

Swan labelling of
Floor care products
Criteria draft

Version 9 • February 2006



Nordic Ecolabelling

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

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Swan labelling of Floor care products, criteria draft

Version 9, 15 February 2006

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What is a Swan-labelled floor care product?

Swan-labelled floor care products are among the least environmentally polluting products of their kind as they meet a number of environmental requirements.

The greatest environmental pollution from the use of floor care products arises when the products, during cleaning or definite removal, end up in waste water and are discharged to treatment plants and then into the aquatic environment. By imposing requirements on the constituent substances, the pollution of the external environment can be reduced. In addition, requirements are laid down concerning specific constituents and the evaporation of organic solvents during application, which means that the risk of health problems for people coming into contact with the product is reduced. In addition, requirements are imposed on the effectiveness and quality assurance of the product.

Why choose the Swan label?

- Floor care product manufacturers may use the Swan trade mark for marketing. The Swan label is a very well-known and well-reputed trade mark in the Nordic region.
- The Swan label is a cost-effective and simple way of communicating environmental work and commitment to customers and suppliers.
- Environmentally suitable production operations prepare the floor care product manufacturer for future environmental legislation.
- Environmental issues are complex. It can take a long time to gain an understanding of a specific area. Swan labelling can be seen as an 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?

Floor care products are in this context defined as products that apply a film of polymers or wax to floors to ease maintenance and protect the floor. In addition, polish removers and wax removers can be Swan-labelled.

Floor care products include base coat polish, floor polish, wash polish, wash-and-wax care products, polish removers and wax removers. You can read more about these types of floor care products in Annex 1, definitions.

Products that only have cleaning properties (e.g. non-wax wash care products) and products in which film formation takes place as a reaction between fatty acids and lime cannot be Swan-labelled according to this product group.

Both products for professional users and products for ordinary users are included in the criteria for floor care products. A product is included in the group (professional/private) as which it is marketed. If sales are made to both user groups, it is assessed in the function test as a professional product.

How to apply

Each requirement is marked with the letter R (requirement) and a number. The criteria document is divided into 7 chapters, indicating requirements for products:

- 1: Environmental requirements that apply to all floor care products
- 2: Specific environmental requirements for base coat polish, floor polish, wash polish and wash and wax care products
- 3: Specific environmental requirements for polish removers and wax removers
- 4: Requirements concerning packaging
- 5: Requirements concerning effectiveness
- 6: Information for users
- 7: Quality and official requirements

Base coat polish, floor polish, wash polish and wash and wax care products must meet all the requirements apart from those in Chapter 3.

Polish removers and wax removers must meet all the requirements apart from those in Chapter 2.

In addition, applicants must meet requirements concerning marketing.

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 is to 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 procedure in environmental and quality management system

If the requirement calls for an explanation (e.g. footnotes), this is written directly after the requirement, in italics (explanatory text).

Application

The application shall be sent to Nordic Ecolabelling in the country in which the floor care product is sold. See page 2 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 the 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.
- Classification of the product in terms of health risks.
- Documentation demonstrating the fulfilment of national regulations.
- Documentation detailing for which recycling system the floor care product is designed.
- For Norway: Norwegian regulations governing phosphorus in detergents.

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

On-site inspection

Before a licence is granted, Nordic Ecolabelling performs an on-site inspection to ensure adherence to the requirements. 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 floor care product.

Enquiries

Please contact Nordic Ecolabelling if you have any queries or require further information. See page 2 for addresses.

What are the requirements of Swan labelling?

To be awarded a Swan licence:

- All obligatory requirements must be fulfilled.
- Nordic Ecolabelling must inspect the site.

The requirements below apply to all constituent substances unless it is specified in the requirement that certain substances are exempt. Constituent substances are taken to be any substances in the product, including additives in the ingredients (e.g. preservative and stabiliser), but not impurities from raw material production. Contamination is taken to include residues from raw material production included in the product in concentrations of less than 0.01% (equivalent to 100 ppm), but not substances added to a raw material deliberately and for a purpose.

1 Environmental requirements applicable to all floor care products

1.1 Requirements concerning the product

K1 Information on formulation

Applicants must provide detailed information on the formulation of the floor care product. This must be:

- A description of the product's formulation (complete formulation) and known impurities. The description must include the trade name, chemical name, details of quantity (both with and without solvent (e.g. water)) and the CAS no. for each ingredient. If an ingredient consists of a number of chemical substances, this must be apparent.
- Details of the function of each ingredient in the floor care product.



A description pursuant to the requirement and safety instructions for each of the ingredients in the form of a 16-point data sheet drawn up in accordance with rules in the country in which the product is manufactured (if these do not require a safety data sheet, different technical instructions are sufficient).

K2 Classification of the product

The product must not be classified as very toxic (Tx), toxic (T), environmentally hazardous (N or without symbol*), corrosive (C), harmful to health (Xn), irritant (Xi (the requirement applies only to irritating with the phrase R41, risk of serious damage to the eyes)), carcinogenic (Carc), mutagenic (Mut), harmful to reproduction (Rep), explosive (E), flammable on contact with flammable substances (O), extremely flammable (Fx), very flammable (F), flammable (without a symbol).

The classification applies in accordance with Substances Directive 67/548/EEC and the Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC with subsequent amendments and revisions.

**classification as environmentally hazardous (N or no symbol) means that all environmental classification phrases apply in this requirement.*

Note that the manufacturer is responsible for the classification.

- Safety data sheet/product sheet pursuant to Directive 2001/58/EC.

K3 Substances with a low boiling point

The product's total concentration of ingredients, with a boiling point below 150°C, that are liable to classification in accordance with health risks (acute or chronic) in any Nordic country must not exceed 0.01%.

- Details of which ingredients and substances in the individual ingredients, with a boiling point below 150°C (Annex 4).

Details of the above ingredients' hazard classification concerning health risk (Annex 4).

Documentation that the concentration of ingredients with a boiling point below 150°C, and which are liable to classification in accordance with health risks (acute or chronic), does not exceed 0.01% of the product.

1.2 Requirements concerning ingoing substances and breakdown products

K4 Ingredients classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or reproduction-toxic

The floor care product must not contain or be capable of cleaving off substances classified as carcinogenic (Carc), mutagenic (Mut) or reproduction-toxic (Rep).

Classification pursuant to Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC or Substances Directive 67/548/EEC with subsequent amendments and revisions.

- Declaration from the manufacturer that the ingredients are not or do not cleave off substances classified as CMR (Annex 4).

K5 Softeners, phthalates

Phthalates must not be added to ingredients/raw materials or the product.

- Declaration that phthalates have not been added to the product or the ingredients of the product (Annex 4).

K6 Preservatives, bioaccumulability

Preservatives that are bioaccumulable pursuant to current regulations in any Nordic country or pursuant to EU Directive 67/548/EEC must not be present in the product.

- Test results from the bioaccumulability test (see Annex 2) for preservatives or reference to the chemicals list number, if there is information on this in the DID list.
The DID list = the Detergent Ingredient Database list dated 30-06-2004 or later versions (see Annex 2).

K7 Optimisation of preservatives

Added preservatives must be optimised in relation to the volume of the product and a "Challenge test" (see Annex 2) showing this must be performed.

- Test report for the performance of the "Challenge test" showing optimal use of preservatives.

K8 Perfume

Requirement A applies to all products apart from wash polish/wash and wax care products that can choose between meeting requirement A or requirement B.

Requirement A: Perfumes must not be added to the product or ingredients in the product.

Requirement B (Wash polish and wash care products):

Perfumes must be manufactured and used in accordance with the "Code of Practice" drawn up by the International Fragrance Association (IFRA).

Perfumes containing the following nitromusk compounds must not be used owing to the cancer risk:

Name	CAS no.
Musk xylene	81-15-2
Musk ambrette	83-66-9
Moskene	116-66-5
Musk tibetine	145-39-1
Musk ketone	81-14-1

Perfumes containing one or more of the following compounds (which can cause allergy) must not be used:

Name	CAS no.	Name	CAS no.
Amyl cinnamal	122-40-7	Amylcinnamyl alcohol	101-85-9
Anisyl alcohol	105-13-5	Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6
Benzyl benzoate	120-51-4	Benzyl salicylate	103-41-3
Benzyl salicylate	118-58-1	Cinnamal	104-55-2
Cinnamyl alcohol	104-54-1	Citral	5392-40-5
Citronellol	106-22-9	Coumarin	91-64-5
d-limonene	5989-27-5	Eugenol	97-53-0
Farnesol	4602-84-0	Geraniol	106-24-1
Hexyl cinnamaldehyde	101-86-0	Hydroxycitronella	107-75-5
Hydroxymethylphenyl cyclohexenecarboxaldehyde (= Lyral)	31906-04-4	Isoeugenol	97-54-1
Lilial	80-54-6	Linalool	78-70-6
Methyl heptine carbonate	111-12-6	Gamma-methylionone	127-51-5
Oak Moss (a natural extract)		Treemoss (a natural extract)	

- Requirement A:** Declaration from manufacturer/applicant that perfume has not been added to the product or ingredients (Annex 4).
- Requirement B:** All perfumes included in the formulation must be indicated.
A declaration from the perfume manufacturer must be enclosed demonstrating that applicable recommendations from the IFRA concerning perfume production have been followed.
It is requested that Annex 5 be completed.
Declarations concerning perfumes must be completed for each perfume and be signed by the perfume manufacturer.
A 16-point data sheet for all the perfumes used.

K9 Colouring agents

Colouring agents must not be added to the product or ingredients in the product.

- A declaration from the manufacturer/applicant to the effect that colouring agents have not been added to the product or ingredients in the product (Annex 4).

K10 APEO and LAS

APEO (alkylphenolethoxylates) and derivatives thereof or LAS (linear alkylbenzene sulphonates) must not be added to the product or ingredients in the product.

- Completed and signed declaration from the floor care product manufacturer (Annex 4).

K11 Surfactants, aerobic degradability

All surfactants in the floor care product must be readily degradable in accordance with test method no. 301 A-F in the OECD guidelines for testing of chemicals or other equivalent test methods.

Ingredient emulsifiers (max. 10 mg/g active content) in floor care products without a cleaning effect are exempted from this (see R18).

Note that floor care products with a cleaning effect are covered by the Detergents Decree.

- Documentation that surfactants in the floor care product are readily degradable in accordance with the criteria.
*Documentation must first of all refer to the DID list dated 30-06-2004 or later versions.
In the case of surfactants not covered by the DID list: If the DID list does not contain relevant data, these can be taken from the safety data sheets of the ingredients provided that the data are reliable and that the test methods are 301 A-F in the OECD guidelines for testing of chemicals or in accordance with Annex 2 to this criteria document. In the same way, it is also authorised to refer to analogy considerations provided that these are performed by a competent third party and refer to relevant data in the literature that are scientifically assessed.*

K12 Surfactants, anaerobic degradability

All surfactants in the floor care product must be anaerobically degradable, which means at least 60% degradability under anaerobic conditions, pursuant to ISO 11734, ECOTOC no. 28 (June 1988) or equivalent test methods.

Ingredient emulsifiers (max. 10 mg/g active content) in floor care products without a cleaning effect (see R17) are exempted.



Documentation that surfactants in the floor care product are anaerobically degradable in accordance with the criteria.

Documentation must first of all refer to the DID list dated 30-06-2004 or later versions.

In the case of surfactants not covered by the DID list: If the DID list does not contain relevant data, these can be taken from the safety data sheets of the ingredients provided that the data are reliable and that the test methods are in accordance with Annex 2 to this criteria document. In the same way, it is also authorised to refer to analogy considerations provided that these are performed by a competent third party and refer to relevant data in the literature that are scientifically assessed.

2 Specific environmental requirements concerning base coat polish, floor polish, wash polish and wash and wax care products

K13 Environmentally harmful substances

The total quantity of chemical substances that meet the criteria for environmentally hazardous (N or without a symbol) must not be present in the product in concentrations exceeding 100 mg/g active content.

However, softeners (does not apply to phthalates) that meet the requirements for environmentally hazardous (N or without a symbol) in floor polish can be present in a concentration of up to 150 mg/g active content.

This requirement also applies to substances that have proven to form persistent environmentally harmful breakdown products under relevant conditions.

High-molecular substances (molecular weight > 700, minimum calculated cutting > 9.5 Å or length > 5.5 mm) are exempted from the requirement relating to degradability and bioaccumulability if test results for acute aquatic toxicity show that toxicity exceeds 100 mg/l.

The data used as the basis must consist of toxicity data for a minimum of one of the three trophic levels (fish, algae or daphnids). If there are toxicity data for a number of trophic levels, the trophic level with the lowest toxicity must be chosen.

The classification applies in accordance with Substances Directive 67/548/EEC and Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC with subsequent amendments and revisions.



The applicant must submit test results, at the very least in the form of a safety data sheet/product sheet in accordance with Directive 2001/58/EC for all ingredients in the product, setting out results for ecotoxicological testing, degradability and bioaccumulation, performed in accordance with the OECD's test methods. See test methods for ecotoxicity, degradability and bioaccumulation in Annex 2 to this criteria document.

Confirmation/information from the applicant concerning any content of substances that may form persistent environmentally harmful breakdown products (Annex 4).

K14 Compliance with administrative standards for solvents

When the products are used normally, the administrative standards for solvents must not be breached in any Nordic country.

This requirement can be documented in two ways: via a 0 ventilation test or via a measurement under normal usage conditions (see Annex 2 to this criteria document under "Measurement of evaporation rate"). If the 0 ventilation test is used, a calculation model as shown in Annex 3 must be used.

The administrative standards can be found at the following internet addresses: Denmark: www.at.dk/sw6796.asp, Sweden: www.av.se/regler/afs/2000_4.pdf Norway: www.arbeidstilsynet.no/regelverk/veiledninger/veil361. Finland: www.stm.fi/Resource.phx/publishing/store/2005/04/hm1113392554181/passthru.pdf



Documentation showing that administrative standards for organic solvents have not been breached in any Nordic country.

2.1 Requirements concerning ingoing substances and breakdown products

K15 Halogenated and aromatic solvents

The product's total concentration of halogenated and aromatic solvents must not exceed 0.010%.

- Declaration from manufacturers of ingredients/raw materials concerning the concentration of halogenated or aromatic solvents in ingredients/the raw material.
- Declaration from the manufacturer/applicant that halogenated or aromatic solvents are not present in the product at the rate of more than 0.010% of the end product (Annex 4).

K16 Complexing agents

The use of complexing agents is not permitted in Swan-labelled floor care products.

- Declaration from manufacturer/applicant that complexing agents have not been added to the floor care product (Annex 4).

K17 Monomers

The total content of monomers must not exceed 50 mg/kg polymers (50 ppm) measured for newly produced polymer dispersion.

- The polymer supplier's specifications and/or analysis certificate.

K18 Ingredient emulsifiers

The concentration of ingredient emulsifiers that are not aerobically and anaerobically degradable according to R11 and R12 must not exceed 10 mg/g active content in floor care products without a cleaning effect.

Note that floor care products with a cleaning effect are covered by the Detergents Order.

- Statement of the quantity of ingredient emulsifiers in the product.
- Documentation of aerobic and anaerobic degradability of the ingredient emulsifiers.
- Statement showing that the concentration of non-aerobically and anaerobically degradable ingredient emulsifiers do not exceed 10 mg/g active content.

K19 Surfactants, critical dilution volume

Only for wash polish and wash and wax care products must CDV (critical dilution volume) be determined for all ingredients in the product, apart from high-molecular substances (molecular weight > 700, minimum calculated cutting > 9.5 Å or length > 5.5 mm).

CDV must not exceed 6500 litres calculated on the basis of acute data.

CDV is a measure of how much a product must be diluted to be harmless to aquatic organisms. It indicates the ratio between the recommended dosage of the product and the toxicity and degradability of the product.

CDV is calculated in accordance with Annex 2 "Calculation of CDV". Information on ingredients in the DID list (Detergent Ingredients Database) dated 30 June 2004 or later must be used for the calculation of CDV. Information not in the list is determined in accordance with Part B of the DID list.

Ecotoxic data used in Part B of the DID list may be taken from the safety data sheets for the ingredients. This is on condition that the data are reliable and that the test method is in accordance with methods in Annex 2 to this criteria document. In the same way, it is also authorised to refer to analogy considerations so long as these have been carried out by a competent third party and refer to relevant literature data that have been scientifically assessed.

Note. Where data are lacking, the "worst case" is to be used: security factor (SF) = 10,000, acute toxicity = 1 mg/l and degradation factor (DF) = 1.



Indication of formulation (see R1).

In the case of each ingredient (high-molecular substances are exempted), all data are brought together for calculation of the critical dilution volume in accordance with the requirement. If information is not present on the DID list, there must be an account of how information has been obtained in accordance with the requirement.

Calculation of CDV with acute data for each ingredient (high-molecular substances are exempted) and the sum of CDV for the entire product's surfactants in accordance with Annex 2 "Calculation of CDV".

3 Special environmental requirements for polish removers and wax removers

K20 Environmentally harmful substances

Substances classified as environmentally harmful may at most be incorporated in the product in the following quantities:

Table R20

Classification of the substance	Maximum authorised quantity (% by weight in concentrated product)
R 50/53	0.04%
R51/53 + R 52/53	0.04%
R 50	0.20%

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.

The classification applies pursuant to the Substances Directive 67/548/EEC and the Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC with subsequent amendments and revisions.

- Applicants must submit test results, at the very least in the form of a safety data sheet/product sheet in accordance with Directive 2001/58/EC for all ingredients in the product, setting out results for ecotoxicological testing, degradability and bioaccumulation, performed in accordance with the OECD's test methods. See test methods for ecotoxicity, degradability and bioaccumulation in Annex 2 to this criteria document.

K21 Complexing agents

The use of complexing agents is not authorised in Swan-labelled polish removers/wax removers, with the following exceptions.

Citrate may be added.

NTA may be added in a concentration of less than 0.10% by weight of the product.

Phosphorus may be added in a concentration of less than 1.0% by weight of the product.

- Completed and signed declaration (Annex 4).

4 Requirements concerning packaging

K22 Chlorinated plastic

Packaging (including labelling) must not contain chlorinated plastics.

Completed and signed declaration (Annex 4).

K23 Reuse

The individual packaging components must be combined in such a way that they can be separated by the consumer or others wanting to reuse the packaging.

Packaging sample.

K24 Marking of packaging

To ease identification for any reuse, primary packaging made of plastic must be marked in accordance with DIN 6123, Part 2 or equivalent.

Caps and pumps are exempted from this requirement.

Packaging sample.

Completed and signed declaration (Annex 4).

K25 Weight-benefit ratio

Wash polish/wash care and wax products may meet either requirement A or requirement B. For all other products, requirement A applies.

Requirement A:

$$\text{VNF} = \text{SUM}((V_i + N_i)/D_i) < X$$

where X = 2.5 g/g active content for consumer products and

X = 0.5 g/g active content for professional products

Requirement B (Wash polish and wash care products):

$$\text{VNF} = \text{SUM}((V_i + N_i)/D_i) < X$$

where X = 2.5 g/g active content for consumer products and

X = 1.0 g/g active content for professional products

V_i = The weight of the packaging component i (gram)

N_i = The weight of unrecirculated material in the packaging component i (gram)

D_i = The product's content of active components (gram)

Check weighing of packaging.

Information from packaging manufacturer on the quantity of recirculated material in the packaging components.

Calculation of VNF.

5 Requirements concerning effectiveness

K26 Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the product must be documented in accordance with Annex 6 for professional products and Annex 7 for consumer products. In the case of an application for ecolabelling for base coat polish, this is tested together with another polish (“top polish”).

Requirements concerning effectiveness are set out under the respective methods in Annexes 6 and 7.



1. For floor polish for professional users:

Either: Documentation of laboratory testing and field testing performed (Annex 6, Part 1)

Or: Documentation for user testing (Annex 6, Part 5 and Table 6-1)

2. For wash polish/wash and wax care products for professional use:

Either: Documentation of laboratory testing performed (Annex 6, Part 2)

Or: Documentation for user testing (Annex 6, Part 5 and Table 6-2)

3. For base coat polish for professional use:

Either: Documentation of laboratory testing performed. The base coat polish is tested together with a “top polish” as under points 1 and 2. Recoatability is tested for the base coat polish alone.

Or: Documentation for user testing for base coat polish alone (Annex 6, Part 5 and Table 6-3). In addition, a user test for base coat polish in combination with another polish/floor care product.

4. For polish removers and wash removers for professional use:

Either: Documentation of laboratory testing and field testing performed (Annex 6, Part 4)

Or: Documentation of user testing (Annex 6, Part 5 and table 6-4)

5. For floor polish for consumers:

Documentation of both laboratory testing and field testing performed (Annex 7, Part 1)

Floor polish products for consumers that pass the user test for professional products need not undergo additional effectiveness testing.

Products approved for professional use, and which are to be marketed as consumer products, need not undergo additional effectiveness testing.

6. For wash polish/wash care products for consumers:

Documentation of laboratory testing performed (Annex 7, Part 2)

Wash polish /wash care products for consumers that pass the user test for professional products need not undergo additional effectiveness testing.

Products approved for professional use, and which are to be marketed as consumer products, need not undergo additional effectiveness testing.

7. For polish removers and wax removers for consumers:

Documentation of laboratory testing performed as described under point 4 in this requirement "For polish removers and wax removers for professional use".

6 Information for users

K27 Information text for the product

The information text on the packaging/in the product sheet for the product must comply with the EU Directive on the declaration of contents (No 648/2004, Appendix VII). The application of the product or the product type must be clearly indicated in the information text and there must be user guidance for all applications for the product.

EU Directive on the declaration of contents: Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, appendix VII.

- Sample of written information on the product (safety data sheet, product sheet and label) showing the entire information text.

K28 Dosage instructions

Dosage ranges must be indicated on the label both for consumer products and for products for professionals.

Consumer products that must be diluted before use must be accompanied by dosage instructions for the product, so that correct dosing is ensured.

The product must be supplied with a recommendation on application and removal.

It must be apparent from the product's data sheet or label what waiting period must be observed before applying a new coat, so that the administrative standards are not breached (see R14).

It must be stated that the Swan labelling does not mean not having to observe working environment precautions.

- A copy of the label and the product data sheet, where applicable, setting out the above information.

In the case of consumer products, a copy of the dosing instructions which ensure correct dosing must also be enclosed.

7 Quality and official requirements

To ensure that the Swan requirements are met, the following routines must be implemented.

If the floor care manufacturer has a certified environmental management system in accordance with ISO 14 001 or EMAS in which the following routines are implemented, it is sufficient for the accredited auditor to confirm that the requirements are implemented.

K29 Person responsible for the Swan

There must be someone in the enterprise who is responsible for ensuring that the Swan requirements are met and a contact in touch with Nordic Ecolabelling.

Organisational structure showing those responsible for the above.

K30 Documentation

The licence holder must be able to produce a copy of the application and factual and calculation material (including test reports, documents from subcontractors and the like) for the documentation submitted in connection with the application.

Is checked on site.

K31 Quality of the floor care product

The licence holder must guarantee that the quality of the Swan-labelled floor care product is not reduced during the period of validity of the licence.

Routines for formulating and, where necessary, taking care of claims/complaints concerning the quality of the Swan-labelled floor care products.

K32 Planned changes

Planned changes that affect the Swan requirements must be communicated in writing to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Routines showing how planned changes are handled.

K33 Unforeseen non-conformities

Unforeseen non-conformities that affect the Swan requirements must be reported in writing to Nordic Ecolabelling and logged.

Routines showing how unforeseen non-conformities are handled.

K34 Traceability

The licence holder must be able to trace the Swan-labelled floor care product in production.

Description/routines for how the requirement is met.

K35 Returns system

Relevant national rules, laws and/or sectoral agreements concerning returns systems for products and packaging must be observed in the Nordic countries in which the Swan-labelled floor care products are marketed.

Documentation from the applicant on affiliation to existing agreements on recycling/processing.

K36 Laws and regulations

The licence holder must guarantee adherence to safety regulations, working environment legislation, environmental legislation and conditions/concessions specific to the operations at all production sites offering the Swan-labelled service.

No documentation is required, but Nordic Ecolabelling may revoke the licence if this requirement is not met.

K37 Marketing

Marketing of Swan-labelled floor care products must comply with “Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling” 12 December 2001 or later versions.

 Annex 8 duly completed.

Marketing

The Swan label is a very well-known and well-reputed trade mark 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 denotes and so that it is clear that the floor 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

The design of the Swan label is as follows:



licence number

Each licence has a unique 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 check whether the floor care product meets Swan requirements during the licence period. This may involve a site visit, random sampling or a similar test.

The licence may be revoked if it is evident that the floor care product 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 licensee.

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 licensee informed.

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

New criteria

The following aspects will be examined at the next revision:

- The possibility of prohibiting perfume in floor care products.
- The tightening-up of the requirements governing polish removers and wax removers, including with requirements governing solvents.
- The tightening-up of the requirements governing the critical dilution volume of wash polish and wash care products.

Annex 1 Definitions

Floor polish: Contains film-forming components (dispersed wax, polymers, resin) which is applied to protect a floor and to make maintenance easier.

Base coat polish: A floor polish used as pore filler and to give a polish better adhesion. Normally consists of polymers and resin.

Wash polish/wash and wax care product: Comprises combined cleaning and polish improvers. They contain film-forming components such as polymers, resin and/or wax. In the case of maintenance products, wax-and-wash care products are included.

Product: The floor care product itself in the form in which it is sold. Thus not in diluted form.

Ingredients: The chemical substances or mixtures of chemical substances which, during production, are mixed together to make the floor care product. In cases where a couple of the ingredients react chemically with one another in connection with the production of the floor care product, the reaction products subsequently present in the floor care product are regarded as ingredients. The ingredients may be grouped according to their function (e.g. surfactants, preservatives and perfume).

Surfactants: Also called detergents and form a group of organic substances that consist of a hydrophobic (water-repellent) and a hydrophilic (water-soluble) part. This structure means that surfactants have a surface-active effect.

Preservatives: Organic substances added to prevent the growth of micro-organisms in the floor care product that would reduce the quality and stability of the product.

Perfume and colour: Organic substances added first and foremost for aesthetic reasons to provide odour and colour. Perfume may, however, hide the odour of other ingredients.

Professional product: A product exclusively marketed for use in a professional context. The product is not classed as professional if exclusively marketed to the retail trade, or if marketed both to the retail trade and for professional use.

Manufacturer: The enterprise that finishes the product, i.e. mixes the formulation and packs it.

Annex 2 Analyses and test methods

Requirements concerning the analysis laboratory

The analysis laboratory must fulfil the general requirements of EN ISO 17025 or have official GLP status.

The applicant's analysis laboratory/test procedure may be approved for analysis and testing if:

- sampling and analysis is monitored by the authorities, or
- the manufacturer's quality assurance system covers analyses and sampling and is certified to ISO 9001 or ISO 9002, or
- the manufacturer can demonstrate agreement with a first-time test conducted at the manufacturer's own laboratory and testing carried out in parallel at an independent test institute, and the manufacturer takes samples in accordance with a fixed sampling schedule.

Test methods and calculations

Classification

Methods for testing and classification of substances are set out in EU Substances Directive 67/548/EEC with subsequent amendments and revisions. The commonest test methods for environmentally hazardous properties are the same as are used to document environmental requirements in this criteria document and are referred to elsewhere in this annex (ready degradability, aquatic toxicity and bioaccumulability).

The rules for product classification are contained in Preparations Directive 99/45/EC with subsequent amendments and revisions. The Directives are aimed at the Member States in the EU and also the countries covered by the EEA Agreement and are therefore implemented in the legislation of all the Nordic countries with a few exceptions.

Departures from the EU Directives in Nordic national legislation are referred to here as special rules. These may cover both special national classification rules and national exemptions on the list of hazardous substances. The application secretariat may provide information on which special rules apply.

Ready biodegradability, aerobic

Test method for ready biodegradability method is no. 301 (A - F) in OECD guideline for testing of chemicals (ISBN 92-64-1222144) or other equivalent test methods.

Biodegradability, anaerobic

The test method for anaerobic degradability is ISO 11734, ECOTOC no. 28 (June 1988) or equivalent test methods. The requirement is a minimum of 60% degradability under anaerobic conditions.

Acute aquatic toxicity

Test methods for acute aquatic toxicity are no. 201, 202 and 203 in “OECD guideline for testing of chemicals” (ISBN 92-64-1222144) or equivalent test methods.

Bioaccumulability

Octanol-water methods for bioaccumulability testing are no. 107 or 117 in “OECD guideline for testing of chemicals” (ISBN 92-64-1222144) or other equivalent test methods. Bioconcentration methods are no. 305 A-E in the same publication or other equivalent test methods.

A substance is deemed bioaccumulable if the octanol-water distribution coefficient ($\log K_{ow}$) of the substance is ≥ 3.0 in the octanol-water methods. In the bioconcentration methods, a substance is regarded as bioaccumulable if the concentration factor (BCF) of the substance is ≥ 100 .

The DID list (Detergent Ingredients Database)

Ecotoxicological data exist for most ingredients in Part A of the DID list (Detergent Ingredients Database, drawn up in collaboration between EU Ecolabelling and Nordic Ecolabelling). The list can be obtained from Nordic Ecolabelling’s home pages (see page 2 of this criteria document for addresses). Part B contains instructions on how to approach ingredients not on the list. The DID list version of 30 June 2004 or later versions apply to these criteria. The list contains information on toxicity (acute and chronic), degradability (including aerobic and anaerobic) and safety factors, etc.

Measurement of evaporation rate

Measurement of the evaporation rate of solvents can take place using ASTM D 3539 “Standard Test Method for Evaporation Rates of Volatile Liquids By Shell Thin-Film Evaporometer” or a similar test method.

Challenge test

Performance of the Challenge Test (detection of surviving bacteria in various concentrations of the preservative, to determine the optimal concentration in the product) is documented by a test report from the development work or equivalent.

“Alternative methods/similar methods”

In the case of the use of test methods other than as indicated in this Annex 2 and under each requirement: the test method must be confirmed as relevant by an independent third party. In addition, there must be an assessment of similarities/dissimilarities and how the result will depart from a result for the use of the test indicated in the requirement or in Annex 2. Nordic Ecolabelling must approve the use of the alternative test on the basis of these assessments.

Calculation of CDV

The critical dilution volume (CDV) is expressed in litres and is calculated for every single ingredient (except for water and high-molecular substances) in accordance with the following formula:

$$CDVi = (\text{Quantity in mg of the ingredient per litre of usage solution}) \times DFi/TFi$$

where:

CDVi = critical dilution volume for an ingredient (i)

DFi = degradation factor for an ingredient (i)

TFi = toxicity factor for an ingredient (i)

The total critical dilution volume of the product for surfactants is the sum of the ingredients CDVi. The critical dilution volume must be calculated with acute toxicity factors. A calculation example is given below.

Example:

The following example is purely intended to make it possible to check understanding of the calculations of the criteria.

A formulation for a constructed product is shown below. The DID no. denotes the number in the Detergent Ingredients Database. The result of the calculations is rounded first to last.

Please note that data for Name 2 ("New surfactant") and Name 4 (Phenoxyethanol) in the example are taken direct from the safety data sheet of the ingredient. Only ecotoxicity data for the entire ingredient including water are set out on the data sheet.

In the case of New surfactants, the data sheet sets out acute data for 3 trophic levels (fish, algae and daphnids) and the lowest value is 17 mg/l. This means that the safety factor is 1,000 and that the lowest toxicity must therefore be divided by 1000 to obtain the toxicity factor (= TF acute).

New surfactant is, according to the data sheet, readily degradable and therefore the value of DF (the degradability factor) is equal to 0.05.

Trade names (active content)	Chemical names	Quantity (mg per litre of usage solution)	DID no.	TF acute	DF	CDV
Name 1 (27%)	"New surfactant"	250	(*)	0.017	0.05	735.3
Name 2 (30%)	Cocamidpropyl Betain	108	61	0.0018	0.05	3000
Name 3 (100%)	Glycerin	25	112	0.88	0.05	1.4
Name 4 (60%)	Phenoxyethanol	0.08	(*)	0.01	0.05	0.4
Name 5 (100%)	Sodium Chloride	0.5	134	1	1	0.5
Name 6 (100%)	Perfume	0.2	142	0.002	0.05	5
Total						3742.6

(*) The ingredient is not on the DID list and the applicant refers to ecotoxicity data on the data sheet

In the example, CDV is calculated with acute data of 3743 litres and this means that the CDV requirement of 6500 litres is met.

Annex 3 Calculation of air requirement/air availability (requirement R6)

The space height is set to 2.5 m and the minimum number of square metres per litre in the recommended dosage is used in the calculation.

In the calculation, the vapour pressure (p) of the solvent in mmHg at 20°C can be used to find the evaporation factor.

If there are several solvents in the product, the air requirement is summed for them.

Calculation example:

Does the compound XYZ satisfy the requirement for solvents?

Administrative standard for the solvent XYZ: 300 mg/m³

(lowest Nordic standard value is used)

Vapour pressure:	0.35 mm Hg at 25°C
Evaporation factor:	0.3 (see Table 1)
Quantity of solvent (XYZ) in the product:	3.9%
Density of the product:	1.0299 kg/l
Recommended dosage:	1 litre/40-90 m ²

Grams of XYZ/litre of product =

$$(\% \text{ XYZ in the product})/100\% \times \text{the density of the product (kg/l)} \times 1000 \text{ g/kg} = 0.039 \times 1.0299 \text{ kg/l} \times 1000 \text{ g/kg} = 40.17 \text{ g/l}$$

Corrected air requirement (m³/l) =

$$((\text{grams of XYZ/litre of product}) \times 1000 \text{ mg/g}) \times \text{evaporation factor/administrative standard (mg/m}^3) = ((40.17 \text{ g/l} \times 1000 \text{ mg/g}) \times 0.3)/300 \text{ mg/m}^3 = 40.17 \text{ m}^3/\text{l}$$

In the case of assumed maximum exposure (1 litre of product occupies 40 m² floor, and the height in the room is 2.5 m), the air requirement will be satisfied because:

$$\text{The air availability (m}^3) = \text{Lowest specified area in the dosage indication (m}^2) \times 2.5 \text{ m (standard room height)} = 40 \text{ m}^2/\text{l} \times 2.5 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ m}^3/\text{l} > 40.17 \text{ m}^3/\text{l} \text{ (air requirement)}$$

Conclusion: XYZ can be used.

Table 1: Link between the vapour pressure of a solvent expressed in mmHg at 20°C and evaporation factor.

Vapour pressure (p) specified in mmHg at 20°C	Evaporation factor
$P > 200$	2.0
$200 \geq p > 10$	1.4
$10 \geq p > 3$	1.0
$3 \geq p > 1$	0.7
$1 \geq p > 0.1$	0.3
$0.1 \geq p$	0,0

Annex 4 Declaration of the content of the product from the manufacturer

For use in connection with application for ecolabelling of base coat polish, floor polish, wash polish, wash care products, polish remover/wax remover.

Product name: _____

- Floor care product with cleaning effect (wash polish/wash and wax care product)
- Floor care product without cleaning effect (floor polish/base coat polish)
- Polish remover/wax remover
- Retail product
- Professional product

Does the product contain substances with a boiling point below 150°C and that have a hazard classification in terms of health risks?

If so, indicate which substances, and in what concentration they may be present in the product:

Have complexing agents been added to the product?

If so, specify which complexing agents have been added, and in what concentration (in % by weight)

Have phthalates been added to the product or ingredients in the product?

Are ingredients in the product, or possible cleaved substances from the ingredients, classified as carcinogenic (Carc), mutagenic (Mut) or reproduction-toxic (Rep) pursuant to Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC or Substances Directive 67/548/EEC?

Has perfume been added to the product or ingredients in the product?

Has colouring agent been added to the product or ingredients in the product?

Has APEO (alkylphenolethoxylates) or derivatives thereof been added to the product or ingredients in the product?

Has LAS (linear alkylbenzene sulphonates) been added to the product or ingredients in the product?

Packaging

Does the packaging (including labelling) contain chlorinated plastic?

Is the packaging labelled to DIN 6123, Part 2 or equivalent (caps and pumps are exempt)?

Requirements concerning the product, constituent substances and breakdown products, does not apply to polish remover/wax remover:

Does the product contain substances that may form persistent environmentally harmful breakdown products?

If so, indicate which breakdown products: _____

Does the product contain more than 0.010% halogenated or aromatic solvents?

Date	Company name
Signature of person in charge	Repeat in block letters

Annex 5 Declaration concerning perfume from perfume suppliers

Name of the perfume: _____

Perfume supplier's name: _____

Does the perfume contain any of the substances below?

Name	CAS no.
Musk xylene	81-15-2
Musk ambrette	83-66-9
Moskene	116-66-5
Musk tibetine	145-39-1
Musk ketone	81-14-1

Does the perfume contain any of the substances below?

Name	CAS no.	Yes	No
Amyl cinnamal	122-40-7		
Amylcinnamyl alcohol	101-85-9		
Anisyl alcohol	105-13-5		
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6		
Benzyl benzoate	120-51-4		
Benzyl salicylate	103-41-3		
Benzyl salicylate	118-58-1		
Cinnamal	104-55-2		
Cinnamyl alcohol	104-54-1		
Citral	5392-40-5		
Citronellol	106-22-9		
Coumarin	91-64-5		
d-limonene	5989-27-5		
Eugenol	97-53-0		
Farnesol	4602-84-0		
Geraniol	106-24-1		
Hexyl cinnamaldehyde	101-86-0		
Hydroxycitronella	107-75-5		
Hydroxymethylphenyl cyclohexenecarboxaldehyde (= Lyral)	31906-04-4		
Isoeundol	97-54-1		
Lilial	80-54-6		
Linalool	78-70-6		
Methyl heptine carbonate	111-12-6		
Gamma-methylionone	127-51-5		
Oak Moss (a natural extract)			
Treemoss (a natural extract)			

Place/date Company name

.....

Contact Repeated in block letters

.....

Annex 6 Effectiveness testing of professional products

This annex consists of 5 parts. Part 1 deals with base coat polish, Part 2 deals with wash polish and wash-and-wax care products, Part 3 deals with base coat polish, Part 4 deals with polish remover and wax remover and Part 5 deals with user testing for professional products. See other requirements concerning effectiveness in requirement R28 of the document.

Part 1 – Standardised testing of professional base floor polish

The following parameters must be documented:

Water resistance

Test method: ASTM D 1793-96 or other current version. Standard Test Method for Water Spotting of Emulsion Floor Polishes.

The result must be assessed in accordance with the following categories:

“Very high”: No change from the baseline

“High”: Hardly any visible change

“Medium”: The grey area disappears within 2 hours.

Requirement level: “Medium”

Cleaning resistance

Test method: ASTM D 3207-96 or other current version. Standard Test Method for Detergent Resistance of Floor Polish Films.

The following formulation for “standard cleaning product” must be used instead of the formulation specified in the test method:

Sodium citrate	5%
Berol 91-8 (fatty alcohol ethoxylate)	8%
Berol 522 (alkyl phosphate ester)	3%
Sodium carbonate	0.5%
Demineralised water	up to 100%

The dosage must be 1:200 (corresponding to 5 grams/litre) and the pH of the usage solution between 6 and 8.

Cleaning resistance is assessed qualitatively in accordance with the following categories:

“Very good”: No impairment/deterioration of the polish

“good”: < 10% after 200 cycles

Requirement level: “good”

Recoatability

Test method: ASTM D 3153-91 or other current version. Standard Test Method for Recoatability of Water-Emulsion Floor Polishes.

Assessment is performed in accordance with the following categories:

“Very good”: Multicoat finish is substantially better than only 1 coat

Requirement level: “Very good”

Slip resistance

Test method: ASTM D 2047-04 or other current version. Standard Test Method for Static Coefficient of Friction of Polish-Coated Floor Surfaces as Measured by the James Machine.

Requirement level: Friction of 0.5 or more

Gloss

Test method: ASTM D 523-99 or other current version. Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss. Alternatively, the following test methods may be used. ISO 2813, DIN 67530 or ASTM D 1455.

Requirement level: The gloss of the polish must be specified on the product.

Removal

Test method: ASTM D 1792-97 or other current version. Standard Test Method for Long-Term Removability Properties of Emulsion Floor Polishes.

Test substrate: Vinyl Asbestos Tile (as described in the test). Alternatively, Vinyl Quarts may be used.

Requirement level: The dried film must be adequately removed after 75 cycles.

Field testing

Test method: ASTM D 3052-91 or other current version. Standard Practice for Rating Water-Emulsion Floor Polishes.

The test is used to determine gloss, levelling, recoatability, discolouration, powdering, cracking, wear, black heel marking, soil resistance, banding, cleaning resistance, slip resistance and removability, compared with a reference material.

The test is a field test and describes how a test surface must be laid out and how it must be treated during the test period for different types of polish.

The method is extended to include the following aspects:

- The field test must be performed on the floor material for which the polish is intended to be used/recommended.
- The field test must be performed with various maintenance methods that must be documented.
- The field test must be performed with a differing traffic basis according to the application.
- The manufacturer must specify which reference product is used. The reference product must have been on the market for at least one year and have shown satisfactory quality.
- During cleaning, the cleaning product normally used on site must be used instead of the cleaning product specified in the test method. The manufacturer must indicate which product has been used.

Evaluation of the polish must be carried out by at least 3 independent observers with a relevant technical background in film-forming floor care products.

The reference polish is assigned the value 0 and forms the starting point in the evaluation.

The following evaluation categories are used:

0	equal to the reference product
+1	slightly better than the reference product
+2	much better than the reference product
-1	slightly worse than the reference product
-2	much worse than the reference product

The results must be reported as an average by the observers. Assessment must be given to one decimal place (e.g. 1.2).

Requirement level: The polish must be as good as or better than the reference product.

Part 2 – Testing of wash polish and wash and wax care products for professional use.

The cleaning and care properties are measured either visually or optically. It must be capable of being shown that the test product is better than or just as good as another equivalent product. This comparison product must be well established on the market in the country or countries in which the product is to be marketed.

Requirement: The test method, test performer, test conditions (e.g. floor type, soil type, cleaning method, etc.), results and motivation for the choice of comparison product must be described.

Part 3 – Standardised testing of base coat polish for professional use

If a base coat polish is to be ecolabelled, the effectiveness of the base coat polish must be documented in combination with another polish applied on top. This is done as indicated in Annex 6, Part 1.

The properties in question that are to be tested for base coat polish alone are:

Recoatability

Test method: ASTM D 3153-91 or other current version. Standard Test Method for Recoatability of Water-Emulsion Floor Polishes.

Assessment is performed in accordance with the following categories:

“Very good”: Multicoat finish is substantially better than only 1 coat

Requirement level: “Very good”

Part 4 – Testing for polish removers and wax removers for professional use.

Removal

Test method: ASTM D 1792-82 or other current version. Standard Test Method for Long-Term Removability Properties of Emulsion Floor Polishers.

Test substrate: Vinyl Asbestos Tile (as described in the test). Alternatively, Vinyl Quarts may be used.

Requirement level: The dried film must be adequately removed after 75 cycles.

Part 5 – User test for professional products

The effectiveness of the product can be documented by user test forms (see Tables 6-1 - 6-4). This alternative applies to polish, maintenance products, polish removers and wax removers.

In the case of base coat polish, the user test form for base coat polish and one of the other user test forms are completed (depending on the type of product with which the base coat polish is combined).

The following requirements are laid down:

- The product must be used by at least 5 users for 3 months (references must be specified).
- The product must be used with satisfactory results for the types of floor underlay for which the polish/maintenance product is intended.
- The traffic basis under which the products are to be tested must correspond to normal traffic in corridors in large office buildings.
- Polish removers/wax removers must be tested on 2-3 coats of polish, with relevance for the polish remover/wax remover, and the polish must have lain on the floor for about one year.

In the user test, the user awards points for various properties, where 5 is the best score and 1 is the worst.

Which floor types must be tested:

All types of floors against which the product is marketed must be included in the test, i.e. a minimum of one user per floor type.

Requirements for each parameter: rating 1 must not be awarded by a user for any parameter.

Requirements for total assessment of the product:

Rating 3 must be achieved by at least 4 of the 5 users (at least 80% of users).

Rating 1 must not be awarded by any user.

In the case of each product, individual parameters are assessed independently (test parameters). In the case of non-standard products, Nordic Ecolabelling may authorise the user in the report to award a further point score for other overall properties such as removal of floor care products, drying time, wear, etc.

Table 6-1. User testing of floor polish for professional use

Product type	Floor type	Test parameter	Points (1-5 p, where 5 is best)
Floor polish Name of the product:	Types of floor for which the product is intended (to be completed by the manufacturer):	Interpretation: How easy is the polish to apply/distribution capacity _____p Does the polish foam on application? _____p Odour of the polish _____p Keeping clean/maintenance with the polish: Removal of traffic marks (black heel marking) _____p Durability of the original gloss of the polish (are polishing machines used?) _____p How easy is it to mop the polish-treated floor? _____p Slip resistance _____p Water resistance _____p Discolouration of polish _____p Resistance to recommended cleaning product	
Total assessment of the product, 1-5p, where 5 is best (other parameters such as removal, drying time before next coat, wear resistance, etc. can also be included here):			_____p
Test period:			
Floor type/underlay:			
Comments on the total assessment:			
The user's name:			

Table 6-2. User testing of wash polish/wash and wax care products for professional use

Product type	Floor type	Test parameter	Points (1-5p, where 5 is best)
Wash polish/ wash and wax care product Name of the product:	Types of floor for which the product is intended (to be completed by the manufacturer):	Interpretation: How easy is the polish to apply/ distribution capacity _____p Does the product foam on application? _____p Odour of the product _____p Keeping clean/maintenance with the product: _____p Removal of traffic marks (black heel marking) _____p Durability of the gloss of the product (are polishing machines used?) _____p _____p Slip resistance (should be measured with friction device if the response must be objective) Water resistance Cleaning effect	
Total assessment of the product, 1-5p, where 5 is best (other parameters, such as removal, wear resistance, can also be included here):			_____p
Test period:			
Floor type/underlay:			
Comments on the total assessment:			
The user's name:			

User test for base coat polish

If a base coat polish must be ecolabelled, the effectiveness of the base polish must be documented in combination with another polish applied on top.

Table 6-3. User test for base coat polish for professional use

Product type	Floor type	Test parameter	Point (1-5p, where 5 is best)
Base coat polish Name of the product:	Types of floor for which the product is intended (to be completed by the manufacturer):	Interpretation: How easy is the base coat polish to apply? Does the base coat polish foam on application? Odour of the base coat polish	_____p _____p _____p
Total assessment of the product, 1-5p, where 5 is best (other parameters such as removal can also be included here):			_____p
Test period:			
Floor type/underlay:			
Comments on the total assessment:			
The user's name:			

User test for polish removers/wax removers

Table 6-4. User test for polish removers/wax removers for professional use

Product type	Polish type	Test parameter	Points (1-5p, where 5 is best)
Polish remover or wax remover Name of the product:	For which polish types or wax types is the product intended (to be completed by the manufacturer):	Interpretation: How quickly does the polish remover/wax remover work after application? How long does it take to dissolve the polish/wax? Absorption: How easy is it to rinse off the residues and neutralise the pH of the floor?	 _____p _____p _____p
Total assessment of the product, 1-5p, where 5 is best			_____p
Test period:			
The type of polish remover/wax remover and the type of polish/wax removed:			
Floor type:			
Comments on the total assessment:			
User's name:			

Annex 7 Effectiveness testing of consumer products

This annex consists of two parts. Part 1 deals with floor polish and Part 2 with wash polish and wash-and-wax care products. See other requirements concerning effectiveness in requirement K28 of the document.

Products that are approved for professional use and which must also be marketed as consumer products must only undergo effectiveness testing for products for professional use (Annex 6).

Part 1 – Standardised testing of floor polish for consumers

Laboratory test

The following parameters must be documented:

Water resistance:

Test method: ASTM D 1793-92. Standard Test Method for Water Spotting of Emulsion Floor Polishes.

The result must be assessed in accordance with the following categories:

“Very high” No change from the baseline

“High” Hardly any visible change

“Medium” The grey area disappears within 2 hours

Requirement level: “Medium”

Slip resistance

Test method: ASTM D 2047-82. Standard Test Method for Static Coefficient of Friction of Polish-Coated Floor Surfaces as Measured by the James Machine.

Requirement level: Friction of 0.5 or more.

Removal

Test method: ASTM D 1792-82. Standard Test Method for Long-Term Removability Properties of Emulsion Floor Polishes.

Test substrate: Vinyl Asbestos Tile as indicated in the test description. Alternatively, Vinyl Quarts may be used.

Requirement level: The dried film must be adequately removed after 75 cycles.

Field test

A field test must be performed to document the effectiveness of the product. The field test must be performed by the polish being applied to a trafficked floor surface, after which the usage properties are assessed over time.

The test is used to determine gloss, levelling, “recoatability”, discolouration, powdering, cracking, wear, black heel marking, soil resistance, banding, cleaning resistance, slip resistance and removability, compared with a reference product.

The field test must be performed on the floor materials for which the polish is used/recommended.

The manufacturer must indicate which reference product is used. The reference product must have been used on the market for at least one year and have shown satisfactory quality.

Evaluation of the polish must be carried out by at least 3 observers with a relevant technical background in film-formed floor care products. The reference polish is assigned the value 0 and forms the starting point in the evaluation. The following evaluation categories are used:

0	equal to the reference product
+1	slightly better than the reference product
+2	much better than the reference product
-1	slightly worse than the reference product
-2	much worse than the reference product

Results must be reported as an average by the observers.

The assessment may be given to one decimal place (e.g. 1.2)

Requirement level: The polish must be as good as or better than the reference product.

Part 2 – Testing of wash polish/wash care product for consumers

The cleaning and care properties are measured either visually or optically. It must be capable of being shown that the test product is better than or just as good as another equivalent product. This comparison product must be well established on the market in the country or countries in which the product is to be marketed.

Requirement: The test method, test performed, test conditions (e.g. floor type, soil type, cleaning method, etc.), results and motivation for the choice of comparison product must be described.

Annex 8 Marketing of Swan-labelled floor care products

We hereby confirm that we are aware of the rules governing the use of the Swan Nordic ecolabel as described in the “Regulations for Nordic ecolabelling” of 12 December 2001 or later versions and we undertake that the marketing of the Swan-labelled floor care product will comply with these regulations.

We also confirm that we are familiar with the criteria for the ecolabelling of floor care products.

We undertake to ensure that the persons marketing the ecolabelled floor care products within our company receive information on the criteria governing the ecolabelling of floor care products and “Regulations for Nordic ecolabelling” dated 12 December 2001 or later versions.

Place and date

Name of company

Contact

Tel.

Person responsible for marketing

Tel.

A new confirmation must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling in the event of changes in personnel.