

Nordic Ecolabelling of

Chemical building products



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Nordic Ecolabelling

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This document is a translation of an original in Danish.

In case of dispute, the original document should be taken as authoritative.

Addresses

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

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What is a Nordic Ecolabelled chemical building product?

The Nordic Ecolabel is an official ecolabel with absolute requirements within the areas of environment, health and quality. A Nordic Ecolabelled chemical building product will be amongst the least environmentally impacting products in its group and the Nordic Ecolabel indicates that the product fulfils strict environmental requirements.

The requirements imposed in the criteria document are based on an assessment of the life cycle of the product and requirements are imposed on raw materials, production, use, performance and waste. The lower impact of chemical building products on health and the environment is achieved by means of a reduced use of chemicals that are harmful to health and the environment and lower emissions to air and water.

Why choose the Nordic Ecolabel?

- The license holders may choose to use the Nordic Ecolabel as a trademark in their marketing. The Nordic Ecolabel, the Swan, is widely known and respected in the Nordic countries.
- The Nordic Ecolabel represents a cost-effective and simple way of communicating a producer's environmental work and environmental responsibilities to customers and suppliers.
- A reduction in environmental impact is often accompanied by a reduction in costs, for example as a result of savings in energy consumption and reduced quantities of packaging and waste.
- The introduction of environmentally friendly solutions enables producers of chemical building products to prepare themselves for future environmental legislation.
- Environmental issues are complex. Understanding specific environmental issues can take time and involve extensive resources. Nordic Ecolabelling can be used as an aid in this process, since the environmental requirements in the criteria document offer guidance on how producers can contribute to the development of a sustainable society.
- The Nordic Ecolabel focuses not only on health and environmental issues, but also on quality, since quality and environment often go hand in hand. This means that a Nordic Ecolabel can also be viewed as a mark of quality.

What chemical building products are eligible for a Nordic Ecolabel?

Chemical building products encompass liquid or unhardened products for use in building work, both indoors and outdoors, and on a variety of substrates. At present the product group encompasses the following products for both private consumers and professional users:

- Adhesives
- Sealants
- Fillers
- Outdoor paints and varnishes

The product group does not include adhesives for industrial use for purposes other than building work, e.g. for furniture production or the production of building panels. Adhesives for industrial use have their own criteria "Adhesives". There already exist criteria for the Nordic Ecolabelling of "Indoor paint and varnish".

Relevant liquid or unhardened products in addition to those specified above, classifiable as chemical building products may subsequently be added to this criteria document. Inquiries to extend the product group by means of the inclusion of other chemical building products that are not encompassed by separate Nordic Ecolabelling criteria may be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Solid building products such as insulation materials and plastic products, pure concrete etc. cannot be Nordic Ecolabelled under these criteria. Criteria already exist for Nordic Ecolabelling, for example, houses, windows and outside doors, floors, furniture and fixtures and fittings (including internal doors and stairs), building panels, durable wood etc.

How to apply

Licence applications may be submitted by producers, importers, wholesalers and dealers.

For a product to qualify for a Nordic Ecolabel, all general requirements and relevant product-specific requirements must be fulfilled. Each requirement is labelled with the letter R (requirement) and a number.

All information submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling will be treated confidentially. Subcontractors may submit documentation directly to Nordic Ecolabelling. This information will also be treated confidentially.

Symbols used in the text

Each requirement is accompanied by a description of how the requirement must be documented. Various icons are used in the text to make this work easier. These icons are:

- ☒ States the documentation that applicants must submit.
- 🔍 Nordic Ecolabelling will check the requirement at an on-site inspection.
- 📄 A procedures for environment and quality assurance must be submitted.

Application

Applications must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling in the country in which the chemical building products are produced or are sold. The addresses are specified on page 2. Applications comprise an application form that can be downloaded from the on page 2 specified web addresses and documentation evidencing fulfilment of the requirements.

Further information and assistance with applications is available from Nordic Ecolabelling. See the website for the national body responsible for ecolabelling of the product. See the address list on page 2.

Sales in other Nordic countries

Registering the licence in other Nordic countries allows the Nordic Ecolabel to be used on a larger market. To do so, the following must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling:

- Application form for registering the product
- Copy of the licence certificate for the approved products
- Label/consumer information in the language(s) of the country or countries in question.
- Documentation evidencing fulfilment of national rules, regulations and, if applicable, industry-wide agreements on recycling systems.

Registration is free of charge, but annual fees are payable in accordance with the applicable national rules.

On-site inspections

In connection with the awarding of a licence, Nordic Ecolabelling will conduct an onsite inspection to ensure that the requirements have been fulfilled. During inspections, the figures on which calculations are based, the originals of submitted certificates, test results, purchasing statistics and the like confirming fulfilment of the requirements, must be available for examination.

Costs

An application fee is payable in connection with licence applications. In addition an annual fee is payable based on the sales by the undertaking of Nordic Ecolabelled chemical building products.

Inquiries

Should you have questions or require additional information, please contact Nordic Ecolabelling, see the address list on page 2.

1 General environmental requirements

Are the requirements met?

Unless otherwise specified, the requirements in Chapter 1 apply to all ingoing substances.

Ingoing substances are defined as all substances in the product, including additives (e.g. preservatives or stabilisers) in the ingredients, but not pollutants from raw material production. Pollutants are defined as traces from raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that have been added to a raw material intentionally and for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

It should be noted that the product must at all times fulfil all obligatory requirements – an exemption provided for in a specific requirement will accordingly not constitute a general exemption from the other obligatory requirements.

R1 Information about the product

Yes No

Describe the product and the way in which it fulfils the definition of a product that qualifies for a Nordic Ecolabel. If the product forms part of a component system that jointly ensures the functioning of the product, the entire product must be Nordic Ecolabelled and not simply parts of it. The requirement refers to the individual product and not to products within a series where products have different functions.

Describe the formula for the product. This must include the full formula/recipe with a specification of all ingoing substances. For each ingoing substance (see definition of ingoing substances in the top of chapter 1). The description must include the trade name, ingoing substances chemical name, function, boiling point (for ingoing organic substances, where relevant), content in weight/percentage (both with and without solvent (e.g. water)) and CAS number for all ingoing substances in the product.



- Description of the product in accordance with the definition of what may be Nordic Ecolabelled.
- Description of the product formula in accordance with the above.
- Safety data sheets/product sheets in accordance with current legislation in applicant country eg. appendix II in the REACH (Directive 1907/2006/EC) for each product.
- Declaration from the manufacturer in accordance with Appendix 1.

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

R2 Classification of the product

Yes No

The product must not be classified /labelled as specified in the table below.

Classification	Associated hazard symbol and R-phrases
Dangerous for the environment	N with R50, R50/53 or R51/53 and/or R59. Or R52, R53 or R52/53 without N
Very toxic	Tx (T+ in Norway) with R26, R27, R28 and/or R39
Toxic	T with R23, R24, R25, R39 and/or R48
Harmful	Xn with R20, R21, R22, R48, R65 and/or R68
Corrosive	C with R34 or R35
Sensitization	Xn with R42 or Xi with R43. The product must not contain ingoing substances in quantities that result in labelling as "Contains (name of the sensitising substance). May cause allergic reactions"*
Carcinogenic	T with R45 or R49. Or Xn with R40
Mutagenic	T with R46 or Xn with R68
Harmful for reproduction	T with R60 and/or R61. Or Xn with R62 and/or R63
Explosive	E with R2 or R3
Oxidizing	O with R7, R8 and/or R9
Extremely flammable	Fx (F+ in Norway) with R12

* Excepted from this is outdoor paint and varnishes if the product is classified with Xi R43 or "Contains (name of the sensitising substance). May cause allergic reactions" because of the amount of isothiazolinone compounds or Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate, IPBC, – see further specification of this exception in R4.

R50: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, R50/53:Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment, R51/53:Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment, R59: Dangerous for the ozone layer, R52: Harmful to aquatic organisms, R53:May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment, R52/53: Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause adverse long-term effects in the aquatic environment , R26: Very toxic by inhalation, R27: Very toxic in contact with skin, R28: Very toxic if swallowed, R39: Danger of very serious irreversible effects, R23: Toxic by inhalation, R24: Toxic in contact with skin, R25: Toxic if swallowed, R48: Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure, R20: Harmful by inhalation, R21: Harmful in contact with skin, R22: Harmful if swallowed, R65: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed, R68: Possible risk of irreversible effects, R34: Causes burns, R35: Causes severe burns, R42: May cause sensitization by inhalation, R43: May cause sensitization by skin contact, R45: May cause cancer, R49: May cause cancer by inhalation, R40: Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect, R46: May cause heritable genetic damage, R60: May impair fertility, R61: May cause harm to the unborn child, R62: Possible risk of impaired fertility, R63: Possible risk of harm to the unborn child, R2: Risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition, R3: Extreme risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition, R7: May cause fire, R8: Contact with combustible material may cause fire, R9: Explosive when mixed with combustible material, R12: Extremely flammable.

The classification is in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC with adjustment to REACH according to Directive 2006/121/EC and Directive 1999/45/EC as amended. When the GHS (Globally Harmonised System) system is taken into force appendix 4 converts the criteria to GHS.

Please note that the producer is responsible for ensuring that the classification is correct.



- Declaration from the producer in accordance with Appendix 1.
- Safety data sheets/product sheets in accordance with current legislation in applicant country eg. appendix II in the REACH (Directive 1907/2006/EC) for each product.

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

R3 Classification of ingoing chemical substances

Yes No

The product must not contain chemical substances that are - or that may shed substances that are classified as carcinogenic (Carc), mutagenic (Mut) or toxic for reproduction (Rep).

Formaldehyde is exempted from this requirement. Specific requirements for formaldehyde are given in R5.

No ingoing chemical substances may be allocated the following risk phrases or combinations thereof: R23, R24, R25, R26, R27, R28, R33, R39, R42, R48, R49, R68.

Exemptions from this requirement apply to preservatives used for preserving the product that are not allotted the phrase risk phrases R33, R42, R49, R68 or combinations thereof (further requirements for preservatives are given in R4).

Ingoing chemical substances that are classified as N R50/53, N R51/53 and R52/53 are limited by the following formula known from the current classification directive:

$$\sum \left(\frac{P_{N,R50/53}}{L_{N,R50/53-R52/53}} + \frac{P_{N,R51/53}}{L_{N,R51/53-R52/53}} + \frac{P_{R52/53}}{L_{N,R52/53-R52/53}} \right) < 07$$

Where $P_{N,R50/53}$, $P_{N,R51/53}$ or $P_{R52/53}$ are the concentration of each substance with the following classification N,R50/53, N,R51/53 and R52/53 in the product and

$L_{N,R50/53-R52/53}$, $L_{N,R51/53-R52/53}$ or $L_{R52/53-R52/53}$ are the concentration limits for classification with R53/53 for each substance in the product, which are allotted as N,R50/53, N,R51/53 and R52/53. Unless another concentration limit has been set the following concentration limits are set for substances allotted with R52/53:

$L_{N,R50/53-R52/53}$: are the concentration limits set with respect to the substances LC_{50} - or EC_{50} -value for classifying with R52/53 is stated in the table below:

$L(E)C_{50}$ -value	Concentration limit
$0,1 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 1$	0,25%
$0,01 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 0,1$	0,025%
$0,001 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 0,01$	0,0025%
$0,0001 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 0,001$	0,00025%
$0,00001 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 0,0001$	0,000025%
(whereafter the table can be continued in factor 10 intervals)	...

$L_{N,R51/53-R52/53}$: 2,5%

$L_{R52/53-R53-53}$: 25%

Ingoing substances allotted with N R50, R52/53, R52 and/or R53 may not be present individually in quantities in excess of 2.0 weight %. The sum of chemical substances classified as N R50/53, N R50, R52/53, R52 or R53 may not be present in total in quantities in excess of 4.0 weight %.

It should be noted that the product must at all times fulfil all other obligatory requirements.

The classification is in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC with adjustment to REACH according to Directive 2006/121/EC and Directive 1999/45/EC as amended. When the GHS (Globally Harmonised System) system is taken into force appendix 4 converts the criteria to GHS.

R23: Toxic by inhalation, R24: Toxic in contact with skin, R25: Toxic if swallowed, R26: Very toxic by inhalation, R27: Very toxic in contact with skin, R28: Very toxic if swallowed, R33: Danger of cumulative effects, R39: Danger of very serious irreversible effects, R42: May cause sensitization by inhalation, R43: May cause sensitization by skin contact, R48: Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure, R49: May cause cancer by inhalation, R68: Possible risk of irreversible effects, R50: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, R50/53: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment, R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment, R52: Harmful to aquatic organisms, R53: May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment, R52/53: Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause adverse long-term effects in the aquatic environment.



- Declaration from the supplier of each individual raw material in accordance with Appendix 2.
- Calculation that clearly shows fulfilment of the requirement.

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

R4 Preservatives

Yes No

No preservatives added to the product or raw materials shall be bioaccumulative in accordance with OECD test methods 107, 117 or 305.

The total content of isothiazolinone compounds in sealants must be below 15 ppm (0.0015 weight %, 15 mg/kg).

The total content of isothiazolinone compounds in fillers must be below 500 ppm (0.05 weight %, 500 mg/kg).

The total content of isothiazolinone compounds in adhesives must be below 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg).

The total content of isothiazolinone compounds in outdoor paint and varnish must be below 2000 ppm (0.2 weight %, 2000 mg/kg). If the product is classified with Xi R43 or "Contains (name of the sensitising substance) may cause allergic reactions" because of the amount of isothiazolinone compounds then the weathering growth test must be made and requirement R22 fulfilled.

The total content of Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate (IPBC) in outdoor paint and varnish must be below 4500 ppm (0.450 weight %, 4500 mg/kg). If the product is classified with Xi R43 or "Contains Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate (IPBC) may cause allergic reactions" because of the amount of Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate (IPBC) then the weathering growth test must be made and requirement R22 fulfilled.

The total combined concentration of isothiazolinone compounds and Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate (IPBC) must be below 5000 ppm (0.50 weight %, 5000 mg/kg).

It should be noted, however, that the content of a mixture of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (CAS-No. 26172-55-4) and dimethyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (CAS-No. 2682-20-4) (3:1) in all products must be below 15 ppm (0.0015 weight %, 15 mg/kg).

Both in-can and film preservatives are regarded as preservatives.



- Documentation evidencing that none of the added preservatives are bioaccumulable, cf. OECD test methods 107, 117 or 305.
- Declaration from the manufacturer in accordance with Appendix 1.
- Declaration from the supplier of each individual raw material in accordance with Appendix 2.
- Calculations that clearly show that the requirement applicable to isothiazolinones is fulfilled.

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

R5 Formaldehyde

Yes No

Formaldehyde is permitted as an impurity in newly produced polymer in a concentration of no more than 200 ppm (0.02 weight %, 200 mg/kg) provided that the content of free formaldehyde in the end product does not exceed 10 ppm (0.001 weight %, 10 mg/kg).

In sealants and adhesives formaldehyde is permitted as an impurity in newly produced polymer in a concentration of no more than 250 ppm (0.025 weight %, 250 mg/kg) provided that the content of free formaldehyde in the toughened product does not exceed 10 ppm (0.001 weight %, 10 mg/kg).

Formaldehyde (CAS-number 50-00-0) or formaldehyde-shedding substances must not be actively added to products.

The content of free formaldehyde (from formaldehyde or formaldehyde-shedding substances) in the end product must not exceed 10 ppm (0.001 weight %, 10 mg/kg).

- ☒ • Declaration from the manufacturer in accordance with Appendix 1. Appendix no. _____
- Declaration from the supplier of each individual raw material in accordance with Appendix 2. Appendix no. _____
- Worst case calculations that show clearly that the formaldehyde requirement is fulfilled or specification of the quantities (in specific cases) in the product measured using the Merckoquant-method (as described in Appendix 2 to the Basic Criteria RAL-UZ 102) or the VdL-RL 03-method ("The concentration of free formaldehyde in the packaging is determined using the acetyl-acetone-method" as described in the VdL Directive "Formal-dehyde Determination", Edition of May 1997), where the measured concentration must not exceed 100 ppm. Appendix no. _____

Other equivalent tests may be used.

R6 Residual monomers

Yes No

Polymers may as a total maximum contain 100 ppm residual monomers classified as very toxic (Tx), toxic (T) or harmful (Xn) in newly produced polymer.

It should be noted that polymers over and above this are encompassed by all obligatory requirements.

The classification is in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC with adjustment to REACH according to Directive 2006/121/EC and Directive 1999/45/EC as amended. When the GHS (Globally Harmonised System) system is taken into force appendix 4 converts the criteria to GHS.

- ☒ Declaration from the supplier of each individual raw material in accordance with Appendix 2. Appendix no. _____

R7 Heavy metals

Yes No

Heavy metals or compounds of heavy metals, cadmium, lead, chromium VI, mercury, arsenic, barium (with the exception of barium sulphate), selenium and antimony must not be present in the product or in the ingoing chemical substances. Although it is accepted that ingoing substances may contain traces of these substances deriving from impurities, the trace quantity of the individual heavy metal must not exceed 100 ppm (100 mg/kg, 0.01 weight %) in the raw material.

- Exception for antimony that are incorporated in TiO₂ rutile lattice, on the following conditions: test results proving that the molecular structure are inert. Furthermore shall environmental and health effects from the pigment be on the same level as, or better than, the results for C.I Pigment Brown 24 CAS-nr: 68186-90-3 and C.I Pigment Yellow 53 CAS-nr: 8007-18-9 in the report: UNEF Publications, OECD SIDS Initial Assessment Profile (www.inchem.org).

- ☒ • Declaration from the manufacturer in accordance with Appendix 1. Appendix no. _____
- Declaration from the supplier of each individual raw material in accordance with Appendix 2. Appendix no. _____
- Calculation which shows clearly that the requirement is fulfilled, if impurities are present. Appendix no. _____
- For pigments that contains antimony integrated in TiO₂ rutile lattice shall documentation be submitted proving that the molecular structure are inert and that environmental and health effects from the pigment are on the same level as, or better than, the results for C.I Pigment Brown 24 CAS-nr: 68186-90-3 and C.I Pigment Yellow 53 CAS-nr: 8007-18-9 in the report: UNEF Publications, OECD SIDS Initial Assessment Profile (www.inchem.org). Appendix no. _____

R8 Titanium dioxideYes No

If the product contains more than 3.0 weight % of titanium dioxide, emissions from the production of titanium dioxide must not exceed the quantities specified below respectively for the sulphate process and the chloride process.

The sulphate process:

SO_x calculated as SO₂: 7.0 kg/ton TiO₂

Sulphate waste: 500 kg/ton TiO₂

The chloride process:

If natural ore is used, 103 kg chloride waste/ton TiO₂

If synthetic ore is used: 179 kg chloride waste /ton TiO₂

If rutile ore is used: 329 kg chloride waste /ton TiO₂

If more than one type of ore is used, the values will apply in proportion to the quantity of the individual ore types used.



- Declaration from the manufacturer in accordance with Appendix 1.
- Declaration from the supplier of each individual raw material in accordance with Appendix 2.
- If the product contains titanium oxide, the applicant must submit descriptions and calculations from the titanium dioxide producer which show clearly that the requirement is fulfilled.

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

R9 Ingoing substances in powder formYes No

Substances in powder form must be added in closed systems, in suspensions or using a method eg. protective gear that ensures that the working environment is dust-free.



Description of the work in which substances in powder form are handled during the production process.

Appendix no. _____

R10 Nano particlesYes No

Nano metals, nano carbon compounds and/or nano fluoride compounds must not be actively added to chemical building products, unless documentation exists that they will not entail problems in terms of health or the environment.

For these purposes Nano particles are counted as particles where at least one of the dimensions is smaller than 100 nm. Nano metals, for example, are nano silver, nano gold and nano copper.



- Declaration from the manufacturer in accordance with Appendix 1.
- Declaration from the supplier of each individual raw material in accordance with Appendix 2.
- Documentation of the nano particles used, showing clearly that the requirements are fulfilled.

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

R11 Other requirements applicable to ingoing chemical substances

Yes No

The following must not form part of the product:

- Persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT) organic compounds
- Very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB) organic compounds
- Organotin compounds
- Phthalates
- APEO - Alkylphenoethoxilates and other alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenols during degradation)
- Halogenated organic compounds - excepted from this are preservatives that fulfils requirement R4 and pigment fulfilling EU's requirement for pigments in food packaging according to Resolution AP (89).
- Isocyanates – excepted from this are water based polyisocyanates with a chain length of more than 10 when the amount of impurities of isocyanates with a chain length of less than 10 is documented.
- Naphtha classified as very toxic (Tx), toxic (T) or harmful for your health (Xn)
- Bisphenol-A-compounds
- Fragrance

PBT- and vPvB-compounds are defined in appendix XIII in the REACH (Directive 1907/2006/EC). Compounds that fulfil or produce compounds that fulfil the PBT- or vPvB-criteria can be seen at the European Chemical Bureau (ECB) webpage: <http://ecb.jrc.it/esis/index.php?PGM=pb>. Compounds that are deferred or under evaluation are not regarded as PBT or vPvB organic compounds.

Naphta is refined products from oil, coal tar or other primary sources.

Perfume is a substance or mixture of substances that are added to give the product a smell or to mask bad smell.



- Declaration from the manufacturer in accordance with Appendix 1.
- Declaration from the supplier of each individual raw material in accordance with Appendix 2.
- If halogenated organic compounds are used a declaration from the supplier of pigments are required. The declaration shall confirm that the pigment meet the EU's requirements for color pigments in food packages according to Resolution AP (89).

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

2 Adhesives

Are the requirements met?

R12 Volatile organic compounds (VOC)

Yes No

Volatile aromatic compounds must not be actively added to the product, but may be present as traces or pollutants in quantities not exceeding 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg).

Special adhesives that are frost protected for use in winter may contain a maximum of 6.0 weight % volatile organic compounds.

Other adhesives, with the exception of wallpaper paste, may contain a maximum of 1.0 weight % volatile organic compounds.

Wallpaper paste must not contain volatile organic compounds.

It should be noted that if the product forms VOC when used those must fulfil all obligatory requirements.

Volatile organic compounds are defined for these purposes as volatile organic compounds with an initial boiling point that is lower than or equal to 250°C measured at a normal pressure of 101.3 kPa. Volatile organic substances that include one or more benzene rings are referred to as volatile aromatic compounds.

- Specification of the content of volatile organic compounds, including the content of volatile aromatic compounds, and calculations showing clearly that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix no. _____
- Declaration from the manufacturer in accordance with Appendix 1. Appendix no. _____
- Declaration from the supplier of each individual raw material in accordance with Appendix 2. Appendix no. _____

R13 Emissions of total volatile organic compounds (TVOC)

Yes No

If the adhesive is used in door and it is sold in a packaging size that is larger than 125 ml the requirement applies that the highest permitted emission of total volatile organic compounds is as follows with respect to the used test method

M1: 0,2 mg/m²h after four weeks converted to toluene equivalents

EMICODE EC1: 500 µg/m³ after 10 days

Blau Engel RAL UZ 113: 100 µg/m³ after 28 days

If the product is used both in door and out door the product must fulfil the requirement for in door adhesives

- Description of packaging size. Appendix no. _____
- Test report after ISO EN 16000, part 1, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11 for products sold in a packaging size larger than 125 ml. The test laboratory must be accredited to the test method in accordance with the standards EN ISO/IEC 17025. Appendix no. _____

R14 Quality requirements for adhesives

Yes No

Adhesives must be tested in accordance with the standards specified in the following table.

Type	Test Method
Adhesives for wall and floor coverings	EN 1372, EN 1373, EN 1902 or equivalent methods. At least one comparable reference product must be tested.
Adhesive substances for ceramic tiles	EN 1324 or an equivalent method– the adhesive must fulfil the minimum requirements specified in EN 12004
Wallpaper paste	Comparative test that clearly reflects the quality of the adhesive.
Wood adhesive	EN 205:1997 or an equivalent method. At least one comparable reference product must be tested.
Other adhesives	Methods suitable for these products or comparative testing that clearly reflect the quality of the adhesive.

- Test report that shows clearly that the requirement is met. The test laboratory must fulfil the general requirements in the standard EN ISO/IEC 17025 or be an officially GLP-approved laboratory. Alternative the company's own laboratory can be accepted as test laboratory if the laboratory is included in the company's certified quality system. Appendix no. _____

3 Sealant

Are the requirements met?

R15 Volatile organic compounds (VOC)

Yes No

Volatile aromatic compounds must not be actively added to the product, but may be present as traces or pollutants in quantities not exceeding 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg).

Sealants may contain a maximum of 3.0 weight % volatile organic compounds.

It should be noted that if the product forms VOC when used those must fulfil all obligatory requirements.

Volatile organic compounds are defined for these purposes as volatile organic compounds with an initial boiling point that is lower than or equal to 250°C measured at a normal pressure of 101.3 kPa. Volatile organic substances that include one or more benzene rings are referred to as volatile aromatic compounds.

- Specification of the content of volatile organic compounds, including the content of volatile aromatic compounds, and calculations showing clearly that the requirement is fulfilled.
- Declaration from the manufacturer in accordance with Appendix 1.
- Declaration from the supplier of each individual raw material in accordance with Appendix 2.

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

R16 Emissions of total volatile organic compounds (TVOC)

Yes No

If the sealant is used in door and it is sold in a packaging size that is larger than 125 ml the requirement applies that the highest permitted emission of total volatile organic compounds is as follows with respect to the used test method

M1: 0.2 mg/m²h after four weeks converted to toluene equivalents

EMICODE EC1: 300 µg/m³ after 10 days

Blaue Engel RAL UZ 123: 300 µg/m³ after 28 days

If the product is used both in door and out door the product must fulfil the requirement for in door sealant

- Description of packaging size
- Test report after ISO EN 16000, part 1, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11 for products sold in a packaging size larger than 125 ml. The test laboratory must be accredited to the test method in accordance with the standards EN ISO/IEC 17025.

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

R17 Quality requirement for sealant

Yes No

Sealant must be tested in accordance with ISO 11600 where relevant. Other sealant must be tested with comparative test that clearly reflect the quality of the sealant.

- Test report that shows clearly that the requirement is met. The test laboratory must fulfil the general requirements in the standard EN ISO/IEC 17025 or be an officially GLP-approved laboratory. Alternative the company's own laboratory can be accepted as test laboratory if the laboratory is included in the company's certified quality system.

Appendix no. _____

4 Filler

Are the requirements met?

R18 Volatile organic compounds (VOC)

Yes No

Volatile aromatic compounds must not be actively added to the product, but may be present as traces or pollutants in amounts not exceeding 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg).

Sealants may contain a maximum of 3.0 weight % volatile organic compounds.

It should be noted that if the product forms VOC when used those must fulfil all obligatory requirements.

Volatile organic compounds are defined for these purposes as volatile organic compounds with an initial boiling point that is lower than or equal to 250°C measured at a normal pressure of 101.3 kPa. Volatile organic substances that include one or more benzene rings are referred to as volatile aromatic compounds.

- Specification of the content of volatile organic compounds, including the content of volatile aromatic compounds, and calculations showing clearly that the requirement is fulfilled.
- Declaration from the manufacturer in accordance with Appendix 1.
- Declaration from the supplier of each individual raw material in accordance with Appendix 2.

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

R19 Emissions of total volatile organic compounds (TVOC)

Yes No

If the filler is used in door and it is sold in a packaging size that is larger than 125 ml the requirement applies that the highest permitted emission of total volatile organic compounds is as follows with respect to the used test method

M1: 0,2 mg/m²h after four weeks converted to toluene equivalents

EMICODE EC1 GEV testing protocol (the newest version available):
200 µg/m³ after 10 days

If the product is used both in door and out door the product must fulfil the requirement for in door adhesives

- Description of packaging size
- Test report after ISO EN 16000, part 1, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11 for products sold in a packaging size larger than 125 ml. The test laboratory must be accredited to the test method in accordance with the standards EN ISO/IEC 17025.

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

R20 Quality requirements for filler

Yes No

The manufacturer must describe how the filler is tested in order to ensure that its quality is uniform and good, particularly in terms of viscosity, adhesion, gap-filling properties, shrinkage, minimum loss and durability.

Tests of filler for plasterboard must be conducted in accordance with EN Standard 13963. Other fillers must be tested with comparative test that clearly reflect the quality of the filler.

- Test report that shows clearly that the requirement is met. The test laboratory must fulfil the general requirements in the standard EN ISO/IEC 17025 or be an officially GLP-approved laboratory. Alternative the company's own laboratory can be accepted as test laboratory if the laboratory is included in the company's certified quality system.

Appendix no. _____

5 Outdoor paint and varnish

Are the requirements met? Yes No

The group “Outdoor paint and varnish” encompasses: outdoor decorative and protective paints and varnishes, wood stains and related products including wood paints, varnishes, wood and decking stains, masonry coatings and metal finishes (excluding anti-corrosion finishes and primers), as well as primers (and undercoats) of such product systems.

The following products are not included in the product group: anti-corrosion products (primers, paints and after treatment products), anti-fouling coatings, wood preservation products, coatings for particular industrial and professional uses, including heavy duty-coatings, any product primarily developed for indoor use and marketed as such.

R21 Volatile organic compounds (VOC)

Yes No

Volatile aromatic compounds must not be actively added to the product, but may be present as traces or pollutants in amounts not exceeding 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg)

Outdoor paint and varnish may contain the quantities of volatile organic compounds specified in the form.

It should be noted that if the product forms VOC when used those must fulfil all obligatory requirements.

Volatile organic compounds are defined for these purposes as volatile organic compounds with an initial boiling point that is lower than or equal to 250°C measured at a normal pressure of 101.3 kPa. Volatile organic substances that include one or more benzene rings are referred to as volatile aromatic compounds.

Product classification, cf. 2004/42/EC	Highest permitted quantity specified in g/L (incl. water)
c. Exterior walls of mineral substrate	30
d. Interior/exterior trim and cladding paints for wood and metal including undercoats	90
e. Interior/exterior trim varnishes and wood-stains, including opaque wood stains	90
f. Interior and exterior minimum build wood stains	75
g. Primers (for exterior)	15
h. Binding Primers (for exterior)	15
i. 1 pack performance coatings	100
j. Two-pack reactive performance coatings for specific end use such as floors	100



- Specification of the content of volatile organic compounds, including the content of volatile aromatic compounds, and calculations that clearly show that the requirement is fulfilled.
- Declaration from the manufacturer in accordance with Appendix 1.
- Declaration from the supplier of each individual raw material in accordance with Appendix 2.

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

R22 Quality requirements for outdoor paint and varnish

Yes No

If the product forms part of a component product that as a totality ensures the function of the product the component product as a whole must be Nordic Ecolabelled, not simply part of it. The requirement refers to the individual product and not to products within a series where products have different functions.

For all the tests specified below the test laboratory must fulfil the general requirements in the standard DS/EN ISO/IEC 17025 or be an officially GLP-approved laboratory. Alternatively the company's own laboratory can be accepted as test laboratory if the laboratory is included in the company's certified quality system.

Weathering test: Products shall be exposed to artificial weathering in apparatus including UV fluorescent lamps and condensation or water spray according to the respective tests mentioned.

- Masonry paints shall be exposed to test conditions for 1000 hours according to ISO 11507:2007.
- Metal finishes (including varnishes) shall be exposed to test conditions for 500 hours. (UVA 4h/60°C+humidity 4h/50°C) according to ISO 11507:2007.
- Products for wood shall be exposed in the QUV accelerated weathering apparatus with cyclic exposure with UV(A) radiation and spraying test conditions for twelve weeks according to EN927-6.

The effects of weathering shall also be evaluated by testing the following parameters:

- flaking (according to ISO 4628-5:2003) Flaking, passing score when flakes' density is 2 or less and size 2 or less.
- cracking (according to ISO 4628-4:2003) and Cracking, passing score when cracks' quantity is 2 or less and size 3 or less.
- blistering (according to ISO 4628-2:2003) Blistering, passing score when Blisters' density is 3 or less and size 3 or less.
- colour change (according to ISO 7724-2) of samples exposed to weathering shall not be greater than $\Delta E^* = 4$ with respect to the initial value.
- decrease in gloss (according to EN ISO 2813) shall not be greater than 30% of initial value (varnishes) – mat colours and varnishes, with an initial gloss value less than 60 %, are excepted from the requirement.
- chalking shall also be tested on masonry finish coatings and metal finishes after weathering using method EN ISO 4628-6:2007. Coatings shall achieve in this test a score of 1.5 or better (0.5 or 1.0). In the standard there are pictorial reference standards.
- general appearance (according to EN ISO 4628-1:2003).

If an entire colour system is ecolabelled, all bases and colours must fulfil the requirements, which can be documented by testing the quality of at least three representative colours; at least one white, one intermediate colour and one dark colour.



Test reports that show clearly that the requirements are fulfilled.

Appendix no. _____

Water Vapour Permeability, Class II: Where claims are made that exterior masonry paints are breathable the paint shall be classified as Class II (medium vapour permeability) or better according to the method EN ISO 7783-2 (this method is only for exterior masonry and concrete). Due to large numbers of possible tinting colours, this criterion will be restricted to testing of the base paint. This method is not applicable for transparent primers.

Test report that clearly shows that the requirements are fulfilled.

Appendix no. _____

Liquid Water Permeability, Class III: Where claims are made that exterior masonry and concrete paints are water repellent or elastomeric, the coating shall be classified as Class III (low liquid permeability) according to the method DIN EN 1062-3:1999. Due to large numbers of possible tinting colours, this criterion will be restricted to testing of the base paint.

Test report that clearly shows that the requirements are fulfilled.

Appendix no. _____

Resistance to fungal growth: If the product is classified with Xi R43 or "Contains (name of the sensitising substance) may cause allergic reactions" because of the amount of isothiazolinone compounds or Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate, IPBC, then the weathering growth test must be made and requirement fulfilled. Where claims are made that the product has anti-fungal properties or the like, test must be made to document this.

- Masonry finish coatings shall have a score of 2 or better (less than 10% fungal coverage), as determined by method BS 3900:G6 or equivalent.
- Wood paint shall be tested in accordance with EN-927-3 or equivalent. No detectable defects (rating 0) and not visible under 10 times magnification (rating 0) according to EN ISO 4628-1.

If an equivalent method is used, for example PREN 15457, the applicant must document that the test is equivalent to the tests specified in the criteria document.

Due to large numbers of possible tinting colours, this criterion will be restricted to testing of the base paint.

Test report that clearly shows that the requirements are fulfilled.

Appendix no. _____

6 Packaging, labels, consumer information and recycling systems

Are the requirements met?

R23 Packaging

Packaging must be reseal able, unless documentation can be provided that the entire product will always be used at one session.

The type of plastic material must be documented by the producer. Labels and product packaging must not contain halogenated plastic.

Metal packaging less than 1 litre must not be used, unless this is contra-indicated by special health and environmental arguments.



- Packaging sample showing that the packaging can be resealed.
- Description of packaging type and size.
- Description whether the entire product is always used at one time.
- Declaration from the packaging producer that no halogenated plastics have been used or product data sheets that clearly shows that the requirement is met by all parts of the packaging, including lids, caps and the like.
- Declaration from the label producer that no halogenated plastics have been used.

Yes No

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

Appendix no. _____

R24 Label/product packaging

The label/product packaging must be equipped with a Nordic Ecolabelled logo, licence number and designation of product group.



Label/product packaging – alternatively a pdf-file.

Yes No

Appendix no. _____

R25 Consumer information

The following information must be attached to the packaging or enclosed with each individual product:

The purpose, substrate and other conditions of application for which the product is intended. This shall include advice on preparation etc., e.g. correct preparation of the substrate, outdoor use (if relevant) or temperature).

Recommended preventive protective measures for users, for example in connection with working in enclosed spaces or the like. The text must be attached to the packaging of the product or enclosed with the product.

Guidance on cleaning used tools and how waste products from cleaning can best be disposed of (to limit water pollution). These guidelines should be adapted to the product types and areas of application question, and pictograms should be used where appropriate.

Guidance on how the product should be stored after it has been opened (in order to reduce quantities of solid waste), including safety instructions, if relevant.

Guidance on how residual product and packaging should be disposed of.



Documentation that the requirement is fulfilled, i.e. labels, product datasheets or the equivalent, and a description how the information follows each product.

Yes No

Appendix no. _____

R26 Recycling systems

The relevant national rules, statutes and/or industry-wide agreements concerning recycling systems for products and packaging must be fulfilled in the Nordic countries in which the Nordic Ecolabelled products are marketed.



Documentation from the applicant of membership of existing agreements on recycling/processing.

Yes No

Appendix no. _____

7 Quality management and the requirements of the authorities

Are the requirements met?

To ensure that the Nordic Ecolabel requirements are fulfilled, the following procedures must be in place.

If the manufacturer has a certified environmental management system in accordance with ISO 14 001 or EMAS in which the following procedures are implemented, it will be sufficient for the accredited auditor to certify that the requirements are implemented.

R27 Responsibility for the Nordic Ecolabel

Yes No

One person in the company must be responsible for fulfilment of the Nordic Ecolabel requirements and one person must be appointed as a contact person to maintain contact with Nordic Ecolabelling.

☒ Organisational structure showing the persons responsible for the above areas.

Appendix no. _____

R28 Documentation

Yes No

The license holder must be able to present copies of the application and the statistics and basis for calculation (including test reports, documents from subcontractors and the like) for the documentation submitted in connection with the application.

🔍 Onsite inspection.

R29 The quality of the product

Yes No

The license holder must guarantee that the quality of the Nordic Ecolabelled product will not deteriorate during the term of the licence.

📖 Procedures for drafting and if necessary processing complaints concerning the quality of the Nordic Ecolabelled product.

Appendix no. _____

R30 Planned changes

Yes No

Planned changes that impact upon the Nordic Ecolabel requirements must be reported in writing to Nordic Ecolabelling.

📖 Procedures showing the way in which planned changes are handled.

Appendix no. _____

R31 Unforeseen deviations

Yes No

Unforeseen deviations that impact upon the Nordic Ecolabel requirements must be reported in writing to Nordic Ecolabelling and recorded in a journal.

📖 Procedures showing the way in which unforeseen deviations are handled.

Appendix no. _____

R32 Traceability

Yes No

The license holder must be capable of tracing the Nordic Ecolabelled product in the production process.

📖 Descriptions/procedures for the ways in which these requirements are fulfilled.

Appendix no. _____

R33 Statutes and regulations

Yes No

The license holder must ensure that the applicable provisions on safety, working environment, environmental legislation and plant-specific conditions/licences are followed at all locations at which the Nordic Ecolabelled product is produced.

☒ Signed application form.

Appendix no. _____

R34 Marketing

The marketing of Nordic Ecolabelled chemical building products shall comply with "Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products" of 22 June 2011 or subsequent versions.

Yes No

Duly completed Appendix 3.

Appendix no. _____

Marketing

The Nordic Ecolabel is a trademark that is familiar and respected in the Nordic countries. The Nordic Ecolabelled product/service may be marketed using the Nordic Ecolabel for as long as the licence remains in force.

The label must be positioned in such a way that no doubt exists about the meaning of the label and that makes it clear that the fuel is ecolabelled.

Further information on marketing can be found in the "Regulations of the Nordic Ecolabelling of products" 22 June 2011 or subsequent versions.

The design of the Nordic Ecolabel

The design of the Nordic Ecolabel is as follows:



Licence number

Product group: Adhesives, sealants, filler, outdoor paint and varnish

Each licence has a unique licence number which must always be displayed together with the Nordic Ecolabel. The specification of the product group must be recorded below the licence number.

Further information on the design of the Nordic Ecolabel can be found in "Regulations of the Nordic Ecolabelling of products" 22 June 2011 or subsequent versions.

Follow-up inspections

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

If it transpires that the fuel no longer fulfils the requirements, the licence may be revoked.

Random samples may also be taken at points of sale and analysed by an impartial laboratory. If this process reveals that the requirements are not fulfilled, Nordic Ecolabelling will require the licence holder to pay the costs of analysis.

How long will the licence remain in force?

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted the criteria for chemical building products on 29th of May 2008. The criteria remain in force until 30th of June 2011.

The Secretariat Manager's meeting adopted on 17 September 2009 changes in R4 and R5. It was also decided on an addition in appendix 1 and 2. The new version is called 1.1.

On 9 November 2010 the Secretariat Manager's meeting decided to prolong the criteria until 31 December 2012. The new version is called 1.2.

On 22 June 2011 the Nordic Ecolabelling Board adopted changes in R7 and R11. The new version is called 1.3.

On 13 September 2011 the Secretariat Manager's meeting decided to prolong the criteria until 31 December 2013. The new version is called 1.4.

The Secretariat Manager's meeting adopted on 15 November 2011 changes in R2, R4 and R22. The new version is called 1.5.

On 9 October 2012 the Nordic Ecolabelling Board decided to prolong the criteria until 31 October 2014. The new version is called 1.6.

The licence is valid for as long as the conditions of the criteria document are fulfilled and until the criteria document expires. The term of validity of the criteria may be extended or adjusted where after a new version is published. In the event of extensions, all licence holders will be notified.

The Board of Nordic Ecolabelling will give notice of which criteria will apply after the final date of validity of the criteria. This will take place at the latest one year before the criteria expire. Licence holders will then be given the opportunity to renew their licences.

Future criteria

In future criteria Nordic Ecolabelling will consider:

- whether there have been any changes in ethyleneglycol ethers that will be of significance for whether or not 111-1-0 should be excluded.
- whether requirements can be imposed as to the extraction of raw materials, and if so, which raw materials they should apply to. This on the basis of a survey of relevant raw materials to make sure controllable requirements can be made.

Appendix 1 Declaration for completion and signature by producers of chemical building products

The requirements apply to all ingoing substances.

Ingoing substances are defined as all substances in the product, including additives (e.g. preservatives or stabilisers) in the ingredients, but not pollutants from raw material production. Pollutants are defined as traces from raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that have been added to a raw material intentionally and for a purpose irrespective of quantity.

It should be noted that the product must at all times fulfil all obligatory requirements. An exemption provided for in a specific requirement will accordingly not constitute a general exemption from the other obligatory requirements.

In appending the company seal and signature to this document the producer warrants that the declaration has been completed by the producer:

Producer's name
Stamp and signature
Trade name of the product
The function of the product/product group
Classification and labelling of the product

Does the product form VOC when used?

Yes No

If yes, which ones: _____

Does the product contain ingoing substances that are or that might shed substances that are classified as carcinogenic (Carc) R40, R45, R49, mutagenic (Mut) R68, R46 or toxic for reproduction (Rep) R62, R63, R60, R61?

Yes No

If yes, which ones: _____

Does the product contain substances that are classified as: N R50/53, N R51/53, R52/53, N R50, R52 and/or R53?

Yes No

If yes, specify chemical name, CAS no. and amount in ppm, w/w% or mg/kg:

Does the product contain ingoing substances that have been allotted the following risk phrases or combinations thereof: R23, R24, R25, R26, R27, R28, R33, R39, R42, R48, R68.

Yes No

If yes, specify chemical name, CAS no. and amount in ppm, w/w% or mg/kg:

Does the product contain: Isothiazolinone compounds, formaldehyde or other preservatives?

Yes No

If yes, which ones: _____

Does the product contain:

Heavy metals?

Yes No

Titanium dioxide?

Yes No

Nanoparticles, such as nanocarbon, nanofluoride or nanometals?

Yes No

If yes, specify chemical name, CAS no. and amount in ppm, w/w% or mg/kg:

Does the product contain the following ingoing substances:

Persistent, bio accumulating and toxic (PBT) organic compounds

Yes No

Very persistent and very bio accumulating (vPvB) organic compounds

Yes No

Organotin compounds?

Yes No

Phthalates?

Yes No

APEO – Alkylphenoethoxilates and other alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenol during degradation)?

Yes No

Halogenated organic compounds?

Yes No

Isocyanates?

Yes No

Naphtha classified with Tx, T or Xn?

Yes No

Bisphenol-A compounds?

Yes No

Fragrance?

Yes No

If yes, specify chemical name, CAS no. and amount in ppm, w/w% or mg/kg:

Does the product contain the following ingoing substances:

Volatile organic compounds (VOC)?

Yes No

Volatile aromatic compounds (VAC)?

Yes No

If yes, specify chemical name, CAS no. and amount in ppm, w/w% or mg/kg:

Appendix 2 Declaration for completion and signature by raw material producers

The requirements apply to all ingoing substances.

Ingoing substances are defined as all substances in the product, including additives (e.g. preservatives or stabilisers) in the ingredients, but not pollutants from raw material production. Pollutants are defined as traces from raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that have been added to a raw material intentionally and for a purpose irrespective of quantity.

In appending the company seal and signature to this document the raw material producer warrants that the declaration has been completed by the producer:

Raw material producer's name
Stamp and signature
Trade name of the raw material
The function of the raw material

The raw material contains the following classified ingoing substances stated with chemical name, w/w % (optional to use intervals) and CAS no:

Is the raw material or does the raw material contain ingoing substances that are or that might shed substances that are classified as carcinogenic (Carc) R40, R45, R49, mutagenic (Mut) R68, R46 or toxic for reproduction (Rep) R62, R63, R60, R61?

Yes No

If yes, which ones: _____

Is the raw material or does the raw material contain substances that are classified as: N R50/53, N R51/53, R52/53, N R50, R52 and/or R53?

Yes No

If yes, specify chemical name and amount in ppm, w/w% or mg/kg:

Is the raw material or does the raw material contain ingoing substances that have been allotted the following risk phrases or combinations thereof: R23, R24, R25, R26, R27, R28, R33, R39, R42, R48, R68.

Yes No

If yes, specify chemical name and amount in ppm, w/w% or mg/kg

Is the raw material or does the raw material contain: isothiazolinone compounds, formaldehyde or other preservatives?

Yes No

If yes, which ones: _____

Is the raw material or does the raw material contain:

Residual monomers?

Yes No

Heavy metals?

Yes No

Titanium dioxide?

Yes No

Nanoparticles, such as nanocarbon, nanofluoride or nanometals?

Yes No

If yes, specify chemical name and amount in ppm, w/w% or mg/kg:

Is the raw material or does the raw material contain the following ingoing substances:

Persistent, bio accumulating and toxic (PBT) organic compounds?

Yes No

Very persistent and very bio accumulating (vPvB) organic compounds?

Yes No

Organotin compounds?

Yes No

Phthalates?

Yes No

APEO – Alkylphenoethoxilates and other alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenol during degradation)?

Yes No

Halogenated organic compounds?

Yes No

Isocyanates?

Yes No

Naphtha classified with Tx, T or Xn?

Yes No

Bisphenol-A compounds?

Yes No

Fragrance?

Yes No

If yes, specify chemical name, CAS no. and amount in ppm, w/w% or mg/kg:

Does the raw material contain:

Volatile organic compounds (VOC)?

Yes No

Volatile aromatic compounds (VAC)?

Yes No

If yes, specify chemical name and amount in ppm, w/w% or mg/kg:

Appendix 3 The marketing of Nordic Ecolabelled chemical building products

We hereby certify that we are familiar with the rules governing the use of the Nordic Ecolabel, the Swan, as provided for in “Regulations of the Nordic Ecolabelling of products” 22 June 2011 or subsequent versions, and we warrant that the marketing of the Nordic Ecolabelled chemical building products will be conducted in accordance with these rules.

We also confirm that we are familiar with the contents of this criteria document for the Nordic Ecolabelling of chemical building products.

We hereby declare that the personnel in our company involved in the marketing of the Nordic Ecolabelled chemical building products will be informed of the criteria for the Nordic Ecolabelling of chemical building products and “Regulations of the Nordic Ecolabelling of products” 22 June 2011 or subsequent versions.

Place and date	Company
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Signature of contact person	Telephone number
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Name of contact person

Signature of marketing manager	Telephone number
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Name of marketing manager

In the event of changes in personnel a new declaration must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Appendix 4 Conversion of requirement to GHS classification

In this appendix the requirements for classification of products and substances are converted to the GHS system (Globally Harmonised System) when entered into force. These classifications can be used when GHS is implemented and put into force in the EU. In the overlapping period both systems can be used.

R2 classification of product after GHS

The product shall not be classified as GHS-class:

- Ecotoxicity Acute Category 1
- Ecotoxicity Chronic Category 1
- Ecotoxicity Chronic Category 2
- Ecotoxicity Chronic Category 3
- Ecotoxicity Chronic Category 4
- Acute Toxicity Category 1
- Acute Toxicity Category 2
- Acute Toxicity Category 3
- Acute Toxicity Category 4
- Aspiration Hazard Category 1
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Single Exposure Category 1
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Single Exposure Category 2
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Single Exposure Category 3
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Repeated Exposure Category 1
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Repeated Exposure Category 2
- Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category 1A
- Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category 1B
- Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category 1C
- Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1
- Skin Sensitisation Category 1
- Carcinogenicity Category 1A
- Carcinogenicity Category 1B
- Carcinogenicity Category 2
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1A
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2
- Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A
- Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B
- Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
- Reproductive Toxicity Additional Labelling for Effect on or via Lactation
- Explosives – Unstable Explosive
- Explosives – Division 1.1
- Explosives – Division 1.2
- Explosives – Division 1.3
- Explosives – Division 1.4
- Organic Peroxides Type A
- Organic Peroxides Type B
- Self-reactive substances and Mixtures Type A
- Self-reactive substances and Mixtures Type B
- Oxidising Gases Category 1

- Oxidising Liquid Category 1
- Oxidising Solid Category 1
- Oxidising Solid Category 2
- Oxidising Solid Category 3
- Flammable Gases Category 1
- Flammable Aerosols Category 1
- Flammable Liquids Category 1

The content of any substance/compound in the GHS category 'Skin Sensitisation Category 1' and/or 'Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1' must be less than 0.10%

R3 Classification of ingoing chemical substances after GHS

The product shall not contain chemical substances, which are or can cleave substances that are in one or more of the following GHS-classes:

- Carcinogenicity Category 1A
- Carcinogenicity Category 1B
- Carcinogenicity Category 2
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1A
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2
- Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A
- Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B
- Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
- Reproductive Toxicity Additional Labelling for Effect on or via Lactation

Excepted from this is Formaldehyde where specific requirements are given in R5.

No ingoing chemical substances shall be allotted the following GHS 'hazard statements' or combinations thereof:

- H331: Toxic if inhaled
- H311: Toxic in contact with skin
- H301: Toxic if swallowed
- H330: Fatal if inhaled
- H310: Fatal in contact with skin
- H300: Fatal if swallowed
- H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children
- H370: Causes damage to organs (or state all organs affected, if known) (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other exposure cause the hazard)
- H371: May cause damage to organs (or state all organs affected, if known) (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other exposure cause the hazard)
- H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
- H372: Causes damage to organs (or state all organs affected, if known) through prolonged or repeated exposure (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other exposure)
- H373: May cause damage to organs (or state all organs affected, if known) through prolonged or repeated exposure (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other exposure causes the hazard)
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation
- H336: May cause drowsiness and dizziness

Excepted from this requirement of GHS 'hazard statements' are preservatives used to conserve the product, which totally combined with less than 1000 ppm (0.1 weight %, 1000 mg/kg) and are not allotted the following GHS 'hazard statements' or combinations thereof:

- H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children
- H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation
- H336: May cause drowsiness and dizziness

Ingoing chemical substances in the following GHS-classes:

- 'Ecotoxicity Chronic Category 1' may not be present in quantities in excess of 0.1 weight %
- 'Ecotoxicity Chronic Category 2' may not be present in quantities in excess of 1.0 weight %
- 'Ecotoxicity Acute Category 1', 'Ecotoxicity Chronic Category 3', and/or 'Ecotoxicity Chronic Category 4' may not be present individually in quantities in excess of 2.0 weight %.
- The sum of chemical substances in the GHS classes 'Ecotoxicity Acute Category 1', 'Ecotoxicity Chronic Category 1', 'Ecotoxicity Chronic Category 2', 'Ecotoxicity Chronic Category 3', and/or 'Ecotoxicity Chronic Category 4' may not be present in total in quantities in excess of 4.0 weight %.

R6 Residual monomers after GHS

Polymers may as a total maximum contain 100 ppm residual monomers in one or more of the following GHS classes:

- Ecotoxicity Acute Category 1
- Ecotoxicity Chronic Category 1
- Ecotoxicity Chronic Category 2
- Acute Toxicity Category 1
- Acute Toxicity Category 2
- Acute Toxicity Category 3
- Acute Toxicity Category 4
- Aspiration Hazard Category 1
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Single Exposure Category 1
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Single Exposure Category 2
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Single Exposure Category 3
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Repeated Exposure Category 1
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Repeated Exposure Category 2
- Carcinogenicity Category 1A
- Carcinogenicity Category 1B
- Carcinogenicity Category 2
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1A
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2
- Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A
- Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B
- Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
- Reproductive Toxicity Additional Labelling for Effect on or via Lactation

The amount of residual monomers must be for newly produced polymer.