Nordic Swan Ecolabelling for

Toys

Version 3.9 • 18 June 2021 – 31 December 2026

Nordic Ecolabelling

Content

095 Toys, version 3.9, 20 January 2025

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

Contact information

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

Denmark
Ecolabelling Denmark
info@ecolabel.dk
www.svanemaerket.dk

Finland
Ecolabelling Finland
https://joutsenmerkki.fi/
www.ecolabel.fi

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info@svanen.se
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Norway
Ecolabelling Norway
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Why choose the Nordic Swan Ecolabel?

- Producers or brand owners may use the Nordic Swan Ecolabel trademark for marketing. The Nordic Swan Ecolabel is a very well-known and well-reputed trademark in the Nordic region.
- The Nordic Swan Ecolabel is a simple way of communicating environmental work and commitment to customers.
- The Nordic Swan Ecolabel clarifies the most important environmental impacts and thus shows how a company can cut emissions, resource consumption and waste management.
- Environmentally suitable operations prepare for future environmental legislation.
- Nordic Ecolabelling can be seen as providing a business with guidance on the work of environmental improvements.
- The Nordic Swan Ecolabel covers not only environmental issues but also health requirements, which are particularly important for toys. Children are more vulnerable and also tend to be in close contact with their toys, which increases the risk of effects from hazardous substances released by the toy.

What is a Nordic Swan Ecolabelled toy?

A Nordic Swan Ecolabelled toy meets the Nordic Swan Ecolabel's stringent environmental and health requirements for ingoing materials, surface treatment and production of the end product. The criteria include requirements concerning certified sustainable managed forests, substances that are harmful to health and the environment, and working conditions at the production site.

A Nordic Swan Ecolabelled toy has documented that it meets the official requirements for toys (e.g. CE marking and safety requirements). Safety requirements are documented via test reports.

Nordic Ecolabelled toys:

- Meet strict health requirements for chemicals. It means that the toys are free from substances that can cause cancer, damage genes or reproductive capacity. They are also free from heavy metals, perfumes, nanoparticles, phthalates, and bisphenol A, B, F, S and AF.
- Meet strict environmental requirements for materials used in the toy.
- Meet strict requirements on the amount and type of packaging, among other things to increase the possibility of recyclability.
- Produced under proper working conditions where the toy manufacturer must comply with conventions from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.

For toys in plastic in addition:

- Consists of plastic that can be recycled.

For toys that contain bioplastics in addition:

- Contain bioplastics, where the vegetable raw materials are residual products or are not genetically modified (GMO).

For toys in textile in addition (only use the USPs if the mentioned textile is included in the toys):

- Are made of organic or recycled cotton.
- Are made of wool, which is organic, recycled or have low content of pesticides.
- Contain a high proportion of recycled synthetic fibers of fossil origin.
- Contain synthetic fibers of bio-based origin, where vegetable raw materials are residual products or are not genetically modified (GMO).

For toys in metal in addition:

- Do not have coatings of cadmium, chromium, nickel, copper, tin, or lead.
- Contain a high proportion of recycled metal or metal made with lower climate footprints.

For toys in wood in addition:

- Contain a high proportion of wood from certified sustainable managed forests.

What can carry the Nordic Swan Ecolabel?

Toys marketed for children under the age of 14 can be Nordic Swan Ecolabelled if the toy comprises of one or more of the following materials:

- Plastic, foam, silicone and rubber
- Textiles, hide/skins and leather
- Filler materials
- Metal
- Paper, paperboard and cardboard
- Solid wood and bamboo
- Wood-based panels

For toys marketed for children over the age of 3, other materials (not listed above) may individually make up no more than 1% by weight of the toy, and in total other materials must not exceed 2% by weight. Toys for children under the age of 3 must not contain any materials other than those covered by requirements in these criteria.

A toy is defined as a product that is exclusively or partially designed or intended for use by children under the age of 14 during play. The toy must be covered by the EU Toy Safety Directive (2009/48/EC), however also puzzles with more than 500 pieces are allowed. Typical toys that qualify for a Nordic Swan Ecolabel include rattles, teething toys and activity toys made of various materials for children under the age of 3. Building blocks, dolls, soft toys, puzzles, spades, cars, doll’s houses and train sets may also be Nordic Swan Ecolabelled. Ride-on cars and balance bikes for children are eligible for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel if they are covered by the EU Toy Safety Directive.

Products not covered by the EU Toy Safety Directive cannot be Nordic Swan Ecolabelled in accordance with the toy criteria, except for puzzles with more than 500 pieces. However, if they fall within other product categories for which ecolabelling criteria are already developed, the products can be Nordic Swan Ecolabelled accordingly.

Such criteria might include Office and hobby supplies (writing instruments, erasers and hobby paint) and Textiles. Notepads and drawing, colouring and children’s books can be Nordic Swan Ecolabelled under the criteria for Printing companies and printed

matter. Activity toys (defined as toys for private use where the support structure is stationary while the activity takes place, e.g. slides, roundabouts, swings and climbing frames) can be Nordic Swan Ecolabelled under the criteria for Outdoor furniture, playground and park equipment. If there is any doubt about which criteria an activity toy belongs to, contact Nordic Ecolabelling. Nordic Ecolabelling reserves the right to determine the criteria to be used for any product application. For further information, please contact the Nordic Ecolabelling organisation in the relevant country (see addresses at the beginning of the document).

What cannot carry the Nordic Swan Ecolabel?

Electronic toys (incl. toys that contain batteries), single-use toys (incl. stickers and temporary tattoos), balloons, water balloons, chemistry sets, slime toys, soap bubbles, other toys containing liquids (including encapsulated liquids) and toys attached to/included food are not eligible for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel.

Hobby supplies cannot be Nordic Ecolabelled according to these criteria. Hobby materials are materials used for hobbies, crafting and pictorial art, and these products can be designated as toys under the EU Toy Safety Directive. Examples of such materials include modelling wax, fingerpaints, clay, plaster and chemistry sets. The criteria for the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of Office and hobby supplies explain the products that fall within their category.

Toys not covered by the EU Toy Safety Directive cannot be Nordic Swan Ecolabelled, except for puzzles with more than 500 pieces. Appendix 1 provides an overview of the product areas that are not regarded as toys, including babies' soothers, fireworks, sports equipment and bicycles designed for sport or for use on public roads.

How to apply

Application and costs

For information about the application process and fees for this product group, please refer to the respective national web site. See contact information at the beginning of this document.

What is required?

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

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

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

✉ Enclose

🔑 Requirement checked on site

All information submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling is treated confidentially. Suppliers can send documentation directly to Nordic Ecolabelling, and this will also be treated confidentially.

Licence validity

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

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

On-site inspection

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

Queries

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

1 General requirements

1.1 Definitions

Terms	Definition
Ingoing substances and impurities	The requirements in the criteria document and accompanying appendices apply to all ingoing substances in the chemical product. Impurities are not regarded as ingoing substances and are exempt from the requirements. Ingoing substances and impurities are defined below, unless stated otherwise in the requirements Ingoing substances: all substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances. Impurities: residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material/ingredient and/or in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg). Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1,0 % are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product. Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products, scavengers, and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.
Material elements	In these criteria, material elements may be “metal elements”, “plastic elements”, “wooden elements” and so on, plus “product elements” that might comprise multiple materials as described in the relevant section. Material element is the designation of a unique material element in the final toys. Different material elements have various different supply chains or are produced differently, but may be of the same material type. For example, textiles that are only distinguished by dyeing or printing by the same supplier are considered to be different textile elements. For example, polyester from supplier 1 is one textile element, and polyester from supplier 2 will thus be another textile element. Two different types of polyester from the same supplier will also be separate textile elements. See also the definition of “Material type”.
Material type	In these criteria, the material type may be “cotton”, “wood”, “steel”, etc. but could also be “metal”, for example. “Material type” differs from “material element” in that suppliers, supply chains and production processes are not relevant for “material type”. Here, only the type of material is relevant.

	Material types could e.g. be “plastic” or “metal”, but could also be more specific materials within these categories, such as “bio-based plastic”, “steel” and so on. The criteria may therefore contain requirements for both material elements and material types, often with regard to when various requirements apply. See also the definition of “Material elements”.
Material element/type with which the child is in contact	“Material element/type with which the child is in contact” means an element that the child might come into contact with during normal or expected use of the toy. Example of elements with which a child cannot come into contact: encapsulated elements or elements that are covered, so that it is impossible for the child to come into contact with them. All other elements that the child is able to touch are defined as elements with which the child is in contact.
Recycled material	Recycled material is defined in the requirement according to ISO 14021, which uses the following two categories: “**Pre-consumer/commercial**” is defined as material that is reclaimed from the waste stream during a manufacturing process. Materials that are reworked or reground, or waste that has been produced in a process, and can be recycled within the same manufacturing process that generated it, are not considered to be pre-consumer recovered material. For plastic Nordic Ecolabelling considers reworked, reground or scrap material that cannot be recycled directly in the same process, but requires reprocessing (e.g. in the form of sorting, remelting and granulating) before it can be recycled, to be pre-consumer/commercial material. This is irrespective of whether the processing is done in-house or externally. “**Post-consumer/commercial**” recycled material is defined by ISO 14021 as follows: “Post-consumer/commercial” is defined as material generated by households or commercial, industrial or institutional facilities in their role as end-users of a product that can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes materials from the distribution chain.
Nanomaterials	The European Commission’s definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU): Nanomaterials: A natural, incidental or purposely manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for at least 50% of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions are in the size range of 1–100 nm.

1.2 Triviality and requirement limits

The Toy product group comprises products with many different material compositions. The criteria therefore set requirements for many different materials, but normally there will only be a selection of these materials in a single product. It is therefore important to note which requirements are triggered for the individual product.

For requirement limits for materials, and for the toy, see the table below and the intro text in the relevant material section and/or requirement.

A material type that is not subject to requirements in these criteria may account for no more than 1% by weight of the toy. In total, the toy may contain a maximum of 2% by weight of material types for which there are no requirements. Toys for children under the age of 3 must not contain any material type other than those covered by requirements in these criteria.

Table: Overview of triggers for requirements in the criteria

Material or requirement type	**Focus area**	**Req. no.**	**Requirement triggered by:** **- wt% of material type*** in the toy **- wt% of material element*** in the toy **- Children in contact with element//type*** * See definition in section 1.1
Description of toy	Description of toy	O1	Applies to all toys
EU Toy Safety Directive	EU Toy Safety Directive	O2	
Fragrances/aroma compounds	Fragrances/aroma compounds	O3	

Antibacterial substances	Antibacterial substances	O4	
Nanomaterials	Nanomaterials	O5	
Adhesives used in toy	Adhesives used in toy	O6–O9	
Plastic, foam, silicone and rubber	Information on polymer type and surface treatment	O10	Irrespective of amount
	Polymer types and plastic composites - Ban	O11	
	Tests Safety of toys EN 71	O12	
	Labels/stickers	O13	
	Surface treatment	O14–O16	
	Recycled plastic – Source	O17	Child in contact with it, or over 5 wt% of material type in the toy
	Polycarbonate plastic - Migration of Bisphenol A	O18	
	Substances added to polymer	O19–O20	
	Pigments	O21	
	Residual monomers in plastics, foams and elastomers	O22	
	Silicones – D4, D5 and D6	O23	
	PAHs	O24	
	Foam – Emissions	O25	
	Foam – Emission of formamide	O26	
	Foam EVA, PUR and polystyrene – Blowing agents and isocyanate compounds	O27	
	Elastomers – Nitrosamines and nitrosatable substances	O28	
	Elastomers – 1,3-butadiene	O29	
	Bio-based polymers – Raw material	O30	Over 10 wt% of material type in the toy
Textiles, hide/skins and leather	Tests Safety of toys EN 71	O31	Irrespective of amount
	Ecolabelled textiles, hide/skins and leather	O32	
	Oeko-Tex certified textiles and leather	O33	
	Hides/skins and leather – Origin	O34	
	Textile – Formaldehyde	O35	
	Hides/skins and leather – Formaldehyde	O36	
	Hides/skins and leather – Chromium, cadmium and lead	O37	
	Reused textiles, hide/skins and leather – Sources	O38	
	Halogenated flame retardants	O39	Over 5 wt% of material element in the toy
	Chemical products – Chemical overview	O40	
	Chemical products – Classification	O41	
	Bleaching agents	O42	Over 30 wt% of material element in the toy
	Cotton fibre	O43	Over 30 wt% of material type in the toy
	Synthetic fibre – Fossil origin	O44	
	Synthetic fibre – Bio-based origin	O45	
	Wool and other keratin fibres	O46–O47	

Filler materials	All types	Section 1.7	Irrespective of amount, but see also description in section 1.7
	Feathers and down	O48–O49	Irrespective of amount
	Other renewable raw materials – Microbial cleanliness	O50	
	Chemical additives and treatments	O51	
Metal	Copper, tin, lead and cadmium – Ban	O52	Irrespective of amount
	Tests Safety of toys EN 71	O53	
	Surface treatment	O54–O56	
	Metal coating	O57	
	Metal coating – Facility	O58	Over 5 wt% of material type in the toy
	Metal coating – Facility	O59	Over 10 wt% of material type in the toy
	Production of steel	O60	Over 30 wt% of material type in the toy
	Production of aluminium	O61	
Paper, paperboard and cardboard	Tests Safety of toys EN 71	O62	Irrespective of amount
	Printing and surface treatment	O63–O65	
	Fibre raw materials	O66–O67	Over 10 wt% of material type in the toy
Solid wood and bamboo	Tests Safety of toys EN 71	O68	Irrespective of amount
	Tree species	O69	
	Reused/recycled elements	O70	
	Surface treatment	O71–O73	
	Traceability and certification	O74	Over 10 wt% of material type in the toy
Wood-based panels	Tests Safety of toys EN 71	O75	Irrespective of amount
	Surface treatment	O76	
	Tree species	O77	
	Chemical products – Panel production	O78–O80	Over 5 wt% of material element in the toy
	Formaldehyde-emission	O81	
	Traceability and certification	O82	Over 10 wt% of material type in the toy
Spare parts	Spare parts	O83	Applies to: - Toys designed to carry a child's weight and that have moving parts - Toys sold to institutions, comprising individual parts that are necessary for the function or the original play concept
Packaging	Volume	O84	Applies to all toys
	Plastic types – Ban	O85	
	Metal	O86	
	Recyclability and recycled materials	O87	
	Design for recycling	O88	
	Information on sorting for recycling	O89	
Transport and storage	Transport and storage	O90	Applies to all toys
Social and ethical requirements	Social and ethical requirements	O91	Applies to all toys

Licence maintenance	Annual controls and assessments of suppliers	O92	Applies to all toys
	Customer complaints	O93	
	Traceability	O94	

1.3 Description of the toy product

The toy products, material composition, manufacturing process, suppliers, etc. must be described to aid the assessment of which requirements need to be met.

O1 Description of toy

The applicant must submit the following information about each toy:

- **State product type**, trade name(s) and age group at which the toy is aimed.

  Only toys covered by the product group definition described in section "What can carry the Nordic Swan Ecolabel?" may obtain a licence.

  Toys whose main function can only be used once are not eligible for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel.
- **Where the products are to be sold** (to institutions or private consumers, physical stores, online stores, etc.).
- **Illustrations** or photos of the product.
- **Overview of materials and composition:** Overview of all ingoing material types* (e.g. wood, plastic, rubber, textile, foam, adhesive, etc.), including the following information for each material element:

a) Trade name/item number and material type.

b) Supplier of the material.

c) Weight in g of the material in the finished toy.

d) % by weight of the material in the finished toy.

e) Whether the material has a surface treatment.

f) Whether a child might come into contact with the material during normal or expected use of the toy.

- **Description of the manufacturing process** for the toy. Suppliers must be described with the company name, production site, contact person and the production processes performed, e.g. textile dyeing or metal coating. The production and supply chain can be described using a flow chart, for example as shown in Appendix 3.

A material type that is not subject to requirements in these criteria may account for no more than 1% by weight of the toy. In total, the toy may contain a maximum of 2% by weight of material types for which there are no requirements. Toys for children under the age of 3 must not contain any material type other than those covered by requirements in these criteria.

See the definition of material type and material element in section 1.1.

** Ingoing material types in the toy include paper and cardboard in printed matter, boxes and so on that are employed during the use of the toy (e.g. the box for a jigsaw puzzle). If the box for a board game is used in the game or the box is otherwise used in the play, it is covered/included.*

✉ Description and photos/drawings of the products covered by the application, as set out above.

✉ Overview of the materials from the toy manufacturer, which must include the information required above. Appendix 5 or similar documentation must be used.

✉ Declaration from the applicant that the toy meets the product group definition in section "What can carry the Nordic Swan Ecolabel?". Appendix 4 or similar documentation must be used.

✉ Description of the toy's function, demonstrating that it is not a single-use product. Appendix 4 or similar documentation must be used.

✉ Submit a description of the production chain and the production processes (preferably in a flow chart), and state which suppliers perform each process. See the example in Appendix 3.

✉ Submit an overview of production processes with information on the type of process, the company name, production location and contact person for each process performed. See the example in Appendix 3.

1.4 General requirements – applicable to all toys

Requirements in this section must be met by all types of toys, irrespective of their materials or amounts thereof.

1.4.1 EU Toy Safety Directive

O2 EU Toy Safety Directive

The toy must meet the following:

- The CE marking requirements set out in the EU Toy Safety Directive (2009/48/EC). This can be documented, among others, by submitting an EC declaration of conformity for each toy.
- The safety requirements in EN 71-1 Mechanical and physical properties and EN 71-2 Flammability, as well as other relevant safety requirements in the EN 71 series (see relevant material requirements in these criteria). Toy for children under the age of 3 or intended to be placed in the mouth, must also comply with Appendix C of the EU Toy Directive (2009/48/EC), which is amended on an ongoing basis[1].
- Any other national and European statutory requirements, such as REACH and the associated restrictions on specific chemicals.

✉ EC declaration of conformity, see description in Annex III to the EU Toy Safety Directive (2009/48/EC), for each toy product.

✉ Test report in accordance with EN 71-1 and EN 71-2, showing fulfilment of the requirement. Plus declaration from the test laboratory confirming conformity with the requirements in EN 71-1 and EN 71-2 for the types of toys for which the application is being made. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 2 and must be third-party accredited to test in accordance with the standards EN 71. The accreditation logo from the third party and the designation of the standard to which the accreditation applies must be clearly visible on the test report.

✉ Declaration from the applicant that the toy complies with all European and any national statutory requirements in the countries in which the toy will be sold. Appendix 4 or similar documentation must be used.

[1] http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/toys/safety/legislation_en

1.4.2 Perfume, antibacterial substances and nanomateriale

O3 Perfume/fragrances

Perfume/fragrances must not be added to the toy or to the ingoing materials in the toy.

✉ Declaration from the toy manufacturer that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 5 or similar documentation must be used.

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product confirming fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 6, Appendix 7, Appendix 10, Appendix 12, Appendix 14, Appendix 15, Appendix 16 and/or Appendix 17 or similar documentation must be used.

O4 Antibacterial substances

Chemical products and nanomaterials* with antibacterial or disinfectant properties must not be added to the finished toy.

Antibacterial refers to chemical products that inhibit or stop the growth of microorganisms such as bacteria or fungi. Silver ions, nanosilver, nanogold and nanocopper are considered antibacterial substances.

Furthermore, no claims may be made about any antibacterial effect in conjunction with the marketing of the toy, even if the effect is naturally inherent in the material (e.g. bamboo).

** The definition of nanomaterial follows the European Commission's definition of nanomaterial of 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU), see definition in section 1.1.*

✉ Declaration from the toy manufacturer that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 5 or similar documentation must be used.

✉ Declaration from the applicant regarding no claims about antibacterial effect. Appendix 4 or similar documentation must be used.

O5 Nanomateriale

The chemical product must not have nanomaterials* as ingoing substances[1].

The following substances are exemptions from the requirement:

- Pigments**
- Naturally occurring inorganic fillers***
- Synthetic amorphous silica****
- Aluminium oxide

** In accordance with the definition of a nanomaterial adopted by the European Commission on 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU), see definition in 1.1.*

*** This exemption does not apply to pigments added for other purposes than imparting colour.*

**** This applies to fillers covered by Annex V item 7 of REACH.*

***** This exemption applies to non-modified synthetic amorphous silica.*

[1] See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.

✉ Declaration from the toy manufacturer that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 5 or similar documentation must be used.

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product confirming fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 6, Appendix 7, Appendix 10, Appendix 12, Appendix 14, Appendix 15 and/or Appendix 16 or similar documentation must be used.

1.4.3 Adhesives used in toy

The requirements in this section refer to adhesives used to glue the elements of the toy together. The requirements also include adhesives for printed matter, boxes and the like, which are used during the use of the toy (see section 1.9 for description).

Adhesives used in the production of materials in the toy, such as wood-based panels, must instead meet the chemical requirements for the relevant material, as set out in these criteria.

O6 Classification of adhesives

Adhesives used to glue the elements of the toy together must not have any classification listed in the table below.

Adhesives used in the production of materials in the toy, such as wood-based panels, must instead meet the chemical requirements for the relevant material, as set out in these criteria.

Table: List of non-permitted classifications of adhesives

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard statement	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Carcinogenic	Carc. 1A or 1B Carc. 2	H350 H351
Mutagenic	Muta. 1A or 1B Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reprotoxic	Repr. 1A or 1B Repr. 2 Lact.	H360 H361 H362
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Aquatic acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1 Aquatic chronic 2	H400 H410 H411
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Ozone	H420
Acute toxicity	Acute tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 4 Acute Tox. 4 Acute Tox. 4	H300 H310 H330 H301 H311 H331 H302 H312 H332
Specific target organ toxicity	STOT SE 1 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2 STOT SE 2	H370 H372 H371 H373
Sensitising (allergenic)	Resp. sens. 1, 1A or 1B Skin sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334 H317

The classifications in the table concern all classification variants. For example, H350 also comprises the H350i classification.

✉ For the adhesives used safety data sheet compliance with current European legislation.

✉ Declaration from the adhesive manufacturer/supplier showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 6 or similar documentation must be used.

O7 CMR substances in adhesives

The requirement covers ingoing substances[1] in adhesives.

Ingoing substances in additives must not have any classification listed in the table below.

Exemptions from the requirement:

Formaldehyde as an impurity in newly produced polymers is exempted, see instead the separate formaldehyde requirement O9.

[1] See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.

Table: List of non-permitted classifications of ingoing substances in additives

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard statement	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Carcinogenic	Carc. 1A or 1B Carc. 2	H350 H351
Mutagenic	Muta. 1A or 1B Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reprotoxic	Repr. 1A or 1B Repr. 2 Lact.	H360 H361 H362

The classifications in the table concern all classification variants. For example, H350 also comprises the H350i classification.

Exceptions:

- Adhesive products which contain isocyanates and which are used for gluing paper, cardboard or cardboard.
- Titanium dioxide (TiO_2)

✉ Declaration from the adhesive manufacturer/supplier showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 6 or similar documentation must be used.

O8 Prohibited substances in adhesives

The requirement covers ingoing substances[1] in adhesives.

The following substances must not be present[1] in additives in the adhesive:

- Substances on the EU's Candidate List in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10 on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website.
- Substances that are assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.
- Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III. The lists can be found here: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu, https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption and https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities

In addition, the following substances and substance groups must not be present[1]. There may be overlaps between the substances on the following item list and the substances or groups of substances of which the properties are listed above:

- Halogenated organic compounds (e.g. organic chloroparaffins, fluorine compounds, halogenated flame retardants, chlorophenols, etc.). The following are exempted:
  - Bronopol up to 0.05 wt%

  - The blend (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one) up to 0.0015 wt%
  - IPBC (iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) up to 0.20 wt%
- Isothiazolinones (total) at more than 0.0200 wt%
- Bisphenol A, B, F, S and AF
- Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives[2]
- Butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT) and butyl hydroxyanisole (BHA)
- Phthalates[3]
- Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium (VI), mercury, antimony, arsenic and their compounds
- Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH)[4]
- Volatile aromatic compounds (VOC) at more than 3 wt%[5]

[1] See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.

[2] Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances released from alkylphenols on degradation.

[3] Phthalates are esters of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (orthophthalic acid).

[4] Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) are defined as aromatic compounds whose boiling point is max 250°C, measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

[5] Volatile organic compounds (VOC) are defined as organic substances with an initial boiling point of max 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

✉ Declaration from the adhesive manufacturer/supplier showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 6 or similar documentation must be used.

O9 Formaldehyde in adhesives

Formaldehyde shall not be included[1] in the adhesive used, with the exception of formaldehyde, which is a residue from the adhesive production or a residue from the raw material production.

The content of formaldehyde in the finished adhesive must not be more than 10 ppm (0.0010 wt%).

Measured using the Merckoquant method (see Appendix 2of RAL-UZ 102), the VdL-RL 03 method "In-can concentration of formaldehyde determined by the acetyl-acetone method", EPA 8315A or another equivalent test method approved by Nordic Ecolabelling.

[1] See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.

✉ Declaration from the adhesive supplier that no formaldehyde has been added. Appendix 6 or similar documentation must be used.

✉ Test showing the formaldehyde content of the finished adhesive. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 2.

1.5 Plastic, foam, silicone and rubber

The requirements in this section concern material elements/types made of plastic, foam, silicone and rubber (natural and synthetic latex). Fossil, bio-based and recycled materials are covered.

Polymer materials used as textiles and filler materials are not subject to the requirements in this section, but must instead meet those in sections 1.6 and 1.7.

1.5.1 Requirements that apply irrespective of amount in product

The requirements in this section concern all material elements made of plastic, foam, silicone and rubber (natural and synthetic latex). See the definition of material element in section 1.1.

O10 Information on polymer type and surface treatment

The following applies to all polymer materials (plastic, foam, silicone and rubber) in the toy:

- State polymer type.
- State whether the polymer is fossil or bio-based.
- State whether the plastic raw material is recycled*.
- State whether the plastic/foam/rubber/silicone element has a surface treatment.

** **Recycled material:** Pre- or post-consumer/commercially recycled raw materials, see the definition in the ISO 14021 standard. See the definitions in section 1.1 for more details.*

✉ An overview of the polymer materials used, including the information set out in the requirement. Appendix 5 or similar documentation must be used.

O11 Polymer types and plastic composites – Ban

The following polymer/plastic types and blends must not be present in the toy:

- Chlorinated plastic, e.g. polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and polyvinyl dichloride (PVDC)
- Biodegradable plastic
- Oxo-degradable plastic
- Plastic composites*. Calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) is allowed in plastic in quantities so that the density of the plastic does not exceed 0.995 g/cm^3. TPE (Thermoplastic Elastomer), which makes up max. 20% by weight of the toy, is exempted from the density requirement.

** Plastic composites are here defined as plastic mixed with/added to other substances or materials that are insoluble in the plastic and that disturb/"contaminate" today's Nordic plastic recycling systems, e.g. wood fibers or bamboo.*

✉ Declaration from the toy manufacturer that the requirement is fulfilled.

✉ Documentation showing the material composition of the product, see requirement O1.

O12 Tests Safety of toys EN 71

For the polymer materials used, tests according to the following two standards must be submitted for toys or elements of toys:

EN 71-3: Toys – Safety requirements – Part 3: Migration of certain elements

EN 71-9: Toys – Safety requirements – Part 9: Organic chemical substances – Requirement

The requirement applies only to types of toys covered by the standards above.

For styrene, see specific requirement O22 regarding migration of residual monomers from plastics, foams and elastomers.

✉ Test report in accordance with EN 71-3 and EN 71-9 for plastic, foam, silicone or rubber elements, showing fulfilment of the requirement. And declaration from the

test laboratory confirming conformity with the requirements in EN 71-3 and EN 71-9 for the types of toys for which the application is being made. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 2 and must be third-party accredited to test in accordance with the standards EN 71. The accreditation logo from the third party and the designation of the standard to which the accreditation applies must be clearly visible on the test report.

O13 Labels/stickers

Labels/stickers must be of the same type of plastic as the toy they are on. However, labels/stickers in polyethylene (PE) are permitted on toys in polypropylene (PP) if they cover a maximum of 60% of the toy surface.

Alternatively, if labels/stickers consist of a material or plastic type other than as described above, labels may cover a maximum of 60% of the toy surface. In addition, labels/stickers must be able to be washed away from the toy at temperatures below 60 °C. In addition, labels/stickers in paper must be without fibre loss according to the following test procedure from RecyClass: "Washing quick test procedure: For paper labels applied on HDPE & PP containers, standard laboratory practice"[2].

☒ Description of labels/stickers and glue showing that the requirement is fullfiled.
☒ In addition, for labels / stickers in paper: Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled. The analysis laboratory must fulfil the requirements in Appendix 2.

O14 Surface treatment – Chemical products, Classification

No surface treatment other than printing and painting is allowed.

Chemical products used for surface treatment of plastic/foam/silicone/rubber elements of the product must not have any of the classifications listed in the table below.

Table: List of non-permitted classifications of chemical products

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard statement	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Carcinogenic	Carc. 1A or 1B Carc. 2	H350 H351
Mutagenic	Muta. 1A or 1B Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reprotoxic	Repr. 1A or 1B Repr. 2 Lact.	H360 H361 H362
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Aquatic acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1 Aquatic chronic 2	H400 H410 H411
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Ozone	H420
Acute toxicity	Acute tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 4 Acute Tox. 4 Acute Tox. 4	H300 H310 H330 H301 H311 H331 H302 H312 H332

[2] https://recyclass.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/RecyClass-Washing-QT-Procedure-for-Paper-Labels-applied-on-HDPE-and-PP-Containers_FINAL.pdf

Specific target organ toxicity	STOT SE 1 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2 STOT SE 2	H370 H372 H371 H373
Sensitising (allergenic)	Resp. sens. 1, 1A or 1B Skin sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334 H317

The classifications in the table concern all classification variants. For example, H350 also comprises the H350i classification.

☒ State whether the surface treatment is printing or painting. Appendix 5 or similar documentation must be used.

☒ Safety data sheet for the chemical product in accordance with current European legislation.

☒ Declaration from the manufacturer of the chemical product used for surface treatment, confirming fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 7 or similar documentation must be used.

O15 Surface treatment – CMR substances

No surface treatment other than printing and painting is allowed.

Ingoing substances[1] in chemical products for surface treatment must not have any classification listed in the table below.

Table: List of non-permitted classifications of ingoing substances

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard statement	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Carcinogenic	Carc. 1A or 1B Carc. 2	H350 H351*
Mutagenic	Muta. 1A or 1B Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reprotoxic	Repr. 1A or 1B Repr. 2 Lact.	H360 H361 H362

The classifications in the table concern all classification variants. For example, H350 also comprises the H350i classification.

** Titanium dioxide (TiO2) is excluded.*
[1] See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.

☒ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product used for surface treatment, confirming fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 7 or similar documentation must be used.

O16 Surface treatment – Prohibited substances

No surface treatment other than printing and painting is allowed.

The requirement covers ingoing substances[1] in chemical products for surface treatment.

The following substances must not be present[1]:

- Substances on the EU's Candidate List in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10 on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website.

- Substances that are assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.
- Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III. The lists can be found here: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu, https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption and https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities

In addition, the following substances and substance groups must not be present[1]. There may be overlaps between the substances on the following item list and the substances or groups of substances of which the properties are listed above:

- Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)
- Halogenated organic compounds.The following are exempted*:
  - Bronopol up to 0.05 wt%
  - The blend (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one) up to 0.0015 wt%
  - IPBC (iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) up to 0.20 wt%
  - Pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5.

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

- Isothiazolinones (total) at more than 0.05 wt%
- Bisphenol A, B, F, S and AF
- Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives[2]
- Butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT) and butyl hydroxyanisole (BHA)
- Phthalates[3]
- Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium (VI), mercury, antimony, arsenic and their compounds
- Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH)[4]
- Volatile aromatic compounds (VOC)[5] at more than 80 g/l

[1] See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.

[2] Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances released from alkylphenols on degradation.

[3] Phthalates are esters of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (orthophthalic acid).

[4] Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) are defined as aromatic compounds whose boiling point is max 250°C, measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

[5] Volatile organic compounds (VOC) are defined as organic substances with an initial boiling point of max 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product used for surface treatment, confirming fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 7 or similar documentation must be used.

1.5.2 Requirements that apply to plastic elements/types that children come into contact with or that constitute over 5% by weight of the toy

The requirements in this section cover all plastic elements with which the child may come into contact during normal or expected use of the toy, or where the type of

plastic makes up more than 5% by weight of the toy. For a definition of the terms material element and type, see section 1.1.

O17 Recycled plastic –Source

Recycled plastic* must only originate from one of the sources below (or a combination of these):

- Recycled plastic from production lines where the whole production chain is known (e.g. residual plastics from in-house production or other known production) and where it can be guaranteed that the plastic does not contain prohibited substances as set out in requirements O19–O21. Such plastic must also conform with the EU Toy Safety Directive and the safety requirements in EN 71.
- Recycled plastic from the production of Nordic Swan Ecolabelled toys.

** Recycled materials: Pre- or post-consumer/commercial recycled raw materials, cf. the definition in the ISO 14021 standard. See details under definitions in section 1.1.*

✉ Detailed description of the plastic waste sources. In addition, description of how it is ensured that the sources conforms with requirements O19–O21.

✉ Submit certificate from the manufacturer of recycled plastic regarding that plastic raw material complies with safety requirements EN 71-3 and EN 71-9.

✉ Submit written procedure which are implemented in the company to ensure ongoing compliance with the requirement during production.

O18 Polycarbonate plastic - Migration of Bisphenol A

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

a) The migration value of bisphenol A must not exceed 0.04 mg/l.

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

b) The migration value of bisphenol B and bisphenol F must not exceed 0.04 mg/l each.

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

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

✉ For requirement a):
Test reports showing that the requirement is fulfilled. The analysis laboratory must fulfil the requirements in Appendix 2 and must be third-party accredited to test in accordance with the standards EN 71. The accreditation logo from the third party and the designation of the standard to which the accreditation applies must be clearly visible on the test report.

✉ For requirement b):
Test reports showing that the requirement is fulfilled. The analysis laboratory must fulfil the requirements in Appendix 2.
Alternatively, a declaration from the polymer manufacturer that no bisphenols other than bisphenol A have been used for the production of polycarbonate.

O19 CMR substances added to the polymer

The requirement concerns ingoing substances[1] in additives that are added to the polymer raw material in the master batch or compound in the production of plastic,

foam, silicone or rubber. The requirement also covers substances that are added during re-compounding of recycled plastic raw materials.

Ingoing substances[1] in additives must not have any classification listed in the table below.

Table: List of non-permitted classifications of ingoing substances in additives

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard statement	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Carcinogenic	Carc. 1A or 1B Carc. 2	H350 H351*
Mutagenic	Muta. 1A or 1B Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reprotoxic	Repr. 1A or 1B Repr. 2 Lact.	H360 H361 H362

The classifications in the table concern all classification variants. For example, H350 also comprises the H350i classification.

** Titanium dioxide (TiO2) is excluded.*
[1] See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier for all plastic, foam, silicone or rubber elements, confirming fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 8 or similar documentation must be used.

O20 Prohibited substances added to the polymer

The requirement concerns additives that are added to the polymer raw material in the master batch or compound in the production of plastic, foam, silicone or rubber. The requirement also covers substances that are added during re-compounding of recycled plastic raw materials.

The following substances must not be present[1] in additives:

- Substances on the EU's Candidate List in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10 on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website.
- Substances that are assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.
- Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III. The lists can be found here: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu, https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption and https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities

In addition, the following substances and substance groups must not be present[1]. There may be overlaps between the substances on the following item list and the substances or groups of substances of which the properties are listed above:

- Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)
- Halogenated organic compounds. The following are exempted*:
  - Bronopol up to 0.05 wt%
  - The blend (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one) up to 0.0015 wt%
  - IPBC (iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) up to 0.20 wt%

- Pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5.

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

- Isothiazolinones (total) at more than 0.05 wt%
- Bisphenol A, B, F, S and AF
- Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives[2]
- Butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT) and butyl hydroxyanisole (BHA)
- Phthalates[3]
- Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium (VI), mercury, antimony, arsenic and their compounds

[1] *See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.*

[2] *Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances released from alkylphenols on degradation.*

[3] *Phthalates are esters of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (orthophthalic acid).*

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier for all plastic, foam, silicone or rubber elements, confirming fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 8 or similar documentation must be used.

O21 Pigments in plastic, foam, silicone and rubber

Pigments used for the colouring of plastic, foam, silicone and rubber must be approved in line with one of the guidelines below:

- The guidelines of the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- The guidelines of the German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR)

✉ Declaration from the manufacturers/suppliers of the different polymer materials, stating that the pigments used comply with the requirement. Appendix 8 or similar documentation must be used.

✉ Documentation that the pigments have one of the approvals according to the requirement.

O22 Residual monomers in plastics, foams and elastomers

The requirement covers residual monomers from the following types of plastic, foam and elastomer:

- ABS (Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene)
- PS/HIPS (Polystyrene/High Impact Polystyrene)
- As well as the following TPE (Thermoplastic Elastomer):
  - SBR (Styrene-Butadiene Rubber)
  - NBR (Acrylonitrile-Butadiene Rubber)
  - SBS (Styrene-Butadiene-Styrene Rubber)
  - SEBS (Styrene-Ethylene-Butadiene-Styrene)

Migration of the residual monomers from the specific types of plastic, foam and elastomer named above must not exceed the limit values given in the table below:

Table: Limit values for migration of residual monomers

Monomer	CAS nr.	Plastic/Material	CMR-Classification	Migreringsgrænse
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	ABS, NBR	H350	0,01 mg/L (detection limit)

Butadiene	106-99-0	ABS, SBR, NBR, SBS, SEBS	H340, H350	0,01 mg/L (detection limit)
Styrene	100-42-5	ABS, PS/HIPS, SBR, SBS, SEBS	H361	0,077 mg/L

Styrene:

- Test methods according to the standards EN 71-10 och EN 71-11 or EN 13130 (with 3 x 60 min repeated immersions in water or 10 % ethanol, total 180 min) must be used for migration tests of styrene

Other monomers:

- The standard 71-10 must be used for sample preparation and extraction for the migration measurements of acrylonitrile and butadiene.
- The standard EN 13130-22 (2005) – ”Determination of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide in plastics” must be used for acrylonitrile
- The standard EN 13130-4 (2004) – ”Determination of 1,3-butadiene in plastics” must be used for butadiene.

✉ Test reports showing that the requirement is fulfiled. The analysis laboratory must live up to the requirements in Appendix 2, and be third party accredited to perform tests according to the standards EN 71. The accreditation logo from the third party and the designation of the standard to which the accreditation applies must be clearly visible on the test report.

O23 D4, D5 and D6 in silicone

The cyclic siloxanes D4 (CAS no. 556-67-2), D5 (CAS no. 541-02-6) and D6 (CAS no. 540-97-6) may only be present in the form of residues from the raw material production, and each one may only be present in amounts up to 800 ppm in the silicone raw material.

✉ Test of the silicone documenting compliance with the requirement. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 2.

O24 Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in plastic, foam, silicone and rubber

For plastic, foam, rubber and silicone, the PAH levels in the table below must be complied with. The contamination limit of 100 ppm in the definition of ingoing substances[1] thus does not apply in this requirement.

[1] *See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.*

Table: Requirements concerning selected PAH content in the material

Substance name	CAS nr.	Requirement limit
Benzo[a]Pyrene	50-32-8	< 0,2 mg/kg
Benzo[e]Pyrene	192-97-2	< 0,2 mg/kg
Benzo[a]Anthracene	56-55-3	< 0,2 mg/kg
Dibenzo[a,h]Anthracene	53-70-3	< 0,2 mg/kg
Benzo[b]Fluoranthene	205-99-2	< 0,2 mg/kg
Benzo[j]Fluoranthene	205-82-3	< 0,2 mg/kg
Benzo[k]Fluoranthen	207-08-9	< 0,2 mg/kg
Chrysen	218-01-9	< 0,2 mg/kg
Benzo[ghi]perylene	191-24-2	< 0,2 mg/kg
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5	< 0,2 mg/kg
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	Sum < 1 mg/kg
Pyrene	129-00-0	

Anthracene	120-12-7	
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	
Naphthalene	91-20-3	< 1 mg/kg
Sum of all 15 PAHs in the table		< 1 mg/kg

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

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

✉ Test report for plastic, foam, silicone or rubber element, showing compliance with the requirement. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 2.

Alternatively, a GS-Mark certificate Category 1 according to AfPS GS 2019: 01 PAK[3] standard can be used for plastic, foam, silicone or rubber.

O25 Foam (e.g. ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA), polyurethane (PUR) and expanded polystyrene) – Emissions

Emissions of the following substances and substance groups must not exceed the limits stated in the table below.

Emissions testing must be performed in line with parts 3, 6, 9 and 11 of the ISO 16000 standard.

Table: Requirement levels for emissions of volatile organic compounds

Substance or substance group	Requirement limit
Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	0.1 mg/m^3
Toluene (108-88-3)	0.1 mg/m^3
Styrene (100-42-5)	0.005 mg/m^3
Vinylcyclohexene (100-40-3)	0.002 mg/m^3
4-Phenylcyclohexene (4994-16-5)	0.03 mg/m^3
Vinyl chloride (75-01-4)	0.002 mg/m^3
Aromatic hydrocarbons	0.3 mg/m^3
Volatile organic compounds	0.5 mg/m^3

Alternatively, the requirement can be documented with a license for the EU Ecolabel for mattresses or a certificate for Oeko-Tex Standard 100 class I baby or CertiPUR.

✉ Test reports showing that the requirement is fulfilled. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 2.

✉ Alternatively, a licence for the EU Ecolabel for mattresses, or a certificate for either Oeko-Tex Standard 100 Class I Baby or CertiPUR can be used as documentation for the requirement.

O26 Foam (e.g. ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA), polyurethane (PUR) and expanded polystyrene) – Emissions of formamide

Emissions of formamide must not exceed 20 µg/m^3 after a maximum of 28 days from commencement of the emission testing of foam toy materials.

Test methods for emissions in line with standards ISO 16000-6 and ISO 16000-9.

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

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 2.

O27 Ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA), Polyurethane (PUR) or polystyrene foam – Blowing agents and isocyanate compounds

The following must be satisfied in the production of foam:

- CFC (ChloroFluoroCarbons), HCFC (HydroChloroFluoroCarbons), HFC (HydroFluoroCarbons), methylene chloride or other halogenated organic compounds may not be used as blowing agents.

✉ Declaration from the foam manufacturer/supplier showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 8 or similar documentation must be used.

O28 Elastomers (e.g. rubber, silicone and thermoplastic elastomer (TPE)) – Nitrosamines and nitrosatable substances

The following requirement limits must be met:

- Migration of N-nitrosamines must not exceed 0.01 mg/kg elastomer.
- Migration of N-nitrosatable substances must not exceed 0.1 mg/kg elastomer.

The following tests are to be submitted:

EN 71-12: Toys – Safety requirements – Part 12: N-nitrosamines and N-nitrosatable substances

Note that EN 71-12 only requires tests for certain types of toys or parts of a toy. In these criteria, the requirement to test for the above in line with EN 71-12 applies to all types and parts of toys that contain elastomers. In addition, for some types of toys the requirement limit is stricter than in EN 71-12.

✉ Test report in line with EN 71-12 for toys or parts of a toy, showing fulfilment of the requirement. Plus declaration from the test laboratory confirming conformity with the requirements in EN 71-12. The analysis laboratory must fulfil the requirements in Appendix 2 and must be third-party accredited to test in accordance with the standards EN 71. The accreditation logo from the third party and the designation of the standard to which the accreditation applies must be clearly visible on the test report.

O29 Elastomers (e.g. rubber, silicone and thermoplastic elastomer (TPE)) – 1,3-butadiene

The requirement relates to product elements made of elastomers such as rubber (latex), thermoplastic elastomer (TPE) and silicone. The requirement does not apply to natural latex.

The content of 1,3-butadiene must be less than 1 mg/kg polymer and must be determined using test method EN 13130-4.

✉ Test report documenting compliance with the requirement. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 2.

1.5.3 Requirements that apply to plastic types constituting over 10% by weight of the toy

The requirements in this section concern all types of plastic, foam, silicone and rubber (natural and synthetic latex), where the type of plastic constitutes over 10 wt% of the toy. For a definition of material type, see section 1.1.

O30 Raw materials for bio-based polymers

Raw materials used in the production of bio-based polymers must meet the following requirements.

Palm oil and soy

Palm oil, soybean oil and soybean flour must not be used as raw materials for bio-based polymers.

Sugar cane

Raw materials from sugar cane must comply with a) or b) below:

a) Raw materials from sugar cane shall be residual products*. There must be traceability to the production/process where the residual production occurred.

b) Sugar cane must not be genetically modified (GMO)**.

Sugar cane must also be certified according to a standard that meets the requirements in Appendix 9.

The manufacturer of the bio-based polymer must be traceability certified (CoC, Chain of Custody Certified) according to the standard sugar cane is certified according to. Traceability must as a minimum be ensured by mass balance. Book- and Claim systems are not accepted.

The producer of the bio-based polymer must document that certified raw materials have been purchased for the polymer production i.e., in the form of a specification on the invoice or delivery note.

Other raw materials

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

The raw materials must meet one of the following requirements:

a) Be residual products*. There must be traceability to the production/process, where the residual production occurred.

b) Primary raw materials i.e., maize must not be genetically modified (GMO)**. Geographical origin (country/state) must be stated.

** Residual products as defined in EU Directive 2018/2001/EC. Residual products come from agriculture, aquaculture, fishing and forestry, or there may be treatment of residues.*

A treatment of residual product means a substance that is not the end product(s) that a production process directly seeks to produce; it is not a primary aim of the production process and the process has not been deliberately modified to produce it.

Examples of residual products are, for example, straw, bait, the non-edible part of maize, livestock manure and bagasse. Examples of processing residues are, for example, raw glycerol or brown lye from paper production. PFAD (Palm Fatty Acid Distillate) from palm oil is not considered a residual product and can therefore not be used.

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

✉ Declaration from the polymer manufacturer that palm oil (incl. PFAD (Palm Fatty Acid Distillate)), soya oil and soya flour are not used as raw materials in the bio-based polymer.

✉ For residual products (sugar cane and other raw materials): Documentation from the polymer producer, which shows that the requirement's definition of residual products is followed, as well as traceability which shows where residual product comes from.

✉ For sugar cane: Indicate which certification system sugar cane is certified according to. Copy of valid CoC certificate or certificate number for the current traceability standard. Documentation as an invoice or delivery note from the producer of bio-based polymer which shows that certified raw material has been purchased for the production of the polymer. Declaration that sugar cane is not genetically modified.

✉ For primary raw materials: Declaration from the polymer manufacturer that raw materials have not been genetically modified according to the definition in the requirement.

1.6 Textiles, hide/skins and leather

The requirements in this section concern all components of textiles, hides/skins or leather, hereafter called “textile elements” or “textile types”.

1.6.1 Requirements that apply irrespective of amount in product

The requirements in this section concern all parts of textiles, hides/skins or leather, hereafter called “textile elements”. For a definition of the term material element, see section 1.1.

O31 Tests Safety of toys EN 71

For the textile elements used, tests according to the following two standards must be submitted for toys or elements of toys:

EN 71-3: Toys – Safety requirements – Part 3: Migration of certain elements

EN 71-9: Toys – Safety requirements – Part 9: Organic chemical substances – Requirement

The requirement applies only to types of toys covered by the standards above.

✉ Test report in relation to EN 71-3 and EN 71-9 for textile elements, showing fulfilment of the requirement. And declaration from the test laboratory confirming conformity with the requirements in EN 71-3 and EN 71-9 for the types of toys for which the application is being made.
The analysis laboratory must fulfil the requirements Appendix 2 and must be third-party accredited to test in accordance with the standards EN 71. The accreditation logo from the third party and the designation of the standard to which the accreditation applies must be clearly visible on the test report.

O32 Ecolabelled textiles, hide/skins and leather

If a textile element is certified with one of the ecolabels below, it is exempted from the stated requirements.

- Nordic Swan Ecolabelled textile, hide/skins and leather elements (generation 5) are exempted from requirements O33-O38 and requirements in section 1.6.2, 1.6.3 and 1.6.4.

  However, the following applies:

  - reused textiles must originally have been ecolabelled with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel, the EU Ecolabel, GOTS, Bra Miljöval or have Oeko-Tex 100 Class I Baby certification in order to be exempted from requirement O38.
  - if the textile contains recycled fibers, it must be tested for harmful substances, i.e. the exceptions in the textile, hides/skins and leather criteria (generation 5) must not be used. Alternatively, requirement O33 must be met.

    - if the textile is approved for professional use and contains cotton, the cotton must be organic or recycled according to requirement O43.
    - only skins and leather certified for children are exempted from requirement O36.
- EU Ecolabelled textile elements (version 2014/350/EU) are exempted from requirements O33 and O46 and requirements in section 1.6.2. However, the following applies:
    - if the textile contains recycled fibers, requirement O33 must be met.
    - if the textile is approved as interior textile, no flame retardant must be included according to requirement O39.
- GOTS certified textile elements (version 6) are exempted from requirement O35, O43, O46 and the requirements in section 1.6.2 and 1.6.3.
- Bra Miljöval class I certified textile elements (version 2012:3) are exempted from the requirements in section 1.6.2 and 1.6.3.

The ecolabelled textile element must not have been treated with chemicals after certification.

✉ The documentation must include the trade name and the licence number for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel, EU Ecolabel, Bra Miljöval licence or the transaction certificate for GOTS.

✉ A declaration from supplier of the textile that the Ecolabelled textile elements have not been subsequently processed.

✉ For Nordic Swan Ecolabel:
- Information about whether reused textiles or recycled fibers have been used, and if these are used, documentation must be submitted showing that the above is fulfilled.
- Information about whether the textile is approved for professional use and whether it contains cotton, and if so, a declaration must be submitted that all cotton is organic or recycled according to requirement O43.
- For hides and skins, it must be stated whether these are approved for children.

✉ For EU Ecolabel:
- Information about whether recycled fibers have been used and, if so, documentation of requirement O33 must be submitted.
- Information about whether the textile is approved as interior textile, and if this is the case, a declaration must be submitted that no flame retardant has been used in accordance with requirement O39.

O33 Oeko-Tex certified textiles and leather

Textile elements (see definition in section 1.1) must be certified with one of the following certifications:

- Oeko-Tex Standard 100 Class I Baby.
- Leather Standard by Oeko-Tex Class I Baby.

The textile element must not have been treated with chemicals after certification.

✉ Documentation showing that the textile element has a valid certificate for Oeko-Tex 100 Class I Baby.

✉ Declaration from the applicant that the textile element has not been treated with chemicals after certification.

O34 Hides/skins and leather – Origin

Only raw hides and skins from the following animals are permitted: fish*, sheep, goats, cows, horses, pigs, elk, deer and reindeer.

* *Fish leather from fish on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species ((https://www.iucnredlist.org/) is not accepted.*

✉ Declaration from the leather producer or leather supplier, confirming that the raw hides/skins used originate from animals as the requirement allows.

O35 Textile – Formaldehyde

The amount of free and partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the final textile must not exceed 16 ppm in accordance with standard EN ISO 14184-1.

Alternatively, the requirement can be documented with a certificate from Oeko-Tex 100 class I Baby or GOTS.

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 2. A certificate for Oeko-Tex 100 Class I Baby or GOTS can also be used as documentation.

O36 Hides/skins and leather – Formaldehyde

The amount of free and partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the final hide/skin and leather must not exceed 20 ppm.

The content of formaldehyde must be tested accordance with EN ISO 17226-1 or 2.

Alternatively, the requirement can be documented with a certificate from Leather Standard by Oeko-Tex Class I Baby.

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 2. A certificate for Leather Standard by Oeko-Tex Class I Baby can also be used as documentation.

O37 Hides/skins and leather – Chromium, cadmium and lead

The extractable chromium content in the final treated leather or hide/skin (including finishing) must be less than 200 mg/kg (mass of chromium (total)/dry weight of leather or skins) according to EN ISO 17072-1.

There must be no chromium (VI) present in the final treated leather or hide/skin (including finishing), in accordance with EN ISO 17075 (detection limit of 3 ppm) or equivalent.

Cadmium and lead must not be present in the finished hide/skin or leather (including finishing). The content of cadmium and lead is to be tested using the test method AAS, ICP-OES or ICP-MS (detection limit 10 ppm).

✉ The applicant must submit a test report for both chromium (total) and chromium (VI), demonstrating fulfilment of the requirement. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 2.

✉ The applicant must submit a test report for cadmium and lead, demonstrating fulfilment of the requirement. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 2.

O38 Reused textiles, hide/skins and leather – Sources

Reused materials* of textile, hide/skin and leather may be used for the whole or part of the product. To avoid contamination with undesirable substances from the original use of the textile, the following shall be met:

- Reused material shall not come from workwear or other textiles used in the chemical and oil industry, hospitals or materials previously used for cleaning.
- Reused materials must not contain plastic print (e.g. PVC), coatings or details.
- Reused textiles must originally have been ecolabelled with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel, the EU Ecolabel, GOTS, Bra Miljöval, or have Oeko-Tex 100 Class I Baby certification.
- Reused hides/skins and leather must meet requirement O34, O36 and O37. Reused hides/skins and leather that originally carried the Nordic Swan Ecolabel are exempted from this requirement.

All other requirements in section 1.6 must be fulfilled.

** Reused textiles, hides/skins, leather and filler materials are defined here as post-consumer materials or pre-consumer, where it can be documented that the material is a residual material or waste from another business. Fabrics (not fabricated) are only counted as reused textiles, if it can be documented that more than two years have elapsed since the fabric was originally produced or that they are remains from fabric rolls.*

✉ Declaration that reused material from professional workwear or other textiles for chemical and oil industry, hospitals or materials previously used for cleaning has not been used, and that the material does not contain PVC, coatings or details.

✉ Originally labelled: Documentation that the textile, hide/skin or leather was originally labelled with the ecolabels stated in the requirement or labelled with Oeko-Tex 100 class I Baby. For example, by an original invoice or a label on the textile. For recycled skins and leather, it can alternatively be documented that requirements O34, O36 and O37 are met.

1.6.2 Textile elements constituting more than 5% by weight of the toy

The following requirements apply to textile elements that constitute more than 5 wt% of the toy.

For a definition of the terms material element and type, see section 1.1.

O39 Flame retardants

Flame retardants must not be present[1] in textile elements – not in the actual textile fibre or added to the textile.

[1] *See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.*

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the material stating that flame retardants are not present. Appendix 11 or similar documentation must be used.

O40 Chemicals overview

All chemicals* used in textile elements shall be stated in an overview and documented with safety data sheets for the various processes which the textile undergoes after fibre production, including wet processes (such as washing, bleaching and dyeing), finishing, printing, coating, etc.

All chemical products shall be stated and documented with a safety data sheet. A collective list or separate lists shall be drawn up for each production process and/or supplier.

The following information shall be submitted for each chemical product:

- trade name
- the function of the chemical

- the process step in which the chemical product is used
- the supplier/manufacturer using the chemical product

** The requirement applies to all chemicals used in the manufacture of the textile after fibre production, including chemicals used for washing, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing processes such as coating, lamination or glueing. Chemicals used for carding, spinning, weaving, knitting, waste water treatment or maintenance of production equipment are exempted from the requirements.*

✉ List of chemicals for every production process and/or supplier.

✉ For each chemical: A safety data sheet (in accordance with Annex II of the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and classification in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008).

O41 Classification of chemical products

The requirement concerns all chemicals covered by requirement O40.

Chemical products must not have any of the classifications set out in the table below.

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard statement	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Carcinogenic	Carc. 1A or 1B Carc. 2	H350 H351
Mutagenic	Muta. 1A or 1B Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reprotoxic	Repr. 1A or 1B Repr. 2 Lact.	H360 H361 H362
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Aquatic acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1 Aquatic chronic 2	H400 H410 H411
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Ozone	H420
Acute toxicity	Acute tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3	H300 H310 H330 H301 H311 H331
Specific target organ toxicity	STOT SE 1 STOT RE 1	H370 H372
Sensitising (allergenic)	Resp. sens. 1, 1A or 1B Skin sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334* H317*

The classifications in the table concern all classification variants. For example, H350 also comprises the H350i classification.

** Non-disperse dyes are exempt from the prohibition of H334 and H317, provided that non-dusting formulations are used or that automatic dosing is used. If manual filling of automatic dosing systems is used, the manual handling must be carried out with the correct use of personal protective equipment in accordance with the safety data sheet (SDS) and/or by using technical measures such as exhausting/ventilation.*

✉ Safety data sheet for the chemical product in accordance with current European legislation.

✉ Declaration from the chemical manufacturer/supplier that the requirement has been fulfilled. Appendix 10 or similar documentation must be used.

✉ For exempted non-disperse dyes: Declaration that non-dusting formulations of these are used or that automatic dosing is used. Routine for use of personal protective equipment when manually handling dusty dyes or description of technical measures.

1.6.3 Requirements that apply to textile elements constituting more than 30% by weight of the toy

The requirements in this section apply to all textile elements that constitute more than 30% by weight of the toy. See the definition of material element in section 1.1.

O42 Bleaching agents

Chlorinated substances shall not be used as bleaching agents. The requirement applies to all types of textile processes, including bleaching of yarn, fabric or the finished textile.

✉ Declaration from the producer of the yarn, fabric or finished textile that the requirement is fulfilled.

1.6.4 Fibre requirements – apply to textile types constituting more than 30% by weight of the toy

The requirements in this section apply to all textile types* that constitute more than 30% by weight of the toy.

The requirements concerning fibre cover the most common fibre types used in toys, with the intention of promoting the variants of each individual fibre type with the best environmental profile.

Filler materials must meet the requirements associated with the relevant fibre in this section. If chemical products are used, the requirements in section 1.6.2 are to be fulfilled and documented.

Recycled fibre** is not subject to any requirements concerning chemicals used in the actual recycling processes. If the recycled material, fabric or finished product is subject to additional processing with chemical products, the requirements in section 1.6.2 must be fulfilled and documented.

** See the definition of material type in section 1.1.*
*** See the definition in section 1.1.*

O43 Cotton fibres

Cotton and other natural seed fibres of cellulose (including kapok) must be organically cultivated* or recycled**.

** Organic cotton means cotton fibre that is certified as organic or transitioning to organic according to a standard approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards, such as Regulation (EU) 2018/848, USDA National Organic Program (NOP), APEDA's National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), China Organic Standard GB/T19630. Also approved are GOTS and DEMETER and certification as "transitioning to organic cultivation". The certification body must have the accreditation required for the standard, such as ISO 17065, NOP or IFOAM.*

*** Recycled fibres: Pre-consumer/commercial or post-consumer/commercial recycled raw materials, see the definition in the ISO 14021 standard. See the definitions in section 1.1 for more details.*

✉ Organic cotton: Valid certificate showing that the cotton in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product was organically cultivated in line with the standards in the requirement. If the supplier is the holder of GOTS certification, the requirement must be documented with a transaction certificate showing that the goods supplied are GOT certified.

✉ Recycled fibres: Fulfilment of the requirement is documented for recycled fibre with either a) and/or b) below:

a) Certificate showing that the raw material is 100% recycled (post and / or pre-consumer) with Global Recycled Standard certificate 4.0 (or later versions), Recycled Claim Standard (RCS) or other equivalent certification approved by Nordic Ecolabelling.

b) Present documentation demonstrating that the recycled fibre was purchased as 100% recycled (post- and/or pre-consumer/commercial) and state the supplier.

O44 Synthetic fibre – Fossil origin

Synthetic fibre of fossil origin must comprise a minimum of 50% recycled material.*

The requirement is to be documented with either a or b below:

a) Global Recycled Standard certificate or RCS (Recycled Claim Standard) showing that the raw material is recycled, or other equivalent certification approved by Nordic Ecolabelling.

b) By stating the producer of the recycled raw material and documentation that the feedstock used in the raw material is recycled material, see definition in requirement.

In addition, calculation which shows that min. 50% of the synthetic fibers of fossil origin consist of recycled material.

** Recycled fibre or material: Pre-consumer/commercial or post-consumer/commercial recycled raw materials, as defined in standard ISO 14021. See the definition in section 1.1.*

✉ a) Certificate from an independent certifier of the supply chain (e.g. Global Recycled Standard).

✉ b) Documentation from the producer, showing that the feedstock used in the raw material is recycled material, see definition in requirement.

✉ Calculation showing that min. 50% of the synthetic fibre of fossil origin consist of recycled material.

O45 Synthetic fibre – Bio-based origin

Synthetic fibers of bio-based origin must contain at least 90% bio-based raw material, documented by testing in accordance with ISO 16620, ASTM D6866 or equivalent standard.

Raw materials used in the production of bio-based polymer fibers (e.g. polyester and polyamide) must meet the following requirements.

Palm oil and soy

Palm oil, soybean oil and soybean flour must not be used as raw materials for bio-based polymers.

Sugar cane

Raw materials from sugar cane must comply with a) or b) below:

a) Raw materials from sugar cane shall be residual products*. There must be traceability to the production/process where the residual production occurred.

b) Sugar cane must not be genetically modified (GMO)**.

Sugar cane must also be certified according to a standard that meets the requirements in Appendix 9.

The manufacturer of the bio-based polymer must be traceability certified (CoC, Chain of Custody Certified) according to the standard sugar cane is certified according to. Traceability must as a minimum be ensured by mass balance. Book- and Claim systems are not accepted.

The producer of the bio-based polymer must document that certified raw materials have been purchased for the polymer production i.e., in the form of a specification on the invoice or delivery note.

Other raw materials

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

The raw materials must meet one of the following requirements:

a) Be residual products*. There must be traceability to the production/process, where the residual production occurred.

b) Primary raw materials i.e., maize must not be genetically modified (GMO)**. Geographical origin (country/state) must be stated.

** Residual products as defined in EU Directive 2018/2001/EC. Residual products come from agriculture, aquaculture, fishing and forestry, or there may be treatment of residues. A treatment of residual product means a substance that is not the end product(s) that a production process directly seeks to produce; it is not a primary aim of the production process and the process has not been deliberately modified to produce it. Examples of residual products are, for example, straw, bait, the non-edible part of maize, livestock manure and bagasse.*

Examples of processing residues are, for example, raw glycerol or brown lye from paper production. PFAD (Palm Fatty Acid Distillate) from palm oil is not considered a residual product and can therefore not be used.

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

✉ Declaration from the polymer manufacturer that palm oil (incl. PFAD (Palm Fatty Acid Distillate)), soya oil and soya flour are not used as raw materials in the bio-based polymer.

✉ For residual products (sugar cane and other raw materials): Documentation from the polymer producer, which shows that the requirement's definition of residual products is followed, as well as traceability which shows where residual product comes from.

✉ For sugar cane: Indicate which certification system sugar cane is certified according to. Copy of valid CoC certificate or certificate number for the current traceability standard. Documentation as an invoice or delivery note from the producer of bio-based polymer which shows that certified raw material has been purchased for the production of the polymer. Declaration that sugar cane is not genetically modified.

✉ For primary raw materials: Declaration from the polymer manufacturer that raw materials have not been genetically modified according to the definition in the requirement.

O46 Wool and other keratin fibres

Any wool and other keratin fibres used must originate from sheep, camels, alpaca or goats, and must be one of the following:

1. certified organic wool*
2. recycled wool**
3. conventional wool with documentation that the requirement below concerning pesticide content in the raw wool is fulfilled.

Pesticide content in conventional wool:

- The total content of the following substances may not exceed 0.5 ppm: γ-hexachlorocyclohexane (lindane), α-hexachlorocyclohexane, β-hexachlorocyclohexane, δ-hexachlorocyclohexane, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, p,p'-DDT and p,p'-DDD, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, fenvalerate, cyhalothrin and flumethrin.
- The total content of the following substances may not exceed 2 ppm: diazinon, propetamphos, chlorfenvinphos, dichlorfenthion, chlorpyriphos, fenchlorphos, dicyclanil, diflubenzuron and triflumuron.
- The requirement to test for pesticide residues does not apply if documentation can show which farmers produced at least 75% by weight of the wool or keratin fibres, and those farmers can confirm that the substances named in the requirement have not been used in the areas or on the animals in question.

Test method: The tests must be performed in accordance with IWTO Draft Test Method 59: Method for the Determination of Chemical Residues on Greasy Wool or equivalent.

The analysis must be performed on raw wool before wet processing and the test report must be submitted with the application.

Thereafter, the applicant must have a procedure in place for annual testing in line with the requirement and for ensuring compliance with the requirement. The routine must include that Nordic Ecolabelling must be informed if the requirement is not fulfilled.

** Definition of organic wool: wool fibre that is certified as organic or transitioning to organic according to a standard approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards, such as Regulation (EU) 2018/848, USDA National Organic Program (NOP), APEDA's National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), China Organic Standard GB/T19630. Also approved are GOTS and DEMETER and certification as "transitioning to organic cultivation". The certification body must have the accreditation required for the standard, such as ISO 17065, NOP or IFOAM.*

*** Definition of recycled wool: Pre-consumer or post-consumer recycled raw materials, see the definition in the ISO 14021 standard. Both mechanically and chemically recycled fibres are included. See the definitions in section 1.1 for more details.*

☒ Organic wool: Valid certificate showing that the wool in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product was organically cultivated in line with the standards in the requirement. If the supplier is the holder of GOTS certification, the requirement must be documented with a transaction certificate showing that the goods supplied are GOT certified.

☒ Recycled fibre: Fulfilment of the requirement is documented for recycled fibre with either a) or b) below.

a) Global Recycled Standard certificate showing that the raw material is recycled, or other equivalent certification approved by Nordic Ecolabelling.
b) Present documentation demonstrating that the recycled fibre was purchased as recycled and state the supplier.

✉ Conventional wool: Test report showing that the pesticide requirement has been fulfilled, plus a written procedure showing how an annual test is performed in line with the pesticide requirement, along with annual in-house checks of compliance with the requirement. Routine must include that Nordic Ecolabelling must be informed if the requirement is not fulfilled. Test results are to be archived and kept available for inspection by Nordic Ecolabelling. An alternative to the pesticide test is a confirmation from the farmers that the stated substances are not used, plus an overview of the proportion of wool concerned. The analysis laboratory must fulfil the requirements in Appendix 2.

O47 Wool - Ban on mulesing

Surgical mulesing and mulesing performed using liquid nitrogen are not permitted on merino sheep.

✉ Declaration from the merino wool producer, stating that no mulesing has taken place.

1.7 Filler materials

The requirements in this section relate to filler materials made of down, feathers and other renewable raw materials. Such other renewable raw materials may be seeds, kernels, rice, etc.

Filler materials made of textile fibre must comply with the requirements in section 1.6. E.g. polyester must, among other things, meet requirement O35 concerning formaldehyde.

Filler materials made of plastic, foam, rubber (latex) or silicone must comply with the requirements in section 1.5.

Filler materials made of wood or bamboo (e.g. wood pellets) must comply with the requirements in section 1.10. Requirements O50 and O51 in this section must also be fulfilled.

1.7.1 Requirements that apply irrespective of amount in product

The requirements in this section concern all types of filler material. See the definition of material type in section 1.1.

O48 Feathers and down - ethical requirements

Use of feathers and down plucked from live birds is prohibited.

Forced feeding of birds is prohibited.

Recycled* down and feathers are exempt from the requirement, but documentation for traceability shall be provided to confirm that the down and feathers are recycled.

** Recycled down and feathers are defined here as post-consumer recycled down and feathers in line with standard ISO 14021.*

✉ Responsible Down standard certificate or a certificate from another standard that fulfils the requirement regarding that feathers and down must not be plucked from live birds.

✉ Recycled down and feathers: Recycled Global Standard certificate. Alternatively, documentation from the supplier, confirming that the down/feathers are post-consumer recycled down or feathers.

O49 Feathers and down - Microbial cleanliness

Feathers and down must comply with the following:

- oxygen index number of max. 10 in accordance with EN 1162.
- fat content must lie within the range 0.5% to 2.0% in accordance with EN 1163.

✉ Microbial cleanliness: Test report showing compliance with the requirement. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 2.

O50 Other renewable raw materials – Microbial cleanliness

Other renewable raw materials such as seeds, kernels, rice, wood pellets, etc. must meet the following conditions:

TAMC (total aerobic microbial count): max 10^3

TYMC (total combined yeasts/moulds count): max 10^2

Determined in accordance with standards:

- Ph. Eur. 5.1.4. Microbiological Quality of Non-sterile Pharmaceutical Preparations and Substances for Pharmaceutical Use,
- Ph. Eur. 2.6.12. – Microbiological Examination of Non-sterile Products: Microbial Enumeration Tests
- and Ph. Eur. 2.6.13. – Microbiological Examination of Non-sterile Products: Test for Specified Micro-organisms.

✉ Microbial cleanliness: Test report documenting compliance with the requirement. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 2.

O51 Chemical additives and treatments

All chemical additives and treatments used on feathers and down shall comply with the requirements in section 1.6.2.

For other renewable raw materials (see O50) chemical additives or chemical treatments must not be used.

Other filler materials must meet the chemical requirements described in the section for the relevant material type (see references in the introduction to section 1.7).

✉ Feathers and down: Documentation as set out in the requirements in section 1.6.2.

✉ Other renewable raw materials: Declaration from the applicant that no chemical additives or chemical treatments have been used.

✉ Other filler materials: Must meet the chemical requirements described in the section for the relevant material type (see references in the introduction to section 1.7).

1.8 Metal

The requirements in this section concern material elements and types made of metal. See the definition of the terms material element and metal type in section 1.1.

1.8.1 Requirements that apply irrespective of amount in product

The requirements in this section concern all product elements made of metal. See the definition of material element in section 1.1.

O52 Copper, tin, lead and cadmium

Components made of copper, tin, lead and cadmium must not be used in the toy.

✉ Declaration from the applicant and the toy manufacturer that these metals are not used. Appendix 4 and Appendix 5 or similar documentation must be used.

O53 Tests Safety of toys EN 71

For all the metal materials with which the child may come into contact tests according to the following standard must be submitted:

EN 71-3: Toys – Safety requirements – Part 3: Migration of certain elements

Where metal elements have had a surface treatment applied, that surface treatment must also be tested.

✉ Test report in relation to EN 71-3 for metal elements, showing fulfilment of the requirement. Plus declaration from the test laboratory confirming conformity with the requirements in EN 71-3 for the types of toys for which the application is being made. The analysis laboratory must fulfil the requirements in in Appendix 2 and must be third-party accredited to test in accordance with the standards EN 71. The accreditation logo from the third party and the designation of the standard to which the accreditation applies must be clearly visible on the test report.

O54 Surface treatment – Chemical products, Classification

Chemical products used for the surface treatment of metal elements in the product must not have any of the classifications listed in the table below.

Surface treatment in the form of metallisation/metal coating is not covered by this requirement. See instead requirements O57, O58 and O59 Metal coating.

In addition, surface treatments of metal elements must not negatively affect recyclability.

Table: List of non-permitted classifications of chemical product

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard statement	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Carcinogenic	Carc. 1A or 1B Carc. 2	H350 H351
Mutagenic	Muta. 1A or 1B Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reprotoxic	Repr. 1A or 1B Repr. 2 Lact.	H360 H361 H362
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Aquatic acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1 Aquatic chronic 2	H400 H410 H411
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Ozone	H420
Acute toxicity	Acute tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 4 Acute Tox. 4 Acute Tox. 4	H300 H310 H330 H301 H311 H331 H302 H312 H332
Specific target organ toxicity	STOT SE 1 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2 STOT SE 2	H370 H372 H371 H373
Sensitising (allergenic)	Resp. sens. 1, 1A or 1B Skin sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334 H317

The classifications in the table concern all classification variants. For example, H350 also comprises the H350i classification.

☒ Safety data sheet compliance with current European legislation.
☒ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical used for surface treatment showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 12 or similar documentation must be used.
☒ Declaration from the applicant or the manufacturer/supplier of the surface treated metal element, confirming that the surface treatment does not negatively affect recyclability.

O55 Surface treatment – Ingoing substances, Classification

The ingoing substances[1] used in chemical products for surface treatment must not have any of the classifications listed in the table below.

Surface treatment in the form of metallisation/metal coating is not covered by this requirement. See instead requirements O57, O58 and O59 Metal coating.

[1] See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.

Table: List of non-permitted classifications of ingoing substances[1] in additives

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard statement	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Carcinogenic	Carc. 1A or 1B Carc. 2	H350 H351*
Mutagenic	Muta. 1A or 1B Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reprotoxic	Repr. 1A or 1B Repr. 2 Lact.	H360 H361 H362

The classifications in the table concern all classification variants. For example, H350 also comprises the H350i classification.

** Titanium dioxide (TiO2) is excluded.*

☒ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical used for surface treatment showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 12 or similar documentation must be used.
☒ Chemical products with a licence for Nordic Swan Ecolabelled Chemical building products automatically fulfil requirements. In such case, product type, manufacturer and licence number must be stated as documentation.

O56 Surface treatment – Prohibited substances

The requirement concerns all constituent substances[1] in the chemical products used in the surface treatment of the metal. Coatings with metals (metallisation) are exempted from this requirement, but must comply with requirements O57, O58 and O59.

The following substances must not be present[1]:

- Substances on the EU's Candidate List in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10 on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website.
- Substances that are assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.
- Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III. The lists can be found here: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu, https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption and

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

In addition, the following substances and substance groups must not be present[1]. There may be overlaps between the substances on the following item list and the substances or groups of substances of which the properties are listed above:

- Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)
- Halogenated organic compounds. The following are exempted*:
  - Bronopol up to 0.05 wt%
  - The blend (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one) up to 0.0015 wt%
  - IPBC (iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) up to 0.20 wt%
  - Pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5

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

- Isothiazolinones (total) at more than 0.05 wt%
- Bisphenol A, B, F, S and AF
- Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives[2]
- Butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT) and butyl hydroxyanisole (BHA)
- Phthalates[3]
- Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium (VI), mercury, antimony, arsenic and their compounds
- Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH)[4]
- Volatile aromatic compounds (VOC) at more than 3 wt%[6]

[1] See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.

[2] Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances released from alkylphenols on degradation.

[3] Phthalates are esters of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (orthophthalic acid).

[4] Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) are defined as aromatic compounds whose boiling point is max 250°C, measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

[5] Volatile organic compounds (VOC) are defined as organic substances with an initial boiling point of max 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

✉ Declaration from the chemical product manufacturer/supplier showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 12 or similar documentation must be used.

O57 Coating with metals (metallisation)

Metal elements shall not be coated with cadmium, chromium, nickel, copper, tin, lead, zinc and their compounds.

However, zinc surface treatment of small metal elements (e.g. screws, bolts, fittings) or other metal elements is accepted, if this is necessary due to extensive physical wear or on safety-related grounds.

For surface treatment with zinc, see also requirement O58 and O59.

✉ Declaration from the toy manufacturer confirming fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 5 or similar documentation must be used.

✉ Declaration from the toy manufacturer describing any parts are that are surface treated and the type of surface treatment. Appendix 5 or similar documentation must be used.

1.8.2 Requirements that apply to metal types constituting over 5% by weight of the toy

The requirements in this section apply to metal types that constitute more than 5 wt% of the toy. See the definition of material type in section 1.1.

O58 Metal coating Coating with metals (metallisation) – Facility that carries out surface treatment with zinc (5 wt%)

Metal types that are surface treated with zinc must comply with requirement O57. See the definition of material type in section 1.1.

If the surface treated metal types constitute more than 5 wt% of the toy, the following requirements must be met:

- The facility must either be a closed-loop wastewater system* or zinc content in waste water must be maximum 0.5 mg/l**.
- Residual products from the surface treatment must be sent for recycling or destruction by an operator that is approved for the handling of hazardous waste.

If surface treatment takes the form of electrogalvanisation, the following applies:

- Cyanide must not be used in the process baths.
- Passivisation baths must be cobalt-free.

** Closed-loop wastewater system means that there are no discharges to recipient watercourses or municipal water treatment plants.*

*** Test method: EN ISO 11885. Analyses are to be done on unfiltered samples and after possibly internal cleansing. Sampling frequency: Emissions into water are calculated as annual averages and based on at least one representative 24 hour measurement per week. Alternatively, a sampling frequency set by the anuthorities is accepted.*

✉ Documentation/description demonstrating that the facility is wastewater-free.

✉ State which waste management operator receives residual products, plus description from the supplier of the surface treatment stating what happens with the residual products.

✉ For electrogalvanisation: Declaration from the supplier of the surface treatment stating that cyanide is not used in the process baths and that cobalt-free passivisation baths are used.

1.8.3 Requirements that apply to metal types constituting over 10% by weight of the toy

The requirements in this section apply to metal types that constitute more than 10 wt% of the toy. See the definition of material type in section 1.1.

O59 Metal coating (metallisation) – Facility that carries out surface treatment with zinc (10 wt%)

Metal types that are surface treated with zinc must comply with requirement O57. See the definition of material type in section 1.1.

If the surface treated metal types constitute more than 10 wt% of the toy, the following requirements must be met:

- The facility must be a closed-loop wastewater system, i.e. there are no discharges to recipient watercourses/municipal water treatment plants.
- In addition, the requirements for residual products and electrogalvanisation in requirement O58 must be met.

1.8.4 Requirements that apply to metal types constituting more than 30% by weight of the toy

The requirements in this section apply to metal types that constitute more than 30 wt% of the toy. See the definition of material type in section 1.1.

Small elements such as screws, bolts, fittings, buttons and suchlike are excluded from the calculation of the wt% of the toy.

O60 Production of steel

The requirement can be met by documenting either A) High proportion recycled or B) virgin steel production (B consist of 3 alternatives):

A) High proportion recycled

A minimum of 75 wt% of the steel must be recycled*.

** Recycled steel is defined as both pre- and post-consumer/commercial, according to definitions in ISO 14021, see section 1.1 Definitions.*

The requirement can be verified either by:

- A signed agreement between the steel supplier and the manufacturer of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product stating that the requirement is met, or
- eBVD or EPD based on product-specific data/data from the steel producer´s own production specifically stating the content of recycled steel in the product.

or

B) Virgin steel production

The requirement can be met by one of the 3 alternatives below.

The requirement can be verified using either: direct traceability through the supply chain, mass balance approach[4] or by all major suppliers[5].

1. **Steel produced from traditional methods**

Steel used in the Nordic Ecolabelled product comes from a steel producer who has:

- implemented at least 2 of the energy efficiency measures stated as BAT in the BREF document for iron and steel production (2013 or later version). The energy efficiency measures are listed in Table 1 are listed in Appendix 13, and
- an active sustainability strategy focusing on reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. The strategy for reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions shall be quantitative and time-based, and they shall be determined by the company management.

or

2. **Steel production - Responsible stell certified production site**

A minimum of 50% by weight of the steel used in the Nordic Ecolabelled product comes from a production site that are certified according to the standard Responsible Steel[6], version 1.0, 2019 or later versions.

[4] In case of several potential steel producers, the supplier of the metal components can verify the requirement by using a mass balance approach if there is an account documenting the annual volumes purchased from the individuals steel producers. The volumes must correspond to volumes sold to the producer of Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product (e.g., cannot sell a larger volume than the corresponding quantity purchased from the individual steel producers)

[5] All major suppliers are compliant with one of the 3 alternatives. Major suppliers are here defined as suppliers delivering 75% of the total volume (w/w) of steel components in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product.

[6] Overview of certified steel producers, https://www.responsiblesteel.org/certification/issued-certificates/

or

3. Steel production based on new technologies with reduced greenhouse gas emissions

Steel used in the Nordic Ecolabelled product comes from steel production sites that have implemented one of the following technologies:

- direct electrolysis of iron ore
- blast furnace top gas recycling with carbon capture and storage
- direct smelting reduction processes
- hydrogen steelmaking in shaft furnaces using green H_2

Recycled steel:

✉ Alternative 1: Signed agreement/declaration between the steel supplier and the manufacturer of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product stating that the requirement is met. The declaration from the steel supplier can be based on purchase records/average data from several steel suppliers or

✉ Alternative 2: eBVD or EPD based on product-specific data/data from the steel producer's own production stating the content of recycled steel in the product.

Virgin steel production:

Alternative 1:

✉ Enclose latest sustainability strategy report or equivalent documentation from the steel producer showing fulfilment of the requirement. The steel producer can also present specific targets from annual business report with reference to specific numbers and assumptions. Average numbers from steel producers with several steel melting plants is accepted.

✉ Description of which energy efficiency measures stated as BAT have been implemented at the production site.

✉ Information on type of traceability used to document the requirement.

Alternative 2:

✉ Enclose valid Responsible Steel certificate from the steel producer.

✉ Information from the supplier/manufacturer of the constituent steel part about which metal parts are from certified metal production (purchase records).

✉ Information from the supplier/manufacturer of the constituent steel parts on type of traceability used to document the requirement.

✉ Documentation from the manufacturer of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product that the requirement for share of purchased steel from certified steel producers is fulfilled – e.g., invoices or other documentation from suppliers.

Alternative 3:

✉ State the name of the steel producer and production site where the steel comes from, as well as a brief description of which technology is used.

✉ Information on type of traceability used to document the requirement.

O61 Production of aluminium

The requirement can be met by documenting either A) High proportion recycled or B) Primary aluminium production.

A) High proportion recycled

A minimum of 75% by weight of aluminium must be recycled*.

** Recycled metal is defined as both pre- and post-consumer/commercial, according to definitions in ISO 14021, see section 1.1 Definitions.*

The requirement can be verified either by:

- A signed agreement between the aluminium supplier and the manufacturer of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product stating that the requirement is met, or
- eBVD or EPD based on product-specific data/data from the aluminium producer´s own production specifically stating the content of recycled aluminium in the product, or
- Valid Hydro Circal certificate[7].

or

B) Primary aluminium production

The requirement can be met by one of the 4 alternatives (1-4) below:

The requirement can be verified using either: direct traceability through the supply chain, mass balance approach[8] or by all major suppliers[9].

1. Aluminium production – active sustainability strategy

Aluminium used in the Nordic Ecolabelled product comes from a primary aluminium producer who has an active sustainability strategy focusing on reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. The strategy for reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions shall be quantitative and time-based, and they shall be determined by the company management

or

2. Aluminium production – low direct climate effecting emissions

Aluminium used in the Nordic Ecolabelled product comes from a primary aluminium producer whose direct climate-affecting emissions from primary aluminium production does not exceed 1,5 tonnes of CO^2e/ton of aluminium produced.

or

3. Aluminium production – low electricity consumption for electrolysis

Aluminium used in the Nordic Ecolabelled product comes from a primary aluminium producer whose electricity consumption for electrolysis does not exceed 15.3 MWh / ton produced aluminium.

or

4. Aluminium production – ASI certified site

A minimum of 50% by weight of aluminium used in the Nordic Ecolabelled product comes from a production site that are certified to the ASI Performance standard.

Recycled aluminium:

☒ Alternative 1: There must be a signed agreement between the producer of aluminium/supplier of aluminium and the manufacturer of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product stating that the requirement is met. The declaration from the supplier of aluminium can be based on purchase records/average data from several steel suppliers.

☒ Alternative2: eBVD or EPD can be used as documentation if these are based on product-specific data/data from the aluminium producer's own production and specifically state the content of recycled aluminium in the product

[7] https://www.hydro.com/en-DK/about-hydro/publications/certificates/ (November 2022)

[8] In case of several potential steel producers, the supplier of the metal components can verify the requirement by using a mass balance approach if there is an account documenting the annual volumes purchased from the individuals steel producers. The volumes must correspond to volumes sold to the producer of Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product (e.g., cannot sell a larger volume than the corresponding quantity purchased from the individual steel producers)

[9] All major suppliers are compliant with one of the 3 alternatives. Major suppliers are here defined as suppliers delivering 75% of the total volume (w/w) of steel components in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product.

☒ Alternative 3: Valid Hydro Circal certificate.

Primary production:

Alternative 1:

☒ Enclose latest sustainability strategy report or equivalent documentation from the producer of primary aluminum showing fulfilment of the requirement. The producer of primary aluminum can also present specific targets from annual business report with reference to specific numbers and assumptions. Average numbers from the producer of primary aluminum with several steel melting plants is accepted.

☒ Information on type of traceability used to document the requirement.

Alternative 2:

☒ Declaration that the requirement is met, as well as calculation and indication of direct emissions in tonnes of CO_2e/ton of aluminium produced.

☒ Information on type of traceability used to document the requirement.

Alternative 3:

☒ Declaration that the requirement is met, as well as calculation and indication of electricity consumption in MWh/ton produced aluminium.

☒ Information on type of traceability used to document the requirement.

Alternative 4:

☒ Enclose valid ASI Performance certificate from the primary aluminium producer.

☒ Information from the supplier/manufacturer of the constituent aluminium part about which aluminium parts are from certified aluminium production (purchase records).

☒ Information from the supplier/manufacturer of the constituent aluminium parts on type of traceability used to document the requirement.

☒ Documentation from the manufacturer of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product that the requirement for share of purchased aluminium from certified aluminium producers is fulfilled – e.g., invoices or other documentation from suppliers.

1.9 Paper, paperboard and cardboard

The requirements in this section concern material elements and types made of paper, paperboard or cardboard.

Sales packaging and user instructions for the toy are not covered by the requirements in this section, but printed matter, boxes and so on that are employed during the use of the toy (e.g. the box for a jigsaw puzzle) are covered by this section. If the box for a board game or for other types of toy is used in the game, the box is subject to the requirements in this section.

1.9.1 Requirements that apply irrespective of amount in product

The requirements in this section concern all product elements made of paper, paperboard or cardboard. For the definition of material element see section 1.1.

Nordic Swan Ecolabelled printed matter (generation 6) are exempted from requirements O63, O64 and O65.

O62 Tests Safety of toys EN 71

For the paper, paperboard and cardboard elements used, tests according to the following standard must be submitted for toys or elements of toys:

EN 71-3: Toys – Safety requirements – Part 3: Migration of certain elements

The requirement applies only to types of toys covered by the standards above.

If the paper, paperboard and cardboard elements have been treated (e.g. printing or gluing), the test must be done for the treated parts.

✉ Test report in relation to EN 71-9 for the paper, paperboard and cardboard elements used, showing fulfilment of the requirement. Plus declaration from the test laboratory confirming conformity with the requirements in EN 71-3 for the types of toys for which the application is being made. The analysis laboratory must fulfil the requirements in Appendix 2 and must be third-party accredited to test in accordance with the standards EN 71. The accreditation logo from the third party and the designation of the standard to which the accreditation applies must be clearly visible on the test report.

O63 Printing and surface treatment – Chemical products, Classification

The requirement covers all chemical products used in printing on or surface treatment of paper, paperboard or cardboard.

The chemical products used must not have any of the classifications listed in the table below. The chemical product must be classified in accordance with current European legislation.

Table: List of non-permitted classifications of chemical products

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard statement	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Carcinogenic	Carc. 1A or 1B Carc. 2	H350 H351
Mutagenic	Muta. 1A or 1B Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reprotoxic	Repr. 1A or 1B Repr. 2 Lact.	H360 H361 H362
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Aquatic acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1 Aquatic chronic 2 Aquatic chronic 3 Aquatic chronic 4	H400 H410 H411 H412 H413
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Ozone	H420
Acute toxicity	Acute tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3	H300 H310 H330 H301 H311 H331
Specific target organ toxicity	STOT SE 1 STOT RE 1	H370 H372
Sensitising (allergenic)	Resp. sens. 1, 1A or 1B Skin sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334 H317

The classifications in the table concern all classification variants. For example, H350 also comprises the H350i classification.

Exemptions:

- Chemicals for film and printing plate production are exempted from the requirement concerning classification with H411 and/or H412.
- The exemption from the requirement concerning environmental hazard classification applies to products such as printing inks, toners and varnishes that are radiation-cured (e.g. UV inks, UV toners and UV varnishes).

✉ Safety data sheet for the chemical product in accordance with current European legislation.

☒ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product used for printing, confirming fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 14 or similar documentation must be used.

or

☒ For Nordic Swan Ecolabelled printed matter (generation 6): The Nordic Swan Ecolabel logo and license number must appear on the printed matter. Photo of logo and license number on printed matter must be submitted as documentation.

O64 Printing and surface treatment – Ingoing substances, Classification

The requirement covers all ingoing substances[1] in the chemical products used in printing on or surface treatment of paper, paperboard or cardboard.

Table: List of non-permitted classifications of ingoing substances

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard statement	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Carcinogenic	Carc. 1A or 1B Carc. 2	H350 H351*
Mutagenic	Muta. 1A or 1B Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reprotoxic	Repr. 1A or 1B Repr. 2 Lact.	H360 H361 H362

The classifications in the table concern all classification variants. For example, H350 also comprises the H350i classification.

** Titanium dioxide (TiO2) is excluded.*
[1] See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.

☒ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product used for printing, confirming fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 14 or similar documentation must be used.

or

☒ For Nordic Swan Ecolabelled printed matter (generation 6): The Nordic Swan Ecolabel logo and license number must appear on the printed matter. Photo of logo and license number on printed matter must be submitted as documentation.

O65 Printing and surface treatment – Other prohibited substances

The requirement covers all ingoing substances[1] in the chemical products used in printing on or surface treatment of paper, paperboard or cardboard.

The following substances must not be present[1]:

- Substances on the EU's Candidate List in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10 on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website.
- Substances that are assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.
- Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III. The lists can be found here: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu, https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption and

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

In addition, the following substances and substance groups must not be present[1]. There may be overlaps between the substances on the following item list and the substances or groups of substances of which the properties are listed above:

- Halogenated solvents
- Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated compounds
- EDTA (Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) and its salts
- Sodium hypochlorite and potassium hypochlorite
- Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives[2]
- Butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT) and butyl hydroxyanisole (BHA)
- Bisphenol A, B, F, S and AF
- Phthalates[3]
- Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium (VI), mercury, antimony, arsenic and their compounds
- Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH)[4]
- Volatile aromatic compounds (VOC) at more than 3 wt%[5]

[1] See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.

[2] Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances released from alkylphenols on degradation.

[3] Phthalates are esters of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (orthophthalic acid).

[4] Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) are defined as aromatic compounds whose boiling point is max 250°C, measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

[5] Volatile organic compounds (VOC) are defined as organic substances with an initial boiling point of max 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

Exemptions:

- EDTA and its salts may be used in chemicals for printing plate production (repro) if the proportion of EDTA and its salts does not exceed 1% of the chemical product.
- Printing inks may contain max 500 ppm butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT). The exemption ceases to exist if:
  - BHT is given a harmonized classification which means that the substance does not meet the requirements of the criteria document.
  - BHT is included on the EU's Candidate List.
  - BHT is adopted to EU Endocrine Disruptor Lists I or III.

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product used for printing, confirming fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 14 or similar documentation must be used.

or

✉ For Nordic Swan Ecolabelled printed matter (generation 6): The Nordic Swan Ecolabel logo and license number must appear on the printed matter. Photo of logo and license number on printed matter must be submitted as documentation.

1.9.2 Requirements that apply to paper, paperboard and cardboard types constituting more than 10% by weight of the toy

The requirements in this section apply to paper, paperboard and cardboard types constituting more than 10 wt% of the toy. See the definition of material type in section 1.1.

Nordic Swan Ecolabelled printed matter (generation 6) are exempted from requirements O66 and O67.

O66 Fibre raw materials – Prohibited tree species

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

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

Tree species listed on a) CITES (Appendices I, II and III) are not permitted to be used.

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

- the tree species does not originate from an area/region where it is IUCN red listed, categorized as CR, EN or VU.
- the tree species does not originate from Intact Forest Landscape (IFL), defined in 2002 http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html.
- the tree species must originate from FSC or PEFC certified forest/plantation and must be covered by a valid FSC/PEFC chain of custody certificate documented/controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method.
- tree species grown in plantation shall in addition originate from FSC or PEFC certified forest/plantation, established before 1994.

** The list of restricted tree species is located on the website: http://www.nordic-ecolabel.org/certification/paper-pulp-printing/pulp--paper-producers/forestry-requirements-2020/*

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

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

✉ The applicant/manufacturer/supplier are required to present a valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate that covers the specific tree species and demonstrate that the tree is controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method.

✉ The applicant/manufacturer/supplier are required to document full traceability back to the forest/certified forest unit thereby demonstrating that:

- the tree does not originate from an area/region where it is IUCN red listed, categorized as CR, EN or VU;
- the tree species does not originate from Intact Forest Landscape (IFL), defined in 2002 http://www.intactforests.org/world.webmap.html;
- for plantations, the applicant/manufacturer/supplier are required to document that the tree species does not originate from FSC or PEFC certified plantations established after 1994.

✉ For Nordic Swan Ecolabelled printed matter (generation 6): The Nordic Swan Ecolabel logo and license number must appear on the printed matter. Photo of logo and license number on printed matter must be submitted as documentation.

O67 Fibre raw material – Traceability and certification

Species name

The manufacturer/supplier of the paper/paperboard/cardboard must state the name (species) of the fibre raw material used.

Chain of Custody certification

Manufacturers/suppliers of paper/paperboard/cardboard must have certification under the FSC/PEFC schemes.

Applicant/manufacturers that **only** use recycled material*, which is not FSC/PEFC certified, in the Nordic Ecolabelled toy is exempt from the requirement for Chain of Custody certification.

Certified fibre raw material

Compliance with one of the following alternatives is required, on an annual basis:

a) Minimum 70% of the fibre raw material in the paper/paperboard/cardboard must origin from forest managed according to sustainable forestry management principles that meet the requirments set out by FSC or PEFC Chain of Custody schemes.

b) The paper must be labelled FSC or PEFC Recycled. Alternatively, 70% of the fibre raw material must consist of recycled fibres*.

c) If less than 70% of the fibre raw material content in the paper is recycled fibre*, the percentage of fibre raw material that must be sourced from certified forests is calculated using the following formula:

$Y\ (\%) \geq 70 - x$

Y = Percentage of fibre raw material from certified forests

x = Percentage of recycled fibre*

For all three alternatives, the remaining proportion (30%) must be covered by the FSC/PEFC control schemes (FSC controlled wood/PEFC controlled sources).

** Recycled material: Pre- or post-consumer/commercial recycled raw materials, see the definition in the ISO 14021 standard. See the definitions in section 1.1 for more details.*

✉ Name (species name) of the fibre raw materials used.

✉ A valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate/link to valid certification information in FSC/PEFC databases from the manufacturer/supplier that covers all the fibre raw material in the paper/paperboard/cardboard.

✉ Certified wood fibre option a): The toy manufacturer must document that paper/paperboard/cardboard is purchased from the traceability-certified subcontractor which shows that the certification requirement of at least 70% certified has been met, and that the remainder is covered by the control schemes (FSC controlled wood/PEFC controlled sources). This must be specified on the invoice/delivery note with certification claim.

✉ Certified wood fibre option b): An invoice between the toy manufacturer and paper manufacturer showing the purchase of FSC or PEFC Recycled labelled paper/paperboard/cardboard. Or a declaration of compliance with the requirement for recycled fibre content from the paper/paperboard/cardboard manufacturer, and that the remaining proportion are covered by the control schemes (FSC controlled

wood/PEFC controlled sources). Recycled fibres not covered by FSC/PEFC chain of custody certificates must be covered by delivery notes of paper for recycling in accordance with EN 643.

✉ Certified wood fibre option c): Paper/paperboard/cardboard manufacturer's calculation of the percentage of fibre raw material that is FSC/PEFC certified and recycled, and invoice/delivery note with claim regarding amount certified, which shows that paper/cardboard/cardboard is purchased with certified raw material. Recycled fibres not covered by FSC/PEFC chain of custody certificates must be covered by delivery notes of paper for recycling in accordance with EN 643. As well as documentation that the remaining proportion are covered by the control schemes (FSC controlled wood/PEFC controlled sources).

✉ The toy manufacturer must declare that the paper that meets the requirements for certification/recycled share is used in the production of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled toy.

✉ For Nordic Swan Ecolabelled printed matter (generation 6): The Nordic Swan Ecolabel logo and license number must appear on the printed matter. Photo of logo and license number on printed matter must be submitted as documentation.

1.10 Solid wood and bamboo

The requirements in this section concern material elements and types made of solid wood and bamboo.

1.10.1 Requirements that apply irrespective of amount in product

The requirements in this section concern all product elements made of solid wood or bamboo. See the definition of material elements in section 1.1.

Nordic Swan Ecolabelled durable wood with a valid licence is exempted from requirements O69.

Nordic Swan Ecolabelled indoor paints and varnishes are exempted from requirements O71, O72 and partial O73.

O68 Tests Safety of toys EN 71

For the wood and bamboo elements used, tests according to the following standard must be submitted for toys or elements of toys:

EN 71-3: Toys – Safety requirements – Part 3: Migration of certain elements.

The requirement applies only to types of toys covered by the standards above.

If the wood and bamboo elements have had a surface treatment applied (e.g. paint, varnish), that surface treatment must also be tested.

✉ Test report in relation to EN 71-3 for the wood and bamboo elements used, showing fulfilment of the requirement. Plus declaration from the test laboratory confirming conformity with the requirements in EN 71-3 for the types of toys for which the application is being made. The analysis laboratory must fulfil the requirements in Appendix 2 and must be third-party accredited to test in accordance with the standards EN 71. The accreditation logo from the third party and the designation of the standard to which the accreditation applies must be clearly visible on the test report.

O69 Prohibited tree species

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

a) CITES (Appendices I, II and III)

b) IUCN red list, categorized as CR, EN and VU
c) Rainforest Foundation Norway´s tree list
d) Siberian larch (originated in forests outside the EU)

Tree species listed on a) CITES (Appendices I, II and III) are not permitted to be used.

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

- the tree species does not originate from an area/region where it is IUCN red listed, categorized as CR, EN or VU.
- the tree species does not originate from Intact Forest Landscape (IFL), defined in 2002 http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html.
- the tree species must originate from FSC or PEFC certified forest/plantation and must be covered by a valid FSC/PEFC chain of custody certificate documented/controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method.
- tree species grown in plantation shall in addition originate from FSC or PEFC certified forest/plantation, established before 1994.

** The list of restricted tree species is located on the website: http://www.nordic-ecolabel.org/certification/paper-pulp-printing/pulp--paper-producers/forestry-requirements-2020/*

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

If species from the lists b), c) or d) is used:
✉ The applicant/manufacturer/supplier are required to present a valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate that covers the specific tree species and demonstrate that the tree is controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method.

✉ The applicant/manufacturer/supplier are required to document full traceability back to the forest/certified forest unit thereby demonstrating that:

- the tree does not originate from an area/region where it is IUCN red listed, categorized as CR, EN or VU;
- the tree species does not originate from Intact Forest Landscape (IFL), defined in 2002 http://www.intactforests.org/world.webmap.html;
- for plantations, the applicant/manufacturer/supplier are required to document that the tree species does not originate from FSC or PEFC certified plantations established after 1994.

O70 Chemicals in reused/recycled elements

Reused/recycled elements in wood or bamboo must be untreated.

State the previous area of use for the reused/recycled element. Wood from industrial construction must not be used.

✉ Declaration of what the recycled element in wood/bamboo has previously been used for, plus a declaration that it is untreated. Nordic Ecolabelling may require further information if there is any doubt about compliance with the requirement.

O71 Surface treatment – Chemical products, Classification

Chemical products used for the surface treatment of the wood and bamboo elements must not have any of the classifications listed in the table below.

Table: List of non-permitted classifications of chemical products

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard statement	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Carcinogenic	Carc. 1A or 1B Carc. 2	H350 H351
Mutagenic	Muta. 1A or 1B Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reprotoxic	Repr. 1A or 1B Repr. 2 Lact.	H360 H361 H362
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Aquatic acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1 Aquatic chronic 2	H400 H410 H411
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Ozone	H420
Acute toxicity	Acute tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 4 Acute Tox. 4 Acute Tox. 4	H300 H310 H330 H301 H311 H331 H302 H312 H332
Specific target organ toxicity	STOT SE 1 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2 STOT SE 2	H370 H372 H371 H373
Sensitising (allergenic)	Resp. sens. 1, 1A or 1B Skin sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334 H317

The classifications in the table concern all classification variants. For example, H350 also comprises the H350i classification.

☒ Safety data sheet for the chemical product in accordance with current European legislation.

☒ Declaration from the manufacturer of the chemical product used for surface treatment, confirming fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 15 or similar documentation must be used.

☒ For Nordic Swan Ecolabelled indoor paints and varnishes (generation 3): State product type, trade name, manufacturer and license number.

O72 Surface treatment – Ingoing substances, Classification

The ingoing substances[1] used in chemical products for surface treatment must not have any of the classifications listed in the table below.

Table: List of non-permitted classifications of ingoing substances

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard statement	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Carcinogenic	Carc. 1A or 1B Carc. 2	H350 H351*
Mutagenic	Muta. 1A or 1B Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reprotoxic	Repr. 1A or 1B Repr. 2 Lact.	H360 H361 H362

The classifications in the table concern all classification variants. For example, H350 also comprises the H350i classification.

** Titanium dioxide (TiO2) is excluded.*
[1] See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product used for surface treatment, confirming fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 15 or similar documentation must be used.

✉ For Nordic Swan Ecolabelled indoor paints and varnishes (generation 3): State product type, trade name, manufacturer and license number.

O73 Surface treatment – Prohibited substances

The requirement covers ingoing substances[1] in chemical products for surface treatment.

The following substances must not be present[1]:

- Substances on the EU's Candidate List in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10 on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website.
- Substances that are assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.
- Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III. The lists can be found here: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu, https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption and https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities

In addition, the following substances and substance groups must not be present[1]. There may be overlaps between the substances on the following item list and the substances or groups of substances of which the properties are listed above:

- Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)
- Halogenated organic compounds. The following are exempted*:
  - Bronopol up to 0.05 wt%
  - The blend (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one) up to 0.0015 wt%
  - IPBC (iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) up to 0.20 wt%
  - Pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5

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

- Isothiazolinones (total) at more than 0.05 wt%
- Bisphenol A, B, F, S and AF
- Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives[3]
- Butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT) and butyl hydroxyanisole (BHA)
- Phthalates[3]
- Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium (VI), mercury, antimony, arsenic and their compounds
- Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH)[4]
- Volatile aromatic compounds (VOC)[5] at more than 80 g/l

[1] See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.

[2] Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances released from alkylphenols on degradation.

[3] Phthalates are esters of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (orthophthalic acid).

[4] Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) are defined as aromatic compounds whose boiling point is max 250°C, measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

[5] Volatile organic compounds (VOC) are defined as organic substances with an initial boiling point of max 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product used for surface treatment, confirming fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 15 or similar documentation must be used.

✉ For Nordic Swan Ecolabelled indoor paints and varnishes (generation 3): State product type, trade name, manufacturer and license number. In addition, a declaration must be sent from the chemical producer/supplier regarding that the product does not contain according to the requirement:

- Substances on the initiative of the EU Member States "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", Lists I, II and III
- Bisphenol A, B, F, S and AF
- BHT and BHA

1.10.2 Requirements that apply to solid wood and bamboo constituting more than 10% by weight of the toy

The requirements in this section apply to solid wood and bamboo that constitutes more than 10 wt% of the toy. See the definition of material type in section 1.1.

Nordic Swan Ecolabelled durable wood with a valid licence is exempted from requirements O74.

O74 Traceability and certification

Species name

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

Chain of Custody certification

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

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

Certified wood/bamboo

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

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

<u>If the toy manufacturer is chain of custody certified the following applies:</u>

The manufacturer must provide evidence with a balance sheet from the company's accounting system correctly showing account for and allocated inputs and outputs of certified wood/bamboo raw material and of any material from controlled sources (FSC controlled wood/PEFC controlled sources) or be recycled material* (which is

not FSC/PEFC certified), to their manufacturing facility and resulting Nordic Swan Ecolabelled toys.

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

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

** Recycled material:*

- *Pre-consumer or post-consumer recycled raw materials, see the definition in the ISO 14021 standard. See the definitions in section 1.1 for more details.*
- *Please note that recycled materials must fulfill requirement O70.*

✉ Name (species name) of the wood/bamboo used the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled toy.

✉ The applicant/toy manufacturer or supplier must provide valid FSC/PEFC CoC certification/ link to the certification holder's valid certification information in FSC/PEFC databases that includes all wood/bamboo raw materials used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled toy.

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

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

✉ **For recycled material (not certified by FSC or PEFC):**
Supplier of wood/bamboo raw materials must declare:

- that wood/bamboo raw materials is recycled according to the definition in the requirement.
- from where the recycled material is purchased (e.g. from a recycling station).
- if possible, state what the recycled material has previously been used for and where it has been used.

The toy manufacturer must declare:

- that the recycled material is used in the Nordic Ecolabelled toy.

1.11 Wood-based panels

The requirements in this section cover wood-based panels such as chipboard, fibreboard (incl. MDF and HDF), OSB (Oriented Strand Board), laminates (plywood and LVL) and solid wood panels (equivalent to non-load bearing glulam panels or hobby panels). The requirements also cover equivalent bamboo products.

1.11.1 Requirements that apply irrespective of amount in product

The requirements in this section concern all product elements* made of wood-based panels.

Nordic Swan Ecolabelled construction panels with a valid licence automatically fulfil requirement O77.

** See the definition of material element in section 1.1.*

O75 Tests Safety of toys EN 71

For the wood-based panels used, tests according to the following standard must be submitted for toys or elements of toys:

EN 71-3: Toys – Safety requirements – Part 3: Migration of certain elements

The requirement applies only to the types of toys covered by the standards above.

If the wood and bamboo elements have had a surface treatment applied (e.g. paint, varnish), that surface treatment must also be tested.

✉ Test report in relation to EN 71-9 for the wood-based panels used, showing fulfilment of the requirement. Plus declaration from the test laboratory confirming conformity with the requirements in EN 71-3 for the types of toys for which the application is being made. The analysis laboratory must fulfil the requirements in Appendix 2. and must be third-party accredited to test in accordance with the standards EN 71. The accreditation logo from the third party and the designation of the standard to which the accreditation applies must be clearly visible on the test report.

O76 Surface treatment

Surface treatment of wood-based panels must comply with requirements O71, O72 and O73.

Lamination is not considered a surface treatment in this context and therefore is exempted from this requirement. Instead it must meet the chemical requirements that apply to the production of wood-based panels (requirements O78, O79 and O80).

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product used for surface treatment, confirming fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 16 or similar documentation must be used.

O77 Prohibited tree species

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

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

Tree species listed on a) CITES (Appendices I, II and III) are not permitted to be used.

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

- the tree species does not originate from an area/region where it is IUCN red listed, categorized as CR, EN or VU.
- the tree species does not originate from Intact Forest Landscape (IFL), defined in 2002 http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html.
- the tree species must originate from FSC or PEFC certified forest/plantation and must be covered by a valid FSC/PEFC chain of custody certificate documented/controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method.
- tree species grown in plantation shall in addition originate from FSC or PEFC certified forest/plantation, established before 1994.

** The list of restricted tree species is located on the website: http://www.nordic-ecolabel.org/certification/paper-pulp-printing/pulp--paper-producers/forestry-requirements-2020/*

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

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

✉ The applicant/manufacturer/supplier are required to present a valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate that covers the specific tree species and demonstrate that the tree is controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method.

✉ The applicant/manufacturer/supplier are required to document full traceability back to the forest/certified forest unit thereby demonstrating that;

- the tree does not originate from an area/region where it is IUCN red listed, categorized as CR, EN or VU;
- the tree species does not originate from Intact Forest Landscape (IFL), defined in 2002 http://www.intactforests.org/world.webmap.html;
- for plantations, the applicant/manufacturer/supplier are required to document that the tree species does not originate from FSC or PEFC certified plantations established after 1994.

✉ Nordic Swan Ecolabelled construction panels with a valid license automatically comply with the requirement. In this case, the name of the manufacturer and license number must be provided as documentation.

1.11.2 Requirements that apply to wood-based panel constituting over 5% by weight of the toy

The requirements in this section apply to wood-based panel that constitute more than 5 wt% of the toy. See the definition of material type in section 1.1.

Nordic Swan Ecolabelled construction panels with a valid licence automatically fulfil all requirements in section 1.11.2.

O78 Chemical products – Classification

Chemical products used in the production of wood-based panels must not have any of the classifications listed in the table below.

Table: List of non-permitted classifications of chemical products

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard statement	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Carcinogenic	Carc. 1A or 1B Carc. 2	H350 H351
Mutagenic	Muta. 1A or 1B Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reprotoxic	Repr. 1A or 1B Repr. 2 Lact.	H360 H361 H362
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Aquatic acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1 Aquatic chronic 2	H400 H410 H411
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Ozone	H420
Acute toxicity	Acute tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 4 Acute Tox. 4 Acute Tox. 4	H300 H310 H330 H301 H311 H331 H302 H312 H332
Specific target organ toxicity	STOT SE 1 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2 STOT SE 2	H370 H372 H371 H373
Sensitising (allergenic)	Resp. sens. 1, 1A or 1B Skin sens. 1, 1A or 1B	H334 H317

The classifications in the table concern all classification variants. For example, H350 also comprises the H350i classification.

☒ Safety data sheet for the chemical product in accordance with current European legislation.

☒ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product used in the production of wood-based panels, confirming fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 17 or similar documentation must be used.

☒ Nordic Swan Ecolabelled construction panels with a valid license automatically comply with the requirement. In this case, the name of the manufacturer and license number must be provided as documentation.

O79 Ingoing substances, Classification

The ingoing substances[1] used in the production of wood-based panels must not have any of the classifications listed in the table below.

[1] See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.

Table: List of non-permitted classifications of ingoing substances

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard statement	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Carcinogenic	Carc. 1A or 1B Carc. 2	H350 H351
Mutagenic	Muta. 1A or 1B Muta. 2	H340 H341

Reprotoxic	Repr. 1A or 1B Repr. 2 Lact.	H360 H361 H362

The classifications in the table concern all classification variants. For example, H350 also comprises the H350i classification.

Exemption applies to the classification H350 and H341 for formaldehyde in adhesives, if requirement O81 is fulfilled.

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product used in the production of wood-based panels, confirming fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 17 or similar documentation must be used.

✉ Nordic Swan Ecolabelled construction panels with a valid license automatically comply with the requirement. In this case, the name of the manufacturer and license number must be provided as documentation.

O80 Prohibited substances

The following substances must not be present1 the chemical product used in the production of wood-based panels:

- Substances on the EU's Candidate List in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10 on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website.
- Substances that are assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.
- Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III. The lists can be found here: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu, https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption and https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities

In addition, the following substances and substance groups must not be present[1]. There may be overlaps between the substances on the following item list and the substances or groups of substances of which the properties are listed above:

- Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)
- Halogenated organic compounds. The following are exempted*:
  - Bronopol up to 0.05 wt%
  - The blend (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one) up to 0.0015 wt%
  - IPBC (iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) up to 0.20 wt%
  - Pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5

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

- Isothiazolinones (total) at more than 0.05 wt%
- Bisphenol A, B, F, S and AF
- Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives[3]
- Butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT) and butyl hydroxyanisole (BHA)
- Phthalates[3]
- Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium (VI), mercury, antimony, arsenic and their compounds
- Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH)[4]
- For glue: Volatile aromatic compounds (VOC) at more than 3 wt%[5] in the glue

[1] See the definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.

[2] Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances released from alkylphenols on degradation.

[3] Phthalates are esters of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (orthophthalic acid).

[4] Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) are defined as aromatic compounds whose boiling point is max 250°C, measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

[5] Volatile organic compounds (VOC) are defined as organic substances with an initial boiling point of max 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product used in the production of wood-based panels, confirming fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 17 or similar documentation must be used.

✉ Nordic Swan Ecolabelled construction panels with a valid license automatically comply with the requirement. In this case, the name of the manufacturer and license number must be provided as documentation.

O81 Formaldehyde-emission

Wood-based panels that contain formaldehyde-based adhesive must meet one of the following requirements:

a) The emission of formaldehyde shall on average not exceed 0.062 mg/m3 air in accordance with test method EN 717-1.

b) Emissions of formaldehyde shall on average not exceed 0.124 mg/m3 air according to test method EN 16516.

✉ Analysis report, including measurement methods, measurement results and measurement frequency. It must be clearly stated which method/standard was used, the laboratory that conducted the analysis, and that the analysis laboratory is an independent third party. Other analysis methods than those stated in the requirement may be used, provided that the correlation between test methods can be verified by an independent third party. The analysis laboratory must meet the requirements in Appendix 2.

✉ Nordic Swan Ecolabelled construction panels with a valid license automatically comply with the requirement. In this case, the name of the manufacturer and license number must be provided as documentation.

1.11.3 Requirements that apply to wood-based panels constituting more than 10% by weight of the toy

The requirements in this section apply to wood-based panels that constitute more than 10 wt% of the toy. See the definition of material type in section 1.1.

Nordic Swan Ecolabelled construction panels with a valid licence automatically fulfil requirement O82.

O82 Traceability and certification of wood raw material in wood-based panels

Species name

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

Chain of Custody certification

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

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

Certified wood/bamboo

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

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

If the toy manufacturer is chain of custody certified the following applies:

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

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

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

** Recycled material: Pre-consumer/commercial or post-consumer/commercial recycled raw materials, see the definition in the ISO 14021 standard. See the definitions in section 1.1 for more details.*

✉ Nordic Swan Ecolabelled construction panels with a valid license automatically comply with the requirement. In this case, the name of the manufacturer and license number must be provided as documentation.

✉ Name (species name) of the wood/bamboo used the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled toy.

✉ The applicant/toy manufacturer or supplier must provide valid FSC/PEFC CoC certification/ link to the certification holder's valid certification information in FSC/PEFC databases that includes all wood/bamboo raw materials used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled toy.

If the toy manufacturer is chain of custody certified:

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

If the subcontractor is chain of custody certified:

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

For recycled material (not certified by FSC or PEFC):
Supplier of wood/bamboo raw materials must declare:

- that wood/bamboo raw materials is recycled according to the definition in the requirement.
- from where the recycled material is purchased (e.g. from a recycling station).
- if possible, state what the recycled material has previously been used for and where it has been used.

The toy manufacturer must declare:

- that the recycled material is used in the Nordic Ecolabelled toy.

1.12 Spare parts

Some types of toys can have their service life extended by offering spare parts. This in turn reduces the consumption of resources and new production and thus also the environmental impact.

O83 Spare parts and repair

This requirement applies to:

- Toys sold to institutions (e.g. schools and nurseries), comprising of more individual parts (e.g. pieces for board games and jigsaw puzzles*, components or the like) that are necessary for the function or the original play concept.
- Toys designed to carry a child's weight and that have moving parts (e.g. toy bikes and toy kick scooters) sold to institutions or private consumers.

For spare parts/repair the following applies:

1. Spare parts are to be offered for a minimum of four years after the date of the toy's purchase**.
2. Spare parts must include parts that are essential to the toy's function or original play concept (e.g. pedals, bearings, wheels, play pieces).
3. Spare parts must at least include the parts of the toy that, from experience or expectation, most often have to be replaced or replaced.
4. Spare parts do not have to be identical to the original part, but must be able to replace the original part and provide the same function.
5. For toys intended to carry a child's weight and which have moving parts, if the replacement of a spare part requires special tools or may pose a safety risk, the manufacturer must instead offer repair of the toy.

The option to purchase spare parts is to be clearly communicated to customers, for example on the website, in marketing material and so on. Ordering spare parts and possibly repair must also be user-friendly and simple for the customer.

** Applies in cases where each part is produced separately. For example, this requirement does not apply to jigsaw pieces that make up a single picture, where all the pieces are simultaneously stamped out from that image. However, the requirement does apply to jigsaw pieces for young children, where each piece carries an individual picture.*

*** The purchase date is interpreted as occurring two years after the production date, so that if spare parts are offered for a minimum of four years after the purchase date, the spare parts will have to be available for at least six years after the production date.*

✉ Description of which spare parts and possibly repair are offered, as well as description of why these parts are chosen.

✉ Declaration from the applicant that spare parts are offered for a minimum of four years after the date of the toy's purchase.

✉ Documentation showing how the option of purchasing spare parts and possibly repair is communicated to the customer and that the ordering procedure is user-friendly.

1.13 Packaging, storage and transport

The requirements of this section apply to the primary packaging and labels on the primary packaging. Primary packaging is defined here as packaging that follows the product all the way to the consumer. Shipping packaging used in online stores is not considered primary packaging.

O84 Packaging – Volume

Packaging which is net or bags is exempt from the requirement.

From each of the outer edges of each of the three dimensions of the toy to the outer edge of the packaging, there must be a maximum of 2 cm. For toys that consist of several separate parts* that are loose in the packaging, this must be calculated when all parts are packed together/assemble **. In addition, for toys which consist of several separate parts* attached in the packaging, a maximum of 2 cm may be between each toy part.

Exceptions from the above are allowed if they are necessary, e.g. for toys that require extra protection against damage or volume optimization of packages regarding dimensions of transport pallets.

If an exception is needed, it must be described why. If the exception is due to volume optimization of packages, then a calculation must be submitted which shows that a package optimization is achieved.

** This also applies to set of toys, where several toys are sold together.*

*** It is allowed that the toy parts are so loosely packed together/assembled that it is possible to see all toy parts after the packaging has been shaken/moved at least four times.*

✉ Calculation showing fulfilled of the requirement. The calculation should contain information about the total volume of the packaging and the volume of the toy.

✉ Describe the packaging and state distances according to the requirement. In the case of exceptions, these must be described and for volume optimization for transport pallets, a calculation must be submitted which shows that package optimization is achieved.

O85 Packaging – Ban on certain plastic types

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

✉ Declaration from the packaging and label manufacturer that the requirement is fulfilled.

O86 Packaging – Metal

Metal packaging is only permitted where it is included as a permanent part of the toy, e.g. to be able to store the toy secured after purchase.

✉ Description of the metal packaging and its function in relation to being a lasting part of the toy.

O87 Packaging – Recyclability and recycled material

Materials:

Only the main materials* cardboard, paper, plastic and metal may be used in the packaging.

Plastic packaging:

Coloured plastic cannot be used. Colouring is only permitted if at least 50 wt% of the plastic is recycled material**, however dyeing with Carbon black is not permitted.

Small parts, which together amount to a maximum of 5 grams, are exempt from the requirement.

Paper and cardboard-based packaging:

Paper and cardboard-based packaging must in total contain 100% FSC or PFC certified fibre raw material and/or post-consumer/commercial recycled material**.

** The main material is defined as the material that together constitutes 90 wt% or more of the total primary packaging.*

*** Recycled plastic material is defined as post-consumer/commercial recycled material as defined in ISO 14021:2016.*

"Post-consumer/commercial" is defined as material generated by households or commercial, industrial or institutional facilities in their role as end-users of a product that can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes materials from the distribution chain.

✉ Description of packaging stating material types, which materials if any are recycled and the wt% of each.

✉ For plastic: Documentation showing that the plastic is not coloured, or documentation that at least 50 wt% of the plastic is recycled.

✉ For paper and cardboard: Valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate and/or documentation that the paper/cardboard is recycled.

O88 Packaging – Design for recycling

Material separation:

If the packaging comprises multiple material types (e.g. plastic and paper board), it must be easy to separate these.

For labels on plastic packaging:

Labels must be of the same type of plastic as the plastic packaging they are on.

Alternatively, if labels consist of a material or plastic type other than the packaging, labels may cover a maximum of 60% of the packaging surface. In addition, labels must be able to be washed away from the packaging at temperatures below 60 °C. In addition, labels in paper must be without fibre loss according to the following test

procedure from RecyClass: "Washing quick test procedure: For paper labels applied on HDPE & PP containers, standard laboratory practice"[10].

✉ Description of the packaging and labels documenting compliance with the requirement.

✉ In addition, for labels/stickers in paper: Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled. The analysis laboratory must fulfil the requirements in Appendix 2.

O89 Information on sorting for recycling

The packaging must be marked with pictograms for recycling according to one of the following:

- European standards (e.g. DIN 6120, section 2)
- Recommendations from national recycling systems (such as Grønt Punkt or FTi AB's recommendations)

If the packaging consists of several material types, it must be stated on the packaging that material types must be separated and sorted for recycling.

Small parts such as plastic strips, closure clips and cords are exempt from the requirement.

✉ Product label or artwork with pictograms, in addition for packaging that consists of several materials information on separation and sorting for recycling.

O90 Transport and storage – Chlorophenols, DMF, PCB and organotin compounds

Chlorophenols (and their salts and esters), dimethyl fumarate (DMF), PCB and organotin compounds must not be used in connection with the transport or storage of the toy and its semi-manufactures.

✉ Declaration from the suppliers at every stage of the production chain, confirming that these substances or compounds are not used during the transport or storage of the toy and its semi-manufactures.

1.14 Social and ethical requirements

O91 Fundamental principles and rights at work

The licensee must ensure that the production sites* used in the production of the toy comply with:

- Relevant national laws and regulations
- The International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions below:

ILO Conventions:

1. Prohibition of forced labour (ILO Conventions Nos. 29 and 105)
2. Freedom of association, and protection of the right to organise and to conduct collective bargaining (ILO Conventions Nos. 87, 98, 135 and 154)
3. Prohibition of child labour (ILO Conventions Nos. 138, 182 and 79 plus ILO Recommendation No. 146)
4. No discrimination (ILO Conventions Nos. 100 and 111, UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)

[10] https://recyclass.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/RecyClass-Washing-QT-Procedure-for-Paper-Labels-applied-on-HDPE-and-PP-Containers_FINAL.pdf

5. No violent treatment – Physical abuse or punishment, and threats of physical abuse are prohibited. The same applies to sexual or other forms of harassment.
6. Workplace health and safety (ILO Convention No. 155 and ILO Recommendation No. 164)
7. Fair pay (ILO Convention No. 131)
8. Working hours (ILO Conventions Nos.1 and 14)

Certification: For all production sites*, the applicant must submit either a valid certificate for SA8000 certification or other third-party verification of compliance with the requirement. This may be an ICTI Ethical Toy Program certificate or BSCI audit report.

If the manufacturer is in the process of becoming SA8000 certified, this may be accepted under the following conditions: Final report from the certification body, including action plan with stated deadlines, submitted for assessment.

Nordic Ecolabelling may withdraw the ecolabel licence, if SA8000 (or other corresponding certification) no longer is fulfilled or does not meet the stated deadlines in any action plans.

Code of conduct, policy and routine: The applicant must have the following to ensure that production sites* comply with the requirement:

- A code of conduct with its production sites*.
- A publicly available policy adopted by the Board of Directors, which at least covers the social and ethical obligations that the requirement covers. At least one person at management level must be responsible for policy compliance.
- A routine for internal communication and regular follow-up of this policy at own company and at production sites*.
- A routine for performing regular risk analyzes to identify and prioritize the risk of non-compliance of the requirements and perform risk-reducing measures.

** In this requirement, "production sites" covers the following:*

- production sites that produce or assemble the toy into the finished product.
- production sites that make semi-manufactures. A semi-manufacture is defined here as a finished textile fabric or a assembly of parts for the finished toy, e.g. a wheel with tires.

✉ SA8000 certificate or third-party verification of compliance with the requirement, e.g. BSCI audit report or ICTI Ethical Toy Program certificate, as well as the latest audit report.

✉ The applicant must submit description of code of conduct, policy and routine as required by the requirement.

1.15 Licence maintenance

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

O92 Annual controls and assessments of suppliers

The licensee shall establish and use guidelines for annual controls and assessments of external suppliers.

In this requirement, external suppliers are:

a) suppliers who assemble the toy into the finished product.

b) suppliers who make semi-manufactures. A semi-manufacture is defined here as a textile fabric or a collection of elements for the finished toy.

c) suppliers that perform surface treatments (regardless of on which type of material).

These guidelines must contain the following, as a minimum:

- There must be an annual check that the supplier's responsible person is familiar with Nordic Ecolabelling's requirements and understands how the supplier can ensure compliance with these.
- There is to be an annual check that procedures have been implemented to ensure that changes are only made to the production of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled toy (e.g. changes to raw materials) once the licensee has obtained approval from Nordic Ecolabelling.
- If any of the requirements in the criteria are documented via certification schemes (e.g. Oeko-Tex 100, GOTS, Global Recycled Standard certificate, FSC, EU Ecolabel or similar), checks are to be carried out to ensure that certificates are up to date and remain valid.
- There must also be a description of procedures and consequences that come into force if assessments of suppliers reveal a lack of conformity with the above.

The licensee must annually submit to Nordic Ecolabelling documentation for annually performed controls and assessments of suppliers, e.g. in the form of annually updated supplier inspection lists with relevant information about responsible persons and requirements areas checked. Documentation for each year in the validity of the license must be kept by the licensee.

✉ The applicant shall submit a description of the guidelines for annual controls and assessments of external suppliers.

✉ Each year, the licensee shall provide Nordic Ecolabelling with documentation of the annual controls and assessments of external suppliers, e.g. in the form of annually updated supplier assessment lists that include details of the responsible persons and the requirement areas assessed. For every year that the licence remains valid documentation must be archived by the licensee.

The applicant must submit a description of procedures for annual submission of documentation to Nordic Ecolabelling and for archiving of the annual inspections and evaluations of suppliers.

O93 Customer complaints

The licensee must guarantee that the quality of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product or service does not deteriorate during the validity period of the licence. Therefore, the licensee must keep an archive over customer complaints.

Note that the original routine must be in one Nordic language or in English.

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

O94 Traceability

The licensee must be able to trace the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products in the production. A manufactured / sold product should be able to trace back to the occasion (time and date) and the location (specific factory) and, in relevant cases, also which machine / production line where it was produced. In addition, it should be possible to connect the product with the actual raw material used.

You can upload your company's routine or a description of the actions to ensure traceability in your company.

✉ Please upload your routine or a description.

2 Areas without requirements

A requirement concerning the guarantee period was considered in the revision of the criteria, but the decision was made not to require a guarantee period beyond the period required by law. Toys come in a wide variety of designs and material compositions, and the way a toy is handled varies hugely from child to child. It is therefore difficult to set an extended guarantee period for toys in general, which is why no such requirement has been included in this generation of the criteria.

Requirements concerning easy separation of the toy into different types of material so such materials could be recycled was given due consideration in the revision, but the decision was taken not to set requirements for this.

Toys must satisfy the safety requirements in EN 71-1 concerning mechanical and physical properties. Particularly in the case of toys that comprise different material types and, for example, are intended for children under the age of 3, it can be difficult to design products that meet both the safety requirements and the requirements concerning separation of materials. The judgement was made that, as things stand, a requirement concerning easy separation of the toy into material types would exclude too many types of toys, and for this reason it has not been included in this generation of the criteria.

Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products

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

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

Follow-up inspections

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

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

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

Criteria version history

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted version 3.0 of the criteria for Toys on June 18th, 2021. The criteria are valid until June 30th, 2026.

On 2 November 2021 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement O39 regarding flame retardants, requirement O13 and O87 regarding requirements for labels/stickers in paper and requirement O87 regarding label washability from plastic packaging. The new version is called 3.1.

On 9 August 2022 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement O22 where alternative test method EN 13130 for testing styrene was introduced. The new version is called 3.2.

On 15 November 2022 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement O59 and O60 for production of steel and aluminum regarding traceability. Now the requirements can be verified using mass balance or by major suppliers. The new version is called 3.3.

On 28 February 2023 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement O64 and make an exemption for butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT) under certain conditions. On 14 March 2023 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement O58 by allowing max 0.5 mg/l zinc in waste water as an alternative to closed-loop wastewater system. When more than 10 wt% of metal that are surface treated with zinc in the toy, then only closed-loop wastewater system is allowed (requirement O59). On 21 March 2023 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement O13 and allow labels/stickers in polyethylene (PE) on toys (parts) in polypropylene (PP). The new version is called 3.4.

On 18 April 2023 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement O29 by clarifying that the requirement does not apply to natural latex. The new version is called 3.5.

On 6 June 2023 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement O79 and make an exemption for formaldehyde under the condition that requirement O81 is fulfilled. The new version is called 3.6.

On 12 September 2023 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement O11 and make an exemption for density requirement for TPE (Thermoplastic Elastomer), which constitutes max. 20% by weight of the toy. The new version is called 3.7.

On 14 November 2023 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to prolong the criteria to the 31 December 2026. The new version is called 3.8.

On 28 May 2024 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to include puzzles with more than 500 pieces in the product group definition. The new version is called 3.9.

New criteria

In the next generation of the criteria, it is possible that the following areas i.a. will be revised or included:

- Sources for recycled plastic, as well as chemically recycled plastic
- Quality requirements for the toys
- Spare parts
- Packaging volume
- Requirements for chemicals

Appendix 1 List of products not covered by the EU Toy Safety Directive (2009/48/EC)

The following list corresponds to Annex I of the EU Toy Safety Directive (2009/48/EC):

- Decorative objects for festivities and celebrations
- Detailed scale models for adult collectors
- Folk dolls and decorative dolls and other similar articles for adult collectors
- Faithful reproductions of real fire arms
- Historically faithful replicas of toys
- Sports equipment, including roller skates, inline skates and skateboards
- Bicycles with a maximum saddle height of more than 435 mm
- Scooters and other means of transport designed for sport or for use on public roads
- Electrically driven vehicles for use on public roads
- Water sports equipment and swimming aids
- Puzzles with more than 500 pieces
- Guns and pistols using compressed gas
- Fireworks, including percussion caps
- Darts games (darts with metallic points)
- Electric ovens, irons or other functional products operated at a nominal voltage exceeding 24 volts
- Products intended for use for educational purposes in schools under the surveillance of an adult instructor, such as science equipment
- Electronic equipment, such as personal computers and game consoles
- Interactive software, intended for leisure and entertainment
- Babies' soothers
- Light fittings that appeal to children (e.g. night lights)
- Electrical transformers for toys
- Fashion accessories for children which are not for use in play

Appendix 2 Laboratories for testing, sampling and analysis

General requirements

The laboratory/institute must be competent and impartial.

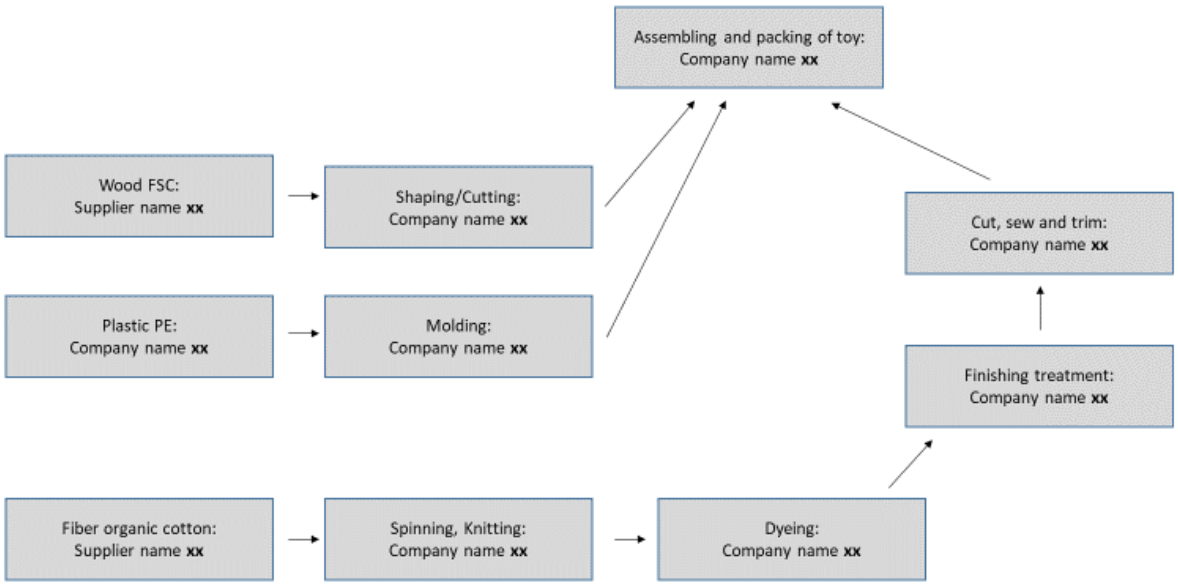
If accreditation is not required separately, the testing, sampling and/or analysis laboratory must meet the general requirements of ISO 17025 standard for quality control of laboratories or be an official GLP-approved laboratory.

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

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

Appendix 3 Manufacturing process for the toy: Processes and suppliers

Example of flow chart:



Suppliers:

Company name	Production site (Full address)	Contact person (Name, email and tel.)	Production process (e.g. dyeing, galvanising, etc.)

Appendix 4 Information about the toy from the applicant

The following must be stated for each toy:

Trade name and possibly item no..:	
Product type: (teddy bear, rattle ect.)	
For age group:	
Sold to public or private:	
Sold in (shop, web-shop etc.):	
Total veight (g):	

The toy:

Is covered by the EU Toy Safety Directive (2009/48/EC)	Yes		No	
Complies with all European and any national statutory requirements in the countries in which the toy is sold / is to be sold	Yes		No	
Is electronic toy (incl. toy that contain batteries)	Yes		No	
Is single-use toy (e.g. stickers, temporary tattoos, balloons, water balloons)	Yes		No	
Is chemistry set	Yes		No	
Contains liquids parts or encapsulated liquids parts (e.g. slime toys, soap bubbles)	Yes		No	
Is attached to/included food	Yes		No	
Is hobby supplies (e.g. modelling wax, fingerpaints, clay, plaster)	Yes		No	
Contains components made of copper, tin, lead or cadmium	Yes		No	

Claims:

Are any claims made about antibacterial effect in conjunction with the marketing of the toy? Applies even if the effect is naturally inherent in the material (e.g. bamboo).	Yes		No	

Applicant's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Telephone:	Email:

Appendix 5 Information about the toy from the toy manufacturer

The following must be stated for each toy:

Trade name and possibly item no..:	
Product type: (teddy bear, rattle ect.)	
For age group:	

Composition of each toy:

Materiale **- Also indicate if recycled[1]/reused**	**Supplier**	**Weight of material (g)**	**Wt-% of material type[2]**	**Wt-% of materiale elements[3]**	**Can child come into contact with the material[4]?**	**Is the material surface treated?**

[1] *Recycled material is defined in the requirement according to ISO 14021, which uses the following two categories:*

"Pre-consumer/commercial" is defined as material that is reclaimed from the waste stream during a manufacturing process. Materials that are reworked or reground, or waste that has been produced in a process, and can be recycled within the same manufacturing process that generated it, are not considered to be pre-consumer recovered material.

For plastic Nordic Ecolabelling considers reworked, reground or scrap material that cannot be recycled directly in the same process, but requires reprocessing (e.g. in the form of sorting, remelting and granulating) before it can be recycled, to be pre-consumer/commercial material. This is irrespective of whether the processing is done in-house or externally.

"Post-consumer/commercial" recycled material is defined by ISO 14021 as follows: "Post-consumer/commercial" is defined as material generated by households or commercial, industrial or institutional facilities in their role as end-users of a product that can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes materials from the distribution chain.

[2] *Definition of material type:*

In these criteria, the material type may be "cotton", "wood", "steel", etc. but could also be "metal", for example.

"Material type" differs from "material element" in that suppliers, supply chains and production processes are not relevant for "material type". Here, only the type of material is relevant. Material types could e.g. be "plastic" or "metal", but could also be more specific materials within these categories, such as "bio-based plastic", "steel" and so on.

The criteria may therefore contain requirements for both material elements and material types, often with regard to when various requirements apply.

[3] *Definition of material elements:*

In these criteria, material elements may be "metal elements", "plastic elements", "wooden elements" and so on, plus "product elements" that might comprise multiple materials as described in the relevant section.

Material element is the designation of a unique material element in the final toys. Different material elements have various different supply chains or are produced differently, but may be of the same material type. For example, textiles that are only distinguished by dyeing or printing by the same supplier are considered to be different textile elements. For example, polyester from supplier 1 is one textile element, and polyester from supplier 2 will thus be another textile element. Two different types of polyester from the same supplier will also be separate textile elements.

[4] *"Material element/type with which the child is in contact" means an element that the child might come into contact with during normal or expected use of the toy.*

Example of elements with which a child cannot come into contact: encapsulated elements or elements that are covered, so that it is impossible for the child to come into contact with them. All other elements that the child is able to touch are defined as elements with which the child is in contact.

Other information about the toy:

Does the toy contains components made of copper, tin, lead or cadmium?	Yes		No	
Are perfumes/fragrances added to the toy or to the constituent materials in the toy?	Yes		No	
Are chemical products and nanomaterials[5] with antibacterial or disinfectant properties added to the finished toy? *Antibacterial refers to chemical products that inhibit or stop the growth of microorganisms such as bacteria or fungi. Silver ions, nanosilver, nanogold and nanocopper are considered antibacterial substances.*	Yes		No	
Do any chemical products contain[6] nanomaterials[5]? The following are exempted: • Pigment** • Naturally occurring inorganic fillers*** • Synthetic amorphous silica**** • Aluminimum oxide	Yes		No	
Are any parts / elements surface treated?	Yes		No	

[5] *The definition of nanomaterials follows the European Commission's definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU): "A nanomaterial is a natural, incidental or purposely manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for at least 50% of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1-100 nm."*

[6] *Ingoing substances: all substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.*

Impurities: residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material/ingredient and/or in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg) in the chemical product.

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1,0 % are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product.

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

[7] *This exemption does not apply to pigments added for other purposes than imparting colour.*

[8] *This applies to fillers covered by Annex V item 7 of REACH.*

[9] *This exemption applies to non-modified synthetic amorphous silica.*

If the toy contains plastic, foam, silicone or rubber:

Specify polymer type(s): _____				
Is the polymer fossil?	Yes		No	
Is the polymer bio-based?	Yes		No	
Is the plastic raw material recycled[1]?	Yes		No	
Is the plastic chlorinated (e.g. PVC or PVDC)?	Yes		No	
Is the plastic biodegradable?	Yes		No	

Is the plastic oxo-degradable?	Yes		No	
Is the plastic plastic composites? *Plastic composites are here defined as plastic mixed with/added to other substances or materials that are insoluble in the plastic and that disturb/"contaminate" today's Nordic plastic recycling systems, e.g. wood fibers or bamboo.*	Yes		No	
If plastic composite is used then state the type of plastic composite: _____				
Calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) is allowed in plastic in quantities so that the density of the plastic does not exceed 0.995 g/cm^3. If $CaCO^3$ is used then state the density of the plastic: _____				
Are any plastic/foam/rubber/silicone elements surface treated?	Yes		No	
If element(s) is surface treated then state the type of surface treatment: _____				

If the toy contains metal:

Are any metal elements coated / surface treated with:				
Cadmium and/or their compounds?	Yes		No	
Chromium and/or their compounds?	Yes		No	
Nickel and/or their compounds?	Yes		No	
Copper and/or their compounds?	Yes		No	
Tin and/or their compounds?	Yes		No	
Lead and/or their compounds?	Yes		No	
Zinc and/or their compounds?	Yes		No	
If any metal elements are coated / surface treated with zinc, a description of the treated elements, the function of the elements, whether they are subject to physical wear and whether elements require treatment due to safety reasons must be attached.				
If metal elements are coated / surface treated with zinc, is the description according to the above attached?	Yes		No	

Transport and storage:

Are chlorophenols (and their salts and esters), dimethyl fumarate (DMF), PCB or organotin compounds used in connection with transport or storage of the toy and its semi-manufactures?	Yes		No	

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

Toy manufacturer's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Telephone:	Email:

Appendix 6 Declaration from the manufacturer of adhesive

To be used in conjunction with an application for a license for the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of toys.

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

Product name:

Ingoing substances: all substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material/ingredient and/or in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg) in the chemical product.

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1,0 % are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product.

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

Does the product contain perfume/fragrances?	Yes		No	
Does the product contain any nanomaterials according to the EU definition*, 2011/696/EU? The following are exempted from the requirement: • *Pigment*** • *Naturally occurring inorganic fillers**** • *Synthetic amorphous silica***** • *Aluminimum oxide* ** The definition of nanomaterials follows the European Commission's definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU): "A nanomaterial is a natural, incidental or purposely manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for at least 50% of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1-100 nm."* *** This exemption does not apply to pigments added for other purposes than imparting colour.* **** This applies to fillers covered by Annex V item 7 of REACH.* ***** This exemption applies to non-modified synthetic amorphous silica.*	Yes		No	

Is the product classfied with any of the hazard phrases or their combinations below?

H350 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation	Yes		No	
H351 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H340 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H341 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 2	Yes		No	

H360 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H361 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H362 - Toxic for reproduction – effects on or through breastfeeding (supplementary category)	Yes		No	
H317 – Skin sensitizing, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H334 - Respiratory sensitising, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H420 - Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere	Yes		No	
Acute Tox 1-4				
H300, H301, H302, H310, H311, H312, H330, H331, H332	Yes		No	
STOT SE 1 H370	Yes		No	
STOT SE 2 H371	Yes		No	
STOT RE 1 H372	Yes		No	
STOT RE 2 H373	Yes		No	
Toxic to aquatic organisms				
H400 - Aquatic Acute1	Yes		No	
H410 - Aquatic Chronic 1	Yes		No	
H411 - Aquatic Chronic 2	Yes		No	

Does the product contain substances classified with any of the hazard phrases below?

H350 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation	Yes		No	
H351 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 2 Adhesives containing isocyanates and used to glue paper or cardboard are exempted Titanium dioxide (TiO2) is exempted	Yes		No	
H340 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H341 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H360 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H361 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H362 - Toxic for reproduction – effects on or through breastfeeding (supplementary category)	Yes		No	

Does the product contain any of the following substances?

Substances on the EU's Candidate List in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10 on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website	Yes		No	

Substances that are assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.	Yes		No	
Endocrine disruptors: Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III. The lists can be found here: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu, https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption and https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities	Yes		No	
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	Yes		No	
Halogenated organic compounds. The following are exempted: Bronopol up to 0.05 wt% The blend (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one) up to 0.0015 wt% IPBC (iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) up to 0.20 wt%	Yes		No	
Isothiazolinones (total) in concentrations higher than 0.0200 wt%	Yes		No	
Bisphenol A, B, F, S and AF	Yes		No	
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances releasing alkylphenols during degradation.	Yes		No	
Butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT) and butyl hydroxyanisole (BHA)	Yes		No	
Phthalates Phthalates are esters of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (orthophthalic acid).	Yes		No	
Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium (VI), mercury, antimony, arsenic and their compounds	Yes		No	
Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) are defined as aromatic compounds whose boiling point is max 250°C, measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.	Yes		No	
Volatile aromatic compounds (VOC) in concentrations higher than 3 wt% Volatile organic compounds (VOC) are defined as organic substances with an initial boiling point of max 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.	Yes		No	

Does the product contain formaldehyde in concentrations higher than 10 ppm (0.0010 wt%)? Formaldehyde shall not be included in the adhesive, with the exception of formaldehyde as residue from the adhesive production or residue from the raw material production Measured using the Merckoquant method (see Appendix 2of RAL-UZ 102), the VdL-RL 03 method “In-can concentration of formaldehyde determined by the acetyl-acetone method”, EPA 8315A or another equivalent test method approved by Nordic Ecolabelling.	Yes		No	

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

Toy manufacturer's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Telephone:	Email:

Appendix 7 Declaration from the manufacturer of chemical product for surface treatment of plastic, foam, silicone and rubber

To be used in conjunction with an application for a license for the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of toys.

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

Product name:
Function of the product::

Ingoing substances: all substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material/ingredient and/or in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg) in the chemical product.

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1,0 % are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product.

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

Does the product contain perfume/fragrances?	Yes		No	
Does the product contain any nanomaterials according to the EU definition*, 2011/696/EU? The following are exempted from the requirement: • *Pigment*** • *Naturally occurring inorganic fillers**** • *Synthetic amorphous silica***** • *Aluminimum oxide* ** The definition of nanomaterials follows the European Commission's definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU): "A nanomaterial is a natural, incidental or purposely manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for at least 50% of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1-100 nm."* *** This exemption does not apply to pigments added for other purposes than imparting colour.* **** This applies to fillers covered by Annex V item 7 of REACH.* ***** This exemption applies to non-modified synthetic amorphous silica.*	Yes		No	

Is the product classfied with any of the hazard phrases or their combinations below?

H350 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation	Yes		No	

H351 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H340 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H341 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H360 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H361 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H362 - Toxic for reproduction – effects on or through breastfeeding (supplementary category)	Yes		No	
H317 – Skin sensitizing, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H334 - Respiratory sensitising, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H420 - Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere	Yes		No	
Acute Tox 1-4				
H300, H301, H302, H310, H311, H312, H330, H331, H332	Yes		No	
STOT SE 1 H370	Yes		No	
STOT SE 2 H371	Yes		No	
STOT RE 1 H372	Yes		No	
STOT RE 2 H373	Yes		No	
Toxic to aquatic organisms				
H400 - Aquatic Acute1	Yes		No	
H410 - Aquatic Chronic 1	Yes		No	
H411 - Aquatic Chronic 2	Yes		No	

Does the product contain substances classified with any of the hazard phrases below?

H350 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation	Yes		No	
H351 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 2 Titanium dioxide (TiO2) is excluded.	Yes		No	
H340 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H341 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H360 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H361 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H362 - Toxic for reproduction – effects on or through breastfeeding (supplementary category)	Yes		No	

Does the product contain any of the following substances?

Substances on the EU's Candidate List in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10 on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website	Yes		No	
Substances that are assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.	Yes		No	
Endocrine disruptors: Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III. The lists can be found here: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu, https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption and https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities	Yes		No	
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	Yes		No	
Halogenated organic compounds. The following are exempted*: • Bronopol up to 0.05 wt% • The blend (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one) up to 0.0015 wt% • IPBC (iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) up to 0.20 wt% • Pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5 * Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated alkyl substances are covered by their own bulletin and are not included in the exemption.	Yes		No	
Isothiazolinones (total) in concentrations higher than 0.0500 wt%	Yes		No	
Bisphenol A, B, F, S and AF	Yes		No	
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances releasing alkylphenols during degradation.	Yes		No	
Butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT) and butyl hydroxyanisole (BHA)	Yes		No	
Phthalates Phthalates are esters of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (orthophthalic acid).	Yes		No	
Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium (VI), mercury, antimony, arsenic and their compounds	Yes		No	
Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) are defined as aromatic compounds whose boiling point is max 250°C, measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.	Yes		No	
Volatile aromatic compounds (VOC) in concentrations higher than 80 g/l Volatile organic compounds (VOC) are defined as organic substances with an initial boiling point of max 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.	Yes		No	

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

Toy manufacturer's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Telephone:	Email:

Appendix 8 Declaration from the manufacturer of plastic, foam, silicone and rubber

To be used in conjunction with an application for a license for the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of toys.

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

Manufacturer:
Product name:

Information about the plastic/foam/silicone/rubber:

State the polymer type(s): _____ (e.g. polyethylene PE, polyurethane PUR)				
Is the polymer fossil?	Yes		No	
Is the polymer bio-based?	Yes		No	
Is the plastic raw material recycled[1]?	Yes		No	
Is the plastic chlorinated (e.g. PVC or PVDC)?	Yes		No	
Is the plastic biodegradable?	Yes		No	
Is the plastic oxo-degradable?	Yes		No	
Is the plastic plastic composites? *Plastic composites are here defined as plastic mixed with/added to other substances or materials that are insoluble in the plastic and that disturb/"contaminate" today's Nordic plastic recycling systems, e.g. wood fibers or bamboo.*	Yes		No	
If plastic composite is used then state the type of plastic composite: _____ Calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) is allowed in plastic in quantities so that the density of the plastic does not exceed 0.995 g/cm^3. If $CaCO^3$ is used then state the density of the plastic: _____				
Are any plastic/foam/rubber/silicone elements surface treated?	Yes		No	
If element(s) is surface treated then state the type of surface treatment: _____				

Does the plastic / foam / silicone / rubber contain[1] any of the following?

The following concerns ingoing substances[1] in additives that are added to the polymer raw material in the master batch or compound in the production of plastic, foam, silicone or rubber. The requirement also covers substances that are added during re-compounding of recycled plastic raw materials.

Substances classified with any of the hazard phrases below?

H350 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation	Yes		No	
H351 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 2 Titanium dioxide (TiO_2) is excluded.	Yes		No	
H340 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H341 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H360 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H361 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H362 - Toxic for reproduction – effects on or through breastfeeding (supplementary category)	Yes		No	

Any of the following substances?

Substances on the EU's Candidate List in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10 on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website	Yes		No	
Substances that are assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.	Yes		No	
Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III. The lists can be found here: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu, https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption and https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities	Yes		No	
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	Yes		No	
Halogenated organic compounds. The following are exempted*: • Bronopol up to 0.05 wt% • The blend (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one) up to 0.0015 wt% • IPBC (iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) up to 0.20 wt% • Pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5. * Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated alkyl substances are covered by their own bulletin and are not included in the exemption.	Yes		No	
Isothiazolinones (total) in concentrations higher than 0.0500 wt%	Yes		No	
Bisphenol A, B, F, S and AF	Yes		No	
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances releasing alkylphenols during degradation.	Yes		No	
Butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT) and butyl hydroxyanisole (BHA)	Yes		No	
Phthalates Phthalates are esters of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (orthophthalic acid).	Yes		No	
Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium (VI), mercury, antimony, arsenic and their compounds	Yes		No	

[1] *Ingoing substances: all substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.*

Impurities: residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material/ingredient and/or in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg) in the chemical product.

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1,0 % are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product.

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

Are pigments used for the colouring of plastic/foam/silicone/rubber approved in line with:

The guidelines of the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)?	Ja		No	
The guidelines of the German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR)?	Ja		No	

Documentation must be enclosed that the pigments have the approved as stated above:				
Is documentation for approval attached?	Ja		No	

For Ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA), Polyurethane (PUR) or polystyrene foam:

Are CFC (ChloroFluoroCarbons), HCFC (HydroChloroFluoroCarbons), HFC (HydroFluoroCarbons), methylene chloride or other halogenated organic compounds used as blowing agents?	Ja		No	

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

Toy manufacturer's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Telephone:	Email:

Appendix 9 Guidelines for standard, renewable commodities

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

Requirements on standards

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

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

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

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

Requirements on certification system

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

Requirements on certifiation body

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

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

Requirements on Chain of Custody (CoC) certification

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

Documentation

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

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

Appendix 10 Declaration from the manufacturer of chemical product for textile and filler materials

To be used in conjunction with an application for a license for the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of toys.

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

Product name:
Function of the product::

Ingoing substances: all substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material/ingredient and/or in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg) in the chemical product.

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1,0 % are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product.

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

Does the product contain perfume/fragrances?	Yes		No	
Does the product contain any nanomaterials according to the EU definition*, 2011/696/EU? The following are exempted from the requirement: • *Pigment*** • *Naturally occurring inorganic fillers**** • *Synthetic amorphous silica***** • *Aluminimum oxide* ** The definition of nanomaterials follows the European Commission's definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU): "A nanomaterial is a natural, incidental or purposely manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for at least 50% of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1-100 nm."* *** This exemption does not apply to pigments added for other purposes than imparting colour.* **** This applies to fillers covered by Annex V item 7 of REACH.* ***** This exemption applies to non-modified synthetic amorphous silica.*	Yes		No	

Is the product classfied with any of the hazard phrases or their combinations below?

H350 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation	Yes		No	

H351 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H340 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H341 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H360 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H361 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H362 - Toxic for reproduction – effects on or through breastfeeding (supplementary category)	Yes		No	
H317* – Skin sensitizing, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H334* - Respiratory sensitising, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H420 - Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere	Yes		No	
Acute Tox 1-3				
H300, H301, H310, H311, H330, H331	Yes		No	
STOT SE 1 H370	Yes		No	
STOT RE 1 H372	Yes		No	
Toxic to aquatic organisms				
H400 - Aquatic Acute1	Yes		No	
H410 - Aquatic Chronic 1	Yes		No	
H411 - Aquatic Chronic 2	Yes		No	

* Non-disperse dyes are exempt from the prohibition of H334 and H317, provided that non-dusting formulations are used or that automatic dosing is used. If manual filling of automatic dosing systems is used, the manual handling must be carried out with the correct use of personal protective equipment in accordance with the safety data sheet (SDS) and/or by using technical measures such as exhausting/ventilation.

If non-disperse dyes classfied as H334 and/or H317 are used:

Is the dye non-dusting?	Yes		No	
If dusting dye: Is automatic dosing systems used?	Yes		No	
If dusting dye: Is the routine for the use of personal protective equipment when manual handling dusty dyes or a description of technical measures attached?	Yes		No	

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

Toy manufacturer's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Telephone:	Email:

Appendix 11 Declaration from the manufacturer of textile and filler materials

To be used in conjunction with an application for a license for the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of toys.

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

Product name / item no.:

[1] *Ingoing substances: all substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.*

Impurities: residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material/ingredient and/or in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg) in the chemical product.

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1,0 % are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product.

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

Flame retardants:

Are flame retardants present[1] in the textile / filler material? Applies both present in fiber and as added to the textile / filling / fibers.	Yes		No	

Transport and storage:

Are chlorophenols (and their salts and esters), dimethyl fumarate (DMF), PCB or organotin compounds used in connection with transport or storage of the textile / filler material or its semi-manufactures?	Yes		No	

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

Textile / filler material manufacturer's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Telephone:	Email:

Appendix 12 Declaration from the manufacturer of chemical product for surface treatment of metal

To be used in conjunction with an application for a license for the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of toys.

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

Product name:
Function of the product:

Ingoing substances: all substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material/ingredient and/or in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg) in the chemical product.

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1,0 % are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product.

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

Does the product contain perfume/fragrances?	Yes		No	
Does the product contain any nanomaterials according to the EU definition*, 2011/696/EU? The following are exempted from the requirement: • *Pigment*** • *Naturally occurring inorganic fillers**** • *Synthetic amorphous silica***** • *Aluminimum oxide* ** The definition of nanomaterials follows the European Commission's definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU): "A nanomaterial is a natural, incidental or purposely manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for at least 50% of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1-100 nm."* *** This exemption does not apply to pigments added for other purposes than imparting colour.* **** This applies to fillers covered by Annex V item 7 of REACH.* ***** This exemption applies to non-modified synthetic amorphous silica.*	Yes		No	

Is the product classfied with any of the hazard phrases or their combinations below?

H350 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation	Yes		No	

H351 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H340 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H341 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H360 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H361 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H362 - Toxic for reproduction – effects on or through breastfeeding (supplementary category)	Yes		No	
H317 – Skin sensitizing, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H334 - Respiratory sensitising, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H420 - Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere	Yes		No	
Acute Tox 1-4				
H300, H301, H302, H310, H311, H312, H330, H331, H332	Yes		No	
STOT SE 1 H370	Yes		No	
STOT SE 2 H371	Yes		No	
STOT RE 1 H372	Yes		No	
STOT RE 2 H373	Yes		No	
Toxic to aquatic organisms				
H400 - Aquatic Acute1	Yes		No	
H410 - Aquatic Chronic 1	Yes		No	
H411 - Aquatic Chronic 2	Yes		No	

Does the product contain substances classified with any of the hazard phrases below?

H350 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation	Yes		No	
H351 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 2 Titanium dioxide (TiO2) is excluded.	Yes		No	
H340 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H341 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H360 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H361 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H362 - Toxic for reproduction – effects on or through breastfeeding (supplementary category)	Yes		No	

Does the product contain any of the following substances?

Substances on the EU's Candidate List in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10 on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website	Yes		No	
Substances that are assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.	Yes		No	
Endocrine disruptors: Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III. The lists can be found here: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu, https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption and https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities	Yes		No	
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	Yes		No	
Halogenated organic compounds. The following are exempted*: • Bronopol up to 0.05 wt% • The blend (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one) up to 0.0015 wt% • IPBC (iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) up to 0.20 wt% • Pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5 * Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated alkyl substances are covered by their own bulletin and are not included in the exemption.	Yes		No	
Isothiazolinones (total) in concentrations higher than 0.0500 wt%	Yes		No	
Bisphenol A, B, F, S and AF	Yes		No	
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances releasing alkylphenols during degradation.	Yes		No	
Butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT) and butyl hydroxyanisole (BHA)	Yes		No	
Phthalates Phthalates are esters of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (orthophthalic acid).	Yes		No	
Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium (VI), mercury, antimony, arsenic and their compounds	Yes		No	
Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) are defined as aromatic compounds whose boiling point is max 250°C, measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.	Yes		No	
Volatile aromatic compounds (VOC) in concentrations higher than 80 g/l Volatile organic compounds (VOC) are defined as organic substances with an initial boiling point of max 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.	Yes		No	

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

Toy manufacturer's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Telephone:	Email:

Appendix 13 Metal – BAT-EAL for energy efficiency (steel)

Steel

Table 1: Measures for efficient energy consumption in steel production

Blast furncaces	BAT is to maintain a smooth, continuous operation of the blast furnace at a steady state to minimise releases and to reduce the likelihood of burden slips. BAT is to use the extracted blast furnace gas as a fuel. BAT is to recover the energy of top blast furnace gas pressure where sufficient top gas pressure and low alkali concentrations are present.
BOF	BAT is to collect, clean and buffer BOF gas for subsequent use as a fuel. BAT is to reduce energy consumption by using ladle-lid systems. BAT is to optimise the process and reduce energy consumption by using a direct tapping process after blowing BAT is to reduce energy consumption by using continuous near net shape strip casting, if the quality and the product mix of the produced steel grades justify it.

Appendix 14 Declaration from the manufacturer of chemical product for surface treatment of paper, paperboard and cardboard

To be used in conjunction with an application for a license for the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of toys.

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

Product name:
Product type / area of use:

Ingoing substances: all substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material/ingredient and/or in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg) in the chemical product.

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1,0 % are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product.

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

Does the product contain perfume/fragrances?	Yes		No	
Does the product contain any nanomaterials according to the EU definition*, 2011/696/EU? The following are exempted from the requirement: • *Pigment*** • *Naturally occurring inorganic fillers**** • *Synthetic amorphous silica***** • *Aluminimum oxide* ** The definition of nanomaterials follows the European Commission's definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU): "A nanomaterial is a natural, incidental or purposely manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for at least 50% of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1-100 nm."* *** This exemption does not apply to pigments added for other purposes than imparting colour.* **** This applies to fillers covered by Annex V item 7 of REACH.* ***** This exemption applies to non-modified synthetic amorphous silica.*	Yes		No	

Is the product classfied with any of the hazard phrases or their combinations below?

H350 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation	Yes		No	

H351 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H340 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H341 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H360 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H361 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H362 - Toxic for reproduction – effects on or through breastfeeding (supplementary category)	Yes		No	
H317 – Skin sensitizing, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H334 - Respiratory sensitising, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H420 - Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere	Yes		No	
Acute Tox 1-2				
H300, H301, H310, H311, H330, H331	Yes		No	
STOT SE 1 H370	Yes		No	
STOT RE 1 H372	Yes		No	

Toxic to aquatic organisms

Chemicals for film and printing plate production are exempted from the requirement concerning classification with H411 and/or H412.

The exemption from the requirement concerning environmental hazard classification applies to products such as printing inks, toners and varnishes that are radiation-cured (e.g. UV inks, UV toners and UV varnishes).

H400 - Aquatic Acute1	Yes		No	
H410 - Aquatic Chronic 1	Yes		No	
H411 - Aquatic Chronic 2	Yes		No	
H412 - Aquatic Chronic 3	Yes		No	
H413 - Aquatic Chronic 4	Yes		No	

Does the product contain substances classified with any of the hazard phrases below?

H350 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation	Yes		No	
H351 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 2 Titanium dioxide (TiO2) is excluded.	Yes		No	
H340 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H341 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H360 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	

H361 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H362 - Toxic for reproduction – effects on or through breastfeeding (supplementary category)	Yes		No	

Does the product contain any of the following substances?

Substances on the EU's Candidate List in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10 on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website	Yes		No	
Substances that are assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.	Yes		No	
Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III. The lists can be found here: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu, https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption and https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities	Yes		No	
Halogenated solvents	Yes		No	
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated compounds	Yes		No	
EDTA (Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) and its salts	Yes		No	
If "Yes" to EDTA, plase state the amount in ppm:				
Sodium hypochlorite and potassium hypochlorite	Yes		No	
Bisphenol A, B, F, S and AF	Yes		No	
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances releasing alkylphenols during degradation.	Yes		No	
Butyl hydroxyanisole (BHA)	Yes		No	
Butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT)	Yes		No	
If "Yes" to BHT, plase state the amount in ppm:				
Phthalates Phthalates are esters of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (orthophthalic acid).	Yes		No	
Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium (VI), mercury, antimony, arsenic and their compounds	Yes		No	
Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) are defined as aromatic compounds whose boiling point is max 250°C, measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.	Yes		No	
Volatile aromatic compounds (VOC) in concentrations higher than 3 wt% Volatile organic compounds (VOC) are defined as organic substances with an initial boiling point of max 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.	Yes		No	

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

Toy manufacturer's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Telephone:	Email:

Appendix 15 Declaration from the manufacturer of chemical product for surface treatment of solid wood and bamboo

To be used in conjunction with an application for a license for the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of toys.

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

Product name:
Product type / area of use:

Ingoing substances: all substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material/ingredient and/or in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg) in the chemical product.

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1,0 % are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product.

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

Does the product contain perfume/fragrances?	Yes		No	
Does the product contain any nanomaterials according to the EU definition*, 2011/696/EU? The following are exempted from the requirement: • *Pigment*** • *Naturally occurring inorganic fillers**** • *Synthetic amorphous silica***** • *Aluminimum oxide* ** The definition of nanomaterials follows the European Commission's definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU): "A nanomaterial is a natural, incidental or purposely manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for at least 50% of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1-100 nm."* *** This exemption does not apply to pigments added for other purposes than imparting colour.* **** This applies to fillers covered by Annex V item 7 of REACH.* ***** This exemption applies to non-modified synthetic amorphous silica.*	Yes		No	

Is the product classfied with any of the hazard phrases or their combinations below?

H350 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation	Yes		No	

H351 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H340 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H341 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H360 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H361 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H362 - Toxic for reproduction – effects on or through breastfeeding (supplementary category)	Yes		No	
H317 – Skin sensitizing, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H334 - Respiratory sensitising, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H420 - Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere	Yes		No	
Acute Tox 1-4				
H300, H301, H302, H310, H311, H312, H330, H331, H332	Yes		No	
STOT SE 1 H370	Yes		No	
STOT SE 2 H371	Yes		No	
STOT RE 1 H372	Yes		No	
STOT RE 2 H373	Yes		No	
Toxic to aquatic organisms				
H400 - Aquatic Acute1	Yes		No	
H410 - Aquatic Chronic 1	Yes		No	
H411 - Aquatic Chronic 2	Yes		No	

Does the product contain substances classified with any of the hazard phrases below?

H350 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation	Yes		No	
H351 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 2 Titanium dioxide (TiO2) is excluded.	Yes		No	
H340 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H341 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H360 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H361 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H362 - Toxic for reproduction – effects on or through breastfeeding (supplementary category)	Yes		No	

Does the product contain any of the following substances?

Substances on the EU's Candidate List in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10 on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website	Yes		No	
Substances that are assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.	Yes		No	
Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III. The lists can be found here: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu, https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption and https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities	Yes		No	
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	Yes		No	
Halogenated organic compounds. The following are exempted*: • Bronopol up to 0.05 wt% • The blend (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one) up to 0.0015 wt% • IPBC (iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) up to 0.20 wt% • Pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5 * Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated alkyl substances are covered by their own bulletin and are not included in the exemption.	Yes		No	
Isothiazolinones (total) in concentrations higher than 0.0500 wt%	Yes		No	
Bisphenol A, B, F, S and AF	Yes		No	
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances releasing alkylphenols during degradation.	Yes		No	
Butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT) and butyl hydroxyanisole (BHA)	Yes		No	
Phthalates Phthalates are esters of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (orthophthalic acid).	Yes		No	
Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium (VI), mercury, antimony, arsenic and their compounds	Yes		No	
Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) are defined as aromatic compounds whose boiling point is max 250°C, measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.	Yes		No	
Volatile aromatic compounds (VOC) in concentrations higher than 80 g/l Volatile organic compounds (VOC) are defined as organic substances with an initial boiling point of max 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.	Yes		No	

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

Toy manufacturer's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Telephone:	Email:

Appendix 16 Declaration from the manufacturer of chemical product for surface treatment of wood-based panels

To be used in conjunction with an application for a license for the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of toys.

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

Product name:
Product type / area of use:

Ingoing substances: all substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material/ingredient and/or in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg) in the chemical product.

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1,0 % are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product.

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

Does the product contain perfume/fragrances?	Yes		No	
Does the product contain any nanomaterials according to the EU definition*, 2011/696/EU? The following are exempted from the requirement: • *Pigment*** • *Naturally occurring inorganic fillers**** • *Synthetic amorphous silica***** • *Aluminimum oxide* ** The definition of nanomaterials follows the European Commission's definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU): "A nanomaterial is a natural, incidental or purposely manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for at least 50% of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1-100 nm."* *** This exemption does not apply to pigments added for other purposes than imparting colour.* **** This applies to fillers covered by Annex V item 7 of REACH.* ***** This exemption applies to non-modified synthetic amorphous silica.*	Yes		No	

Is the product classfied with any of the hazard phrases or their combinations below?

H350 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation	Yes		No	

H351 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H340 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H341 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H360 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H361 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H362 - Toxic for reproduction – effects on or through breastfeeding (supplementary category)	Yes		No	
H317 – Skin sensitizing, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H334 - Respiratory sensitising, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H420 - Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere	Yes		No	
Acute Tox 1-4				
H300, H301, H302, H310, H311, H312, H330, H331, H332	Yes		No	
STOT SE 1 H370	Yes		No	
STOT SE 2 H371	Yes		No	
STOT RE 1 H372	Yes		No	
STOT RE 2 H373	Yes		No	
Toxic to aquatic organisms				
H400 - Aquatic Acute1	Yes		No	
H410 - Aquatic Chronic 1	Yes		No	
H411 - Aquatic Chronic 2	Yes		No	

Does the product contain substances classified with any of the hazard phrases below?

H350 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation	Yes		No	
H351 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 2 Titanium dioxide (TiO2) is excluded.	Yes		No	
H340 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H341 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H360 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H361 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H362 - Toxic for reproduction – effects on or through breastfeeding (supplementary category)	Yes		No	

Does the product contain any of the following substances?

Substances on the EU's Candidate List in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10 on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website	Yes		No	
Substances that are assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.	Yes		No	
Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III. The lists can be found here: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu, https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption and https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities	Yes		No	
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	Yes		No	
Halogenated organic compounds. The following are exempted*: • Bronopol up to 0.05 wt% • The blend (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one) up to 0.0015 wt% • IPBC (iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) up to 0.20 wt% • Pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5 * Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated alkyl substances are covered by their own bulletin and are not included in the exemption.	Yes		No	
Isothiazolinones (total) in concentrations higher than 0.0500 wt%	Yes		No	
Bisphenol A, B, F, S and AF	Yes		No	
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances releasing alkylphenols during degradation.	Yes		No	
Butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT) and butyl hydroxyanisole (BHA)	Yes		No	
Phthalates Phthalates are esters of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (orthophthalic acid).	Yes		No	
Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium (VI), mercury, antimony, arsenic and their compounds	Yes		No	
Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) are defined as aromatic compounds whose boiling point is max 250°C, measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.	Yes		No	
Volatile aromatic compounds (VOC) in concentrations higher than 80 g/l Volatile organic compounds (VOC) are defined as organic substances with an initial boiling point of max 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.	Yes		No	

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

Toy manufacturer's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Telephone:	Email:

Appendix 17 Declaration from the manufacturer of chemical product for the production of wood-based panels and lamination

To be used in conjunction with an application for a license for the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of toys.

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

Product name:
Function of the product:

Ingoing substances: all substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material/ingredient and/or in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg) in the chemical product.

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1,0 % are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product.

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

Does the product contain perfume/fragrances?	Yes		No	
Does the product contain any nanomaterials* according to the EU definition, 2011/696/EU? The following are exempted from the requirement: • *Pigment*** • *Naturally occurring inorganic fillers**** • *Synthetic amorphous silica***** • *Aluminimum oxide* ** The definition of nanomaterials follows the European Commission's definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU): "A nanomaterial is a natural, incidental or purposely manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for at least 50% of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1-100 nm."* *** This exemption does not apply to pigments added for other purposes than imparting colour.* **** This applies to fillers covered by Annex V item 7 of REACH.* ***** This exemption applies to non-modified synthetic amorphous silica.*	Yes		No	

Is the product classfied with any of the hazard phrases or their combinations below?

H350 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation	Yes		No	
H351 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 2	Yes		No	

H340 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H341 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H360 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H361 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H362 - Toxic for reproduction – effects on or through breastfeeding (supplementary category)	Yes		No	
H420 - Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere	Yes		No	
Acute Tox 1-3				
H300, H301, H310, H311, H330, H331	Yes		No	
STOT SE 1 H370	Yes		No	
STOT SE 2 H371	Yes		No	
Toxic to aquatic organisms				
H400 - Aquatic Acute1	Yes		No	
H410 - Aquatic Chronic 1	Yes		No	
H411 - Aquatic Chronic 2	Yes		No	

Does the product contain substances classified with any of the hazard phrases below?

H350 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation	Yes		No	
H351 - Carcinogenic, hazard category 2 Titanium dioxide (TiO2) is excluded.	Yes		No	
H340 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H341 - May cause genetic defects, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H360 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 1A and 1B	Yes		No	
H361 - Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 2	Yes		No	
H362 - Toxic for reproduction – effects on or through breastfeeding (supplementary category)	Yes		No	

Does the product contain any of the following substances?

Substances on the EU's Candidate List in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10 on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website	Yes		No	
Substances that are assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.	Yes		No	
Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III. The lists can be found here: https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu, https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption and https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities	Yes		No	

Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	Yes		No	
Halogenated organic compounds. The following are exempted*: • Bronopol up to 0.05 wt% • The blend (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one) up to 0.0015 wt% • IPBC (iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) up to 0.20 wt% • Pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5 * Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated alkyl substances are covered by their own bulletin and are not included in the exemption.	Yes		No	
Isothiazolinones (total) in concentrations higher than 0.0500 wt%	Yes		No	
Bisphenol A, B, F, S and AF	Yes		No	
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances releasing alkylphenols during degradation.	Yes		No	
Butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT) and butyl hydroxyanisole (BHA)	Yes		No	
Phthalates Phthalates are esters of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (orthophthalic acid).	Yes		No	
Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium (VI), mercury, antimony, arsenic and their compounds	Yes		No	
Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) are defined as aromatic compounds whose boiling point is max 250°C, measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.	Yes		No	
For glue: Volatile aromatic compounds (VOC) at more than 3 wt%[5] in the glue. Volatile organic compounds (VOC) are defined as organic substances with an initial boiling point of max 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.	Yes		No	

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

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Telephone:	Email: