



Nordic Ecolabelling of
Cosmetic products
(Draft for comment)
Version 2.0



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 Nordic Ecolabelling scheme on assignment from their national governments.

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Quotations may be made provided that Nordic Ecolabelling is stated as the source.

Nordic Ecolabelling of Cosmetic Products

090/Cosmetic products, 18 November 2009

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What is a Nordic Ecolabelled cosmetic product?

Nordic Ecolabelled cosmetic products are among the least environmentally hazardous products within their category and they fulfil both environmental and health related requirements.

Requirements are stipulated on chemical classification and environmental characteristics, on the use of fragrances and colouring agents, on packaging and on product performance.

Products enter the waste water system following their use, either directly, such as soaps, shampoo and toothpaste, or indirectly through washing, such as lotions, creams, hair styling products and make-up. Properties such as biodegradability, bioaccumulation and toxicity to aquatic organisms are therefore highly relevant to all ingredients. Regarding shampoo and soap, this applies in particular to surfactants which are the most important substances in the products from the point of view of quantities and function.

Cosmetic products come into direct contact with the body. They should therefore contain as few irritating, sensitising or in any other way harmful ingredients and impurities as possible. The health requirements focus on allergies and other possible serious effects. This is achieved by imposing requirements on the properties of individual substances and the limitation of specific substances.

Why choose the Nordic Ecolabel?

- Products may carry the Swan trademark for marketing purposes. The Nordic Ecolabel, the Swan, is a very well-known and well-reputed trademark in the Nordic region.
- The Nordic Ecolabel is a cost-effective and simple way of communicating environmental work and commitment to customers and consumers.
- Environmental issues are complex. It can take a long time and extensive resources to gain an understanding of a specific area. Nordic Ecolabelling facilitates this work.
- 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.

Which cosmetic products can carry the Nordic Ecolabel?

All cosmetic products that are encompassed by Council Directive 76/768/EEC on cosmetics with subsequent amendments and adaptations (see Article 1), for example skin care products, hair care products, decorative cosmetics, perfumes and sanitary products, can be Nordic Ecolabelled. Shampoos intended for use on animals are also included. Cosmetic products that are marketed as antibacterial, antiseptic and/or disinfecting cannot carry the Nordic Ecolabel.

How to apply

Applications must follow the “Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling” and the ecolabelling requirements in this document.



Each requirement is marked with the letter R (requirement) and a number.

To be awarded the Nordic Ecolabel, all general requirements and applicable product-specific requirements in this document must be fulfilled.

The requirements section can also be used as a checklist. Each requirement is followed by two checkboxes – Yes and No – to indicate whether the requirement is met.

Icons in the text

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
-  Requirement checked on site

Application

The application shall be sent to Nordic Ecolabelling in the country in which the cosmetic products are sold or the applicant carries on activities. See page 2 for addresses. The documents required for application are an application form and documentation demonstrating fulfilment of the requirements (specified under each requirement).

Further information and assistance may be available. Visit the Web site of the national ecolabelling body for more information.

Sales in other Nordic countries

Registering a licence in another Nordic country allows the Nordic Ecolabel to be used on a larger market. The following must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling:

- Application form for registration or original Nordic Ecolabel application*.
- Copy of licence.
- Copy of the label in the applicable local language.
- Documentation demonstrating that particular national legislation is fulfilled in the country of application (e.g. recycling systems or recommended fluorine content in toothpaste).
- Any marketing material for the country of registration.
- The supplier/distributor in the country of registration if other than the licensee.

*If the applicant states during the initial application that they intend to register the product in other Nordic countries, it is not necessary to submit additional material (see above) at registration. In such cases, Nordic Ecolabelling collates and forwards the documentation to the country or countries in question.

Registration is free of charge but an annual fee shall be paid in accordance with the national regulations.

On-site inspection

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

Costs

An application fee is charged to companies applying for a licence. There is an additional annual fee based on the turnover of the Nordic Ecolabelled cosmetic product. The applicant company is also liable for the costs of inspection visits performed as part of the application process.

Enquiries

Please contact Nordic Ecolabelling if you have any queries or require further information. See page 2 for addresses.

What are the requirements for the Nordic Ecolabel?

To be awarded a Nordic Ecolabel licence, all general requirements and applicable product-specific requirements in this document must be fulfilled.

1 Environmental and health requirements

The requirements in this section apply to all constituent substances unless specified otherwise.

The term constituent substance refers to all substances in the product, including additives in the ingredients (such as preservatives and stabilisers) but does not include impurities from primary production. Impurities are defined as residual products from primary production which may be found in rinse-off products at concentrations below 0.01% (100 ppm) and in leave-on products at concentrations below 0.001% (10 ppm). Substances added to a product deliberately or for a purpose are not considered impurities irrespective of concentration.

1.1 General requirements (applicable to all products)

R1 Declaration of content

The exact recipe for the product shall be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

- Exact recipe specifying the constituent substances' chemical name, trade name, DID number, INCI name, CAS number, quantity in the product including and excluding water, as well as the function performed by the ingredient. If an ingredient contains several substances, data for each constituent substance shall be presented. If information about the composition of ingredient is confidential, this information can be sent directly to the ecolabelling body.

Safety data sheet for each ingredient in compliance with applicable legislation in the country of application, e.g. Annex II of REACH (Council Regulation 1907/2006/EEC).

Constituent substances

The following requirements apply to all constituent substances and for their known degradation products.

R2 Classification of constituent substances

No constituent substance may be classified according to Table 1.

Table 1. Classification of constituent substances

Classification	Hazard symbols and risk phrases according to 67/548/EEC ¹	Hazard category and statement according to 1272/2008/EEC ²
Sensitising*	Xn with R42 or Xi with R43	Resp. sens. 1 with H334 or Skin sens 1 with H317
Carcinogenic	Carc with R40, R45 and/or R49	Carc 1A/1B/2 with H350, H350i and/or H351
Mutagenic	Mut with R46 and/or R68	Mut 1B/2 with H340 and/or H341
Toxic to reproduction	Repr with R60, R61, R62, R63 and/or R64	Repr 1A/1B/2 with H360F, H360D, H361f, H361d, H360FD, H361fd, H360Fd, H360Df

*See the separate requirements on perfumes and enzymes (R11-R13 and R18).

¹ Council Directive 67/548/EEC is applicable until 1 December 2010 and during the transition period 2010-2015.

² Regulation 1272/2008/EEC is applicable from 1 December 2010.

- Safety data sheet for each ingredient in accordance with Regulation 1907/2006/EC. Appendix 3 and 4 or equivalent declarations duly completed and signed.

R3 Environmentally hazardous substances

Substances that are classified as environmentally hazardous according to Regulation 1272/2008/EEC (as of 1 December 2010) or Council Directive 67/548/EEC (until 1 December 2010 and during the transition period 2010-2015) must not exceed values below.

$$100 \cdot c_{H410} + 10 \cdot c_{H411} + c_{H412} \leq 0.5\% /$$

$$100 \cdot c_{R50/53} + 10 \cdot c_{R51/53} + c_{R52/53} \leq 0.5\%$$

where c_i is the concentration of the classified substance.

Zinc oxide paste/ointment/cream marketed to relieve skin irritation is exempt from the requirement and may contain up to 15% zinc compounds (classified as H41).

- Declaration of fulfilment (Appendices 3 and 4 can be used). Submit an account of the quantity (in per cent) of R50/53, R51/53 and R52/53 or H410, H411 and H412. If the environmental hazard of a substance (biodegradability, toxicity and bioaccumulation) has not been assessed, the substance is treated as a worst case.

R4 SCCP opinions

Recommendations from the European Scientific Committee on Consumer Products (SCCP) must always be followed unless they directly contradict requirements in this criteria document.

SCCP opinions can be read at:

http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_risk/committees/04_sccp/sccp_opinions_en.htm

- Appendix 3 or equivalent declaration duly completed and signed.

R5 Prohibited substances

The following constituent substances are prohibited from use in the product and ingredients:

- Silicone and siloxanes
 - Borates and perborates
 - Nitromusk and polycyclic musks
 - BHT (CAS no. 128-37-0)
 - EDTA and its salts (see however the exemption for solid soap under R45)
 - NTA
 - Triclosan
 - LAS
 - Substances considered potential endocrine disrupters in accordance with European Union reports on endocrine disrupters (see Appendix 2 for a definition).
- The European Union reports on endocrine disrupters can be read in full at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/endocrine/index_en.htm*
- Substances that have been evaluated in the EU to be PBT or vPvB (see <http://ecb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/esis/index.php?PGM=pbt>)

- Recipe
Appendix 3 and 4 or equivalent declarations duly completed and signed.

Nanomaterials/particles

R6 Nanomaterials/particles

Nordic Ecolabelling proposes two alternative requirements on nanomaterials and wishes for referral bodies to state a preference as to which should be included in the final criteria document.

Alternative A

Nanomaterials/particles (insoluble or biopersistent and intentionally manufactured materials with one or more dimension of less than 100 nanometres) are prohibited from use with the exception of in sunscreen products, in which TiO₂ is permitted irrespective of particle size as a UV filter.

Alternative B

Nanomaterials/particles (insoluble or biopersistent and intentionally manufactured materials with one or more dimension of less than 100 nanometres) are prohibited.

If documentation demonstrating that the use of specific nanomaterials/particles in specific applications does not present an environmental and/or health hazard Nordic Ecolabelling may amend this requirement.



Recipe

Appendix 3 and 4 or equivalent declarations duly completed and signed.

Degradation

R7 Surfactants

All detergent surfactants must be readily biodegradable and anaerobically biodegradable.

Regarding toothpaste, all detergent surfactants must be readily aerobically biodegradable. Toothpaste must not contain Sodium lauryl sulphate (SLS).



Specification of biodegradability according to Appendix 2 or reference to the DID list.

Toothpaste: Appendix 3 or equivalent declaration duly completed and signed.

R8 Shampoo, conditioner, shower gel, soaps, cleanser, exfoliant and bath gel/foam - aNBO and anNBO

The content of organic substances (see separate requirement R6 regarding detergent surfactants) that are not readily biodegradable according to Appendix 2, must not exceed the following limits (see Table 2).

Table 2 Limits for aNBO and anNBO

	aNBO (mg/g AC)*	anNBO (mg/g AC*)
Shampoo, shower gel, conditioner, bath gel/foam, cleanser, exfoliant	15**	15**
Solid soap	5	5

	aNBO (mg/dose***)	anNBO (mg/dose***)
Liquid soap	2.5**	2.5**

*Active content (AC) refers to the dry weight of all organic substances in the product. Abrasives in handwash and exfoliants are not included.

**If the product passes the performance test for mild products (R43), polymers are exempted from this requirement. These polymers must be degradable in accordance with OECD 302.

***One dose is equivalent to the full quantity dispensed by the dispenser or pump supplied with/designed for the product. At a minimum 0.5 g. If the product is not sold with a special dispenser or if not possible to determine the dose since there is no dispenser or pump designed for the product, the dose is assumed to be 0.75 g for foam soap and 1.5 g for other liquid soaps.



Calculation of the quantity (mg) of aNBO and anNBO per gram AC and specification of biodegradability in accordance with Appendix 2 or reference to the DID list.

R9 Lip products, sunscreen products, hair styling products and lipid creams

The following limit values apply to lip products, sunscreen products, hair styling products and lipid creams (see Appendix 2 for definition):

At least 50% by weight of the constituent organic substances must be readily biodegradable (OECD 301 A-F) and 45% must display either:

- low aquatic toxicity EC/LC50 > 10 mg/l and not be bioavailable (molar weight > 700 g/mole), and/or
- low aquatic toxicity EC/LC50 > 10 mg/l and be inherently biodegradable (OECD 302 A-C).



Specification of biodegradability, toxicity and bioavailability according to Appendix 2 or reference to the DID list. (EC/LC50 must be specified for at least two trophic levels).

R10 Other cosmetic products

The organic ingredients in the product must fulfil one of the following requirements (water and fibre materials in wet wipes are not included):

- A. At least 95% by weight of the constituent organic substances must be readily biodegradable (OECD 301 A-F), or
- B. At least 75% by weight of the constituent organic substances must be readily biodegradable (OECD 301 A-F) and a further 20% must display either:
 - low aquatic toxicity $EC/LC50 > 10$ mg/l and not be bioavailable (molar weight > 700 g/mole), and/or
 - low aquatic toxicity $EC/LC50 > 10$ mg/l and be inherently biodegradable (OECD 302 A-C).

- Specification of biodegradability, toxicity and bioavailability according to Appendix 2 or reference to the DID list. (EC/LC50 must be specified for at least two trophic levels).

Colouring agents

R11 Bioaccumulation

Organic colouring agents must not be bioaccumulating according to Appendix 2, item 4 ($BCF \leq 500 / \log K_{ow} \leq 4$). Alternatively, the colouring agent must be approved for use in food stuffs.

- Specification of E-number (number designated on approval of foodstuff status), alternatively empirically determined BCF value (bioconcentration factor) or $\log K_{ow}$ value (logarithmic octanol-water partition coefficients). See description in Appendix 2. Appendix 3 and 4 can be used.

Metals

R12 Metals

Barium, lead, mercury, cadmium and hexavalent chromium must not be found in any ingredients in concentrations above 0.1 ppm (0.0001%)

- Appendix 3 and 4 or equivalent declarations duly completed and signed.

Fragrances and other scented additives

R13 IFRA

Fragrances must be used in accordance with the IFRA guidelines.

IFRA's (International Fragrance Association) guidelines can be found at www.ifraorg.org/Home/Code,%20Standards%20Compliance/Code-of-Practice/page.aspx/88

- Appendix 3 or equivalent declaration duly completed and signed.

R14 Infant, baby and child products

Fragrances and other scented additives must not be added to infant, baby and/or child products.

Infant, baby and/or child products refer to products that are marketed as designed for infants, babies and/or children (<12 years old) or have any of these words on the label/packaging.

- Appendix 3 and 4 or equivalent declarations duly completed and signed.
- Recipe
- Sample of a label.

R15 Quantity of fragrance

A fragrance or other scented additive that is classified as sensitising with risk phrase R43 (H317) or is one of the 26 fragrances subject to declaration must not be present in quantities greater than 0.001% (10 ppm) in leave-on products or 0.01% (100 ppm) in rinse-off products.

- Appendix 5 or equivalent declaration duly completed and signed. Specification of the fragrance(s).
- Recipe

Preservatives

These requirements apply to antibacterial, disinfecting and microbial substances.

R16 Use of preservatives

The use of preservatives for purposes other than preservation is prohibited.

- Appendix 3 and 4 or equivalent declarations duly completed and signed.

R17 Bioaccumulation

Preservatives must not be bioaccumulating as specified by Appendix 2, item 4 ($BCF \leq 500 / \log K_{ow} \leq 4$).

- Specification of BCF or $\log K_{ow}$ value. See description in Appendix 2. Appendix 3 and 4 can be used.

UV-filter**R18 Function of the UV-filter**

UV-filters must only be added to leave-on products and only to protect the user - not the product. See also R36, R37 and R41.

- Appendix 3 and 4 or equivalent declarations duly completed and signed.
See R1.

R19 Environmental characteristics of the UV-filter

All organic UV-filters in the product:

- must not be bioaccumulating as specified by Appendix 2, item 4 ($BCF \leq 500 / \log K_{ow} \leq 4$), or
- must have a lowest toxicity of $LC_{50}/EC_{50}/IC_{50} > 10.0$ mg/l.

Specify one of the following values:

- $BCF/\log K_{ow}$ value.
- Lowest $LC_{50}/EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ value (EC/LC_{50} must be specified for at least two trophic levels).

Polymers

R20 Content of monomers

Polymers must contain less than 100 ppm of monomers, measured on the newly produced polymer dispersion, if the monomer is classified as CMR (see R2), sensitising with R42 and/or R43 (H334, H317), environmentally hazardous with R50/53 or R51/53 (H410/H411) or is a potential endocrine disrupter (see Appendix 2 for a definition).

Specification of residual monomers in the polymer that are classified as stated in the requirement. Declaration from the polymer producer that the requirement is fulfilled, e.g. through specifications and/or analysis results.

Enzymes

R21 Classification of enzymes

Enzymes must be encapsulated as a dust-free granulate or slurry. Enzymes may be added even if they are classified as sensitising with R42 (H334) or R43 (H317).

Enzymes are prohibited from use in spray products.

Statement from the enzyme producer or information on safety data sheet. Declaration from the producer of spray products that enzymes have not been added.

1.2 Specific requirements relating to certain product types

The following requirements apply only to the product types stated. Note that all requirements in Section 1.1 must also be fulfilled.

Shampoo, conditioner, solid and liquid soap, cleanser, exfoliant and bath foam/gel

R22 Critical dilution volume (CDV)

The product's critical dilution volume (CDV) must not exceed the limit values in Table 3 for $CDV_{chronic}$ for the product type in question.

Table 3 Limits for CDV

Type of product	CDV _{chronic} (l/g AC)
Shampoo, shower gel, conditioner, bath gel/foam, cleanser, exfoliant	13000
Solid soap	3 000
	CDV _{chronic} (l/dose*)
Liquid soap	2100

The calculation of CDV is based on information on the individual substances' toxicity and biodegradability in the aquatic environment. CDV is expressed as litre/gram of AC or litre/dose, and is calculated for all substances in the product using the formula in Appendix 8.

**One dose is equivalent to the full quantity dispensed by the dispenser or pump supplied with/designed for the product. At a minimum 0.5 g. If the product is not sold with a special dispenser or if not possible to determine the dose since there is no dispenser or pump designed for the product, the dose is assumed to be 0.75 g for foam soap and 1.5 g for other liquid soaps.*

- Calculation of the CDV_{chronic} for the product. (A spreadsheet for this calculation is available from Nordic Ecolabelling.)

Reference to the DID list, approved version from January 2007 or later. If the substance is not listed on the DID-list, the parameters shall be calculated in accordance with the guidelines in section B of the DID-list, and the associated documentation shall be submitted.

DID list: "Detergent Ingredient Database" list. See Appendix 2 for further information.

R23 Content of EDTA and phosphonates in solid soap

Ethylene diamine tetraacetate (EDTA) and its salts (e.g. CAS no. 64-02-8) are permitted in solid soap.

The total added quantity of EDTA, EDTA salts and phosphonates must not exceed 0.6 mg/g AC.

- Calculation of the quantity (mg) of EDTA and phosphonates per gram of AC.

Hair care products

R24 Colouring agents in hair dyes

Hair dyes must fulfil the requirements under R11 and be approved in Annex 4 of the Cosmetics Directive.

- Specification of CI number and E number, alternatively logK_{ow} value or BCF value. Appendix 3 can be used.

Lip products, toothpaste and oral hygiene products

R25 Flavourings, colouring agents and preservatives

Flavourings, colouring agents and preservatives used in these products must be approved for use in foodstuffs.

- ☒ Specification of E number and/or search result from the European Union flavouring substances database
(http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/chemicalsafety/flavouring/database/dsp_search.cfm) and/or declaration from the supplier of the flavouring substance demonstrating that the flavouring is approved for use in foodstuffs.

Sanitary products, wet wipes

R26 Materials

The materials used in wet wipes must meet at least one of the requirements below for the relevant fibre:

Viscose, polymers (PE, PP, PET)

Requirements regarding the relevant material in Section 2 of Nordic Ecolabelling's criteria for sanitary products, version 5.0 or later.

Paper (tissue paper)

Materials that hold a Nordic Ecolabel licence, that fulfil the requirements stipulated by the criteria for the Swan labelling of tissue paper (version 4.0 or later), or that have been awarded the European eco-label for tissue paper.

Bamboo fibre

Bamboo must fulfil the pertinent criteria found in Nordic Ecolabelling's basic module for paper products (version 2.0 or later).

Other vegetable fibres (e.g. cotton, linen, jute or hemp)

Other natural vegetable fibres that are used in Nordic Ecolabelled wet wipes must be organically cultivated or cultivated in a transition phase to organic production.

Organic fibres are such that are produced and inspected according to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on the organic production of agricultural products. Or products which are produced in a similar manner and under similar control measures. Examples of this are: KRAV, SKAL, IFOAM, IMO, Kba, OCIA, TDA and DEMETER.

- ☒ Viscose, polymers: Documentation as specified in the criteria for sanitary products (version 5.0 or later) or a copy of the Nordic Ecolabel licence with information regarding approved materials for Nordic Ecolabelled hygiene products.

Paper: A copy of the Nordic Ecolabel licence or documentation as specified in the criteria for the Nordic Ecolabelling of tissue paper (version 4.0 or later) or contract from a competent body for the European eco-label.

Bamboo: Documentation as specified in Nordic Ecolabelling's basic module for paper products (version 2 or later, due for adoption summer 2009).

Other natural vegetable fibres: Certificate of organic production or production in transition to organic status, and a certificate from the fibre supplier or mill

that the fibre originates from the production described in the certificate used for Nordic Ecolabelled wet wipes.

Renewable ingredients in cosmetics (Voluntary requirement)

R27 Labelling with "Based on sustainable natural ingredients"

If >50% (w/w) of the active ingredients are of vegetable origin and >95% (w/w) of all constituent organic substances in the product are renewable and fulfil the requirements on sustainability and traceability in Appendix 7, the product may carry the text "Based on sustainable natural ingredients" below the Swan label.

- Documentation as stipulated by Appendix 7.

Products for animals

R28 Fragrances and colouring agents

Fragrances and colouring agents may not be used in products for animals.

- Appendix 3 or equivalent declaration duly completed and signed.

2 Packaging

All requirements apply only to primary packaging (i.e. packaging conceived so as to constitute a sales unit to the final user or consumer at the point of purchase) including label and information sheet.

R29 Quantity of packaging

The packaging must fulfil the following calculation. See Appendix 8 for more information. A maximum of two layers of packaging is permitted.

$$\frac{Weight_{total} + Weight_{not\ postconsumer\ recycled}}{2t} \leq 7 \times \ln(Vol_{product} + 1) + 0.045 \times Vol_{product} + 5 + \frac{Weight_{pump}}{2}$$

$Weight_{total}$ = weight of the entire primary packaging (incl. label and info sheet) in grams.

$Weight_{non\ postconsumer\ recycled}$ = weight of the part of the product that is not postconsumer recycled in grams.

$Weight_{pump}$ = weight of pump (if applicable) in grams.

t = reuse factor

\ln = natural logarithm

$Vol_{product}$ = volume of the product in ml

- Description of the packaging

Weight of the primary packaging and product, and calculation as specified above. (A spreadsheet for the calculation is available from Nordic Ecolabelling.)

R30 Type of packaging

It must be possible to separate all materials in the packaging (paper, cardboard, plastic, metal, glass). Parts comprising mixed materials that cannot be separated are prohibited with the exception of pump parts.

This requirement does not apply to pressurized containers.

- Specification of materials, including description of all components (cap, pump, lid, etc.)

R31 Plastic packaging

Plastic packaging (including labels) containing PVC or plastic based on other types of halogenated materials must not be used.

To facilitate identification for recycling, plastic primary packaging must be marked in accordance with DIN 6120, section 2 or equivalent standard.

Caps and pumps are exempt from the requirement on marking.

- Appendix 6 or equivalent declaration duly completed and signed.
Adherence with the marking requirement will be checked through packaging samples/product samples/images of the packaging/inspection visits.

R32 Metal packaging

Metal packaging may only be used for spray bottles/aerosols for hair styling products and shaving foams. Small parts made of metal, e.g. parts in a hand pump or sealing foil, can be used.

- Packaging sample/product sample/images of the packaging/inspection visit.

R33 Paper, cardboard and board packaging

Packaging paper, cardboard or board must not be bleached with gaseous chlorine.

- Appendix 6 or equivalent declaration duly completed and signed.

R34 Dispensing device

The packaging shall be designed to facilitate correct dosage, e.g. through a correctly sized mouthpiece or a pump that supplies a suitably sized dose. Regarding liquid soap, no pump or dispenser supplied or sold with the product shall dispense more than 2.5 g of soap per full depression.

- Description of the dispensing device.

2.1 Consumer information requirements

R35 Information text

The following products:

- Cleansers, e.g. cleansing lotion and eye makeup remover
- Nail polish removers
- Wet wipes

must bear the following or an equivalent information text on the label: “Do not discard cotton wool or paper carrying this product in the lavatory or drain. Dispose of in a dustbin.”

The following products:

- Nail polish

- Nail polish removers
- Aerosols

must bear the following or an equivalent information text on the label: “Do not discard out-of-date/unwanted product in the lavatory, drain or dustbin. Please leave at a collection point for hazardous waste.”

Please contact Nordic Ecolabelling for the text applicable to the country in question

Label or packaging sample.

R36 Information text on sunscreen products

The recommended dosage of sunscreen must be stated and the sunscreen must bear the following or an equivalent information text on the label:

“The most effective protection against the sun’s rays is achieved by staying in the shade or wearing clothes.”

“It is important to apply the recommended dose; otherwise you will not achieve the expected level of protection.”

“Re-apply frequently to maintain protection, especially after perspiring, swimming or towelling.”

Please contact Nordic Ecolabelling for the text applicable to the country in question

Label or packaging sample.

R37 Labelling of sunscreen products

The labelling of a sunscreen product with its SPF factor must follow the European Commission recommendations of 22 September 2006. The product must be labelled with the following declaration:

Sun protection factor 6 and 10: Low protection

Sun protection factor 15, 20 and 25: Medium protection

Sun protection factor 30 and 50: High protection

Sun protection factor 50+: Very high protection

Label or packaging sample.

R38 Product claims

If the product is stated to contain organic ingredients, it must be clearly stated what percentage of the ingredients are organic.

Label and certificates for the organic ingredients.

3 Performance/quality requirements

R39 Performance/quality

The performance and quality of the product must be satisfactory. This can be demonstrated through relevant testing. Testing must at a minimum test the characteristics with which the product is marketed. If there is a recognized test method (see for example R41 for sunscreen products), this shall be used. For other products, a test could be the manufacturer's internal quality test, a consumer test with test group of 10 or more individuals, or a comparative test relating to a similar product. The Colipa guidelines on Efficacy Evaluation of Cosmetic Products must be observed.

- Description of the test and test results. If a consumer test is used, a report describing the target group, the number of participants and a summary of test results shall be submitted, as well as all completed and signed test questionnaires.

R40 Safety

A summary shall be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling of the safety assessment performed in accordance with the Cosmetics Directive, Article 7a.

- Summary of the safety assessment performed in accordance with the Cosmetics Directive EEC/76/768, Article 7a.

Special requirements for sunscreen products

R41 UVA and UVB protection

Satisfactory UVA and UVB protection shall be documented in accordance with Commission Recommendation of 22 September 2006.

- Description of the test and test results.

Special requirements for toothpaste

R42 Fluoride

Toothpaste shall contain fluoride in accordance with national recommendations for fluoride content. If the toothpaste is fluoride free or has a content lower than the recommended level, evidence must be presented that the efficacy of the toothpaste is equal to that of a fluoride toothpaste. This may be documented by scientific publications, recommendations by experts (dentists) and in-vivo testing.

- Recipe or copy of pertinent publications, recommendations and test results, as detailed above.

Special requirements for mild products

R43 Mildness

If the product is marketed as mild, test results (e.g. HET-CAM or RBC test) confirming this must be submitted.

- Label, product information and test results.

4 Quality and regulatory requirements

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

If the cosmetics manufacturer's environmental management system is certified to ISO 14 001 or EMAS, where the following procedures are applied, it is sufficient if the accredited auditor certifies that the requirements are implemented.

R44 Laws and regulations

The licensee must ensure that applicable laws and regulations in force are observed at facilities at which the Nordic Ecolabelled product is manufactured. For example, safety, work environment, environmental legislation, plant-specific conditions and concessions.

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

R45 Licence administrators

The company shall appoint an individual responsible for ensuring the fulfilment of Nordic Ecolabel 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.

R46 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.

R47 Product quality

The licensee must guarantee that the quality in the production of the Nordic Ecolabelled cosmetic product is maintained throughout the validity period of the licence.

- Procedures for collating and, where necessary, dealing with claims and complaints regarding the quality of the Nordic Ecolabelled cosmetic product.

R48 Planned changes

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

- Procedures detailing how planned changes are handled.

R49 Unplanned nonconformities

Unplanned nonconformities that have a bearing on fulfilment of the ecolabelling requirements must be reported to Nordic Ecolabelling in writing and journalled.

- Procedures detailing how unplanned nonconformities are handled.

R50 Traceability

The licensee must have a traceability system for the production of the Nordic Ecolabelled cosmetic product.

Description of/procedures for the fulfilment of the requirement.

R51 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 Nordic Ecolabelled cosmetic product is marketed.

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

R52 Marketing

Marketing of the Nordic Ecolabelled cosmetic product shall comply with "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling" of 12 December 2001 or later version.

Appendix 1 duly completed.

Marketing

The Nordic Ecolabel, the Swan, is a very well-known and well-reputed trademark in the Nordic region. A Nordic Ecolabelled cosmetic product may be marketed using the Swan ecolabel 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 it is the cosmetic product that is ecolabelled.

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

Design of the Nordic Ecolabel

Design of the Nordic Ecolabel:



Licence number

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

If R26 is fulfilled, the subtext “Based on sustainable natural ingredients” may be used.

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

Follow-up inspections

Nordic Ecolabelling may decide to check whether the cosmetic product fulfils Nordic Ecolabel 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 Nordic Ecolabelled cosmetic product does not meet the requirements.

Random samples may also be taken from trade sources 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?

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted the criteria for cosmetic products on XXXXXX. The criteria are valid until XXXXXX.

An Nordic 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.

If a list or document to which these criteria refer (SCCP opinions under R4 and endocrine disrupters under R5) are changed during the validity period of a licence, a standard transition period of three months is allowed from the publication of the new list/document in which to make the changes/reformulation necessary for the product to meet the modified requirements. Nordic Ecolabelling may decide to adjust the length of this transition period, and will in such a case inform licensees and applicants.

New criteria

The following areas will be evaluated in future criteria:

- Renewable ingredients and longevity
- Organic raw materials

References

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criteria for the award of the Community eco-label to tissue-paper products
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- OECD Guideline for testing chemicals 302 A-C Inherent biodegradability
- SCCPs Opinions:
http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_risk/committees/04_sccp/sccp_opinions_en.htm

Appendix 1

Marketing of Nordic Ecolabelled cosmetic products

We hereby certify that we are well acquainted with the regulations governing the use of the Nordic Ecolabel, as detailed in "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling" of 12 December 2001 or later version. We agree to follow these regulations when marketing the Nordic Ecolabelled cosmetic product.

Further, we confirm that we are familiar with the criteria document regarding the Nordic Ecolabelling of cosmetic products.

We undertake to advise those individuals within the company involved in marketing the Nordic Ecolabelled cosmetic products of the criteria for the Nordic Ecolabelling of cosmetic products and "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling" of 12 December 2001 or later version.

Location and date

Company

Signature, contact person

Name in block capitals

Phone

Signature, marketing manager

Name in block capitals

Phone

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

Appendix 2 Test methods and documentation of environmental characteristics

1 Requirements on the analysis laboratory

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

The applicant's own analysis laboratory/test procedure may be approved for analysis and testing if:

- the analyses and tests are monitored by the authorities, or if
- the manufacturer has a quality management system encompassing sampling and analysis and has been certified to ISO 9001 or ISO 9002, or
- the manufacturer can demonstrate that there is agreement between initial analysis/testing performed as a parallel analysis/test by an accredited laboratory and the manufacturer's own laboratory and that the manufacturer takes samples in accordance with a predetermined sampling programme.

2 Ecotoxicological test methods

International test methods (OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals, ISBN 92-64-1222144) or similar methods must be used. If equivalent methods are used, these must be evaluated by an independent body to ensure that the test results are equivalent. The test methods to be used are specified below.

3 Acute aquatic toxicity

Use test methods 201, 202 and 203 in the OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals (ISBN 92-64-1222144), or equivalent method to test aquatic acute toxicity.

** The European Commission has prohibited animal testing for all ingredients in cosmetic products as of March 2009. Regarding the determination of acute toxicity, the prohibition applies only to testing on fish (invertebrates are not covered by the ban). Accordingly, OECD test guideline no. 203 (acute toxicity – fish) can no longer be used to document acute toxicity. The result of acute toxicity tests on fish that were performed prior to March 2009 can continue to be used.*

4 Bioaccumulation

A substance is considered bioaccumulating if tested for bioaccumulation on fish according to method OECD 305 A-E and its highest measured bioconcentration factor (BCF) is >500 . If no BCF value has been determined, a substance is considered bioaccumulating if its $\log K_{ow}$ value ≥ 4.0 according to method 107, 117 or 123 in the OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals (ISBN 92-64-1222144) or equivalent method, unless proven otherwise. If the maximum measured $BCF \leq 500$, the substance is not considered bioaccumulating even if $\log K_{ow} \geq 4.0$. If the maximum measured $BCF > 500$, the substance is considered bioaccumulating even if $\log K_{ow} < 4.0$.

OECDs test method 107 cannot be used for surface-active substances, which are both fat and water soluble. Based on current knowledge, for such substances it must be shown to a high degree of certainty that the substance itself and its decomposition products do not pose a long-term hazard to aquatic organisms.

Computer models (such as BIOWIN) are permitted but if the results of an approximation are close to the set limit values or if Nordic Ecolabelling holds contradictory information, more reliable information is required.

5 Aerobic biodegradability

Test methods 301 (A to F) or 310 in the OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals (ISBN 92-64-1222144) should be used to test aerobic biodegradability.

Other scientifically accepted test methods may also be used. The test results of such equivalent methods must be evaluated by an independent body.

6 Anaerobic degradability

Anaerobic degradability is tested with the aid of ISO 11734, OECD 311, ECOTOC No. 28 (June 1988) or equivalent test methods. For a substance to be considered to biodegrade anaerobically in the ISO test, a mineralisation of >60% after 60 days is required (equivalent to >60% ThOD/ThCO₂ or >70% DOC reduction).

Substances, other than surfactants, that are not found on the DID list may be exempted from the requirement on anaerobic biodegradability if the substance displays:

- Ready aerobic biodegradability and low adsorption ($A < 25\%$), or
- Ready aerobic biodegradability and high desorption ($D < 25\%$), or
- Ready aerobic biodegradability and not inherent bioaccumulability.

Test method 106 in the OECD Guidelines or ISO CD 18749 “Water quality – Adsorption of substances on activated sludge” is used to establish adsorption/desorption values.

7 Inherent biodegradability

Test method 302 (A to C) or 310 in the OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals (ISBN 92-64-1222144) should be used to test inherent biodegradability. For a constituent substance to be considered to inherently biodegradable a mineralisation of >70% after 28 days is required (>70% BOD/DOC/COD reduction).

Other scientifically accepted test methods may also be used. The test results of such equivalent methods must be evaluated by an independent body.

8 Potential for endocrine disruption

An endocrine disrupter is an exogenous substance or mixture that alters function(s) of the endocrine system and consequently causes adverse health effects in an intact organism, or its progeny, or (sub)populations.

Nordic Ecolabelling includes all substances that the European Commission considers potential endocrine disrupters (classes 1, 2 and 3b). In case the European Commission lists are amended, the latest updated reports shall apply. The current reports can be found at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/endocrine/index_en.htm

9 DID list

The DID list is common to the European ecolabel and Nordic Ecolabelling. The list has been established in collaboration with stakeholders from consumer organisations, environmental bodies and industry. The list contains information on the toxicity and degradability of substances that may be used in chemical/technical products. The DID list does not show which substances can be used in ecolabelled products.

The DID list cannot be used to document the toxicity of individual substances for classification purposes. For this purpose, MSDS, pertinent literature and information from the primary producer shall be used.

The DID list is available from the ecolabelling body or via the national ecolabel website (see page 2 for addresses).

Valid to these criteria is the DID list dated January 2007 or later.

10 Lipid cream

Lipid cream can be defined as a product containing 70% lipids (Andersen, 2006), while according to Informationscenter for Miljø og Sundhed (2003), a cream containing 60% can have the same function. Accordingly, our definition of a lipid cream is one containing 60% or more lipids.

Appendix 3 – Declaration from the cosmetic product producer

For use in applications for the Nordic Ecolabel licence for cosmetic products

Product name: _____

Type of product: _____

The term constituent substance refers to all substances in the product, including additives in the ingredients (such as preservatives and stabilisers) but does not include impurities from primary production. Impurity refers to residues from primary production which may be found in rinse-off products at concentrations below 0.01% (100 ppm) and in leave-on products at concentrations below 0.001% (10 ppm), provided the impurity has not been actively added and/or added for a particular purpose.

	Yes	No
Does the product contain substances that are classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic, harmful for reproduction, allergenic as R42 and/or R43 or potential endocrine disrupters?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are SCCP opinions observed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the product contain silicone and/or siloxanes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the product contain borates or perborates?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the product contain nitromusk and polycyclic musk compounds?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the product contain BHT?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the product contain triclosan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the product contain EDTA?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the product contain NTA?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the product contain LAS?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the product contain potential endocrine disrupters as specified by the European Commission reports on endocrine disrupters (see Appendix 2 for definitions and http://ec.europa.eu/environment/endocrine/index_en.htm)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the product contain nanomaterials/particles?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the product contain substances that are evaluated by the EU as PBT or vPvB?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the product contain colouring agents?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, specify the CI number _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, specify the E number, BCF or logK _{ow} value: _____		
Does the product contain fragrances and scented additives?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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- If yes, have fragrances been added in accordance with the IFRA guidelines?
- If yes, is the product intended for infants, babies and/or children?
- Does the product contain preservatives?
- If yes, has the preservative been added solely to protect the product?
- If yes, specify the E number, BCF or logK_{ow} value: _____
- Does the product contain UV-filters?
- If yes, has the UV-filter been added solely to protect the user?
- Sunscreen: Is labelling of the SPF factor in accordance with Commission Recommendation of 22 September 2006?
- Toothpaste: Does the product contain NLS?
- Products for animals: Does the product contain colouring agents and/or fragrances?

If yes to any of the above, please explain: _____

Date:

Company name:

Signature (person responsible)

Name in block capitals

E-mail/phone number

Appendix 4 - Declaration from the primary producer

For use in applications for the Nordic Ecolabel licence for cosmetic products

Ingredient name: _____

Function of ingredient: _____

The term constituent substance refers to all substances in the product, including additives in the ingredients (such as preservatives and stabilisers) but does not include impurities from primary production. Impurity refers to residues from primary production which may be found in rinse-off products at concentrations below 0.01% (100 ppm) and in leave-on products at concentrations below 0.001% (10 ppm), provided the impurity has not been actively added and/or added for a particular purpose.

	Yes	No
Does the ingredient contain substances that are classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic, harmful for reproduction, allergenic as R42 and/or R43 or potential endocrine disrupters?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the ingredient contain silicone and/or siloxanes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the ingredient contain BHT?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the ingredient contain triclosan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the ingredient contain EDTA?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the ingredient contain NTA?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the ingredient contain borates or perborates?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the ingredient contain nitromusk and polycyclic musk compounds?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the ingredient contain potential endocrine disrupters as specified by the European Commission reports on endocrine disrupters (see Appendix 2 for definitions and http://ec.europa.eu/environment/endocrine/index_en.htm)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the ingredient contain nanoparticles?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the ingredient contain substances that are evaluated by the EU as PBT or vPvB?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the ingredient contain colouring agent(s)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, specify the CI number _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, specify the E number, BCF or logK _{ow} value: _____		
Does the ingredient contain barium, lead, mercury, cadmium or hexavalent chromium?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, specify the concentration: _____		

Nordic Ecolabelling
Cosmetic products 090/2.0
Draft for comment

Does the ingredient contain fragrances and scented additives?

If yes, Appendix 5 must also be completed.

Does the ingredient contain preservatives?

If yes, specify the E number, BCF or logK_{ow} value: _____

Does the ingredient contain UV-filters?

If yes to any of the above, please explain: _____

Date:

Company name:

Signature (person responsible)

Name in block capitals

E-mail/phone number

Appendix 5 – Declaration from the fragrance producer on substances in fragrance mixtures

Fragrance name: _____

Does the fragrance mixture contain substances classified as carcinogenic (Carc), mutagenic (Mut), damaging to reproduction (Rep), allergenic with R42 and/or R43 or endocrine disruptive tendencies (see definition in Appendix 2)?

Yes No

Does the fragrance mixture contain any of the 26 fragrance substances subject to declaration?

Yes No

If Yes, specify the fragrance and quantity (w-%):

Date:

Company name:

Signature (person responsible)

Name in block capitals

E-mail/phone number

Appendix 6 – Declaration from the packaging producer

Plastic packaging

	Yes	No
Is the plastic packaging marked in accordance with DIN standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the packaging or labels contain halogenated plastics?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper, cardboard and board packaging

	Yes	No
Is packaging paper, cardboard or board bleached with gaseous chlorine?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Date:

Company name:

Signature (person responsible)

Name in block capitals

E-mail/phone number

Appendix 7 – Renewable ingredients in cosmetics (Voluntary requirement)

To market a Nordic Ecolabelled cosmetic product as based on sustainable natural ingredients, the product must fulfil all the pertinent requirements in the criteria document and the following additional requirements:

Proportion of renewable vegetable ingredients

>50% (w/w) of the active ingredients must be of vegetable origin and >95% (w/w) of all constituent organic substances in the product must be based on renewable and sustainable raw materials of vegetable origin. Water and inorganic substances are not included.

Renewable vegetable raw materials are biomaterials from the vegetable kingdom that are continually reproduced in nature within a 100 year period.

- The producers' descriptions of ingredients in the product, the proportion by weight of each ingredient
- The primary producers' descriptions of the origin of ingredients.

Sustainable production of vegetable raw materials

The licensee must know the origin of vegetable raw materials and ensure that they are not derived from forest environments meriting protection due to their high biological and/or social value. Nordic Ecolabelling may revoke a licence if there is reason to believe that this requirement is not observed.

- Supplier, plant name (scientific name and name in one Nordic language) and origin (country, state and region/province/municipality) for all vegetable raw materials.
- Nordic Ecolabelling retains the right to demand further documentation to support traceability or if there is reason to suspect that a raw material is derived from an area where biodiversity or social values are threatened.

Proportion of certified raw material

100% of all raw materials derived from oil palms, soya and sugar cane, and 70% of wood raw materials (e.g. for tall oil) must be certified in accordance with a standard and certification system that fulfils Nordic Ecolabelling requirements for the certification of biomass. Alternatively they can be organically cultivated.

90% of other vegetable raw materials must be organically cultivated. The certification body must be approved by IFOAM (International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements) according to Commission Regulation 2092/91, EN 45011/45012 or ISO Guide 65/1996 (General Requirements for bodies operating product certification systems) or equivalent.

- Copy of certificate signed and approved by a certification body.

Marketing

A cosmetic product that has been awarded a licence in accordance with Nordic Ecolabelling criteria for cosmetic products and fulfils the additional requirements on sustainable raw materials may be marketed as a Nordic Ecolabelled cosmetic product based on sustainable natural ingredients. The product must display the Nordic Ecolabel and the mandatory subtext "based on sustainable natural ingredients". Refer also to the section in the criteria document on the design of the Nordic Ecolabel.

Guidelines for the certification of wood raw material/biomass

Certified biomass that is used in the ecolabelled product must be certified by a third party to a current standard for biomass production that fulfils the requirements on standards and certification systems. The following requirements apply to standards, certification systems and certification bodies approved by Nordic Ecolabelling.

Standards:

1. The standard must balance economic, ecological and social interests and comply with the Rio Declaration's forestry principles, Agenda 21 and the Forest Principles, and respect relevant international conventions and agreements.
2. The standard must contain absolute requirements. It must promote and be directed towards the sustainable production of wood raw material/biomass.
3. 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.

Certification system:

The certification system must be transparent, have wide-spread national or international credibility and be able to verify that the requirements in the standard (see above) are fulfilled.

Certification body:

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

Documentation:

- Copy of the standard, the name, address and telephone number of the organization that drew up the standard and the final report of the certification body.
- The names of references representing parties and interest groups invited to participate in the development of the standard must be provided.

Nordic Ecolabelling may request further documents to assess whether the requirements regarding standards and certification systems are met.

Appendix 8 - Calculations

1 CDV

$CDV(\text{chronic}) = \Sigma(\text{DF}_i \times \text{quantity (mg) of substance } i \text{ per g AI} / \text{TF}_i \text{ (chronic)})$

DF_i = degradation factor for substance *i*, as specified by the DID list

TF_i = chronic toxicity factor for substance *i*, as specified by the DID list

The calculation of CDV shall be performed for the highest specified in-use solution (g/l solution)

DF and TF shall where possible be taken from the DID list dated January 2007 or later. If an ingredient is not found on the DID list, the factors shall be set as follows:

DF (see also Part B of the DID list):

- 0.05 for organic substances that are readily biodegradable according to Appendix 2.
- 0.15 for organic substances that are readily biodegradable according to Appendix 2 but for which the 10-day window is not met (excluding surfactants).
- 0.5 for organic substances that are inherently biodegradable according to Appendix 2.
- 1.0 for persistent organic substances.

TF (see also Part B of the DID list):

TF = toxicity/SF,

Where the toxicity is the lowest determined long-term NOEC value or the lowest determined acute LC50/EC50/IC50 value. If no long-term NOEC value is available, the factors are determined as follows:

SF_{chronic} (see also Part B of the DID list):

- 10 Substance with three long-term NOEC from at least three species representing three trophic levels.
- 50 Substance with two long-term NOEC from at least two species representing two trophic levels.
- 100 Substances with one long-term NOEC (fish or crustaceans).
- 1 000 Substances with acute toxicity data for each of three trophic levels.
- 5 000 Substances with acute toxicity data for two trophic levels.
- 10 000 Substances with acute toxicity data for only one trophic level.

2 Quantity of packaging

The calculation for the quantity of packaging compares the quantity of packaging material with the content using the following formula:

$$\frac{\mathit{Weight}_{total} + \mathit{Weight}_{not\ post\ consumer\ recycled} - \mathit{Weight}_{pump}}{2 \times t} \leq 7 \times \ln(\mathit{Vol}_{product} + 1) + 0.045 \times \mathit{Vol}_{product} + 5$$

Where

Weight_{total} = weight of the entire primary packaging (incl. label and info sheet) in grams.

$\mathit{Weight}_{non\ postconsumer\ recycled}$ = weight of the part of the product that is not postconsumer recycled in grams.

Weight_{pump} = weight of pump (if applicable) in grams.

t = reuse factor

ln = natural logarithm

$\mathit{Vol}_{product}$ = volume of the product in ml

Packaging material is considered postconsumer recycled if the raw materials are recovered following use by consumers. If the raw material is industrial waste from the material producers own production or distribution chain, the material is not considered postconsumer recycled.

The reuse factor specifies how many times the packaging is reused. If the packaging is reused as packaging, the reuse factor is 2. A higher figure may be used there is documented evidence supporting this. If the packaging is reused as material, the reuse factor is 1.

Table 4. Examples of products without pump and 0% recycled material that fulfil the requirement

Volume of product (ml)	Weight of packaging (g)
10	22
50	34
100	41
150	46
250	54
500	71
1000	98