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Issued: 19 June 2019

Good Environmental Choice Australia
Environmental Performance Standard

Sanitary Products (Nordic Ecolabel Sanitary Products 2016/MOD version 6.4)*

* This standard has been accepted as a best practice international standard as part of the Global Ecolabelling Network and is yet to undergo a consultation process with a technical advisory group.

Issued by: Good Environmental Choice Australia Ltd

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USE OF GECA STANDARDS

This standard identifies environmental, health, social and ethical criteria that the top environmentally and socially performing products sold in the Australian marketplace can meet in order to be recognised by GECA as “environmentally preferable”.

This standard seeks to set the benchmark for environmentally and socially preferable products. The Australian Ecolabel Program is based on the international standard ISO 14024: "Environmental Labels and Declarations - Guiding Principles" https://www.iso.org/standard/72458.html which requires environmental labelling specifications to include criteria that are objective, reasonable and verifiable.

This standard may be used by GECA approved assessor to verify whether a product fully conforms to the criteria set by this standard. Where a product is certified under the Australian Ecolabel Program, it may display the GECA ecolabel (the “Environmental Choice Australia Mark”) to show that the product has been independently assessed and demonstrates conformance with the environmental and social criteria detailed in this standard.

The purpose of voluntary environmental labels and declarations is the communication of verifiable and accurate information for the numerous environmental aspects of goods and services. As required by the Trade Practices Act the information cannot be misleading. Such information encourages the demand for, and supply of, those products that cause less harm to the environment, thereby stimulating the potential for market-driven continuous environmental improvement. Where a company has a product certified as conforming to this standard, it may gain a marketing advantage in government and business procurement programs, as well as greater market recognition in general because of its independently verified environmental attributes.

The principles of life cycle analysis have been used to set criteria to address relevant environmental loads typical in a product category. As such, this standard may also offer guidance for Australian international and producers to reduce the environmentally harmful impacts of their product(s). Producers may use the environmental criteria in this standard to design and refine the processing, manufacturing and delivery of their product(s). In addition, producers may find other environmental issues and more measures along the product’s life cycle, which are beyond the content of this standard. Producers are encouraged to include and adapt improvements in their environment programs and designs to aim for even better environmental results where technically possible. GECA welcomes feedback where this has been achieved.

While all GECA ecolabelling standards are voluntary, nevertheless they contain criteria that address compliance with specific laws. In addition, a GECA standard may recognise specific Australian Standards. A prerequisite for certification under the GECA ecolabel is to satisfy the relevant Australian or International Standard, where it is required by law. However, Australian Standards typically define “fit-for-purpose” criteria and usually do not provide assurance of environmental preferability. GECA ecolabelling standards go beyond Australian Standards and define an environmental benchmark for the product category.

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DOCUMENT HISTORY

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Previous Versions	Date Published	Summary of Changes
1.0	June 2019	New standard based on Nordic Swan Ecolabel Sanitary Products 2016/MOD version 6.4

HOW TO APPLY FOR GECA CERTIFICATION

Manufacturers or service suppliers interested in GECA certification using the Environmental Choice Australia Ecolabel are encouraged to read carefully through the entire standard and to evaluate whether their products are likely to conform to the standard and to pass the assessment process.

To launch an application, please complete the enquiry form on our website http://www.geca.eco/contact-us/ or contact GECA via email info@geca.org.au and GECA will forward you an application form.

The completed application form is to be sent to GECA by email.

After receiving the completed application form and the application fee, GECA refers the verification process to an appointed assurance provider. The assurance provider contacts the applicant and gives a clear overview of the steps needed to achieve certification for their particular product type.

Note: GECA reserves the right to refuse, suspend or postpone an application if (a) the organisation does not meet minimum compliance with Environmental Law, Labour Law, Fair Pay, Work, Health and Safety, Lawful behaviour (e.g. pending or ongoing lawsuits) (b) the organisation does not have transparent reporting that is available/accessible on request (c) the core mission of the organisation and/or product is in conflict with GECA's mission and/or is perceived by GECA to pose a risk to the GECA brand or reputation

REQUESTING ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

The GECA approved assessors will request additional information to ensure conformance on a case by case basis. Hence, the conformance items listed below are considered a guide to the minimum Demonstration of Conformance items (marked with the letter O) that will be required from the applicant company.

DEFINITIONS

Term	Explanation or definition
Additional components	Additional components mean components belonging to the hygiene product that are removed before use of the product. Examples include release paper, a plastic film around a tampon or a sanitary towel or an applicator for tampons. Information sheet or primary packaging is not included as additional components.
ADt	Air Dried tonnes
Assessment	Process performed by the assessor to determine if the product conforms with the applicable GECA Standard
Assessor	The individual performing the assessment as an employee or contractor of the Assurance Provider.
Assurance provider	Person or organisation accredited by the Independent Appointment Panel performing the conformance assessment
Bio-based	Bio-based means that something is derived from biomass. The biomass can have undergone physical, chemical or biological treatment(s). Biomass is a material of biological origin excluding material embedded in geological formations and/or fossilized. For example: (whole or parts of) plants, trees, algae, marine organisms, micro- organisms, animals etc.
Bio-based SAP	Term used for superabsorbent polymers made from renewable raw materials.
Chemical product	A chemical product is made of one substance or a mixture of substances.
Ingoing substances and impurities	Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine) are also regarded as ingoing substances. 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. The declaration concerning ingoing substances is made by the chemical producer using the knowledge it possesses at the time in question, based on information from the raw material producer/supplier, the formulation and available knowledge of the chemical product. Reservations are made for developments and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to GECA.

Component	Components are formed out of one or several materials and chemical products that together fulfil a desirable function. For example: a layer of nonwoven, an outer barrier film or an absorbent core of fluff pulp and super absorbents.
Information sheet	Printed information that is included in the primary package. They do not have to meet any requirements.
Material	For example: fluff pulp, PP, PE, PET, SAP, paper, regenerated cellulose and cotton
Plastic	Plastic materials are polymers that has been added chemical products like dyes, stabilisers or other additives. Plastic materials may in addition be processed into foil, fiber or other components.
Polymer	A polymer is a substance consisting of molecules with high molecular mass with a repeating structural unit (monomers). In this document polymers includes various synthetic polymers such as polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), polyester (PET), polystyrene (PS), polyamide (PA) and polyether/polyurethane (e.g. elastane, spandex, thermoplastic polyurethane and polyurethane foam) and bio-basedpolymers based on renewable raw materials like PLA and bio-based PE. The document differs between the polymers and other materials such as pulp, superabsorbent polymers, viscose fibers and cotton that have other requirements in this criteria document.
Primary packaging	Primary packaging means the packaging around the sanitary products additional components as sold in retail outlets or directly to the customer. Primary packaging does not include transport packaging.
Renewable raw material	Renewable resources are defined as raw materials taken from biological materials that are continuously regenerated within a short space of years, such as corn and treas.
Recycled material	Recycled material is material that fulfils the definition in ISO 14021.
Sanitary product	Sanitary product refers to the product used, i.e. excluding additional components, information sheets and primary packaging. S = the weight of the materials in the sanitary product.
Transport packaging	Transport packaging contains and protects the packs of sanitary products during transport to stores and consumers.

BACKGROUND

This GECA standard is a modified text adoption of Nordic Ecolabelling's Sanitary products standard V6.4: 2016 standard, referred to as the source document, and has been reproduced with permission from Nordic Ecolabel. This standard seeks to set the benchmark in Australia for environmentally preferable sanitary products. This document has been created by GECA's standards team in order to certify sanitary products.

Modifications to the source document have been made in order to maintain relevancy to the Australian market.. A list of changes to the source document along with the justification can be seen, upon request to GECA. After an 18-month transition period this Sanitary Products standard will be reviewed and undergo consultation with relevant stakeholders before assuming the status similar to that of all other GECA standards.

Any reference to International, EU, or voluntary standards, such as FSC, will be maintained in the adopted text. Any products that can be certified under existing GECA standards shall not be certified under this adopted standard.

STANDARD CATEGORY SCOPE

The product group "Sanitary products" covers disposable products with an absorbent and/or protective function for bodily fluids and faecal matter. The function of the products may furthermore be to facilitate bodily cleansing of such fluids or to facilitate the removal of products applied intentionally to the body, such as cosmetics. The disposable products can be found either in private bathrooms or in a more public environment such as a care institution. Disposable products like bed linen marketed toward other segments than hospital, nursing home etc., like tourism, cannot be ecolabelled after the requirements in these criteria.

Products included are: breast pads, children's diapers, incontinence care products, (panty-liners, formed diapers and diapers with tape strips), sanitary towels (pads and panty-liners), tampons, cotton buds, cotton pads, cotton wool, sauna underlays, bibs, plasters, compresses, mattress covers/protectors, draw sheets, bed linen, wash cloths (except paper cloths), surgical gowns, patient gowns/patient covers, surgical masks and caps.

Relevant disposable products in addition to those specified above may be included in the product group upon request if they are viewed as sanitary products. This applies only to products made of materials for which requirements are imposed in the criteria. GECA will decide which new products may be included in the product group.

Serviettes, wet wipes, dry wipes, paper towels or wash cloths made of paper, multiple use wash cloths, mesh pants, disposable gloves and toothpicks are not eligible for a GECA Ecolabel under these sanitary products criteria.

Products with added cosmetics, medication/medicines, disinfecting substances and such cannot be ecolabelled in this product group.

Cotton buds where the stick is plastic or a mixture of materials such as plastic and paper can not be ecolabeled.

Products that can be ecolabelled according to the criteria for tissue paper or cosmetic products (i.e. products that comply with the product group definitions in these criteria documents) cannot be ecolabelled according to the criteria for sanitary products.

Other similar products that have a function other than absorbing and/or protecting against bodily fluids/faecal matter or cleansing of cosmetic products, for example, cannot be ecolabelled under the criteria for sanitary products. Please contact GECA for more information.

What is required?

Each requirement is marked with the letter O (obligatory requirement) and a number requirements for social criteria are separate and not shown with O) All requirements must be fulfilled to be awarded a certificate.

1.GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.1 About the requirements and necessary definitions

There are detailed requirements for the production of the constituent materials and the chemical substances used within the sanitary product, additional components as well as for the primary packaging. The requirements are based upon both health and environmental perspectives.

1.2 Structure of the requirement

The requirements and nominal limits are based upon the percentage of the weight (weight- %) of the individual materials. Many of the material requirements are divided into different levels of stringency and come into force when specific limits of weight- % are exceeded. The weight-% of a specific material is calculated as the total weight of the material type (in the sanitary products and in the additional components) divided by the weight of the sanitary product and additional components in a pack (excluding the weight of information sheets and primary packaging). The weight of the sanitary product and additional components are, in the criteria, hereafter referred to as (S+A). Please note that a material can be found in several components within the sanitary product, additional components and in the primary packaging. E.g. the amount of fluff pulp or the amount of polyethylene (PE) from all multiple suppliers in the sanitary products and the additional components shall be summed up.
The requirements are set in correlation to the material types. If a material type is used in different forms/types that require different production processes as in fibres, films or foams, these shall be summed up individually.

The table below provides a guiding overview of which requirements the different material types will have to fulfil.

Table 1: Guiding overview of the requirements.

Material	Requirement domain/level	Req. no	Comments	Who shall document?	Form
	Description of the product	O1		The producer of the sanitary product	Form 1
	Material composition	O2		The producer of the sanitary product	Form 1
Chemicals	General chemical requirements	O3-O5	Requirements to classification of chemical products, CMR-substances and other excluded substances	The producer of the chemical product	Form 2a
Silicone	Specific chemical requirement	O6	Applies to silicone added to other materials or silicone for coating	The producer of the product for silicone treatment	Form 3
Adhesives/ Binders	Specific chemical requirement	O7		The producer of the adhesive/binder	Form 2b
Fragrances and skin care preparations	Specific chemical requirement	O8	Prohibited	The producer of the sanitary product	Form 4
Odour control substances	Specific chemical requirement	O9	Odour control substances are permitted only in incontinence care products, and must fulfil O3 - O5	The producer of the sanitary product and the chemical products	Form 4, form 2a for O3-O5
Medicaments and antibacterial agents	Specific chemical requirement	O10	Prohibited with exemption of lactic acid bacteria in tampons	The producer of the sanitary product	Form 4
Dying and printing	Specific chemical requirement	O11 - O12	Applies to dying and printing on the sanitary product	Producer of the dyes and inks	Form 2c
Recycled material	Mandatory	O13			
Cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid	Applies when ≥1.0 weight-% or more	O14		The pulp/fluff//air- laid producer	Form 5
	Additional requirement when 10.0 weight-% or more	O15- O16		The pulp/fluff/air-laid producer	Form 6 for fiber raw materials and forbidden tree species
Paper/carton /paperboard	Applies when ≥1.0 weight-% or more	O17	Applies for tissue, printing and silicone paper, carton, cardboard and other paper.	The paper/carton/ paperboard producer	Form 7
	Additional requirement when 10.0 weight-% or more	O18- O19		The paper/carton/ paperboard producer	
Wood	Mandatory	O20	Applies to solid wood,	The supplier of the	Form 8

Material	Requirement domain/level	Req. no	Comments	Who shall document?	Form
material			like stick in cotton buds	wood material	
Cotton	Applies when ≥1.0 weight-% or more	O21	Bleaching with Cl_2 prohibited	The supplier of the cotton	Form 9
	Additional requirement when 5.0 weight-% or more	O22- O23	Ecological cotton and requirements to additives	The supplier of the cotton	
Regenerated cellulose	Applies when ≥1.0 weight-% or more	O24	Bleaching with Cl_2 prohibited and AOX/OCl limitation	The producer of regenerated cellulose	Form 10
	Additional requirement when 10.0 % weight-% or more	O25		Additional requirement when 10 % by weight or more	Form 10
Plastic/ polymer	Mandatory	O26	PVC (halogenated polymers) prohibited in product and packaging	The producer of the sanitary/plastic product	Form 11
Plastic/ polymer	Part A) Applies when plastic contained in components make up ≥1.0 weight-% or more Part B) Applies when components of plastic included in (S+A) by 5% weight-% or more	O27	Part A: Requirements to chemical substances in PE, PP, PS, PET, PA, PUR (included elastan) Part B: requirements for added chemicals	Part A) The plastic manufacturer or test done in the supply chain Part B) The plastic manufacturer	Form 11
Polyurethane /elastane	Applies when 5.0 weight-% or more	O28	Production requirements	The producer of the plastic/polymer product	Form 12
Polyamide	Applies when 5.0 weight-% or more	O29	Production requirements	The producer of the plastic/polymer product	Form 13
Bio-based polymer	Applies when 20.0 weight-% or more		Requirement for certification of raw materials for bio- based polymers	The polymer producer	
Recycled plastic		O31	Requirements for recycled plastic in sanitary product, additional component and packaging	The producer of the recycled plastic	Form 14
SAP	Applies when 1.0 % weight-% or more	O32	Requirements to acrylamide, rest monomers and water soluble extracts	The SAP producer	Form 15
	Applies when 10.0 weight-% or more	O33	Requirement to additives	The SAP producer	Form 15
Nonwoven		O34 - O35	Refers to the relevant material and chemical requirements	See relevant requirement	Form 16

Material	Requirement domain/level	Req. no	Comments	Who shall document?	Form
Material composition - share of recycled and renewable materials		O36	Applies to product and primary packaging	The producer of the sanitary product	
Other components		O37	Like cotton sticks material, tape, elastic/rubber band etc. Refers to relevant requirements	See relevant requirement	
Primary packaging		O26 and O38	Refers to relevant requirements	The producer of the sanitary product, see also relevant requirement	
	Function	O39		The producer of the sanitary product	
	Tampons	O40	Requirement to the content of aerobic microorganisms	The producer of the sanitary product	
	Information on packaging	O41	Applies to size designations and that relevant products must not be discarded in the toilet	The producer of the sanitary product	
	Mandatory	O42 - O49	Quality and regulatory requirements	The producer of the sanitary product	

1.3 Description of the product and packaging

O1 Description of the product

The applicant must provide a description of the product, a description of the manufacturing processes, as well as information about packet sizes. The following information must be provided for all components of the sanitary product, any additional components, product information sheets and primary packaging must be provided:

- Function (as outer layer, foil around each product, absorbing part, elastic around the legs, information sheet, primary packaging etc.)
- Weight of component
- Constituent materials (e.g. fluff, PP, PET)
- Chemical products that are added to the sanitary product (e.g. adhesives)
- Supplier/producer (with the components they deliver, business name, country of production and contact person)

The production chain with suppliers for the sanitary product and additional components must be illustrated by i.e. a flowchart.

 Description in accordance with the requirement. See appendix 1, form 1, table S1.

O2 Material composition

Composition

The different material types* in the sanitary product and additional components must be stated in terms of amount and percentage by weight of (S+A).

The material types in the primary packaging must be stated in terms of amount and percentage by weight of (S+A). The weight of the material types in the primary packaging shall not be included in the (S+A).

**The same material type included in more than one component shall be summed up.*

Nominal limit

Specific material types present in quantities of maximum 1.0 weight-% of (S+A) is exempted from the material requirements, even if there is a requirement for the particular material type in the document.

Materials for which no requirements are imposed in the document, and which are not explicitly prohibited, may each make up a maximum of 2.0 weight-% of (S+A), but not exceed 5.0 % weight-% totally.

The amount of requirements that must be fulfilled is determined by weight-% of the specific material related to the total weight of the sanitary product + additional component (S+A).

 Description in accordance with the requirement. Appendix 1, form 1, table S2 can be used to document parts of the requirement.

1. ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Requirements for chemical products and chemical substances

The chemical requirements are split into two sections: general chemical requirements and chemical requirements related to a specific function.

The general chemical requirements O3, O4 and O5 apply for all chemical products added during the

composition of the sanitary products and additional components (i.e. release paper and adhesives). These requirements may also be requested for chemical products and additives used by suppliers for example in or on different components and materials like cotton, cellulose pulp, and polymer/plastic materials. For more information when these requirements apply to the materials and components, see the individual material requirements.

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, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

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.

No requirements are imposed on chemicals used for maintenance of machines or in the production processes (such as lubricants, cleaning chemicals etc.) without being added to the materials, unless otherwise stated.

O3 Chemical products, classification

Chemical products used in the production/composition of sanitary products and additional components must not be subject to a classification requirement specified in Table 2.

The requirement also applies to additives of material/components where it later in the document is referred to this requirement.

Table 2: Classification of chemical products

Classification under CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008*	
Hazard class and category	**H phrases (Code)**
Toxic to aquatic organisms Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1-4	H400 H410, H411, H412, H413
Acute toxicity Acute Tox 1, 2 Acute Tox 3 Acute Tox 4	 H330, H310, H300 H331, H301, H311 H332, H312, H302
Specific target organ toxicity STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	 H370 H371 H372 H373
Aspiration hazard Asp. Tox 1	 H304
Skin corrosion/irritation Skin Corr 1A/B/C	 H314
Causes serious eye damage or eye irritation Eye Dam. 1	 H318
Allergenic Resp. sens 1 or Skin sens 1	 H334 H317

Carcinogenic Carc 1A/1B Carc. 2	 H350 H351
Mutagenic Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	 H340 H341
Toxic for reproduction Repr 1A/1B Repr 2	 H360, H361 H362

Classification in line with the EU Regulation on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (Regulation (EC) no 1272/2008).

The producers of the chemical products are responsible for the classification.

- Material safety data sheets for all chemical products in accordance with current European legislation.
- Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2, Declaration of chemical products.

To be completed by the producer of the chemical product

O4 Chemical substances, CMR

This requirement applies to chemical products used in the production/composition of sanitary products and additional components.

The requirement also applies to additives to materials/components where it later in the document is referred to this requirement.

The chemical products must not contain substances that are or may degrade into substances that are classified as carcinogenic (Carc), mutagenic (Mut) and/or toxic for reproduction (Rep) according to CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (see Table 3).

Table 3: Classification of CMR substances

Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
Carcinogenic Carc. 1A/1B Carc. 2	 H350 H351
Mutagenic Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	 H340 H341
Toxic for reproduction Repr. 1A/1B Repr. 2	 H360, H361 H362

- Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2a, Declaration of chemical products. To be completed by the producer of the chemical product.

O5 Other excluded substances

Chemical products used in the production/composition of sanitary products and additional components must not contain substances from the lists below.

The requirement also applies to additives to material/components where it later in the document is referred to this requirement.

There may be overlap between the substances on the two lists.

List of forbidden substances

- Substances on the Candidate List*

- D4, D5 and D6 in silicone polymer have an own requirement, see O18
- Organotin compounds
- Phthalates
- APEO – alkylphenol ethoxylates and alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenols on degradation). An exception is made for:

  - sterically hindered phenolic antioxidants with molecular weight (MW) > 600 g/mole
- Halogenated organic compounds. An exception is made for:

  - halogenated organic pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food"

  - flame retardants

List of substances with specific characteristics not allowed

- Substances that have been evaluated in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative)**
- Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2 on the EU's priority list of substances that are to be investigated further for endocrine disruptive effects***
- Preservatives that are bioaccumulative in accordance with Appendix 2 (BCF < 500 / logKow < 4).
- Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)****

**The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website: http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table*

***PBT and vPvB in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH*

****Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2, see following link: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine/strategy/being_en.htm*

*****An antibacterial agent is a chemical/product that inhibits or stops growth of microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi or protozoa (single-celled organisms)*

- Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2a, Declaration of chemical products. To be completed by the producer of the chemical product.

O6 Silicone

The following requirements must be fulfilled if silicone treatment of the whole or parts (components and additional components) of the sanitary product is used:

- Solvent-based silicone coatings must not be used.
- Octamethyl-cyclotetrasiloxane, D4, (CAS 556-67-2), decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane, D5, (CAS 541-02-6) and dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane, D6, (CAS 540-97-6) must not form part of the product. The requirement does not apply to D4, D5 and D6 contained as impurities*.
- Organotin catalysts must not be used in the production of the silicone polymer.

**Impurities of D4 and D5 are defined as residual products from the raw material production that can be found in the finished product in concentrations below 800 ppm (0.08 weight-%, 800 mg/kg). Finished product means the silicone emulsion's coating bath.*

Grease proof paper is certified under an Ecolabelling scheme can be used to provide evidence against this critera upon review by GECA Approved Assessor.

- Material safety data sheet for the product. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 3, Silicones for coating. To be completed by the producers of the silicone products. If the paper had been certified under an Ecolabelling scheme it can be used as evidence against this criteria upon review by GECA Approved Assessor.

O7 Adhesives/Binders

The requirement applies to adhesives/binders used in the composition of the sanitary product and additional components. The requirement also applies to for e.g. adhesive on tape release paper and binders in nonwoven.

Adhesives/binders must not contain phthalates or colophony rosin. Modified colophony derivatives that are not classified as sensitizing are allowed.

Formaldehyde generated during the production process may amount to no more than 250 ppm (0.025 %) measured in newly produced polymer dispersion.

The content of free formaldehyde in hardened adhesive must not exceed 10 ppm (0.001 %).

The adhesive/binder must fulfil the general chemical requirements O3-O5.

Hotmelt adhesives are exempted from the formaldehyde requirement.

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

- Declaration from the producer of adhesive/binder that the adhesive/binder does not contain phthalates or colophony rosin. Results of analysis of the formaldehyde content of the adhesive/binder. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2b may be used.

O8 Fragrances and skin care preparations

Fragrance or other scents (e.g. essential oils and plant extracts), lotion, skin care and/or moisturising preparations must not be added to the sanitary product, additional components or to the constituent materials/components.

- Duly completed and signed declaration from the producer of the sanitary product.

  Appendix 1, form 4 may be used.

O9 Odour control substances

Odour control substances are permitted only in incontinence care products. If used, the substances must fulfil the general chemical requirements O3-O5.

- In the case of sanitary products that are not incontinence care products, the producer of the sanitary product must declare that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 2, form 4 may be used.
- If odour control substances are used, documentation from the producer of the chemical product showing that O3-O5 are fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2a can be used.

O10 Medicaments and antibacterial agents

Sanitary products that are added chemical substances/products designed to prevent bacterial growth, alleviate or cure illness, sickness symptoms and pain or to alter bodily functions cannot be ecolabelled.

Lactic acid bacteria added to tampons are exempted from the requirement.

- The producer of the sanitary product must declare that the requirement is fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 4 may be used.

O11 Dyeing

The requirement applies to the sanitary product and the materials/components in the sanitary product, with the exception of tampon strings.

Sanitary products must not be dyed. Materials/components that are not directlyk in contact with the skin may, however, be dyed if the dye has a special function*.

Exceptions may be granted in the case of certain specialist products for use in hospitals and nursing homes, subject to agreement with GECA.

If the products or material/components are dyed, the dyes must fulfil requirements O3-O5 in this criteria document and R9-R12 in the Chemical Module. The requirements in the chemical module are given in appendix 4.

Titanium dioxide in polymers and fibers of regenerated cellulose are allowed.

**An example of a special function can be dyeing of breast pads to reduce the visibility of the product through white or light coloured clothing.*

- Declaration from the producer of the sanitary product that neither the product nor the materials/components have been dyed. Appendix 1, form 4 may be used.

  In the case of exemptions for specialist products (where the dying has a special function), the function must be described and the producer of the dye must declare that the requirement is fulfilled by means of material safety data sheets and duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2c.

O12 Printing inks

The inks for printing on the sanitary products or the components must fulfil O3- O5 in this criteria document and R9-R12 in the Chemical Module (Nordic Ecolabelling of Paper Products – Chemical Module, Version 2 or later https://www.nordicecolabel.org/globalassets/dokumenter/ecolabelling_criteria_chemical_module.pdf). The requirement does not apply to printing on additional components, information sheets and primary packaging.

**Inks/pigments for printing on the sanitary product or the components are exempted from the classification H318 in O3.*

- The producer of the printing ink must declare that the requirement is fulfilled by means of material safety data sheets and duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2c.

2.2 Requirement s of concerning materials

The chapter contains requirements to recycled material, cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid, paper, wood, cotton, regenerated cellulose, polymer/superabsorbents and nonwoven.

Materials/components in the sanitary product or additional components that are Nordic Ecolabelled or EU Ecolabelled do not have to fulfil additional material requirements. Attach a valid license. Inspected paper* do not have to fulfil additional material requirements. Specify the name of the paper.

For cellulose pulp/fluff the following applies:

- Cellulose pulp that have been evaluated by GECA according to the "Basic module for paper products", version 2 or later https://www.nordic-ecolabel.org/globalassets/dokumenter/basic_module.pdf, fulfils some of the requirements to cellulose pulp/fluff in these criteria. In addition, O14 in this criteria document must be documented as this requirement is not covered by the "Basic-and Chemical module", but is a specific requirement in this criteria document.

- Cellulose pulp/fluff that have been investigated by GECA according to the requirements in this criteria document (inspected fluff), fulfils O14-O16. Specify the name of the pulp/fluff.

* *Inspected paper is paper that fulfils the requirements in Appendix 3.*

2.2.1 Recycled material

O13 Recycled material

Recycled material is not allowed in the sanitary product (e.g. in cotton, paper and fluff) with the exception of recycled plastic.

Recycled material is allowed in additional components, e.g. in tape or release paper that shall be removed before use and in primary packaging.

For requirement to recycled plastic in the sanitary product, additional component and primary packaging, see O31.

- Specify whether recycled material is used, what kind of material it is and where it is used (in the sanitary product, additional component or primary packaging).

2.2.2 Cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid

The requirements concerning cellulose-based pulp fluff/air-laid are split into different levels, depending on the quantity (weight-% in relation to total weight of S+A)present:

- All cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid (≥1.0 weight-%) must fulfil requirement O14.

  If there is 10.0 weight-% or more of cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid in relation to the sum of the sanitary product and additional component (S+A), requirement O15-O16 must also be fulfilled.

O14 Cellulose based pulp/fluff/air-laid, general requirements (≥1.0 weight-%)

State the name and quality of the pulp/air-laid. The following requirements must be met:

- The cellulose-based pulp(fluff/air-laid must not be bleached with chlorine gas (Cl_2)
- Optical brightener or fluorinated chemicals must not be added to the cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid.
- The cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid must not have a growth inhibiting effect on microorganisms, under test method EN 1104.
- Chemicals added to the finished cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid to provide specific properties must fulfil the chemical requirements O3-O5*.
- The producer of cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid must be Chain of Custody (CoC) certified by the FSC/PEFC schemes.

** Softeners that contain quaternary imidazoline (CAS nr. 72749-55-4) are exempt from the classifications H400, H410 og H411 in O3.*

***Production chemicals used during the production of the cellulose pulp are not included in the requirement.*

- Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 5, Cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid, general requirements. To be completed by the producer of the cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid.
- Copy of valid CoC-certificate or certificate number.
- Documentation as specified in requirements O3-O5 if chemicals are used. List of added chemicals and material safety data sheets for each chemical product. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2a from the producer of the chemical product can be used.

O15 Cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid, wood raw material (≥10.0 weight-%)

1. Tree species listed on Nordic Ecolabelling's list of prohibited tree species* are not permitted to be used

   *The list of prohibited tree species is located on the website: www.nordic- ecolabel.org/wood/

2. The producer of cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid must state the name (species name) of the wood raw material used in the production.

3. A minimum of 30weight-% of all wood raw material used in the cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid, must origin

from forestry certified under the FSC or PEFC schemes. The remaining proportion of wood raw material must be covered by the FSC/PEFC control schemes (FSC controlled wood/PEFC controlled sources)

or

75% of the wood raw material in the pulp must be must be woodshavings or sawdust

or

a combination of certified and woodshavings/sawdust.

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

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

$Y (\%) \geq 30 - 0.4x$

where x = the proportion of wood shavings or sawdust.

The requirement shall be documented as purchased wood on an annual basis (volume or weight) by the producer of cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid.

If several pulps are mixed, the certification percentage must be fulfilled for the finished pulp/fluff in the product.

- Declaration from the producer of cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid that the requirement to tree species not permitted to be used are met. Appendix 1, form 6 may be used.
- Name (species name) on the wood raw material used in the cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid. Appendix 1, form 6 may be used.
- Documentation from the producer of cellulose based pulp/fluff/air-laid showing the amount of certified wood raw material purchased, e.g. in an excel file with information on deliveries of certified wood raw material. The purchased amounts must be supported by an invoice or delivery note (paper or E-billing).

- The producer of the sanitary product must state name and producer of the purchased cellulose based pulp/fluff/air-laid that are used in the sanitary product.

O16 Cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid, production requirements (≥10.0 weight-%)

The cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid must fulfil the requirements R1-R6, R8-R10 and R12-R18 in the Basic Module for paper products, version 2 and all the requirements in the Chemical Module, version 2, or corresponding requirements in later versions. For the requirements concerning energy consumption and emissions, the following limits and reference values apply:

Energy:

- $P_{electricity(total)} \leq 1.25$
- $P_{fuel(total)} \leq 1.25$
- The reference values for cellulose pulp are found in the Basic Module.
- The reference values for fluff pulp are $EI_{reference}$ = 900 kWh/ADT and $Fuel_{reference}$ = 6000 kWh/ADT. For mechanical fluff pulp (CTMP) the reference values are $EI_{reference}$ = 2000 kWh/ADT and $Fuel_{reference}$ = 1000 kWh/ADT.
- Addition in reference values for air-laid process: $EI_{reference}$ = 4000 kWh/ADT and $Fuel_{reference}$ = 4000 kWh/ADT.

CO_2:

- For production of pulp/fluff/ and pulp for air-laid, the limit value for emissions of CO_2 is 450 kg CO_2/ADT.

Emissions:

Emissions of AOX from production of fluff/cellulose pulp and pulp for air-laid must on average be ≤ 0.15 kg/tonne per pulp mixture. Emissions of AOX from the individual pulp must be ≤ 0.17kg/tonne.

Total emission points must be ≤ 4.0, and individual emission points must be ≤ 1.5. The reference values

in the Basic Module shall be used.

- $P_{emissions(total)} = P_{COD} + P_P + P_S + P_{NOx} \leq 4$

 Documentation from the producer of the pulp/fluff/ pulp for air-laid showing that the requirements are fulfilled. If the pulp/fluff has previously been approved by GECA, state the name of the pulp.

2.2.3 Paper (tissue paper, release paper, carton, paperboard and other paper)

The requirements apply for different types of tissue paper, paper in tape or release paper (silicone paper) and other paper, carton and paperboard. The requirements refer to the following criteria for Ecolabelling of paper:

- The Basic,- and Chemical module for Nordic Ecolabelling of paper products, version 2
- Nordic Ecolabelling of copy and printing paper, version 4. These include requirements concerning wood-containing and wood-free non-converted printing paper made from chemical and/or mechanical pulp and/or recycled fibre, and the following carton types: Solid Bleached Board (SBB), Solid Bleached Sulphate (SBS), Solid Unbleached Board (SUB), Folding Boxboard (FBB) and recycled fibre-based carton White Lined Chipboard (WLC).
- Nordic Ecolabelling of tissue paper, version 5. These include cellulose-based tissue paper made from virgin and/or recycled fibre.
- Nordic Ecolabelling of grease-proof paper, version 4. This includes cellulose- based paper, which may be coated in different ways as parchment paper/grease-proof paper and various types of release paper.

The requirements to paper are divided into different levels dependent on the amount of paper (weight-% in relation to total weight of S+A):

- All paper/carton/paperboard (≥1.0 weight-%) of (S+A) must fulfil O17.
- Paper/carton/paperboard that account for 10.0 weight-% or more of (S+A) must fulfil requirement O18 and O19.

Each paper type (e.g. tissue paper, release paper, paper in tape, air-laid) shall be summarised separately, and only if each paper type reaches 1.0 weight-% or 10.0 weight-% respectively, the requirements shall be fulfilled. If the paper is Nordic Ecolabelled or Inspected by GECA Approved Assessor (the requirement to Inspected paper is given in Appendix 3), O17-O19 are already fulfilled. State the name if the paper and license number if relevant.

O17 Paper/carton/paperboard, general requirements (≥1.0 weight-%)

State the name, grade, grammage and producer of the paper. The following requirements must be met:

a) The paper/carton/paperboard must not be bleached with chlorine gas (Cl_2).

b) The paper/carton/paperboard must not be coated or treated with fluorinated chemicals. The requirement also applies to fluorinated additives in the paper pulp.

c) The paper/carton/paperboard must not have a growth inhibiting effect on microorganisms, under test method EN 1104.

d) The producer of the paper/carton/paperboard must be Chain of Custody (CoC) certified by the FSC/PEFC schemes.

e) If the paper/carton/paperboard is coated with silicone, requirement O6 must be fulfilled*

* *Nordic Ecolabelled grease-proof paper fulfils the requirement. Information on analysis laboratories is given in Appendix 2.*

 Documentation from the producer of paper/carton/paperboard showing that the requirements are fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 7 may be used for the declaration.

 Copy of valid CoC certificate or certificate number.

O18 Paper/carton/paperboard, wood raw materials, (≥10.0 weight-%)

1. Tree species listed on Nordic Ecolabelling's list of prohibited tree species* are not permitted to be used.

*The list of prohibited tree species is located on the website: www.nordic- ecolabel.org/wood/

2. The producer of paper/carton/cardboard must state the name (species name) of the wood raw material used in the production.

3. A minimum of 50% of all wood raw material used in the paper/carton/cardboard must originate from forestry certified under the FSC or PEFC schemes.

   The remaining proportion of wood raw material must be covered by the FSC/PEFC control schemes (FSC controlled wood/PEFC controlled sources)

   The requirement shall be documented as purchased wood on an annual basis (volume or weight) by the producer of paper/carton/cardboard.

- Declaration from the producer of paper/carton/cardboard that the requirement to tree species not permitted to be used are met. Appendix 1, form 6 may be used.
- Name (species name) on the tree species used in the paper/carton/paperboard.

  Appendix 1, form 6 may be used.
- Documentation from the producer of the pulp showing amount of certified wood raw material in the pulp. The purchased amounts shall be supported by an invoice or delivery note (paper or E-billing). The producer of paper/carton/paperboard must enclose a calculation demonstrating that the certification requirement is fulfilled.
- The producer of the sanitary product must state the name and producer of the purchased paper/carton/paperboard.

O19 Paper/carton/paperboard, production requirements (≥10.0 weight-%)

Paper/carton/paperboard must fulfil:

- Requirements in the criteria for Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of copy and printing paper (version 4 or later) with the exception of requirement to wood raw material and transportation (R7 and R11 in the Basic module for paper products, version 2), or comply with the Nordic Ecolabelling requirements for inspected paper. The requirements for inspected paper are given in Appendix 3.

or

- Requirements in the criteria for Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of tissue paper (version 5 or later) with the exception of requirement to wood raw material and transportation (R7 and R11 in the Basic module for paper products, version 2)

or

- Requirements in the criteria for Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of grease-proof paper (version 4 or later) with the exception of requirement to wood raw material and transportation (R7 and R11 in the Basic module for paper products, version 2).
  For paper/carton/paperboard-types where there are now reference values for energy in the Basic module or additional modules (copy and graphic paper, tissue paper, grease-proof paper), the following reference values for energy must be used:

	Reference value fuel kWh/t	Reference value Electricity kWh/t
Paper/carton/cardboard	1700	800

All the requirements (like energy and emissions) in the basic module, with the exception of

requirement to wood raw material and transport, must be fulfilled.

If the paper is treated with silicone, O6 silicone must be fulfilled as well. Nordic Ecolabelled grease-proof paper fulfils O6.

- Documentation from the producer of paper/carton/paperboard showing that the requirements are fulfilled.

2.2.4 Wood materials

The requirements apply to components made from solid wood, such as the stick of a cotton bud.

O20 Wood raw material

1. Tree species listed on Nordic Ecolabelling's list of prohibited tree species* are not permitted to be used.

*The list of prohibited tree species is located on the website: www.nordic-ecolabel.org/wood/

2. The producer/supplier of the wood raw material must state the name of the tree species (species name).
3. The supplier of the wood material to the sanitary producer must be Chain of Custody (CoC) certified according to FSC or PEF certification schemes.
4. A minimum of 70 % by weight of all wood raw materials must come from certified forestry according to FSC or PEF certification schemes.

   The remaining proportion of wood raw material must be covered by the FSC/PEFC control schemes (FSC controlled wood/PEFC controlled sources)

The requirement may be documented as volume of wood purchased on an annual basis.

- Declaration from the producer /supplier that the requirement to tree species not permitted to be used are met. Appendix 1, form 8 may be used.

- Name (species name) on the tree species used in the sanitary product. Appendix 1, form 8 may be used.

- Copy of valid CoC-certificate or certificate number from all the suppliers which covers all the wood raw material used in the Geca Ecolabelled sanitary product.

- Documentation from the producer of the sanitary product showing amount of certified wood purchased. The purchased amounts shall be supported by an invoice or delivery note (paper or E-billing), showing the quantity of certified wood raw material that is purchased from the supplier of wood to the producer of the sanitary product.

2.2.5 Cotton

The requirements for cotton depend on the quantities involved (weight-% in relation to total weight of S+A).

- All cotton (≥ 1.0 weight-%) must fulfil O21.
- If cotton makes up 5.0 weight-% of (S+A), the requirements O22 and O23 must also be fulfilled.

O21 Cotton, bleaching with chlorine gas (≥1.0 weight-%)

The cotton must not be bleached with the aid of chlorine gas (Cl_2).

- Declaration from the cotton producer/supplier showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 9 may be used for the declaration.

O22 Cotton, raw fibre (≥5.0 weight-%)

The cotton must be organically cultivated or cultivated in the transitionary phase to organic production.

The string on tampons is exempted from the requirement.

Organic means cotton grown in line with Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products, or products produced in the same way and under similar control schemes. Examples include: KRAV, IFOAM, KBA, OCIA, TDA, DEMETER.

- Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 9 and attached certificate or transition certificate from a competent body for the certification of organic cultivation. Valid GOTS-certificate according to version 4 or later can be used to document that the cotton is organically cultivated. If in the case of cultivation in a transitionary process no certificate is available, the ecolabelling organisation must be supplied with information on the supplier and method of cultivation and sufficient documentation showing that the cultivation is in the process of transition to organic production.

- Documentation showing that the producer of the sanitary product has purchased organically cultivated cotton.

O23 Cotton, additives (≥5.0 weight-%)

Substances added to cotton must fulfil the chemical requirements O3-O5.

- Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 9 from the supplier of cotton. If chemicals are added, a list on the added chemicals and material safety data sheets must be submitted. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2a) can be used to document O3-O5.

2.2.6 Regenerated cellulose

The requirements for regenerated cellulose depend on the quantities involved (weight-% in relation to total weight of S+A).

- All regenerated cellulose (≥ 1.0 % weight) must fulfil O24.
- If regenerated cellulose makes up 10.0 weight-% or more of (S+A), requirement O25 must also be fulfilled.

O24 Regenerated cellulose, bleaching (≥1.0 weigth-%)

Chlorine gas (Cl_2) must not be used to bleach cellulose pulp or cellulose fibre. The resulting total amount of absorbable organic halogens (AOX) (from the

production of cellulose pulp) and organically bound chlorine (OCl) (in the finished

fibre) must not exceed:

- 0.15 kg per tonne of fibre pulp in wastewater from the fibre pulp production(AOX)
  - and
- 150 ppm in the finished fibre (OCl)

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

- Declaration from the producers of the cellulose pulp that chlorine gas is not used for bleaching and the emission of AOX. Test report for the emission of AOX. Appendix 1, form 10 can be used.

- Declaration from the producer of regenerated cellulose that chlorine gas is not used for bleaching and the content of OCl in the finished fibre. Test report for the content of OCl. Appendix 1, form 10 can be used.

O25 Regenerated cellulose, production requirements (≥10.0 weight-%)

COD emissions from the production of cellulose pulp and regenerated cellulose must not exceed a

combined total of 45 kg per tonne of regenerated cellulose.

Sulphur emissions to air from dissolving of the pulp and fibre production must not exceed more than 20 g/kg of regenerated cellulose fibre expressed as an annual average.

Zinc emissions to water from dissolving of the pulp and production of fibre must not exceed 0.2 kg Zn/kg of regenerated cellulose fibre, expressed as an annual average.

The quantity of oxygen depleting substances may also be stated as the equivalent quantity of TOC.

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

- Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 10 from the producer of cellulose pulp and producer of regenerated cellulose. Test report from the production of cellulose pulp and regenerated cellulose showing that the requirement is fulfilled. The methods of analysis must be described and the laboratories use must be stated. The sanitary producer must inform the producer of regenerated cellulose on which paragraphs on the form to fill in.

2.2.7 Plastic

Polymers that are subject to requirements when used in sanitary products, additional components and primary packaging are: polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), polyester (PET), polystyrene (PS), polyamide (PA), ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) and polyether/polyurethane (e.g. elastane, spandex, thermoplastic polyurethane and PUR-foam) and bio-based polymers.

Superabsorbent polymers (e.g. SAP and bio-based SAP), regenerated cellulose and cotton are not covered by this section, but have requirements in other chapters.

Other polymers and rubber may be included together with other materials for which no requirements have been set, up to a maximum of 2.0 weight-% for each material and a total of 5.0 weight-%, see O2. This means, for example, that silicone materials and latex may be used in small quantities, even though no requirement has been set for these materials. However, if silicone is used as an additive in other materials or as a coating, requirement O6 must be fulfilled.
Process and auxiliary chemicals (eg spinning additives and machine oils) are exempt from the requirements.

For definition of polymers, plastics and components, see the section Explanation and definitions.

O26 Halogen-based plastic

Polymers/plastic materials in sanitary products, additional components and their packaging must not be halogen-based, e.g. PVC.

- Declaration from the producer of the sanitary product (Appendix 1, form 4) showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

O27 Polymers, constituent substances

Part A (≥ 1.0 weight- %):

The following substances must not be present in the polymer apart from impurities*:

a) halogenated organic compounds

b) phthalates

c) organotin compounds

d) compounds based on lead, cadmium, chromium^{VI} and mercury

The amount of antimony in polyester, measured as an average value on an annual basis, must not

exceed 260 ppm (the requirement does not, however, apply to recycled polyester).

The requirement shall be documented by a declaration or with the aim of a test. If test is used, the test can be performed by the producer of polymer/plastic or a part in the supply chain, e.g. a nonwoven supplier. If the test is performed by someone other than the polymer/plastic producer, the test must be done on the virgin granulate before the supplier receiving it has done any modifications, like adhesives or other additives. See Appendix 2 for information on test methods and laboratory for analysis.

Part B:

The requirements includes components of plastic included in the sanitary product and the additional components (S+A) by 5.0% by weight or more.

If the component manufacture add chemical product to the component of plastic, they must comply with the chemical requirements O3-O5. O3-O5 can be documented with a declaration from the producer of component manufacturer.

- For part A) Declaration from the polymer/plastic producer that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 1, form 11 can be used.

Alternatively, For part A) test report showing that the requirement is met. Information about test methods and analysis laboratories is provided in Appendix 2.

- For part B) Declaration from the component manufacture that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 1, form 11 can be used.

O28 Polyurethane/Elastane (≥ 5.0 weight-%)

a) A closed process must be used when using isocyanate in the production

b) Organotin compounds shall not be used.

c) Fibre (as elastane and spandex)

Emissions to air of aromatic diisocyanates during polymerisation and, if applicable, spinning must be less than 5 mg/kg of produced fibre, expressed as an annual average.

d) PUR foam and thermoplastic PUR must fulfil "criterion 2 Polyurethane (PUR) foam" in EU Ecoabels criteria for "Bed mattresses"*. See appendix 6 for the requirements.

** EU Ecolabel for bed mattresses (2014/391/EU)*

- Declaration from the polymer producer that the requirement is fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, Form 12 may be used in addition to test reports from the polymer producer.
- For d), documentation according to EU Ecolabels criteria for Bed mattresses (2014/391/EU).

O29 Polyamide (≥5.0 weight-%)

Emissions of nitrogen dioxide (N_2O) to the air from the production of monomers must not exceed 9 g/kg caprolactam (for PA 6) or adipinsyre (for PA 6.6), expressed as an annual average.

- Detailed information and/or a test report from the polyamide producer showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 13 may be used.

O30 Palm oil, soybean oil and sugar cane as feedstock for bio-based polymer (≥20.0 weight-%)

The following requirements applies if a polymer based on the raw materials palm oil, soy and sugar cane constitutes 20.0 weight-% or more of (S+A):

- Palm oil must be RSPO certified
- Soy oil must be RTRS certified
- Sugar cane must be Bonsucro certified

The supplier of certified raw material must be chain of custody certified (CoC) in accordance with the certification scheme and the traceability must be secured via mass balance. Book and claim-system will not be accepted.

The producer of the bio-based polymer must document that certified raw material is purchased.

GECA can evaluate other certification schemes for the raw materials mentioned above if applicable. The certification scheme will be evaluated according to the GECA's requirements set for standard and certification scheme.

- Copy of valid chain of custody certificate or certificate number.
- Documentation like invoice or delivery note showing that certified raw material has been purchased.

O31 Recycled plastic

Requirement a) applies to recycled plastic in additional components and primary packaging if the recycled plastic constitutes ≥ 1.0 weight -% in the additional component or primary packaging.

Requirement b) and c) applies to recycled plastic in the sanitary product. Requirement b) applies if the recycled plastic constitutes ≥ 1.0 weight-% in the sanitary product. Requirement c) applies if the recycled plastic constitutes ≥ 20.0 weight-% in the sanitary product.

Recycled plastic must comprise pre- and/or post-consumer* recycled material.

Additional components and primary packaging

a) Recycled plastic must not contain polybrominated biphenyls or diphenyl ethers, phtalates, organotin compounds, lead, cadmium, mercury or chromium^{VI}. Impurities up to 100 ppm are, however, permitted.

Sanitary product

b) ≥ 1.0 weight-% in the sanitary product: Recycled plastic must meet the requirements for recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foods** and fulfil O26.

c) ≥ 20.0 weight-% in the sanitary product: chemicals added to the recycled plastic must fulfil the requirements O3- O5.

**Pre- and/or post-consumer recycled material is defined in the standard ISO 14 021.Recycled materials can be post-consumed material like discarded plastic products and packaging from the end-user as households or commercial, industrial or institutional facilities or be pre-consumed material like reprocessed production scrap. Rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it is not considered as recycled material.*

***EU commission regulation (EC) No 282/2008 on recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foods. If it can be documented that the recycled material originates from a closed system, like recycling of PET- bottles (e.g. if PET-granulate are used from this process or from bottles that no longer can be reused), it is not necessary to document that the requirement for recycled plastic in contact with food is fulfilled.*

- Part a): Test report for the content of the substances in part a) of the recycled plastic. If it can be documented that the material comes from known sources (with traceability from the recycled product to the finished recycled plastic material) where it has been established that this type of content is unlikely to occur, it is sufficient to demonstrate traceability to the source and describe why a test is not necessary. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 14 can be used.

- Part b): Documentation showing that the recycled plastic material fulfils the requirements to recycled plastic in contact with food. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 14 can be used.
- Part c): Declaration from the supplier of plastic that the requirements O3-O5 are fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 14, and form 2a) can be used.

2.2.8 Superabsorbent polymers

All superabsorbent polymers (SAP) must meet O32 (≥1.0 weight-% related to the total weight of (S+A). If superabsorbent polymers accounts for 10.0 % by weight or more of (S+A) requirement O33 must also be fulfilled.

O32 Superabsorbent polymers (SAP), residual monomers and extracts (≥1.0 weight-%)

Acrylamide (CAS no. 79-06-1) must not be used as a monomer.

Superabsorbent polymers (SAP) may contain a maximum of 1000 ppm residual monomers (the total of unreacted acrylic acid and crosslinkers) that are subject to a classification requirement and have been allotted the risk or hazard phrases specified in requirement O3, Table 2.

SAP may as a maximum contain 10.0 weight-% of water-soluble extracts.

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

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

- The producer of the superabsorbent polymer must document the composition of the superabsorbent polymer by means of a product safety data sheet which specifies the full name and CAS number and the residual monomers contained in the product classified in accordance with the above requirement and the quantities thereof. The producer must specify the quantity of water-soluble extracts in the superabsorbent. The methods of analysis must be described and the laboratories responsible must be stated. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 15 may be used. The sanitary producer must inform the producer of the superabsorbent on which paragraphs to fill in.

O33 Superabsorbent polymers, additives (≥10.0 weight-%)

Additives in superabsorbent materials must fulfil requirements O3-O5.

- Declaration from the producer of superabsorbent polymers that the requirement is fulfilled. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 15 can be used.
- If additives are used, a list of the additives and material safety data sheets. Duly completed and signed Appendix 1, form 2a) can be used to document O3-O5.

2.2.9 Nonwoven

Nonwoven may be produced from a variety of materials. The requirements concerning nonwoven therefore regularly refer to other requirements in the document.

No specific nominal limit has been set for nonwoven. The choice of applicable requirement depends on how much of the different materials are contained in the sanitary product. The description of which requirements apply to the quantity of materials can be found under the chapters for the different materials.

O34 Nonwoven, general requirement

The producer of the nonwoven used must specify the materials (raw materials and additives) used in the production and state the names of the raw material suppliers. The materials must fulfil the following requirements:

- Cellulosebased pulp/fluff/air-laid must fulfil the requirements in chapter 2.2.2.
- Cotton must fulfil the requirements in chapter 2.2.5.
- Regenerated cellulose must fulfil the requirements in chapter 2.2.6.
- Polymers as fibre or binder must fulfil the requirements in chapter 2.2.7.

- Superabsorbents must fulfil the requirements in chapter 2.2.8.

If other materials are present and have requirements in these criteria, these must also be fulfilled.

- The producer of the nonwoven used must specify the materials used in production and state the names of the raw material suppliers. Documentation as in the referred requirements. Appendix 1, form 16 can be used.

O35 Nonwoven, chemicals

All additives/chemical products used in the production of the nonwoven must fulfil the chemical requirements O3-O5.

Adhesives/binders must fulfil O7.

A substance that is classified as sensitising with risk phrase H317 and/or H334 can only be used in the process water if the residue in the nonwoven is <0,10 ppm for each sensitizing substance.

Other process- and auxiliary chemicals (e.g. spinning additives and machine oils) are exempt from the requirement.

- Declaration from the producer of nonwoven that the requirement is fulfilled. Duly completed and signed appendix 1, form 16, and form 2a (O3-O5) and form 2b (O7) can be used.

2.3 Requirements for material composition and packaging

O36 Material composition, renewable and recycled materials

One of the following requirements (a, b or c) must be fulfilled:

a) Diapers and incontinence products must have ≥ 50 weight -% of renewable material in the product and additional component

Other products must have ≥ 60 weight-% of renewable material in the product and additional component.

or

b) The primary packaging contains ≥ 20 weight-% of renewable and/or recycled material in relation to the total weight of the primary packaging. The amount of renewable/recycled material can be documented on an annual basis.

or

c) ≥ 7 weight-% of the polymers in relation to the total weight of polymers in the product and additional component (including SAP) must be bio-based and/or recycled.

For requirements to recycled plastic in the sanitary product and primary packaging, see O31.

Recycled material is defined in the standard ISO 14 021.Recycled materials can be post-consumed material like discarded plastic products and packaging from the end-user as households or commercial, industrial or institutional facilities or be pre-consumed material like reprocessed production scrap. Rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it, is not considered recycled material.

- Part a) a calculation of the amount of renewable materials in the product and additional components

- Part b) a calculation of the amount of renewable and/or recycled materials in the primary packaging

- Part c) a list of the bio-based polymers and/or recycled plastic materials and the amount in the sanitary product.

O37 Other materials

The stick, e.g. the stick of cotton buds must be made from renewable raw materials, such as wood, paperboard or bio-based polymers. The material shall fulfil the relevant requirements if it comprises the weight-% that requires this.

Other material parts as tape, elastic etc. shall fulfil relevant material requirements if comprises in percentage by weight that require this, see O2.

- Documentation showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

O38 Primary packaging, material requirements

The following material requirements must be met if the primary packaging makes up more than 1.0 % of the weight of the sanitary products plus the additional components in a pack.

- If the packaging is made of cardboard/carton, the material must meet the requirement part a) and part b) in O17. If the packaging is made of plastic, the requirement O26 and O27 part A must be fulfilled.
- For recycled plastic, the requirement O31 part a) shall be fulfilled.

- Documentation from the producer of the sanitary product and documentation as in the referred requirements showing that the requirements are fulfilled.

2.4 Product requirements

O39 Performance

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

In the case of products where an acknowledged test exists, this test must be used. The test may be a laboratory test, the applicant's internal quality test, a consumer test or a comparative test with an equivalent product.

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

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

If a consumer test is performed, a minimum of 10 users must be included and the users must be satisfied with the product, see the conditions in Appendix 2.

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

O40 Tampons

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

- Description of the test for aerobic microorganisms and a statement on the test results from the sanitary product producer.

O41 Information on the primary packaging

Copy of the information on the primary packaging (artwork) for all the relevant languages must be submitted.

The absorption ability must be specified on the packaging in the case of product types where this is relevant. For diapers, sanitary products (sanitary towels and panty-liners), tampons and incontinence care products, for example, this information can be provided by means of clear details of the size (e.g. the weight of the child in kilos or pictograms/values indicating the absorption capacity of the product).

In the case of relevant products, consumers must be urged not to discard them down the toilet. This information can be stated using a pictogram. Relevant products include diapers, sanitary towels, panty-liners, tampons, cotton buds, etc.

- Sample of the packaging information.

3. SOCIAL AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

This section addresses compliance with law and social attributes of the producer and the applicant company. Criteria for social aspects of the product are required under the international standard on ecolabelling (ISO 14024), and this section is common to all GECA standards. Equivalent sections are included in standards of all other GEN member ecolabelling bodies around the world. The social aspect partially addresses the third dimension of sustainability - Society. This was first understood by producers under the name "Corporate Social Responsibility" (CSR). In this standard social criteria include laws for equal opportunity, safety and protection of workers. GECA certification cannot be given to any company that illegally exploits workers or their families.

Note: In cases where there is a conflict between GECA requirements in this section and relevant legislation or regulations introduced by governments and agencies, national legislation overrides state legislation and state legislation overrides regulations and standards issued by GECA.

3.1 Environmental Legislation

The producer of the product and applicant company shall as per law comply with relevant environmental legislation and government orders at the Local, State, and Commonwealth levels, (if these have been issued). Where a producer is from an overseas jurisdiction, it is that jurisdiction's environmental regulations that apply. Where the producer has been found guilty of a breach of any environmental legislation or permit(s) within the last two years, there must be evidence of corrective action.

Demonstration of Conformance

Signed declaration from an Executive Officer of the organisation stating compliance to environmental legislation and government orders; as well as declaration of any breaches of environmental legislation or permits and the date of the breach. Applicant shall:

- Provide a Legal Register listing applicable environmental legislation (including applicable Regulations under that legislation) in, or as an attachment to, this declaration. The Legal Register shall, for each applicable Act and Regulation listed, state whether the manufacturer and applicant company comply; or
- Have a certified ISO 14001, Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) or equivalent environmental management system in place; and
- Any relevant permits granted by the EPA or an equivalent national, state or local body;
- Evidence of corrective action following a guilty verdict, if applicable.

In this criterion, 'Regulation' means an entire regulatory instrument (for example, the Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Regulation 2008) and not the individual sections, provisions or clauses of a regulatory instrument.

3.2 Fair Pay

All employees shall be covered by a Federal or State award or a certified industrial agreement or a registered agreement as determined by the Australian Government Workplace Authority, or a State or Territory Workplace Relations Agency, or a workplace agreement in compliance Fair Work Act 2009 section 61 – National Employment Standard. Where a producer is from an overseas jurisdiction, it is that jurisdiction's equivalent regulations that apply.

Demonstration of Conformance

- Signed declaration from an Executive Officer of the organisation;
- Text or template of a typical workplace agreement offered to employees of the company; and

Sample payslips.

3.3 Workplace Health and Safety

A manufacturer/applicant company must demonstrate general compliance with State or Territory Legislation concerning Occupational, Health and Safety (OHS) / Work Health and Safety (WHS) and/or the Commonwealth Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988, where applicable. Where a manufacturer is from an overseas jurisdiction, it is that jurisdiction's equivalent regulations that apply. Where a producer/applicant company has been found guilty of a breach of relevant legislation within the last two years, there shall be evidence of corrective action.

Demonstration of Conformance

- Signed declaration from an Executive Officer of the organisation stating compliance to workplace legislation and government orders, as well as declaration of any breaches of legislation and the date of the breach. Applicants shall list all applicable legislation in, or as an attachment to, this declaration;
- Copy of the company Occupational / Workplace Health and Safety policy and procedures;
- Copy of employee induction records, training records, meeting records and risk assessments; or current ISO 45001 (former OHSAS 18001), AS/NZS 4801, ISO 45001 or equivalent certification; or third party certification stating compliance to Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 or equivalent jurisdiction specific legislation; and
- Evidence of corrective action following a guilty verdict, if applicable.

3.4 Equal Opportunity

The manufacturer/applicant company shall demonstrate general compliance with the requirements of the Racial Discrimination Act 1975, Sex Discrimination Act 1984, Disability Discrimination Act 1992, Equal Opportunity for Women in the Workplace Act 1999, and complementary State Legislation. The manufacturer cannot be in the list of 'named' or non-compliant employers under the Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012. Where a manufacturer/applicant company is from an overseas jurisdiction, it is that jurisdiction's equivalent regulations that apply. Where a manufacturer has been found guilty of a breach of relevant legislation within the last two years, there shall be evidence of corrective action.

Demonstration of Conformance

- Signed declaration from an Executive Officer of the organisation;
- Copy of relevant company policies and procedures;
- Evidence of corrective action following a guilty verdict, if applicable; and
- The assessor will verify that the company does not appear on the following list:

https://www.wgea.gov.au/sites/default/files/Non-compliant-lists.pdf

3.5 Lawful Conduct

The manufacturer/applicant company shall not have been convicted of any breach of criminal law, any breach of the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 or the Corporations Act 2001, including prosecution or de-listing by the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX, or international equivalent). Where a manufacturer is from an overseas jurisdiction, it is that jurisdiction's equivalent regulations that apply. Where a producer has been found guilty of a breach of relevant legislation within the last two years, there must be evidence of corrective action.

Demonstration of Conformance

- Signed declaration from an Executive Officer of the organisation; and
- Evidence of corrective action following a guilty verdict, if applicable.

3.6 Human and Labour Rights

The manufacturer/applicant company shall promote social justice and internationally recognised human and labour rights on the basis of 'continual improvement' for the suppliers. The manufacturer/applicant shall aim to implement the following measures:

Mapping of Supply Chain:

Tier 1 suppliers* – work with suppliers who are most at risk and or where the applicant company has the most influence;

Minimum of suppliers comprising at least 50% of the manufacturer's total direct material spend**.

Implementation of a Supplier 'Code of Conduct':

Code of conduct to include Human Rights, Health and Safety of workers - following ILO Conventions.

ILO Conventions to include:

No child / forced / bonded labour (ILO 29 and 105)

Health and safety procedures and training (ILO 155, 161 and 171)

Right of freedom of association (ILO 87 and 98)

Non-discrimination (ILO 100 and 111)

Discipline/harassment and grievance procedures

Fair working hours and compensation

Anti-corruption and bribery

Code of conduct to include Environmental compliance – following UN Global Compact Code of Conduct.

Code of conduct to include as a minimum (Human rights & Labour).

Assessment and recommendations for improvements (Scorecards) by the applicant company of their supply chain.

Demonstration of Conformance

- Documentation of mapping out the applicant's/manufacturer's tier 1 supply chain (comprising at least 50% of the spend; and
- Copy of Code of Conduct; and
- Description of assessment system used together with copies of scorecards etc.

*Tier 1 suppliers are suppliers directly responsible for extraction of raw materials or the processing/manufacturing/sub-assembly of materials and products in the manufacturer's supply chains. Brokers, distributors, inventory management providers, etc. to the manufacturer are not counted as tier 1 suppliers.

**For a consecutive twelve month period within the previous two years

3.7 Evidence of conformance

Demonstration of Conformance (DoC)

This section lists the sources of evidence to be considered during an assessment to establish conformance against GECA's standards. This list is provided in order to guide the applicant manufacturer through the requirements of the standard and to facilitate the preparation of an application.

The DoC requirements as specified along with each criterion in the standard define specific sources of evidence acceptable to GECA. In cases where criteria offer several DoC requirements, it is the sole decision of the appointed assurance provider to choose the appropriate option in course of the preliminary stage of the assessment. If none of the recommended DoC requirements stipulated for a particular criterion in the standard is applicable for a product under assessment, then the appointed assurance provider may choose an alternative but equivalent source of evidence. In cases where alternative sources of evidence have been accepted for the verification of the product, the assurance provider will inform GECA by providing a report on the details as far as appropriate. GECA will use this information to continuously improve the DoC requirements stipulated by that standard.

All laboratory testing and analysis shall be carried out by a NATA (National Association of Testing Authorities) accredited laboratory. For tests carried out overseas all analysis shall be carried out by a reputable lab accredited by an ILAC (International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation) member.

The applicant/manufacturer shall have processes in place to ensure on-going compliance with the criteria in this standard; for example in relation to hazardous substances, having a process in place for completing a checklist (signed and dated by the authorised person) that lists all the substances and requirements in that section prior to using in/with the GECA product/s. The process may be carried out by relevant supplier/s of relevant material/s if there is no in-house capacity within the organisation being assessed to carry out this process. Documented information about any communication in regards to this process (i.e. between applicant and suppliers) shall be maintained.

The DoC requirements are summarised in Appendix A to assist applicants in preparing documentation for the verification process with a GECA Approved Assessor.

3.8 Appendices

Appendix 1 Overview of forms and forms for declarations and documentation

These forms apply for the producers of the sanitary product, additional components and primary 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 – Dyes and printing inks
- Form 3, Silicone treatment
- Form 4, Other substances in the hygiene product and additional components
- Form 5, Cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid, general requirements
- Form 6, Declaration of tree species not permitted to be used in GECA Ecolabelled products
- Form 7, Paper/carton/paperboard, general requirements
- Form 8, Wood materials
- Form 9, Cotton
- Form 10, Regenerated cellulose
- Form 11, Polymers/plastic materials (fossil based and bio-based polymers) – materials/foil/fibre/foam
- Form 12, Elastane/Polyurethane
- Form 13, Polyamide
- Form 14, Recycled plastic
- Form 15, Superabsorbant materials
- Form 16, Nonwoven

Form 1, Material composition of the product and the packaging

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

In table A1, please list all the components and materials in the sanitary product as well as in additional components (S+A) with material composition and weight, and supplier. Please also list the weight and composition of the primary packaging and the weight-% in relation to S+A.

Table A1 Overview on materials, suppliers and amount

Components	Supplier of component	Materials	Supplier of material	Weight per product (g) (S+A)	% by weight (S+A)

Tabel A2 Example for material composition for two different sanitary products, additional components and packaging

Components	Supplier of component	Materials	Supplier of material	Weight per product (g) (S+A)	weight-%(S+A)
Example product 1					
Inner layer 1		Nonwoven of regenerated cellulose (like viscose, Tencel)			
		EVA			
Inner layer 2		Air-laid (cellulose)			
Filling		SAP			
Adhesive 1		Adhesive 1, hotmelt			
Adhesive 2		Adhesive 2			
Outer layer		Bio-based plastic, film (PLA)			
Paper		Tissue paper			
Release paper		Silicone paper			
		Sum sanitary product and additional components in the pack			(100 %)
Primary packaging		Plastic film, PE			

Example product 2					
Inner layer 1 (outer side)		Nonwoven Polyester fiber			
Inner layer 2 (backside)		Nonwoven 30% PP, 60% PE, 20% CaCO			
		Fluff pulp A			
		Adhesive A			
Inner layer 3 (towards inner layer 1)		Nonwoven PP fiber			
Back sheet		Film of PE (fossil based)			
Fluff		Fluff B			
Elastic		Synthetic rubber			
Chemical A					
Chemical B					
Additional component		Film around the product made of bio based PE			
		Sum sanitary product and additional components in the pack			(100 %)
Primary packaging		Carton			

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

Form 2a, Declaration – Chemicals

For the requirements O3, O4, O5

Name of the chemical and purpose of use:

_____

Name of the producer of the chemical product:

_____

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, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

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.

O3 Is the chemical classified according to the table below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Table A3: Classification of chemical products

Classification under CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
Toxic to aquatic organisms Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1-4	 H400 H410, H411, H412, H413
Acute toxicity Acute Tox 1, 2 Acute Tox 3 Acute Tox 4	 H330,H310,H300 H331,H301,H311 H332, H312, H302
Specific target organ toxicity STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	 H370 H371 H372 H373
Aspiration hazard Asp. Tox 1	 H304
Skin corrosion/irritation Skin Corr. 1A/B/C	 H314
Causes serious eye damage or eye irritation Eye Dam. 1	 H318

Allergenic Resp. sens 1 or Skin sens 1	 H334 H317
Carcinogenic Carc 1A/1B Carc. 2	 H350 H351
Mutagenic Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	 H340 H341
Toxic for reproduction Repr 1A/1B Repr 2	 H360, H361 H362

O4 Chemical substances, CMR

Does the product contain substances that are or may degrade into substances that are classified according to the table below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Table F3-2: Classification of CMR substances

Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
Carcinogenic Carc. 1A/1B Carc. 2	 H350 H351
Mutagenic Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	 H340 H341
Toxic for reproduction Repr. 1A/1B Repr. 2	 H360, H361 H362

O5 Other excluded substances

Does the chemical product contain any of the substances from the list below? Substances on the Candidate List* ☐ Yes ☐ No

Organotin compounds ☐ Yes ☐ No

Phthalates ☐ Yes ☐ No

APEO – alkylphenol ethoxylates and alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenols on degradation). An exception is made for: ☐ Yes ☐ No

- sterically hindered phenolic antioxidants with molecular weight (MW) > 600 g/mol.

If yes, is the substance a sterically hindered phenolic antioxidant with a molecular weight >600 g/mole?

State CAS number. _____ ☐ Yes ☐ No

Flame retardants ☐ Yes ☐ No
Halogenated organic compounds. An exception is made for:

- halogenated organic pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5	☐ Yes	☐ No
Substances that have been judged in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very persistent and very bioaccumulative)**	☐Yes	☐ No
Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2 on the EU's priority list of substances that are to be investigated further for endocrine disruptive effects***	☐ Yes	☐ No
Preservatives which are bioaccumulating (BCF < 500/log Kow < 4)	☐ Yes	☐ No
Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)****	☐ Yes	☐ No

** The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website: http://echa.europa.eu/candidate- list-table*
*** PBT and vPvB in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH*
**** Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2, see following link: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine/strategy/being_en.htm*
***** An antibacterial agent is a chemical/product that inhibits or stops growth of microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi or protozoa (single-celled organisms)*

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 GECA.

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

Form 2b) Declaration - Adhesive/binder

For requirement O3, O4, O5, O7

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, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

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.

O3 Is the adhesive/binder classified according to the table below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Table A3: Classification of chemical products

Classification under CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
Toxic to aquatic organisms Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1-4	 H400 H410, H411, H412, H413
Acute toxicity Acute Tox 1, 2 Acute Tox 3 Acute Tox 4	 H330,H310,H300 H331,H301,H311 H332, H312, H302
Specific target organ toxicity STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	 H370 H371 H372 H373
Aspiration hazard Asp. Tox 1	 H304
Skin corrosion/irritation Skin Corr. 1A/B/C	 H314

Causes serious eye damage or eye irritation Eye Dam. 1	H318
Allergenic Resp. sens 1 or Skin sens 1	H334 H317
Carcinogenic Carc 1A/1B Carc. 2	H350 H351
Mutagenic Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	H340 H341
Toxic for reproduction Repr 1A/1B Repr 2	H360, H361 H362

O4 Chemical substances, CMR

Does the adhesive/binder contain substances that are or may degrade into substances that are classified according to the table below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Table F3-2: Classification of CMR substances

Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
Carcinogenic Carc. 1A/1B Carc. 2	H350 H351
Mutagenic Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	H340 H341
Toxic for reproduction Repr. 1A/1B Repr. 2	H360, H361 H362

O5 Other excluded substances

Does the adhesive/binder contain any of the substances from the list below? Substances on the Candidate List* ☐ Yes ☐ No

Organotin compounds ☐ Yes ☐ No

Phthalates ☐ Yes ☐ No

APEO – alkylphenol ethoxylates and alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenols on degradation). An exception is made for:
- sterically hindered phenolic antioxidants with molecular weight (MW) > 600 g/mol.

☐Yes ☐ No

If yes, is the substance a sterically hindered phenolic antioxidant with a molecular weight >600 g/mole? ☐ Yes ☐ No

State CAS number. _____ ☐ Yes ☐ No

Flame retardants

	☐ Yes	☐ No
Halogenated organic compounds. An exception is made for: halogenated organic pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5	☐ Yes	☐ No
Substances that have been judged in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative)**	☐Yes	☐ No
Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2 on the EU's priority list of substances that are to be investigated further for endocrine disruptive effects***	☐ Yes	☐ No
Preservatives which are bioaccumulating (BCF > 500/log Kow > 4)	☐ Yes	☐ No
Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)****	☐ Yes	☐ No

** The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website: http://echa.europa.eu/candidate- list-table*
*** PBT and vPvB in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH*
**** Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2, see following link: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine/strategy/being_en.htm*
***** An antibacterial agent is a chemical/product that inhibits or stops growth of microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi or protozoa (single-celled organisms)*

Specific requirements to the adhesive/binder (O7)

Does the product contain phthalates or colophony rosin*?	☐ Yes	☐ No
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 hardened adhesive less than 10 ppm (0.001%)	☐ Yes	☐ No

Hotmelt adhesives are exempted from the formaldehyde requirement.

Please attach results from analysis of the formaldehyde content in the adhesive. State the name of the attachment: _____
Please attach safety data sheet for the adhesive/binder.

** Modified colophony derivatives that are not classified as sensitising are allowed.*

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

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

Form 2c Declaration - Dyes and printing inks

For requirement O3, O4, O5, O11, O12

Name of the dye/printing ink and purpose of use:

_____

Name of the producer of the dye/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, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

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.

O3 Is the dye or printing ink classified according to the table below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Table A3: Classification of chemical products

Classification under CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	**H phrases (Code)**
Toxic to aquatic organisms Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1-4	 H400 H410, H411, H412, H413
Acute toxicity Acute Tox 1, 2 Acute Tox 3 Acute Tox 4	 H330, H310, H300 H331, H301, H311 H332, H312, H302
Specific target organ toxicity STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	 H370 H371 H372 H373
Aspiration hazard Asp. Tox 1	 H304
Skin corrosion/irritation Skin Corr. 1A/B/C	 H314
Causes serious eye damage or eye irritation Eye Dam. 1	 H318

Allergenic Resp. sens 1 or Skin sens 1	 H334 H317
Carcinogenic Carc 1A/1B Carc. 2	 H350 H351
Mutagenic Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	 H340 H341
Toxic for reproduction Repr 1A/1B Repr 2	 H360, H361 H362

O4 Chemical substances, CMR

Does the dye/printing ink contain substances that are or may degrade into substances that are classified according to the table below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Table F3-2: Classification of CMR substances

Classification in line with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
Carcinogenic Carc. 1A/1B Carc. 2	 H350 H351
Mutagenic Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	 H340 H341
Toxic for reproduction Repr. 1A/1B Repr. 2	 H360, H361 H362

O5 Other excluded substances

Does the dye/printing ink contain any of the substances from the list below?

Substances on the Candidate List* ☐ Yes ☐ No

Organotin compounds ☐ Yes ☐ No

Phthalates ☐ Yes ☐ No

APEO – alkylphenol ethoxylates and alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenols on degradation). An exception is made for:
- sterically hindered phenolic antioxidants with molecular weight (MW) > 600 g/mol.

☐Yes ☐ No

If yes, is the substance a sterically hindered phenolic antioxidant with a molecular weight >600 g/mole? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Flame retardants	☐ Yes ☐ No
Halogenated organic compounds. An exception is made for: - halogenated organic pigments that meet the European Council's "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colourants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No
Substances that have been judged in the EU to be PBT (Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative)**	☐Yes ☐ No
Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2 on the EU's priority list of substances that are to be investigated further for endocrine disruptive effects***	☐ Yes ☐ No
Preservatives which are bioaccumulating (BCF > 500/log Kow > 4)	☐ Yes ☐ No
Antibacterial agents (e.g. nanosilver and triclosan)****	☐ Yes ☐ No

** The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website: http://echa.europa.eu/candidate- list-table*
*** PBT and vPvB in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH*
**** Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2, see following link: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine/strategy/being_en.htm*
***** An antibacterial agent is a chemical/product that inhibits or stops growth of microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi or protozoa (single-celled organisms)*

The requirements in the chemical module for paper products

The declarations below concern the requirements R9-R12 in the Chemical module for paper products, version 2 (requirement R9-R12 in the chemical module are given in appendix 4 in these criteria).

R9 Do dyes for use in printing and colouring contain substances classified as environmentally hazardous (H400, H411, H412, EUH 059)*?	☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, state the unambiguous chemical name, the CAS number and the concentration:

_____ _____ ____%
_____ _____ ____%
_____ _____ ____%

**Exception to the requirement are dyes where dyestuffs are fixed to fibres > 98%. The degree of fixation is calculated as the total retention of dyestuffs on the fibres during the process.*

And where the constituent substances are not found in Restricted Substances Database (Sweden), List of undesirable substances, Environmental Review[1] or The Priority List[2], (State of the Environment, Norway)

Is the exception for dyes applied? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, specify how the requirements for exception are met (e.g. fixing to fibres >98%):

_____

_____

☐ Yes ☐ No

R10 Are heavy metals, aluminium and copper, or impurities* of heavy metals, present in dyestuffs or pigments?

If yes, please specify the metal: _____

*Impurities:

- We hereby declare that total lead, cadmium, mercury and chromium impurities do not exceed 100 ppm in the dye or pigment.
- We hereby declare that the lead content does not exceed 100 ppm, mercury 4 ppm, cadmium 20 ppm and chromium 100 in direct dyes.
- We hereby declare that the lead content does not exceed 100 ppm, mercury 25 ppm, cadmium 50 ppm, chromium 100 ppm in the pigment dyes.

☐ Yes ☐ No

R11 Does the dye formulation contain dyes that can decompose to form any of the amines in the table below?

Amin	CAS-number
4-amino-bifenyl	92-67-1
Bensidin	92-87-5

4-klor-o-toluidin	95-69-2
2-naftylamin	91-59-8
o-aminoazo-toluol	97-56-3
2-amino-4-nitro-toluol	99-55-8

[1] http://www.mst.dk/Virksomhed_og_myndighed/Kemikalier/Stoflister+og+databaser/listen_over_uoe nskede_stoffer/

[2] http://www.miljostatus.no/Tema/Kjemikalier/Kjemikalielister/Prioritetslisten/

p-klor-anilin	106-47-8
2,4-diamino-anisol	615-05-4
2,4´-diamino-difenylmetan	101-77-9
3,3´-diklorbensidin	91-94-1
3,3´-dimetoxi-bensidin	119-90-4
3,3´-dimetyl-bensidin	119-93-7
3,3 -dimetyl-4,4 -diamino-difenylmetan	838-88-0
p-kresidin	120-71-8
4,4´-metylen-bis(2-klor-anilin)	101-14-4
4,4´-oxi-dianilin	101-80-4
4,4´-tio-dianilin	139-65-1
o-toluidin	95-53-4
2,4-toluylendiamin	95-80-7
2,4,5-trimetyl-anilin	137-17-7
0-anisidin 2-methoxyanilin	90-04-0
2,4-xylidin	95-68-1
4,6-xylidin	87-62-7
4-aminoazobenzen	60-09-3

R12 Do dye formulations contain phtalates? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please attach safety data sheet for the dye/printing ink.

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

Date and place:	Name of the producer of the dye/printing ink:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 3, Silicone treatment

For requirement O6.

Name of silicone product and purpose of use:

_____

Name of producer of the silicone:

_____

Is the product solvent-based?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Are organotin catalysts used in the production of the silicone polymer?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Do octamethyl-cyclotetrasiloxane, D4, (CAS 556-67-2), decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane, D5, (CAS 541-02-6) and/or dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane,D6 (CAS 540-97-6) f form part of the product? *The requirement does not apply to D4, D5 and D6 contained as impurities*.*	☐ Yes	☐ No
If yes, is the amount D4, D5 and D6 as impurities in concentrations below 800 ppm?	☐ Yes	☐ No

** Impurities are defined as residual products from the raw material production that can be found in the finished product in concentrations below 800 ppm (0.08 weight-%, 800 mg/kg). Finished product means the silicone emulsion's coating bath.*

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 GECA.

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

Form 4, Other substances in the hygiene product and additional components

☐ Yes ☐ No

For requirements **O8, O9, O10, O11** and **O26**.

Name of sanitary product:

_____

Name of producer of the sanitary product:

_____

O8 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 or to the constituent materials?

O9 Odour control substances ☐ Yes ☐ No

Are odour control substances added to the product or to the constituent materials?

Odour control substances are permitted only in incontinence care products. The products must fulfil the general chemical requirements O3-O5. Appendix 1, form 2a) can be used.

O10 Medicaments and antibacterial agents

☐ Yes ☐ No

Is the sanitary product added chemical substances designed to prevent, alleviate or cure illness, sickness symptoms, pain and bacterial growth or to alter bodily functions?

Lactic acid bacteria added to tampons are exempted from the requirement.

O11 Dyeing

Is the sanitary product or any of the constituent materials dyed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, which materials:_____

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 hospitals and nursing homes, subject to agreement with Nordic Ecolabelling. If the products are dyed, the dyes must fulfil requirements O3-O5 in this criteria document and O9-O14 in the Chemical Module (Nordic Ecolabelling of Paper Products – Chemical Module, Version 2 or later),see form 2c).

O26 Polymers/plastic material, halogen-based

Does the sanitary products, additional components and their packaging contain halogen-based polymers, e.g. PVC?

☐ Yes ☐ No

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

Form 5, Cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid, general requirements

For requirement **O14**.

Name and quality of the pulp/fluff /pulp for air-laid:

_____

Name of the producer of pulp/fluff/pulp for air-laid:

_____

Is the cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid bleached with chlorine gas (Cl_2)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Are optical brighteners or fluorinated organic chemicals added to the cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Does the cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid have a growth inhibiting effect on microorganisms, under test method EN 1104? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Is the producer of the cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid Chain of Custody (CoC) - certified according to FSC or PEFC's schemes? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please attach valid CoC-certificate or state certificate number: _____

Are chemicals added to the finished pulp/fluff/air-laid? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, the chemical additives must fulfil requirement O3-O5. Please fill in form 2a) - "Declaration - Chemicals" and attach material safety data sheet for each additive.

** Softeners that contain quaternary imidazoline (CAS nr. 72749-55-4) are exempt from the classifications H400, H410 og H411 in O3.*

Date and place:	Name of the producer of pulp/fluff/pulp for air-laid:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 6 Declaration of tree species not permitted to be used in GECA products

Producer of cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid/paper/carton/paperboard:
Name of the cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid/paper/carton/paperboard:

Prohibited tree species

Is tree species listed in the list of prohibited tree species (Nordic Ecolabelling - Prohibited Wood) used in the GECA product? ☐ Yes ☐ No

The list of prohibited tree species is located on the website: www.nordic- ecolabel.org/wood/

Version and date of the list of prohibited tree species used:

GECA may request further information if in doubt about specific tree species.

Used tree species

State the name of the tree species used:

Name of the tree species

Producerofpulp/fluff/air-laid/paper/carton/paperboard'ssignature:

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

Form 7, Paper/carton/paperboard, general requirements

For requirement **O17**.

Name, grade and grammage of the paper/carton/paperboard:

_____

Name of the paper/carton/paperboard producer:

_____

If no, please fill in the following questions:

Is the paper/carton/paperboard bleached with chlorine gas (Cl_2)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Is the paper/carton/paperboard coated or treated with fluorinated chemicals? (This also applies to fluorinated additives in the paper pulp). ☐ Yes ☐ No

Does the paper/carton/paperboard have a growth inhibiting effect on microorganisms, under test method EN 1104? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Is the producer of the paper/carton/paperboard chain of custody certified (CoC) according to FSC or PEFC's schemes? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please attach valid CoC-certificate or state certificate number: __

Is the paper/carton/paperboard coated with silicone? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes: Requirement **O6** needs to be fulfilled. Please fill in Form 3.

Date and place:	Name of the producer of the paper/carton/paperboard:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 8, Wood materials

For requirement **O20**. Supplier of wood material:

Prohibited tree species

Is tree species listed in the list of prohibited tree species (Nordic Ecolabelling - Prohibited Wood) used in the GECA labelled product? ☐ Yes ☐ No

The list of prohibited tree species is located on the website: www.nordic- ecolabel.org/wood/ ☐ Yes ☐ No

Version and date of the list of prohibited tree species used:

GECA may request further information if in doubt about specific tree species.

Used tree species

State the name of the tree species used:_____

If different species or different suppliers are used, the following table can be used:

Species name

Chain of Custody - certification (CoC)

Is the supplier of wood chain-of-custody certified according to FSC or PEFC's schemes?

Please attach a copy of the certificate or state the certificate number: ____

Date and place:	Name of the wood supplier:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 9, Cotton

For requirement **O21**, **O22** and **O23**

To be completed by the cotton producer/supplier:

Name of cotton:

_____

Name of cotton producer/supplier:

_____

O21 Cotton, bleaching with chlorine gas

Is the cotton bleached with the aid of chlorine gas (Cl_2). ☐ Yes ☐ No

If cotton makes up 5 weight-% or more by weight of the sanitary product, please fill in the following questions.

O22 Cotton, raw fibre

Is the cotton organically* cultivated or cultivated in the transitionary phase to organic production? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Attach certificate:_____

The string on tampons is exempted from the requirement.

O23 Cotton, additives

Are chemicals added to the cotton? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, the chemicals added must fulfil the chemical requirements **O3**-**O5**.

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

**Organic means cotton grown in line with Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products, or products produced in the same way and under similar control schemes. Examples include: KRAV, IFOAM, KBA, OCIA, TDA, DEMETER.Valid GOTS-certificate according to version 4 or later is approved as documentation of organic cultivation.*

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

Form 10 Regenerated cellulose

For requirements **O24** and **O25**.

To be completed by the producer of regenerated cellulose.

Name of the regenerated cellulose:

_____

Name of the producer of regenerated cellulose:

_____

O24 Bleaching with chlorine gas

Is the cellulose pulp or cellulose fibre bleached with chlorine gas (Cl_2)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

The resulting total amount of adsorbable organic halogens (AOX) (from the production of cellulose pulp) and organically bound chlorine (OCl) (in the finished fibre) must not exceed:

- 0.15 kg per tonne of fibre pulp in wastewater from the fibre pulp production (AOX) and
- 150 ppm in the finished fibre (OCl)

Do you comply with the requirements? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Attach analysis report.

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

If the sanitary product and any additional components contain regenerated cellulose fibres in 10.0 weight-% or more, please fill in the following questions.

O25 Regenerated cellulose, emissions

Do the COD emissions from viscose production (the production of cellulose pulp and regenerated cellulose) exceed a combined total of 45 kg/ADt of regenerated cellulose? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Attach analysis report.

The quantity of oxygen depleting substances may also be stated as the equivalent quantity of TOC.

Do the sulphur emissions to air from dissolving of the pulp and production of fibre exceed more than 20 g/kg of regenerated cellulose expressed as an annual average? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Attach analysis report.

Do the zinc emissions from dissolving of pulp exceed 0.2 kg Zn/kg of regenerated cellulose, expressed as an annual average?
Attach analysis report.

☐ Yes ☐ No

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

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

Form 11, Plastic included in components

For requirements **O27**

To be completed by the component manufacturer based on knowledge gathered from and requirements made to its suppliers.

Name of the producer of the polymer/plastic material:

_____

Name of the producer of the polymer/plastic material:

_____

O27, part A

The requirement includes plastic contained in components which make up more than 1.0% by weight of the sanitary product and the additional components (S+ A), (eg film, foil or foam).

Are the following compounds included in the plastic:

a)	halogenated organic compounds	☐ Yes	☐ No
b)	phthalates	☐ Yes	☐ No
c)	organotin compounds	☐ Yes	☐ No
d)	compounds based on lead, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury	☐ Yes	☐ No
	Polyester: Does the amount of antimony in polyester, measured as an average value on an annual basis, exceed 260 ppm (the requirement does not, however, apply to recycled polyester)	☐ Yes	☐ No

Please attach test report. Name of attachment:_____

O27, part B
The requirements includes components of plastic included in the sanitary product and the additional components (S+A) by 5.0% by weight or more.
If the component manufacture adds chemical products to the component of plastic, the following shall be completed:
If yes, fill out the following:

Name on chemical products*	Name on manufacture of chemical product	Function	Classification	Does the added chemical products meet all requirements in the chemical requirements O3- O5?	
				☐ Yes	☐ No
				☐ Yes	☐ No
				☐ Yes	☐ No

* If the name is confidential, please specify, but the MSDS must be sent to GECA on request.

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, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde and arylamine) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

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.

Form 12 Elastane/Polyurethane

For requirement **O28**

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:

_____

O28 Elastane/Polyurethane

a) Are you using a closed process when producing elastane/polyurethane with isocyanate compounds?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b) Do you use organotin compounds in the production?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Yes ☐ No

c) Is the emission to air of aromatic diisocyanates during polymerisation and, if applicable, spinning, less than 5 mg/kg of produced fibre, expressed as an annual average?

Please attach test report. Name of attachment:_____

d) Is the criterion 2 Polyurethane (PUR) foam in EU Ecolabels criteria for Bed mattresses* fulfilled? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please attach documentation showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

** EU Ecolabel for bed mattresses (2014/391/EU)*

Date and place:	Name of the producer of elastane/polyurethane:
Responsible person:	Signature, responsible person:

Form 13 Polyamide

For requirement **O29**

To be completed by the producer of polyamide.

Name of the polymer/plastic material:

_____

Name of the producer of the polymer/plastic material:

_____

O29 Polyamide

Does the emission of nitrogen dioxide (N_2O) to the air from the monomer production exceed 9 g/kg caprolactam (for nylon 6) or adipinsyre (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, Recycled plastic

For requirement **O31**
Name of the plastic material:

_____

Name of the producer of the plastic material:

_____

O31 Recycled plastic
Is the plastic material recycled as defined in ISO 14021)*? ☐ Yes ☐ No

** Recycled materials can be post-consumed material like discarded plastic products and packaging from the end-user as households or commercial, industrial or institutional facilities or be pre-consumed material like reprocessed production scrap. Rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it is not considered as recycled material.*

Part a) Applies to recycled plastic in additional components and primary packaging

Does the recycled plastic contain polybrominated biphenyls or diphenyl ethers, phtalates, organotin ompounds, lead, cadmium, mercury or chromium VI? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Impurities up to 100 ppm are, however, permitted.

Please attach a test report or documentation that the material originate from known sources where it is substantiated that these kind of substances are not present.

Name of attachment: _____

Part b) Applies to recycled plastic in the sanitary product (≥1.0 weight- %)

Does the plastic fulfil the requirements to plastic in contact with food**? ☐ Yes ☐ No

*** EU commission regulation (EC) No 282/2008 on recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foods and amending Regulation (EC) No 2023/2006.*

Attach documentation showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

Name of attachment: _____

Part c) Applies to recycled plastic in the sanitary product (≥20.0 weigth %)
Have chemicals been added to the recycled plastic? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, the chemicals added must fulfil the requirements O3-O5. Please attach completed form 2a "Declaration - Chemicals" and material safety data sheet for each chemical added.

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

Form 15 Superabsorbant materials

For requirement O32 and O33

To be completed by the producer of the superabsorbent material. Name of the superabsorbent material:

_____

Name of the producer of the superabsorbent material:

_____

O32 Superabsorbent polymers (SAP), residual monomers and extracts

Is acrylamide (CAS no. 79-06-1) used as a monomer? ☐ Yes ☐ No

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

Classification under CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	H phrases (Code)
Toxic to aquatic organisms Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic chronic 1-4	 H400 H410, H411, H412, H413
Acute toxicity Acute Tox 1, 2 Acute Tox 3 Acute Tox 4	 H330, H310, H300 H331, H301, H311 H332, H312, H302
Specific target organ toxicity STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2	 H370 H371 H372 H373
Aspiration hazard Asp. Tox 1	 H304
Skin corrosion/irritation Skin Corr 1A/B/C	 H314
Causes serious eye damage or eye irritation Eye Dam. 1	 H318
Allergenic Resp. sens 1 or Skin sens 1	 H334 H317
Carcinogenic Carc 1A/1B Carc. 2	 H350 H351
Mutagenic Muta. 1A/B Muta. 2	 H340 H341
Toxic for reproduction Repr 1A/1B Repr 2	 H360, H361 H362

Please specify the residual monomers which are classified as described above:

_____

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)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please describe the method of analysis and the laboratories responsible for the analysis:

_____

Please state the amount of water-soluble extracts: _____

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- Determination of the Amount of Residual Monomers
- EDANA method NWSP 270.0.R2 (15) Polyacrylate Superabsorbent Powders- Determination of Extractable Polymer Content by Potentiometric Titration

Please attach a product safety data sheet which specifies the composition and full name and CAS number of the superabsorbent polymer.

Name of attachment: _____

If the superabsorbent polymers constitute more than 10.0 weight-% or more in relation to the weight of the sanitary product and additional component (S+A) , please fill in the following questions.

O33 Superabsorbents, additives

Have chemicals been added to the superabsorbent polymer? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, the chemicals added must fulfil the requirements O3-O5. Please attach completed form 2a "Declaration - Chemicals" and material safety data sheet for each chemical added.

Name of attachment: _____

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

Form 16, Nonwoven

For requirements **O34** and **O35**

To be completed by the producer of the nonwoven material. Name of the nonwoven material:

_____

Name of the producer of the nonwoven material:

_____

O34 Nonwoven, general requirement

Please specify the materials and chemicals (additives) in the nonwoven and state the names of the suppliers:

Materials/chemicals	Producer/supplier	Weight (gram)
		Sum:

- Cellulose-based pulp/fluff/air-laid must fulfil requirements in chapter 2.2.2, use form 5 in appendix 1
- Cotton must fulfil requirements in chapter 2.2.5, use form 9 in appendix 1
- Regenerated cellulose must fulfil requirements in chapter 2.2.6, use form 10 in appendix 1
- Polymers as fibre or binder must fulfil requirements in chapter 2.2.7, use form 11 in appendix 1
- Superabsorbents must fulfil requirements in chapter 2.2.8, use form 15 in appendix 1
- If other materials are present and have requirements in the criteria document, these must also be fulfilled.

Attach separate documentation showing that materials comply with the requirements.

O35 Nonwoven, chemicals

Have chemicals been added to the production of nonwowen? ☐ Yes ☐ No If

yes, the chemicals added must fulfil the requirements O3-O5 and O7. Please fill in the table below.

Chemical added to nonwoven	Producer/supplier	Classification

Please attach completed form 2a "Declaration - Chemicals" or 2b "Declaration - Adhesive/binder" and material safety data sheet for each additive.

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 substance? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Other process- and auxiliary chemicals (e.g. spinning additives and machine oils) are exempt from the requirement.

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

Appendix 2 Analysis and test laboratories

Choice of analysis laboratory

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

The ecolabelling organisation will ensure that the test laboratory fulfils the general requirements in the standard EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005 or ISO-IEC Guide 25 or has official GLP approval. The applicant is responsible for documentation and analysis fees.

The producer's own laboratory may be approved for analysis and testing if the authorities check or monitor the sampling and analysis process or if the producer has a official GLP approval. The producer must have a quality assurance system in place that encompasses sampling and analysis and be certified to ISO 9001 and 13485(or correspondingsystem).

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

Formaldehyde in adhesives

The content of formaldehyde in adhesives can be determined with an appropriate method, e.g. derivatisation and analysis with GC-MSD or HPLC with UV detection.

A relevant standard method could be ISO EN 16000-10:2006, which is used e.g. for formaldehyde in building products (adhesives included).

Absorbable organic halogens (AOX) and organic bounded chlorine (OCl)

AOX and OCl shall be tested using ISO 9562 or the equivalent EPA 1650C for AOX, and ISO 11480 for OCl. Frequency of measurement for AOX shall be set in accordance with the criterion 2.2.1 for fluff and cellulose pulp or pulp for air-laid..

COD/TOC

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

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

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

Zinc

Analysis of the zinc content of waste water: SS 02 81 52, DS 263, NS 4773, SFS 3047 or ISO 17294 (2007). Analysis may be performed regularly using photometric or similar methods, provided that the analysis results are checked regularly and comply with the above methods of analysis.

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

Content of chemical substances in plastic

Analysis of the content of substances like lead, cadmium, chromium, mercury, poly-brominated bi-phenyls and diphenyl ethers, halogenated organic substances, organotin compounds and phthalates must be done with XRF (X-ray fluorescence), ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry), SEM (scanning electron microscopy) with EDS (Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy), FTIR (Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy) or an equivalent methods.

The test results may be submitted by the plastic producer or by a later part of the supply chain, for instance a nonwoven producer. The test must be performed on the "clean" material before adding of any glue or other additives. The method of analysis and the detection limit must be stated.

Superabsorbents

Residual monomers in SAP

As a test method for residual monomers in SAP could NWSP 210.0.R2 (15) Polyacrylate Superabsorbent Powders- Determination of the Amount of Residual Monomers, EDANA Recommended Test method, be used.

Water-soluble extracts in SAP

As a test method could EDANA NWSP 270.0.R2 (15) Polyacrylate Superabsorbent Powders- Determination of Extractable Polymer Content by Potentiometric Titration be used.

Consumer test – framework conditions

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

Consumer test

A consumer test should include at least 10 test participants. Consumers are asked about their satisfaction with the product when compared with the product they normally use. Questions for the test participants may be formulated as mentioned below:

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

The result must show that the participants are satisfied with the product compared with the product they normally use.

Bioaccumulation

In order to obtain an assessment of a substance's ability to accumulate in organisms, the bio concentration factor (BCF) for fish or the octanol/water distribution factor (POW or KOW) can be determined. Nordic Ecolabelling of Car and boat care products - 5

Some of the following methods are to form the basis for the assessment: OECD 107, 117 or 305, and classification shall take place in accordance with the following:

Classification	OECD 107 or 117	OECD 305
Non-bio-accumulative	log KOW < 4,0	BCF < 500
Bio-accumulative	log KOW > 4,0	BCF ≥ 500

OECD test method 107 is not applicable to surface active components capable of dissolving in both lipids and water. Based on current knowledge, evidence must be presented for such components which demonstrate to a high degree of certainty that the components or their degradation products do not represent a long-term or delayed hazard to the organisms in the aquatic environment.

Data models (such as BIOWIN) are accepted, but if the results of the model calculations are close to the limit values, or if Nordic Ecolabel has contrary data, more accurate information can be required.

If there is information on both BCF and logKOW, the value for the highest BCF measured shall be used.

Appendix 3 Inspected paper

This appendix states the requirements for inspected paper.

In the end of the appendix is a form for application that should be used by paper producers who are applying to Nordic Ecolabelling for inspection of their paper for use in Nordic ecolabelled sanitary products. There is also a form that must be used for documenting the chemical requirements.

Inspected paper must meet the requirements of A or B below.

Definition of inspected paper

- Paper grades eligible for inspection are defined in the Supplementary module for copying and printing paper, version 4:
- Wood-pulp and wood-free non-converted printing paper produced from chemical and/or mechanical pulp and/or recycled fibre, for, printing.
- The following boards produced from chemical and/or mechanical pulp and/or recycled fibre:
- Homogeneous board SBB (Solid Bleached Board), SBS (Solid Bleached sulphate) and SUB (Solid Unbleached Board)
- FBB (Folding Boxboard)
- Board based on recycled fibre WLC (White Lined Chipboard)

Requirements for inspected paper

A. Inspected paper must meet all requirements in the Basic module for paper products, version 2, and the Chemical module, version 2, with the following exceptions:
   1. Requirements for carbon dioxide emission from transport cease (K11 in the "Basic module" version 2)
   2. The documentation requirements for K1-K14 in the Chemical module, version 2, has been changed to the effect that documentation must instead be a list of all the chemicals used with brand names, suppliers, function ,and quantities used. The application tool My Swan Account must be used to document the requirement. Chemical suppliers must also use "My Swan Account" for inspection of chemicals. Nordic Ecolabelling reserves the right to claim further documentation for the chemicals to check that they fulfil the requirements.
   3. The definition of special paper and niche products in K4 in the

      "Supplementary module for copying and printing paper", version 4, also

      applies to inspected paper.

B. Paper already labelled with the EU Ecolabel must fulfil the following requirements of the "Basic module for paper products", version 2:
   1. Requirement for fibre raw material (K7 in the "Basic module" version 2)
   2. Requirement for total energy points (K9 in the "Basic module" version 2)
   3. Requirement for CO2 emission (K10 in the "Basic module "version 2) with

      the exception of transports (K11 in the "Basic module")

   4. Requirement for chemicals (K1-K14 in the "Chemical module" version 2) The

      documentation requirements for K1-K14 in the "Chemical module", version

2, has been changed to the effect that documentation must instead be a list of all the chemicals used with brand names, suppliers, function, and quantities used. Chemical suppliers must use the electronic application tool "My Swan Account" for inspection of chemicals. Nordic Ecolabelling reserves the right to claim further documentation for the chemicals to check that they fulfil the requirements.

Information regarding inspection of paper

There must be no risk that the inspected paper is perceived as a Nordic ecolabelled product. The paper producer must comply with Nordic Ecolabelling's rules governing information of inspected paper. The rules can be obtained from Nordic Ecolabelling.

Form, application for inspected paper

Is the paper EU ecolabelled? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please state the license number_____

Paper producer:_____

Factory/production site:_____

☐ Paper ☐ Carton

Trade names*	Distributor's trade name, if applicable	Distributor/supplier	All grammages

**) Paper grades applied for must be given a unique trade name in order to avoid mixing inspected paper with uninspected paper.*

Form, declaration on chemicals

The paper producer applying for inspection of its printing paper in accordance with Nordic Ecolabelling's requirements in the criteria for sanitary products must account for all production chemicals, providing complete names. The declaration must contain all chemicals used in the production of paper. The pulp producer must make a separate statement on the pulp production chemicals. The requirements also apply to internal and external water purification.

List of production chemicals:

Name of chemical	Function	Producer/supplier	Quantity added	Classification

Signature by paper/pulp producer:
We declare that the above list covers all our production chemicals and that the classification stated is correct.

We also declare that the production chemicals fulfil the requirements K2 – K14 in the "Chemical module", version 2.

Date

Signature

Company name:	
Address:	
Contact:	
Tel:	E-mail:

Appendix 4 The requirements R9-R12 in the chemical module for paper products version 2

R9 Dyes, environmental hazard of constituent substances

Dyes for use in printing and colouring shall contain a maximum total of 2% by weight of constituent substances classified as environmentally hazardous in accordance with Table 1 in requirement R2 and/or as environmentally hazardous with R52/53/H412.

Exception to the requirement are dyes where

- dyestuffs are fixed to fibres > 98%. The degree of fixation is calculated as the total retention of dyestuffs on the fibres during the process.

and

- where the constituent substances are not found in Restricted Substances Database (Sweden), List of undesirable substances, Environmental Review[3] or The Priority List[4], (State of the Environment, Norway).

- The producer or supplier shall specify the content of the product by duly completing and signing Declaration 7, Appendix 3. If the exception to dyes is applied, must chemical manufacturer/supplier and pulp/paper producer certify how the requirements for the exception are met by duly completing and signing Appendix 3, Declaration 7 (chemical manufacturer/supplier).

R10 Dyes, heavy metals and aluminium

Heavy metals, aluminium and copper (e.g. aluminium in silver colouring, copper in gold colouring), or compounds of heavy metals, may not be present in dyestuffs or pigments in dyes (this applies to both dyeing of pulp and printing inks).

Copper in phthalocyanine pigment is exempted from this requirement. Limit values for impurities of heavy metals:

- Impurities of Pb, Hg, Cr and Cd in dyes (applies to the dying of pulp and printing inks) must not exceed a total content of 100 ppm.
- The following limit values apply to individual substances in direct dyes: Pb 100 ppm, Hg 4 ppm, Cd 20 ppm and Cr 100 ppm.

3 http://www.mst.dk/Virksomhed_og_myndighed/Kemikalier/Stoflister+og+databaser/listen_over_uoenskede_stoffe r/

4 http://www.miljostatus.no/Tema/Kjemikalier/Kjemikalielister/Prioritetslisten/

- The following limit values apply to individual substances in pigment dyes: Pb 100 ppm, Hg 25 ppm, Cd 50 ppm and Cr 100 ppm.

The producer or supplier shall demonstrate compliance with the requirement by duly completing and signing Declaration 7, Appendix 3.

R11 Dyes, amines

Direct and pigment dye shall not contain dye substances that may liberate the amines specified in Table 2.

Table 2 Amines that must not be liberated from dyestuffs.

Amine	CAS-number
4-amino-biphenyl	92-67-1
Benzidine	92-87-5
4-chloro-toluidine	95-69-2
2-naphtylamine	91-59-8
o-aminoazo-toluene	97-56-3
2-amino-4-nitro-toluene	99-55-8
p-chloroaniline	106-47-8
2,4-diamino-anisol	615-05-4
2,4´-diamino-diphenylmethane	101-77-9
3,3´-dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1
3,3´-dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4
3,3´-dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7
3,3´-dimethyl-4,4´-diamino-diphenylmethane	838-88-0
p-Cresidine	120-71-8
4,4´-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4
4,4´-oxydianiline	101-80-4

4,4´-thiodianiline	139-65-1
o-Toluidine	95-53-4
2,4-toluilenediamine	95-80-7
2,4,5-trimethylaniline	137-17-7
0-anisidinedimethoxyaniline	90-04-0
2,4-xylidine	95-68-1
4,6-xylidine	87-62-7
4-aminoazobenzene	60-09-3

- The producer or supplier shall demonstrate compliance with the requirement by duly completing and signing Declaration 7, Appendix 3.

R12 Dyes, phthalates

Phthalates shall not be present in the dyes used.

- The producer or supplier shall demonstrate compliance with the requirement by duly completing and signing Declaration 7, Appendix 3.