

Nordic Ecolabelling for
Office and hobby supplies



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Contact information

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

Denmark

Ecolabelling Denmark
www.svanemaerket.dk

Finland

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

Sweden

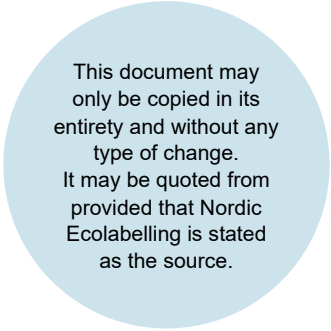
Ecolabelling Sweden
www.svanen.se

Iceland

Ecolabelling Iceland
www.svanurinn.is

Norway

Ecolabelling Norway
www.svanemarket.no



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What is a Nordic Swan Ecolabel office and hobby supply?

Nordic Swan Ecolabel office and hobby supplies fulfil requirements that promote a more circular economy, reduce climate impact and save resources. A high proportion of the materials in the products and packaging must be of recycled origin or based on renewable resources. The use of metal in the products is limited. In addition, there are strict environmental and health requirements for the chemicals used in the products.

The products must be of good quality, which increases the likelihood that the products will be used for longer. This means that fewer new products are bought and resources for the production of new products are saved.

Nordic Swan Ecolabel office and hobby supplies:

- Meet strict environmental and health requirements for chemicals used in the products and are free from e.g. heavy metals and substances classified to cause cancer, damage genes or damage reproductive ability are not allowed.
- Contain a high proportion of recycled or renewable materials.
- Are of good quality.
- Have packaging from materials that can easily be recycled.

Why choose the Nordic Swan Ecolabel?

- The licensee may use the Nordic Swan Ecolabel trademark for marketing. The Nordic Swan Ecolabel is a very well-known and well-reputed trademark in the Nordic region.
- The Nordic Swan Ecolabel is a simple way of communicating environmental focus and commitment to customers.
- The Nordic Swan Ecolabel clarifies the most important environmental impacts and thus shows how a company can cut emissions, resource consumption and waste management.
- Environmentally suitable operations prepare for future environmental legislation.
- Nordic Ecolabelling provides businesses with guidance on the work of environmental improvements.
- The Nordic Swan Ecolabel not only covers environmental issues but also quality requirements, since the environment and quality often go hand in hand. This means that a Nordic Swan Ecolabel licence can also be seen as a mark of quality.

What can carry the Nordic Swan Ecolabel?

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

- **Writing instruments:** Pencils, coloured pencils, refillable pencils, ballpoint pens, reservoir pens, overhead pens, whiteboard pens, highlighters, felt-tip pens, charcoal, ink and crayons.
- **Hobby paint:** Acrylic paint such as school paint and artist's colours, fresco, tempera, gouache, finger paint, watercolours, glass paint, textile paint, printing ink, airbrush paint and porcelain paint. Brushes may be included as an application component if they are sold together with the paint.
- **Office/hobby glue:** Such as universal glue, paper/school glue, glue sticks, glitter glue and other office and hobby glues that fulfil the criteria.
- **Tape (adhesive on a carrier material):** Office tape, packing tape, decorative tape, correction tape, double adhesive tape and photo tape with or without colour and/or print.
- **Erasers:** For office, school or hobby.
Other office supplies than described above: Office supplies in monomaterials of wood, bamboo, cardboard/paper or plastic (one type of plastic). Examples of products are rulers, card holders, pen holders and others.

Refill systems for these products are also included. Application parts and dispensers that are not part of the product packaging can be included in the license if it does not weigh more than the product itself.

Products that are not covered by the product group:

- Hobby sets that include e.g. hobby paint together with other products such as plaster figures, or felt-tip pens together with a painting book.
- Electronic application components.
- Body and face paint. These products may be Nordic Swan Ecolabelled according to the criteria for cosmetics.
- Dyes for the dyeing of textiles.
- Interior paint for floors and walls. These products may be Nordic Swan Ecolabelled according to the criteria for paints and varnishes.
- Building and industrial glue. These products may be Nordic Swan Ecolabelled according to the criteria for chemical building products.
- Professional tape products for e.g. construction.
- Sports tape, plaster and electrical tape.
- Drawing books, colouring books and envelopes. These products may instead be Nordic Swan Ecolabelled according to the criteria for printing.

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

How to apply

Application and costs

For information about the application process and fees for this product group, please refer to the respective national web site. For contact information see first in this document.

What is required?

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

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

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

-  Enclose
-  Upload
-  Upload
-  Download
-  State data in electronic application
-  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.

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 an on-site inspection visit to ensure adherence to the requirements. For such an inspection, data used for calculations, original copies of submitted certificates, test records, purchase statistics, and similar documents that support the application must be available for examination.

Queries

Please contact Nordic Ecolabelling if you have any queries or require further information. See first in this document for contact information. Further information

and assistance (such as calculation sheets or electronic application help) is available. Visit the relevant national website for further information.

1.1 Definitions

Products marketed to children	Products where it is signalled either on the product itself, the product packaging or other product information, either in the form of text or design, that the product is for children.
Primary packaging	Primary packaging means the packaging that accompanies the product to the customer or individual packaging that accompanies the product to retail. The container which holds e.g. glue in a glue stick or ink in a pen, as well as the application part for e.g. tape, is not considered to be packaging, but to be a part of the product. The container for paint and liquid glue are considered packaging. However, if the paint or liquid glue are in a pen-like device, designed to apply the paint or glue during use, then it is not considered to be packaging, but to be a part of the product.
Chemical product	A chemical product is a finished product that contains chemical raw materials. A chemical product can be, e.g., ink, paint, graphite, crayons, chalk, glue and other adhesives.
Ingoing substances	All substances in the chemical product regardless of amount, including additives (e.g., preservatives and stabilizers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g., formaldehyde, arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.
Impurities	Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials, that remain in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0.0100 w%). Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1000 ppm (0.1000 w%) are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in /chemical product. Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products, scavengers, and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.
Additives/additives in polymer	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.
Recycled material	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 recovered from the waste stream during a manufacturing process. Materials that are reworked or reground, or waste that has been produced in a process, and can be recycled within the same manufacturing process that generated it, are not considered to be pre-consumer recovered material. Nordic Ecolabelling considers reworked, reground or scrap material that cannot be recycled directly in the same process, but requires reprocessing (e.g., in the form of sorting, remelting, and granulating) before it can be recycled, to be pre-consumer/commercial material. This is irrespective of whether the processing is done in-house or externally. “Post-consumer/commercial” is defined as material generated by households or commercial, industrial, or institutional facilities in their role as end-users of a product that can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes materials from the distribution chain.
Monomaterial	One material, e.g. bamboo, pine or one type of plastic, e.g. PP. However, components made from PP are allowed to have up to 5% PE if it comes from the masterbatch. Recycled plastic, which is bought as one type of polymer, e.g. PP, is considered monomaterial.

1.2 Product description, refill and child safety

The products, the material composition, the manufacturing process, suppliers etc. must be described for e.g. to be able to assess which requirements must be met.

Information on refills and child safety must be disclosed.

O1 Product description

The applicant must provide the following information about each product:

- Trade name
- Product type (e.g. whiteboard pen, rollerball pen with gel ink, finger paint, etc.)
- Whether the product is marketed to children*.
- Whether the product is an office supply in monomaterial**.
- A description of the product, as well as the materials and chemical products* included.
- If dispensers, application parts or other parts that come with the product are used, these must be included in the description and covered by the requirements.
- List of materials and chemical products* included in the product, as well as in any dispensers, application parts or other parts that come with the product. For each material and chemical product, the list must contain information on type (for material: e.g. pine, PE. For chemical product: e.g. ink, paint), percentage by weight (calculated separately for the total materials and for chemical product respectively) and suppliers.
- Description of the manufacturing process for the product. Sub suppliers must be described with company name, production site, contact person and which production processes are carried out (e.g. ink production).
- State whether the product is sold with or without primary packaging*.

* See definition in section 1.1.

** See definition of monomaterial in section 1.1.

- ☒ Information, detailed description and list in relation to the above points. Feel free to use a flow diagram to describe the production process. Appendix 2 can be used.
- ☒ Product data sheet or equivalent for each material.
- ☒ Safety data sheet in English (or Scandinavian) for the chemical product in line with prevailing European legislation (Annex II to REACH Regulation, 1907/2006/EC).

O2 Refill

The requirement applies to refillable pencils, ballpoint pens and tape.

The following requirements apply:

- a) Refillable pencils: Refill leads must be offered.
- b) Ballpoint and rollerball pens with ink or gel: Refill cartridges must be offered if the writing length in requirement O27 is below the requirement limits for "products without refill".
- c) Refill cartridges must contain at least as much ink as the corresponding original cartridge.

- d) Disposable dispensers for tape are not permitted. There must be a refill option, which is offered in the range.

- ☒ Declaration from the applicant that the requirement has been met as well as a description and photo showing the refill system.

O3 Products for children

Products that are marketed as products for children must meet authority requirements for child safety as well as meet requirements for CE marking according to relevant parts of the standard for toy safety.

- ☒ Declaration from the applicant.

1.3 Materials in office supplies in monomaterials

Products in this category can be e.g., ruler, card holder, pen holder etc.

Office supplies in monomaterials must meet the requirements in this section, as well as other relevant sections and requirements in these criteria, e.g., a plastic product must meet the requirements in sections 1.2, 1.4, 1.8, 1.9 and 1.11.

O4 Permitted materials

Office supplies in monomaterials* must consist 100% of one of the materials:

- Wood
- Bamboo
- Cardboard/paper
- Plastic (one type of plastic)

Other materials are not permitted.

** See definition of monomaterial in section 1.1.*

- ☒ Information from the manufacturer about the type of material, as well as a declaration that the product consists 100% of this material.

1.4 Plastic and rubber

Requirement O5, O7, O8, O9 and O10 apply to all plastic parts (both virgin and recycled plastic) that comprise of more than 1% by weight in the finished product. Requirement O10 and O11 apply to all rubber, regardless of the weight proportion in the product. Requirement O5 and O10 apply to foils on the products, regardless of the weight proportion in the product. Products parts in rubber and foils are normally in direct contact with the skin during use and therefore there are no lower limit for fulfilling the requirements.

The requirements apply to the product incl. containers, application parts and cases. For example, container which holds glue in a glue stick or the application part for tape, are included.

O5 Plastic types

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

Furthermore, for office supplies in monomaterials, biodegradable plastic, oxo - degradable plastic or plastic composite* must not be included in the product.

However, Calcium Carbonate (CaCO_3) is permitted in the plastic in quantities so that the density of the plastic does not exceed 0.995 g/cm^3 .

** Plastic composite is defined as plastic mixed with/added other substances or materials which are insoluble in the plastic and which disrupt/"contaminate" today's Nordic plastic recycling systems, e.g. wood fibres or bamboo.*

- ☒ Declaration from the manufacturer of the product that the types of plastic, according to the requirement, are not included.

O6 Recycled plastic

The requirement must be fulfilled if plastic materials comprise of more than 5% by weight of the product. Products marketed to children are exempt from this requirement, but if recycled plastic is used requirements in the criteria must be met.

At least 50% by weight of the total plastic materials in the product must be recycled*.

Recycled plastic from facilities that are EFSA** or FDA*** approved for food contact or marketed as compatible with this may not be used.

The recycled plastic must also meet requirement O7.

** See definition of recycled materials in section 1.1.*

*** According to the EU Commission's Regulation (EC) No. 282/2008 of 27 March 2008 on materials and articles made of recycled plastic intended for contact with food.*

**** According to Code of Federal Regulations Title 21: Food and Drugs, Part 177 - Indirect food additives: polymers.*

- ☒ Information on plastic type(s) and weight % of recycled material.
- ☒ Declaration from the manufacturer of recycled raw material that the raw material is not EFSA or FDA approved, cf. the requirement.
- ☒ Documentation that recycled raw material is certified with EUCertPlast, RecyClass, Global Recycling Standard or Recycled Claim Standard.
- or
- ☒ Declaration from the manufacturer of the plastic that it is recycled. 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.

O7 Recycled plastics: Test for harmful substances

Recycled plastic must not contain the following substances above the limits specified in the table below. This must be documented either for the recycled plastic material or the final plastic parts of the product.

The following are exempt from this requirement:

- Material from PET bottles originally approved for contact with food.
- Recycled plastic from production lines where the whole production chain is known and where it can be shown that the plastic does not contain substances above the limits set out in the table below.

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. However, for products marketed to children the requirement must be documented for every batch of recycled plastic raw material.

Procedure must be implemented to ensure ongoing compliance with the requirement, including when new tests are assessed as necessary.

Table: Substances, limits and test methods

Substance/substance group	Max. limit	Test method
Metals		EN 71-3
Aluminium	28130 mg/kg	
Antimony	560 mg/kg	
Arsenic	47 mg/kg	
Barium	18750 mg/kg	
Boron	15000 mg/kg	
Cadmium	17 mg/kg	
Chromium III*	460 mg/kg	
Chromium VI*	0.053 mg/kg	
Cobalt	130 mg/kg	
Copper	7700 mg/kg	
Lead	23 mg/kg	
Manganese	15000 mg/kg	
Mercury	94 mg/kg	
Nickel	930 mg/kg	
Selenium	460 mg/kg	
Strontium	56000 mg/kg	
Tin	180000 mg/kg	
Organic tin	12 mg/kg	
Zink	46000 mg/kg	
Phthalates		ISO 8124-6 or similar method
BBP (CAS no. 85-68-7)	A total of 500 mg/kg	
DBP (CAS no. 84-74-2)		
DEHP (CAS no. 117-81-7)		
DIBP (CAS no. 84-69-5)		
DNOP (CAS no. 117-84-0)		
DINP (CAS no. 28553-12-0 and Cas. No. 68515-48-0)		
DIDP (CAS no. 26761-40-0 and Cas. No. 68515-49-1)		
DEP (CAS no. 84-66-2)		
DMP (CAS no. 131-11-3)		
DMEP (CAS no. 117-82-8)		
DIHP (CAS no. 71888-89-6)		
DHNUP (CAS no. 68515-42-4)		
DCHP (CAS no. 84-61-7)		
DHxP (CAS no. 68515-50-4)		
DIHxP (CAS no. 71850-09-4)		

DIOP (CAS no. 27554-26-3)			
DPrP (CAS no. 131-16-8)			
DHP (CAS no. 84-75-3)			
DNP (CAS no. 84-76-4)			
DPP (CAS no. 131-18-0, 605-50-5, 776297-69-9, 84777-06-0)			
PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)			Solvent extraction and quantification by gas chromatography-mass selective detection (GC-MS)
	Products marketed to children	Other products	
Benzo[a]Pyrene (CAS no. 50-32-8)	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Benzo[e]Pyrene (CAS no. 192-97-2)	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Benzo[a]Anthracene (CAS no. 56-55-3)	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Dibenzo[a,h]Anthracene (CAS no. 53-70-3)	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Benzo[b]Fluoranthene (CAS no. 205-99-2)	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Benzo[j]Fluoranthene (CAS no. 205-82-3)	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Benzo[k]Fluoranthene (CAS no. 207-08-9)	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Chrysen (CAS no. 218-01-9)	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Benzo[ghi]perylene (CAS no. 191-24-2)	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene (CAS no. 193-39-5)	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Phenanthrene (CAS no. 85-01-8)	Sum < 1 mg/kg	Sum < 10 mg/kg	
Pyrene (CAS no. 129-00-0)			
Anthracene (CAS no. 120-12-7)			
Fluoranthene 206-44-0)			
Naphthalene (CAS no. 91-20-3)	< 1 mg/kg	< 2 mg/kg	
Sum of all 15 PAHs in the table	< 1 mg/kg	< 10 mg/kg	
Primary aromatic amines (PAA)			EN 71-10 and EN 71-11
	Products marketed to children	Other products	
4-chlor-o-toluidine (CAS no. 95-69-2)	Action limit*	Total 20 mg/kg	
2,4-diaminoanisole (CAS no. 615-05-4)	Action limit*		
4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane (CAS no. 101-77-9)	Action limit*		
3,3'-dichlorbenzidine (CAS no. 91-94-1)	Action limit*		
p-cresidine (CAS no. 120-71-8)	Action limit*		
o-toluidine (CAS no. 95-53-4)	Action limit*		
o-anisidine (2-Methoxyaniline) (CAS no. 90-04-0)	Action limit*		
4-Chloroaniline (CAS no. 106-47-8)	Action limit*		
Benzidine (CAS no. 92-87-5)	Action limit*		
2-Naphthylamine (CAS no. 91-59-8)	Action limit*		
4-Chloroaniline (CAS no. 106-47-8)	Action limit*		
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine (CAS no. 119-90-4)	Action limit*		
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine (CAS no. 119-93-7)	Action limit*		
Aniline (CAS no. 62-53-3)	Action limit*		

Bisphenols		Adapted method based on EN ISO 11936
Bisphenol-A (CAS no. 80-05-7)	100 mg/kg	
Bisphenol-B (CAS no. 77-40-7)	1000 mg/kg	
Bisphenol-S (CAS no. 80-09-1)	1000 mg/kg	
Bisphenol-AF (CAS no. 1478-61-1)	1000 mg/kg	
Bisphenol-F (CAS no. 620-92-8)	1000 mg/kg	
Flame retardants		Extraction of the sample material with an organic solvent. The extract is then analysed by LC/MS/MS and GC/MS/MS respectively
Brominated and chlorinated flame retardants	A total of 50 mg/kg	
Benzene		Solvent extraction and quantification by gas chromatography-mass selective detection (GC-MS)
Benzene (CAS no. 71-43-2)	5 mg/kg	
Dioxins and furans		High resolution GC/MS based on EN 16190
TCDD	0.2 mg/kg	
PeCDD	0.2 mg/kg	
HxCDD	0.2 mg/kg	
HpCDD	0.2 mg/kg	
OCDD	0.2 mg/kg	
TCDF	0.2 mg/kg	
PeCDF	0.2 mg/kg	
HxCDF	0.2 mg/kg	
HpCDF	0.2 mg/kg	
OCDF	0.2 mg/kg	
PCB	0.2 mg/kg	
TCB	0.2 mg/kg	
TeCB	0.2 mg/kg	
PeCB	0.2 mg/kg	
HxCB	0.2 mg/kg	
HpCB	0.2 mg/kg	
DecaCB	0.2 mg/kg	
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)		Adapted method based on EN 16190
PCB28	0.2 mg/kg	
PCB52	0.2 mg/kg	
PCB101	0.2 mg/kg	
PCB138	0.2 mg/kg	
PCB152	0.2 mg/kg	
PCB180	0.2 mg/kg	

* The limit shall be the limit of the applicable method as specified in EN 71-11.

- ☒ Test reports showing that the requirement is met. The analysis laboratory must fulfil the requirements in Appendix 1.
- ☒ When using an exception for material from PET bottles: The plastic supplier must document that the bottles are originally approved for contact with food.
- ☒ When using an exception for material from production lines with known production chain: The plastic supplier must send description of the production lines, the type of products produced and how it can be shown that the plastic does not contain substances above the limits.
- ☒ Submit written procedure which are implemented in the company to ensure ongoing compliance with the requirement, including when new tests are assessed as necessary.

O8 Bio-based plastics: Raw materials to bio-based polymers

Raw materials used for the production of bio-based polymers must meet the requirements below.

Palm oil and soy

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

Sugar cane

The raw materials must meet either a) or b):

- a) 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) Sugar cane must not be genetically modified**.

Sugar cane must be certified to Bonsucro standard, version 5.1 or later version or certified according to a standard that meets the requirements in Appendix 4.

The manufacturer of the bio-based polymer must have a chain of custody (CoC) certification 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.

The manufacturer of the bio-based polymer must document its purchase of certified raw materials for polymer production, for example in the form of specifications on an invoice or delivery note.

Other raw materials

The name (in Latin and a Nordic or English) and supplier of the raw materials used must be stated.

The raw materials must meet either c) or d):

- c) Be 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.
- d) Primary raw materials (e.g., corn), not genetically modified**. Geographical origin (country/state) must be stated.

** 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) 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.
- ☒ For residual products (sugar cane and other raw materials): Documentation from the polymer manufacturer which shows that the requirement's definition of residual products is met, as well as traceability which shows where the residual product comes from.
- ☒ For sugar cane: Indicate which certification system sugar cane is certified for. A copy of a valid CoC certificate or a certificate number. Documentation such as an invoice or delivery note from the manufacturer of the bio-based polymer, showing the purchase of bio-based polymer from certified raw material in at least the same annual quantity as is used in the production of the bio-based polymer. Declaration stating that the sugar cane has not been genetically modified.
- ☒ For other raw materials: Name (in Latin and English) and geographical origin (country/state) of the raw materials used. Declaration by the manufacturer of the polymer stating that raw materials have not been genetically modified according to the definition in the requirement.

O9 Polycarbonate plastic - Migration of Bisphenol A, B and F

The following requirements a) and b) must be met:

- a) The migration value of bisphenol A must not exceed 0.1 mg/l.

Test methods for migration according to the standards EN 71-10 and EN 71-11.

- b) The migration value of bisphenol B and bisphenol F must not exceed 0.1 mg/l each.

Test methods for migration according to the standards EN 71-10 and EN 71-11. LC-QTOF-MS can be used for measurement and detection instead of LC-DAD-FLD, which is mentioned in EN 71-11.

Alternatively, the polymer manufacturer must declare that no bisphenols other than bisphenol A have been used for the production of polycarbonate.

- ☒ For requirement a):

Test reports showing that the requirement is fulfilled. The analysis laboratory must fulfil the requirements in Appendix 1.

- ☒ For requirement b):

Test reports showing that the requirement is fulfilled. The analysis laboratory must fulfil the requirements in Appendix 1.

Alternatively, a declaration from the polymer manufacturer that no bisphenols other than bisphenol A have been used for the production of polycarbonate.

O10 Additives in plastic and rubber

The requirement concerns additives added to the masterbatch or compound. The requirement applies to both recycled and virgin plastic. The requirement does not include the polymer production itself.

The requirement applies to all ingoing substances according to the definition in section 1.1.

The following substances must not be added to the masterbatch or compound for plastics and rubber:

- Carcinogenic, mutagenic and reproductively toxic substances (categories 1 and 2)
- Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC substances
<https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>

For the siloxanes D4, D5 and D6: D4 (CAS no. 556-67-2), D5 (CAS no. 541-02-6) or D6 (CAS no. 540-97-6) must only be included as residual substances from raw material production and is allowed for each in amounts up to 1000 ppm in the silicone raw material.

- PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) and vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative) substances in accordance with REACH Annex XIII, including substances under investigation according to the ECHA PBT assessment list <https://echa.europa.eu/pbt/-/dislist/details/0b0236e1889ab857>
- Potential or identified endocrine disruptors, according to any of the following EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists":
List I: <https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu>
List II: <https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption>
List III: <https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities>

N.B. A substance which is transferred to one of the corresponding sublists 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 sublist II which were evaluated under a regulation or directive which doesn't have provisions for identifying EDs (e.g. the cosmetic products regulation). 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 sublist II.

- Phthalates
- Bisphenols
- Flame retardants
- Halogenated organic compounds in general (includes PFAS, chlorinated polymers, PVC, chlorinated paraffins and fluorine compounds)
- Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury and their compounds

- Aziridine and polyaziridines
- Alkylphenols (AP) (e.g. butyl hydroxytoluene, alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and other alkylphenol derivatives (APD)
- BHT (CAS no. 128-37-0) and butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA, CAS no. 25013-16-5)
- Carbon Black (Only applies for the product type "Office supply in monomaterial").

☒ Documentation from masterbatch and compound manufacturer/supplier according to Appendix 5.

O11 Rubber

Synthetic latex: The content of 1,3-butadiene in synthetic latex must be less than 1 mg/kg latex determined by test method EN 13130-4.

All types of rubber: The content of PAHs in the table below must comply with the stated requirement limits.

The impurities limit stated in definition of ingoing substances* does not apply to this requirement.

* See definition of impurities in section 1.1.

Table: Requirements for content of selected PAHs in the material

Substance name	CAS no.	Limit for products marketed to children	Limit for other products
Benzo [a] Pyrene	50-32-8	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg
Benzo [e] pyrene	192-97-2	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg
Benzo[a]Anthracene	56-55-3	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg
Dibenzo[a,h]Anthracene	53-70-3	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg
Benzo[b]Fluoranthene	205-99-2	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg
Benzo[j]Fluoranthene	205-82-3	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg
Benzo[k]Fluoranthene	207-08-9	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg
Chrysen	218-01-9	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg
Benzo[ghi]perylene	191-24-2	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	Sum < 1 mg/kg	Sum < 10 mg/kg
Pyrene	129-00-0		
Anthracene	120-12-7		
Fluoranthene	206-44-0		
Naphthalene	91-20-3	< 1 mg/kg	< 2 mg/kg
Sum of all 15 PAHs in the table		< 1 mg/kg	< 10 mg/kg

Test method: Determination of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) by gas chromatography with mass selective detector (MSD).

Alternatively, a certificate for GS-mark Category 1 for products for children or Category 2 for other products can be used.

☒ Test report showing that the requirement is met. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 1. Alternatively, for PAHs, a GS-Mark certificate

Category 1 for products for children or Category 2 for other products according to AfPS GS 2019:01 PAK¹ standard for rubber parts can be used.

1.5 Wood, bamboo, paper and cardboard

The following requirements include solid wood and bamboo, veneer and fibre raw materials for paper and cardboard, which are used in the product.

O12 Prohibited and restricted tree species

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

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

Eucalyptus and Acacia used for pulp and paper production are excluded from the list (note**).

Wood species listed on a) CITES (appendices I, II and III) **are not allowed** to be used.

Wood species listed in either b), c) or d) **can be used** if they meet all 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 the Intact Forest Landscape (IFL), identified in 2000 <http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html>
- The wood species must originate from FSC or PEFC certified forest/plantation and must be covered by a valid FSC/PEFC traceability certificate (Chain of custody, CoC) documented/controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method
- Tree species grown in plantations shall in addition not originate from plantations established on areas converted from forest after 1994.

* The list of restricted tree species can be found on the website:

<http://www.nordic-ecolabel.org/certification/paper-pulp-printing/pulp--paper-producers/forestry-requirements-2020/>

** Regarding paper pulp, fibre raw material from eucalyptus/acacia must be at least 70% certified.

- ☒ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier that wood species listed on a)-d) are not used in the product.

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

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

¹ https://www.baua.de/DE/Aufgaben/Geschaeftsfuehrung-von-Ausschuessen/AfPS/pdf/AfPS-GS-2019-01-PAK-EN.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4

- ☒ The applicant/ manufacturer/supplier must document full traceability back to the certified forest unit and hereby document the following:
- The tree 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 the Intact Forest Landscape (IFL), defined in 2002 <http://www.intactforests.org/world.webmap.html>
 - For plantations, the applicant/ manufacturer/supplier must document that the wood species does not originate from plantations established on areas converted from forest after 1994.

O13 Traceability and certification

The requirement applies, if solid wood, bamboo, veneer and/or fibre raw materials for paper and cardboard comprise more than 10% by weight in the finished product.

The requirement does not apply to paper labels that are pasted on the product.

Species name

The applicant/ manufacturer/supplier must state the name (species name) of the wood/bamboo used.

Chain of Custody certification

Applicant/manufacturer of the ecolabelled product or applicant's/ manufacturer's supplier of wood/bamboo must have Chain of Custody certification under the FSC/PEFC schemes.

Applicant/manufacturer who only uses recycled material (which is not FSC/PEFC certified) is exempt from the requirement for Chain of Custody certification.*

Certified wood/bamboo/fibre raw materials

At least 70 wt% of the wood/bamboo used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product must origin from forest managed according to sustainable forestry management principles that meet the requirements set out by FSC or PEFC chain of custody schemes or origin from recycled material* (which is not FSC/PEFC certified).

The remaining percentage must be covered by the FSC/PEFC compliance schemes (FSC Controlled Wood/PEFC Controlled Sources) or be recycled material* (which is not FSC/PEFC certified).

If the manufacturer of the ecolabelled product is chain of custody certified the following applies:

The manufacturer must provide evidence with a balance sheet from the company's accounting system correctly showing account for and allocated inputs and outputs of certified wood/bamboo raw material and of any material from controlled sources (FSC controlled wood/PEFC controlled sources) or be recycled material* (which is not FSC/PEFC certified), to their manufacturing facility and resulting ecolabelled product.

If the supplier is chain of custody certified the following applies:

The manufacturer of the ecolabelled product must submit documentation on the purchase of wood/bamboo/fibre raw material from the CoC-certified subcontractor

which shows that the certification requirement of at least 70% certified is fulfilled and that the remaining share is covered by the control schemes (FSC controlled wood/PEFC controlled sources) or be recycled material* (which is not FSC/PEFC certified). This must be specified on the invoice/delivery note with certification claim. The manufacturer of the ecolabelled product must ensure that the wood/bamboo/fibre raw material specified on the invoice is used in the production of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product.

** Recycled material: See definition in section 1.1.*

Please note that recycled material must meet requirement O14.

- ☐ Name (species name) of the wood/bamboo used the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product.
- ☐ The applicant/manufacturer of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product or supplier must provide valid FSC/PEFC CoC certification/link to the certification holder's valid certification information in FSC/PEFC databases that includes all wood/bamboo/fibre raw materials used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product.

If the manufacturer of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product is chain of custody certified:

- ☐ The manufacturer of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product shall provide audited accounting documents that demonstrate that at least 70% of the materials allocated to the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product or production line originate from forests or areas managed according to sustainable forestry management principles that meet the requirements set out by FSC or PEFC chain of custody scheme. If the product or production line includes uncertified virgin material, proof shall be provided that the content of uncertified virgin material does not exceed 30% and is covered by a verification system that ensures that it is legally sourced and meets any other requirement set out by FSC or PEFC with respect to uncertified material.

If the subcontractor is chain of custody certified:

- ☐ Documentation from the manufacturer of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product on the purchase of wood raw material from the CoC-certified subcontractor which shows that the certification requirement of at least 70% certified is fulfilled and that the remaining share is covered by the control schemes (FSC controlled wood / PEFC controlled sources). This must be specified on the invoice/delivery note with certification claim. The manufacturer of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product must declare that the wood/bamboo/fibre raw material that fulfils the requirement is used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product.

For recycled material (not certified by FSC or PEFC):

- ☐ Supplier of wood/bamboo raw materials must declare:
 - that wood/bamboo/fibre raw materials are recycled according to the definition in the requirement.
 - from where the recycled material is purchased (e.g. from a recycling station).
 - if possible, state what the recycled material has previously been used for and where it has been used.
- ☐ The manufacturer of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product must declare:
 - That the recycled material is used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product.

O14 Chemicals in reused/recycled parts

Reused/recycled elements in wood or bamboo must be untreated, e.g. not be impregnated or painted.

- ☒ Declaration that reused/recycled elements in wood/bamboo is untreated. Nordic Ecolabelling may require further information if there is any doubt about compliance with the requirement.

1.6 Metal

O15 Product parts in metal

Metal must not be used in holsters, casings, dispensers or application parts for the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product.

Exception for springs, ink cartridges and tips for writing instruments, the tear-off part of a tape dispenser and small metal parts which make up less than 5% by weight of the product.

- ☒ Declaration from the applicant. Appendix 2 can be used.

O16 Heavy metals

Metal parts must not contain chromium VI, nickel, mercury, lead, arsenic or cadmium*.

Surface treatment with chrome, nickel, lead, cadmium, tin or zinc must not occur.

There is exception from the requirement for:

- Metal parts without skin contact and which weigh less than 5 g.
- The tip of ballpoint pens. By "tip" is meant only the metal part which holds the ball in the pen.

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

- ☒ Declaration from the metal supplier/manufacture that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 6 can be used.

1.7 Chemical product

The requirements include the chemical product that is included in the product. The chemical product can be e.g., ink, paint, graphite, coloured pencils, crayons, chalk, glue and other adhesives.

If the formulation for ink is stated in intervals, then any calculations must be done for "worst case" formulation.

Several of the requirements are set for ingoing substances in the chemical product. See definition of ingoing substance and impurities in table in section 1.1.

O17 Overview of chemicals

The type of chemical product must be stated (e.g. ink).

For each chemical product, a complete formulation with all raw materials must be provided. For each raw material, the formulation must contain information on:

- Trade name
- Chemical name
- CAS no. and/or EC No.
- Amount (% by weight)*
- Function

** For ink, the amount can be stated in intervals.*

For each raw material, a safety data sheet must be sent in English or Scandinavian in accordance with Annex II of REACH 1907/2006.

- ☒ For each chemical product a list of the ingoing raw materials with information, as described in the requirement.
- ☒ Safety data sheet in English (or Scandinavian) for each chemical raw in line with prevailing European legislation (Annex II to REACH Regulation, 1907/2006/EC).

O18 Classification of the chemical product

The chemical product must not be classified according to the hazard classes described in the table below.

Table: Classification of the chemical product

CLP regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard class	Hazard class and category	Hazard code
Hazardous to aquatic environment	Aquatic Acute 1	H400
	Aquatic Chronic 1	H410
	Aquatic Chronic 2	H411
Dangerous for the ozone layer	Ozone	H420
Carcinogenicity *	Carc. 1A or 1B	H350
	Carc. 2	H351
Germ cell mutagenicity *	Muta. 1A or 1B	H340
	Muta. 2	H341
Reproductive toxicity*	Repr. 1A or 1B	H360
	Repr. 2	H361
	Lact	H362
Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. 1 or 2	H300
	Acute Tox. 1 or 2	H310
	Acute Tox. 1 or 2	H330
	Acute Tox. 3	H301
	Acute Tox. 3	H311
	Acute Tox. 3	H331
Specific target organ toxicity with single or repeated exposure	STOT SE 1	H370
	STOT SE 2	H371
	STOT RE 1	H372
	STOT RE 2	H373
Skin corrosion	Skin Corr. 1A, 1B or 1C	H314
Aspiration hazard	Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334
	Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H317

The prohibition below only concerns office/hobby paints		
Hazardous to aquatic environment	Aquatic Chronic 3 Aquatic Chronic 4	H412 H413
The prohibition below only concerns products marketed to children and office/hobby paint and crayons.		
* Only for hobby paint marketed to children.		
Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. 4 Acute Tox. 4 Acute Tox. 4	H302 H312 H332
Serious eye damage	Eye Dam. 1	H318
Eye irritation	Eye Irr. 2	H319*

* The classifications apply to all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.

Please note that the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product is responsible for the classification.

- ☒ Safety data sheet in English (or Scandinavian) for the chemical product in line with prevailing European legislation (Annex II to REACH Regulation, 1907/2006/EC).
- ☒ State the classification of the chemical product. Appendix 8 can be used.

O19 Classification of ingoing substances

Ingoing substances (see definition in section 1.1) in the chemical product must not be classified according to the hazard classes described in the table below. For classification of preservatives, see requirement O23.

For products hobby paint, glue, felt-tip pens in set of 10 colours or more, chalk, coloured chalk and all products marketed to children, there are additional requirements, cf. table below.

Note that for residual monomers in polymers there is also an additional classification requirement in O22.

Exceptions:

- Exempted from this requirement is up to 1.0% methanol in polyvinyl alcohol, with a maximum level of 0.12% methanol from polyvinyl alcohol in the chemical product.
- Exception for up to 1% anhydrous ammonia CAS no.: 7664-14-7 in the raw material.
- Exempted from this requirement is up to 10 ppm formaldehyde in hobby paint with gloss. The exception only covers formaldehyde in the binder (polymer) and use of this exception requires that it be documented with tests that the formaldehyde level is max. 10 ppm in the finished hobby paint measured with the VdL-RL03 - method, cf. VdL Guideline 03 or another equivalent method. Exception for up to 2 ppm of the (formaldehyde forming) substance bronopol (CAS 52-51-7) in chemical product when used as preservative for raw materials.
- Exempted from this requirement are substances classified H372 in ballpoint pens and rollerball pens.

Table: Classification of ingoing substances

CLP regulation 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
Specific target organ toxicity with repeated exposure	STOT RE 1	H372
The prohibitions below only include hobby paint, glue, felt-tip pens in set of 10 colours or more, chalk, coloured chalk and all products marketed to children		
Sensitizing by inhalation or skin contact	Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334 H317
Acute toxicity	Acute Tox 1 or 2 Acute Tox 1 or 2 Acute Tox 1 or 2 Acute Tox 3 Acute Tox 3 Acute Tox 3	H300 H310 H330 H301 H311 H331
Specific target organ toxicity with single or repeated exposure	STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H373

* The classifications apply to all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.

* Complexing agents of the type MGDA and GLDA may contain NTA impurities in the raw material in concentrations of less than 0.2% if the concentration of NTA in the chemical product is below 0.1%.

** See also requirement O20, for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disrupting substances, PBT/ vPvB substances and endocrine disrupting substances.

- ☒ Safety data sheet in English (or Scandinavian) for each raw material in line with prevailing European legislation (Annex II to REACH Regulation, 1907/2006/EC).
- ☒ Only for hobby paint, glue, felt-tip pens in set of 10 colours or more, chalk, coloured chalk and all products marketed to children: Completed and signed declaration from all the raw material manufacturer/supplier (Appendix 7).
- ☒ Completed and signed declaration from the manufacturer of the chemical product (Appendix 8).

O20 Prohibited ingoing substances

The following ingoing substances (see definition in section 1.1) must not be included in the chemical product:

- Alkylphenols (AP) (e.g. butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT, CAS no. 128-37-0), butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA, CAS no. 25013-16-5), alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and other alkylphenol derivatives (APD)
- Benzalkonium chloride, CAS no. 8001-54-5
- Bisphenols and bisphenol derivatives belonging to the group of 34 substances 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 reproduction²
- Boric acid, borates and perborates.
- DTPA (diethylenetriamine pentaacetate), CAS no. 67-43-6 and its salts
- EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid), CAS no. 60-00-4, and its salts
- Colours:
 - Azo dyes which can split off carcinogenic aromatic amines (see Appendix 3)
 - Carbon Black

Exception for whiteboard pens if PAH-levels is tested and met limits according to Appendix 9.
 - Bioaccumulative (BCF > 500 (OECD 305 AE) or Log Kow > 4.0 (OECD method 107, 117 or 123)
 - For chalk, crayons and hobby paints for children: Titanium dioxide (TiO₂), which contains ultrafine particles (< 0.1 µm)

If TiO₂ is used in the above products, a test report or a statement from the testing laboratory must be submitted, which shows that the TiO₂ raw material does not contain ultrafine particles (< 0.1 µm).
- Phthalates
- Halogenated and/or aromatic solvents

Solvents are defined as in Commission Directive 1999/13/EC: organic substances with a vapor pressure of at least 0.01 kPa at 20 °C
- Quaternary ammonium compounds which are not readily aerobically or anaerobically biodegradable such as DTDMAC (CAS No. 61789-80-8), DSDMAC (CAS No. 107-64-2), DHTDMAC (CAS No. 61789-72-8) and DADMAC (CAS No. 7398-69-8)

Test method, readily aerobically biodegradable: OECD 301 (A-F) or OECD 310.

² EC/List No. 201-245-8 (BPA), 201-025-1 (BPB), 401-720-1 (4,4'-Isobutylethylidenediphenol), 216-036-7 (BPAF) and its 8 salts (278-305-5; 425-060-9; 443-330-4; 468-740-0; 469-080-6; 479-100-5; 943-265-6; 947-368-7), 201-250-5 (BPS), 201-240-0 (BPC), 204-279-1 (TBMD), 201-618-5 (6,6'-di-tert-butyl-4,4'-butylidenedi-m-cresol), 242-895-2, 248-607-1, 405-520-5 (D8), 217-121-1 (DAB), 227-033-5 (TMBPA), 210-658-2 (BPF), 411-570-9, 277-962-5 (contains BPS, 500-086-4 (contains BPA), 500-263-6 (contains BPA), 500-607-5 (contains BPA), 701-362-9, 904-653-0 (contains BPA), 908-912-9 (contains BPF), 926-571-4 (contains BPA), 931-252-8 (contains BPA), 941-992-3 (contains BPS), 943-503-9 (contains BPA).

Test method, anaerobically biodegradable: OECD 311.

Or equivalent methods after approval by Nordic Ecolabelling.

Exception: In finger paints for children, the bitter substance denatonium benzoate (CAS 3734-33-6) is allowed.

- Microplastics

Microplastics are synthetic polymer microparticles as defined in REACH Regulation ((EC) No 1907/2006), Annex XVII, Entry no. 78:

Synthetic polymers that are solid and which fulfil both of the following conditions:

(a) are contained in particles and constitute at least 1% by weight of those particles; or build a continuous surface coating on particles;

(b) at least 1% by weight of the particles referred to in point (a) fulfil either of the following conditions:

i. all dimensions of the particles are equal to or less than 5 mm;

ii. the length of the particles is equal to or less than 15 mm and their length to diameter ratio is greater than 3.

The following polymers are excluded from this designation:

(a) polymers that are the result of a polymerisation process that has taken place in nature, independently of the process through which they have been extracted, which are not chemically modified substances;

(b) polymers that are degradable as proved in accordance with Appendix 15 [to REACH, Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006].

(c) polymers that have a solubility greater than 2 g/L as proved in accordance with Appendix 16 [to REACH, Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006].

(d) polymers that do not contain carbon atoms in their chemical structure.

N.B. The following "Conditions of restriction" paragraphs apply: 1 (concentration limit in mixtures), 2 (definitions), 3 (particle size limits). The remaining points do not apply, e.g. 4 (Paragraph 1 shall not apply to the placing on the market of:), 5 (derogations), e.g. 5 (b) "synthetic polymer microparticles the physical properties of which are permanently modified during intended end use in such a way that the polymer no longer falls within the scope of this entry" or 5 (c) "synthetic polymer microparticles which are permanently incorporated into a solid matrix during intended end use."

- Nanomaterial/particles*

Exemptions from the requirement are:

- *Pigments. This exemption does not apply to pigments added for other purposes than imparting colour.*
- *Synthetic amorphous silica (SAS). This exemption applies to non-modified synthetic amorphous silica.*

** Nanomaterials/-particles are defined according to the EU Commission Recommendation on the Definition of Nanomaterial (2022/C 229/01):*

'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.

- Nitroalkanes: nitromethane (CAS no. 75-52-5), 1-nitropropane (CAS no. 108-03-2) and nitroethane (CAS no. 79-24-3).

- NTA (nitrilotriacetic acid), CAS no. 139-13-9 and its salts.

Exception: Complexing agents of the type MGDA and GLDA may contain NTA impurities in the raw material in concentrations below 0.2% if the concentration of NTA in the chemical product is below 0.1%.

- Organic chlorine compounds, hypochlorite and hypochlorous acid

Exception: Preservatives may contain organic chlorine compounds.

- PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances).

- Perfume

Exception: In finger paints for children, the bitter substance naringin (CAS 10236-47-2) is allowed.

- Potential or identified endocrine disruptors, according to any of the following EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists":

List I: <https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu>

List II: <https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption>

List III: <https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities>

N.B. A substance which is transferred to one of the corresponding sublists 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 sublist II which were evaluated under a regulation or directive which doesn't have provisions for identifying EDs (e.g. the cosmetic products regulation). 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 sublist II.

Exception: IPBC (3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate, CAS No. 55406-53-6) is exempted up to 10 ppm in the chemical product.

- Siloxanes D4, D5, D6 and HMDS
- Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC substances
<https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>
- PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) and vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative) substances in accordance with REACH Annex XIII, including substances under investigation according to the ECHA PBT

assessment list <https://echa.europa.eu/pbt/-/dislist/details/0b0236e1889ab857>

- Silver, colloidal silver and nanosilver
 - The heavy metals Cd, Pb, Cr VI, Hg and As, in concentrations above 0.5 ppm in the raw material.
- ☒ Only for hobby paint, glue, felt-tip pens in set of 10 colours or more, chalk, coloured chalk and all products marketed to children: Completed and signed declaration from all the raw material manufacturer/supplier (Appendix 7).
- ☒ Completed and signed declaration from the manufacturer of the chemical product (Appendix 8).
- ☒ If TiO₂ is included in chalk, crayons and hobby paints for children: Test report showing that the TiO₂ raw material does not contain ultrafine particles (< 0.1 µm). Alternatively, statement from the testing laboratory that the TiO₂ raw material does not contain ultrafine particles (< 0.1 µm).

O21 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

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

Ballpoint pens and rollerball pens are exempted from this requirement (must still met O19 and O20).

For preservatives, see requirement O23.

** Volatile organic compounds are defined here as:*

Any organic compound having an initial boiling point less than or equal to 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

Exceptions:

- Volatile aromatic compounds that are included as denaturants in alcohol or in organic pigments/dyes.

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

- Ethanol (CAS no.: 64-17-5)
- Isopropyl alcohol (CAS no.: 67-63-0)
- 1-propanol (CAS no.: 71-23-8) may be included with up to 10% by weight of the chemical product

For hobby paint, glue and tape, up to 3000 ppm of volatile organic compounds that are not VAHs (volatile aromatic compounds) are allowed in the chemical product ("ready to use").

For glue and tape, there is an exception for propylene glycol up to 5% by weight in the chemical product.

- ☒ Only for hobby paint, glue, felt-tip pens in set of 10 colours or more, chalk, coloured chalk and all products marketed to children: Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of raw materials about VOC content in the raw material. Appendix 7 can be used.

- ☒ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of chemical product about VOC content in the chemical product. Appendix 8 can be used.
- ☒ Calculation of VOC content in the chemical product, cf. the requirement.

O22 Residual monomers in the polymer

The requirement must be fulfilled if polymer comprise of more than 1% by weight of the chemical product.

For each synthetic polymer in the chemical product, the quantity of residual monomers in newly produced polymers and its classifications must be stated. The polymer raw material may not contain more than 100 ppm residual monomer of each classification listed in the table below.

Table: Classification of monomers

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
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Resp. sens. 1, 1A or 1B Skin sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334 H317
Specific target organ toxicity	STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H372 H373
Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. (oral) 1 Acute Tox. (oral) 2 Acute Tox. (dermal) 1 or 2 Acute Tox. (dermal) 3 Acute Tox. (inhalation) 1 Acute Tox. (inhalation) 2	H300 H301 H310 H311 H330 H331
Endocrine disruption for human health**	ED HH 1 ED HH 2	EUH380 EUH381

* The classifications apply to all classification variants. For example, the H350 also covers the classification H350i.

** See also requirement O20, for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disrupting substances.

- ☒ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of raw materials. Appendix 7 can be used.
- ☒ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of chemical product. Appendix 8 can be used.

O23 Preservative

Ingoing substances (see definition in section 1.1) in preservatives must not be classified according to the table below. They must also meet requirement O20.

For products marketed to children as well as hobby paints and crayons, there are additional requirements, cf. the table below.

Requirement O18 Classification of the chemical product must always be observed regardless of the amount of preservatives used.

Exceptions and limitations in the chemical product:

The strictest requirement always applies to the exceptions below, meaning if a preservative meets one exemption but not another, then it cannot be approved.

- Exempted from this requirement are preservatives used to preserve the chemical product with one or more of the following hazard statements indicated by* in the table below or combinations thereof (see also limitation of total amount of preservatives).
- The total content of preservatives exempted for these classifications must not exceed 200 ppm (0.0200% by weight).
- The amount of preservatives with classifications H373 and/or H317 is allowed up to a total of 1000 ppm (0.1000% by weight).
- All PT 6 isothiazolinones with a specific concentration limit (SCL) of 15 ppm or 360 ppm are limited to 15 ppm or 360 ppm in the final product (each CLP Appendix VI entry calculated separately). If the SCL is changed in accordance with CLP Regulation 1272/2008 Annex VI for other PT-6 isothiazolinones, they and their limit values will also be changed and added accordingly.

Table: Classification of preservatives

CLP regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard class	Hazard class and category	Hazard code
Carcinogenicity**	Carc. 1A or 1B	H350
	Carc. 2	H351
Germ cell mutagenicity**	Muta. 1A or 1B	H340
	Muta. 2	H341
Reproductive toxicity**	Repr. 1A or 1B	H360
	Repr. 2	H361
	Lact	H362
Endocrine disruption for human health***	ED HH 1	EUH380
	ED HH 2	EUH381
Endocrine disruption for the environment***	ED ENV 1	EUH430
	ED ENV 2	EUH431
Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic properties***	PBT	EUH440
Very Persistent, Very Bioaccumulative properties***	vPvB	EUH441
Persistent, Mobile, and Toxic properties	PMT	EUH450
Very Persistent, Very Mobile properties	vPvM	EUH451
Acute toxicity	Acute Tox 1 or 2	H300
	Acute Tox 1 or 2	H310*
	Acute Tox 1 or 2	H330*
	Acute Tox 3	H301*
	Acute Tox 3	H311*
	Acute Tox 3	H331*
Specific target organ toxicity with single or repeated exposure	STOT SE 1	H370*
	STOT SE 2	H371
	STOT RE 1	H372*
	STOT RE 2	H373*

The prohibitions below only include products for children as well as hobby paints and crayons		
Sensitizing by inhalation or skin contact	Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334
	Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H317*

**** The classifications apply to all classification variants. For example, the H350 also covers the classification H350i.**

**** Complexing agents of the type MGDA and GLDA may contain NTA impurities in the raw material in concentrations of less than 0.2%, if the concentration of NTA in the chemical product is below 0.1%.**

***** See also requirement O20 for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.**

- ☒ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of raw materials. Appendix 7 can be used.
- ☒ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of chemical product. Appendix 8 can be used.
- ☒ Calculation of preservative content in the chemical product, cf. the requirement.

1.8 Perfume and surface treatment

O24 Perfume, aromas and other fragrance substances

Perfume, aromas or other fragrance substances (e.g. in the form of essential oils, plant oils and plant extracts) must not be added to materials in the product.

Please also see O20 under Perfume and Quaternary ammonium compounds for exceptions.

- ☒ Declaration from the applicant. Appendix 2 can be used.

O25 Surface treatment of the product

Varnishes, paints and other surface treatments of the product must comply with requirement O18, O19 and O20.

- ☒ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of surface treatment that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 7 and Appendix 8 can be used.

1.9 Quality requirements

O26 Hobby paint

1) Viscosity:

The manufacturer must have a procedure for testing the viscosity of each paint batch to ensure that it is stable within a defined range. There is an exception for specific types of colours where the viscosity is intended to be close to that of water, such as liquid watercolour paint.

The viscosity must be storage stable. Storage stability is documented with a storage time test of 2 months/56 days in accordance with ISO 3219-1 and ISO 3219-2.

2) Homogeneity:

The manufacturer of the hobby paint must have a quality procedure to test that the paint is homogeneously mixed (e.g. not grainy) for each batch.

3) Gloss value:

The gloss value of the paint must be determined, and it must be stated on the product label whether the paint is glossy, semi-gloss, semi-matte, mat, or full mat. The gloss value is measured in accordance with ISO 2813 Gloss: Paints and varnishes. Determination of film for non-metallic paints at 20°, 60° and 85°.

- ☒ Quality procedure for testing that the viscosity of the paint is stable within a defined range.
- ☒ Storage test of 2 months/56 days, cf. ISO 3219-1 and ISO 3219-2, which confirms that the paint does not separate during storage.
- ☒ Description of quality procedure for testing the homogeneity of the paint at each batch.
- ☒ Documentation for the specified gloss type according to ISO 2813 and the label showing that the gloss type is specified.

O27 Ballpoint and rollerball pens with ink or gel

The writing length of the pen must be fulfilled for the relevant type of pen in the relevant table below. There are two levels of requirements depending on whether a refill is offered or not (see requirement O2). The writing length must be tested according to the standard given in the tables. Ten products must be tested and must include shelf-life test according to the standard before the writing length is tested.

For products with refills, the refills must also meet the below requirements for writing length.

Table: Requirements for writing length for ballpoint pens and refills ISO 12757-1

Ballpoint pens and refills shall be tested according to ISO 12757-1			
		Products without refills	Products with refills
Broad tip	(diameter > 1.05 mm)	1500 m	1000 m
Medium tip	(1.05 mm > diameter > 0.85 mm)	2200 m	1500 m
Fine tip	(0.85 mm > diameter > 0.65 mm)	2600 m	2000 m
Extra fine tip	(0.65 mm > diameter)	3200 m	2500 m

Table: Requirements for writing length for rollerball pens and refills ISO 14145-1

Rollerball pens and refills shall be tested according to ISO 14145-1			
		Products without refills	Products with refills
Broad tip	(diameter > 1.2 mm)	400 m	200 m
Medium tip	(1.2 mm > diameter > 0.75 mm)	600 m	400 m
Fine tip	(0.75 mm > diameter > 0.55 mm)	750 m	600 m
Extra fine tip	(0.55 mm > diameter)	1000 m	800 m

Table: Requirements for writing length for rollerball pens with gel ink and refill ISO 27668-1

Rollerball pens with gel ink and refill shall be tested according to ISO 27668-1			
		Products without refills	Products with refills
Broad tip	(diameter > 1.2 mm)	200 m	150 m
Medium tip	(1.2 mm > diameter > 0.75 mm)	350 m	250 m
Fine tip	(0.75 mm > diameter > 0.55 mm)	500 m	400 m
Extra fine tip	(0.55 mm > diameter > 0.40 mm)	800 m	600 m

- ✉ Test report according to the requirement showing that the requirement is fulfilled. The tests must be carried out and verified by an independent third party and the analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 1.

O28 Markers and felt-tip pens (not whiteboard pens)

1) Drying out:

The pen must be tested for resistance to complete drying out. It must be documented that the pen can be left without its cap for the period described in the table below, followed by 1 hour with a cap, after which the pen shall still be writable. The test must be carried out on ten products.

Table: Marker pens/felt pens

Marker pens and their ink must have a capacity not to dry out completely within the following period of time		
	Time without cap	Restitution time with cap
Permanent marker pens	5 h	1 h
Non-permanent marker pens	5 h	1 h
Felt-tip pens with washable ink	48 h	1 h
Felt-tip pens with extra washable ink	48 h	1 h

The test is carried out under the following conditions:

The pen without cap is placed horizontally with the tip downwards in a climate chamber with controlled temperature and humidity according to ISO 554 "Standard atmospheres for conditioning and/or testing - Specifications". Temperature and humidity are maintained at 23°C and 50% RH respectively during the test. After the time specified in the table, the pen is tested for writability.

2) Durability:

The pen must be tested for functionality after storage. It must be documented that the pen is still writable after horizontal storage at 40°C ± 2°C, 55 ± 5% RH for 90 days. The test must be carried out on ten products.

- ✉ Documentation in the form of test reports showing that the pen does not dry out and is durable according to the requirement. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 1.

O29 Felt pens (whiteboard pens only)

1) Wiping:

The colour from the pen must be able to be wiped off a whiteboard with a whiteboard sponge.

O31 Pastels, crayons and coloured pencils

1) Quality in relation to properties:

Pastels, crayons and coloured pencils must be tested for satisfactory quality in relation to the characteristics for which the product is marketed, either directly or indirectly via product type. The test may be the applicant's internal quality test, a consumer test with at least 10 independent test persons, or a test to compare with an equivalent product, such as a triangle test. The test must show that at least 80% are satisfied with the product.

2) Only for coloured pencils, sharpening:

In addition, for coloured pencils, testing must also be carried out to ensure that the lead does not break when the pencil is sharpened. See under requirement O30.

- ☒ Description of the test, including the method selected and test result. If a consumer test is used, a copy of the completed and signed test reports must be submitted. In addition, a report describing which test persons and how many were asked, as well as a summary of the results must be attached.
- ☒ For coloured pencils in addition: Test report showing that the lead does not break during sharpening.

O32 Office and hobby glue

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

The product quality is defined by the following 4 parameters:

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

Test setup:

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

The efficiency test must be performed with at least 20 replicates and in 80% of these replicates the ecolabelled product should be at least as good as or better than the reference product. The choice of test must be justified in relation to the properties for which the glue is marketed.

- ☒ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 1.

O33 Office and hobby tape

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

Office tape:

- Adhesion to steel measured according to ISO 29862: at least 1.5 N/cm

- Tensile strength measured according to ISO 29864: at least 2.5 daN /cm
- Elongation at break measured according to ISO 29864: at least 20%

Decorative tape/correction tape:

- Adhesion to steel measured according to ISO 29862: at least 1.5 N/cm
- Tensile strength measured according to ISO 29864: at least 2 daN /cm
- Elongation at break measured according to ISO 29864: at least 20%

Packing tape:

- Adhesion to steel measured according to ISO 29862: at least 4 N/cm
- Tensile strength measured according to ISO 29864: at least 300 N/100 mm width
- Elongation at break measured according to ISO 29864: at least 100%

Removable tape:

- Breaking strength measured according to ISO 29864: at least 2 daN /cm
- Elongation at break measured according to ISO 29864: at least 20%

- ☒ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled according to the function for which the tape is marketed. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 1.

O34 Eraser

The eraser should be tested for satisfactory performance/quality for removing the pencil line from the paper without colour from the eraser rubs off on the paper.

The test may be the manufacturer's internal quality test, a consumer test with at least 10 independent testers or test, which compares with a similar product, e.g. a triangle test. In consumer tests, the test must show that at least 80% are satisfied with the product.

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

O35 Office supplies in monomaterial

The office supply must be tested for satisfactory quality in relation to the characteristics for which the product is marketed, either directly or indirectly via product type. The test may be the applicant's internal quality test, a consumer test with at least 10 independent test persons, or a test to compare with an equivalent product, such as a triangle test. The test must show that at least 80% are satisfied with the product.

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

1.10 Consumer information

O36 Information on refills

It must be recommended that refill is used for the product types where it must be offered according to requirement O2. This information must appear on the product, label or packaging.

- ☒ Photo of product, label or packaging.

O37 Information on felt-tip and marker pens

For marking and felt-tip pens (incl. whiteboard pens), it must be stated on the product that it must be stored horizontally. For felt-tip pens, which are sold in packs of many different colours (10 pieces or more), the information can be found on the primary packaging.

- ☒ Photo of product or packaging.

1.11 Packaging

The requirements in this section apply to the primary packaging. Primary packaging means the packaging that accompanies the product to the customer or individual packaging that accompanies the product to retail. The container for paint and liquid glue are considered packaging. See more details under Definitions in section 1.1.

O38 Materials

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyvinyl dichloride (PVDC), oxo-degradable plastic and biodegradable plastic must not be used in the packaging or labels on the packaging.

Metal is only permitted as staples in the packaging.

- ☒ Declaration from the packaging manufacturer/supplier.

O39 Design of packaging

- The type of material(s) must be stated (e.g. cardboard or PE).
- Minimum 70% by weight of the paper- and cardboard in the packaging must be post-consumer recycled or the packaging must be FSC- or PEFC-certified.
- Minimum 50% by weight of the plastic in the packaging must be recycled*. Packaging for finger paint is exempt from the requirement of recycled plastic.

The below requirements are exempt for the part of the packaging which holds paints or glues if the common recommendation from the authorities, where the products are to be sold, is that the packaging are not to be waste sorted for recycling.

- It must be possible to recycle the material in the existing waste and resource systems in the Nordics today.
- Each packaging component must consist of monomaterial*. It shall be possible to separate each component from each other before waste sorting. Different materials must not be glued or welded together.
- Carbon black pigments must not be added to plastic materials.

- Labels on plastic packaging must consist of the same polymer type as the packaging. However, labels in PE on PP packaging and labels in PP on PE packaging are allowed if labels are removable in washing.

* See definitions in section 1.1.

- ☒ Description of the packaging describing all components and labels including which materials each consist of and on which components labels are placed.
- ☒ For paper and cardboard: Documentation that paper/cardboard is minimum 70% post-consumer recycled or documentation, e.g. invoice, showing that the packaging is FSC-/PEFC-certified.
- ☒ Documentation that plastic is minimum 50% recycled:
 - Documentation that the material is certified with EUCertPlast, RecyClass, Global Recycling Standard or Recycled Claim Standard. If the certification does not cover that the material is 100% recycled, this must be stated and must be supplemented with documentation that the plastic in the packaging is minimum 50% recycled.
 - or
 - Declaration from the manufacturer of the plastic that it is minimum 50% recycled. In addition, the manufacturer must disclose the primary sources of the recycled materials (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 material.
- ☒ If paint or glue products should be exempt for some of the requirements: Documentation for that the common recommendation from the authorities, where the products are to be sold, is that the packaging are not to be waste sorted for recycling.
- ☒ Declaration from the applicant that each packaging component consists of monomaterial, that different materials are not glued or welded together, and that carbon black is not added to plastic material.
- ☒ If labels are of other polymer type (PE/PP) than packaging: Documentation for that labels are removable in washing.

O40 Information on handling and sorting for recycling

For products that are sold in the Nordic countries, pictograms developed by the joint European association EUPicto (www.eupicto.com) must be used on the packaging.

If the products are sold outside the Nordic countries, packaging must be marked with pictograms recommended by national recycling systems in the country.

The requirement for pictograms is exempt for the part of the packaging which holds paints or glues if the common recommendation from the authorities, where the products are to be sold, is that the packaging are not to be waste sorted for recycling.

In addition, for paint and liquid glue:

Information on the packaging that paints, and liquid glue must not be emptied down the drain but delivered to an approved hazardous waste collection point.

If the relevant country of sale has possibility to sort the packaging for recycling, then information must be placed on the packaging that it should be emptied and dry before waste sorting.

- ☒ Photo of packaging or artwork with pictograms and in addition for paint and liquid glue text according to the requirement.
- ☒ If paint or glue products should be exempt for the requirement for pictograms: Documentation for that the common recommendation from the authorities, where the products are to be sold, is that the packaging are not to be waste sorted for recycling.

1.12 Licence maintenance

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

O41 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.

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

O42 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.

- ☒ Please upload your routine or a description.

Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products

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

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

Follow-up inspections

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

The licence may be revoked if it is evident that the office and hobby supplies 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.

Criteria version history

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted version 5.0 of the criteria for Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of Office and hobby supplies on 26 August 2024. The criteria are valid until 30 September 2029.

On 26 August 2025 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement O18 so that classification H319 is only prohibited for hobby paint marketed to children. The new version is called 5.1.

On 30 September 2025 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement O20 so that IPBC is exempted under the point for "Potential or identified endocrine disruptors" up to 10 ppm in the chemical product. The new version is called 5.2.

On 3 February 2026 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement O20 so that carbon black is allowed in whiteboard pens if the ink fulfills requirements to PAHs in appendix 9. On 5 May 2026 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirements O18, O19 and O23 so that the classifications are more product type specific regarding exposure risk and relevance. In O20 triclosan has been deleted. Ballpoint pens and rollerball pens have been exempted from O21. In O23 up to 1.25 wt % penoxyethanol has been allowed in ball point pens. The new version is called 5.3.

On 30 June 2026 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement O19 so that bronopol is exempted up to 2 ppm in the chemical product. The new version is called 5.4.

Appendix 1 Laboratories for testing, sampling and analysis

General requirements

The laboratory/institute must be competent and impartial.

If accreditation is not required separately, the testing, sampling and/or analysis laboratory must meet the general requirements of ISO 17025 standard for quality control of laboratories or be an official GLP-approved laboratory.

The applicant's analysis laboratory may be approved for testing, sampling and analysis if:

- testing, sampling and analysis is monitored by the authorities, or
- the manufacturer's quality assurance system covers testing, analyses and sampling and is certified to ISO 9001 or ISO 9002, or
- the manufacturer can demonstrate agreement between a first-time test conducted at the manufacturer's own laboratory and testing carried out in parallel at an independent test institute, and the manufacturer takes samples in accordance with a fixed sampling schedule.

Appendix 2 Composition and information of the product

The following must be stated for each product:

Trade name:	
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Product type:

(e.g., whiteboard pen, finger paint)

Is the product an office supply in monomaterial:

Yes ☐ No ☐

Are any dispensers, application parts or other parts sold together with the product:

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please describe the part (type and materials):

Is refill offered for the product:

Yes ☐ No ☐

Is metal used in any parts of the product or in any other parts sold together with the product:

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please describe the part(s) where metal is used:

(Metal may be used for springs, ink cartridges and tips for writing instruments, the tear-off part of a tape dispenser and small metal parts which make up less than 5% by weight of the product).

Is the product marketed to children:

Yes ☐ No ☐

(Meaning products where it is signalled either on the product itself, the product packaging or other product information, either in the form of text or design, that the product is for children).

Are perfume, aromas or other fragrance substances (e.g. in the form of essential oils, plant oils and plant extracts) added to materials in the product?

Yes ☐ No ☐

State the type of chemical product(s) (e.g. ink, paint, graphite, glue etc.):	
Is the product sold with or without primary packaging:	

Composition of each product:

Description of material part (e.g. pen tip)	Material (e.g. PP)	Supplier (company name and country)	Is the material recycled or biobased?	Weight of material (g)	Wt-% of material in product	Is the material surface treated?

Description of the manufacturing process for the product:

Attach a description of the production process e.g. by a flow diagram.

Suppliers of production processes:

Production process (e.g. ink production)	Supplier (company name, production site and country)

Applicant's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Telephone:	E-mail:

Appendix 3 Carcinogenic aromatic amines

Carcinogenic aromatic amines	CAS-no
4-aminodiphenyl	92-67-1
Benzidine	92-87-5
4-chlor-o-toluidine	95-69-2
2-naphthylamine	91-59-8
o-amino-azotoluene	97-56-3
2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	99-55-8
p-chloraniline	106-47-8
2,4-diaminoanisol	615-05-4
4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	101-77-9
3,3'-dichlorbenzidine	91-94-1
3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4
3,3'-dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7
3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	838-88-0
p-cresidine	120-71-8
4,4'-oxydianiline	101-80-4
4,4'-thiodianiline	139-65-1
o-toluidine	95-53-4
2,4-diaminotoluene	95-80-7
2,4,5-trimethylaniline	137-17-7
4-aminoazobenzene	60-09-3
o-anisidine	90-04-0
2,4-Xylidine	95-68-1
2,6-Xylidine	87-62-7
4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloro-aniline)	101-14-4
2-amino-5-nitroanisole	97-52-9
2-amino-4-nitrophenol	99-57-0
m-phenylenediamine	108-45-2
2-amino-5-nitrothiazole	121-66-4
2-amino-5-nitrophenol	121-88-0
p-phenetidine	156-43-4
2-methyl-pphenylenediamine; 2,5diaminotoluene	25376-45-8
6-chloro-2,4-dinitroaniline	3531-19-9
aniline	62-53-3
4-chloro-o-toluidiniumchlorid	3165-93-3
2,4,5-trimethylaniline hydrochloride	21436-97-5
2-naphthylammoniumacetate	553-00-4
2,4-diaminoanisole sulphate	39156-41-7
3,3'- Diaminobenzidin (biphenyl-3,3',4,4'-tetrayltetraamine)	91-95-2
p-anisidine	20265-97-8

Appendix 4 Guidelines for standard, renewable commodities

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

Requirements on standards

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

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

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

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

Requirements on certification system

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

Requirements on certification body

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

The certification system must be designed to verify that the requirements of the standard are fulfilled. The method used for certification must be repeatable and applicable so the requirements can be verified. Certification must be in respect to a specific sustainable standard. There must be inspection prior to certification.

Requirements on Chain of Custody (CoC) certification

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

Documentation

- Copy of cultivation standard, name, address and telephone number to the organisation who has worked out the standard and audit rapports.
- References to persons who represents stakeholders with ecological, economic and social interests who have been invited to participate.

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

Appendix 5 Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of plastic and rubber

Name of the plastic/rubber raw material:
Manufacturer /supplier of the plastic raw material:

This declaration is based on the knowledge we have at the time of the application, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material manufacturers, with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

For suppliers: If you do not have knowledge about the complete composition of the raw material/ingredient you are obliged to obtain this information from the manufacturer.

This declaration concerns additives added to the masterbatch or compound. It applies to both recycled and virgin plastic. The declaration does not include the polymer production itself.

The requirement applies to all ingoing substances and impurities according to the definition:

- Ingoing substances: All substances in the additives added to the masterbatch or compound, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.
- Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product in concentrations less than 100 ppm.
- Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of ≥ 1000 ppm are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product.

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

Note that if the raw material contains impurities listed in this appendix, write the amount at the end of the appendix. The manufacturer of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product is responsible for calculating compliance with the requirements of the criteria.

Is following ingoing substances added to the masterbatch or compound for plastics or rubber:

Does the masterbatch or compound contain ingoing substances:	YES	NO
Carcinogenic, mutagenic and reproductively toxci substances (categories 1 and 2*) (*Titanium dioxide (TiO ₂) is excluded)		
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table <i>For the siloxanes D4, D5 and D6: D4 (CAS no. 556-67-2), D5 (CAS no. 541-02-6) or D6 (CAS no. 540-97-6) must only be included as residual substances from raw material production and is allowed for each in amounts up to 1000 ppm in the silicone raw material.</i>		
PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) and vPvB(very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative) substances in accordance with REACH Annex XIII, including substances under investigation according to the ECHA PBT assessment list https://echa.europa.eu/pbt/-/dislist/details/0b0236e1889ab857		
Potential or identified endocrine disruptors, according to any of the following EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists": List I: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu List II: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption List III: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities N.B. A substance which is transferred to one of the corresponding sublists 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 sublist II which were evaluated under a regulation or directive which doesn't have provisions for identifying EDs (e.g. the cosmetic products regulation). 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 sublist II.		
Phthalates		
Bisphenols		
Flame retardants		
Halogenated organic compounds in general (includes chlorinated polymers, PVC, chlorinated paraffins and fluorine compounds)		
Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury and their compounds		
Aziridine and polyaziridines		
Alkylphenols (AP) (e.g., alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and other alkylphenol derivatives (APD)		
Butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT, CAS no. 128-37-0) and butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA, CAS no. 25013-16-5)		
Carbon Black		

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS no. (where possible), chemical name, level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg) and function (where possible). Also, state whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an added substance.

Plastic/rubber manufacturer's/supplier's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Telephone:	E-mail:

Appendix 6 Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of metal

Name of the metal raw material:
Manufacturer /supplier of the metal material:

This declaration is based on the knowledge we have at the time of the application, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material manufacturers, with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

For suppliers: If you do not have knowledge about the complete composition of the raw material/ingredient you are obliged to obtain this information from the manufacturer.

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

Does the metal raw material contain:

chromium VI, nickel, mercury, lead, arsenic or cadmium? Yes ☐ No ☐

Is the metal surface treated with:

chrome, nickel, lead, cadmium, tin or zinc? Yes ☐ No ☐

Metal manufacturer's/supplier's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Telephone:	E-mail:

Appendix 7 Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical raw material

This declaration is based on the knowledge we have at the time of the application, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material manufacturers, with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

For suppliers: If you do not have knowledge about the complete composition of the raw material/ingredient you are obliged to obtain this information from the manufacturer.

Manufacturer/Supplier
Trade name of the raw material

Ingoing substances and impurities are defined below:

- Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.
- Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm.
- Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of ≥ 1000 ppm are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product.

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

Note that if the raw material contains substances or impurities listed in this appendix, write the amount at the end of the appendix. The applicant of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product is responsible for calculating compliance with the requirements of the criteria.

Function of the raw material:

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Does the raw material contain substances classified with any of the hazard phrases below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	YES	NO
Carc. 1A or 1B H350		
Carc. 2 H351		
Muta. 1A or 1B H340		
Muta. 2 H341		
Repr. 1A or 1B H360		
Repr 2 H361		
Lact. H362		
ED HH 1 EUH380		
ED HH 2 EUH381		
ED ENV 1 EUH430		
ED ENV 2 EUH431		
PBT EUH440		
vPvB EUH441		
PMT EUH450		
vPvM EUH451		
Acute Tox. 1 or 2 H300		
Acute Tox. 1 or 2 H310		
Acute Tox. 1 or 2 H330		
Acute Tox. 3 H301		
Acute Tox. 3 H311		
Acute Tox. 3 H331		

STOT SE 1 H370		
STOT SE 2 H371		
STOT RE 1 H372		
STOT RE 2 H373		
Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B H334		
Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B H317		
Does the raw material contain any of the following?	YES	NO
Alkylphenols (AP) (e.g. BHT, CAS no. 128-37-0), butylated hydroxy anisole (BHA, CAS no. 25013-16-5), alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO), and other alkylphenol derivatives (APD)		
Benzalkonium chloride (CAS no. 63449-41-2)		
Bisphenols and bisphenol derivatives: <i>EC/List No. 201-245-8 (BPA), 201-025-1 (BPB), 401-720-1 (4,4'-Isobutylethylenediphenol), 216-036-7 (BPAF) and its 8 salts (278-305-5; 425-060-9; 443-330-4; 468-740-0; 469-080-6; 479-100-5; 943-265-6; 947-368-7), 201-250-5 (BPS), 201-240-0 (BPC), 204-279-1 (TBMD), 201-618-5 (6,6'-di-tert-butyl-4,4'-butylidenedi-m-cresol), 242-895-2, 248-607-1, 405-520-5 (D8), 217-121-1 (DAB), 227-033-5 (TMBPA), 210-658-2 (BPF), 411-570-9, 277-962-5 (contains BPS, 500-086-4 (contains BPA), 500-263-6 (contains BPA), 500-607-5 (contains BPA), 701-362-9, 904-653-0 (contains BPA), 908-912-9 (contains BPF), 926-571-4 (contains BPA), 931-252-8 (contains BPA), 941-992-3 (contains BPS), 943-503-9 (contains BPA).</i>		
Boric acid, borates, and perborates		
DTPA (Diethylenetriamine pentaacetate, CAS no. 67-43-6) and its salts		
EDTA (Ethylenediamine tetraacetate, CAS no. 60-00-4) and its salts		
Azo dyes which can split off carcinogenic aromatic amines (see list in table in the end of this appendix)		
Carbon Black		
Colours: Bioaccumulative (BCF > 500 (OECD 305 AE) or Log Kow > 4.0 (OECD method 107, 117 or 123).		
Titanium dioxide (TiO ₂) <i>(If TiO₂ is used in chalk, crayons and hobby paints for children, a test report or a statement from the testing laboratory must be submitted, which shows that the TiO₂ raw material does not contain ultrafine particles (< 0.1 µm)).</i>		
Phthalates		
Halogenated and / or aromatic solvents		
Quaternary ammonium compounds, which are not readily aerobically or anaerobically biodegradable such as DTDMAC (CAS No. 61789-80-8), DSDMAC (CAS No. 107-64-2), DHTDMAC (CAS No. 61789-72-8) and DADMAC (CAS No. 7398-69-8).		
Microplastics* <i>(*Microplastics are synthetic polymer microparticles as defined in REACH Regulation ((EC) No 1907/2006), Annex XVII, Entry no. 78: Synthetic polymers that are solid and which fulfil both of the following conditions: (a) are contained in particles and constitute at least 1 % by weight of those particles; or build a continuous surface coating on particles; (b) at least 1 % by weight of the particles referred to in point (a) fulfil either of the following conditions: i. all dimensions of the particles are equal to or less than 5 mm;</i>		

ii. the length of the particles is equal to or less than 15 mm and their length to diameter ratio is greater than 3. The following polymers are excluded from this designation: (a) polymers that are the result of a polymerisation process that has taken place in nature, independently of the process through which they have been extracted, which are not chemically modified substances; (b) polymers that are degradable as proved in accordance with Appendix 15 [to REACH, Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006]. (c) polymers that have a solubility greater than 2 g/L as proved in accordance with Appendix 16 [to REACH, Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006]. (d) polymers that do not contain carbon atoms in their chemical structure. N.B. The following "Conditions of restriction" paragraphs apply: 1 (concentration limit in mixtures), 2 (definitions), 3 (particle size limits). The remaining points do not apply, e.g. 4 (Paragraph 1 shall not apply to the placing on the market of:), 5 (derogations), e.g. 5 (b) "synthetic polymer microparticles the physical properties of which are permanently modified during intended end use in such a way that the polymer no longer falls within the scope of this entry" or 5 (c) "synthetic polymer microparticles which are permanently incorporated into a solid matrix during intended end use."		
Nanomaterial/particles* Exemptions from the requirement are: • Pigments. This exemption does not apply to pigments added for other purposes than imparting colour. • Synthetic amorphous silica (SAS). This exemption applies to non-modified synthetic amorphous silica. (* Nanomaterials/-particles are defined according to the EU Commission Recommendation on the Definition of Nanomaterial (2022/C 229/01)).		
Nitroalkanes: nitromethane (CAS no. 75-52-5), 1-nitropropane (CAS no. 108-03-2) and nitroethane (CAS no. 79-24-3).		
NTA (nitrilotriacetic acid), CAS no. 139-13-9 and its salts.		
Organic chlorine compounds, hypochlorite and hypochlorous acid		
PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances)		
Perfume		
Potential or identified endocrine disruptors, according to any of the following EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists": List I: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu List II: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption List III: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities		
Siloxanes D4, D5, D6 and HMDS		
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table		
PBT and vPvB substances in accordance with REACH Annex XIII, including substances under investigation according to the ECHA PBT assessment list https://echa.europa.eu/pbt/-/dislist/details/0b0236e1889ab857		
Silver, colloidal silver and nanosilver		
The heavy metals Cd, Pb, Cr VI, Hg and As in concentrations above 0.5 ppm.		
VOC (volatile organic compounds* incl. VAH (volatile aromatic compounds) (*Volatile organic compounds are defined here as: Any organic compound having an initial boiling point less than or equal to 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101,3 kPa.).		

Does the raw material contain synthetic polymers with one or more residual monomers of the following properties > 100 ppm*: Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i *Measured in newly produced polymers	YES	NO
Carc. 1A or 1B H350		
Carc. 2 H351		
Muta. 1A or 1B H340		
Muta. 2 H341		
Repr. 1A or 1B H360		
Repr. 2 H361		
Lact. H362		
Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B H334		
Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B H317		
STOT SE 1 H370		
STOT SE 1 H372		
STOT SE 2 H371		
STOT SE 2 H373		
Acute Tox. (oral) 1 H300		
Acute Tox. (oral) 2 H301		
Acute Tox. (dermal) 1 or 2 H310		
Acute Tox. (dermal) 3 H311		
Acute Tox. (inhalation) 1 H330		
Acute Tox. (inhalation) 2 H331		
ED HH 1 EUH 380		
ED HH 2 EUH 381		

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS no. (where possible), chemical name, level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg) and function (where possible). Also, state whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an added substance.

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Carcinogenic aromatic amines	CAS-no
4-aminodiphenyl	92-67-1
Benzidine	92-87-5
4-chlor-o-toluidine	95-69-2
2-naphthylamine	91-59-8
o-amino-azotoluene	97-56-3
2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	99-55-8
p-chloraniline	106-47-8
2,4-diaminoanisol	615-05-4
4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	101-77-9
3,3'-dichlorbenzidine	91-94-1
3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4
3,3'-dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7
3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	838-88-0
p-cresidine	120-71-8
4,4'-oxydianiline	101-80-4
4,4'-thiodianiline	139-65-1
o-toluidine	95-53-4
2,4-diaminotoluene	95-80-7
2,4,5-trimethylaniline	137-17-7
4-aminoazobenzene	60-09-3
o-anisidine	90-04-0
2,4-Xylidine	95-68-1
2,6-Xylidine	87-62-7
4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloro-aniline)	101-14-4
2-amino-5-nitroanisole	97-52-9
2-amino-4-nitrophenol	99-57-0
m-phenylenediamine	108-45-2
2-amino-5-nitrothiazole	121-66-4
2-amino-5-nitrophenol	121-88-0
p-phenetidine	156-43-4
2-methyl-pphenylenediamine; 2,5diaminotoluene	25376-45-8
6-chloro-2,4-dinitroaniline	3531-19-9
aniline	62-53-3
4-chloro-o-toluidiniumchlorid	3165-93-3
2,4,5-trimethylaniline hydrochloride	21436-97-5
2-naphthylammoniumacetate	553-00-4
2,4-diaminoanisole sulphate	39156-41-7
3,3'- Diaminobenzidin (biphenyl-3,3',4,4'-tetrayltetraamine)	91-95-2
p-anisidine	20265-97-8

In the event of any change to the composition of the raw material, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Chemical raw material manufacturer's/supplier's signature

Place and date	Company name
Responsible person	Signature of responsible person
Telephone	E-mail

Appendix 8 Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product

This declaration is based on the knowledge we have at the time of the application, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material manufacturers, with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

For suppliers: If you do not have knowledge about the complete composition of the raw material/ingredient you are obliged to obtain this information from the manufacturer.

Manufacturer/Supplier
Trade name of the chemical product
Function of the chemical product (e.g. ink, paint)

Ingoing substances and impurities are defined below:

- Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.
- Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm.
- Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of ≥ 1000 ppm are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product.

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

Note that if the raw material contains substances or impurities listed in this appendix, write the amount at the end of the appendix. The applicant of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product is responsible for calculating compliance with the requirements of the criteria.

The classification(s) of the chemical product:

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Raw materials/ingredients in the chemical product (chemical name, CAS no., amount in weight-% and function):

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Does the chemical product contain substances classified with any of the hazard phrases below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	YES	NO
Carc. 1A or 1B H350		
Carc. 2 H351		
Muta. 1A or 1B H340		
Muta. 2 H341		
Repr. 1A or 1B H360		
Repr 2 H361		
Lact. H362		
ED HH 1 EUH380		
ED HH 2 EUH381		
ED ENV 1 EUH430		
ED ENV 2 EUH431		
PBT EUH440		
vPvB EUH441		
PMT EUH450		
vPvM EUH451		
Acute Tox. 1 or 2 H300		
Acute Tox. 1 or 2 H310		
Acute Tox. 1 or 2 H330		

Acute Tox. 3 H301		
Acute Tox. 3 H311		
Acute Tox. 3 H331		
STOT SE 1 H370		
STOT SE 2 H371		
STOT RE 1 H372		
STOT RE 2 H373		
Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B H334		
Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B H317		
Does the chemical product contain any of the following?	YES	NO
Alkylphenols (AP) (e.g. BHT, CAS no. 128-37-0), butylated hydroxy anisole (BHA, CAS no. 25013-16-5), alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO), and other alkylphenol derivatives (APD)		
Benzalkonium chloride (CAS no. 63449-41-2)		
Bisphenols and bisphenol derivatives: <i>EC/List No. 201-245-8 (BPA), 201-025-1 (BPB), 401-720-1 (4,4'-Isobutylethylenediphenol), 216-036-7 (BPAF) and its 8 salts (278-305-5; 425-060-9; 443-330-4; 468-740-0; 469-080-6; 479-100-5; 943-265-6; 947-368-7), 201-250-5 (BPS), 201-240-0 (BPC), 204-279-1 (TBMD), 201-618-5 (6,6'-di-tert-butyl-4,4'-butylenedi-m-cresol), 242-895-2, 248-607-1, 405-520-5 (D8), 217-121-1 (DAB), 227-033-5 (TMBPA), 210-658-2 (BPF), 411-570-9, 277-962-5 (contains BPS, 500-086-4 (contains BPA), 500-263-6 (contains BPA), 500-607-5 (contains BPA), 701-362-9, 904-653-0 (contains BPA), 908-912-9 (contains BPF), 926-571-4 (contains BPA), 931-252-8 (contains BPA), 941-992-3 (contains BPS), 943-503-9 (contains BPA)).</i>		
Boric acid, borates, and perborates		
DTPA (Diethylenetriamine pentaacetate, CAS no. 67-43-6) and its salts		
EDTA (Ethylenediamine tetraacetate, CAS no. 60-00-4) and its salts		
Azo dyes which can split off carcinogenic aromatic amines (see list in table in the end of this appendix)		
Carbon Black		
Colours: Bioaccumulative (BCF > 500 (OECD 305 AE) or Log Kow > 4.0 (OECD method 107, 117 or 123).		
Titanium dioxide (TiO ₂) <i>(If TiO₂ is used in chalk, crayons and hobby paints for children, a test report or a statement from the testing laboratory must be submitted, which shows that the TiO₂ raw material does not contain ultrafine particles (< 0.1 µm)).</i>		
Phthalates		
Halogenated and / or aromatic solvents		
Quaternary ammonium compounds, which are not readily aerobically or anaerobically biodegradable such as DTDMAC (CAS No. 61789-80-8), DSDMAC (CAS No. 107-64-2), DHTDMAC (CAS No. 61789-72-8) and DADMAC (CAS No. 7398-69-8).		

Microplastics* (*Microplastics are synthetic polymer microparticles as defined in REACH Regulation ((EC) No 1907/2006), Annex XVII, Entry no. 78: Synthetic polymers that are solid and which fulfil both of the following conditions: (a) are contained in particles and constitute at least 1 % by weight of those particles; or build a continuous surface coating on particles; (b) at least 1 % by weight of the particles referred to in point (a) fulfil either of the following conditions: i. all dimensions of the particles are equal to or less than 5 mm; ii. the length of the particles is equal to or less than 15 mm and their length to diameter ratio is greater than 3. The following polymers are excluded from this designation: (a) polymers that are the result of a polymerisation process that has taken place in nature, independently of the process through which they have been extracted, which are not chemically modified substances; (b) polymers that are degradable as proved in accordance with Appendix 15 [to REACH, Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006]. (c) polymers that have a solubility greater than 2 g/L as proved in accordance with Appendix 16 [to REACH, Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006]. (d) polymers that do not contain carbon atoms in their chemical structure. N.B. The following "Conditions of restriction" paragraphs apply: 1 (concentration limit in mixtures), 2 (definitions), 3 (particle size limits). The remaining points do not apply, e.g. 4 (Paragraph 1 shall not apply to the placing on the market of:), 5 (derogations), e.g. 5 (b) "synthetic polymer microparticles the physical properties of which are permanently modified during intended end use in such a way that the polymer no longer falls within the scope of this entry" or 5 (c) "synthetic polymer microparticles which are permanently incorporated into a solid matrix during intended end use.")		
Nanomaterial/particles* Exemptions from the requirement are: • Pigments. This exemption does not apply to pigments added for other purposes than imparting colour. • Synthetic amorphous silica (SAS). This exemption applies to non-modified synthetic amorphous silica. (* Nanomaterials/-particles are defined according to the EU Commission Recommendation on the Definition of Nanomaterial (2022/C 229/01)).		
Nitroalkanes: nitromethane (CAS no. 75-52-5), 1-nitropropane (CAS no. 108-03-2) and nitroethane (CAS no. 79-24-3).		
NTA (nitrilotriacetic acid), CAS no. 139-13-9 and its salts.		
Organic chlorine compounds, hypochlorite and hypochlorous acid		
PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances)		
Perfume		
Potential or identified endocrine disruptors, according to any of the following EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists": List I: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu List II: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption List III: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities		
Siloxanes D4, D5, D6 and HMDS		
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table		
PBT and vPvB substances in accordance with REACH Annex XIII, including substances under investigation according to the ECHA PBT assessment list https://echa.europa.eu/pbt/-/dislist/details/0b0236e1889ab857		
Silver, colloidal silver and nanosilver		

The heavy metals Cd, Pb, Cr VI, Hg and As in concentrations above 0.5 ppm.		
* VOC (volatile organic compounds* incl. VAH (volatile aromatic compounds) (*Volatile organic compounds are defined here as: Any organic compound having an initial boiling point less than or equal to 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101,3 kPa.).		
Does the chemical product contain synthetic polymers with one or more residual monomers of the following properties > 100 ppm*: Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i * Measured in newly produced polymers	YES	NO
Carc. 1A or 1B H350		
Carc. 2 H351		
Muta. 1A or 1B H340		
Muta. 2 H341		
Repr. 1A or 1B H360		
Repr. 2 H361		
Lact. H362		
Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B H334		
Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B H317		
STOT SE 1 H370		
STOT SE 1 H372		
STOT SE 2 H371		
STOT SE 2 H373		
Acute Tox. (oral) 1 H300		
Acute Tox. (oral) 2 H301		
Acute Tox. (dermal) 1 or 2 H310		
Acute Tox. (dermal) 3 H311		
Acute Tox. (inhalation) 1 H330		
Acute Tox. (inhalation) 2 H331		
ED HH 1 EUH 380		
ED HH 2 EUH 381		

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS no. (where possible), chemical name, level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg) and function (where possible). Also, state whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an added substance.

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

4-chloro-o-toluidiniumchlorid	3165-93-3
2,4,5-trimethylaniline hydrochloride	21436-97-5
2-naphthylammoniumacetate	553-00-4
2,4-diaminoanisoie sulphate	39156-41-7
3,3'- Diaminobenzidin (biphenyl-3,3',4,4'-tetrayltetraamine)	91-95-2
p-anisidine	20265-97-8

In the event of any change to the composition of the chemical product, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Chemical product manufacturer's/supplier's signature

Place and date	Company name
Responsible person	Signature of responsible person
Telephone	E-mail

Appendix 9 Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in inks with carbon black

For inks that contain carbon black, the PAH levels in the table below must be complied with. The contamination limit of 100 ppm in the definition of ingoing substances* thus does not apply in this requirement.

* See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.

Table: Requirements concerning selected PAH content in the ink

Substance name	CAS nr.	Requirement limit
Benzo[a]Pyrene	50-32-8	< 0,2 mg/kg
Benzo[e]Pyrene	192-97-2	< 0,2 mg/kg
Benzo[a]Anthracene	56-55-3	< 0,2 mg/kg
Dibenzo[a,h]Anthracene	53-70-3	< 0,2 mg/kg
Benzo[b]Fluoranthene	205-99-2	< 0,2 mg/kg
Benzo[j]Fluoranthene	205-82-3	< 0,2 mg/kg
Benzo[k]Fluoranthene	207-08-9	< 0,2 mg/kg
Chrysen	218-01-9	< 0,2 mg/kg
Benzo[ghi]perylene	191-24-2	< 0,2 mg/kg
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5	< 0,2 mg/kg
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	Sum < 1 mg/kg
Pyrene	129-00-0	
Anthracene	120-12-7	
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	
Naphthalene	91-20-3	< 1 mg/kg
Sum of all 15 PAHs in the table		< 1 mg/kg

Test method: Determination of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) using gas chromatography with mass selective detection (MSD).

Alternatively, a certificate for GS-mark Category 1 can be used.

The following documentation must be sent:

- ☒ Test report for the ink, showing compliance with the requirement. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 1.

Alternatively, a GS-Mark certificate Category 1 according to AfPS GS 2019: 01 PAK** standard can be used.

** <https://www.baua.de/DE/Aufgaben/Geschaeftsfuehrung-von-Ausschuessen/AfPS/pdf/AfPS-GS-2019-01-PAK-EN.pdf?blob=publicationFile&v=4>