

Nordic Ecolabelling of
Rechargeable Batteries



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030 Rechargeable Batteries, version 4.6, 06 March 2017

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

Addresses

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

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It may be quoted from provided that Nordic Ecolabelling is stated as the source

What is a Nordic Ecolabelled rechargeable battery?

The quality of Nordic Ecolabelled rechargeable batteries places them amongst the best on the market. Strict requirements apply to the information provided to the consumer. Both of these points are intended to ensure that the battery will need to be replaced less frequently, thereby "sparing" the environment the burden of more batteries. The content of lead, cadmium, mercury and arsenic is lower than the levels stipulated by the authorities in their requirements. If a Nordic Ecolabelled rechargeable battery is sold together with a charger, the charger will be of high quality and capable of charging several sizes of battery. The plastic used takes account of environmental and health concerns. A Nordic Ecolabelled rechargeable battery is produced under acceptable working conditions.

Why choose the Nordic Ecolabel?

- Licensholders may use the Nordic Ecolabel trademark for marketing. The Nordic Ecolabel is a very well-known and well-reputed trademark in the Nordic region.
- The Nordic Ecolabel is a simple way of communicating environmental work and commitment to customers.
- The Nordic 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 rechargeable batteries for future environmental legislation.
- Nordic Ecolabelling can be seen as providing a business with guidance on the work of environmental improvements.
- The Nordic 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 Ecolabel licence can also be seen as a mark of quality.

What can carry the Nordic Ecolabel?

Under these criteria a licence may be applied for for the following products: portable batteries that are rechargeable in accordance with the definition provided in the European Union's Batteries Directive 2006/66/EC of September 2006.

According to the European Union's Batteries Directive 2006/66/EC of 6 September 2006, a rechargeable battery is: Any source of electrical energy generated by direct conversion of chemical energy and consisting of one or more secondary battery cells (rechargeable).

Portable batteries are confined to: Any battery or button cell, or any battery pack or accumulator, that is sealed, can be hand-carried and is neither an industrial battery or accumulator nor an automotive battery or accumulator.

The criteria do not encompass primary (non-rechargeable) batteries, for which separate criteria exist.

The criteria do not encompass batteries that are built into or form a permanent part of electronic products and where replacement of the batteries is not possible.

Nordic Ecolabel licences are not available for chargers for rechargeable batteries alone. Batteries sold in combination packs with a charger are eligible for a Nordic Ecolabel (including where batteries are sold together with, for example, power tools where the charger is purchased together with the tool and battery or Nordic ecolabelled batteries designed for particular applications where the battery is sold together with a charger as part of the electrical appliance). If so, the charger must fulfil the requirements of R5, R6 and R13. The entire combination pack must fulfil the packaging requirements (R7, R8 and R9). It must be made clear to the purchaser of combination packs of this type that the Nordic Ecolabel applies to the batteries and not to the charger or to other elements of the package.

How to apply

Application and costs

For information about the application process and fees for this productgroup, please refer to the respective national web site. For addresses see page 2.

What is required?

The application must consist 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

📍 The 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.

License validity

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

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

On-site inspection

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

Queries

Please contact Nordic Ecolabelling if you have any queries or require further information. See page 2 for addresses. Further information and assistance (such as calculation sheets or electronic application help) may be available. Visit the relevant national website for further information.

What are the requirements for a Nordic Ecolabel to be awarded?

In order for a Nordic Ecolabel licence to be awarded, all requirements must be fulfilled.

1 Environmental requirements

01 Content

Applicants must submit a specification detailing all constituent substances present in the battery (metals, other solid substances and liquid chemical substances). The specification must state the chemical name, concentration (as ppm or weight %) and a description of the purpose of the constituent substance.

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

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

Declaration is made by the supplier based to the best of his/her knowledge at the given time, also based on information from raw material manufacturers, recipe and available knowledge on the product with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

- Description of the composition of the battery in accordance with the requirement for each type of battery to which the application applies.

02 Metal content of batteries

The metal content of the battery must not exceed the following limits:

Metal	Content
Mercury	< 0.1 ppm
Cadmium	< 5.0 ppm
Lead	< 5.0 ppm
Arsenic	< 10.0 ppm

It should be noted that the EU's Battery Directive 2006/66/EC permits a maximum cadmium content of 20 ppm and a maximum mercury content of 5 ppm. The test laboratory may need special equipment in order to test batteries for a mercury content of <0.1 ppm.

At least four examples of the product in question must be analysed and all four must meet the requirement.

Analysis results specified as < , i.e. "less than", will be interpreted as = , i.e. "equal to", for the purposes of the application.

The metal content of the batteries must be analysed in accordance with "Battery Industry Standard Analytical Method. For the determination of Mercury, Cadmium and Lead in Alkaline Manganese Cells Using AAS, ICP-AES and "Cold Vapour". European Portable Battery Association (EPBA), Battery Association of Japan (BAJ) National Electrical Manufactures Association (NEMA; USA). April 1998".

Similar test methods may be approved if assessed and adjudged to be equivalent to the recommended method by an independent third party.

- Report from the analysis body showing the metal content of the batteries.
- Declaration confirming that the institution performing the analysis is impartial and fulfils the general requirement applicable to test laboratories as described in the requirements applicable to the analysis laboratory/test institutions below.

03 Nanotechnology

Nanoparticles may be present only in electrode material in the battery for the purpose of increasing the energy efficiency of the batteries.

If nanoparticles are present in electrode material, the applicant must specify the extent to which the energy efficiency of the battery is improved.

- Declaration from the applicant stating either: that nanotechnology is not used in the battery, or: that nanotechnology is used only in electrode material in order to increase the energy efficiency of the batteries and the extent to which this improves the energy efficiency of the battery.

Appendix 4 may be used.

04 Information on batteries containing nanoparticles

If nanoparticles are used in the batteries, the producer must publish information on how batteries containing nanoparticles are to be handled by battery recycling firms. This information must focus particular attention on measures aimed at shielding employees from exposure to nanoparticles. "Publish" means making the information available on a website or the equivalent.

- Copy of information aimed at battery recycling firms concerning the correct method of handling batteries containing nanoparticles. In addition, a description must be provided of how this information is made available to recycling and waste processing firms.

05 Requirements applicable to plastic in battery chargers

If the rechargeable batteries are sold together with a charger, the charger must fulfil the following requirements:

- The plastic in the casing must be labelled in accordance with ISO 11469.
- The plastic in the casing must not be chlorinated plastic.
- Cadmium and lead must not be actively added to the plastic in the casing and cables.
- Chloro-paraffins must not be actively added to the plastic in the casing and cables.
- Halogenated organic flame-retardants or flame retardants with risk classifications within the following areas must not be present in the plastic in the casing or cables: Carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction in accordance with European Union chemicals legislation.

The following risk classifications are carcinogenic in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC: R45, R49, R40.

The following risk classifications are mutagenic in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC: R46 and R68.

The following risk classifications are toxic for reproduction in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC: R60, R61, R62, R63, R60-61 and R62-63.

The following hazard statements are carcinogenic in accordance with the CLP Regulation 1272/2008/EC and GHS: H350, H350j, H351.

The following hazard statements are mutagenic in accordance with the CLP Regulation 1272/2008/EC and GHS: H340 and H341.

The following hazard statements are toxic for reproduction in accordance with the CLP Regulation 1272/2008/EC and GHS: H360F, H360D, H361f, H361d, H360FD, H361fd, H360Fd, H360Df.

- Documentation showing that the casing is labelled in accordance with ISO 11469.

- ☒ The manufacturer of the charger must provide a declaration that the requirements applicable to the plastic in the battery charger have been fulfilled (Appendix 3).
- ☒ Safety data sheets for flame-retardants used in the casing and cables. The safety data sheet must be in compliance with Annex II of REACH (Regulation 1907/2006/EC).

06 Charger, battery sizes

This requirement applies only to chargers for rechargeable batteries of the following sizes:
AAA: HR03, AA: HR6, C:HR14, D: HR20, 9V:HR 22.

If the rechargeable batteries are sold together with a charger, the charger must be suitable for use with a minimum of two battery sizes.

- ☒ The manufacturer of the charger must submit a declaration confirming that the charger can be used for charging a minimum of two battery sizes (Appendix 3). A description/documentation of the charger confirming this must be attached.

2 Packaging and information

07 Packing, chlorinated plastics

Chlorinated plastics must not be used as packaging.

- ☒ Description of the types of packaging used, both primary and secondary. Declaration that no chlorinated plastics are used in the packaging (See Appendix 2).

08 Primary packaging, recycled portion

The total proportion of post-consumer recycled material in the primary packaging for the batteries must be at least 80 weight %.

Post-consumer material is defined in accordance with ISO 14021(2001) as: Material generated by households or by commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product which can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes return of material from the distribution chain.

- ☒ Documentation from packaging suppliers showing the proportion of post-consumer recycled material in their products.
- ☒ Statement showing that the total proportion of post-consumer recycled material in the primary packaging exceeds 80 weight %.

09 Collection system for batteries and packaging

The relevant national rules, laws and/or industry-wide agreements concerning collection systems for packaging and batteries must be fulfilled in the Nordic countries in which the ecolabelled products are on sale.

The following systems have been established:

Norway, packaging: www.grontpunkt.no, Norway, batteries: www.batteriretur.no.

Sweden, packaging: www.repa.se, Sweden, batteries: Statutory participation in collection scheme by manufacturers.

Finland, packaging: www.pyr.fi, Finland, batteries: Statutory participation in collection scheme by manufacturers.

Denmark, packaging: None. Denmark, batteries: Statutory participation in collection scheme by manufacturers.

Iceland: None

- Copy of agreement and/or copy of invoice for the collection system for the packaging in question.

010 Consumer information on the battery

The batteries must carry a clear indication of their capacity in accordance with the requirements applicable to capacity labelling provided for in the EU's Batteries Directive 2006/66/EC.

"Clear indication" means that the capacity labelling shall be expressed in terms of a unit (mAh) and that other numerical markings on the battery must not be such that the customer is likely to be misled into thinking that they represent the capacity labelling.

- A sample of the information provided on the battery.

3 Working conditions

011 Working conditions

The licenceholder must have a code of conduct in place in accordance with the ten principles provided for in the United Nations Global Compact.

The licenceholder must ensure that the code of conduct is communicated to all suppliers/subcontractors together with a request that these should also comply with a code of conduct that follows the ten principles provided for in the United Nations Global Compact.

NB: The principles embodied in the United Nations Global Compact include the following: human rights, employee rights, environmental protection and anti-corruption safeguards. Further information can be found at <http://www.unglobalcompact.org>.

If nanoparticles are used in the batteries, safeguards must be in place to ensure that employees are not exposed to the nanoparticles during production of the batteries and during internal refuse processing of the nanoparticles and batteries.

- Copy of the licenceholder's "Code of Conduct".
Description of the way in which subcontractors and producers are notified of the licenceholder's code of conduct and of the licenceholder's request that they have a code of conduct in place that follows the ten principles in the United Nations Global Compact.
- If nanoparticles are used in the batteries: Description of measures put in place to ensure that employees are not exposed to the nanoparticles. Description of the way in which waste and residues of nanoparticles are sorted and processed.

4 Efficiency/quality

012 The quality of rechargeable batteries

Quality testing must be performed by an impartial test laboratory which fulfils the general requirements applicable to test institutions provided for in the chapter headed "Analysis laboratory/test institution"

For Li-ion and other batteries/cells not NiMH, two tests must be performed: Initial capacity testing and cycle life testing. Initial capacity testing is performed in order to ensure that the capacity of the cells/batteries corresponds to the actual discharge ability of fresh

cells/batteries. Cycle life testing is performed in order to ensure that the cells/batteries have an appropriate number of charge/discharge cycles offering an acceptable level of performance.

Each test must include at least four batteries of each size and brand model.

C is the nominal capacity of the battery and is stated on the battery as mAh. The highest capacity value specified on the cell must be used for the purposes of testing.

The test starts by discharging the battery to its final voltage C/5 current (residual discharge capacity).

Initial capacity testing:

All batteries that undergo testing must meet the following requirements:

- **At least one of the 5 cycles performed in the test must involve a discharge period of a minimum of 5 hours.**

Capacity testing must be performed in accordance with Table 1 below.

The rest period between charging/discharging and discharging/charging is defined as one hour.

Table 1

Cycle No.	Charging	Discharging
1-5	In accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer	0.2C cut-off voltage ¹

¹ Cut-off voltage will vary depending on the chemical composition of the battery in question. A typical cut-off voltage for conventional Li-ion/LiP cells is 3V/cell.

Li-ion/LiP batteries and cells:

The conditions during capacity testing must be in accordance with the, at the time of application applicable, IEC 61960 standard for Li-ion/LiP cells and batteries applicable at the time of application.

Batteries and cells other than Li-ion, LiP and NiMH:

The conditions during capacity testing must be in accordance with the relevant standard for the type of battery in question. The independent test laboratory performing the test must perform a written assessment to determine which standard is relevant for the type of battery in question.

Cycle life testing:

All tested batteries must meet the following requirements:

- **The discharge time for cycle 799 must be at least 30 minutes (correspond to 50% of remaining capacity)**
- **The discharge time for cycle 800 must be at least 3.5 timer hours (correspond to 70% of remaining capacity)**

Table 2 provides test specifications

Table 2

Cycle No.	Charging	Rest period during charged phase	Discharging	Rest period during discharged phase
1-799	In accordance with the recommendations of the dealer	30 minutes	1.0C to cut-off voltage ¹	30 minutes
800	In accordance with the recommendations of the dealer	1 hour	0.2C to cut-off voltage ¹	

¹ Cut-off voltage will vary depending on the chemical composition of the battery in question. A typical cut-off voltage for conventional Li-ion/LiP cells is 3V/cell and 1V/cell for NiMH.

For NiMH batteries and cells two tests must be performed: Initial capacity testing and endurance testing (see table 3 and 4). Initial capacity testing is performed in order to ensure that the capacity of the cells/batteries corresponds to the actual discharge ability of fresh cells/batteries. Endurance testing is performed in order to ensure that the cells/batteries have an appropriate number of charge/discharge cycles offering an acceptable level of performance.

Each test must include at least four batteries of each size and brand model.

C is the nominal capacity of the battery and is stated on the battery as mAh. The highest capacity value specified on the cell must be used for the purposes of testing.

Initial capacity testing:

All batteries that undergo testing must meet the following requirements:

- At least one of the 5 cycles performed in the test must involve a discharge period of a minimum of 5 hours.
- All (4) tested cells/batteries must comply with the requirement.

Capacity testing must be performed in accordance with Table 3 below. The conditions of the capacity test must comply with IEC 61951-2 for NiMH cells and batteries in force at the time of the application.

Table 3

Cycle no.	Charging	Rest period during charged phase	Discharge	Rest period during discharged phase
1-5	0.1C for 16 hours	1 hour	0.2C to 1.0 V/cell	1 hour

Endurance testing:

Endurance testing must comply with the conditions described in table 4 and the tested cells/batteries must meet the requirements stated in table 5.

Table 4 – Description of test

Cycle no.	Charging	Rest period during charged phase	Discharge	Rest period during discharged phase
1	0.1C for 16 hours	30 minutes	1.0C to 1.0 V	30 minutes
2-48	0.3C for 4 hours	30 minutes	1.0C to 1.0 V	30 minutes
49	0.3C for 4 hours	24 hours	1.0C to 1.0 V	30 minutes
50	0.1C for 16 hours	1 hour	0.2C to 1.0 V	30 minutes

Cycles 1-50 are repeated until the required number of cycles has been reached for the tested battery type. The required number of cycles for the different battery types are listed in.

Table 5 – Requirements

Cell type	Rated capacity	No. cycles	Requirement (1C, second last cycle)	Requirement (0.2C, last cycle)
LR03 (AAA)	< 850 mAh	500	30 minutes	4 hours
LR03 (AAA)	≥ 850 mAh	400	30 minutes	4 hours
LR06 (AA)	< 2000 mAh	500	30 minutes	4 hours
LR06 (AA)	≥ 2000 mAh ≤ 2500 mAh	400	30 minutes	4 hours
LR06 (AA)	> 2500 mAh	300	30 minutes	4 hours
LR14 (C)	-	500	30 minutes	4 hours
LR20 (D)	-	500	30 minutes	4 hours
Other	-	400	30 minutes	4 hours

- ☒ The result of testing in accordance with the description in the requirement conducted by an impartial test institution.
- ☒ Declaration from the test institution confirming that the batteries were tested in accordance with the version of the standard applicable at the time of application, as referred to in the requirement.
- ☒ Declaration confirming that the test institution is impartial and fulfils the general requirements applicable to the test institutions provided for in the chapter “Analysis laboratory/test institution” below.

013 Charger quality

If the rechargeable batteries are sold together with a charger, the charger must fulfil the following requirements:

Testing of the charger:

The quality of the charger must be tested by a test laboratory that is impartial and fulfils the general requirements applicable to the test institutions provided for in the chapter “Analysis laboratory/test institution”.

C = The maximum capacity (expressed as mAh) specified on the batteries that the charger is sold together with.

The reference charge is defined as a constant charge at 1C, cut off at $-\Delta V = 5$ mV/cell.

Discharge to the cut-off requirement of 1 V/cell.

The rest time is set at 20 minutes between each cycle of charge/discharge and discharge/charge.

Condition of battery and termination of charged capacity at 7 cycles:

Cycle 1	Residual Discharge	C/5
Cycle 2-5	Conditioning	1C
Cycle 6	Determining reference charge	1C
Cycle 7	Charging of battery in charger	

Cycle 1-6 to be performed in equipment for testing rechargeable batteries

The charging phase is registered in cycles 6 and 7 to determine the charged capacity for the reference charger and the test charger.

After 7 cycles the average trickle charge and no-load current for the charger is measured.

The measurement must produce the following results:

- The charger must automatically stop charging when the battery is fully charged. Fully charged is defined as a reference charge with a cut-off of $-\Delta V = 5 \text{ mV} \pm 10\%$.
- The maximum trickle charge current must on average be $\leq C/20$, based on the lowest battery capacity that the charger is recommended to charge by the dealer.
- The maximum no-load current must on average be $< C/50$, based on the lowest battery capacity that the dealer recommends the charger is recommended to charge.

- ✉ Results of test as described in the requirement, performed by an impartial test institution.
- ✉ Declaration confirming that the test institution is impartial and fulfils the general requirements applicable to the test institutions provided for in the chapter "Analysis laboratory/test institution" below.

5 Quality requirements and the requirements of the authorities

The following procedures must be in place in order to ensure that the Nordic Ecolabel requirements are fulfilled.

If the battery manufacturer has an environmental management system certified in accordance with ISO 14 001 or EMAS incorporating the following procedures, it will be sufficient for the accredited auditor to confirm that the requirements have been implemented.

014 Responsibility for the Nordic Ecolabel

One person at the licenceholder and at the producer if the latter is not the same as the former must be allocated responsibility for fulfilment of the Nordic Ecolabel requirements and one person must be allocated responsibility for contact with Nordic Ecolabelling

- ✉ Organogram showing the persons responsible for the above duties.

015 Documentation

The licenceholder must be able to present a copy of the application and the basis for calculations and data (including test reports, documents from subcontractors and the like) underlying the documentation submitted in connection with the application.

- 🔍 On-site inspection.

016 The quality of the rechargeable batteries

The licenceholder must guarantee that the quality of the Nordic Ecolabelled rechargeable batteries will not decline while the licence remains in force.

- ✉ Procedures for registering and where necessary handling complaints concerning the quality of the Nordic Ecolabelled rechargeable batteries.

O17 Planned changes

Planned changes which impact on the Nordic Ecolabel requirements must be reported in writing to Nordic Ecolabelling.



Procedures showing how planned changes are handled.

O18 Unforeseen deviations

Unforeseen deviations which impact on the Nordic Ecolabel requirements must be reported in writing to Nordic Ecolabelling and logged in a journal.



Procedures showing how unforeseen deviations are handled.

O19 Traceability

The licenceholder must be able to trace the Nordic Ecolabelled rechargeable battery in the production process.



Description/procedures for how this requirement is fulfilled.

O20 Laws and Regulations

The licenceholder must ensure that the applicable regulations governing safety, working environment, environmental legislation and plant-specific terms/permits are followed at all production sites at which the Nordic Ecolabelled products are produced.



Documentation in which the licenceholder confirms fulfilment of the requirement and reporting to the regulatory authority. Appendix 5 must be completed and submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

O21 Marketing

The appendix is removed as decided by the Board of Directors 17 November 2014.

Analysis laboratory/test institution

The analysis laboratory/test institution must be impartial and competent. The analysis laboratory/test institution must fulfil the general requirements provided for in the EN 45001/DS//EN/ISO/IEC 17025 standard or be an official GLP-approved analysis laboratory.

Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products

The 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.svanen.se/regulations/ or at www.nordic-ecolabel.org/regulations

Follow-up inspections

Nordic Ecolabelling may check to ensure that the rechargeable batteries continue to fulfil the Nordic Ecolabel requirements after a licence has been granted. This may take the form of, for example, on-site inspections or random sampling.

If this process reveals that the rechargeable batteries do not fulfil the requirements, then the licence may be withdrawn.

Random samples can also be taken at points of sale and analysed by an impartial laboratory. If the requirements are not fulfilled, Nordic Ecolabelling may require the licenceholder to pay the costs of analysis.

History of the criteria

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted the criteria for version 4 of the Nordic Ecolabelling of rechargeable batteries on December 7th 2010 and will be valid until 31 December 2013.

On the Nordic Ecolabelling Board Meeting 17 March 2012 it was decided to change requirement R3, R6 and R12. New version of the criteria is 4.1.

On 15 November 2012 the secretariat managers meeting decided to prolong the criteria until 31 December 2015. The new version is called 4.2.

On 19 March 2014 the Nordic Ecolabelling Board decided to prolong the criteria until 30 June 2016. The new version is called 4.3.

On 16 June 2015 the Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group decided to prolong the criteria until 30 June 2017. On 17 November 2014 the Board of Directors decided to remove the general part of requirement R21 Marketing. The new version is called 4.4.

On 5 November 2015 the Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group decided to prolong the criteria until 30.6.2018. The new version is called 4.5.

On 6 March 2017 the Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group decided to prolong the criteria until 31 December 2019. The new version is called 4.6.

The licence will apply for as long as the criteria continue to be fulfilled and for as long as the criteria remain in force. The criteria may be extended or amended, in which case the licence will be extended automatically and the licenceholder will be informed to this effect.

One year before the expiry date of the criteria at the latest, notice will be given of the criteria that will apply thereafter. The licenceholder will then be given the opportunity to renew the licence.

New criteria

- The possibility should be considered of imposing further requirements on constituent substances, particularly heavy metals and the use of solvents in the production of the batteries.
- The possibility of imposing requirements on energy consumption during the production of the batteries should be considered.
- The possibility of imposing transport requirements on certain types of rechargeable batteries should be considered.
- Collection figures in the Nordic countries should be monitored with a view to determining whether further requirements as to consumer information should be imposed.
- The possibility of imposing the requirement that further consumer information on optimum use/charging of rechargeable batteries should be considered.

Appendix 1 Marketing – removed appendix

The appendix is removed as decided by the Board of Directors 17 November 2014

Appendix 2 Declaration on packaging by the applicant

The undersigned hereby confirms that the packaging does not contain chlorinated plastics.

Name of business (licence applicant)	Date
Person responsible for packaging	Telephone/e-mail

Appendix 3 Declaration by the producer of the battery charger

Declaration by the producer of the battery charger

The undersigned hereby declares that:

- The plastic in the casing is labelled in accordance with ISO 11469.
- The plastic in the casing is not chlorinated plastic.
- No cadmium or lead has been actively added to the plastic in the casing and cables.
- No chloro-paraffins have been actively added to the plastic in the cabinet and cables.
- No halogenated flame-retardants have been added to the plastic in the casing.
- Flame-retardants with risk classifications within the following areas have not been added to the plastic in the casing or cables: Carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction in accordance with European Union chemicals legislation*.
- Safety data sheets for the flame-retardants used in plastics in the casing and cables are attached.

The following applies if the charger is intended for rechargeable batteries of the sizes AAA: HR 03, AA: HR6, C: HR14, D: HR 20, 9V: HR22:

The charger can be used for charging a minimum of two sizes of batteries.

Specify the applicable sizes: _____

** The following risk classifications are carcinogenic in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC: R45, R49, R40.*

The following risk classifications are mutagenic in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC: R46 and R68.

The following risk classifications are toxic for reproduction in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC: R60, R61, R62, R63, R60-61 and R62-63.

The following hazard statements are carcinogenic in accordance with the CLP Regulation 1272/2008/EC and GHS: H350, H350i, H351.

The following hazard statements are mutagenic in accordance with the CLP Regulation 1272/2008/EC and GHS: H340 and H341.

The following hazard statements are toxic for reproduction in accordance with the CLP Regulation 1272/2008/EC and GHS: H360F, H360D, H361f, H361d, H360FD, H361fd, H360Fd, H360Df.

Name of company (licence applicant):	Date:
Person responsible:	Telephone/e-mail:

Appendix 4 Declaration on nanotechnology by the applicant

Have nanoparticles been added to the battery

Yes No

If yes:

The nanoparticles present in the battery have been added exclusively to the electrode in order to increase the energy efficiency of the battery

Yes No

The energy efficiency of the battery has been improved by _____ by means of the use of the nanoparticles in the electrode material.

Name of company (licence applicant):	Date:
Person responsible:	Telephone/e-mail:

Appendix 5 Declaration by the applicant confirming compliance with laws and regulations

I hereby declare that the applicable provisions governing safety, working environment, environmental legislation and plant-specific conditions/permits are followed at the production site for the Nordic ecolabelled rechargeable battery.

The following authorities are responsible for supervising the production site.

The working environment (name, address, telephone number):

Environmental legislation (name, address, telephone number)

Plant-specific conditions/permits (name, address, telephone number):

Name of business (licence applicant):	Date:
Person responsible:	Telephone/e-mail: