



## **The Swan-labelling of sanitary products**

**Consultative Proposal 11, 4 July 2007:**

**Version 5 •**

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**Nordic Ecolabelling**

In November 1989, the Nordic Council of Ministers adopted a measure to implement an official voluntary ecolabelling scheme, the Swan. The organizations/companies listed below administer the Swan ecolabelling schemes on assignment from their national governments.

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# Swan-labelling of sanitary products

023/Version 5, consultative proposal 4 July 2007

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## What is a Swan-labelled sanitary product?

The Swan Label is an official ecolabel with absolute requirements. A Swan-labelled sanitary product has less impact on the environment than other products in the same group and the Swan Label provides a guarantee that the product fulfils strict environmental requirements.

The main environmental impact of sanitary products derives from the production of the raw materials in the product. These raw materials are generally fluff pulp (cellulose pulp), superabsorbents, cotton, viscose and various plastic materials.

Because they are disposable, the use of sanitary products also gives rise to considerable quantities of waste. Sanitary products make up approximately 2-4% of all household waste. Since hygiene products are not composted to any great extent, the criteria do not focus on the compostability of the products. A limited number of local authorities collect diapers, for example, for composting, and ecolabelling will accordingly have little influence on the ways in which sanitary products are processed after use.

One of the main changes proposed in this draft document is that a number of new products now can be swan labelled. In addition to products such as disposable breast pads, diapers, sanitary towels, incontinence care products and tampons, a Swan Label may now be applied for cotton buds, cotton wool, toothpicks, underlays, draw sheets, bed linen, wash cloths and surgical gowns.

The stringency of the requirements governing the production of constituent materials, which generally consist of fluff pulp (cellulose pulp), super-absorbents, cotton, viscose and various plastic materials has been increased considerably in the consultative proposal. The requirements applicable to plastics have been formulated from a resource perspective with a view to stimulating the use of renewable resources and of materials involving low emissions of climate gases.

Health has been a particular focus of attention during the revision process, and the requirements applicable to substances that may be added to sanitary products during production in the form of chemicals, adhesives, fragrance, lotion, dyestuffs and ink etc. have been tightened up considerably.

There are also requirements as to performance, constituent substances, consumer information and the waste plan for the product.

## Why choose the Swan Label?

- The Swan Label enjoys a high degree of credibility and is widely known in the Nordic countries.
- Manufacturers and retailers can use the Swan Label in their marketing.
- The Swan Label is a cost effective and simple way for manufacturers to communicate their environmental efforts and environmental commitment to customers and suppliers.

- Environmental questions are complex and understanding the specific issues involved can be a lengthy process. Swan-labelling can be viewed as a guide in this work.
- The Swan Label's health and environment requirements provide manufacturers with guidance on how they might best contribute to the development of a sustainable society.
- Operations that are already environmentally aware will be prepared for future health and environment requirements.
- Since environmental awareness and quality often go hand in hand, Swan-labelling covers not only environmental requirements but also quality requirements. This means that a Swan licence can also be viewed as a stamp of quality.

## **What products are eligible for a Swan Label?**

The product group "Sanitary products" encompasses disposable products such as breast pads, children's diapers, incontinence care products (panty-liners, shaped diapers and diapers with tape strips), sanitary towels (pads and panty-liners), tampons, cotton buds, cotton wool, toothpicks, underlays, draw sheets, bed linen, wash cloths and surgical gowns.

Wet wipes (may be Swan-labelled under the cosmetics criteria), paper handkerchiefs or wash cloths made of paper (may be Swan-labelled under the tissue criteria) or multiple use wash cloths and mesh pants (may be ecolabelled under the Swan Label or Flower textile criteria) are not eligible for a Swan Label under the criteria for sanitary products.

Products to which medication/medicines, disinfectant substances and the like have been added cannot be ecolabelled.

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

For sanitary products to be ecolabelled at least 95 % of the materials, components or additives in the hygiene product must fulfil relevant requirements imposed in this document.




## **How to apply?**

Applicant must submit the documentation specified for each individual requirement in this document. The application must include an overview of the documentation attached for each individual requirement. All information submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling will be treated confidentially. This includes the applicant's name and the product's name until such time as a licence is granted.

Documentation must be submitted only on the materials present in the sanitary product to which the application applies. Each requirement is labelled with the letter R (requirement) and a number. Subcontractors may submit confidential documentation directly to the ecolabelling organisation. All such information will be treated confidentially.

### **Icons used in the text**

Each requirement is accompanied by a description of the way in which the requirement is to be documented. Various icons are also used to make this process easier. These icons are:

-  Enclose
-  The requirement will be checked on site
-  Submit procedures governing environmental and quality management system.

### **Application**

Applications must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling in the country in which the sanitary product will be on sale/the business is conducted, see the address list on page 2. The application documents comprise an application form (which can be found on the home pages of the secretariats) and documentation showing that the requirements are fulfilled (the required documentation is specified after the requirements). Further information and assistance with the application process is available on the websites of the individual countries or by contacting one of the secretariats.

### **Sales in other Nordic countries**

Registering the licence in the other Nordic countries allows the Swan Label to be used on a larger market. To do so, the following documents must be submitted to the secretariats in the countries in question:

- A completed application form for registration
- A copy of the licence in question
- A sample of the consumer information text, see R40
- Documentation that the manufacturer or importer is encompassed by national industry agreements on recycling systems for packaging, see M8

Registration is free of charge, but an annual fee is payable in accordance with the regulations in force in the individual countries.

### **On-site inspections**

Before a licence is granted, Nordic Ecolabelling will conduct an on-site inspection to verify that the requirements have been fulfilled. During the inspection, the data used in calculations, original copies of submitted documentation, measurement certificates, purchasing statistics and the like confirming adherence to the requirements must be available for examination. Nordic Ecolabelling may conduct inspection visits at both end manufacturers and subcontractors.

### **Costs**

An application fee is payable by companies applying for a licence. In addition, an annual fee is payable based on the sales of the Swan-labelled sanitary products.

### **Inquiries**

Nordic Ecolabelling will be happy to answer any queries you may have. Please see the address list on page 2.

## **What are the requirements of Swan-labelling?**

For a Swan licence to be awarded all requirements applicable to the product must be fulfilled. In the case of the requirements applicable to fluff pulp, reference is made to the criteria for the Swan-labelling of Paper Products – Basic module and Chemical module, Version 1 or later.

### **1 Description of the product**

#### **R1 Description of the product and the packaging**

The applicant must provide a description of the product and the primary packaging. Information must be provided on the raw materials, components, chemicals and if applicable other additives present in the product, providing e.g. CAS number, product safety datasheets or the equivalent. Subcontractors must be specified by business name, production site, contact person, the raw materials/chemicals they supply, and the production step operated (e.g. printing).

A technical description must be provided of the production of the sanitary products.

*Applicators for tampons are considered to form part of the product.*

*Primary packaging means both the packaging surrounding the individual product in a packet and the packaging around the packet as sold in retail outlets or directly to the customer. Primary packaging does not include transport packaging.*

☒ Information as described above.

#### **R2 Percentage composition**

The percentage composition of materials, chemicals and, if applicable, other additives in the product must be stated in terms of percentage by weight of the total product, excluding packaging. Similarly the composition of the primary packaging and if applicable attached information material must be stated.

Sewing thread present in quantities of less than 1% by weight are exempted from the requirements in the document.

Other materials, components or additives for which no requirements are imposed may make up a maximum of 5% by weight of the product (without primary packaging).

☒ Information as described above.

## 2 Environmental requirements

### 2.1 Requirements applicable to the primary materials in the product and packaging

#### 2.1.1 Chemical products

The requirement "R3 Chemical products, classification" applies to all chemical products added during the production of sanitary products, even where additional requirements are imposed on the chemical products later in this document. This applies for example to glue, odour control substances (incontinence care products only), silicon, inks/dyestuffs etc.

#### R3 Chemical products, classification

Chemical products used as raw materials in the production of sanitary products must not be subject to a classification requirement or allotted risk phrases as specified in Table 1:

Table 1: Chemical products subject to the following classification must not be used.

Classification	Associated symbol and R phrase
Harmful to the environment	N with R50, R50/53 or R51/53, R52, R53 or R52/53 without N
Highly toxic	T + with R26, R27, R28, R39
Toxic	T with R23, R24, R25, R39, R48
Harmful to health	Xn with R20, R21, R22, R68, R48, R65
Irritant	Xi with R41
Allergenic	Xn with R42 or Xi with R43
Carcinogenic	Carcinogenic with R40, R45 and/or R49
Mutagenic	Mut with R46, R68
Toxic to reproduction	Rep with R60, R61, R62, R63, R64

\* The R phrases are described in the chapter on Abbreviations/definitions.

Classification in accordance with the Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC and the Preparations Directive 1999/45/EU as amended.

Please note that the manufacturers of raw materials/products are responsible for classification.

- ☒ Product safety data sheets for chemical products in accordance with the applicable directive (2001/58/EC or later).

#### 2.1.2 Fluff pulp

The requirements apply to the individual type of fluff pulp used in the production of sanitary products. Documentation from pulp manufacturers may be submitted directly to the ecolabelling organisation. Fluff pulps must fulfil the requirements in the criteria document for "Swan-labelling of Paper Products – Basic Module, Version 1, Chapter 2 for pulp mills" "Swan-labelling of Paper Products – Chemical Module, Version 1 or later applies", and documentation must also be provided that the levels of requirements R6, R7 and R8 of this document have been met. The requirements must be fulfilled in the case of pulp, including conversion to fluff pulp.

**R4 Fluff pulp, optical brightener**

Optical brightener must not be added to the pulp.



The manufacturer of the fluff pulp must submit an undertaking that no optical brightener has been used in the pulp.

**R5 Fluff pulp, general requirements as to production**

The fluff pulp must fulfil the requirements in the "Criteria Document for "Swan-labelling of Paper Products – Basic Module, Chapter 2 for pulp suppliers" and "Swan-labelling of Paper Products – Chemical Module". Version 1 or later applies in the case of both documents.

Has the pulp quality already been approved in accordance with the requirements in the Basic Module and the Chemical Module?

If yes, state when and by which secretariat.

If no, documentation of the relevant requirements in the Basic module and the Chemical Module must be submitted. The requirements in the Basic Module include requirements as to the use of fibres from sustainable forestry operations, quality and environmental management, and requirements as to waste processing. The Basic Module also describes methods of calculation and analyses for use in calculating the values in requirements R6, R7 and R8, and the requirements must be fulfilled for the production of pulp including conversion to fluff pulp.



The fluff supplier must document that the requirements have been fulfilled.

**R6 Fluff pulp – Fibre raw material**

The use of recycled fibre in sanitary products is not permitted. Off-cuts from production are not classified as recycled fibre and may therefore be used.

On a year-on-year basis a minimum of:

- 1) 20% of fibre raw materials in the pulp must derive from certified forestry operations, or
- 2) 75% of fibre raw materials in the pulp must be woodshavings or sawdust or
- 3) a combination of 1 and 2.

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

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

$$Y (\%) \geq 20 - 0.267x$$

where x = the proportion of woodshavings or sawdust.



The pulp manufacturer must document that the requirement is fulfilled and information on the proportion of fibre raw materials from certified forestry operations and the proportion of woodshavings or sawdust in the pulp must be reported annually for as long as the licence remains in force. The report for the proceeding year must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling by 1 April together with calculations documenting fulfilment of the forestry requirement.

## **R7 Fluff pulp, energy requirements for production**

Energy points from the production of pulp must fulfil the following requirements:

$$P_{\text{energy total}} = (P_{\text{el}} + P_{\text{fuel}})/2 < 1.25$$

and

$$P_{\text{el}} < 1.75$$

The energy points  $P_{\text{el}}$  and  $P_{\text{fuel}}$  for pulp are calculated as energy consumed divided by the reference value for energy for the process used, see R38 of the Basic Module. The fluffing of the pulp must take place only in the pulp production process, except in the case of mechanical tearing of the pulp which takes place in the production of sanitary products. In calculating energy points for pulp production, fluffing must be specified as a new process and the de facto energy consumption must be specified both as a reference value and as energy consumption.

Where a mixture of several pulps is used, R16 in the Basic Module describes how the energy points for the mixture is to be calculated.

Electricity and fuel consumption must be documented by means of calculations based on invoices and readings of own electricity meters.

- ☒ The pulp manufacturer must document that the requirements have been fulfilled and show the calculations of energy points on the basis of the methods described in the Basic Module.

## **R8 Fluff pulp, requirements as to emissions during production**

Emissions of organic halogen compounds (AOX) to water must not exceed 0.05 kg/tonne of pulp.

The total of the emission points for COD and phosphorous to water and sulphur (S) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) to air must not exceed 4:

$$P_{\text{emission total}} = P_{\text{COD}} + P_{\text{P}} + P_{\text{S}} + P_{\text{NOx}} \leq 4$$

The individual emission points for  $P_{\text{COD}}$ ,  $P_{\text{P}}$ ,  $P_{\text{S}}$ ,  $P_{\text{NOx}}$  must not exceed 1.5.

Emission points are calculated by dividing the measured emissions by a reference value:

$$P_{\text{COD}} = \text{COD}_{\text{total}}/\text{COD}_{\text{reftotal}}$$

A description of the reporting of emission values is provided in R42, and the reference values for the emissions are provided in R19 of the Basic Module. If a mixture of several pulps is used a weighted total of the emissions and the reference values must be used for calculating the individual emission points equivalent to the method shown in R 19 in the Basic Module.

- ☒ The pulp manufacturer must document fulfilment of the requirements.

### **2.1.3 Cotton**

#### **R9 Cotton, bleaching with the aid of chlorine gas**

Cotton must not be bleached with the aid of chlorine gas (Cl<sub>2</sub>).

- ☒ Declaration from the cotton producer that the requirement has been fulfilled.

#### **R10 Cotton, raw fibre**

The cotton must be organically cultivated or cultivated in a transitional phase to organic production. The cotton must be produced and controlled in accordance with

EU Directive 2092/91 or produced and controlled by equivalent means under an equivalent control system, such as KRAV, SKAL, IFOAM, IMO, KBA, OCIA, TDA, DEMETER etc.

The string on tampons is exempted from this requirement.

- Certificate or transition certificate from a competent body for the certification of organic cultivation. If in the case of cultivation in a transitional process no certificate is available, the ecolabelling organisation must be supplied with information on the supplier and method of cultivation and sufficient documentation showing that the cultivation is in the process of transition to organic production. The cotton plantation may be inspected by the ecolabelling organisation.

## 2.1.4 Viscose

### R11 Viscose, bleaching with chlorine gas

Cellulose pulp or cellulose fibre must not be bleached with chlorine gas.

- Declaration from the manufacturer of cellulose pulp and regenerated cellulose that the requirement has been fulfilled.

### R12 Viscose, COD emissions

COD emissions from viscose production (the production of cellulose pulp and regenerated cellulose) must not exceed a combined total of 10 kg per tonne of regenerated cellulose. The quantity of COD may also be stated as the equivalent quantity of TOC.

*Information on sampling, methods of analyses and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 1.*

- Information on COD or TOC emissions from the production of cellulose pulp and regenerated cellulose in the form of for example laboratory reports or the equivalent.

### R13 Viscose, sulphur emissions

Sulphur emissions from the dissolving of pulp and fibre production must not exceed more than 20 kg S/tonne of viscose.

- Calculation of sulphur emissions from the stated processes.

### R14 Viscose, zink emissions

Zink emissions must not exceed 0.20 kg Zn/tonne of regenerated cellulose.

*Information on sampling, methods of analyses and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 1.*

- Analysis report for measurement of zink emissions from the production of regenerated cellulose. The methods of analyses must be described and the laboratories responsible for analysing the emissions must be stated.

## 2.1.5 Polymers

Polymers permitted in sanitary products: polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), Polyester (PET), polyacrylic acid-based superabsorbents (SAP), elastane and biopolymers (such as bio-SAP and starch-based thermoplastics).

### R15 Polymers, halogen-based

Sanitary products and their packaging must not contain halogen-based polymers, e.g. PVC.

- Declaration from the polymer manufacturer or documentation from the manufacturer of sanitary products that the requirement is fulfilled.

### R16 Polymers, plasticizers

The polymers in sanitary products and their packaging must not contain phthalates or halogenated paraffin.

- Declaration from the polymer manufacturer that the requirement is fulfilled.

### R17 Polymers, catalysts

Catalysts must not contain halogenated organic compounds, organic tin compounds, phthalates or antimony.

- Declaration from the polymer manufacturer that the requirement is fulfilled.

### R18 Polymers, raw materials

Sanitary products weighing more than 5.0 gram must fulfil requirement A or B:

- A. A minimum of 7% by weight of the polymers must be based on renewable raw materials.
- B. The Global Warming Potential (GWP) of the polymers used in the sanitary product must be less than or equal to 1.50 kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq/kg sanitary product.

Global Warming Potential is calculated as the weighted total of the contributions made by the individual polymers (for monomer and polymer production):

$$GWP/product = \sum m_i * P_i / m_{total}$$

$P_i$  = GWP of polymer stated in kg CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents/kg polymer

$m_i$  = the weight of the individual polymer,  $m_{total}$  = total weight of the product

*Polymers based on renewable raw materials must not be included in the calculation. The GWP of a polymer must be calculated on the basis of factory-specific data. Alternatively the values specified in table B1 in Appendix 2 may be used. Other figures, such as average figures for multiple production sites, must not be used.*

*The manufacturer may choose between applying the polymer delimitation to the product itself (excluding packaging) or to both the product itself and the packaging. This applies in the case of both A and B.*

*A polymer is classified as renewable if it consists of more than 75% renewable raw materials. Cellulose and viscose are not counted as polymers in this context.*

*Packaging means product packaging, see the definition in R1.*

Appendix 2 contains an example of a calculation and table B1 containing the values for GWP.



Based on the percentage composition of a product (as specified in R2), the manufacturer of the sanitary product must document compliance with the requirement by means of a calculation.

A: A list of the renewable polymers used must be specified. The polymer producer shall state the % renewable raw materials in the polymers used.

B: The calculation of the GWP/product for the polymers used in the product must be documented.

## R19 Polymers, Residual monomers in Superabsorbents (SAP)

Superabsorbents may contain a maximum of 400 ppm residual monomers (the total of unreacted acrylic acid and cross linkers) that are subject to a classification requirement and have been allotted the R phrases specified in Table 2:

Table 2: Classification of monomers

Classification	Associated symbol and R phrase
Harmful to the environment	N with R50, R50/53 or R51/53, R52, R53 or R52/53 without N
Highly toxic	T + with R26, R27, R28, R39
Toxic	T with R23, R24, R25, R39, R48
Harmful to health	Xn with R20, R21, R22, R68, R48, R65
Irritant	Xi with R41
Allergenic	Xn with R42 or Xi with R43
Carcinogenic	Carcinogenic with R40, R45 and/or R49
Mutagenic	Mut with R46, R68
Toxic to reproduction	Rep with R60, R61, R62, R63, R64

\* The R phrases are described in the chapter on Abbreviations/definitions.

Classification in accordance with the Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC and the Preparations Directive 1999/45/EU as amended.

Please note that the manufacturers of raw materials/products are responsible for classification.



The manufacturer must document the composition of the superabsorbent by means of a product safety data sheet which specifies the full name and CAS number and the residual monomers contained in the product classified in accordance with the above requirements and the quantities thereof. The methods used for analyses must be described and the names of the laboratories used for analysis must be stated.

## R20 Polymers, extracts in superabsorbents (SAP)

SAP may as a maximum contain 5% by weight of water-soluble extracts.

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



The manufacturer must specify the quantity of water-soluble extracts in the superabsorbents. The methods of analyses used must be described and the analysis laboratories must be stated.

## 2.1.6 Non-woven

### R21 Non-woven, general requirements

The manufacturer of the non-woven used must specify the materials (raw materials and additives) used in production and state the names of raw material suppliers.

Viscose used in non-woven must fulfil the relevant requirements in R11 - R14.

Polymers use in non-woven must fulfil the relevant requirements in R15 - R19.

- The manufacturer of the non-woven must specify the materials used in production and the names of raw material suppliers.

## **R22 Non-woven, chemicals**

All additives used in non-woven must fulfil the requirement in R3 Chemical products, classification.

- Documentation in accordance with R3.

## **2.1.7 Wood materials**

This requirement applies to wood materials used in cotton buds and toothpicks.

### **R23 Wood materials – forestry requirements**

The manufacturer must ensure that the wood materials used do not originate in forestry environments that require protection for biological and/or social reasons. Nordic Ecolabelling may revoke the licence if information comes to light that wood materials originating in forestry environments that require protection for biological and/or social reasons has been used.

On an annual basis at least 70% of the wood used must originate in certified forestry operations.

The requirements are described in further detail in Appendix 3.

- The manufacturer must document that the requirement has been fulfilled and data on the proportion of wood from certified forestry operations must be reported annually for as long as the licence remains in force. The report for the preceding year must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling by 1 April together with calculations showing that the forestry requirement is fulfilled.

## **2.2 Other materials and additives used in the production of sanitary products**

All chemical products in this chapter used in the end production of sanitary products are subject to the general requirements applicable to chemical products in sanitary products, R3, Chemical products, classification.

### **R24 Cotton buds and toothpicks, materials in the stick**

The stick of cotton buds and toothpicks must not be made of plastic.

If the cotton bud stick is made of board, the material must not be bleached with the aid of chlorine gas.

- Documentation that the requirement is fulfilled.

**R25 Silicone treatment, solvents**

Where components in sanitary products are treated with silicone, organic solvents must not be used.

- Information on the method used in silicone treatment. Appendix 4 may be used.

**R26 Silicone treatment, siloxane**

Octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane (CAS 556-67-2) must not be present in chemical products used in the silicone treatment of components in sanitary products.

- Declaration that octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane is not used in the silicone treatment of the components of sanitary products. Appendix 4 may be used.

**R27 Adhesive**

Adhesives must not contain phthalates or colophony resin. The maximum permitted quantity of formaldehyde is 10 ppm.

- Declaration from the adhesives supplier that the adhesive used does not contain phthalates or colophony resin. Results of analysis of the formaldehyde content of the adhesive. Appendix 4 may be used.

**R28 Fragrance and flavour**

Perfume or other fragrance substances (e.g. essential oils and plant extracts) and flavour must not be present in the product.

- Completed and signed declaration from the manufacturer. Appendix 4 may be used.

**R29 Lotion and skin care preparations**

The product must not contain lotion, skin care and/or moisturising preparations.  
*Wet wipes may be Swan-labelled under the cosmetic criteria,*

- Completed and signed declaration from the manufacturer. Appendix 4 may be used.

**R30 Odour control substances**

Odour control substances are permitted only in incontinence care products.

- In the case of products that are not incontinence care products, the manufacturer must declare that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 4 may be used.

**R31 Medicaments**

Products containing chemical substances designed to prevent, alleviate or cure illness, sickness symptoms and pain or to alter bodily functions cannot be ecolabelled.

*Lactic acid bacteria applied to tampons are exempted from the requirement.*

- The manufacturer must declare that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 4 may be used.

**R32 Nanomaterials**

Nanomaterials/particles must not be actively added to sanitary products.

- Declaration from the manufacturer that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 4 may be used.

### **R33 Flame retardants**

Flame retardants must not be added to sanitary products.

- Declaration from the manufacturer that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 4 may be used.

## **2.3 Colours for printing and dying**

### **R34 Dying**

Sanitary products must not be dyed. This requirement also applies to the raw materials used in these products.

Exceptions may be granted in the case of certain specialist products for use in hospitals and nursing homes, subject to agreement with Nordic Ecolabelling. If the products are dyed, the dyestuffs must fulfil the requirements in R9 to R14 of the Chemical Module ("Swan-labelling of Paper Products – Chemical Module, Version 1 or later").

- The manufacturer/supplier of the dyestuff must document that the requirement is fulfilled by means of health, safety and environment datasheets and a report on the contents of the product using Appendix 5 or the equivalent.

### **R35 Inks for printing, flexographic printing**

The only printing permitted on sanitary products is flexographic printing.

The inks fulfil the requirements in R9 to R14 of the Chemical Module ("Swan-labelling of Paper Products – Chemical Module, Version 1 or later").

- The ink/dyestuff manufacturer/supplier must declare that the requirement is fulfilled by submitting health, safety and environment datasheets and a report on the content of the product with the aid of Appendix 5 or the equivalent.

## **2.4 Packaging**

### **R36 Packaging**

The manufacturer must report the type and quantity of packaging used.

For requirements applicable to the material contained in the packaging, see also requirement R18.

- Description and specification of the quantity and type of packaging material.

### **R37 Labelling of plastic packaging**

Plastic packaging must be labelled in accordance with ISO 11469:2000 Plastic – Generic identification and labelling of plastic products, DIN6120 or the equivalent.

- Samples of labelling of plastic packaging.

## 2.5 Waste

### R38 Production waste

A waste plan for sorting at source must be attached to the application.

The quantity of waste generated during the manufacture and packaging of ecolabelled sanitary products must not exceed 5% (w/w) of the end products, unless the manufacturer is able to certify that the waste is reused or that materials are recovered from the waste. All waste generated during manufacturing of the product must be included in the statement of the quantity of waste.

In the case of tampon production, waste quantities must not exceed 10% (w/w).

*Incineration with energy exploitation is accepted as reuse.*

- ☒ The waste plan of the plant with a specification of quantities and end processing (e.g. incineration or recycling).

## 2.6 Requirements applicable to the products

### R39 Tampons

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

*The quantity of aerobic microbes must be determined, see the test method specified in Appendix 1.*

- ☒ Description of the test used for fibre deposits from the tampon and a report on the test results.

### R40 Information text

The absorption ability must be specified on the packaging in the case of product types where this is relevant: Diapers, sanitary products (sanitary towels and panty-liners), tampons and incontinence care products.

The consumer packaging must provide clear details of the size (e.g. the weight of the child in kilos or the absorption capacity of the product).

In the case of tampons, information must be provided on the quantity of fibre that may be released by the tampon during use.

In the case of cotton buds, consumers must be urged not to discard them in the toilet.

- ☒ The information text must be in the national language. Sample of the information text.

### R41 Performance

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

*In the case of products where an acknowledged test exists, this test must be used.*

*The test may be a laboratory test, the applicant's internal quality test, a consumer test or a comparative test with an equivalent product.*

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

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

*If a consumer test is performed, a minimum of 80% must be satisfied with the product out of a minimum of 10 users, see the conditions in Appendix 6.*

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

### 3 Quality and regulatory requirements

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

If the producer's environmental management system is certified to ISO 14 001 or EMAS, and the following procedures implemented, it is sufficient for the accredited auditor to certify that the requirements are observed.

#### **M1 Legislation and regulations**

The licensee must guarantee adherence to safety regulations, working environment legislation, environmental legislation and conditions/concessions specific to the operations at all sites where the Swan-labelled product is manufactured. The products must also fulfil relevant production specific regulatory requirements, as e.g. for products for hospitals.

**No documentation is required, but Nordic Ecolabelling may revoke the licence if the requirement is not fulfilled.**

#### **M2 Swan licence persons**

The company shall appoint a person responsible for ensuring the fulfilment of Swan requirements, and a contact person for communications with Nordic Ecolabelling.

- ☒ A chart of the company's organizational structure detailing who is responsible for the above.

#### **M3 Documentation**

The licensee must be able to present a copy of the application, and factual and calculation data supporting the documents submitted on application (including test reports, documents from suppliers and suchlike).

- ☺ Checked on site.

#### **M4 Quality of sanitary products**

The licensee must guarantee that the quality in the production of the Swan labelled sanitary products is being met and that they are verifiable during the validity period of the licence. This is also valid for the production of fluff pulp and plastic materials.



Procedures detailing complaints against the quality of swan labelled sanitary products. Summary, and if needed, details of occurred complaints.

**M5 Planned changes**

Written notice must be given to Nordic Ecolabelling of planned changes that have a bearing on Swan requirements.



Procedures detailing how planned changes are handled.

**M6 Non-conformities**

Unforeseen non-conformities, which may effect the products ability to fulfil the Swans requirements, must be reported to Nordic Ecolabelling and recorded.



Procedures detailing how planned changes are handled.

**M7 Traceability**

The licensee must have a traceability system for the production of the Swan labelled sanitary products in the production process.



Description of procedures for the fulfilment of the requirement.

**M8 Take-back system**

Relevant national regulations, legislation and/or agreements within the sector regarding the recycling systems for products and packaging shall be met in the Nordic countries in which the Swan labelled products are marketed.



Declaration from the applicant regarding adherence to existing recycling/take-back agreements.

**M9 Marketing**

Marketing of the Swan labelled sanitary products must comply with "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling" 12 December 2001 or later versions.



Appendix 7 duly completed.

## Marketing

The Swan label is a very well known and well-reputed trademark in the Nordic region. Swan-labelled products and services may be marketed using the Swan label so long as the associated licence is valid.

The label must be positioned so that there is no doubt as to what the label refers and so that it is clear that the sanitary product is ecolabelled.

More information on marketing can be found in " Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling" 12 December 2001 or later versions.

## Design of the Swan label

Design of the Swan label:



licence number

Each licence has a unique six-figured licence number that must be displayed along with the label.

More information on the design of the label can be found in "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling" 12 December 2001 or later versions.

The ecolabel may be displayed on the product or on the product's packaging.

## Follow-up inspections

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

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

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

## How long is a licence valid?

This criteria document, version 5, was adopted by the Nordic Ecolabelling Board on xx Month 200X and will remain in force up to and including xx Month 20XX.

An 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.

## New criteria

Future criteria will focus particular attention on:

- extending the product group to include other disposable sanitary products;
- increasing the proportion of plastic produced using renewable resources;
- assessing the contribution that polymers make to global warming;
- determining whether a requirement should be included that a certain proportion of the product must be compostable;
- whether additional requirements can be imposed on the processes used in the production of the materials in the product;
- considering whether additional requirements should be imposed with regard to packaging.

## Abbreviations/definitions

Sustainable forestry

Is forestry which is managed with the aim of

- securing the biodiversity of the forest, new growth and other ecological processes
- securing the basis for a financial return on forestry resources but not at the expense of these resources
- taking long-term social responsibility at both local and global level.

Renewable resources:

Renewable resources are defined as raw materials taken from biological materials that are continuously regenerated within a short space of years, such as corn and trees.

COD:

Chemical oxygen demand: The quantity of chemical oxygen consuming substances in a fluid.

Chemical products:

Chemical products added during the production of sanitary products include glue, odour control substances (incontinence care products only), silicon, inks/dyes etc.

NO<sub>x</sub>:

Nitrogen oxides: The quantity of nitrogen oxides in flue gases.

Nitrogen oxides may consist of compounds with various degrees of oxidation, but are often specified as NO<sub>2</sub>.

Primary packaging:

Both the packaging around individual products in a packet and the packaging around the packet as sold in retail outlets or directly to the customer. Primary packaging does not include transport packaging.

Residual monomers in SAP:

Inert acrylic acid monomers and cross linkers in SAP.

Risk phrases:

- R36 Irritating to eyes.
- R37 Irritating to respiratory system.
- R38 Irritating to skin.
- R39 Danger of very serious irreversible effects.
- R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
- R41 Risk of serious damage to the eyes.
- R42 May cause sensitization by inhalation.
- R43 May cause sensitization by skin contact.
- R45 May cause cancer.
- R46 May cause heritable genetic damage.
- R49 May cause cancer by inhalation.
- R50 Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
- R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
- R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
- R52 Harmful to aquatic organisms.
- R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
- R53 May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- R60 May impair fertility.
- R61 May cause harm to the unborn child.
- R62 Risk of impaired fertility.
- R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
- R64 May cause harm to breastfed babies.
- R68 Possible risk of irreversible effects.

**SAP:**

(Super Absorbent Polymer): Homopolymers of acrylic acid. Substances in powder form that in diapers are mixed with cellulose-based pulp to increase absorption. SAP works by forming a gel with the fluid.

**TOC:**

Total organic carbon: The total quantity of organic carbon in a fluid.

**Water-soluble extracts in SAP:**

Monomers and oligomers of acrylic acid with lower molecular weight than SAP polymers and salts.

# **Appendix 1 Test methods and analysis laboratory**

## **1 Testing**

To demonstrate compliance with the criteria in this document, data must be submitted deriving from the specified test methods or equivalent tests.

### **Aerobic micro-organisms**

The number of aerobic micro-organisms must be tested in accordance with AS 2869-1986.

### **Residual monomers in SAP**

Ert 410.2-02 Residual monomers, EDANA Recommended Test methods.

### **Water-soluble extracts in SAP**

As a test method could EDANA Ert 470.1-99 be used with an extraction time of 1 or 16 hours.

### **COD/TOC**

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

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

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

### **Zinc**

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

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

Test methods assessed by an impartial and competent organization to be equivalent may be approved as an alternative option.

### **Documentation**

Description of the methods of analysis used and the results achieved.

## **2 Choice of analysis laboratory**

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

The ecolabelling organization will ensure that the test laboratory fulfils the general requirements in the standard EN 45001 or ISO-IEC Guide 25 or has official GLP approval. The applicant is responsible for documentation and analysis fees.

The manufacturer's own laboratory may be approved for analysis and testing if the authorities check or monitor the sampling and analysis process or if the manufacturer has a quality assurance system in place that encompasses sampling and analysis and is certified to ISO 9001 or 9002.

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

### **Documentation**

Information on which laboratory analyses the emissions.

Declaration stating that the analyses used are encompassed by an accreditation or other quality assurance system or a description of the quality assurance system.

## Appendix 2 Calculation of GWP for polymers

### The following applies to R18 B):

The Global Warming Potential (GWP) of the polymers used in the sanitary product must be less than or equal to 1.50 kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq/kg sanitary product.

Global Warming Potential (GWP) is calculated as the weighted total of the contributions made by the individual polymers (for monomer and polymer production):

$$GWP/product = \sum m_i * P_i / m_{total} \leq 1.50 \text{ kg CO}_2 \text{ eq/kg sanitary product}$$

$P_i$  = GWP of polymer stated in kg CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents/kg polymer

$m_i$  = the weight of the individual polymer,  $m_{total}$  = total weight of the product

*Polymers based on renewable raw materials must not be included in the calculation. The GWP of a polymer must be calculated on the basis of factory-specific data. Alternatively the values specified in the table below may be used. Other figures, such as average figures for multiple production sites, must not be used.*

*The manufacturer may choose between applying the polymer delimitation to the product itself (excluding packaging) or to both the product itself and the packaging.*

*A polymer is classified as renewable if it consists of more than 75% renewable raw materials. Cellulose and viscose are not counted as polymers in this context.*

*Packaging means product packaging, see the definition in R1.*

Table B1. Values for GWP100\* for selected polymers for the production of the polymer (production of monomers and polymers).

Polymer	GWP kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq/kg polymer**
SAP	3.40
PE	2.90
PET	4.80
PP	3.90

\* Global warming potential, GWP, is expressed with a time scale of 100 years and stated as kilo of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents per kg of polymer.

\*\* The values in the table are calculated on the basis of "Life Cycle Assessment of Disposable and Reusable Nappies in the UK", 2005, ISBN: 1-84-432427-3, The Environment Agency, [www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk). The values in the studies are stated as GWP100 for a child's diaper use during the course of 2.5 years. To determine GWP in CO<sub>2</sub> eq/kg polymer, the figure is divided by the quantity of polymers used in the production of the total number of diapers used by one child. Because uncertainty attaches to the figures and because the values in the diaper study are based on average figures from European production, the value calculated has been increased by approximately 10%.

### Example of calculation for diapers:

Table B2. Calculated values for GWP100\* for two different diapers:

	<b>Diaper 1</b>		<b>Diaper 2</b>	
	Weight, g	g * GWP	Weight, g	g * GWP
Total weight	<b>45.0</b>		<b>48.0</b>	
Weight SAP	<b>11.0</b>	37.4	<b>8.0</b>	27.2
Weight PE	<b>7.0</b>	20.3	<b>7.0</b>	20.3
Weight PP	<b>7.0</b>	27.3	<b>6.0</b>	23.4
Bio-polymers and other materials	<b>20.0</b>	0	<b>24.1</b>	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>85</b>		<b>70.9</b>
<b>GWP kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq/kg</b>		<b>1.88</b>		<b>1.48</b>

Diaper 2 fulfils the requirements, but diaper 1 does not.

## Appendix 3 Swan Label requirements as to wood

The Swan has two types of forestry requirements to ensure that raw materials come from sustainable forests.

- We require, depending on the available supply, that raw materials come from a certified forest.
- We also require that all wood found in Swan-labelled products comply with a so-called *catch requirement*. As with other requirements for Swan labelling, forestry requirements are evaluated and revised regularly.

### About the catch requirement

#### **The catch requirement**

The manufacturer must ensure that the wood materials used do not originate in forestry environments that require protection for biological and/or social reasons.

Nordic Ecolabelling may revoke a licence if it is found that wood raw materials are derived from forest environments of this type.

The catch requirement is included in all criteria where wood raw materials represent a significant part of the environmental impact of the Swan-labelled product. The requirement implies that the licensee must strive to ensure that raw materials do not originate from forest environments meriting protection due to their high biological and/or social value. In other words, felling of the raw material must not lay waste or destroy these biological or social values.

The catch requirement is necessary because Nordic Ecolabelling is not at present able to require that 100% of all wood raw materials in Swan-labelled products come from certified sustainable forests. The catch requirement is used when Swan labelling is applied for. But it is also retroactive inasmuch as the licence may be revoked if it becomes evident that the licence holder uses timber from forests meriting protection where these values are damaged or threatened. The Swan licence applicant must specify where the wood raw material comes from. This enables Nordic Ecolabelling to request more documentation if the timber comes from a "sensitive" area where forest utilisation is controversial. The requirement can be found under different headings in different criteria. In the criteria for small houses, it can be found under "Requirements on sustainable forestry" and in our paper criteria, the requirement can be found in the Basic Module, under the heading "Origin of the fibre raw material".

If the catch requirement is included, it encompasses all timber, i.e. both timber that is certified and timber that is not. If the catch requirement is not fulfilled, the licence will be revoked. It may also mean that the application will not be granted or that the licence will have a limited scope, for example that certain products will not be covered by the licence.

### **The catch requirement in practice**

Nordic Ecolabelling applies the catch requirement by reacting to signals, for example, from environmental organizations that provide information that wood raw materials are suspected of coming from forestry businesses which are laying waste forests that merit protection.

By keeping ourselves informed about forestry at a global level, Nordic Ecolabelling receives information as to how forestry management is conducted in various regions throughout the world. It should however be pointed out that Nordic Ecolabelling is not a global organisation and does not monitor forestry businesses, but rather is dependent on information from independent organisations, environmental organisations and NGOs.

Here follows some examples of situations which can lead to Nordic Ecolabelling revoking a licence: the wood raw material comes from, for example, forest land where citizens' rights are violated; considerable forest conservation rights are under threat; illegal felling is carried out and it is not possible to guarantee that the timber does not come from these forests; and that natural forests are being felled and replaced by plantation forests. The requirement also applies to deliveries of wood raw materials from sustainable forests which are suspected of containing wood raw materials from protected forests. There are examples whereby certified deliveries of wood raw materials from underwater logging have been topped up by wood raw materials from protected forests. In Norway this is called "grønnvasking" (green wash).

The definition of a protected forest is complicated and varies from region to region. Nordic Ecolabelling is not able to provide a global definition of what a protected forest is but evaluates the situation from case to case when it is justified to assess whether or not the catch requirement should be applied to an ecolabelling licence.

The requirement works well in practice and The Swan has on several occasions investigated wood raw materials which were suspected of coming from forests that merited protection, both in tropical and boreal regions. Nordic Ecolabelling allocates resources to keep up-to-date on global forestry issues. But with the limited resources we have access to, it is important that environmental organisations continue to provide Nordic Ecolabelling with information on dubious practices and alarm reports on forestry issues. This has worked well up to now and is expected to continue to work well in the future. It is important that contact with environmental organisations that are concerned with forestry issues is maintained and is good.

## **Legislation and regulatory requirements must be fulfilled**

Besides the requirement for forestry certification and the catch requirement, a general requirement is included in the Swan criteria to augment the forestry requirements. Nordic Ecolabelling always requires that the licensee complies with current regulations and legislation. This requirement also means that the licensee may not manufacture ecolabelled products with wood raw materials that have been felled illegally. The requirement is a standard requirement which is included in all Swan labelling criteria .

### **Laws and regulations**

The licensee must guarantee adherence to safety regulations, working environment legislation, environmental legislation and conditions/concessions specific to the operations at all sites where the Swan-labelled product is manufactured.

## **Requirements on certified forestry**

Nordic Ecolabelling wishes to promote sustainable forestry (ecologically, economically and socially). From a life-cycle perspective, forestry represents an important part of the environmental impact that wood products have. Wood products can be found in several

of the products which are ecolabelled today and it is important that the renewable raw material is cultivated and utilized in a sustainable manner. Unfortunately, forestry is not sustainable today; the consequences are, for example, reduced biodiversity, soil erosion, and the repression of indigenous populations. These problems arise in the boreal forests in the northern hemisphere and in the rain forests of the southern hemisphere. Tropical forests are currently being felled at a high rate. There is a real danger that by the next generation, the tropical forests will have been lost for all time since these cannot be recreated through planting.

For this reason there is a requirement that wood raw materials in Swan-labelled products come from certified sustainable forests.

Certification of forests in accordance with a standard is one way to environmentalize forestry management. Nordic Ecolabelling has not developed their own requirements for forestry but has instead chosen to specify the requirement that sustainable forestry must comply with existing standards and certifications.

Nordic Ecolabelling would like to participate and support the development of standards and certification systems for forestry management by, in our criteria, specifying requirements that wood raw materials shall come from a certified forest. The certification of forestry management is an ongoing process which contributes to environmental gains in the forest, and the process means gradual improvement.

Certification is carried out today in accordance with several different forestry management standards and certification systems because generally countries throughout the world develop their own standards and certification systems. These standards maintain different requirement levels. Legal requirements and the participation of national environmental organisations in forestry management certification also vary from country to country. Today the most widespread systems for certification of forestry management are: Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes (PEFC), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), The Sustainable Forest Initiative (SFI) in the USA and Canadian Standard Association's Sustainable Forest Management (CSA) in Canada.

## **Forestry standard requirements**

Nordic Ecolabelling specifies requirements on the standards to which forestry management is certified. The requirements are described below. Every individual national forestry management standard and certification system will be checked by Nordic Ecolabelling to ensure fulfilment of all requirements. When the forestry management standard is revised, the standard is checked again.

### **Requirements regarding standards**

The standard must balance economic, ecological and social interests and comply with the United Nation's Rio declaration, Agenda 21 and the Statement of Forest Principles. It must also respect applicable international conventions and agreements.

The standard must contain absolute requirements. It must encourage and promote sustainable forestry.

The standard must be generally available. 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 requirement on forestry standards is formulated as a process requirement, where the point of reference is that if economic, social and environmental interests in a process are in agreement as to a forestry standard, an acceptable level can be assured for the standard.

If a forestry standard is developed or accepted with regard to economic, ecological and social interests, it assures that the standard maintains a suitable level of requirements. That is why requirements are specified that the standard must take all three interests into consideration and that all stakeholders must have been invited to participate in the development of the forestry standard.

The standard must contain absolute requirements which must be met before the forest can be certified. This ensures that the forest complies with an acceptable level of environmental work. When Nordic Ecolabelling requires that the standard shall encourage and promote sustainable forestry management, it further requires that the standard must be evaluated and revised regularly so that the process moves forward and the environmental impact reduces successively.

## **Requirements regarding certification systems and certification bodies**

### **Requirements regarding certification systems**

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

### **Requirements regarding certification bodies**

The certification body must be independent and recognised. It must be able to verify that the requirements in the standard are met, able to communicate the results and be suitable for the efficient application of the standard.

The purpose of certification is to quality assure that the requirements in the forest standard are met. Nordic Ecolabelling has neither the skills nor the resources to check how forests are managed themselves or verify a forest standard and has therefore chosen to specify requirements for independent third-party certification.

The certification system must be able to verify that requirements in the forestry standard are met. The method used in the certification process must be repeatable and applicable to forestry, and certification must take place in accordance with one specific forest standard. There must be a check on the standards in the forest before a certificate is issued.

## Appendix 4 Additives declaration (chapter 2.2)

### Silicon treatment

State whether the method used for silicon treatment

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Does the silicon product contain octamethyl-cyclotetrasiloxane (CAS 556-67-2)?

Yes \_ No \_

### Glue

Does the glue contain phthalates or colophony resin? Yes \_ No \_

Does the glue contain more than 10 ppm formaldehyde? Yes \_ No \_

### Fragrance and flavour

Does the sanitary product contain perfume, other fragrances (e.g. essential oils or plant extracts) or flavour? Yes \_ No \_

### Lotion and skin care preparations

Does the sanitary product contain lotion, skin care and/or moisturising preparations? Yes \_ No \_

### Odour control substances

Does the sanitary product contain odour control substances? Yes \_ No \_

### Medicaments

Does the sanitary product contain chemical substances designed to prevent, alleviate or cure illness, sickness symptoms and pain or to alter bodily functions?

Yes \_ No \_

### Nanomaterials/particles

Have nanomaterials/particles been added to the sanitary product? Yes \_ No \_

### Flame retardants

Have flame retardants been added to the sanitary product? Yes \_ No \_

Signature of manufacturer/supplier:

Date

Company name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone/fax

\_\_\_\_\_  
Authorized signatory, signature and name in  
block capitals

## Appendix 5 Declaration for inks/dyestuffs

### Dyes

<b>Product name:</b>
<b>Function:</b>
<b>Producer/supplier:</b>

### Classification

Does the dye formulation contain any substances classified as environmentally harmful according to directive 67/548EEC?  yes  no

If yes, please specify (unambiguous chemical name and CAS no.), inc. quantity:

\_\_\_\_\_ %

\_\_\_\_\_ %

\_\_\_\_\_ %

Are any of the pigments based on heavy metals, aluminium or copper?  yes  no

If yes, please specify the metal:

\_\_\_\_\_

### Impurities

We hereby declare that total lead, cadmium, mercury and chromium impurities do not exceed 100 ppm in the dye or pigment.  yes  no

We hereby declare that the lead content does not exceed 100 ppm, mercury 4 ppm, cadmium 20 ppm and chromium 100 in direct dyes.  yes  no

We hereby declare that the lead content does not exceed 100 ppm, mercury 25 ppm, cadmium 50 ppm, chromium 100 ppm in the pigment dyes.  yes  no

### Phthalates

Have phthalates been used in the dye formulations contained in the product?  yes  no

### Amines

Does the dye formulation contain dyes that can decompose to form any of the amines listed in R14 (table 1)?  yes  no

We hereby certify that all changes that are made in the product composition until next revision of the Chemical Module will immediately be notified to Nordic Ecolabelling.

### Signature of supplier/manufacturer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Company

\_\_\_\_\_  
Tel/Fax

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature and clarification of the name

## **Appendix 6 Consumer test – framework conditions**

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

### **Consumer test**

A consumer test should include at least 10 test persons. Consumers are asked about their satisfaction with the product when compared with the product they normally use. The questions put to the test subjects might be worded as follows:

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

At least eight of the test persons must be as satisfied with the product as they are with the product they normally use.

## **Appendix 7 The marketing of Swan-labelled sanitary products**

### **Marketing of Swan-labelled sanitary products**

We hereby certify that we are well acquainted with the regulations governing the use of the Nordic Swan ecolabel, as detailed in "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling" 12 December 2001 or later versions. We agree to follow these regulations when marketing the Swan-labelled sanitary products.

Further, we confirm that we are familiar with the criteria document regarding the Swan labelling of sanitary products.

We undertake to advise those individuals within the company involved in marketing the Swan-labelled products of the criteria for the Swan labelling of sanitary products and "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling" 12 December 2001 or later versions.

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Date and place	Company
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Signature, contact person

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in capital letters	Phone
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Signature, marketing director

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in capital letters	Phone
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In case of a change in personnel, a new declaration must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.