# Appendix 1 Overview of forms for declarations and documentation

# These forms apply for the producers of the sanitary product, additional components and sales packaging and their suppliers.

- Form 1, Material composition of the product and the packaging
- Form 2a, Declaration Chemicals
- Form 2b, Declaration Adhesive/binder
- Form 2c, Declaration Printing inks
- Form 2d, Declaration Colourants
- Form 2e, Declaration Colourant formulation
- Form 3, Silicone treatment
- Form 4, Other substances in the sanitary product and additional components
- Form 5, Cellulose-based pulp/fluff
- Form 6, Forestry requirements
- Form 7, Paper, general requirements
- Form 9, Cotton
- Form 10, Regenerated cellulose
- Form 11a, Plastic included in components
- Form 11b, Additives in plastic components
- Form 12, Elastane/Polyurethane
- Form 13, Polyamide
- Form 14a, Recycled plastic in packaging and additional components
- Form 14b, Recycled plastic in product
- Form 15, Superabsorbent materials
- Form 16, Nonwoven
- Form 17, Bio-based plastic
- Form 18, Sales packaging
- Form 19, Material efficiency
- Form 20, Silicones in menstrual cups
- Form 21, Elastomers in menstrual cups

## Form 1, Material composition of the product and the packaging

| Producer of sanitary product: | Contact person:    |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Product:                      | Total weight (kg): |
|                               |                    |

In Table A1, list all constituting components and materials in the sanitary product (S) and any additional components (A) with material composition, function, supplier, supplier code and weight. Also list the weight and composition of the sales packaging with its weight-% in relation to S+A (Sanitary product + additional components).

#### Table A1. Product description

# Material function Material type Mtrl no (optional) Supplier Supplier code Weight (g) w% of (S+A) Image: Im

Total:

Table A2. Sales packaging

| Material function | Material<br>type | Mtrl no<br>(optional) | Supplier | Supplier<br>code | Weight<br>(g) | pieces<br>per<br>pack | w%<br>packaging<br>of (S+A) |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
|                   |                  |                       |          |                  |               |                       |                             |
|                   |                  |                       |          |                  |               |                       |                             |

| Date and place:     | Name of the producer of the sanitary product: |  |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person:                |  |

# Form 2a, Declaration – Chemicals

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Sanitary Products, generation 7. For the requirements O7, O8 and O9.

Name of the chemical and purpose of use:

Name of the producer of the chemical product:

The manufacturer declares, to the best of their knowledge at the time, based on information from raw material suppliers, the product formulation, and available knowledge of the chemical product. This declaration is made with reservations for new scientific advances and knowledge. If such new information becomes available, the undersigned commits to providing an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

The requirements apply to all ingoing substances in the chemical product, but not impurities unless stated otherwise in the requirements. Ingoing substances and impurities are defined below:

Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product regardless of amount, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials of the chemical product. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine, in situgenerated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

N.B. the difference from the definition of substances in the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Whereas a REACH substance encompasses a chemical element or compound as well as its stabilising additives and process impurities, a substance here refers to each of the constituents separately. The constituents of a UVCB substance are also regarded separately. UVCB stands for unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or of biological materials.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg). Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

| O7 Chemical products, classification                                |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| Is the chemical product classified according to the Table A3 below? | □ Yes | 🗆 No |

| Hazard class                     | Hazard class and category              | Hazard code                      |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Hazardous to aquatic environment | Aquatic Acute 1<br>Aquatic Chronic 1-4 | H400<br>H410, H411, H412<br>H413 |
| Carcinogenicity                  | Carc. 1A or 1B<br>Carc. 2              | H350<br>H351 <sup>*</sup>        |
| Germ cell mutagenicity           | Muta. 1A or 1B, Muta. 2                | H340, H341                       |
| Reproductive toxicity            | Repr. 1A or 1B<br>Repr. 2<br>Lact.     | H360<br>H361<br>H362             |

#### Table A3. Classification of chemical products

| Respiratory or skin sensitisation                     | Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B | H334             |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|
|   | Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B  | H317             |
| Acute toxicity  | Acute Tox. (oral) 1, 2  | H330, H310, H300 |
|   | Acute Tox. 3            | H331, H301, H311 |
|   | Acute Tox. 4            | H332, H312, H302 |
| Specific target organ toxicity                        | STOT SE 1               | H370             |
|   | STOT SE 2               | H371             |
|   | STOT RE 1               | H372             |
|   | STOT RE 2               | H373             |
| Aspiration hazard                                     | Asp. Tox 1              | H304             |
| Skin corrosion/irritation                             | Skin Corr 1A/B/C        | H314             |
| Endocrine disruption for human health**               | ED HH 1                 | EUH380           |
|   | ED HH 2                 | EUH381           |
| Endocrine disruption for the environment**            | ED ENV 1                | EUH430           |
|   | ED ENV 2                | EUH431           |
| Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic<br>properties** | PBT                     | EUH440           |
| Very Persistent, Very Bioaccumulative<br>properties** | vPvB                    | EUH441           |
| Persistent, Mobile, and Toxic properties              | PMT                     | EUH450           |
| Very Persistent, Very Mobile properties               | vPvM                    | EUH451           |

\*Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7) is exempted from the requirement when used as a pigment. It cannot be used in powder or spray form.

\*\*See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.

| O8 Chemical substances classification   |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| Does the product contain chemical substances that are or may degrade into substances that are classified according to the Table A4 below? | □ Yes | □ No |

#### Table A4. Classification of substances CLP Regulation 1272/2008

| Hazard class  | Hazard class and category | Hazard code |
|---|---------------------------|-------------|
| Carcinogenicity                                       | Carc. 1A or 1B            | H350        |
|   | Carc. 2                   | H351*       |
| Germ cell mutagenicity                                | Muta. 1A or 1B            | H340        |
|   | Muta. 2                   | H341        |
| Reproductive toxicity                                 | Repr. 1A or 1B            | H360        |
|   | Repr. 2                   | H361        |
|   | Lact.                     | H362        |
| Endocrine disruption for human health**               | ED HH 1                   | EUH380      |
|   | ED HH 2                   | EUH381      |
| Endocrine disruption for the environment**            | ED ENV 1                  | EUH430      |
|   | ED ENV 2                  | EUH431      |
| Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic<br>properties** | РВТ                       | EUH440      |
| Very Persistent, Very Bioaccumulative<br>properties** | vРvВ                      | EUH441      |
| Persistent, Mobile, and Toxic properties              | PMT                       | EUH450      |
| Very Persistent, Very Mobile properties               | vPvM                      | EUH451      |

\*Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7) is exempted when used as a pigment. It cannot be used in powder or spray form.

\*\*See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.

| O9 Prohibited substances  |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| Does the chemical product contain any of the substances from the list below?  | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC*<br>D4, D5 and D6 in silicone polymer have an own requirement, see O10.  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Organotin compounds   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Phthalates  | □ Yes | □ No |
| CMIT (CAS no. 26172-55-4)   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and alkylphenol derivatives (APD).<br>Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they<br>break down. An exception is made for:<br>- sterically hindered phenolic antioxidants with molecular weight (MW) >600 g/mole.  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Halogenated organic compounds. An exception** is made for:<br>- halogenated organic pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89)<br>1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5.   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Flame retardants  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Volatile aromatic carbons (VAC)   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Ethylenediamine tetraacetate (EDTA, CAS No. 6381-92-6) and its salts and Diethylenetriamine pentaacetate (DTPA, CAS No. 67-43-6) and its salts  | □ Yes | □ No |
| 34 bisphenols that have been identified by ECHA for further EU regulatory risk<br>management that are known or potential endocrine disruptors for the environment or<br>for human health, or that can be identified as toxic for reproduction.<br><i>Assessment of regulatory needs: Bisphenols. ECHA – 16 December 2021: Section</i><br>2.1: <i>Bisphenols for which further EU RRM is proposed – restriction</i><br>https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/c2a8b29d-0e2d-7df8-dac1-2433e2477b02   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Nanomaterials***<br>-An exemption is made for pigments.   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Substances evaluated by the EU to be Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT)<br>or very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB), in accordance with the criteria in<br>Annex XIII of REACH and substances that have not yet been investigated, but which<br>meet these criteria.Endocrine disruptors: Substances on the EU member state initiative<br>"Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III, see the following links:<br>- <u>https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-<br/>disruptors-by-the-eu</u><br>- <u>https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-<br/>disruptors-by-the-eu</u><br>- <u>https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-<br/>disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities</u><br>A substance which is transferred to one of the corresponding sub lists called<br>"Substances no longer on list", and no longer appears on any of List I-III, is no longer<br>excluded. The exception is those substances, ED properties may still have been<br>confirmed or suspected. Nordic Ecolabelling will evaluate the circumstances case-by-<br>case, based on the background information indicated on sub list II." | ☐ Yes | □ No |
| logKow >4).   | ⊔ Yes | ∐ No |
| Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)****  | □ Yes | □ No |

\* The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website: <u>https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table</u>

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

\*\*\*Nanomaterials/-particles are defined according to the EU Commission Recommendation on the Definition of Nanomaterial (2022/C 229/01).2: 'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as

identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50 % or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions: (a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm; (b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm; (c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm.

\*\*\*\*An antibacterial agent is a chemical/product that inhibits or stops growth of microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi or protozoa (single-celled organisms). The requirement does not apply to preservatives used to preserve the chemical product, so-called in-can preservatives.

If Yes to any question O7-O9 above, please state the chemical name/Cas nr., concentration (in ppm, w% or mg/kg) and whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an ingoing substance.

Please attach material safety data sheet for the chemical product.

If there are changes in product composition, a new declaration of compliance with the requirements must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

| Date and place:     | Name of the chemical producer: |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person: |

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Sanitary Products, generation 7. For requirement O7, O8, O9 and O11.

The manufacturer declares, to the best of their knowledge at the time, based on information from raw material suppliers, the product formulation, and available knowledge of the chemical product. This declaration is made with reservations for new scientific advances and knowledge. If such new information becomes available, the undersigned commits to providing an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Name of the adhesive/binder and purpose of use:

Name of the producer of the adhesive/binder:

The requirements apply to all ingoing substances in the chemical product, but not impurities unless stated otherwise in the requirements. Ingoing substances and impurities are defined below:

Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product regardless of amount, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials of the chemical product. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine, in situgenerated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

N.B. the difference from the definition of substances in the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Whereas a REACH substance encompasses a chemical element or compound as well as its stabilising additives and process impurities, a substance here refers to each of the constituents separately. The constituents of a UVCB substance are also regarded separately. UVCB stands for unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or of biological materials.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg). Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

| O7 Chemical products, classification                            |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| Is the adhesive/binder classified according to the Table below? | □ Yes | □ No |

#### Table A3. Classification of chemical products

| Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 |  |                                  |  |
|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Hazard class   | Hazard class and category              | Hazard code                      |  |
| Hazardous to aquatic environment                             | Aquatic Acute 1<br>Aquatic Chronic 1-4 | H400<br>H410, H411, H412<br>H413 |  |
| Carcinogenicity  | Carc. 1A or 1B<br>Carc. 2              | H350<br>H351*                    |  |
| Germ cell mutagenicity                                       | Muta. 1A or 1B<br>Muta. 2              | H340<br>H341                     |  |

| Reproductive toxicity                                 | Repr. 1A or 1B          | H360             |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|
|   | Repr. 2                 | H361             |
|   | Lact.                   | H362             |
| Respiratory or skin sensitisation                     | Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B | H334             |
|   | Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B  | H317             |
| Acute toxicity  | Acute Tox. (oral) 1, 2  | H330, H310, H300 |
|   | Acute Tox. 3            | H331, H301, H311 |
|   | Acute Tox. 4            | H332, H312, H302 |
| Specific target organ toxicity                        | STOT SE 1               | H370             |
|   | STOT SE 2               | H371             |
|   | STOT RE 1               | H372             |
|   | STOT RE 2               | H373             |
| Aspiration hazard                                     | Asp. Tox 1              | H304             |
| Skin corrosion/irritation                             | Skin Corr 1A/B/C        | H314             |
| Endocrine disruption for human health**               | ED HH 1                 | EUH380           |
|   | ED HH 2                 | EUH381           |
| Endocrine disruption for the environment**            | ED ENV 1                | EUH430           |
|   | ED ENV 2                | EUH431           |
| Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic<br>properties** | РВТ                     | EUH440           |
| Very Persistent, Very Bioaccumulative<br>properties** | vPvB                    | EUH441           |
| Persistent, Mobile, and Toxic properties              | PMT                     | EUH450           |
| Very Persistent, Very Mobile properties               | vPvM                    | EUH451           |

\*Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7) is exempted from the requirement when used as a pigment. It cannot be used in powder or spray form.

\*\*See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.

| O8 Chemical substances classification  |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| Does the adhesive/binder contain chemical substances that are or may degrade into substances that are classified according to the table below? | □ Yes | □ No |

#### Table A4. Classification of substances CLP Regulation 1272/2008

| Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 |                           |                   |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Hazard class   | Hazard class and category | Hazard code       |
| Carcinogenicity  | Carc. 1A or 1B            | H350              |
|  | Carc. 2                   | H351 <sup>*</sup> |
| Germ cell mutagenicity                                       | Muta. 1A or 1B            | H340              |
|  | Muta. 2                   | H341              |
| Reproductive toxicity  | Repr. 1A or 1B            | H360              |
|  | Repr. 2                   | H361              |
|  | Lact.                     | H362              |
| Endocrine disruption for human health**                      | ED HH 1                   | EUH380            |
|  | ED HH 2                   | EUH381            |
| Endocrine disruption for the environment**                   | ED ENV 1                  | EUH430            |
|  | ED ENV 2                  | EUH431            |
| Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic<br>properties**        | РВТ                       | EUH440            |
| Very Persistent, Very Bioaccumulative<br>properties**        | vPvB                      | EUH441            |
| Persistent, Mobile, and Toxic properties                     | PMT                       | EUH450            |
| Very Persistent, Very Mobile properties                      | vPvM                      | EUH451            |

\*Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7) is exempted when used as a pigment. It cannot be used in powder or spray form.

\*\*See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.

| O9 Prohibited substances  |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| Does the adhesive/binder contain any of the substances from the list below?   | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC*<br>D4, D5 and D6 in silicone polymer have an own requirement, see O10.  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Organotin compounds   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Phthalates  | □ Yes | □ No |
| CMIT (CAS no. 26172-55-4)   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and alkylphenol derivatives (APD).<br>Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they<br>break down. An exception is made for:<br>- sterically hindered phenolic antioxidants with molecular weight (MW) >600 g/mole.  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Halogenated organic compounds. An exception** is made for:<br>- halogenated organic pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89)<br>1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5.   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Flame retardants  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Volatile aromatic carbons (VAC)   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Ethylenediamine tetraacetate (EDTA, CAS No. 6381-92-6) and its salts and Diethylenetriamine pentaacetate (DTPA, CAS No. 67-43-6) and its salts  | □ Yes | □ No |
| 34 bisphenols 1 that have been identified by ECHA for further EU regulatory risk<br>management that are known or potential endocrine disruptors for the environment or<br>for human health, or that can be identified as toxic for reproduction.<br><i>Assessment of regulatory needs: Bisphenols. ECHA – 16 December 2021: Section</i><br>2.1: <i>Bisphenols for which further EU RRM is proposed – restriction</i><br><u>https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/c2a8b29d-0e2d-7df8-dac1-2433e2477b02</u>  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Nanomaterials***  | □ Yes | □ No |
| <ul> <li>-An exemption is made for pigments.</li> <li>Substances evaluated by the EU to be Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) or very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB), in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH and substances that have not yet been investigated, but which meet these criteria.Endocrine disruptors: Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III, see the following links: <ul> <li><u>https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu</u></li> <li><u>https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption</u></li> <li><u>https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities</u></li> </ul> </li> <li>A substance which is transferred to one of the corresponding sub lists called "Substances no longer on list", and no longer appears on any of List I-III, is no longer excluded. The exception is those substances, ED properties may still have been confirmed or suspected. Nordic Ecolabelling will evaluate the circumstances case-by-case, based on the background information indicated on sub list II."</li> </ul> | ☐ Yes | □ No |
| logKow >4).   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)****  | □ Yes | □ No |

\* The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website: <u>https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table</u>

\*\*\*Nanomaterials/-particles are defined according to the EU Commission Recommendation on the Definition of Nanomaterial (2022/C 229/01).2: 'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50 % or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions: (a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm; (b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm; (c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm.

\*\*\*\*An antibacterial agent is a chemical/product that inhibits or stops growth of microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi or protozoa (single-celled organisms). The requirement does not apply to preservatives used to preserve the chemical product, so-called in-can preservatives.

If Yes to any question O7-O9 above, please state the chemical name/Cas nr., concentration (in ppm, w% or mg/kg) and whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an ingoing substance.

| O11 Specific requirements to the adhesive/binder   |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| Does the product contain colophony rosin*?   | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| *Modified colophony derivatives that are not classified as sensitising are allowed.  |       |      |
| Is the adhesive hotmelt?   | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| Hotmelt adhesives are exempted from the formaldehyde requirement.  |       |      |
| Is the content of formaldehyde generated during the production process less than 250 ppm (0.025%) measured on newly produced polymer dispersion? | □ Yes | □ No |
| Is the content of free formaldehyde in the ready-to-use adhesive less than 10 ppm (0.001%)?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Are test results from analysis of the formaldehyde content in the adhesive attached? State the name of the attachment:                           | □ Yes | □ No |

Please attach safety data sheet for the adhesive/binder.

If there are changes in product composition, a new declaration of compliance with the requirements must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

| Date and place:     | Name of the producer of adhesive/binder: |
|---------------------|--|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person:           |

# Form 2c, Declaration - printing inks

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for sanitary products, generation 7. For requirement O7, O8, O9 and O16 for printing inks.

The manufacturer declares, to the best of their knowledge at the time, based on information from raw material suppliers, the product formulation, and available knowledge of the chemical product. This declaration is made with reservations for new scientific advances and knowledge. If such new information becomes available, the undersigned commits to providing an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Name of the printing ink and purpose of use:

Name of the producer of the printing ink:

The requirements apply to all ingoing substances in the chemical product, but not impurities unless stated otherwise in the requirements. Ingoing substances and impurities are defined below:

Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product regardless of amount, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials of the chemical product. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine, in situgenerated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances. N.B. the difference from the definition of substances in the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Whereas a REACH substance encompasses a chemical element or compound as well as its stabilising additives and process impurities, a substance here refers to each of the constituents separately. The constituents of a UVCB substance are also regarded separately. UVCB stands for unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or of biological materials.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg). Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

| O7 Chemical products, classification                         |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| Is the printing ink classified according to the Table below? | □ Yes | □ No |

| Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 |  |                                  |  |
|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Hazard class   | Hazard class and category              | Hazard code                      |  |
| Hazardous to aquatic environment                             | Aquatic Acute 1<br>Aquatic Chronic 1-4 | H400<br>H410, H411, H412<br>H413 |  |
| Carcinogenicity  | Carc. 1A or 1B<br>Carc. 2              | H350<br>H351*                    |  |

#### Table A3. Classification of chemical products

| Germ cell mutagenicity                                | Muta. 1A or 1B          | H340             |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|
|   | Muta. 2                 | H341             |
| Reproductive toxicity                                 | Repr. 1A or 1B          | H360             |
|   | Repr. 2                 | H361             |
|   | Lact.                   | H362             |
| Respiratory or skin sensitisation                     | Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B | H334             |
|   | Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B  | H317             |
| Acute toxicity  | Acute Tox. (oral) 1, 2  | H330, H310, H300 |
|   | Acute Tox. 3            | H331, H301, H311 |
|   | Acute Tox. 4            | H332, H312, H302 |
| Specific target organ toxicity                        | STOT SE 1               | H370             |
|   | STOT SE 2               | H371             |
|   | STOT RE 1               | H372             |
|   | STOT RE 2               | H373             |
| Aspiration hazard                                     | Asp. Tox 1              | H304             |
| Skin corrosion/irritation                             | Skin Corr 1A/B/C        | H314             |
| Endocrine disruption for human health**               | ED HH 1                 | EUH380           |
|   | ED HH 2                 | EUH381           |
| Endocrine disruption for the environment**            | ED ENV 1                | EUH430           |
|   | ED ENV 2                | EUH431           |
| Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic properties**    | PBT                     | EUH440           |
| Very Persistent, Very Bioaccumulative<br>properties** | vPvB                    | EUH441           |
| Persistent, Mobile, and Toxic properties              | PMT                     | EUH450           |
| Very Persistent, Very Mobile properties               | vPvM                    | EUH451           |

\*Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7) is exempted from the requirement when used as a pigment. It cannot be used in powder or spray form.

\*\*See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.

| O8 Chemical substances classification  |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| Does the print ink contain chemical substances that are or may degrade into substances that are classified according to the table below? | □ Yes | □ No |

#### Table A4. Classification of substances CLP Regulation 1272/2008

| Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 |                           |                   |  |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Hazard class   | Hazard class and category | Hazard code       |  |
| Carcinogenicity  | Carc. 1A or 1B            | H350              |  |
|  | Carc. 2                   | H351 <sup>*</sup> |  |
| Germ cell mutagenicity                                       | Muta. 1A or 1B            | H340              |  |
|  | Muta. 2                   | H341              |  |
| Reproductive toxicity  | Repr. 1A or 1B            | H360              |  |
|  | Repr. 2                   | H361              |  |
|  | Lact.                     | H362              |  |
| Endocrine disruption for human health**                      | ED HH 1                   | EUH380            |  |
|  | ED HH 2                   | EUH381            |  |
| Endocrine disruption for the environment**                   | ED ENV 1                  | EUH430            |  |
|  | ED ENV 2                  | EUH431            |  |
| Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic<br>properties**        | PBT                       | EUH440            |  |
| Very Persistent, Very Bioaccumulative<br>properties**        | vPvB                      | EUH441            |  |
| Persistent, Mobile, and Toxic properties                     | PMT                       | EUH450            |  |
| Very Persistent, Very Mobile properties                      | vPvM                      | EUH451            |  |

\*Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7) is exempted when used as a pigment. It cannot be used in powder or spray form.

\*\*See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.

| O9 Prohibited substances  |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| Does the printing ink contain any of the substances from the list below?  | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC*<br>D4, D5 and D6 in silicone polymer have an own requirement, see O10.  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Organotin compounds   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Phthalates  | □ Yes | □ No |
| CMIT (CAS no. 26172-55-4)   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and alkylphenol derivatives (APD).<br>Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they<br>break down. An exception is made for:<br>- sterically hindered phenolic antioxidants with molecular weight (MW) >600 g/mole.  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Halogenated organic compounds. An exception** is made for:<br>- halogenated organic pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89)<br>1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5.   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Flame retardants  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Volatile aromatic carbons (VAC)   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Ethylenediamine tetraacetate (EDTA, CAS No. 6381-92-6) and its salts and Diethylenetriamine pentaacetate (DTPA, CAS No. 67-43-6) and its salts  | □ Yes | □ No |
| 34 bisphenols that have been identified by ECHA for further EU regulatory risk<br>management that are known or potential endocrine disruptors for the environment or<br>for human health, or that can be identified as toxic for reproduction.<br>Assessment of regulatory needs: Bisphenols. ECHA – 16 December 2021: Section<br>2.1: Bisphenols for which further EU RRM is proposed – restriction<br>https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/c2a8b29d-0e2d-7df8-dac1-2433e2477b02 | □ Yes | □ No |
| Nanomaterials***  | □ Yes | □ No |
| -An exemption is made for pigments.   |       |      |
| Substances evaluated by the EU to be Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT)<br>or very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB), in accordance with the criteria in<br>Annex XIII of REACH and substances that have not yet been investigated, but which<br>meet these criteria.Endocrine disruptors: Substances on the EU member state initiative<br>"Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III, see the following links:   | □ Yes | □ No |
| logKow >4).   | LIYes |      |
| Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)****  | □ Yes | □ No |

\* The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website: <u>https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table</u>

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

\*\*\*\*An antibacterial agent is a chemical/product that inhibits or stops growth of microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi or protozoa (single-celled organisms). The requirement does not apply to preservatives used to preserve the chemical product, so-called in-can preservatives.

external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm.

If Yes to any question O7-O9 above, please state the chemical name/Cas nr., concentration (in ppm, w% or mg/kg) and whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an ingoing substance.

| O16 Specific requirements for the printing ink  |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| Is the colourant (pigment/dye) used in the printing ink based on* the following metals:<br>aluminium, silver, arsenic, barium, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, copper, mercury,<br>manganese, nickel, lead, selenium, antimony, tin or zinc?<br>If yes, please specify the metal(s): | □ Yes | □ No |
| Exceptions: Copper in phthalocyanine pigment/dyes and aluminium in aluminosilicates are allowed.  |       |      |
| *"Based on" refers to cases where the metal is covalently bound to the other<br>constituents/elements of the pigment/dye and is not regarded as an impurity.  |       |      |
| Does the printing ink contain substances that may release one or more of the aromatic amines listed in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII, Appendix 8 (E.g. Azo dyes, which by reductive cleavage of one or more azo groups)?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Does the level of ionic impurities in the printing ink exceed the following limits?   | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| Antimony: 50 ppm  |       |      |
| Arsenic: 50 ppm   |       |      |
| Barium: 100 ppm   |       |      |
| Cadmium: 20 ppm   |       |      |
| Chromium: 100 ppm   |       |      |
| Cobalt: 500 ppm   |       |      |
| Copper: 250 ppm   |       |      |
| Lead: 100 ppm   |       |      |
| Mercury: 4 ppm  |       |      |
| Nickel: 200 ppm   |       |      |
| Selenium: 20 ppm  |       |      |
| Silver, 100 ppm   |       |      |
|   |       |      |
|   |       |      |
| One of the following must be fulfilled:   |       |      |
| Does the printing ink comply by committing to the EuPIA Exclusion Policy listed on the website (www.eupia.org) 6th Edition 2024 or later versions?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Does the printing ink comply with the Swiss Ordinance Annex 10?   | □ Yes | □ No |

Please attach safety data sheet for the printing ink.

If there are changes in product composition, a new declaration of compliance with the requirements must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

| Date and place:     | Name of the producer of the printing ink: |
|---------------------|---|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person:            |

# Form 2d, Declaration – Colourants (pigment/dye)

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for sanitary products, generation 7. For requirement O7, O8, O9 and O15 for colourants (pigment/dyes).

The manufacturer declares, to the best of their knowledge at the time, based on information from raw material suppliers, the product formulation, and available knowledge of the chemical product. This declaration is made with reservations for new scientific advances and knowledge. If such new information becomes available, the undersigned commits to providing an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Name of the colourant (pigment/dye):

Name of the producer of the colourant (pigment/dye):

Colourant is a generic term including pigments, which are insoluble in the medium (the vehicle or the binder), or dyes, which are soluble in the medium.

The requirements apply to all ingoing substances in the chemical product, but not impurities unless stated otherwise in the requirements. Ingoing substances and impurities are defined below:

Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product regardless of amount, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials of the chemical product. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine, in situgenerated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

N.B. the difference from the definition of substances in the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Whereas a REACH substance encompasses a chemical element or compound as well as its stabilising additives and process impurities, a substance here refers to each of the constituents separately. The constituents of a UVCB substance are also regarded separately. UVCB stands for unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or of biological materials.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg). Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

| O7 Colourant, classification  |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| Is the colourant (pigment/dye) classified according to the Table below? | □ Yes | 🗆 No |

#### Table A3. Classification of colourant

| Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 |  |                                  |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| Hazard class   | Hazard class and category              | Hazard code                      |
| Hazardous to aquatic environment                             | Aquatic Acute 1<br>Aquatic Chronic 1-4 | H400<br>H410, H411, H412<br>H413 |
| Carcinogenicity  | Carc. 1A or 1B<br>Carc. 2              | H350<br>H351 <sup>*</sup>        |
| Germ cell mutagenicity                                       | Muta. 1A or 1B<br>Muta. 2              | H340<br>H341                     |

| Reproductive toxicity                                 | Repr. 1A or 1B          | H360             |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|
|   | Repr. 2                 | H361             |
|   | Lact.                   | H362             |
| Respiratory or skin sensitisation                     | Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B | H334             |
|   | Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B  | H317             |
| Acute toxicity  | Acute Tox. (oral) 1, 2  | H330, H310, H300 |
|   | Acute Tox. 3            | H331, H301, H311 |
|   | Acute Tox. 4            | H332, H312, H302 |
| Specific target organ toxicity                        | STOT SE 1               | H370             |
|   | STOT SE 2               | H371             |
|   | STOT RE 1               | H372             |
|   | STOT RE 2               | H373             |
| Aspiration hazard                                     | Asp. Tox 1              | H304             |
| Skin corrosion/irritation                             | Skin Corr 1A/B/C        | H314             |
| Endocrine disruption for human health**               | ED HH 1                 | EUH380           |
|   | ED HH 2                 | EUH381           |
| Endocrine disruption for the environment**            | ED ENV 1                | EUH430           |
|   | ED ENV 2                | EUH431           |
| Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic<br>properties** | РВТ                     | EUH440           |
| Very Persistent, Very Bioaccumulative<br>properties** | vPvB                    | EUH441           |
| Persistent, Mobile, and Toxic properties              | PMT                     | EUH450           |
| Very Persistent, Very Mobile properties               | vPvM                    | EUH451           |

\*Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7) is exempted from the requirement when used as a pigment. It cannot be used in powder or spray form.

\*\*See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.

If Yes to any question O7 above, please state the chemical name/Cas nr., concentration (in ppm, w% or mg/kg) and whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an ingoing substance.

| O15 Specific requirements to the colourant (pigment/dye)  |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| Is the colourant (pigment/dye) based on* the following metals: aluminium, silver, arsenic, barium, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, copper, mercury, manganese, nickel, lead, selenium, antimony, tin or zinc?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| If yes, please specify the metal(s):  |       |      |
| Exceptions: Copper in phthalocyanine pigment/dyes and aluminium in aluminosilicates are allowed.<br>*"Based on" refers to cases where the metal is covalently bound to the other constituents/elements of the pigment/dye and is not regarded as an impurity. |       |      |
| Does the colourant (pigment/dye) contain fluorinated substances?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Does the colourant (pigment/dye) contain substances that may release one or more of the aromatic amines listed in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII, Appendix 8, (E.g. Azo dyes, which by reductive cleavage of one or more azo groups)?                | □ Yes | □ No |
| One of the following must be fulfilled:   |       |      |
| If the colourant (pigment/dye) is used to colour plastic materials:   | □ Yes | □ No |

| Does the colourant (pigment/dye) comply with the BfR's (Federal Institute for Risk Assessment) recommendations: "IX. Colorants for Plastics and other Polymers Used in Commodities"? |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| If the colourant (pigment/dye) is used to colour cellulose materials:  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Paper and board for food contact, from February 2023 or later versions?  |       |      |

#### Please attach safety data sheet for the colourant (pigment/dye).

# If there are changes in product composition, a new declaration of compliance with the requirements must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

| Date and place:     | Name of the producer of the colourant (pigment/dye): |
|---------------------|--|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person:                       |

# Form 2e, Declaration – Colourant formulation

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for sanitary products, generation 7. For requirement O7, O8, O9 and O16.

The manufacturer declares, to the best of their knowledge at the time, based on information from raw material suppliers, the product formulation, and available knowledge of the chemical product. This declaration is made with reservations for new scientific advances and knowledge. If such new information becomes available, the undersigned commits to providing an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Name of the colourant formulation and purpose of use:

Name of the producer of the colourant formulation:

Colourant formulation is chemical mix that includes at least one colourant. Product sold by manufacturer that is used for printing, dyeing, shading or colouring of materials.

The requirements apply to all ingoing substances in the chemical product, but not impurities unless stated otherwise in the requirements. Ingoing substances and impurities are defined below:

Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product regardless of amount, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials of the chemical product. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine, in situgenerated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

N.B. the difference from the definition of substances in the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Whereas a REACH substance encompasses a chemical element or compound as well as its stabilising additives and process impurities, a substance here refers to each of the constituents separately. The constituents of a UVCB substance are also regarded separately. UVCB stands for unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or of biological materials.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the chemical product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w-%, 100 mg/kg). Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

| O7 Chemical products, classification                               |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| Is the colour formulation classified according to the table below? | □ Yes | □ No |

#### Table A3. Classification of chemical products

| Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 |  |                                  |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| Hazard class   | Hazard class and category              | Hazard code                      |
| Hazardous to aquatic environment                             | Aquatic Acute 1<br>Aquatic Chronic 1-4 | H400<br>H410, H411, H412<br>H413 |

| Carcinogenicity                                       | Carc. 1A or 1B          | H350             |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|
|   | Carc. 2                 | H351*            |
| Germ cell mutagenicity                                | Muta. 1A or 1B          | H340             |
|   | Muta. 2                 | H341             |
| Reproductive toxicity                                 | Repr. 1A or 1B          | H360             |
|   | Repr. 2                 | H361             |
|   | Lact.                   | H362             |
| Respiratory or skin sensitisation                     | Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B | H334             |
|   | Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B  | H317             |
| Acute toxicity  | Acute Tox. (oral) 1, 2  | H330, H310, H300 |
|   | Acute Tox. 3            | H331, H301, H311 |
|   | Acute Tox. 4            | H332, H312, H302 |
| Specific target organ toxicity                        | STOT SE 1               | H370             |
|   | STOT SE 2               | H371             |
|   | STOT RE 1               | H372             |
|   | STOT RE 2               | H373             |
| Aspiration hazard                                     | Asp. Tox 1              | H304             |
| Skin corrosion/irritation                             | Skin Corr 1A/B/C        | H314             |
| Endocrine disruption for human health**               | ED HH 1                 | EUH380           |
|   | ED HH 2                 | EUH381           |
| Endocrine disruption for the environment**            | ED ENV 1                | EUH430           |
|   | ED ENV 2                | EUH431           |
| Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic<br>properties** | РВТ                     | EUH440           |
| Very Persistent, Very Bioaccumulative properties**    | vPvB                    | EUH441           |
| Persistent, Mobile, and Toxic properties              | PMT                     | EUH450           |
| Very Persistent, Very Mobile properties               | vPvM                    | EUH451           |

\*Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7) is exempted from the requirement when used as a pigment. It cannot be used in powder or spray form.

\*\*See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.

#### 

#### Table A4. Classification of substances CLP Regulation 1272/2008

Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

| Classification in the with CLF Regulation (EC) NO 1212/2000 |                           |                   |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Hazard class  | Hazard class and category | Hazard code       |
| Carcinogenicity   | Carc. 1A or 1B            | H350              |
|   | Carc. 2                   | H351 <sup>*</sup> |
| Germ cell mutagenicity                                      | Muta. 1A or 1B            | H340              |
|   | Muta. 2                   | H341              |
| Reproductive toxicity                                       | Repr. 1A or 1B            | H360              |
|   | Repr. 2                   | H361              |
|   | Lact.                     | H362              |
| Endocrine disruption for human health**                     | ED HH 1                   | EUH380            |
|   | ED HH 2                   | EUH381            |
| Endocrine disruption for the environment**                  | ED ENV 1                  | EUH430            |
|   | ED ENV 2                  | EUH431            |
| Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic<br>properties**       | PBT                       | EUH440            |

| Very Persistent, Very Bioaccumulative<br>properties** | vPvB | EUH441 |
|---|------|--------|
| Persistent, Mobile, and Toxic properties              | PMT  | EUH450 |
| Very Persistent, Very Mobile properties               | vPvM | EUH451 |

\*Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7) is exempted when used as a pigment. It cannot be used in powder or spray form.

\*\*See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.

| O9 Prohibited substances   |       |      |      |
|--|-------|------|------|
| Does the colour formulation contain any of the substances from the list below?   | □ Yes |      | □ No |
| Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC*<br>D4, D5 and D6 in silicone polymer have an own requirement, see O10.   | □ Yes | □ No |      |
| Organotin compounds  | □ Yes | 🗆 No |      |
| Phthalates   | □ Yes | □ No |      |
| CMIT (CAS no. 26172-55-4)  | □ Yes | □ No |      |
| Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and alkylphenol derivatives (APD).<br>Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they<br>break down. An exception is made for:<br>- sterically hindered phenolic antioxidants with molecular weight (MW) >600 g/mole.   | □ Yes | □ No |      |
| Halogenated organic compounds. An exception** is made for:<br>- halogenated organic pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89)<br>1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5.  | □ Yes | □ No |      |
| Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)   | □ Yes | 🗆 No |      |
| Flame retardants   | □ Yes | □ No |      |
| Volatile aromatic carbons (VAC)  | □ Yes | □ No |      |
| Ethylenediamine tetraacetate (EDTA, CAS No. 6381-92-6) and its salts and Diethylenetriamine pentaacetate (DTPA, CAS No. 67-43-6) and its salts   | □ Yes | □ No |      |
| 34 bisphenols that have been identified by ECHA for further EU regulatory risk<br>management that are known or potential endocrine disruptors for the environment or<br>for human health, or that can be identified as toxic for reproduction.<br><i>Assessment of regulatory needs: Bisphenols. ECHA – 16 December 2021: Section</i><br>2.1: <i>Bisphenols for which further EU RRM is proposed – restriction</i><br>https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/c2a8b29d-0e2d-7df8-dac1-2433e2477b02  | □ Yes | □ No |      |
| Nanomaterials***   | □ Yes | □ No |      |
| -An exemption is made for pigments.  |       |      |      |
| Substances evaluated by the EU to be Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) or very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB), in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH and substances that have not yet been investigated, but which meet these criteria.Endocrine disruptors: Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III, see the following links:<br><u>https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-</u>  | □ Yes | □ No |      |
| disruptors-by-the-eu<br>- <u>https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruption</u><br>- <u>https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-iii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities</u>   |       |      |      |
| A substance which is transferred to one of the corresponding sub lists called<br>"Substances no longer on list", and no longer appears on any of List I-III, is no longer<br>excluded. The exception is those substances on sub list II which were evaluated under<br>a regulation or directive which doesn't have provisions for identifying EDs (e.g., the<br>Cosmetics Regulation, etc.). For those substances, ED properties may still have been<br>confirmed or suspected. Nordic Ecolabelling will evaluate the circumstances case-by-<br>case, based on the background information indicated on sub list II." |       |      |      |
| Preservatives that are bioaccumulative in accordance with Appendix 2 (BCF >500 / logKow >4).   | □ Yes | □ No |      |
| Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)****   | □ Yes | □ No |      |

\* The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website: <u>https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table</u>

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

\*\*\*Nanomaterials/-particles are defined according to the EU Commission Recommendation on the Definition of Nanomaterial (2022/C 229/01).2: 'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50 % or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions: (a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm; (b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm; (c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm.

\*\*\*\*An antibacterial agent is a chemical/product that inhibits or stops growth of microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi or protozoa (single-celled organisms). The requirement does not apply to preservatives used to preserve the chemical product, so-called in-can preservatives.

If Yes to any question O7-O9 above, please state the chemical name/Cas nr., concentration (in ppm, w% or mg/kg) and whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an ingoing substance.

| O16 Specific requirements for the colourant formulation  |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| Is the colourant (pigment/dye) used in the colour formul <i>a</i> tion based on* the following metals: aluminium, silver, arsenic, barium, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, copper, mercury, manganese, nickel, lead, selenium, antimony, tin or zinc.<br>If yes, please specify the metal(s): | □ Yes | □ No |
| Exceptions: Copper in phthalocyanine pigment/dyes and aluminium in aluminosilicates are allowed.   |       |      |
| *"Based on" refers to cases where the metal is covalently bound to the other constituents/elements of the pigment/dye and is not regarded as an impurity.  |       |      |
| Does the colour formulation contain substances that may release one or more of the aromatic amines listed in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII, Appendix 8, (E.g. Azo dyes, which by reductive cleavage of one or more azo groups)   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Does the level of ionic impurities in the colour formulation exceed the following limits?  | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| Antimony: 50 ppm   |       |      |
| Arsenic: 50 ppm  |       |      |
| Barium: 100 ppm  |       |      |
| Cadmium: 20 ppm  |       |      |
| Chromium: 100 ppm  |       |      |
| Cobalt: 500 ppm  |       |      |
| Copper: 250 ppm  |       |      |
| Lead: 100 ppm  |       |      |
| Mercury: 4 ppm   |       |      |
| Nickel: 200 ppm  |       |      |
| Selenium: 20 ppm   |       |      |
| Silver, 100 ppm  |       |      |
| Tin: 250 ppm   |       |      |
| Zinc: 1 500 ppm  |       |      |

| One of the following must be fulfilled:   |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| If the colourant (pigment/dye) is used to colour plastic materials:<br>Does the colourant (pigment/dye) comply with the BfR's (Federal Institute for Risk<br>Assessment) recommendations: "IX. Colorants for Plastics and other Polymers Used<br>in Commodities"? | □ Yes | □ No |
| If the colourant (pigment/dye) is used to colour cellulose materials:<br>Does the colourant (pigment/dye) comply with the BfR's recommendation XXXVI.<br>Paper and board for food contact, from February 2023 or later versions?                                  | □ Yes | □ No |

Please attach safety data sheet for the colour formulation.

If there are changes in product composition, a new declaration of compliance with the requirements must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

| Date and place:     | Name of the producer of the printing ink: |
|---------------------|---|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person:            |

# Form 3, Silicone treatment

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for sanitary products, generation 7, for requirement O10.

The manufacturer declares, to the best of their knowledge at the time, based on information from raw material suppliers, the product formulation, and available knowledge of the chemical product. This declaration is made with reservations for new scientific advances and knowledge. If such new information becomes available, the undersigned commits to providing an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Name of silicone product and purpose of use:

Name of producer of the silicone:

| O10 Specific requirements to the Silicone treatment  |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| Is the product solvent-based?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Are organotin catalysts used in the production of the silicone polymer?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Have the ingoing silicone chemical products been reviewed for compliance with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel criteria for Grease-proof paper?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| For silicone used in disposable sanitary products:<br>Does the concentration of each of the following substance in the ingoing silicone<br>products (e.g. liquid silicones, silicone emulsions) used in a multicomponent silicone<br>formulation or silicone mixture exceed 1000 ppm on a dry silicone basis e.g. without<br>solvent/water (0.1% by weight, 1000 mg/kg)? | □ Yes | □ No |
| Octamethyl-cyclotetrasiloxane, D4, (CAS no. 556-67-2)<br>Decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane, D5, (CAS no. 541-02-6)<br>Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane, D6, (CAS no. 540-97-6)   |       |      |
| For silicone used in reusable menstrual cups:<br>Does the concentration of each of the following substance in the silicone raw material<br>exceed 100 ppm (0.01% by weight, 100 mg/kg)?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Octamethyl-cyclotetrasiloxane, D4, (CAS no. 556-67-2)<br>Decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane, D5, (CAS no. 541-02-6)<br>Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane, D6, (CAS no. 540-97-6)   |       |      |

Please attach safety data sheet for the product.

If there are changes in product composition, a new declaration of compliance with the requirements must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

| Date and place:     | Name of the producer of the silicone product: |
|---------------------|---|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person:                |

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for sanitary products, generation 7. For requirements **O3**, **O12**, **O13**, **O14 and O15**.

Name of the sanitary product:

Name of producer of the sanitary product:

| O3 Chlorinated plastic, product and packaging  |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| Does the sanitary products, additional components and their packaging contain halogen-based polymers, e.g. polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyvinyl dichloride (PVDC)?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| O12 Fragrances and skin care preparations  |       |      |
| Are fragrance or other scents (e.g. essential oils and plant extracts) and lotion, skin care and/or moisturising preparations added to the product, additional components or to the constituent materials/componens?   | □ Yes | □ No |
| O13 Odour control substances   |       |      |
| Are odour control substances added to the product or to the constituent materials?<br>Odour control substances are permitted only in incontinence care products. If used,<br>the substances must fulfil the general chemical requirements O7-O9. Appendix 1, form<br>2a can be used. | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| O14 Medicaments and antibacterial agents   |       |      |
| Are the sanitary product added chemical substances designed to prevent, alleviate or cure illness, sickness symptoms, pain and bacterial growth or to alter bodily functions? <i>Lactic acid bacteria added to tampons are exempted from the requirement.</i>                        | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| O15 Colouration  |       |      |
| Is the sanitary product or any of the constituent materials coloured (prints excluded)?<br>If yes, state what material and the reason for colouration:   | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| Titanium dioxide in polymers and fibres of regenerated cellulose are allowed in all sanitary products.   |       |      |
| Tampon strings and packaging material are exempt from the requirement.   |       |      |
| Other exceptions may be granted in the case of certain specialist products for use in<br>hospitals and nursing homes, subject to agreement with Nordic Ecolabelling.   |       |      |
| Material in incontinence products for adults and children over 5 years, excluding<br>women's hygiene products like panty liners, may be coloured, independent if the<br>material is in contact with the skin or not.   |       |      |
| Reusable menstrual cups. Colourants in the reusable menstrual cup shall not exceed 2% of total weight of the cup.  |       |      |
| If the products are coloured, the colourant (pigment/dye) must fulfil requirements O15, Appendix 1, form 2d can be used.   |       |      |
| Reusable menstrual cups:   |       |      |
| What is the weight % of colourants in the reusable menstrual cup?  |       |      |

| Date and place:     | Name of the producer of the sanitary product: |
|---------------------|---|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person:                |

# Form 5, Cellulose-based pulp/fluff pulp

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for sanitary products, generation 7, for requirements O2 and O19.

Name and type of the pulp/fluff pulp:

Name of the manufacturer of pulp/fluff pulp:

Name of the production site:

## Requirements for cellulose-based pulp and fluff pulp

| O2 Materials excluded from use  |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| Are recycled fibres used in pulp/fluff pulp?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| O19 General requirements  |       |      |
| Is the pulp/fluff pulp bleached with chlorine gas (Cl <sub>2</sub> )?   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Are optical brighteners or fluorinated chemicals added to the pulp/fluff pulp?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Does the pulp/fluff pulp have a growth inhibiting effect on microorganisms, under test method EN 1104?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| method EN 1104?         Are chemicals added to the finished pulp/fluff pulp to provide specific properties*?         If yes, the chemical additives must fulfil the requirement of the chemical requirements         O1-O2** in the Chemical Module, version 3 or later. Ask the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product to demonstrate compliance with the requirement in the web-based application tool, more information can be found from Pulp and Paper Declaration in the MSA Portal (nordic-swan-ecolabel.org).         * Softeners that contain quaternary Imidazoline (CAS no. 72749-55-4) are exempt from classification as Aquatic acute 1 H400, Aquatic chronic 1 H410, Aquatic chronic 2 H411 and Aquatic Chronic 3 H412 in O3.         ** Production chemicals used during the production of the pulp are not included in the requirement.         Specify what chemicals are used: |       | □ No |
| Is the manufacturer of the pulp/fluff pulp Chain of Custody (CoC) certified according to FSC/PEFC schemes?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Please attach valid CoC-certificate or state certificate number that covers all wood/fibre raw material used in the pulp/fluff pulp:  |       |      |

| Place and date:     | Company name/stamp:              |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Person responsible: | Signature of responsible person: |
| Phone:              | E-mail:                          |

# Form 6 Forestry requirements

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for sanitary products, generation 7, for requirements O17 and O18.

Name of wood, cellulose-based pulp/fluff pulp/ paper:

Name of the manufacturer/supplier of the wood, cellulose-based pulp/fluff pulp/paper:

| O17 Prohibited and restricted tree species   |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| Are tree species, listed on either a-d and prohibited* by Nordic Ecolabelling used?<br>a) -CITES (Appendices I, II and III)  | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| b) -IUCN red list, categorized as CR, EN and VU  |       |      |
| c) -Rainforest Foundation Norway's tree list?  |       |      |
| d) -Siberian larch from forests outside the EU   |       |      |
| * The list of restricted tree species is located on the website: <u>Forestry requirements</u><br><u>2020 (nordic-swan-ecolabel.org)</u><br><i>Exemptions: Eucalyptus and Acacia used for pulp and paper production are exempted</i><br><i>from the list.</i><br>Nordic Ecolabelling may request further information if in doubt about specific tree                                      |       |      |
| species.   |       |      |
| If yes to b), c) or d) that species from the lists are used:   |       |      |
| -Does the wood originate from an area/region where it is on the IUCN Red List, categorised as CR, EN or VU?  | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| - Do the tree species originate from Intact Forest Landscape (IFL), as defined in 2002 http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html.  | □ Yes | □ No |
| -Do the tree species originate from FSC or PEFC certified forest/plantation and are<br>they covered by a valid FSC/PEFC chain of custody (CoC) certificate<br>documented/controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or<br>PEFC physical separation method?<br>Please attach valid CoC-certificate or state certificate number covering the specific<br>tree species: | □ Yes | □ No |
| -Do tree species grown in plantation originate from plantations established on areas converted from forest after 1994?   | □ Yes | □ No |
| -State the name of the tree species used:  |       |      |
| O18 Traceability and certification   |       |      |
| State the name (species name) on the wood/fibre raw material used in the product/pulp/fluff/paper:   |       |      |
| Is the manufacturer/supplier of the pulp/fluff/paper Chain of Custody (CoC) certified according to FSC/PEFC schemes?<br>Please attach valid CoC-certificate or state certificate number or link to certificate in FSC/PEFC certificate database covering all wood raw material used in the product/pulp/fluff/paper:   | □ Yes | □ No |

| Is acacia/eucalyptus used?<br>If acacia/eucalyptus is used, attach documentation showing that the quantity of<br>certified fibre is a minimum of 70% in the pulp.  | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
|--|-------|------|
| Name of attachment:  |       |      |
| Is the paper labelled with FSC / PEFC?<br>If yes, no documentation is required, the requirement is considered to be met.   | □ Yes | □ No |
| If No, attach documentation showing that the quantity of certified wood raw material is met, a minimum of 70 weight-%, and the remaining proportion is covered by FSC/PEFC's control schemes (FSC controlled wood/PEFC controlled sources)? This shall be specified in e.g. invoices or delivery notes from suppliers. | □ Yes | 🗆 No |

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Producer of pulp/fluff/paper/carton/paperboard's signature:

| Date:               | Company Name:                 |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
|                     |                               |
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person |
|                     |                               |

# Form 7, Paper, general requirements

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for sanitary products, generation 7. For requirement O2 and O21.

Name, grade and grammage of the paper:

Name of the paper producer:

| O2 Materials excluded from use  |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| Are recycled fibres used in the paper?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| O21 Paper, general requirements   |       |      |
| Is the paper Nordic Swan Ecolabelled?   | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| If yes, please state the certification number:  |       |      |
|   |       |      |
| Is the pulp/paper bleached with chlorine gas (Cl <sub>2</sub> )?  | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| The residual quantities created during the production of chlorine dioxide from chlorate are not defined as a component of chlorine gas bleaching.                     |       |      |
| Are optical brighteners or fluorinated chemicals added to the pulp/paper?   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Does the pulp/paper have a growth inhibiting effect on microorganisms, under test method EN 1104?   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Is the manufacturer of the pulp/fluff pulp Chain of Custody (CoC) certified according to FSC/PEFC schemes?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Please attach a valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate or link to certificate in FSC/PEFC certificate database covering all wood raw material used in the paper: |       |      |
| Is the paper coated with silicone?  | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| If yes, requirement O10 needs to be fulfilled.  |       |      |
| The producer of silicone products shall complete and sign Appendix 1, form 3, see also requirement O10.   |       |      |

| Date and place:     | Name of the producer of the paper: |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person:     |

# Form 9, Cotton

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for sanitary products, generation 7, for requirement O2, O23, O24 and O25.

# To be completed by the cotton and other cellulosic seed fibre producer/supplier:

Name of cotton/cellulosic seed fibre:

Name of producer/supplier:

This form shall be used by cotton and other cellulosic seed fibre producers. Requirements O23-O25 are also related to other cellulosic seed fibres although both fibres are from now on called shortly "cotton".

| O2 Materials excluded from use  |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| Are recycled fibres used?   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Are fibers cotton?  | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| If No, specify what cellulosic seed fibres are used?  |       |      |
|   |       |      |
| O23 Cotton (or other natural cellulosic seed fibres)  |       |      |
| Is the cotton (or other natural cellulosic seed fibres) bleached with chlorine gas (Cl <sub>2</sub> )?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| The residual quantities created during the production of chlorine dioxide from chlorate are not defined as a component of chlorine gas bleaching. |       |      |
| O24 Cotton (or other natural cellulosic seed fibres)  |       |      |
| Is the cotton organically <sup>*</sup> cultivated or cultivated in the transitionary phase to organic production?                                 | □ Yes | □ No |
| The string on tampons is exempted from the requirement.   |       |      |
| *Organic cotton means cotton fibre that is certified as organic or transitioning to   |       |      |
| Regulation (EU) 2018/848, USDA National Organic Program (NOP), APEDA's  |       |      |
| National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), China Organic Standard  |       |      |
| organic must meet other relevant requirements in this criteria) 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.   |       |      |
| IS Valid certificate attached?  |       | ⊔ No |
|   |       |      |
| If the supplier is the holder of GOTS certification, the requirement must be  |       |      |
| documented with a transaction certificate showing that the goods supplied are GOTS certified.   |       |      |

| O25 Cotton (or other natural cellulosic seed fibres) additives  |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| Are chemicals added to the cotton (to provide specific properties*?   | □ Yes | □ No |
| *Production chemicals used during the production of the pulp are not included in the requirement.<br>If yes, the chemical additives must fulfil the chemical requirement O7-O9. Appendix I, |       |      |
| form 2a can be used to document.  |       |      |
| List the chemicals used:  |       |      |
|   |       |      |

We declare that the requirements have been met and that the information provided is correct. In the event of any change to the composition of the product, that impacts the product's fulfilment of the requirements, a new declaration of fulfilment of the requirements is to be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Please attach completed form 2a "Declaration - Chemicals" and safety data sheet for each chemical added.

| Date and place:     | Name of the cotton supplier:   |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person: |

# Form 10, Regenerated cellulose

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for sanitary products, generation 7. For requirements O2, O26 and O27.

#### To be completed by the producer of regenerated cellulose.

Name of the regenerated cellulose:

Name of the producer of regenerated cellulose:

Name of the production site:

#### Pulps used in manufacturing

| O2 Materials excluded from use  |       |      |  |
|---|-------|------|--|
| Are the fibres made from recycled materials?  | □ Yes | □ No |  |
| O26 Regenerated cellulose, bleaching  |       |      |  |
| Are the pulps used to manufacture the regenerated cellulose fibres bleached using chlorine (Cl2) gas?<br>Residual amounts of chlorine gas formed during the production of chlorine dioxide from chlorate are excluded.  | □ Yes | □ No |  |
| Do the annual average emissions of adsorbable organic halogens (AOX) in the wastewater from the production of cellulose pulp exceed 0.14 kg/ADt?<br>Test results, method of analysis, test frequency, and the compliance of laboratory with the laboratory requirements must be attached. Please state the name of the attached document:   | ☐ Yes | □ No |  |
| Do the annual average emissions of organically bound chlorine (OCI) exceed 150 ppm<br>in the finished regenerated cellulose fibers?<br>Test results, method of analysis, test frequency, and the compliance of laboratory with<br>the laboratory requirements must be attached. Please state the name of the attached<br>document:  | □ Yes | □ No |  |
| O27 Regenerated cellulose, production   | 1     | 1    |  |
| <ul> <li>a) Is the regenerated cellulose fibre production based on "closed loop"* processes?</li> <li>*"Closed loop" is defined here as processes with a high degree of recycling of chemicals that are included (&gt;99%) or processes without release of chemicals.</li> <li>Submit a process description describing the closed loop process, state the name of the attached document:</li> </ul>   | □ Yes | □ No |  |
| If answer is No then part b) applies.   |       |      |  |
| b) Do the emission of chemical oxygen demand (COD) from the production of dissolving pulp and regenerated cellulose fibres exceed a combined total* of 30 kg/ADt of regenerated cellulose?  | □ Yes | □ No |  |
| *Combined total shall be calculated as the sum of the emissions from dissolving pulp<br>manufacturing and subsequent production of regenerated cellulose fibres, taking into<br>account the mixture of pulps used. If several pulps are used, then the calculations<br>shall include the weighted average of the COD emissions of all pulps in the pulp mix.<br>The quantity of oxygen depleting substances may also be stated as the equivalent<br>quantity of total organic carbon (TOC). |       |      |  |

| Test results, method of analysis, test frequency, and the compliance of laboratory with the laboratory requirements must be attached. Please state the name of the attached document:   |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| <ul> <li>b) Do the annual average emissions of sulphur to air from production of regenerated fibre exceed 16 g/kg of regenerated cellulose?</li> <li>Test results, method of analysis, test frequency must be attached. Please state the name of the attached document:</li> </ul>  | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| <ul> <li>b) Do the annual average emissions of zinc to water from production of regenerated fibre exceed 0.05 kg Zn/kg of regenerated cellulose fibre?</li> <li>Test results, method of analysis, test frequency, and the compliance of laboratory with the laboratory requirement must be attached. Please state the name of the attached document:</li> </ul> | □ Yes | □ No |
| O17 and O18 Forestry requirements   |       |      |
| If regenerated cellulose makes up 10.0% by weight or more of the sanitary product including additional components, then requirement O17 Prohibited and restricted tree species and O18 Traceability and certification must be fulfilled. Appendix 1, form 6 can be used.  |       |      |

#### Information on sampling, methods of analysis and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 2.

For O26: What pulps are used in manufacturing of regenerated cellulose? Enclose information on the trade name, production site and the manufacturer of the pulps.

| Trade name | Production site | Manufacturer |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|
|            |                 |              |
|            |                 |              |
|            |                 |              |
|            |                 |              |

| Date and place:     | Name of the producer of regenerated cellulose: |
|---------------------|--|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person:                 |

# Form 11a, Plastic included in components

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Sanitary Products, generation 7, for requirement **O28 part a.** 

#### To be completed by the component manufacturer based on knowledge gathered from suppliers and supplier requirements made or by use of a test.

Name of the polymer/plastic material

Name of the polymer type:

Name of the producer of the polymer/plastic material:

| O2 Materials excluded from use and O31 Bio-based plastic  |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| Are the polymers/plastic material made from recycled materials?<br>If yes, fill in form 14 a or b, recycled plastic for requirement O32.  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Are the polymers/plastic material made from biobased materials?<br>If yes, fill in form 17, Bio-based plastic for requirement O31.  | □ Yes | □ No |
| O28 Part A Plastic in components  |       |      |
| Are the following compounds included in the plastic:  |       |      |
| a) halogenated organic compounds including perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)   | □ Yes | □ No |
| b) phthalates   | □ Yes | □ No |
| c) organotin compounds  |       | □ No |
| d) compounds based on lead, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury  |       | □ No |
| If Yes to any question above, please state the chemical name/Cas nr., concentration (in ppm, w% or mg/kg) and whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an ingoing substance.                |       | □ No |
| Alternatively, a test report can be used to comply with a-d. Is test report attached?<br>If yes, specify the name of the test report:   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Polyester: Does the amount of antimony in polyester, measured as an average value<br>on an annual basis, exceed 260 ppm (the requirement does not, however, apply to<br>recycled polyester)<br>Name of test report: | □ Yes | 🗆 No |

| Date and place     | Name of the component manufacturer |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Responsible person | Signature, responsible person      |

# Form 11 b, Additives in plastic components

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for sanitary products, generation 7, for requirement **O28 part b.** 

#### To be completed by the component manufacturer.

Name of the polymer/plastic material

Name of the polymer type:

Name of the producer of the polymer/plastic material:

| O28 Part B Additives in plastics components  |  |                                  |   |  |
|--|--|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Are chemicals added to the plastic component?<br>If the component manufacturer adds chemical products to the plastic component, they<br>must meet the chemical requirements O7-O9. Form 2a in appendix 1 can be used by the<br>component producer.<br>Specify what chemical products are used. |  | □ Yes                            | □ No                                      |  |
| Name of chemical product*  | Name of the producer of the chemical product | Function of the chemical product | Classification of the<br>chemical product |  |
|  |  |                                  |   |  |
|  |  |                                  |   |  |
|  |  |                                  |   |  |
|  |  |                                  |   |  |

\*If the name is confidential, please specify, but the SDS must be sent to Nordic Ecolabelling on request.

Please attach completed form 2a "Declaration - Chemicals" and safety data sheet for each chemical added.

| Date and place     | Name of the component manufacturer |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Responsible person | Signature, responsible person      |

# Form 12 Elastane/Polyurethane

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Sanitary Products, generation 7, for requirement **O29**.

#### To be completed by the producer of the elastane/polyurethane.

Name of the polymer/plastic material:

Name of the producer of the polymer/plastic material:

| O2 Materials excluded from use and O31 Bio-based plastic   |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| Are the polymers/plastic material made from recycled materials?<br>If yes, fill in form 14 a or b, recycled plastic for requirement O32.   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Are the polymers/plastic material made from biobased materials?<br>If yes, fill in form 17, Bio-based plastic for requirement O31.   | □ Yes | □ No |
| O29 Polyurethane/Elastane  |       |      |
| a) Is a closed process used when producing elastane/polyurethane with isocyanate compounds?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| b) Are organotin compounds used in the production?   | □ Yes | □ No |
| <ul> <li>c) Are the emissions to air of aromatic diisocyanates during polymerisation and, if applicable, spinning, less than 5 mg/kg of produced fibre, expressed as an annual average?</li> <li>Please attach the test report. Name of attachment:</li> </ul> | □ Yes | □ No |
| d) Regarding PUR foam and thermoplastic PUR, is the criterion 2 Polyurethane (PUR) foam in EU Ecolabel criteria for Bed mattresses' fulfilled?<br>Please attach documentation showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Name of attachment:                   | ☐ Yes | □ No |
| EU Ecolabel for bed mattresses (2014/391/EU).  |       |      |

| Date and place:     | Name of the producer of elastane/polyurthane: |
|---------------------|---|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person:                |

# Form 13 Polyamide

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Sanitary Products, generation 7, for requirement **O30**.

#### To be completed by the producer of polyamide.

Name of the polymer/plastic material:

Name of the producer of the polymer/plastic material:

| O2 Materials excluded from use and O31 Bio-based plastic   |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| Are the polymers/plastic material made from recycled materials?  | □ Yes | □ No |
|  |       |      |
| Are the polymers/plastic material made from biobased materials?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| If yes, fill in form 17, Bio-based plastic for requirement 031.  |       |      |
| O30 Polyamide  |       |      |
| Do the emissions of nitrogen dioxide ( $N_2O$ ) to the air from the monomer production exceed 9 g/kg caprolactam (for nylon 6) or adipic acid (for nylon 6.6), expressed as an annual average? | □ Yes | □ No |
| State the value:   |       |      |
| Please attach detailed information and/or test report.   |       |      |
| Name of attachment:  |       |      |

| Date and place:     | Name of the producer of polyamide: |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person:     |

# Form 14 a, Recycled plastic in packaging and additional components

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Sanitary Products, generation 7, for requirement **O32**.

Name of the recycled plastic material:

Name of the polymer type:

Name of the producer of the recycled plastic material:

Name of the producer of the packaging/additional component:

| O32 Recycled plastic  |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| Is the plastic material recycled as defined in ISO 14021*?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| *Recycled material is defined in the requirement according to ISO 14021, which applies the following two categories:  |       |      |
| "Pre-consumer/commercial" is defined as material that is diverted from the waste<br>stream during a manufacturing process. Excluded is reutilization of materials such as<br>rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within<br>the same process that generated it. |       |      |
| "Post-consumer/commercial" is defined as material generated by households or<br>commercial, industrial, or institutional facilities in their role as end-users of a product<br>that can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes materials from the<br>distribution chain.               |       |      |
| Is the recycle plastic traceable and certified with either EUCertPlast, RecyClass, Global Recycling Standard (GRS), Recycled Claim Standard (RCS) or ISCC? If yes, specify what certification scheme is used:   | □ Yes | □ No |
| If no, please attach a declaration from the manufacturer of plastic granulate/product<br>enclosed with documentation of supply chain all the way from the production site of<br>recycled plastic until granulate/plastic product.<br>Name of attachment:  |       |      |
| In addition, specify the primary sources of the recycled plastic (e.g. collected consumer packaging, residual waste from the manufacturer of xx product), as well as disclose the proportion of pre-consumer/commercial and/or post-consumer/commercial recycled plastic.                                 |       |      |
|   |       |      |
| O32 Part a) Packaging and additional components   |       |      |
| Is the recycled plastic in the packaging in direct contact with the product?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Does the recycled plastic contain polybrominated biphenyls or diphenyl ethers (PBB and PBDE), phthalates, organotin compounds, Bisphenol A, lead, cadmium, mercury or chromiumVI?   | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| further specification of substances.  |       |      |
| Please attach a test report or documentation that the material originates from known<br>sources where it is substantiated that these kinds of substances are not present.<br>Name of attachment:  |       |      |
|   |       |      |

| Date and place:     | Name of the producer of recycled plastic: |
|---------------------|---|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person:            |

# Form 14 b, Recycled plastic in the product

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Sanitary Products, generation 7, for requirement **O32**.

Name of the recycled plastic material:

Name of the polymer type:

Name of the producer of the recycled plastic material:

| O32 Recycled plastic   |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| Is the plastic material recycled as defined in ISO 14021*?   | □ Yes | □ No |
| *Recycled material is defined in the requirement according to ISO 14021, which applies the following two categories:   |       |      |
| "Pre-consumer/commercial" is defined as material that is diverted from the waste<br>stream during a manufacturing process. Excluded is reutilization of materials such as<br>rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within<br>the same process that generated it.  |       |      |
| "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.   |       |      |
| Is the recycle plastic traceable and certified with either EUCertPlast, RecyClass, Global Recycling Standard (GRS), Recycled Claim Standard (RCS) or ISCC?<br>If yes, specify what certification scheme is used:   | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| If no, please attach a declaration from the manufacturer of plastic granulate/product enclosed with documentation of supply chain all the way from the production site of recycled plastic until granulate/plastic product.  |       |      |
| Name of attachment:  |       |      |
| In addition, specify the primary sources of the recycled plastic (e.g. collected consumer packaging, residual waste from the manufacturer of xx product), as well as disclose the proportion of pre-consumer/commercial and/or post-consumer/commercial recycled plastic.  |       |      |
| Name of attachment:  |       |      |
| O32 Part b Recycled plastic in the sanitary product  |       |      |
| Is the recycled plastic in the product in direct contact with the skin?  | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| Does the recycled plastic fulfil the requirements to recycled plastic in contact with food?*   | □ Yes | □ No |
| *EU commission regulation (EC) No 2022/1616 on recycled plastic materials and<br>articles intended to come into contact with foods. If it can be documented that the<br>recycled material originates from a closed system, like recycling of PET-bottles (e.g. if<br>PET-granulate are used from this process or from bottles that no longer can be<br>reused), it is not necessary to document that the requirement for recycled plastic in<br>contact with food is met.<br>Name of attachment: |       |      |

| O32 Part c <i>a</i> pplies to recycled plastic in the sanitary product (≥5 weigth-%)   |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| Have chemicals been added to the recycled plastic?   | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| If yes, the chemicals added must fulfil the requirements O7-O9. Please attach completed Appendix 1, form 2a "Declaration - Chemicals" and safety data sheet for each chemical added. |       |      |

| Date and place:     | Name of the producer of recycled plastic: |
|---------------------|---|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person:            |

# Form 15 Superabsorbent materials

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Sanitary Products, generation 7, for requirement **O31**, **O33** and **O34**.

#### To be completed by the producer of the superabsorbent material.

Name of the superabsorbent material:

Name of the producer of the superabsorbent material:

| O31 Bio-based plastic  |       |          |
|--|-------|----------|
| Are the polymers made from bio-based materials?<br>If yes fill in form 17, Bio-based plastic for requirement Q31   | □ Yes | □ No     |
| O33 Superabsorbent polymers (SAP), residual monomers and extracts  |       | <u> </u> |
| Does the super absorbent (SAP) contain more than 1000 ppm residual monomers (the total of unreacted acrylic acid and crosslinkers) that are classified with the risk or hazard phrases specified in the table below? | □ Yes | □ No     |
| Please specify the residual monomers which are classified as described above:  |       |          |
|  |       |          |
|  |       |          |

| Hazard class                      | Hazard class and category                              | Hazard code  |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Hazardous to aquatic environment  | Aquatic Acute 1<br>Aquatic Chronic 1-4                 | H400<br>H410, H411, H412<br>H413                         |
| Carcinogenicity                   | Carc. 1A or 1B<br>Carc. 2                              | H350<br>H351 <sup>*</sup>                                |
| Germ cell mutagenicity            | Muta. 1A or 1B<br>Muta. 2                              | H340<br>H341   |
| Reproductive toxicity             | Repr. 1A or 1B<br>Repr. 2<br>Lact.                     | H360<br>H361<br>H362                                     |
| Respiratory or skin sensitisation | Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B<br>Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B      | H334<br>H317   |
| Acute toxicity                    | Acute Tox. (oral) 1, 2<br>Acute Tox. 3<br>Acute Tox. 4 | H330, H310, H300<br>H331, H301, H311<br>H332, H312, H302 |
| Specific target organ toxicity    | STOT SE 1<br>STOT SE 2<br>STOT RE 1<br>STOT RE 2       | H370<br>H371<br>H372<br>H373                             |
| Aspiration hazard                 | Asp. Tox 1   | H304   |
| Skin corrosion/irritation         | Skin Corr 1A/B/C                                       | H314   |

#### Table A3. Classification of chemical products

| Endocrine disruption for human health**   | ED HH 1<br>ED HH 2   | EUH380<br>EUH381 |
|---|----------------------|------------------|
| Endocrine disruption for the environment**  | ED ENV 1<br>ED ENV 2 | EUH430<br>EUH431 |
| Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic<br>properties**                               | РВТ                  | EUH440           |
| Very Persistent, Very Bioaccumulative<br>properties**                               | vPvB                 | EUH441           |
| Persistent, Mobile, and Toxic properties<br>Very Persistent, Very Mobile properties | PMT<br>vPvM          | EUH450<br>EUH451 |

\*Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7) is exempted from the requirement when used as a pigment. It cannot be used in powder or spray form.

\*\*See also O9 Other excluded substances for additional requirements for potential or identified endocrine disruptors and PBT/vPvB substances.

| O33 Superabsorbent polymers (SAP), residual monomers and extracts   |       |      |  |
|---|-------|------|--|
| Is acrylamide (CAS no. 79-06-1) used as a monomer?  | □ Yes | 🗆 No |  |
| Does the superabsorbent contain more than 10.0 weight-% of the water-soluble extracts (monomers and oligomers of acrylic acid with lower molecular weight than SAP, and salts)? Please describe the method of analysis and the laboratories responsible for the analysis: | □ Yes | □ No |  |
| Information on sampling, methods of analysis and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 2. The following methods can be used:  |       |      |  |
| EDANA Method NWSP 210.0.R2 (15) Polyacrylate Superabsorbent Powders-<br>Determination of the Amount of Residual Monomers  |       |      |  |
| EDANA method NWSP 270.0.R2 (15) Polyacrylate Superabsorbent Powders-<br>Determination of Extractable Polymer Content by Potentiometric Titration  |       |      |  |
| Please state the amount of water-soluble extracts:  |       |      |  |
| Is a safety data sheet which specifies the composition and full name and CAS number of the superabsorbent polymer been attached?  | □ Yes | □ No |  |
| Name of attachment:   |       |      |  |
| O33 Superabsorbent polymers (SAP), additives. Applies to SAP in the sanitary product (≥10 weigth-%)   |       |      |  |
| Have chemicals been added to the superabsorbent polymer?<br>If yes, the chemicals added must fulfil the requirements O7-O9. Please attach<br>completed Appendix 1, form 2a "Declaration - Chemicals" and safety data sheet for<br>each chemical added.                    | □ Yes | 🗆 No |  |

| Date and place:     | Company name:                  |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person: |
|                     |                                |

# Form 16, Nonwoven

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Sanitary Products, generation 7, for requirements **O35** and **O36**.

#### To be completed by the producer of the nonwoven material.

Name of the nonwoven material:

Name of the producer of the nonwoven material:

| O35 Nonwoven general requirement          |                                 |   |              |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--------------|
| Please specify the composit<br>suppliers: | ion, materials and chemicals (a | dditives) in the nonwoven and state the | names of the |
| Type of material/chemical                 | Producer/supplier               | Material/chemical name                  | Weight %     |
|   |                                 |   |              |
|   |                                 |   |              |
|   |                                 |   |              |
|   |                                 |   |              |
|   |                                 |   |              |
|   |                                 |   |              |
|   |                                 |   |              |

| O35 Nonwoven general requirement  |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| Is fluff pulp used?<br>Requirements in 5.6.2 Fluff pulp/cellulose-based pulp must be fulfilled. Use Form 5 in<br>Appendix 1.  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Is cotton used?   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Requirements in 5.6.4 Cotton must be fulfilled. Use Form 9 in Appendix 1.   |       |      |
| Is regenerated cellulose used?<br>Requirements in 5.6.5 Regenerated cellulose must be fulfilled. Use Form 10 in<br>Appendix 1.  | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| Are polymers as fibre or binders used?<br>Requirements in 5.6.6 must be fulfilled. Use Form 11 in Appendix 1.<br>Binders must fulfill O11. Use form 2b in Appendix 1. | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| Are Superabsorbent polymers (SAP) used?<br>Requirements in 5.6.7 Superabsorbent polymers (SAP) must be fulfilled. Use Form 15<br>in Appendix 1.                       | □ Yes | □ No |
| Are adhesives used?   | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| Requirements in 5.5.2 Function specific chemical requirements must be fulfilled. Use form 2b in Appendix 1.   |       |      |
| Are printing inks used?   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Requirements in 5.5.2 Function specific chemical requirements must be fulfilled. Use form 2c in Appendix 1  |       |      |
| If other materials or chemicals are present and have requirements in the criteria, these must also be fulfilled.  |       |      |

| O36 Nonwoven, additives  |   |         |                  |      |
|--|---|---------|------------------|------|
| Process water: Are substances classified as sensitising with risk phrase H317 and/or H334 used in the process water?   |   | □ Yes   | □ No             |      |
| If yes, is the residue in the nonwoven   | <0.10 ppm for each sensitising substand | ce?     | □ Yes            | 🗆 No |
| Have chemicals been added to the production of nonwowen?<br>If yes, the chemicals added must fulfil the requirements O7-O9. Please attach<br>completed form 2a "Declaration - Chemicals" and safety data sheet for each chemical<br>added.<br>Process- and auxiliary chemicals (e.g. spinning additives and machine oils) are<br>exempt from the requirement.<br>If not already specified in the table above, specify the chemicals below. |   | □ Yes   | □ No             |      |
| Type of chemical   | Producer/supplier                       | Name of | Name of chemical |      |
|  |   |         |                  |      |
|  |   |         |                  |      |
|  |   |         |                  |      |

Attach separate documentation showing that materials comply with the requirements.

| Date and place:     | Name of the producer of the nonwoven: |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person:        |

# Form 17, Bio-based polymer

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Sanitary Products, generation 7, for requirement **O31**.

#### To be completed by the producer of the bio-based polymer.

Name of the bio-based material:

Name of the producer of the bio-based material:

| O31 Bio-based plastic  |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| Has the bio-based plastic superior environmental benefit compared to fossil-based counterparts been quantified by a third party?         Superior environmental benefit must be based on LCA- analyses and follow JRC         Publications Repository - Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of alternative feedstocks for plastics production (europa.eu).         Attach independent third-party certification.         State the name of the attachment:   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Is palm oil (incl. PFAD, Palm Fatty Acid Distillate), soybean oil, and soy flour used as raw material for the bio-based polymer?   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Is the raw material defined as Waste or residual products** as defined in accordance with (EU) Renewable Energy Directive 2018/2001?<br>Residual products as defined by EU Directive 2018/2001/EC. Residues come from agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, or they can be processing residues. A processing residual product is a substance that is not one of the end products that the production process directly strives for. Residues must not be a direct target of the process and the process must not be changed to intentional production of the residual product. Examples of residual products are e.g., straw, husks, pods, the non-edible part of maize, manure, and bagasse. Examples of processing residues are e.g., raw glycerine or brown lye from paper production. Palm Fatty Acid Distillate (PFAD) or Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME) from palm oil is not considered a residual/waste product and can therefore not be used. | □ Yes | □ No |
| Is the raw material certified by one of the following certification schemes?<br>Bonsucro EU<br>ISCC EU or ISCC Plus<br>Attach a copy of a valid CoC certificate/certificate number from the supplier.<br><i>Traceability must at least be ensured by mass balance. Book and claim systems are not accepted.</i>  | □ Yes | □ No |
| If No, state what certification system the raw materials are certified by:<br>Attach a copy of a valid CoC certificate/certificate number from the supplier.<br>Traceability must at least be ensured by mass balance. Book and claim systems are not<br>accepted.<br>A standard/certification scheme must meet the requirements in Appendix 3.  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Has the primary feedstock been genetically modified (this also applies to mass balance approach)?  | □ Yes | □ No |

| Date and place:     | Name of the producer of the bio-based polymer: |
|---------------------|--|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person:                 |

# Form 18, Sales packaging

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Sanitary products, generation 7, for requirements **O3-O6**.

#### To be completed by the producer of the sanitary product.

Name of the packaging material:

Type of packaging (such as plastic type):

#### Name of the producer of the packaging material:

| O3 Chlorinated plastic, product and packaging  |       |      |  |
|--|-------|------|--|
| Does the packaging contain halogen-based polymers, e.g. polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyvinyl dichloride (PVDC)?   | □ Yes | 🗆 No |  |
| O4 Sales packaging material  |       |      |  |
| Does the packaging material consist of paper/cardboard/board?<br>If, yes, the packaging material needs to comply with requirement O21. Use form 7.   | □ Yes | □ No |  |
| Does the packaging material consist of plastic?<br>If, yes, the packaging material needs to comply with requirement O28 part a. Use form<br>11a.   | 🗆 Yes | 🗆 No |  |
| Does the packaging material consist of recycled plastic?<br>If, yes, the packaging material needs to comply with requirement O32 part a. Use form<br>14a.  | 🗆 Yes | 🗆 No |  |
| Does the packaging material consist of bio-based plastic?<br>If, yes, the packaging material needs to comply with requirement O31. Use form 17.  | □ Yes | □ No |  |
| Is the packaging made of mono-materials?<br>A mono-material is defined as material components that are not composed of multiple<br>material types, e.g. the same plastic type and cardboard are mono-materials.  | □ Yes | 🗆 No |  |
| Attach a description of the packaging material composition e.g. a technical data sheet.<br>Is a description attached?<br>Name of attachment:   | 🗆 Yes | 🗆 No |  |
| O5 Recycling   |       | 1    |  |
| Is it possible to recycle* the main material** in the sales packaging via existing waste<br>and resource systems in the Nordics today?<br>* Incineration for energy recovery is not considered as material recycling.<br>Biodegradable/compostable/oxo-degradable plastics cannot be recycled at today's<br>recycling facilities.<br>** The main material is defined as the material that makes up 95 wt% or more of the<br>total packaging. | □ Yes | □ No |  |
| If yes, enclose a description of the main material in the packaging and how the material can be recycled in existing waste and resource systems.<br>Name of attachment:  |       |      |  |
| O6 Information on recycling  |       |      |  |
| Does the packaging carry information on how it can be sorted for recycling?<br>Information shall be stated using text or symbols.<br>Attach a sample of information printed on the products sales packaging  | □ Yes | 🗆 No |  |

| Date and place:     | Name of the producer of the sanitary product: |
|---------------------|---|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person:                |

## Form 19, Material efficiency

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Sanitary Products, generation 7, for requirements **O40**.

#### To be completed by the producer of the sanitary product.

Name of the product and product type

Name of the producer of the product

Name of the production site

O40 Material efficiency

What is the % by weight waste generated from the production of the product and its packaging which is sent to landfill or incineration without energy recovery?

Specify %:

The quantity of waste sent to landfill or to incineration without energy recovery shall be calculated as the difference between the amount of waste produced and the amount of waste recovered (reused, recycled, etc.). The final product and packaging are included in the calculation.

Attach the calculation, excel template provided by Nordic Ecolabelling can be used. Include the weight of the product and packaging and all the waste streams generated during the manufacturing. Specify how each waste stream is managed (e.g. recycled, incinerated with energy recovery, incinerated without energy recovery or sent to landfill).

Name of attachment:

| Date and place:     | Name of the producer of the sanitary product: |
|---------------------|---|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person:                |

# Form 20, Silicones in menstrual cups

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Sanitary Products, generation 7, for requirements O37, O38 and O39.

## To be completed by the producer of silicone.

Name of the material

Name of the producer

| O10 Silicone   |                   |          |
|--|-------------------|----------|
| Does the concentration of each of the following substance in the silicone raw material exceed 100 ppm (0.01% by weight, 100 mg/kg)?  | □ Yes             | □ No     |
| Octametnyl-cyclotetrasiloxane, D4, (CAS no. 556-67-2)  |                   |          |
| Decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane, D5, (CAS no. 541-02-6)  |                   |          |
| O37 Emission of dust and chlorides   | <u> </u>          |          |
| The storage and handling of the elemental silicon raw material shall use at least one of the see below, please specify which techniques are used.  | he following tech | nniques, |
| Storing of elemental silicon in silos (after grinding)   | □ Yes             | □ No     |
| Storing of elemental silicon in covered areas protected from rain and wind (after grinding)  | □ Yes             | 🗆 No     |
| Using equipment designed with hooding and ducting to capture diffuse dust emissions during the loading of elemental silicon into storage (after grinding)  | □ Yes             | □ No     |
| Maintaining the atmosphere of the grinder at a slightly lower pressure than atmospheric pressure.  | □ Yes             | □ No     |
| The yearly average of channelled emissions of dust shall be below 5 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> . The dust emissions should be continuously monitored.<br>Attach test results of the dust measurements taken on site, together with the yearly average of the dust emission.<br>Name of attachment:   |                   |          |
| Is the yearly channelled dust emission on average below 5 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> ?   | □ Yes             | □ No     |
| The off-gases from the methyl chloride, direct synthesis and distillation process steps shall undergo thermal oxidation followed by scrubbing. Burning of chlorinated compounds shall be authorised in the thermal oxidation process.<br>Attach details on the processing of the off-gases from the methyl chloride, direct synthesis and distillation steps.<br>Name of attachment: |                   |          |
| O38 Emissions of copper and of zinc to water   |                   |          |
| Are the water effluents from the polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) production step pre-<br>treated by precipitation or flocculation under alkaline conditions, followed by<br>sedimentation and filtration? Including dewatering of the sludge before disposal and<br>recovering of the solid metal residues in metal recovery plants?<br>Attach description how the effluent is treated.  | □ Yes             | □ No     |
| Name of attachment:  |                   |          |
| Is the concentration of zinc in the treated effluent below 2 mg/l? Attach test report for zinc measurements.   | □ Yes             | □ No     |
|  |                   |          |
| Is the concentration of copper in the treated effluent below 0.5 mg/l? Attach test report<br>for copper measurements.<br>Name of attachment:   | ⊔ Yes             | ⊔ No     |

| O39 Emissions of CO <sub>2</sub>  |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| Do the emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> from the production of the silicone exceed 6.58 kg per kg silicone? Including emissions from the production of electricity whether on-site or off-site.   | □ Yes | □ No |
| Attach detailed calculations for the CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from the production of the silicone, name of attachment:   |       |      |
| CO2 emissions shall include all sources of non-renewable energy used during the production of the silicone (whether on-site or off-site). CO2 emission factors for other energy sources can be found in Annex VI to Regulation (EU) 2018/2066, whereas the CO2 emission factors for grid electricity shall be calculated by factor 210 g CO2/kWh. However, if the greenhouse gas emission intensity of electricity generation given by European Environment Agency* indicates a higher emission calculation factor for the country where the manufacturing is located, this shall be used. *https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/indicators/greenhouse-gas-emission-intensity-of-1 |       |      |

| Date and place:     | Name of the Silicone producer: |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person: |

# Form 21, Elastomers in menstrual cups

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling for Sanitary Products, generation 7, for requirement O37.

#### To be completed by the producer of the elastomer (other than silicone).

Name of the elastomer material

#### Name of the elastomer producer

| O37 Emission of dust and chlorides  |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| The yearly average of channelled emissions of dust shall be below 5 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> . The dust emissions should be continuously monitored.<br>Attach test results of the dust measurements taken on site, together with the yearly average of the dust emission. |       |      |
|   |       |      |
|   |       |      |
| Is the yearly channelled dust emission on average below 5 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> ?  | □ Yes | □ No |
| Are polychlorinated dibenzodioxins (PCDDs) and dibenzofurans (PCDF) emissions below 0.01 ng TEQ/Nm <sup>3</sup> (average over the sampling period)?   | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| Monitoring of the PCDD/F emissions should take place every six months. Attach results of the PCDD/F emissions measurements of the treated gases.  |       |      |
| Name of attachment:   |       |      |
|   |       |      |
|   |       | -    |

| Date and place:     | Name of the Elastomer producer: |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Responsible person: | Signature, responsible person:  |