Swan labelling of
Car and Boat care products

Draft for comment

Nordic Ecolabelling

In November 1989, the Nordic Council of Ministers adopted a measure to implement an official voluntary ecolabelling scheme, the Swan. The organizations/companies listed below administer the Swan ecolabelling schemes on assignment from their national governments.

For further information, please visit the respective Web sites:

Finland:
SFS Ecolabelling
Pb 116
FI-00241 HELSINGFORS
Tel: +358 9 1499 331
Fax: +358 9 1499 3320
www.ymparistomerkki.fi
joutsen@sfs.fi

Ecolabelling Denmark:
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DK-2920 CHARLOTTENLUND
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www.ecolabel.dk
info@ecolabel.dk

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Ecolabelling Iceland
Umhverfisstofnun
Suðurlandsbraut 24
IS-108 REYKJAVIK
Tel: +354 591 20 00
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This document is a translation of an original in Norwegian. In case of dispute, the original document should be taken as authoritative.

Swan labelling of car and boat care products

Number/Draft for comment

Appendices

What is a Swan-labelled care and boat care product?

A Swan labelled car or boat care product contains substances that have as little negative influence on the environment as possible. There are strict requirements set on constituent chemicals in the products.

After use, car and boat care products are released into the aquatic environment. Properties such as biodegradability, both aerobic and anaerobic, bioaccumulability and toxicity to aquatic organisms are accordingly important environmental parameters for all constituent substances.

Another important aspect for environmental impact is how and where the user handles the products. The user must be given information on a suitable procedure for car or boat washing, e.g. in the form of dosing recommendations and choice of wash place.

It is important that Swan-labelled car or boat care products be as good as or better than other, competing products. Accordingly, requirements are imposed on the performance of the products.

Why choose the Swan label?

Environmental issues are complex. It can take a long time and extensive resources to gain an understanding of a specific area. Swan labelling can be seen as aid in this work.

Environmentally suitable operations prepare the manufacturer for future

- environmental legislation. The car or boat care product may use the Swan trademark for marketing. The Swan label is a very well-known and wellreputed trademark in the Nordic region.
- The Swan label is a cost-effective and simple way of communicating environmental work and commitment to customers, suppliers and retailers.
- Environmentally suitable operations prepare the manufacturer for future environmental legislation.
- Environmental issues are complex. It can take a long time and extensive resources to gain an understanding of a specific area. Swan labelling can be seen as aid in this work.
- The Swan label not only covers environmental issues but also quality requirements, since the environment and quality often go hand in hand. This means that a Swan licence can also be seen as a mark of quality.

What can carry the Swan label?

Car and boat care products that have a cleaning function (e.g. degreasing agents, shampoos and windscreen washer fluids) and/or polishing function (e.g. wax or polishing agents) for caring of cars or boats can be Swan-labelled.

The criteria are not applicable to window cleaners and other cleaning or polishing

products for other main purposes than car or boat care.

Run-off/rinsing agents, wax and combi waxes for automatic car wash installations can also be Swan-labelled, provided that they are included in a system of ecolabelled cleaning or polishing products for use in automatic wash installations. All products in the system must be ecolabelled.

A system consists of products intended to be in use together in automatic wash installations.

Both consumer products and products for professional use can bear the Swan. The term consumer product denotes products that are intended for use in individual households, whereas professional use relates to products that are used commercially and/or professionally.

Agents for special use, such as anti-corrosion agents, agents for removal of alga and shell, antifouling paint, oil and appliances for mechanical cleaning (such as washing sponges, brushes, clothes or equivalent) cannot be Swanlabelled in accordance with these criteria.

How to apply

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

The requirements section can also be used as a checklist. Each requirement is followed by two checkboxes – Yes and No – to indicate whether the requirement is met.

Icons in the text

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

✉ Enclose

☺ The requirement checked on site

✉ Enclose procedur in environmental and quality management system

Application

The application shall be sent to Nordic Ecolabelling in the country in which the car or boat care product is sold/the applicant carries on activities. See page two for addresses. The application documents comprise an application form and documentation demonstrating fulfilment of the requirements (specified in the criteria).

Further information and assistance may be available. Visit the Web site of the national ecolabelling body for more information.

Sales in other Nordic countries

Registering a licence in another Nordic country allows the Swan label to be used on a larger market. The following must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling:

- Form for sales in other Nordic countries.
- Instruction manual in the local language.
- Documentation demonstrating the fulfilment of national regulations.
- Documentation detailing for which recycling system xx is designed.

Registration is free of charge but an annual fee shall be paid in accordance with the national regulations.

On-site inspection

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

Costs

An application fee is charged to companies applying for a licence. There is an additional annual fee based on the turnover of the Swan labelled car or boat care product.

Enquiries

Please contact Nordic Ecolabelling if you have any queries or require further information. See page two for addresses.

What are the requirements of Swan labelling?

To be awarded a Swan licence, all requirements must be fulfilled.

Documentation of test results

When documentation is required in form of test results, the test method used for testing of all parameters must be stated. Requirements to test methods and test laboratorium are seen in appendix 8.

1 Environmental requirements

Unless otherwise specified, the requirements in Chapter 1.1 apply to all ingoing substances in all product types. Chapter 1.2 imposes specific requirements on ingoing

substances. Ingoing substances are all substances in the product, including additives in the ingredients, but not pollutants from raw material production. Pollutants are residues from raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 0.01% (equivalent to 100 ppm), but not substances that are deliberately added to a raw material for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

1.1 General requirements (applies to all product types)

R1 Description of the product

The applicant must provide detailed information on the products for which a Swan Label is sought, including the following:

- The name and address of the manufacturer
- Annual turnover of the products
- A technical description of the products and the purposes for which the products may be used (e.g. for machine washing or manual washing, brush shampoo, waxing, wax removal)
- The size of the package
- Dosage (grams per litre of solvent for application)
- Whether the products are intended for use by consumers and/or professional users.

✉ Declaration of fulfillment, appendix1.

R2 Recipe

The exact recipe for the product shall be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling. The recipe shall include the trade name, chemical name, function, ingoing quantity including water, CAS register number and DID number of each ingredient.

The DID number is the number assigned to an ingredient on the DID-list and shall be used for the evaluation of chemical requirements. The DID-list is available from Nordic Ecolabelling. See page 2 for addresses.

DID-list: "Detergent Ingredient Database"-list. See appendix 7 for more information about the DID-list.

✉ Exact recipe as detailed above and material safety data sheet/product data sheet complying with Directive 2001/58/EC.

R3 Classification of the product

The product must not be classified as specified in table R3 below in accordance with the directive 99/45/EEC on dangerous preparations or directive 67/548/EEC (with the applicable adaptations).

Tabell R3 - classification of the product

Classification	Symbol and risk phrase
Dangerous to the environment	N and R50, R50/53 or R51/53 and R52, R53 or R52/53 without N
Very toxic	T+ with R26, R27, R28, R39
Toxic	T with R23, R24, R25, R39, R48

Harmful	Xn with R20, R21, R22, R68, R48, R65
	R66
Sensitising	Xi with R41
Sensitising	Xn with R42 or Xi with R43
Corrosive	C with R34 and R35
Explosive	E with R2 and R3
Extremely flammable	Fx (F+ in Norway) with R12
Highly flammable	F with R11, R15 and R17

Exceptions from requirements to classification are:

- Wide screen washer fluid can be classified R11 (Higly flammable).
- Products for professional use and in packages of 3 litres or more can be classified R22 (Harmful if swallowed), R34 (causes burns), R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes), R65 (May cause lung damage if swallowed) and R66 (Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking).

Please note that the manufacturer of the raw material/product is responsible for classification.

✉ Declaration of fulfillment.

R4 Environmental hazardous substances

The total content of substances that fulfil the requirements as to environmental harmfulness in applicable regulations in the Nordic countries or in the EU Dangerous Substances Directive (see R1) must not be present in the product in quantities in excess of the following:

Table R4 - substances harmful to the environment

Classification of the substance	Maximum permitted quantity (weight percentage in the concentrated product)
R50/53	0,04%
R51/53 + R52/53	0,04%
R50	5,00%

R50: Very toxic to aquatic organisms

R50/53: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R52/53: Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

✉ Declaration of fulfillment, appendix2.

R5 Classification of super-concentrates

The classification of super-concentrates for professional users calculated on the basis of super-concentrate diluted to concentrated form. The following points must be fulfilled:

The super-concentrate diluted to concentrate must fulfil the classification requirements in R3 (in concentrated form).

The packaging must be designed in such a way that there is no risk that the user will come into contact with the product.

✉ Declaration of fulfillment

R6 Sensitising substances

Products that are not classified as sensitising substances, but contains at least one substance classified as sensitising with R42 and/or R43 in a consentration of ≥ 0,1%, can not be Swanlabelled.

Professional products for use in automatic wash installations are exempted, provided that the packaging is designed in such a way that there is no risk that the user will come into contact with the product.

R7 CMR substances

The product must not contain substances classified as carcinogenic (Carc with R40, R45 and/or R49), mutagenic (Mut with R46 and/or R68) and/or harmful for reproduction (Rep with R60, R61, R62 and/or R63).

✉ Material safety data sheet/product data sheet for each ingredient, in accordance with 2001/58/EG or declaration of fulfillment, appendix 2.

R8 Degradability

All organic substances included in the product and their products of decomposition shall be readily aerobically degradable in accordance with OECD Guidelines No. 301 A - F and anaerobically degradable in accordance with ISO 11734 or some other equivalent method.

The following compounds are exempted from the degradability requirement:

- non-chlorinated polymer
- non-chlorinated natural and synthetic waxes
- preservatives
- iminodisuccinate
- dyes and fragrance in windscreen washer fluids
- dyes in products for professional use (see R15)
- denaturing agents in ethanol

✉ Results from tests stating the biological degradability, aerobic and anaerobic of each organic compound.

1.2 Specific requirements

R9 Substances that must not be present in the product

The substances listed below must not be present in the product.

- halonenated and/or aromatic compounds
- dyes in non-professional products
- linear alkylbenzene sulphonates (LAS)
- alkyl phenol ethoxylates (APEO)

✉ Declaration of fulfilment, appendix 2.

R10 CDV (Critical Dilution Volume)

The critical dilution volume (CDV_{acute}) of the product must not exceed 1 000 000. $CDV_{(acute)}$ is calculated using the formula below. $CDV_{(acute)}$ must be calculated for all substances in the product.

$CDV_{(acute)} = \sum (dose_i \times DF_i \times 1000/TD_{(acute)i})$, where

$dose_i$ = the ingoing quantity of substance i

DF_i = degradation factor of substance as stated in the DID list

$TD_{(acute)}$ = the toxicity factor of the substance as stated in the DID list

CDV must be calculated using the highest recommended concentration at which the product may be used.

☒ Calculation of the $CDV_{(acute)}$ of the product. A spreadsheet for use in calculating $CDV_{(acute)}$ is available on Nordic Ecolabelling's websites.

☒ Reference to the DID list. If the substance is not found on the DID list, the parameters must be calculated using the guidelines contained in part B of the DID list and the associated documentation must be attached.

DID-list: "Detergent Ingredient Database"-list, see appendix 7 for further description.

R11 Preservatives

Preservatives must not be potentially bioaccumulative according to OECD Guidelines 107, 117 or 305.

☒ Results from tests stating the potential bioaccumulativity of preservatives.

R12 Volatile organic compounds

The product may contain a limited quantity only of volatile organic compounds (VOC) that may contribute to the formation of photochemical smog, measured as POCP.

Products with a VOC content of $< 1.2\%$ need not undergo POCP calculation since the requirement will be fulfilled even in a worst case scenario.

The maximum content of VOC in the product is [12 g] ethylene equivalents/kilo of product.

$$\frac{\sum m_1 \cdot POCP_1 + m_2 \cdot POCP_2 + \ldots}{m_{product}} \leq 12 \text{ g } C_2H_2 \text{ equivalents / kg}$$

m_i – mass in grams of VOC_i in the product

$POCP_i$ - VOC_i substance's factor in Table 1 in Appendix 3

$m_{product}$ product mass in kg

VOC: organic substances with a vapour pressure > 0.010 kPa at 20°C.

POCP: Photochemical Ozon Creation Potensial

In the case of solvents not included on the list in Appendix 3, POCP values from completed tests may provide the basis for calculating the permitted VOC content alternatively the worst case for the VOC group may be used.

In the case of super-concentrates, the POCP calculation must be performed using the concentrated form.

✉ Recipe and declaration of fulfillment, including calculation of VOC content.

R13 Phosfat

Phosphate may be included in a content not exceeding 2.5 g/l of final solution (calculated as P).

Products containing phosphorus are regulated in Norway in the Environmental Protection Department's Regulation for the composition of liquid agents and labelling of liquid agent packaging (1997-12-19 number 1323).

✉ Calculation of the amount of phosphate (calculated as P) in g/l final solution.

R14 NTA

NTA may be included in an amount not exceeding 20 g/l of final solution (calculated as $C_6H_6NO_6$).

Products containing NTA are regulated in Denmark in the Working Environment Audit Agency's notice concerning preventive measures against cancer risk for personnel working with substances and materials, No. 140 of 17 February with subsequent amendments.

✉ Calculation of the amount of NTA (calculated as $C_6H_6NO_6$) in g/l final solution.

R15 Dyes in professional products

Pigments in dyes must not be based on heavy metals, aluminium or copper.

All dyes present in the product as ingredient or in a raw material must be approved for use in foodstuffs in any Nordic country.

✉ Declaration of fulfilment, appendix 2 and 4.

✉ Specification of E-number (number assigned by approval of foodstuff).

Constituent substances in windscreen washer fluids

R16 Vegetable raw materials

At least 80% by volume of the product must be based on vegetable raw materials.

✉ Details of proportion and type of vegetable raw material used in the product.

R17 Amount of water

The product may contain a maximum of 10% by volume of water.

✉ Recipe (R2).

R18 Halogenated and aromatic organic solvents

The windscreen washer fluid must not contain halogenated and/or aromatic organic solvents.

✉ Declaration of fulfilment, appendix 2

R19 Musk compounds

The windscreen washer fluid must not contain the following compounds (with CAS no.):

Compound	Cas-number
Musk xylene	81-15-2
Musk ambrette	83-66-9
Moskene	116-66-5
Musk tibetine	145-39-1
Musk ketone	81-14-1
HHCB	114109-62-5, 114109-63-6, 1222-05-5, 78448-48-3 and 78448-49-4
AHTN	1506-02-1 and 21145-77-7

✉ Declaration from the fragrance manufacturer.

1.3 Packaging and consumer information

R20 Plastic packaging and information on packaging

PVC and other halogenated plastics must not be used for packaging.

Plastic packaging must be marked with the polymer type and corresponding symbol according to DIN 6120, section 2, or equivalent.

✉ Declaration that the requirement is fulfilled and checked on inspection visits.

R21 Information about the product

The product must display the following or equivalent text:

- Information on the choice of a suitable site for washing (consumer products only).

  Proposal for wording: "To protect the environment, please choose a washing location where the water drains off into a sewage system connected to a public treatment facility."

- Information whether the product is a car or boat care product.
- Freezing point for windscreen washer fluids of the recommended doses.

✉ A copy of the label or leaflet for professional products.

R22 Dosage

To avoid overdosing of concentrated products, the packaging is to be designed so that correct dosage is facilitated.

✉ Details of how the packaging has been designed to facilitate correct dosage.

R23 The weight of the packaging

The windscreen washer fluid packaging may not weigh more than 45 g per litre of concentrated product.

✉ Details of the weight of packaging material per litre of concentrated windscreen washer fluid.

R24 Aerosol packaging

Aerosol packaging (i.e. packaging using a propellant gas) may not be used.

✉ Declaration that the requirement is met.

1.4 Performance

A car or boat care product that is marketed for a specific cleaning function must be tested for that specific function.

R25 Function (do not apply for windscreen washer fluids)

The product must be at least equally as effective as other equivalent products on the market. In the case of consumer products, this is to be proved through function tests, and in the case of products for professional applications through function tests or field tests. For products intended for both consumer and professional use, the effectiveness may be substantiated by results from function tests or field tests.

During field tests for products intended for professional use, at least five professional companies must have tested the product on at least 10 wash occasions under relevant conditions.

This means for example that dirt, the wash object, water temperature, the quantity of product used, effective time, mechanical treatment, etc., must correspond to the conditions under which the product is intended to be used.

✉ Results and description of the function tests for car and boat care products (except windscreen washer fluid) conducted in compliance with the requirements in appendix 3 are to be detailed. The applicant may substantiate the function of products intended for professional use with a certificate from users in accordance with Appendix 5. The latter also applies to products intended for both consumer and professional use.

R26 Freeze protection of windscreen washer fluids

The recommended doses on the windscreen washer fluid packaging need to fulfil the promised level of freeze protection.

✉ Results of the freezing-point test conducted in accordance with ASTM accordance with ASTM D1177, ASTM D2386 or equivalent method.

2 Quality and regulatory requirements

To ensure that Swan requirements are fulfilled, the following procedures must be implemented.

If the producers environmental management system is certified to ISO 14 001 or EMAS, and the following procedures implemented, it is sufficient for the accredited auditor to certify that the requirements are observed.

R27 Legislation and regulations

The licencee must guarantee adherence to safety regulations, working environment legislation, environmental legislation and conditions/concessions specific to the operations at all sites where the Swan-labelled product is manufactured.

R28 Swan licence person

The company shall appoint a person responsible for ensuring the fulfilment of Swan requirements, and a contact person for communications with Nordic Ecolabelling.

✉ A chart of the company's organizational structure detailing who is responsible for the above.

R29 Documentation

The licencee must be able to present a copy of the application, and factual and calculation data supporting the documents submitted on application (including test reports, documents from suppliers and suchlike).

☺ Checked on site.

R30 Quality of the car or boat care product

The licencee must guarantee that the quality of the production of the Swan-labelled product is maintained throughout the validity period of the licence.

✉ Procedures for collating and, where necessary, dealing with claims and complaints regarding the quality of the Swan-labelled product.

R31 Planned changes

Written notice must be given to Nordic Ecolabelling of planned changes that have a bearing on Swan requirements.

✉ Procedures detailing how planned changes are handled.

R32 Unplanned nonconformities

Unplanned nonconformities that have a bearing on Swan requirements must be reported to Nordic Ecolabelling in writing and journalled.

✉ Procedures detailing how unplanned nonconformities are handled.

R33 Traceability

The licencee must have a traceability system for the production of the Swan-labelled car or boat care product.

✉ Description of/procedures for the fulfilment of the requirement.

R34 Take-back system

Relevant national regulations, legislation and/or agreements within the sector regarding the recycling systems for products and packaging shall be met in the Nordic countries in which the Swan-labelled products are marketed.

✉ Declaration from the applicant regarding adherence to existing recycling/take-back agreements.

R35 Marketing

Marketing of the Swan-labelled XX must comply with "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling" 12 December 2001 or later versions.

✉ Appendix 6 duly completed.

Marketing

The Swan label is a very well-known and well-reputed trademark in the Nordic region. Swan-labelled products and services may be marketed using the Swan label so long as the associated licence is valid.

The label must be positioned so that there is no doubt as to what the label refers and so that it is clear that the car- or boat-care product is ecolabelled.

More information on marketing can be found in " Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling" 12 December 2001 or later versions.

Design of the Swan label

Design of the Swan label:

licence number

Det skal fremgå at produktet er et bil- eller båtpleiemiddel. Svanemerket skal ha én av følgende undertekster: "Bilpleiemiddel" eller "Båtpleiemiddel". Dersom en annen tekst benyttes, så skal Nordisk Miljømerking godkjenne denne i forkant.

Each licence has a unique six-figured licence number that must be displayed along with the label.

More information on the design of the label can be found in " Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling" 12 December 2001 or later versions.

Follow-up inspections

Nordic Ecolabelling may decide to check whether XX fulfils Swan requirements during the licence period. This may involve a site visit, random sampling or similar test.

The licence may be revoked if it is evident that XX does not meet the requirements.

Random samples may also be taken in-store and analysed by an independent laboratory. If the requirements are not met, Nordic Ecolabelling may charge the analysis costs to the licencee.

How long is a licence valid?

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted the criteria for XX on DAY MONTH YEAR. The criteria are valid until DAY MONTH YEAR.

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

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

Appendix 1

Description of the product (R1)

Relates to the following product/product system:

Car care product:
Boat care product:
Producer:
Delivered by:

The product is intended for use by:

☐ professional users

☐ consumers (sold directly to consumers)

The product/products may be used in the following types of wash installations:

☐ automatic brush washer ☐ automatic high pressure washes

☐ manual washers ☐ combined washes

☐ other washes _____

The product/product system is used for:

☐ washing passenger cars ☐ washing trucks

☐ washing boats ☐ other types of wash _____

Dosage (g/liter solution): _____

Declaration:

Name of company:	
Address:	
Contact person:	Phone:
e-mail:	

The information is based on the experience gained from our operations at the following street address and place (if other than above):

Place:	Date:
Signature:	

.

Appendix 2

Declarations

The following declarations may be used by applicants when applying for a licence for a Swan label for car or boat care products.

The declaration apply for product with the following name:

Car care product/boat care product:
Producer:
Delivered by

Does the product contain substances labelled R50, R50/53, R51/53 or R52/53 **(R4)**? If yes, specify which and quantity and classification:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Does the product contain substances that are classified as carcinogenic (Carc), mutagenic (Mut) or harmful for reproduction (Rep) (**R7**)?	Yes ☐ No ☐
Does the product contain halogenated and/or aromatic solvents (**R9/R18**)?	Yes ☐ No ☐
Does the product contain any dyes (R9)? (does not apply to professional products and windscreen washer fluids (**R9**)?	Yes ☐ No ☐

Declaration:

Name of company:	
Address:	
Contact person:	Phone:
e-mail:	

Appendix 3

Calculation of volatile organic compounds (VOC) (R12)

The following declarations may be used by applicants when applying for a licence for a Swan label for car or boat care products.

The declaration apply for product with the following name:

Car care product/boat care product:
Producer:
Delivered by:

The product may contain only a limited quantity of volatile organic compounds (VOC) that contribute to the formation of photochemical smog (POCP).

In the case of solvents not recorded on the list, POCP values from completed tests may be used for the purpose of calculating the permitted content of VOC, or alternatively the "worst case" for the VOC group may be used. The list below is not synonymous with substances that are approved for use in Swan-labelled products.

The calculations are based on the UMIP2003 method produced by the LCA Center in Denmark.

The figures in the table are taken from the British trajectory model.

Alkaner	0,4 +/-0,1 (worst case = 0,5)	**Alkener**	0,5+/- 0,2
Metan	0,007 [1]	Etylen	1,0
Etan	0,1	Propylen	0,6
Propan	0,5	1-buten	0,5
n-butan	0,5	2-buten (trans)	0,4
i-butan	0,4	2-penten (trans)	0,4
n-pentan	0,3	2-metylbut-1-en	0,2
i-pentan	0,3	2-metylbut-2-en	0,5
n-heksan	0,5	3-metylbut-1-en	0,5
2-metylpentan	0,5	Isobuten	0,6
3-metylpentan	0,4	Isopren	0,6
2,2-dimetyl-butan	0,3 [1]		
2,3-dimetyl-butan	0,4 [1]	**Alkyner**	0,4
n-heptan	0,5	Acetylen	0,4
2-metylheksan	0,5 [1]		
3-metylheksan	0,5 [1]	**Aromater**	
n-oktan	0,5	benzen	0,4
2-metylheptan	0,5	toluen	0,5
n-nonan	0,4	o-xylen	0,2
2-metyloktan	0,5	m-xylen	0,5

n-dekan	0,4	p-xylen	0,5
2-metylnonan	0,4	etylbenzen	0,5
n-undekan	0,4	1,2,3-trimetylbenzen	0,3
n-dodekan	0,3	1,2,4-trimetylbenzen	0,3
metylsyklo-heksan	0,5	1,3,5-trimetylbenzen	0,3
		o-etyltoluen	0,4
		m-etyltoluen	0,4
Aldehyder	0,3 +/- 0,2	p-etyltoluen	0,4
formaldehyd	0,3	n-propylbenzen	0,5
acetaldehyd	0,2	isopropyllbenzen	0,5
propionaldehyd	0,2		
butyraldehyd	0,2	**Alkoholer**	0,2 +/- 0,02
isobutyraldehyd	0,3	metanol	0,2
valeraldehyd	0,3	etanol	0,2
acrolein	0,8	isopropanol	0,2
benzaldehyd	-	butanol	0,2
		isobutanol	0,3
Ketoner	0,2 +/- 0,1	butan-2-diol	0,3
aceton	0,1		
metyl etyl keton	0,2	**Kloralkaner**	0,01 +/- 0,01
metyl i-butyl keton	0,3	metylenklorid	0,02
		kloroform	0,004
Etere	0,4 +/- 0,1	metyl kloroform	0,002
dimetyl eter	0,3		
propylene glycolmetyleter	0,5	**Kloralkener**	0,2 +/- 0,3
		trikloretylen	0,1
Estere	0,2 +/- 0,1	tetrakloretylen	0,01
metyl acetat	0,1	allyl klorid	0,5
etyl acetat	0,3		
isopropylacetat	0,2 [1]		
n-butyl acetat	0,3		
isobutyl acetat	0,4		
propylene glycol metyleter acetat	0,2		

[1] Tall fra "the British trajectory model (i.e. higher NOx concentration) (Derwnt, R.G., and Je.....)

Declaration:

Name of company:	
Address:	
Contact person:	Phone:
e-mail:	

Appendix 4

Dyes in professional products (R15)

The following declarations may be used by applicants when applying for a licence for a Swan label for car or boat care products.

The declaration apply for product with the following name:

Car care product/boat care product:
Producer:
Delivered by:

Does the product contain any dyes? Yes □ No □

Does the product contain any pigments based on heavy metals, aluminium or copper? Yes □ No □

All dyes present in the product as ingredient or in a raw material must be approved for use in foodstuffs in any Nordic country.
Specification of E-number (number assigned by approval of foodstuff): _____

Declaration:

Name of company:	
Address:	
Contact person:	Phone:
e-mail:	

Appendix 5

Function test (R25)

The following demands are stipulated on the method chosen by the applicant in order to show the product's function/effectiveness.

The method must be representative of how the product is used in real life. This means that dirt, the wash object, water temperature, the quantity of the product used, effective time, mechanical treatment, etc., must correspond to the conditions under which the product is intended to be used.

The test method must entail the product being compared with a product that is wellestablished on the market and intended for the same purpose. It is important that products within the same category are compared with like products, so that water-based products are not compared with solvent-based products, and degreasing products compared with car and boat shampoo, etc.

The product is to be tested in the concentration recommended on the pack.

The results should be assessed visually and/or measured with instruments.

The ecolabelling secretariat will approve the test method and be given the opportunity to be present while the test is being conducted.

Standardised tests exist for polishing products, such as ASTM D 4955-89 "Standard Practice for Field Evaluation of Automotive Polish".

For professional products a declaration specified below can be used in addition. This also applies to non-professional products.

The declaration apply for product with the following name:

Car care products:
Boat care products
Producer:
Delivered by:

The product is intended for:
☐ professional use
☐ use by consumers

The product/product system has been used in the following types of washing plants:
☐ automatic brush washes ☐ automatic high-pressure washes
☐ manual washes ☐ combined washes
☐ other washing plants: _____

The product/product system has been used for:
☐ passenger car washing ☐ truck washing
☐ boat washing ☐ other washing: _____

Dosage (grams per litre of solvent for application): _____

Recommended dosage:
May - September: _____
October - April: _____

Has the product/product system generally been used in combination with other chemical products?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, which products: _____

Has the product/product system given rise to disturbances/objections in the washing plant and/or the treatment plant?

☐ Ja ☐ Nei

If Yes, which: _____

In the overall assessment of the ability of the product/product system to clean and/or polish vehicles and/or boats, we consider that the result was:
☐ unsatisfactory
☐ satisfactory
☐ very satisfactory

This certificate has been issued by:

Company name:	
Address:	
Contact person:	Phone:
e-mail:	

The information is based on the experience gained from our operations at the following street address and place (if other than above):

Place:	Date:
Signature:	

Appendix 6

Marketing of Swan-labelled car- and boat-care products (R35)

We hereby certify that we are well acquainted with the regulations governing the use of the Nordic Swan ecolabel, as detailed in "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling", 12 December 2001 or later versions. We agree to follow these regulations when marketing the Swan-labelled industrial cleaning and degreasing agents.

Further, we confirm that we are familiar with the criteria document regarding the Swan labelling of industrial cleaning and degreasing agents.

We undertake to advise those individuals within the company involved in marketing the Swan-labelled products of the criteria for the Swan labelling of industrial cleaning and degreasing agents and "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling", 12 december 2001 or later versions.

Declaration:

Company name:	
Address:	
Marketing director:	Phone:
Contact person:	Phone:
Place:	Date:
e-mail:	

In case of a change in personnel, a new declaration must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Appendix 7

Analyses and control

Sample taking must be conducted in such a way to ensure the samples are representative. The analysis laboratory and/or testing institution must be impartial and competent. Raw data must be available for inspection by the ecolabelling organisation.

The analysis laboratory must fulfill the general requirements stipulated in EN 45001 or have official GLP approval (applies only to laboratories for chemical analysis).

The applicant bears the costs of documentation and analysis.

The manufacturer's laboratory may be approved to carry out analyses and testing if the analyses and testing are covered by the ISO 9001 or ISO 9002 quality system.

1 Ecotoxicological test methods

International testmethods (OECD Guidelines for Testing of Chemicals, ISBN 92-64-1222144) or equivalent testmethods must be used for documentation. If equivalent testmethods are used, these must be evaluated of an external body in order to ensure that the results also are equivalent. The relevant testmethods to be used are given below.

2 Aquatic acute toxicity

Test methods 201 - 203 in the OECD Guidelines for testing of chemicals or other equivalent methods shall be used for determining aquatic acute toxicity.

3 Potensial for bioaccumulation

The bioconcentration factor (BCF) for fish or the octanol/water distribution factor (P_{OW} or $_{KOW}$) can be determined in order to obtain an assessment of the ability of a substance to become accumulated in organisms.

The assessment shall be made on the basis of one of the methods OECD 107, 117 or 305, and classification shall take place in accordance with the following:

Classification	OECD 107 or 117	OECD 305
Not liable to bioaccumulation	log K_{ow} < 3,0	BCF < 100
Liable to bioaccumulation	log K_{ow} ≥ 3,0	BCF ≥ 100

Dersom stoffets løselighet i n-oktanol er minst 1000 ganger større enn i vann (logPOW > 3) anses stoffet å være bioakkumulervart om ikke annet er påvist (OECD testanvisninger 107 eller 117). Et slikt emnes biologiske akkumulervarhet kan testes på fisk i henhold til OECDs testanvisninger 305 A-E. Dersom stoffets biologiske konsentrasjonsfaktor (BCF) er 100 eller mer anses stoffet å være bioakkumulerbart.

OECD testanvisning 107 er ikke anvendbar for overflateaktive komponenter som har både fett- og vannløselige egenskaper. For slike komponenter må det vises, med stor grad av sikkerhet utfra dagens viten, at komponentene eller deres nedbrytningspordukter ikke utgjør noen langtids- eller forsinket fare for organismene i vannmiljøet.

4 Aerobic degradability

Test methods 301 A - F in the OECD Guidelines are used for determining whether an organic substance is readily aerobically biodegradable. If mechanisms other than biodegradation occur, such data may be reported.

Test methods 301 A - F for determining ready biodegradability are standardised tests with limited opportunities for biodegradability and limited test duration (28 days). Chemical substances that are found by these tests to be readily degradable are also assumed to degrade quickly in nature.

The limit values for whether or not a substance is to be classified as readily biodegradable (aerobically) are given in the table below.

Classification	**Test methods**	**BOD or CO_2**	**DOC**
Readily biodegradable	301 A-F	≥ 60%	≥ 70%

5 Anaerobic degradability

Anaerobic degradability can be tested in accordance with ISO 11734, ECETOC No. 28 (June 1988) or other scientifically acceptable methods. For a substance to be regarded as anaerobically degradable in the ISO test, >60% mineralization is required.

Substances that are not available on the Nordic Ecolabelling Chemicals list are exempt from the analysis requirements with regard to anaerobic degradability if they are:

- Readily aerobically degradable and have low adsorption (A<25%) or
- Readily aerobically degradable and have high desorption (D>25%) or
- Readily aerobically degradable and have not potential for bioaccumulation.

Method 106 in the OECD Guidelines or ISO CD 18749 "Water quality – Adsorption of substances on activated sludge" is used for determining the adsorption/desorption.

6 The DID-list

DID-listen er en felles liste for EUs miljømerking og Nordisk Miljømerking. Listen er utarbeidet i samarbeid med interessenter fra bade forbruker- og miljøorganisasjoner og industrien, og inneholder informasjon om giftighet og nedbrytbarhet for en rekke stoffer som kan tenkes anvendt til produkter innenfor det kjemisk/tekniske område. Stoffene som finnes på DID-listen er ikke et uttrykk for hvilke stoffer som finnes i miljømerkede produkter.

DID-listen kan ikke anvendes til dokumentasjon for toksisitet av de enkelte stoffer i forbindelse med klassifiseringsreglene. Her skal opplysninger fra sikkerhetsdatablad, litteratur eller råvareprodusent anvendes.

Den separate DID-liste kan rekvireres hos miljømerkeorganisasjonen eller via de respektive lands hjemmesider, se side 2.

For disse kriterier gjelder DID-listen som er vedtatt i juni 2004 eller senere versjoner.

7 Exemptions from the analysis requirements

The following substances are exempt from the analysis requirements with regard to aquatic toxicity, biodegradability and bioaccumulativity:

- Substances with a short life span (< 1 hour for the analysis of potential for bioaccumulation and < 24 hour for other tests). Biodegradable products are analysed as required.
- Substances known to be dangerous to the environment and listed by the public authorities.
- Substances for which through scientific references and reasoning, conclusions may be drawn that are analogous to tested substances.
- High-molecular substances (molecular weight > 700 minimum calculated diameter > 9.5 Å or length >5.5 nm) are exempt from the bioaccumulation test requirement..