

Nordic Ecolabel and EU Ecolabel

Declaration from the manufacturer of the raw material

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Ecolabelling of paints and varnishes version 4, Nordic Ecolabelling of chemical building products version 2 and EU Ecolabelling of indoor and outdoor paints and varnishes decision 2014/312/EU.

Declaration is made by the chemical supplier based to the best of their knowledge at the given time, also based on information from raw material manufacturers, recipe, and available knowledge on the chemical product with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Raw material name: ______

Raw material's function: ______

The requirements in the criteria document and accompanying appendices apply to all ingoing substances in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled or EU Ecolabel product. Impurities are not regarded as ingoing substances and are exempt from the requirements. Ingoing substances and impurities are defined below, unless stated otherwise in the requirements.

Ingoing substances: all substances in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product regardless of amount, including additives (e.g., preservatives and stabilizers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g., formaldehyde, arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials, that remain in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product in concentrations less than 100 ppm (0,0100 w%).

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 10 000 ppm (1.0000 w%) are always regarded as ingoing substances, regardless of the concentration in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product.

Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products, scavengers, and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

The impurity limit of 100 ppm (0.0100 w%) applies to each individual substance that is excluded, i.e., Impurities with the same classification in different raw materials shall not be summed up to comply with the limit. The same contaminants in different raw materials also do not need to be summed.



Nordic Swan criterion O3 (096, 097), EU Ecolabel Criterion 5a:		
Does the raw material contain substances classified with any of the hazard phrases below? Including all combinations of stated exposure routes and stated specific effect. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	Yes	No
If the answer to all the classifications below is No, mark here		
H350 – May cause cancer, hazard category 1A and 1B		
H351 – Suspected of causing cancer, hazard category 2		
H340 – May cause genetic defects, hazard category 1A and 1B		
H341 – May cause genetic defects, hazard category 2		
H360 – Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 1A and 1B		
H361 – Toxic for reproduction, hazard category 2		
H362 – Toxic for reproduction, effects on or through breastfeeding (supplementary category)		
H334 – May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled 1 / 1A / 1B		
H300 – Acute toxicity		
H310 – Acute toxicity		
H330 – Acute toxicity		
H301 – Acute toxicity		
H311 – Acute toxicity		
H331 – Acute toxicity		
H302 – Acute toxicity		
H312 – Acute toxicity		
H332 – Acute toxicity		
H370 – Specific organic toxicity, STOT SE 1		
H371 – Specific organic toxicity, STOT SE 2		
H372 – Specific organic toxicity, STOT RE 1		
H373 – Specific organic toxicity, STOT RE 2		
H304 – Aspiration hazard		
H317 – Skin sensitising		
H420 – Hazardous to the ozone layer		
EUH059 – Hazardous to the ozone layer		
EUH070 – Toxic by eye contact		
EUH380 – Endocrine disruption for human health, category 1		
EUH381 – Endocrine disruption for human health, category 2		
EUH430 – Endocrine disruption for the environment, category 1		
EUH431 – Endocrine disruption for the environment, category 2		
EUH440 – Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic properties		
EUH441 – Very Persistent, Very Bioaccumulative properties		
EUH450 – Persistent, Mobile, and Toxic properties		
EUH451 – Very Persistent, Very Mobile properties		
If the answer to any of the above questions is Yes, state the CAS no. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, w%		

If the answer to any of the above questions is Yes, state the CAS no. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, w% or mg / kg). Also, state whether the substance is contained in the form of an impurity or an added substance. If it is residual monomers in polymers, please state in criterion O7 (096, 097) instead.



Nordic Swan criterion O4 (096, 097), EU Ecolabel criterion 5a/Appendix – 2:		
Does the raw material contain any substances classified as harmful to the environment with the following risk phrases or combinations of them?	Yes	No
H400 – Toxic to aquatic life, Acute 1		
H410 – Toxic to aquatic life, Chronic 1		
H411 – Toxic to aquatic life, Chronic 2		
H412 – Toxic to aquatic life, Chronic 3		
H413 – Toxic to aquatic life, Chronic 4		
If the answer to any of the above questions is Yes, state the CAS no. (where possible), chemical name (in ppm, w% or mg / kg). Also, state whether the substance is a preservative.	and level	

Nordic Swan criterion O5 (096, 097), EU Ecolabel Appendix – 1:		
Please state:	Yes	No
Does the product contain any preservatives?		
If yes, please state: Does the preservatives comply with product-type 6 and product-type 7 according to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 (The Biocidal Products Regulation)?		
Does the raw material contain isothiazolinones?		
If the answer to any of the above questions is Yes, state the CAS no. (where possible), chemical name or mg / kg) for each preservative.	and level (i 	n ppm, w%

Nordic Swan criterion O6 (096, 097), EU Ecolabel Appendix – 7:		
Please state:	Yes	No
Does the raw material contain formaldehyde or formaldehyde releasing agents?		
If yes, please specify source of formaldehyde, i.e., actively added or because of release or decomposise substance and theoretical amount of formaldehyde in the raw material:	tion from ar	nother



Nordic Swan criterion O7 (096, 097), EU Ecolabel Appendix – 7:				
Does the raw material contain residual m	onomers in polymers?		Yes	No
If the answer is Yes, state the CAS no. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, w% or mg / kg) of residual monomers in newly produced polymers and based on the content in the raw material. (If vinyl acetate is present in an amount over 100 ppm, please also state the amount in ppm in each polymer).				
Name of residual monomer	Amount (ppm)	Classification	of residual	monomer

Please state: Yes No Does the raw material contain any heavy metals (cadmium, lead, chromium VI, mercury, arsenic, barium, selenium, antimony, cobalt)? Image: Comparison of the above-mentioned metals from residuals can be included up to 100 ppm (100 mg/kg, 0.0100 w%) per single metal in the raw material. Image: Comparison of the above-mentioned metals from residuals can be included up to 100 ppm (100 mg/kg, 0.0100 w%) per single metal in the raw material. Image: Comparison of the above-mentioned metals from residuals can be included up to 100 ppm (100 mg/kg, 0.0100 w%) per single metal in the raw material. Image: Comparison of the above-mentioned metals from residuals can be included up to 100 ppm (100 mg/kg, 0.0100 w%) per single metal in the raw material. Image: Comparison of the above-mentioned metals from residuals can be included up to 100 ppm (100 mg/kg, 0.0100 w%) per single metal in the raw material. Image: Comparison of the above-mentioned metals from residuals can be included up to 100 ppm (100 mg/kg, 0.0100 w%) per single metal in the raw material. Image: Comparison of the above for antimony in pigments contained in a TiO2 rutile lattice on the following terms: test results must prove that the molecular structure is inert and that the environmental and health effects of the pigment are on the same level as, or better than, the results for C.I Pigment Brown 24 CAS no. 80186-90-3 and C.I Pigment Yellow 53 CAS no. 8007-18-9 in the report: UNEF Image: Comparison of the above questions is Yes, state the chemical name and level (in ppm, w% or mg / kg). For antimony in pigments that are exempted by the above terms, please attach test according to test method DIN 53770-1 or equivalent, showing that terms are fulfilled). Image: Comparison of the above attach test according to test me	Nordic Swan criterion O8 (096, 097), EU Ecolabel Appendix – 5:		
barium, selenium, antimony, cobalt)? Traces of the above-mentioned metals from residuals can be included up to 100 ppm (100 mg/kg, 0.0100 w%) per single metal in the raw material. - Barium sulphate and other insoluble barium compounds are exempted. - An exception is made for antimony in pigments contained in a TiO2 rutile lattice on the following terms: test results must prove that the molecular structure is inert and that the environmental and health effects of the pigment are on the same level as, or better than, the results for C.I Pigment Brown 24 CAS no. 68186-90-3 and C.I Pigment Yellow 53 CAS no. 8007-18-9 in the report: UNEFF Publications, OECD SIDS Initial Assessment Profile (www.inchem.org)*. If the answer to any of the above questions is Yes, state the chemical name and level (in ppm, w% or mg / kg). For antimony in pigments that are exempted by the above terms, please attach test according to test method DIN 53770-1 or equivalent,	Please state:	Yes	No
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Nordic Swan criterion O9 (096, 097), EU Ecolabel criterion 2:		
Does the raw material contain titanium dioxide?	Yes	No

If yes, please state the amount in in w%: _____

As the supplier of TiO_2 for paints and varnishes that comply with the Nordic Swan and the EU Ecolabel, I hereby declare that: I the undersigned, undertake to formally respect the following values, concerning the production of Titanium dioxide on the following site(s):



Sulphate process	Limit
SOx expressed as SO ₂ :	7.0 kg/tonne TiO ₂
Sulphate waste:	500 kg/tonne TiO ₂

Chloride process	Limit
When using natural ore:	103 kg chloride waste/tonne TiO $_{2}$
When using synthetic ore:	179 kg chloride waste/tonne TiO $_{2}$
When using slag ore:	329 kg chloride was/tonne TiO $_{2}$

If more than one type of ore is used, the values apply proportionately to the ore type used.

As the supplier of TiO_2 for paints and varnishes that comply with the Nordic Swan, I hereby declare that: I the undersigned, will attach document to support how the raw material is added in closed systems, or in means of methods to promote a "low-dust" working environment.

As the supplier of TiO₂ for paints and varnishes that comply with the Nordic Swan, I hereby declare that: I the undersigned, will attach document that shows that the manufacturing plant has full or pending implementation of an energy management system in accordance with ISO 50 001.

Please attach document supporting this declaration.

Nordic Swan criterion O11 (096, 097), no EU Ecolabel equivalence		
Does the raw material contain nanomaterials/-particles? Nanomaterials/-particles are defined according to the EU Commission Recommendation on the	Yes	No
Definition of Nanomaterial (2022/C 229/01):		
'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental, or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50 % or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions:		
(a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm;		
(b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm;		
(c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm.		
The following are exempted from the requirement:		
 Pigments. Nano-TiO2 is not considered a pigment. 		
 Naturally occurring inorganic fillers in accordance with annex V point 7 in REACH. 		
 Synthetic amorphous silica (SAS). This exemption applies to non-modified SAS. Chemically modified colloidal silica can be included in the products if the silica particles form aggregates in the final product. Surface-treated nanoparticles must fulfil requirement O3 (Classification of constituent chemical substances) and requirement O12 (Prohibited substances). 		
 Unmodified calcium carbonate (grounded calcium carbonate, GCC) and precipitated calcium carbonate (PCC). 		
Polymer dispersions.		
If yes, please state if one of the above exceptions apply and add additional information if needed:		

Nordic Swan criterion O12 (096, 097), EU Ecolabel criterion 5 / Appendix – 4 and 6:



Does the raw material contain any of the following substances or substance groups?	Yes	No
If the answer to all the bulletins below is No, mark here		
Substances that meet the criteria in Article 57 of the REACH regulation		
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC: <u>http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table</u>)		
Substances evaluated by the EU to be persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB), in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH and substances that have not yet been investigated, but which meet these criteria.		
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. The list can be read in its entirety at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/docum/pdf/bkh_annex_10.pdf see appendix L		
 Potential or identified endocrine disruptors according to any of the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor list" List I; List II; and/or List III https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-i-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-the-eu https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-under-eu-investigation-endocrine-disruptor https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii-substances-identified-as-endocrine-disruptors-by-participating-national-authorities Substances on the List II sublist "Substances no longer on list"? https://edlists.org/the-ed-lists/list-ii ft Yes, please write chemical name and Cas no. below. Nordic Ecolabelling will evaluate the circumstances on a case-by-case basis, through the background information indicated for the substance on the sublist. 2,2-dibromo-2-cyanoacetamide (DBNPA) used for disinfecting process water is exempted from the requirement as it is not constituent or part of the manufacturing of the product. Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT, CAS. no 128-37-0) is exempted up to 100 ppm in the final product. 		
Organotin compounds		
Organotin compounds Phthalates Esters of phthalic acid (ortho-phthalic acid / phthalic acid / 1,2- benzene dicarboxylic acid)		
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Phthalates Esters of phthalic acid (ortho-phthalic acid / phthalic acid / 1,2- benzene dicarboxylic acid) Bisphenol and bisphenol derivatives: EC/List No. 201-245-8 (BPA), 201-025-1 (BPB), 401-720-1 (4,4'-Isobutylethylidenediphenol), 216-036-7 (BPAF) and its 8 salts (278-305-5; 425-060-9; 443-330-4; 468-740-0; 469-080-6; 479-100-5; 943-265-6; 947-368-7), 201-250-5 (BPS), 201-240-0 (BPC), 204-279-1 (TBMD), 201-618-5 (6,6'-di-tert-butyl-4,4'-butylidenedi-m-cresol), 242-895-2, 248-607-1, 405-520-5 (D8), 217-121-1 (DAB), 227-033-5 (TMBPA), 210-658-2 (BPF), 411-570-9, 277-962-5 (contains BPA), 500-263-6 (contains BPA), 500-607-5 (contains BPA), 701-362-9, 904-653-0 (contains BPA), 908-912-9 (contains BPF), 926-571-4 (contains BPA), 931-252-8 (contains BPA), 941-992-3 (contains BPS), 943-503-9 (contains BPA). APEO – alkylphenol ethoxylates and alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenols		
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Verdigris prevention	
General purpose surfactants	
Silicon resin emulsion in white paints, colorants, and tinting bases	
Crystalline silica and leucophyllite minerals containing crystalline silica with H373 content	
Optical brighteners	
UV protectors and stabilising agents for outdoor paints	

If the answer to any of the above questions is Yes, state the CAS no. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, w% or mg / kg). If an exemption applies as above, please attach document as appropriate.

Nordic Swan criterion O14 (096), O13, O16, O19, O22, O24, O29 (097), EU Ecolabel criterion 4:			
Please state:	Yes	No	
Does the raw material contain any VOC and/or SVOC?			
If the content of SVOC is unknown, please state this			
Definitions of VOC and SVOC			
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) mean any organic compounds having an initial boiling point less than or equal to 250 °C measured at a standard pressure of 101,3 kPa as defined in Directive 2004/42/EC and which, in a capillary column, are eluting up to and including n-Tetradecane (C14H30).			
Semi volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) mean any organic compound having a boiling point greater than 250 °C and less than 370 °C measured at a standard pressure of 101,3 kPa and which, in a capillary column are eluting with a retention range after n-Tetradecane (C14H30) and up to and including n-Docosane (C22H46).			
Please state the VOC content in g/l:			
Please state the SVOC content in g/l:			

Nordic Swan criterion O15 (096), O13, O16, O19, O22, O24, O29 (097), EU Ecolabel Appendix – 7:			
Please state the following:	Yes	No	
Does the product contain any Volatile Aromatic Compounds (VAC)? Volatile aromatic compounds are volatile organic compounds where one or more benzene rings are contained within the molecule.			
If yes, please state if actively added or as a residue in ppm:			



	Nordic Swan criterion O16 (096), no 097 or EU Ecolabel equivalence		
	Please state the following:	Yes	No
	Does the raw material contain acrylic resins*?		
	* Synthetic resin resulting from the polymerization or copolymerization of acrylic and/or methacrylic monomers, frequently together with other monomers e.g., styrene.		
	Does the raw material contain alkyd resins?		
	If the raw material does not contain acrylic or alkyd resins, disregard the following requirements. If the raw material contains acrylic or alkyd resins, please state the origin of renewable raw material in the raw material (e.g., castor oil, soybean oil, palm oil) If the acrylic resin raw material contains palm oil (incl. by-products and waste fractions), please submit an RSPO-certificate. Alkyd resins may not contain renewable raw materials from palm oil.		
	Please state where the renewable raw materials used in the binder are derived from:		
	No traceability		
	Primary feedstock		
	Residue		
	Waste		
		Yes	No
	Is the renewable raw material sustainability certified?		
	If yes, state the raw material sustainability certification system:		
	If a raw material sustainability certification system is used, state the level of traceability (shown in a Chain of Custody certificate where applicable)		1
	No traceability		
ļ	Identity preserved		
	Segregated		
	Mass Balance		
	Book & Claim		

Nordic Swan criterion O17 (096), no 097 or EU Ecolabel equivalence		
Please state the following:	Yes	No
Does the raw material contain cement or alternative hydraulic binder?		
If the answer to the above question is Yes, the raw material manufacturer must enclose documentation in accordance requirement O17 (096) of the criteria document showing that the requirements are met.		ance



Place and date:	Company name/stamp:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	Email: