfilled.

Part b, the hygiene product manufacturer shall demonstrate compliance with the requirement by enclosing a product description.

Part c, the component manufacturer must submit

- ISO 50001 certificate or ISO 14001 certificate together with section 6.3 ISO 50001 or proof of an energy audit (according to EN 16247) together with an action plan.
- The energy consumption kWh/kg component (e.g. SAP, plastic film or nonwoven, if the component is a film or a nonwoven also specify kWh/m2). Specify what production activities are included in the energy consumption.

O43 Impurities in the final product

For the product types children's diapers, incontinence care products, hygiene towels (pads and panty-liners) and tampons the following requirement must be fulfilled:

- The final product or individual materials shall be tested for impurities according to the Table 2 specified in Appendix 2.

The applicant shall submit an analysis report for a representative product (e.g. one size from a range of sizes). The requirement can also be fulfilled if the product is certified according to Oeko-tex Standard 100, Class I (Baby) together with test results for total fluorine or if the producer demonstrate compliance with the EDANA Stewardship

Programme (signatory companies are available on the Edana website) together with test results for total fluorine. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 8 can be used.

O44 Performance

The performance/quality of the final 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, hygiene products (hygiene 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.

In the case of menstrual cups, both a consumer test and a performance test are required. The performance test must as a minimum include biocompatibility test, in accordance to ISO 10993 series or the USP Class VI standard.

t̄ If a consumer test is performed, a minimum of 10 users must be included and the users must be satisfied with the product. Documentation (test report or user report) of the performance of the product including, where applicable, tests of absorption capacity and rewet under pressure. The requirement is considered fulfilled if the product is labelled with the EU Ecolabel for absorbent hygiene products and for reusable menstrual cups (Commission decision EU 2023/1809). The chosen test must be described and data attached.

O45 Tampons

Tampons may as a maximum contain 1000 aerobic microorganisms per gram of product.

t̄ Description of the test for aerobic microorganisms and a statement on the test results from the hygiene product manufacturer.

O46 Menstrual cups

The product shall be accompanied by instruction for its use. The manufacturer shall make sure that the user receives at least the following information:

a) How to choose the right size of cup. Such information shall be placed where it can be accessed by the user before purchase (e.g. on the primary packaging).

b) How to correctly wear the cup to avoid leakage and/or discomfort.

c) How long to wear the cup before emptying it. Information on the longest wearing time shall be backed up by test studies. This information shall be given in a visible way, e.g. via a logo or in bold characters, and shall be placed both on the packaging and on the instructions for use.

d) How to clean the cup before and after use during the same menstrual period, including, as a minimum, information about the importance of washing the hands, the need for boiling (yes/no, and if yes for how long), the water (hot/cold), the soap (yes/no, and if yes how much) and the duration of the cleaning. This information should be backed up by test studies.

e) How to clean and store the cup between menstrual periods, including, as a minimum, information about the importance of washing the hands, the

importance of boiling (and information on how long), the water (hot/cold), the soap (yes/no, and if yes how much) and the duration of the cleaning. This information should be backed up by test studies.

f) How long it is possible to use the cup (the lifetime of the cup). It should moreover be stated that eventual discolouring of the cup has no influence on its lifetime and function.

g) Information about the risk of developing toxic shock syndrome shall be provided.

T The applicant shall provide a sample of the information sheet and, if relevant, the packaging sold with the cup displaying the information for the user. The applicant shall also provide relevant tests/studies, e.g. biological risk assessments or toxicology studies, supporting the above requirements.

O47 Information on the sales packaging

Copy of the information on the sales 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, hygiene products (hygiene 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, hygiene towels, panty-liners, tampons, cotton buds and reusable menstrual cups etc.

T Sample of the packaging information.

4.8 Licence maintenance

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

O48 Customer complaints

The licensee must guarantee that the quality of the Nordic Swan Ecolabel product or service 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.

T Upload your company’s routine for handling and filing customer complaints.

O49 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.

T Upload your routine or a description.

5 Criteria version history

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted version 7.0 of the criteria for Protective and Absorbent Hygiene products on 30 September 2025. The criteria are valid until 31 October 2030.

On 14 October 2025 Nordic Ecolabelling adopted a clarification of the requirement O42 b, to confirm that the requirement bans the use of plastic in wipes and washcloths.

The new version is called 7.1

On 28 April 2026, Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement for printing ink O16, with an exemption to allow prints on a material/component in contact with the skin but the print itself is not in contact with the skin. On 2 June 2026, Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement for recycled plastic 0, with an exemption to allow recycled plastic in contact with the skin for certain product types. Furthermore, on 30 June 2026, Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement O7 Classification of chemical products and O8 Classification of ingoing substances by removing the exemption for TiO2, following the annulment of the harmonized classification of TiO2.

The new version is called 7.2

6 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 web site. For contact information see first in 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.

On-site inspection

In connection with handling of the application, Nordic Ecolabelling normally performs on-site inspection visit/-s 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.

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 license.

Queries

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

Follow-up inspections

Nordic Ecolabelling may decide to check whether hygiene 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 hygiene 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.

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

7 Future criteria

Nordic Ecolabelling will, in future generations of the product group, evaluate the possibilities of implementing the following requirements.

- The possibility to increase the minimum share of bio-based/recycled synthetic polymers in the hygiene products.
- The possibility to introduce energy-related requirements for fossil-based components and materials.
- The possibility to exclude or limit plastic materials in additional product types.
- The possibility to update the packaging requirements.
- The possibility and relevance of setting requirements for testing the fully cured menstrual cup.

Appendix 1 Overview of forms for declarations and documentation

These forms apply for the producers of the hygiene product, additional components and sales 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 - Printing inks
- Form 2d, Declaration - Colourants
- Form 2e, Declaration – Colourant formulation
- Form 3, Silicone treatment
- Form 4, Other substances in the hygiene product and additional components
- Form 5, Cellulose-based pulp/fluff
- Form 6, Forestry requirements
- Form 7, Paper, general requirements
- Form 8, Impurities in Final product
- Form 9, Cotton
- Form 10, Regenerated cellulose
- Form 10a, Pulps used in regenerated cellulose
- Form 11a, Plastic included in components
- Form 11b, Additives in plastic components
- Form 12, Elastane/Polyurethane
- Form 13, Polyamide
- Form 14a, Recycled plastic in packaging and additional components
- Form 14b, Recycled plastic in product
- Form 15, Superabsorbent materials
- Form 16, Nonwoven
- Form 17, Bio-based plastic
- Form 18, Sales packaging
- Form 19, Material efficiency
- Form 20, Silicones in menstrual cups
- Form 21, Elastomers in menstrual cups

Form 1, Material composition of the product and the packaging

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

In Table A1, list all constituting components and materials in the hygiene product (S) and any additional components (A) with material composition, function, supplier, supplier code and weight. Also list the weight and composition of the sales packaging with its weight-% in relation to H+A (Hygiene product + additional components).

Table A1. Product description

Product name:						
Material function	**Material type**	**Mtrl no (optional)**	**Supplier**	**Supplier code**	**Weight (g)**	**w% of (H+A)**

Total:

Table A2. Sales packaging

Material function	**Material type**	**Mtrl no (optional)**	**Supplier**	**Supplier code**	**Weight (g)**	**pieces per pack**	**w% packaging of (H+A)**

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

Form 2a, Declaration – Chemicals

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Hygiene Products, generation 7. For the requirements O7, O8 and O9.

Name of the chemical and purpose of use:

_____

Name of the producer of the chemical product:

_____

The manufacturer declares, to the best of their knowledge at the time, based on information from raw material suppliers, the product formulation, and available knowledge of the chemical product. This declaration is made with reservations for new scientific advances and knowledge. If such new information becomes available, the undersigned commits to providing an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

O7 Chemical products, classification		
Is the chemical product classified with any of the hazards listed in the Table A3 below?	☐ Yes	☐ No

Table A3. Excluded hazards.

Hazard class	Hazard class and category	Hazard code
Hazardous to aquatic environment	Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1-4	H400 H410, H411, H412 H413
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
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334 H317
Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. (oral) 1, 2 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 4	H330, H310, H300 H331, H301, H311 H332, H312, H302
Specific target organ toxicity	STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H372 H373

Aspiration hazard	Asp. Tox 1	H304
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin Corr 1A/B/C	H314
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

**See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.*

O8 Chemical substances classification		
Does the product contain chemical substances that are or may degrade into substances that are classified with the hazards listed in the Table A4 below?	☐ Yes	☐ No

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 regardless of amount, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials of the chemical product. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) 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 are also regarded separately. UVCB stands for unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or of biological materials.

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.

Additional information

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 considered individually and are subject to the chemical requirements, including for instance those on excluded substances and excluded classifications.

Table A4. Excluded hazards.

Hazard class	Hazard class and category	Hazard code
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

**See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.*

O9 Excluded substances		
Does the chemical product contain any of the substances from the list below?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC* D4, D5 and D6 in silicone polymer have an own requirement, see O10.	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Organotin compounds	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Phthalates	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and alkylphenol derivatives (APD). Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they break down. An exception is made for: - sterically hindered phenolic antioxidants with molecular weight (MW) >600 g/mole.	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Halogenated organic compounds. Exemption** 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. - CMIT C(M)IT/MIT (3:1), CAS No. 55965-84-9 CAS No. 26172-55-4 in water-based inks where it must not exceed 15 ppm in the ink	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Flame retardants	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Volatile aromatic carbons (VAC)	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Ethylenediamine tetraacetate (EDTA, CAS No. 6381-92-6) and its salts and Diethylenetriamine pentaacetate (DTPA, CAS No. 67-43-6) and its salts	☐ Yes ☐ No	
34 bisphenols that have been identified by ECHA for further EU regulatory risk management that are known or potential endocrine disruptors for the environment or for human health, or that can be identified as toxic for reproduction. *Assessment of regulatory needs: Bisphenols. ECHA – 16 December 2021: Section 2.1: Bisphenols for which further EU RRM is proposed – restriction* https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/c2a8b29d-0e2d-7df8-dac1-2433e2477b02	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Nanomaterials*** -An exemption is made for pigments.	☐ Yes ☐ No	

Substances evaluated by the EU to be Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) or very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB), in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH and substances that have not yet been investigated, but which meet these criteria.Endocrine disruptors: Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III, see the following links: - https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu - https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption - https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities *A substance which is transferred to one of the corresponding sub lists called "Substances no longer on list", and no longer appears on any of List I-III, is no longer excluded. The exception is those substances on sub list II which were evaluated under a regulation or directive which doesn't have provisions for identifying EDs (e.g., the Cosmetics Regulation, etc.). For those substances, ED properties may still have been confirmed or suspected. Nordic Ecolabelling will evaluate the circumstances case-by-case, based on the background information indicated on sub list II."*	☐ Yes ☐ No
Preservatives that are bioaccumulative in accordance with Appendix 2 (BCF >500 / logKow >4).	☐ Yes ☐ No
Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)****	☐ Yes ☐ No

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

*** Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkyl substances are covered by their own bulletin and are not included in the exemption.*

****Nanomaterials/-particles are defined according to the EU Commission Recommendation on the Definition of Nanomaterial (2022/C 229/01).2: 'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50 % or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions: (a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm; (b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm; (c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm.*

*****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.*

If Yes to any question O7-O9 above, please state the chemical name/Cas nr., concentration (in ppm, w% or mg/kg) and whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an ingoing substance.

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

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Hygiene Products, generation 7. For requirement O7, O8, O9 and O11.

The manufacturer declares, to the best of their knowledge at the time, based on information from raw material suppliers, the product formulation, and available knowledge of the chemical product. This declaration is made with reservations for new scientific advances and knowledge. If such new information becomes available, the undersigned commits to providing an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Name of the adhesive/binder and purpose of use:

Name of the producer of the adhesive/binder:

O7 Chemical products, classification		
Is the adhesive/binder classified with any of the hazards listed in the Table below?	☐ Yes	☐ No

Table A3. Excluded hazards.

Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008		
Hazard class	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Hazardous to aquatic environment	Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1-4	H400 H410, H411, H412 H413
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
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334 H317
Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. (oral) 1, 2 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 4	H330, H310, H300 H331, H301, H311 H332, H312, H302

Specific target organ toxicity	STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H372 H373
Aspiration hazard	Asp. Tox 1	H304
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin Corr 1A/B/C	H314
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

**See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.*

O8 Chemical substances classification		
Does the adhesive/binder contain chemical substances that are or may degrade into substances that are classified with any of the hazards listed in the table below?	☐ Yes	☐ No

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 regardless of amount, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials of the chemical product. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) 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 are also regarded separately. UVCB stands for unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or of biological materials.

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.

Additional information
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 considered individually and are subject to the chemical requirements, including for instance those on excluded substances and excluded classifications.

Table A4. Excluded hazards.

Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008		
Hazard class	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
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

**See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.*

O9 Excluded substances		
Does the adhesive/binder contain any of the substances from the list below?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC* D4, D5 and D6 in silicone polymer have an own requirement, see O10.	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Organotin compounds	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Phthalates	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and alkylphenol derivatives (APD). Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they break down. An exception is made for: - sterically hindered phenolic antioxidants with molecular weight (MW) >600 g/mole.	☐ Yes ☐ No	
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. - CMIT C(M)IT/MIT (3:1), CAS No. 55965-84-9 CAS No. 26172-55-4 in water-based inks where it must not exceed 15 ppm in the ink	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Flame retardants	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Volatile aromatic carbons (VAC)	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Ethylenediamine tetraacetate (EDTA, CAS No. 6381-92-6) and its salts and Diethylenetriamine pentaacetate (DTPA, CAS No. 67-43-6) and its salts	☐ Yes ☐ No	
34 bisphenols that have been identified by ECHA for further EU regulatory risk management that are known or potential endocrine disruptors for the environment or for human health, or that can be identified as toxic for reproduction. *Assessment of regulatory needs: Bisphenols. ECHA – 16 December 2021: Section 2.1: Bisphenols for which further EU RRM is proposed – restriction* https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/c2a8b29d-0e2d-7df8-dac1-2433e2477b02	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Nanomaterials*** -An exemption is made for pigments.	☐ Yes ☐ No	

Substances evaluated by the EU to be Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) or very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB), in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH and substances that have not yet been investigated, but which meet these criteria.Endocrine disruptors: Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III, see the following links: - https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu - https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption - https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities *A substance which is transferred to one of the corresponding sub lists called "Substances no longer on list", and no longer appears on any of List I-III, is no longer excluded. The exception is those substances on sub list II which were evaluated under a regulation or directive which doesn't have provisions for identifying EDs (e.g., the Cosmetics Regulation, etc.). For those substances, ED properties may still have been confirmed or suspected. Nordic Ecolabelling will evaluate the circumstances case-by-case, based on the background information indicated on sub list II."*	☐ Yes ☐ No
Preservatives that are bioaccumulative in accordance with Appendix 2 (BCF >500 / logKow >4).	☐ Yes ☐ No
Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)****	☐ Yes ☐ No

** The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website: https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table*
*** Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkyl substances are covered by their own bulletin and are not included in the exemption.*

****Nanomaterials/-particles are defined according to the EU Commission Recommendation on the Definition of Nanomaterial (2022/C 229/01).2: 'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50 % or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions: (a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm; (b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm; (c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm.*

*****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.*

If Yes to any question O7-O9 above, please state the chemical name/Cas nr., concentration (in ppm, w% or mg/kg) and whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an ingoing substance.

O11 Specific requirements to the adhesive/binder		
Does the product contain colophony rosin*? **Modified colophony derivatives that are not classified as sensitising are allowed.*	☐ Yes	☐ No
Is the adhesive hotmelt? *Hotmelt adhesives are exempted from the formaldehyde requirement.*	☐ 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 the ready-to-use adhesive less than 16 ppm (0.0016%)?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Are test results from analysis of the formaldehyde content in the adhesive attached? State the name of the attachment:	☐ Yes	☐ No

Please attach safety data sheet for the adhesive/binder.

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 - Printing inks

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for hygiene products, generation 7. For requirement O7, O8, O9 and O16 for printing inks.

The manufacturer declares, to the best of their knowledge at the time, based on information from raw material suppliers, the product formulation, and available knowledge of the chemical product. This declaration is made with reservations for new scientific advances and knowledge. If such new information becomes available, the undersigned commits to providing an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Name of the printing ink and purpose of use:

Name of the producer of the printing ink:

O7 Chemical products, classification		
Is the printing ink classified with any of the hazards listed in the Table below?	☐ Yes	☐ No

Table A3. Excluded hazards

Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008		
Hazard class	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Hazardous to aquatic environment	Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1-4	H400 H410, H411, H412 H413
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
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334 H317
Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. (oral) 1, 2 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 4	H330, H310, H300 H331, H301, H311 H332, H312, H302

Specific target organ toxicity	STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H372 H373
Aspiration hazard	Asp. Tox 1	H304
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin Corr 1A/B/C	H314
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

**See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.*

O8 Chemical substances classification		
Does the print ink contain chemical substances that are or may degrade into substances that are classified with any of the hazards listed in the table below?	☐ Yes	☐ No

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 regardless of amount, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials of the chemical product. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) 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 are also regarded separately. UVCB stands for unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or of biological materials.

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.

Additional information
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 considered individually and are subject to the chemical requirements, including for instance those on excluded substances and excluded classifications.

Table A4. Excluded hazards.

Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008		
Hazard class	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
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

**See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.*

O9 Prohibited substances		
Does the printing ink contain any of the substances from the list below?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC* D4, D5 and D6 in silicone polymer have an own requirement, see O10.	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Organotin compounds	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Phthalates	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and alkylphenol derivatives (APD). Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they break down. An exception is made for: - sterically hindered phenolic antioxidants with molecular weight (MW) >600 g/mole.	☐ Yes ☐ No	
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. - CMIT C(M)IT/MIT (3:1), CAS No. 55965-84-9 CAS No. 26172-55-4 in water-based inks where it must not exceed 15 ppm in the ink	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Flame retardants	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Volatile aromatic carbons (VAC)	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Ethylenediamine tetraacetate (EDTA, CAS No. 6381-92-6) and its salts and Diethylenetriamine pentaacetate (DTPA, CAS No. 67-43-6) and its salts	☐ Yes ☐ No	
34 bisphenols that have been identified by ECHA for further EU regulatory risk management that are known or potential endocrine disruptors for the environment or for human health, or that can be identified as toxic for reproduction. *Assessment of regulatory needs: Bisphenols. ECHA – 16 December 2021: Section 2.1: Bisphenols for which further EU RRM is proposed – restriction* https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/c2a8b29d-0e2d-7df8-dac1-2433e2477b02	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Nanomaterials*** -An exemption is made for pigments.	☐ Yes ☐ No	

Substances evaluated by the EU to be Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) or very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB), in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH and substances that have not yet been investigated, but which meet these criteria.Endocrine disruptors: Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III, see the following links: - https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu - https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption - https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities *A substance which is transferred to one of the corresponding sub lists called "Substances no longer on list", and no longer appears on any of List I-III, is no longer excluded. The exception is those substances on sub list II which were evaluated under a regulation or directive which doesn't have provisions for identifying EDs (e.g., the Cosmetics Regulation, etc.). For those substances, ED properties may still have been confirmed or suspected. Nordic Ecolabelling will evaluate the circumstances case-by-case, based on the background information indicated on sub list II."*	☐ Yes ☐ No
Preservatives that are bioaccumulative in accordance with Appendix 2 (BCF >500 / logKow >4).	☐ Yes ☐ No
Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)****	☐ Yes ☐ No

** The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website: https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table*
*** Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkyl substances are covered by their own bulletin and are not included in the exemption.*

****Nanomaterials/-particles are defined according to the EU Commission Recommendation on the Definition of Nanomaterial (2022/C 229/01).2: 'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50 % or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions: (a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm; (b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm; (c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm.*

*****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.*

If Yes to any question O7-O9 above, please state the chemical name/Cas nr., concentration (in ppm, w% or mg/kg) and whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an ingoing substance.

O16 Specific requirements for the printing ink		
Is the colourant (pigment/dye) used in the printing ink based on* the following metals: aluminium, silver, arsenic, barium, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, copper, mercury, manganese, nickel, lead, selenium, antimony, tin or zinc? If yes, please specify the metal(s): _____ Exemptions: Copper in phthalocyanine pigment/dyes and aluminium in aluminosilicates are allowed. **"Based on" refers to cases where the metal is covalently bound to the other constituents/elements of the pigment/dye and is not regarded as an impurity.*	☐ Yes	☐ No

Does the printing ink contain substances that may release one or more of the aromatic amines listed in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII, Appendix 8 (E.g. Azo dyes, which by reductive cleavage of one or more azo groups)?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Does the level of ionic impurities in the printing ink 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	☐ Yes	☐ No
One of the following must be fulfilled:		
Does the printing ink comply by committing to the EuPIA Exclusion Policy listed on the website (www.eupia.org) 6th Edition 2024 or later versions?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Does the printing ink comply with the Swiss Ordinance Annex 10?	☐ Yes	☐ No

Please attach safety data sheet for the 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 printing ink:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 2d, Declaration – Colourants (pigment/dye)

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for hygiene products, generation 7. For requirement O7, O8, O9 and O15 for colourants (pigment/dyes).

The manufacturer declares, to the best of their knowledge at the time, based on information from raw material suppliers, the product formulation, and available knowledge of the chemical product. This declaration is made with reservations for new scientific advances and knowledge. If such new information becomes available, the undersigned commits to providing an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Name of the colourant (pigment/dye):

_____

Name of the producer of the colourant (pigment/dye):

_____

Colourant is a generic term including pigments, which are insoluble in the medium (the vehicle or the binder), or dyes, which are soluble in the medium.

O7 Colourant, classification		
Is the colourant (pigment/dye) classified with any of the hazards listed in the Table below?	☐ Yes	☐ No

Table A3. Excluded hazards.

Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008		
Hazard class	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Hazardous to aquatic environment	Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1-4	H400 H410, H411, H412 H413
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
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334 H317
Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. (oral) 1, 2 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 4	H330, H310, H300 H331, H301, H311 H332, H312, H302
Specific target organ toxicity	STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H372 H373
Aspiration hazard	Asp. Tox 1	H304
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin Corr 1A/B/C	H314
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

**See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.*

If Yes to any question O7 above, please state the chemical name/Cas nr., concentration (in ppm, w% or mg/kg) and whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an ingoing substance.

O15 Specific requirements to the colourant (pigment/dye)		
Is the colourant (pigment/dye) based on* the following metals: aluminium, silver, arsenic, barium, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, copper, mercury, manganese, nickel, lead, selenium, antimony, tin or zinc? If yes, please specify the metal(s): _____ Exemptions: Copper in phthalocyanine pigment/dyes and aluminium in aluminosilicates are allowed. **"Based on" refers to cases where the metal is covalently bound to the other constituents/elements of the pigment/dye and is not regarded as an impurity.*	☐ Yes	☐ No
Does the colourant (pigment/dye) contain fluorinated substances?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Does the colourant (pigment/dye) contain substances that may release one or more of the aromatic amines listed in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII, Appendix 8, (E.g. Azo dyes, which by reductive cleavage of one or more azo groups)?	☐ Yes	☐ No
One of the following must be fulfilled:		
If the colourant (pigment/dye) is used to colour plastic materials: Does the colourant (pigment/dye) comply with the BfR's (Federal Institute for Risk Assessment) recommendations: "IX. Colorants for Plastics and other Polymers Used in Commodities"?	☐ Yes	☐ No
If the colourant (pigment/dye) is used to colour cellulose materials: Does the colourant (pigment/dye) comply with the BfR ´s recommendation XXXVI. Paper and board for food contact, from February 2023 or later versions?	☐ Yes	☐ No

Please attach safety data sheet for the colourant (pigment/dye).

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 colourant (pigment/dye):
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 2e, Declaration – Colourant formulation

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for hygiene products, generation 7. For requirement O7, O8, O9 and O15.

The manufacturer declares, to the best of their knowledge at the time, based on information from raw material suppliers, the product formulation, and available knowledge of the chemical product. This declaration is made with reservations for new scientific advances and knowledge. If such new information becomes available, the undersigned commits to providing an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Name of the colourant formulation and purpose of use:

Name of the producer of the colourant formulation:

Colourant formulation is chemical mix that includes at least one colourant. Product sold by manufacturer that is used for printing, dyeing, shading or colouring of materials.

O7 Chemical products, classification		
Is the colour formulation classified with any of the hazards listed in the table below?	☐ Yes	☐ No

Table A3. Excluded hazards.

Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008		
Hazard class	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Hazardous to aquatic environment	Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1-4	H400 H410, H411, H412 H413
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
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334 H317
Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. (oral) 1, 2 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 4	H330, H310, H300 H331, H301, H311 H332, H312, H302

Specific target organ toxicity	STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H372 H373
Aspiration hazard	Asp. Tox 1	H304
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin Corr 1A/B/C	H314
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

**See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.*

O8 Chemical substances classification		
Does the colourant formulation contain chemical substances that are or may degrade into substances that are classified with any of the hazards listed in the table below?	☐ Yes	☐ No

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 regardless of amount, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials of the chemical product. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) 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 are also regarded separately. UVCB stands for unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or of biological materials.

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.

Additional information
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 considered individually and are subject to the chemical requirements, including for instance those on excluded substances and excluded classifications.

Table A4. Excluded hazards.

Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008		
Hazard class	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
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

**See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.*

O9 Prohibited substances		
Does the colour formulation contain any of the substances from the list below?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC* D4, D5 and D6 in silicone polymer have an own requirement, see O10.	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Organotin compounds	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Phthalates	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and alkylphenol derivatives (APD). Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they break down. An exception is made for: - sterically hindered phenolic antioxidants with molecular weight (MW) >600 g/mole.	☐ Yes ☐ No	
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. - CMIT C(M)IT/MIT (3:1), CAS No. 55965-84-9 CAS No. 26172-55-4 in water-based inks where it must not exceed 15 ppm in the ink	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Flame retardants	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Volatile aromatic carbons (VAC)	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Ethylenediamine tetraacetate (EDTA, CAS No. 6381-92-6) and its salts and Diethylenetriamine pentaacetate (DTPA, CAS No. 67-43-6) and its salts	☐ Yes ☐ No	
34 bisphenols that have been identified by ECHA for further EU regulatory risk management that are known or potential endocrine disruptors for the environment or for human health, or that can be identified as toxic for reproduction. *Assessment of regulatory needs: Bisphenols. ECHA – 16 December 2021: Section 2.1: Bisphenols for which further EU RRM is proposed – restriction* https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/c2a8b29d-0e2d-7df8-dac1-2433e2477b02	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Nanomaterials*** -An exemption is made for pigments.	☐ Yes ☐ No	

Substances evaluated by the EU to be Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) or very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB), in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH and substances that have not yet been investigated, but which meet these criteria.Endocrine disruptors: Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III, see the following links: - https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu - https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption - https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities *A substance which is transferred to one of the corresponding sub lists called "Substances no longer on list", and no longer appears on any of List I-III, is no longer excluded. The exception is those substances on sub list II which were evaluated under a regulation or directive which doesn't have provisions for identifying EDs (e.g., the Cosmetics Regulation, etc.). For those substances, ED properties may still have been confirmed or suspected. Nordic Ecolabelling will evaluate the circumstances case-by-case, based on the background information indicated on sub list II."*	☐ Yes ☐ No
Preservatives that are bioaccumulative in accordance with Appendix 2 (BCF >500 / logKow >4).	☐ Yes ☐ No
Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)****	☐ Yes ☐ No

** The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website: https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table*
*** Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkyl substances are covered by their own bulletin and are not included in the exemption.*

****Nanomaterials/-particles are defined according to the EU Commission Recommendation on the Definition of Nanomaterial (2022/C 229/01).2: 'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50 % or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions: (a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm; (b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm; (c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm.*

*****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.*

If Yes to any question O7-O9 above, please state the chemical name/Cas nr., concentration (in ppm, w% or mg/kg) and whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an ingoing substance.

O16 Specific requirements for the colourant formulation		
Is the colourant (pigment/dye) used in the colour formulation based on* the following metals: aluminium, silver, arsenic, barium, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, copper, mercury, manganese, nickel, lead, selenium, antimony, tin or zinc. If yes, please specify the metal(s): _____ Exemptions: Copper in phthalocyanine pigment/dyes and aluminium in aluminosilicates are allowed. **"Based on" refers to cases where the metal is covalently bound to the other constituents/elements of the pigment/dye and is not regarded as an impurity.*	☐ Yes	☐ No
Does the colour formulation contain substances that may release one or more of the aromatic amines listed in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII, Appendix 8, (E.g. Azo dyes, which by reductive cleavage of one or more azo groups)	☐ Yes	☐ No

Does the level of ionic impurities in the colour formulation 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	☐ Yes	☐ No
One of the following must be fulfilled:		
If the colourant (pigment/dye) is used to colour plastic materials: Does the colourant (pigment/dye) comply with the BfR's (Federal Institute for Risk Assessment) recommendations: "IX. Colorants for Plastics and other Polymers Used in Commodities"?	☐ Yes	☐ No
If the colourant (pigment/dye) is used to colour cellulose materials: Does the colourant (pigment/dye) comply with the BfR´s recommendation XXXVI. Paper and board for food contact, from February 2023 or later versions?	☐ Yes	☐ No

Please attach safety data sheet for the colour formulation.

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 printing ink:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 3, Silicone treatment

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for hygiene products, generation 7, for requirement O10.

The manufacturer declares, to the best of their knowledge at the time, based on information from raw material suppliers, the product formulation, and available knowledge of the chemical product. This declaration is made with reservations for new scientific advances and knowledge. If such new information becomes available, the undersigned commits to providing an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Name of silicone product and purpose of use:

_____

Name of producer of the silicone:

_____

O10 Specific requirements to the Silicone treatment		
Is the product solvent-based?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Are organotin catalysts used in the production of the silicone polymer?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Have the ingoing silicone chemical products been reviewed for compliance with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel criteria for Grease-proof paper?	☐ Yes	☐ No
For silicone used in disposable hygiene products: Does the concentration of each of the following substance in the ingoing silicone products (e.g. liquid silicones, silicone emulsions) used in a multicomponent silicone formulation or silicone mixture exceed 1000 ppm on a dry silicone basis e.g. without solvent/water (0.1% by weight, 1000 mg/kg)? Octamethyl-cyclotetrasiloxane, D4, (CAS no. 556-67-2) Decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane, D5, (CAS no. 541-02-6) Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane, D6, (CAS no. 540-97-6)	☐ Yes	☐ No
For silicone used in reusable menstrual cups: Does the concentration of each of the following substance in the silicone raw material exceed 100 ppm (0.01% by weight, 100 mg/kg)? Octamethyl-cyclotetrasiloxane, D4, (CAS no. 556-67-2) Decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane, D5, (CAS no. 541-02-6) Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane, D6, (CAS no. 540-97-6)	☐ Yes	☐ No

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 hygiene product and additional components

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for hygiene products, generation 7. For requirements O3, O6, O6, O12, O13, O14 O15 and O42

Name of the hygiene product:

_____

Name of producer of the hygiene product:

_____

O3 Chlorinated plastic, product and packaging		
Does the hygiene products, additional components and their packaging contain halogen-based polymers, e.g. polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyvinyl dichloride (PVDC)?	☐ Yes	☐ No
O5 Recycling		
Is it possible to recycle* the sales packaging via existing waste and resource systems in the Nordics today? * Incineration for energy recovery is not considered as material recycling. Biodegradable/compostable/oxo-degradable plastics cannot be recycled at today's recycling facilities.	☐ Yes	☐ No
If yes, enclose a description of the sales packaging and how the material can be recycled in existing waste and resource systems. Name of attachment:		
O6 Information on recycling		
Does the packaging carry information on how it can be sorted for recycling? *Information shall be stated using pictograms according to one of the following* • *EUPicto (eupicto.com)* • *European standards (e.g. DIN 6120, section 2)* • *Recommendations from national recycling systems (such as Grønt Punkt)* Attach a sample of information printed on the products sales packaging.	☐ Yes	☐ No
O12 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, additional components or to the constituent materials/componens?	☐ Yes	☐ No
O13 Odour control substances		
Are odour control substances added to the product or to the constituent materials? *Odour control substances are permitted only in incontinence care products. If used, the substances must fulfil the general chemical requirements O7-O9. Appendix 1, form 2a can be used.*	☐ Yes	☐ No
O14 Medicaments and antibacterial agents		
Are the hygiene product added chemical substances designed to prevent, alleviate or cure illness, sickness symptoms, pain and bacterial growth or to alter bodily functions? *Lactic acid bacteria added to tampons are exempted from the requirement.*	☐ Yes	☐ No

O15 Colouration		
Is the hygiene product or any of the constituent materials coloured (prints excluded)? If yes, state what material and the reason for colouration:	☐ Yes	☐ No
Titanium dioxide in polymers and fibres of regenerated cellulose are allowed in all hygiene products.		
Tampon strings and packaging material are exempt from the requirement.		
Other exemptions may be granted in the case of certain specialist products for use in hospitals and nursing homes, subject to agreement with Nordic Ecolabelling.		
Material in incontinence products for adults and children over 5 years, excluding women's hygiene products like panty liners, may be coloured, independent if the material is in contact with the skin or not.		
Reusable menstrual cups. Colourants in the reusable menstrual cup shall not exceed 2% of total weight of the cup.		
If the products are coloured, the colourant (pigment/dye) must fulfil requirements O15, Appendix 1, form 2d can be used.		
Reusable menstrual cups: What is the weight % of colourants in the reusable menstrual cup?		
O16 Printing inks		
Does the product contain printed materials/components in direct contact with the skin?	☐ Yes	☐ No
O18 Traceability and certification		
Is the product labelled with FSC / PEFC? If yes, no documentation is required, the requirement is considered to be met.	☐ Yes	☐ No
If No, is at least of 70 weight-% of the wood raw material certified, and is the remaining share covered by FSC/PEFC's control schemes (FSC controlled wood/PEFC controlled sources)? Attach documentation showing that the quantity of certified wood raw material is met. This shall be specified in e.g. invoices or delivery notes from suppliers.	☐ Yes	☐ No
O32 Recycled plastic		
Does the product contain recycled plastic that comes into contact with the skin?	☐ Yes	☐ No
O42 Synthetic polymers used in single-use products		
For children's diapers, incontinence care products and hygiene towels (pads and panty-liners) We declare that the total annual amount of (synthetic) polymers used across all licensed Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products includes a minimum share of bio-based and/or recycled content as follows: - 1% calculated annually for the years 2026 and 2027 - 2% calculated annually for 2028 until the end of the criteria´s validity period	☐ Yes	☐ No

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

Form 5, Cellulose-based pulp/fluff pulp

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for hygiene products, generation 7, for requirements O2 and O19.

Name and type of the pulp/fluff pulp:

_____

Name of the manufacturer of pulp/fluff pulp:

_____

Name of the production site:

_____

Requirements for cellulose-based pulp and fluff pulp

O2 Materials excluded from use		
Are recycled fibres used in pulp/fluff pulp?	☐ Yes	☐ No
O19 General requirements		
Is the pulp/fluff pulp bleached with chlorine gas (Cl_2)?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Are optical brighteners or fluorinated chemicals added to the pulp/fluff pulp?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Does the pulp/fluff pulp have a growth inhibiting effect on microorganisms, under test method EN 1104?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Are chemicals added to the finished pulp/fluff pulp to provide specific properties*? If yes, the chemical additives must fulfil the requirement of the chemical requirements O1-O2** in the Chemical Module, version 3 or later. Ask the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product to demonstrate compliance with the requirement in the web-based application tool, more information can be found from Pulp and Paper Declaration in the MSA Portal (nordic-swan-ecolabel.org). ** Softeners that contain quaternary Imidazoline (CAS no. 72749-55-4) are exempt from classification as Aquatic acute 1 H400, Aquatic chronic 1 H410, Aquatic chronic 2 H411 and Aquatic Chronic 3 H412 in O3.* *** Production chemicals used during the production of the pulp are not included in the requirement.* Specify what chemicals are used: _____ _____ _____	☐ Yes	☐ No
Is the manufacturer of the pulp/fluff pulp Chain of Custody (CoC) certified according to FSC/PEFC schemes? Please attach valid CoC-certificate or state certificate number that covers all wood raw material used in the pulp/fluff pulp: _____	☐ Yes	☐ No

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Place and date:	Company name/stamp:
Person responsible:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Form 6 Forestry requirements

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for hygiene products, generation 7, for requirements O17 and O18.

Name of wood, cellulose-based pulp/fluff pulp/paper/fiber:

_____

Name of the manufacturer/supplier of the wood, cellulose-based pulp/fluff pulp/paper/fiber:

_____

O17 Prohibited and restricted tree species		
State the name (species name) of the wood/fibre raw material:		
Are tree species, listed on either a-d and prohibited* by Nordic Ecolabelling used? a) CITES (Appendices I. II and III) b) IUCN red llist, categorized as CR, EN and VU c) Rainforest Foundation Norway´s tree list? d) Siberian larch from forests outside the EU * The list of restricted tree species is located on the website: Forestry requirements 2020 (nordic-swan-ecolabel.org) *Exemptions: Eucalyptus and Acacia used for pulp and paper production are exempted from the list.* Nordic Ecolabelling may request further information if in doubt about specific tree species.	☐ Yes	☐ No
If yes to b), c) or d) that species from the lists are used:		
-Does the wood originate from an area/region where it is on the IUCN Red List, categorised as CR, EN or VU?	☐ Yes	☐ No
- Do the tree species originate from Intact Forest Landscape (IFL), as defined in 2002 http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html.	☐ Yes	☐ No
-Do the tree species originate from FSC or PEFC certified forest/plantation and are they covered by a valid FSC/PEFC chain of custody (CoC) certificate documented/controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method? Please attach valid CoC-certificate or state certificate number covering the specific tree species:	☐ Yes	☐ No
-Do tree species grown in plantation originate from plantations established on areas converted from forest after 1994?	☐ Yes	☐ No
-State the name of the tree species used:		
O18 Traceability and certification		
Please attach valid CoC-certificate or state certificate number or link to certificate in FSC/PEFC certificate database covering all wood raw material used in the product/pulp/fluff/paper/fiber: _____		

Is acacia/eucalyptus used? If acacia/eucalyptus is used, attach documentation showing that the quantity of certified fibre is a minimum of 70% in the pulp. Name of attachment:_____	☐ Yes	☐ No

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Producer of pulp/fluff/paper/fiber/carton/paperboard's signature:

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

Form 7, Paper, general requirements

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for hygiene products, generation 7. For requirement O2 and O21.

Name, grade and grammage of the paper:

_____

Name of the paper producer:

O2 Materials excluded from use		
Is recycled fibres used in the paper?	☐ Yes	☐ No
O21 Paper, general requirements		
Is the paper Nordic Swan Ecolabelled? If yes, please state the certification number:	☐ Yes	☐ No
Is the pulp/paper bleached with chlorine gas (Cl_2)? The residual quantities created during the production of chlorine dioxide from chlorate are not defined as a component of chlorine gas bleaching.	☐ Yes	☐ No
Does the pulp/paper have a growth inhibiting effect on microorganisms, under test method EN 1104?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Is the manufacturer of the pulp/fluff pulp Chain of Custody (CoC) certified according to FSC/PEFC schemes? Please attach a valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate or link to certificate in FSC/PEFC certificate database covering all wood raw material used in the paper: _____	☐ Yes	☐ No
Is the paper coated with silicone? If yes, requirement O10 needs to be fulfilled. The producer of silicone products shall complete and sign Appendix 1, form 3, see also requirement O10.	☐ Yes	☐ No

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

Form 8 Impurities in Final Product

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Protective and Absorbent Hygiene Products, generation 7, for requirement O43.

Name of the final product/component:

_____

Name of the manufacturer/supplier of the final product/component:

_____

O43 Impurities in Final Product		
I declare that the final product does not contain substances in a concentration higher than the limits specified in Table 2.	☐ Yes	☐ No
I have attached analysis reports or alternative documentation. Namn of attachement: _____	☐ Yes	☐ No

Table 2. List of restricted substances.

Group of substances	Substance name	Cas nr	Limit value
Fluorine	Total fluorine (TF)		50 mg/kg
Dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs):	2,3,7,8- tetrachlorodibenzo[b,e][1,4] dioxin; 2,3,7,8-TCDD	1746-01-6	2ng/kg sum TEQ of the detected congeners of PCDDs, PCDFs and DLPCBs
	1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzo-pdioxin; 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	40321-76-4	
	1,2,3,4,7,8- hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; 1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	39227-28-6	
	1,2,3,6,7,8- hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; 1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	57653-85- 7	
	1,2,3,7,8,9- hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; 1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	19408-74-3	
	1,2,3,4,6,7,8- heptachlorodibenzo-pdioxin; 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	35822-46-9	
	octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; OCDD	3268-87-9	
Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans (PCDFs):	2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran; 2,3,7,8-TCDF	51207-31-9	
	1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzofuran; 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	57117-41-6	
	2,3,4,7,8-pentachlorodibenzofuran; 2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	57117-31-4	
	1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran; 1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	70648-26-9	
	1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran; 1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	57117-44-9	
	2,3,4,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran; 2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	60851-34-5	
	1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorodibenzofuran; 1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	72918-21-9	
	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzofuran; 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	67562-39-4	
	1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorodibenzofuran; 1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	55673-89-7	
	octachlorodibenzofuran; OCDF	39001-02-0	

Dioxin-like Polychlorobiphenyls (DL-PCBs):	3,4,4',5-tetrachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 81	70362-50-4	2ng/kg sum TEQ of the detected congeners of PCDDs, PCDFs and DLPCBs
	3,3',4,4'-tetrachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 77	32598-13-3	
	2,3',4,4',5'-pentachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 123	65510-44-3	
	2,3',4,4',5-pentachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 118	31508-00-6	
	2,3,4,4',5-pentachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 114	74472-37-0	
	2,3,3',4,4'-pentachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 105	32598-14-4	
	3,3',4,4',5-pentachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 126	57465-28-8	
	2,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 167	52663-72-6	
	2,3,3',4,4',5-hexachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 156	38380-08-4	
	2,3,3',4,4',5'-hexachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 157	69782-90-7	
	3,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 169	32774-16-6	
	2,3,3',4,4',5,5'-heptachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 189	39635-31-9	
Formaldehyde	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	16 mg/kg
Organotins	Tributyltin (TBT)	688-73-3	2 ppb (0.002 mg/kg)
	Monobutyltin (MBT)	78763-54-9	10 ppb (0.01 mg/kg)
	Dibutyltin (DBT)	1002-53-5	
	Triphenyltin (TPT)	668-34-8	
	Dioctyltin (DOT)	15231-44-4	
	Monooctyl tin (MOT)	15231-57-9	
Heavy Metals	Antimony	7440-36-0	30 mg/kg
	Cadmium	7440-43-9	0,1 mg/kg
	Chromium	7440-47-3	1 mg/kg
	Lead	7439-92-1	0,2mg/kg
	Mercury	7439-97-6	0,02 mg/kg
Phenols	Bisphenol A	80-05-7	10 mg/kg
	Nonylphenol	25154-52-3	10 mg/kg
	Nonylphenol-di ethoxylate		10 mg/kg

Pesticides	Glyphoshate	1071-83-6	0,5 mg/ kg each
	Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA)	1066-51-9	
	Quintozene	82-68-8	
	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	
Phthalates	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich (DIHP)	71888-89-6	100 mg/kg each
	Bis-(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate (BMEP)	117-82-8	
	Diisopentylphthalate (DPP/DIPP)	605-50-5	
	Di-n-pentylphthalate (DnPP)	131-18-0	
	Di-n-hexylphthalate (DnHP)	84-75-3	
	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	117-81-7	
	Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	84-74-2	
	Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)	85-68-7	
	Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)	84-69-5	
	Di-iso-decyl phthalate (DIDP)	26761-40-0 / 68515-49-1)	
	Di-isononyl phthalate (DINP)	28553-12-0	
	Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP)	117-84-0	
	DMP	131-11-3	
	DHNUP	68515-42-4	
	DCHP	84-61-7	
	DHxP	68515-50-4	
	DIHxP	71850-09-4	
	DIOP	27554-26-3	
	DPrP	131-16-8	
	DNP	84-76-4	
	1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10 alkyl esters	68515-51-5	
	1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters	68648-93-1	

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Producer of final product/component signature:

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

Form 9, Cotton

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for hygiene products, generation 7, for requirement O2, O23, O24 and O25**.**

To be completed by the cotton and other cellulosic seed fibre producer/supplier:

Name of cotton/cellulosic seed fibre:

_____

Name of producer/supplier:

_____

This form shall be used by cotton and other cellulosic seed fibre producers. Requirements O23-O25 are also related to other cellulosic seed fibres although both fibres are from now on called shortly "cotton".

O2 Materials excluded from use		
Are recycled fibres used?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Are fibres cotton? If No, specify what cellulosic seed fibres are used? _____	☐ Yes	☐ No
O23 Cotton (or other natural cellulosic seed fibres)		
Is the cotton (or other natural cellulosic seed fibres) bleached with chlorine gas (Cl_2)? *The residual quantities created during the production of chlorine dioxide from chlorate are not defined as a component of chlorine gas bleaching.*	☐ Yes	☐ No
O24 Cotton (or other natural cellulosic seed fibres)		
Is the cotton organically* cultivated or cultivated in the transitionary phase to organic production? *The string on tampons is exempted from the requirement.* **Organic cotton means cotton fibre that is certified as organic or transitioning to organic according to a standard approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards, such as Regulation (EU) 2018/848, USDA National Organic Program (NOP), APEDA's National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), China Organic Standard GB/T19630. Also approved are GOTS, OCS 100, OCS blended (shares that are not organic must meet other relevant requirements in this criteria) and DEMETER and certification as "transitioning to organic cultivation". The certification body must have the accreditation required for the standard, such as ISO 17065, NOP or IFOAM.*	☐ Yes	☐ No
Is valid certificate attached? Name of certificate: *If the supplier is the holder of GOTS certification, the requirement must be documented with a transaction certificate showing that the goods supplied are GOTS certified.*	☐ Yes	☐ No

O25 Cotton (or other natural cellulosic seed fibres) additives		
Are chemicals added to the cotton (to provide specific properties*? **Production chemicals used during the production of the pulp are not included in the requirement.* If yes, the chemical additives must fulfil the chemical requirement O7-O9. Appendix I, form 2a can be used to document. List the chemicals used:	☐ Yes	☐ No

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

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

Form 10a, Pulps used for regenerated cellulose

To be completed by the manufacturer of pulp

Name of the pulp:

_____

Name of the producer of pulp:

_____

Name of the production site:

_____

Pulps

O2 Materials excluded from use		
Are the fibres made from recycled materials?	☐ Yes	☐ No
O26 Bleaching		
Is the pulp bleached using chlorine (Cl_2) gas? *Residual amounts of chlorine gas formed during the production of chlorine dioxide from chlorate are excluded.*	☐ Yes	☐ No
Do the annual average emissions of adsorbable organic halogens (AOX) in the wastewater from the production of cellulose pulp exceed 0.14 kg/ADt? State the method of analysis, test frequency, and the compliance of laboratory with the laboratory requirements must be attached. Information on sampling, methods of analysis and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 2. Please state the name of the attached document:	☐ Yes	☐ No
O27 Production		
b) Do the emission of chemical oxygen demand (COD) from the production of pulp exceed 23 kg/ADt? The quantity of oxygen depleting substances may also be stated as the equivalent quantity of total organic carbon (TOC). Method of analysis, test frequency, and the compliance of laboratory with the laboratory requirements must be attached. Information on sampling, methods of analysis and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 2. Please state the name of the attached document: _____	☐ Yes	☐ No
O17 and O18 Forestry requirements		
Depending of the amount of regenerated cellulose in the final product, requirement O17 Prohibited and restricted tree species and O18 Traceability and certification must be fulfilled. Manufacturer of regenerated cellulose will inform if these forms are needed. Appendix 1, form 6 can be used.		

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

Form 10b, Regenerated cellulose

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for hygiene products, generation 7. For requirements O2, O26 and O27.

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:

_____

O2 Materials excluded from use		
Are the fibres made from recycled materials?	☐ Yes	☐ No
O26 Regenerated cellulose, bleaching		
Do the annual average emissions of organically bound chlorine (OCl) exceed 150 ppm in the finished regenerated cellulose fibres? Test results, method of analysis, test frequency, and the compliance of laboratory with the laboratory requirements must be attached. Please state the name of the attached document:	☐ Yes	☐ No
O27 Regenerated cellulose, production		
O27 a		
a) Is the regenerated cellulose fibre production based on close loop* process? **"Close loop" is defined here as processes with a high degree of recycling of chemicals that are included (>99%) or processes without release of chemicals.* Submit a process description describing the close loop process, state the name of the attached document:	☐ Yes	☐ No
In all other cases, criteria O27 b must be met.		
O27 b		
Do the emissions of chemical oxygen demand (COD) from the production of regenerated cellulose fibres exceed 5 g/kg of regenerated cellulose fibre? Limit values are expressed as annual average. The quantity of oxygen depleting substances may also be stated as the equivalent quantity of total organic carbon (TOC). Test results, method of analysis, test frequency, and the compliance of laboratory with the laboratory requirements must be attached. Information on sampling, methods of analysis and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 2. Please state the name of the attached document: _____	☐ Yes	☐ No

b) Do the annual average emissions of sulphur to air from production of regenerated fibre exceed 16 g/kg of regenerated cellulose? Test results, method of analysis, test frequency must be attached. Information on sampling, methods of analysis and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 2. Please state the name of the attached document:_____	☐ Yes	☐ No
b) Do the annual average emissions of zinc to water from production of regenerated fibre exceed 0.05 kg Zn/kg of regenerated cellulose fibre? Test results, method of analysis, test frequency, and the compliance of laboratory with the laboratory requirement must be attached. Information on sampling, methods of analysis and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 2. Please state the name of the attached document: _____	☐ Yes	☐ No
O17 and O18 Forestry requirements		
If regenerated cellulose makes up 10.0% by weight or more of the hygiene product including additional components, then requirement O17 Prohibited and restricted tree species and O18 Traceability and certification must be fulfilled. Appendix 1, form 6 can be used.		

For O26: What pulps are used in manufacturing of regenerated cellulose? Enclose information on the trade name, production site and the manufacturer of the pulps.

Trade name	Production site	Manufacturer

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

Form 11a, Plastic included in components

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Hygiene Products, generation 7, for requirement **O28 part a.**

To be completed by the component manufacturer based on knowledge gathered from suppliers and supplier requirements made or by use of a test.

Name of the polymer/plastic material

_____

Name of the polymer type:

_____

Name of the producer of the polymer/plastic material:

_____

O2 Materials excluded from use and O31 Bio-based plastic		
Are the polymers/plastic material made from recycled materials? If yes, fill in form 14 a or b, recycled plastic for requirement O32.	☐ Yes	☐ No
Are the polymers/plastic material made from biobased materials? If yes, fill in form 17, Bio-based plastic for requirement O31.	☐ Yes	☐ No
O28 Part a Plastic in components		
Are the following compounds included in the plastic:		
a) halogenated organic compounds including perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	☐ Yes	☐ No
b) phthalates	☐ Yes	☐ No
c) organotin compounds	☐ Yes	☐ No
d) compounds based on lead, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury	☐ Yes	☐ No
If Yes to any question above, please state the chemical name/Cas nr., concentration (in ppm, w% or mg/kg) and whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an ingoing substance.	☐ Yes	☐ No
Alternatively, a test report can be used to comply with a-d. Is test report attached? If yes, specify the name of the test report: _____	☐ 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) Name of test report:_____	☐ Yes	☐ No
Are chemicals added to the plastic component? If the component manufacturer adds chemical products to the plastic component, they must meet the chemical requirements O7-O9. Form 11b and 2a in appendix 1 can be used by the component producer. Specify what chemical products are used.	☐ Yes	☐ No

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

Form 11 b, Chemical products and energy for plastic components

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for hygiene products, generation 7, for requirement **O28 part b.**

To be completed by the component manufacturer.

Name of the polymer/plastic material

_____

Name of the polymer type:

_____

Name of the producer of the polymer/plastic material:

_____

O28 Part b Chemical products to plastics components				
Are chemicals added to the plastic component? If the component manufacturer adds chemical products to the plastic component, they must meet the chemical requirements O7-O9. Form 2a in appendix 1 can be used by the component producer. Specify what chemical products are used.			☐ Yes	☐ No
Name of chemical product*	Name of the producer of the chemical product	Function of the chemical product	Classification of the chemical product	

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

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

O42 Part c Synthetic polymers used in single-use products		
Has the manufacturing site of the component undergone energy audit and have an action plan (EN 16247 and action plan) or have an ISO 50001 certification or have an ISO 14001 certification together with section 6.3 in 50001? Name of attached documentation:	☐ Yes	☐ No
Is fossil oil or coal used as fuel? *The necessary use of fossil oil e.g. for planned maintenance stops, emergency stops, or start-ups, is allowed.*	☐ Yes	☐ No
Submit data on energy consumption kWh/kg (also kWh/m^2) component *Specify what production activities are included in the energy consumption.*		

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

Form 12 Elastane/Polyurethane

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Hygiene Products, generation 7, for requirement **O29.**

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:

_____

O2 Materials excluded from use and O31 Bio-based plastic		
Are the polymers/plastic material made from recycled materials? If yes, fill in form 14 a or b, recycled plastic for requirement O32.	☐ Yes	☐ No
Are the polymers/plastic material made from biobased materials? If yes, fill in form 17, Bio-based plastic for requirement O31.	☐ Yes	☐ No
O29 Polyurethane/Elastane		
a) Is a closed process used when producing elastane/polyurethane with isocyanate compounds?	☐ Yes	☐ No
b) Are organotin compounds used in the production?	☐ Yes	☐ No
c) Are the emissions to air of aromatic diisocyanates during polymerisation and, if applicable, spinning, less than 5 mg/kg of produced fibre, expressed as an annual average? Please attach the test report. Name of attachment: _____	☐ Yes	☐ No
d) Regarding PUR foam and thermoplastic PUR, is the criterion 2 Polyurethane (PUR) foam in EU Ecolabel criteria for Bed mattresses* fulfilled? Please attach documentation showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Name of attachment: _____ * *EU Ecolabel for bed mattresses (2014/391/EU).*	☐ Yes	☐ No

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

Form 13 Polyamide

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Hygiene Products, generation 7, for requirement **O30.**

To be completed by the producer of polyamide.

Name of the polymer/plastic material:

_____

Name of the producer of the polymer/plastic material:

_____

O2 Materials excluded from use and O31 Bio-based plastic		
Are the polymers/plastic material made from recycled materials? If yes, fill in form 14 a or b, recycled plastic for requirement O32.	☐ Yes	☐ No
Are the polymers/plastic material made from biobased materials? If yes, fill in form 17, Bio-based plastic for requirement O31.	☐ Yes	☐ No
O30 Polyamide		
Do the emissions of nitrogen dioxide (N_2O) to the air from the monomer production exceed 9 g/kg caprolactam (for nylon 6) or adipic acid (for nylon 6.6), expressed as an annual average? State the value:_____ Please attach detailed information and/or test report. Name of attachment: _____	☐ Yes	☐ No

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

Form 14 a, Recycled plastic in packaging and additional components

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Hygiene Products, generation 7, for requirement **O32.**

Name of the recycled plastic material:

_____

Name of the polymer type:

_____

Name of the producer of the recycled plastic material:

_____

Name of the producer of the packaging/additional component:

_____

O32 Recycled plastic		
Is the plastic material recycled as defined in ISO 14021*? **Recycled material is defined in the requirement according to 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. Excluded is reutilization of materials such as rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it.* *"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.*	☐ Yes	☐ No
Is the recycle plastic traceable and certified with either EUCertPlast, RecyClass, Global Recycling Standard (GRS), Recycled Claim Standard (RCS) or ISCC? If yes, specify what certification scheme is used:	☐ Yes	☐ No
If no, please attach a declaration from the manufacturer of plastic granulate/product enclosed with documentation of supply chain all the way from the production site of recycled plastic until granulate/plastic product. Name of attachment: In addition, specify the primary sources of the recycled plastic (e.g. collected consumer packaging, residual waste from the manufacturer of xx product), as well as disclose the proportion of pre-consumer/commercial and/or post-consumer/commercial recycled plastic. Name of attachment:		
Does the recycled plastic raw material come from production lines that are EFSA* or FDA** approved as food contact material or marketed as compatible with these? * In line with Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/1616 on recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foods. ** In line with the Code of Federal Regulations Title 21: Food and Drugs, Part 177 – Indirect food additives: polymers.	☐ Yes	☐ No

O32 Part a) Packaging and additional components		
Does the recycled plastic contain polybrominated biphenyls or diphenyl ethers (PBB and PBDE), phthalates, organotin compounds, Bisphenol A, lead, cadmium, mercury or chromiumVI? Impurities up to 100 ppm are, however, permitted. See Table 1 in the Appendix 2 for further specification of substances. Please attach a test report or documentation that the material originates from known sources where it is substantiated that these kinds of substances are not present. Name of attachment:	☐ Yes	☐ No

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

Form 14 b, Recycled plastic in the product

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Hygiene Products, generation 7, for requirement **O32.**

Name of the recycled plastic material:

_____

Name of the polymer type:

_____

Name of the producer of the recycled plastic material:

_____

O32 Recycled plastic		
Is the plastic material recycled as defined in ISO 14021*? **Recycled material is defined in the requirement according to 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. Excluded is reutilization of materials such as rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it.* *"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.*	☐ Yes	☐ No
Is the recycle plastic traceable and certified with either EUCertPlast, RecyClass, Global Recycling Standard (GRS), Recycled Claim Standard (RCS) or ISCC? If yes, specify what certification scheme is used:_____	☐ Yes	☐ No
If no, please attach a declaration from the manufacturer of plastic granulate/product enclosed with documentation of supply chain all the way from the production site of recycled plastic until granulate/plastic product. Name of attachment:_____ In addition, specify the primary sources of the recycled plastic (e.g. collected consumer packaging, residual waste from the manufacturer of xx product), as well as disclose the proportion of pre-consumer/commercial and/or post-consumer/commercial recycled plastic. Name of attachment: _____		
Does the recycled plastic raw material come from production lines that are EFSA* or FDA** approved as food contact material or marketed as compatible with these? * In line with Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/1616 on recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foods. ** In line with the Code of Federal Regulations Title 21: Food and Drugs, Part 177 – Indirect food additives: polymers.	☐ Yes	☐ No

O32 Part b Recycled plastic in the hygiene product		
Is the recycled plastic in the product in direct contact with the skin?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Does the recycled originate from a closed loop with a known source? Enclose test report and declare measures taken e.g. safety assessment for recycled plastics including test procedures, frequence etc., ensuring its safe use in the product. Name of attachment: _____	☐ Yes	☐ No
O32 Part c *a*pplies to recycled plastic in the hygiene product (≥5 weigth-%)		
Have chemicals been added to the recycled plastic? If yes, the chemicals added must fulfil the requirements O7-O9. Please attach completed Appendix 1, form 2a "Declaration - Chemicals" and safety data sheet for each chemical added.	☐ Yes	☐ No

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

Form 15 Superabsorbent materials

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Hygiene Products, generation 7, for requirement **O31, O33** and **O34.**

To be completed by the producer of the superabsorbent material.

Name of the superabsorbent material:

_____

Name of the producer of the superabsorbent material:

_____

O31 Bio-based plastic		
Are the polymers made from bio-based materials? If yes, fill in form 17, Bio-based plastic for requirement O31.	☐ Yes	☐ No
O33 Superabsorbent polymers (SAP), residual monomers and extracts		
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? Please specify the residual monomers which are classified as described above:	☐ Yes	☐ No

Table A3. Excluded hazards.

Hazard class	Hazard class and category	Hazard code
Hazardous to aquatic environment	Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1-4	H400 H410, H411, H412 H413
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
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334 H317
Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. (oral) 1, 2 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 4	H330, H310, H300 H331, H301, H311 H332, H312, H302
Specific target organ toxicity	STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H372 H373
Aspiration hazard	Asp. Tox 1	H304

Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin Corr 1A/B/C	H314
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

**See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.*

O33 Superabsorbent polymers (SAP), residual monomers and extracts		
Is acrylamide (CAS no. 79-06-1) used as a monomer?	☐ Yes	☐ No
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)? Please describe the method of analysis and the laboratories responsible for the analysis: _____ *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*	☐ Yes	☐ No
Please state the amount of water-soluble extracts:		
Is a safety data sheet which specifies the composition and full name and CAS number of the superabsorbent polymer been attached? Name of attachment:_____	☐ Yes	☐ No
O42 Part c Synthetic polymers used in single-use products Applies to SAP in the hygiene product (≥5 weigth-%)		
Has the manufacturing site of the component undergone energy audit and have an action plan (EN 16247 and action plan) or have an ISO 50001 certification or have an ISO 14001 certification together with section 6.3 in 50001? Name of attached documentation:	☐ Yes	☐ No
Is fossil oil or coal used as fuel? *The necessary use of fossil oil e.g. for planned maintenance stops, emergency stops, or start-ups, is allowed.*	☐ Yes	☐ No
Submit data on energy consumption kWh/kg (also kWh/m^2) component *Specify what production activities are included in the energy consumption.*		

O33 Superabsorbent polymers (SAP), additives. Applies to SAP in the hygiene product (≥10 weigth-%)		
Have chemicals been added to the superabsorbent polymer? If yes, the chemicals added must fulfil the requirements O7-O9. Please attach completed Appendix 1, form 2a "Declaration - Chemicals" and safety data sheet for each chemical added.	☐ Yes	☐ No

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

Form 16, Nonwoven

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Hygiene Products, generation 7, for requirements **O35** and **O36.**

To be completed by the producer of the nonwoven material.

Name of the nonwoven material:

_____

Name of the producer of the nonwoven material:

_____

O35 Nonwoven general requirement			
Please specify the composition, materials and chemicals (additives) in the nonwoven and state the names of the suppliers:			
Type of material/chemical	Producer/supplier	Material/chemical name	Weight %

O35 Nonwoven general requirement		
Is fluff pulp used? Requirements in 4.5.2 Fluff pulp/cellulose-based pulp must be fulfilled. Use Form 5 in Appendix 1.	☐ Yes	☐ No
Is cotton used? Requirements in 4.5.4 Cotton must be fulfilled. Use Form 9 in Appendix 1.	☐ Yes	☐ No
Is regenerated cellulose used? Requirements in 4.5.5 Regenerated cellulose must be fulfilled. Use Form 10 in Appendix 1.	☐ Yes	☐ No
Are polymers as fibre or binders used? Requirements in 4.5.6 must be fulfilled. Use Form 11 in Appendix 1. Binders must fulfill O11. Use form 2b in Appendix 1.	☐ Yes	☐ No
Are Superabsorbent polymers (SAP) used? Requirements in 4.5.7 Superabsorbent polymers (SAP) must be fulfilled. Use Form 15 in Appendix 1.	☐ Yes	☐ No
Are adhesives used? Requirements in 4.4.2 Function specific chemical requirements must be fulfilled. Use form 2b in Appendix 1.	☐ Yes	☐ No
Are printing inks used? Requirements in 4.4.2 Function specific chemical requirements must be fulfilled. Use form 2c in Appendix 1	☐ Yes	☐ No
If other materials or chemicals are present and have requirements in the criteria, these must also be fulfilled.		

O36 Nonwoven, additives		
Process water: 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
Have chemicals been added to the production of nonwowen? If yes, the chemicals added must fulfil the requirements O7-O9. Please attach completed form 2a "Declaration - Chemicals" and safety data sheet for each chemical added. *Process- and auxiliary chemicals (e.g. spinning additives and machine oils) are exempt from the requirement.* If not already specified in the table above, specify the chemicals below.	☐ Yes	☐ No

Type of chemical	Producer/supplier	Name of chemical

O42 Part c Synthetic polymers used in single-use products. Applies to NW in the hygiene product (≥5 weigth-%)		
Has the manufacturing site of the component undergone energy audit and have an action plan (EN 16247 and action plan) or have an ISO 50001 certification or have an ISO 14001 certification together with section 6.3 in 50001? Name of attached documentation:	☐ Yes	☐ No
Is fossil oil or coal used as fuel? *The necessary use of fossil oil e.g. for planned maintenance stops, emergency stops, or start-ups, is allowed.*	☐ Yes	☐ No
Submit data on energy consumption kWh/kg (also kWh/m^2) component *Specify what production activities are included in the energy consumption.*		

Attach separate documentation showing that materials comply with the requirements.

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

Form 17, Bio-based polymer

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Hygiene Products, generation 7, for requirement **O31.**

To be completed by the producer of the bio-based polymer.

Name of the bio-based material:

_____

Name of the producer of the bio-based material:

_____

Name of the polymer type and what raw materials is used:

_____

O31 Bio-based plastic		
Is palm oil (incl. PFAD, Palm Fatty Acid Distillate), soybean oil, and soy flour used as raw material for the bio-based polymer?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Is the raw material defined as Waste or residual products** as defined in accordance with (EU) Renewable Energy Directive 2018/2001? *Residual products as defined by EU Directive 2018/2001/EC. 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.*	☐ Yes	☐ No
Is the raw material certified by one of the following certification schemes? Bonsucro EU ISCC EU or ISCC Plus Attach a copy of a valid CoC certificate/certificate number from the supplier. *Traceability must at least be ensured by mass balance. Book and claim systems are not accepted.*	☐ Yes	☐ No
If No, state what certification system the raw materials are certified by: _____ Attach a copy of a valid CoC certificate/certificate number from the supplier. *Traceability must at least be ensured by mass balance. Book and claim systems are not accepted.* *A standard/certification scheme must meet the requirements in Appendix 3.*	☐ Yes	☐ No
For certified materials: Has the primary feedstock been genetically modified (this also applies to mass balance approach)?	☐ Yes	☐ No

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Date and place:	Name of the producer of the bio-based polymer:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 18, Sales packaging

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Hygiene products, generation 7, for requirements **O3-O4.**

To be completed by the producer of the hygiene product.

Name of the packaging material:

_____

Type of packaging (such as plastic type):

_____

Name of the producer of the packaging material:

_____

O3 Chlorinated plastic, product and packaging		
Does the packaging contain halogen-based polymers, e.g. polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyvinyl dichloride (PVDC)?	☐ Yes	☐ No
O4 Sales packaging material		
Does the packaging material consist of paper/cardboard/board? If, yes, the packaging material needs to comply with requirement O21. Use form 7.	☐ Yes	☐ No
Does the packaging material consist of plastic? If, yes, the packaging material needs to comply with requirement O28 part a. Use form 11a.	☐ Yes	☐ No
Does the packaging material consist of recycled plastic? If, yes, the packaging material needs to comply with requirement O32 part a. Use form 14a.	☐ Yes	☐ No
Does the packaging material consist of bio-based plastic? If, yes, the packaging material needs to comply with requirement O31. Use form 17.	☐ Yes	☐ No
Is the packaging made of mono-materials? *A mono-material is defined as material components that are not composed of multiple material types, e.g. the same plastic type and cardboard are mono-materials.*	☐ Yes	☐ No
Attach a description of the packaging material composition e.g. a technical data sheet. Is a description attached? Name of attachment:_____	☐ Yes	☐ No

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

Form 19, Material efficiency

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Hygiene Products, generation 7, for requirements **O40.**

To be completed by the producer of the hygiene product.

Name of the product and product type

_____

Name of the producer of the product

_____

Name of the production site

_____

O40 Material efficiency
What is the % by weight waste generated from the production of the product and its packaging which is sent to landfill or incineration without energy recovery? Specify %: *The quantity of waste sent to landfill or to incineration without energy recovery shall be calculated as the difference between the amount of waste produced and the amount of waste recovered (reused, recycled, etc.). The final product and packaging are included in the calculation.* Attach the calculation, excel template provided by Nordic Ecolabelling can be used. Include the weight of the product and packaging and all the waste streams generated during the manufacturing. Specify how each waste stream is managed (e.g. recycled, incinerated with energy recovery, incinerated without energy recovery or sent to landfill). Name of attachment: _____

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

Form 20, Silicones in menstrual cups

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Hygiene Products, generation 7, for requirements O38, O39 and O40.

To be completed by the producer of silicone.

Name of the material

_____

Name of the producer

_____

O10 Silicone		
Does the concentration of each of the following substance in the silicone raw material exceed 100 ppm (0.01% by weight, 100 mg/kg)? Octamethyl-cyclotetrasiloxane, D4, (CAS no. 556-67-2) Decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane, D5, (CAS no. 541-02-6) Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane, D6, (CAS no. 540-97-6)	☐ Yes	☐ No
O37 General requirements		
Does the silicone/silicone elastomer comply with BfR Recommendation XV Silicones? Attach third party confirmation Name of attachment:	☐ Yes	☐ No
O37 Emission of dust and chlorides		
The storage and handling of the elemental silicon raw material shall use at least one of the following techniques, see below, please specify which techniques are used.		
Storing of elemental silicon in silos (after grinding)	☐ Yes	☐ No
Storing of elemental silicon in covered areas protected from rain and wind (after grinding)	☐ Yes	☐ No
Using equipment designed with hooding and ducting to capture diffuse dust emissions during the loading of elemental silicon into storage (after grinding)	☐ Yes	☐ No
Maintaining the atmosphere of the grinder at a slightly lower pressure than atmospheric pressure.	☐ Yes	☐ No
The yearly average of channelled emissions of dust shall be below 5 mg/Nm^3. The dust emissions should be continuously monitored. Attach test results of the dust measurements taken on site, together with the yearly average of the dust emission. Name of attachment:		
Is the yearly channelled dust emission on average below 5 mg/Nm^3?	☐ Yes	☐ No
The off-gases from the methyl chloride, direct synthesis and distillation process steps shall undergo thermal oxidation followed by scrubbing. Burning of chlorinated compounds shall be authorised in the thermal oxidation process. Attach details on the processing of the off-gases from the methyl chloride, direct synthesis and distillation steps. Name of attachment: _____		
O38 Emissions of copper and of zinc to water		
Are the water effluents from the polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) production step pre-treated by precipitation or flocculation under alkaline conditions, followed by sedimentation and filtration? Including dewatering of the sludge before disposal and recovering of the solid metal residues in metal recovery plants? Attach description how the effluent is treated. Name of attachment:_____	☐ Yes	☐ No

Is the concentration of zinc in the treated effluent below 2 mg/l? Attach test report for zinc measurements. Name of attachment: _____	☐ Yes	☐ No
Is the concentration of copper in the treated effluent below 0.5 mg/l? Attach test report for copper measurements. Name of attachment: _____	☐ Yes	☐ No
O39 Emissions of CO_2		
Do the emissions of CO_2 from the production of the silicone exceed 6.58 kg per kg silicone? Including emissions from the production of electricity whether on-site or off-site. Attach detailed calculations for the CO_2 emissions from the production of the silicone, name of attachment: _____ *CO_2 emissions shall include all sources of non-renewable energy used during the production of the silicone (whether on-site or off-site). CO_2 emission factors for other energy sources can be found in Annex VI to Regulation (EU) 2018/2066, whereas the CO_2 emission factors for grid electricity shall be calculated by factor 210 g CO_2/kWh. However, if the greenhouse gas emission intensity of electricity generation given by European Environment Agency* indicates a higher emission calculation factor for the country where the manufacturing is located, this shall be used.* **https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/indicators/greenhouse-gas-emission-intensity-of-1*	☐ Yes	☐ No

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

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

Form 21, Elastomers in menstrual cups

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Hygiene Products, generation 7, for requirement O38**.**

To be completed by the producer of the elastomer (other than silicone).

Name of the elastomer material

_____

Name of the elastomer producer

_____

O37 Emission of dust and chlorides		
The yearly average of channelled emissions of dust shall be below 5 mg/Nm^3. The dust emissions should be continuously monitored. Attach test results of the dust measurements taken on site, together with the yearly average of the dust emission. Name of attachment: _____		
Is the yearly channelled dust emission on average below 5 mg/Nm^3?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Are polychlorinated dibenzodioxins (PCDDs) and dibenzofurans (PCDF) emissions below 0.01 ng TEQ/Nm^3 (average over the sampling period)?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Monitoring of the PCDD/F emissions should take place every six months. Attach results of the PCDD/F emissions measurements of the treated gases. Name of attachment: _____		

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

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

Appendix 2 Analysis and test laboratories

Choice of analysis laboratory
The analysis laboratory shall fulfil the general requirements of standard EN ISO 17025 or have official GLP status.

Company's own laboratory may act as a test laboratory if:

- The manufacturer has a quality management system encompassing sampling and analysis and has been certified to ISO 9000.
- The test method for performance test is part of the quality system.
- Nordic Ecolabelling shall have access to all raw data from performance testing.

Formaldehyde in adhesives
The content of formaldehyde in adhesives can be determined with an appropriate method, e.g. HPLC, the Merckoquant method or other equivalent test method.

Antimony in polyester

Direct determination by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) or equivalent test method.

Absorbable organic halogens (AOX) and organic bounded chlorine (OCl)
AOX and OCl shall be tested using ISO 9562 or the equivalent EPA 1650C for AOX, and ISO 11480 for OCl. In the case of pulp manufacturers using chlorine dioxide for bleaching, the annual average value of AOX must be based on at least one representative 24-hour sample per week.

COD/TOC
COD: ISO 6060, ISO 15705, DIN 38409-01 or DIN 38409-44 Determination of the chemical oxygen demand (COD).

TOC may be used in place of COD if the applicant demonstrates how these two methods of analysis correlate with each other. The correlation coefficient must be based on a statistically significant number of measurements and be assessed by an independent party.

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: EN ISO 11885. SS 02 81 52, NS 4773, SFS 3047 or ISO 17294 (2023).

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 (O32)

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 any glue or other additives. The method of analysis and the detection limit must be stated.

Table 1. Overview of substance specifications for analysis of recycled plastic.

Substance/substance group	Max limit	Test method
Phthatalates 1. Diethylhexyl-Phthalat (DEHP CAS no. 117-81-7) 2. Dimethoxyethyl-Phthalat (BMEP CAS no. 117-82-8) 3. Dibutyl phthalate (DBP CAS no. 84-74-2) 4. Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP CAS no. 84-61-7) 5. Dihexyl phthalate or Di-n-hexyl-Phthalat (DHP or DnHP CAS no. 84-75-3) 6. Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP CAS no. 84-69-5) 7. Diisohexyl phthalate (DIHxP CAS no. 71850-09-4) 8. Dipentyl phthalate (DPP or DnPP CAS no. 131-18-0) 9. Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP CAS no. 85-68-7) 10. n-pentyl-isopentyl phthalate (CAS no. 776297-69-9) 11. 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich (DIHP CAS no. 71888-89-6) 12. 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters (DHNUP CAS no. 68515-42-4) 13. Di(C6-C10)alkylphthalat / 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-C10-alkyl esters (CAS no. 68515-51-5) 14. Di(C6-C10)alkylphthalat (gemischt) / 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters (CAS No. 68648-93-1) 15. Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP CAS no. 117-84-0) 16. Diisodecylphthalate (DIDP CAS no. 26761-40-0 and 68515-49-1) 17. Diisononylphthalate (DINP CAS no. 28553-12-0 and 68515-48-0) 18. 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear (DHxP CAS no. 68515-50-4) 19. Diisooctyl phthalate (DIOP CAS no. 27554-26-3) 20. Dipropyl phthalate (DPrP CAS no. 131-16-8) 21. Dinonyl phthalate (DNP CAS no. 84-76-4) 22. Diethyl-Phthalat (DEP CAS no. 84-66-2) 23.Dimethyl-Phthalat (DMP CAS no. 131-11-3)	100 ppm each	ISO 8124-6 or similar method
Polybrominated biphenyls and diphenyl ethers PBB Monobromodiphenyl ether Dibromophenyl ether Tribromodiphenyl ether Tetrabromodiphenyl ether Pentabromodiphenyl ether Hexabromodiphenyl ether Heptabromodiphenyl ether Octabromodiphenyl ether Nonabromodiphenyl ether Decabromodiphenyl ether and PBDE Monobromodiphenyl Dibromophenyl ether Tribromobiphenyl Tetrabromobiphenyl Pentabromobiphenyl Hexabromobiphenyl	100 ppm	IEC 62321-6 or similar method

Heptabromobiphenyl Octabromobiphenyl Nonabromobiphenyl Decabromobiphenyl Or Brom/Bromine, Br	50 ppm	
Organotin compounds, OTC Tributyltin (TBT) Tetrabutyltin Monobutyltin Dibutyltin (DBT) Triphenyltin (TPT) Dioctyltin (DOT) Monooctyltin Tricyclohexyltin	100 ppm each	EN ISO 17353 2005-11 GC-MS or similar method
Metals Lead Cadmium Mercury chromiumVI	100 ppm each	
Bisphenol A (CAS no. 80-05-7)	100 ppm	Adapted method based on EN ISO 11936 or similar method.

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.

Bioaccumulation

Unless otherwise proven, substances are considered bioaccumulating if log Kow ≥ 4.0 in OECD test methods no. 107 or 117. Such a substance may be tested on fish in line with the OECD test methods 305 A-E*.

If the substance has a biological concentration factor (BCF) ≥ 500 the substance is considered to be bioaccumulative, and if the BCF < 500 the substance is considered not to be bioaccumulative. If there is a measured BCF value, it is always the highest measured BCF that is used in assessing a substance's bioaccumulative potential.

OECD test method 107 cannot be applied to surfactants which have both fat and water-soluble properties. Based on what is known today, for such substances it must be demonstrated with a high degree of certainty that they and their degradation products do not pose any risk to aquatic organisms over a longer time perspective.

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 log Kow, the value for the highest BCF measured shall be used.

Impurities in final product (O43)

List of restricted substances in line with the EDANA Stewardship Programme CODEX ver. 1.4 March 2023, with the addition of Total Fluorine, TF. Recommended test method to be use is EDANA NWSP 360 parts 1-3 or equivalent. For the total fluorine analysis, the following can be used: Method based on direct sample combustion with oxygen. The resulting HF is collected in an absorber solution and can then be analysed for the fluorine content using IC[2]. The requirement could also be fulfilled of the product is certified with Oeko-tex Standard 100 Class I Baby together with the total flourine analysis.

[2] Testing Methods OEKO-TEX standard 100 & Organic cotton Edition 04.2024

Table 2. List of restricted substances.

Group of substances	Substance name	Cas nr	Limit value
Dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs):	2,3,7,8- tetrachlorodibenzo[b,e][1,4] dioxin; 2,3,7,8-TCDD	1746-01-6	2ng/kg sum TEQ of the detected congeners of PCDDs, PCDFs and DLPCBs
	1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzo-pdioxin; 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	40321-76-4	
	1,2,3,4,7,8- hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; 1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	39227-28-6	
	1,2,3,6,7,8- hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; 1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	57653-85- 7	
	1,2,3,7,8,9- hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; 1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	19408-74-3	
	1,2,3,4,6,7,8- heptachlorodibenzo-pdioxin; 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	35822-46-9	
	octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; OCDD	3268-87-9	
Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans (PCDFs):	2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran; 2,3,7,8-TCDF	51207-31-9	
	1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzofuran; 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	57117-41-6	
	2,3,4,7,8-pentachlorodibenzofuran; 2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	57117-31-4	
	1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran; 1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	70648-26-9	
	1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran; 1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	57117-44-9	
	2,3,4,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran; 2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	60851-34-5	
	1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorodibenzofuran; 1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	72918-21-9	
	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzofuran; 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	67562-39-4	
	1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorodibenzofuran; 1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	55673-89-7	
	octachlorodibenzofuran; OCDF	39001-02-0	

Dioxin-like Polychlorobiphenyls (DL-PCBs):	3,4,4',5-tetrachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 81	70362-50-4	2ng/kg sum TEQ of the detected congeners of PCDDs, PCDFs and DLPCBs
	3,3',4,4'-tetrachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 77	32598-13-3	
	2,3',4,4',5'-pentachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 123	65510-44-3	
	2,3',4,4',5-pentachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 118	31508-00-6	
	2,3,4,4',5-pentachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 114	74472-37-0	
	2,3,3',4,4'-pentachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 105	32598-14-4	
	3,3',4,4',5-pentachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 126	57465-28-8	
	2,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 167	52663-72-6	
	2,3,3',4,4',5-hexachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 156	38380-08-4	
	2,3,3',4,4',5'-hexachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 157	69782-90-7	
	3,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 169	32774-16-6	
	2,3,3',4,4',5,5'-heptachloro-1,1'-biphenyl; PCB 189	39635-31-9	
Formaldehyde	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	16 mg/kg
Organotins	Tributyltin (TBT)	688-73-3	2 ppb (0.002 mg/kg)
	Monobutyltin (MBT)	78763-54-9	10 ppb (0.01 mg/kg)
	Dibutyltin (DBT)	1002-53-5	
	Triphenyltin (TPT)	668-34-8	
	Dioctyltin (DOT)	15231-44-4	
	Monooctyl tin (MOT)	15231-57-9	
Heavy Metals	Antimony	7440-36-0	30 mg/kg
	Cadmium	7440-43-9	0,1 mg/kg
	Chromium	7440-47-3	1 mg/kg
	Lead	7439-92-1	0,2mg/kg
	Mercury	7439-97-6	0,02 mg/kg
Phenols	Bisphenol A	80-05-7	10 mg/kg
	Nonylphenol	25154-52-3	10 mg/kg
	Nonylphenol-di ethoxylate		10 mg/kg

Pesticides	Glyphoshate	1071-83-6	0,5 mg/ kg each
	Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA)	1066-51-9	
	Quintozene	82-68-8	
	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	
Phthalates	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich (DIHP)	71888-89-6	100 mg/kg each
	Bis-(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate (BMEP)	117-82-8	
	Diisopentylphthalate (DPP/DIPP)	605-50-5	
	Di-n-pentylphthalate (DnPP)	131-18-0	
	Di-n-hexylphthalate (DnHP)	84-75-3	
	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	117-81-7	
	Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	84-74-2	
	Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)	85-68-7	
	Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)	84-69-5	
	Di-iso-decyl phthalate (DIDP)	26761-40-0 / 68515-49-1)	
	Di-isononyl phthalate (DINP)	28553-12-0	
	Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP)	117-84-0	
	DMP	131-11-3	
	DHNUP	68515-42-4	
	DCHP	84-61-7	
	DHxP	68515-50-4	
	DIHxP	71850-09-4	
	DIOP	27554-26-3	
	DPrP	131-16-8	
	DNP	84-76-4	
	1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10 alkyl esters	68515-51-5	
	1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters	68648-93-1	

PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0,2 mg/kg each
	Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	
	Benzo(e)pyrene	192-97-2	
	Chrysene	218-01-9	
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	
	dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	
	Benzo[j]fluoranthene	205-82-3	
	Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	191-24-2	
	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5	
	Phenanthrene	85-01-8	
	Pyrene	129-00-0	
	Anthracene	120-12-7	
	Fluoranthene	206-44-0	
	Naphthalene	91-20-3	
Fluorine	Total fluorine (TF)		50 mg/kg

Appendix 3 Directions for raw material standards and certification schemes

Nordic Ecolabelling sets requirements on the standards to which feedstock is certified. These requirements are described below. Each individual raw material standard or certification scheme is reviewed by Nordic Ecolabelling as to fulfilment of the requirements. When a raw material standard is revised, it is re-reviewed.

Requirements on raw material standards

- The standard must balance economic, ecological and social interests and comply with the Rio Declaration's forestry 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 of raw materials. Nordic Ecolabelling places special emphasis on the standard including effective requirements to protect the forest from illegal felling and that the requirements protect the biodiversity of the forest.
- 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 standards are formulated as process requirements. The basis is that if stakeholders agree on the economic, social and environmental aspects of the forestry standard, this safeguards an acceptable requirement level.

If a 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 standard.

The standard must set absolute requirements that must be fulfilled for the certification of the forestry. This ensures that the forest management fulfils an acceptable level regards the environment. When Nordic Ecolabelling requires that the standard shall "promote and contribute towards sustainable cultivation", the standard must be assessed and revised regularly to initiate 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 forestry 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 purpose of certification is to ensure that the requirements regarding raw material standards are fulfilled. The certification system must be designed to verify that the requirements of the forest standard are fulfilled. The method used for certification must be repeatable and applicable to forestry. Certification must be in respect to a specific raw material standard. The forest must be inspected prior to certification.

Requirements on Chain of Custody (CoC) certification

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

Documentation

Copy of raw material standard, name, address and telephone number to the organization 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 forestry standard and certification system in question can be approved.