ECOMARK_STD_12 HYGIENE PRODUCT STANDARD

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ECOMARK_STD_12 HYGIENE STANDARD

Title: ECOMARK – ECOLOGICAL PRODUCTS CERTIFICATION

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ABOUT US

A directive numbered 1980/2000 (EC) was issued by the European Union in 2000 within the scope of harmonization laws. This directive sample is required to draw a circle on the contour lines. The directive in question calls for the removal of the environment and the removal of this product with the target target indicated in the environmental

ing. Ekomark © Standard has prepared this product to be grown in aquaculture products that are not grown in aquaculture products and in aquaculture standards. While designing this standard, the Eco-Label Regulation 66/2010/EC updated by the European Union and updated in 2010 was taken as a basis for certification studies. The example of the products within the scope of use in the Ekomark © Standard is in line with the application given by Europe.

Part A: General information

1 Entrance

This User's Guide1 is for guidance only and is designedto help you contact Ecomark for absorbent hygiene products. Contains a summary of all the data, tests, and documentation required to demonstrate compliance.

1.1 Is my product suitable for Ecomark?

The following lists show products that are eligiblefor Ecomark and that are excluded and that you cannot apply for.

1. The product group includes the following products,100% of which will be disposable and consist of a mixture of natural fibers and polymers, with a fiber content of less than 90%by weight (excluding tampons):

a. diapers;

b. feminine care pads;

c. buffers; and

d. nursing pads (also known as breast pads)

2. The following products are excluded:

a. incontinence products and other products that fall under Council Directive 93/42/EEC2.

1.2 Objectives of the criteria

Ecomark criteria for absorbent hygiene products are used taking into account various effects at every step of the life of the product.

Criteria purpose to:

- Promoting sustainable supply of materials
- Limit the use of hazardous substances
- To minimize waste production and
- Support high-quality and high-performance products suitable for use.

The criteria shall be valid for four years from the date of use of this Decision.

1.3 Who can applytoEcomark?

Manufacturers, importers and service providers apply for the Ecomark award. Merchants and retailers are also referred to, but only for products marketed under their own brand names.

1.4 Where do apply?

Ecomark applications are made through a single application covering the entire European Economic Area (EEA).

Every country has a representative known as the Competent Authority, which evaluates applications. Which country you should apply to is determined by the following rules:

- If the product originates from one of the AEA Member States, an application must be made to the Ecomark Authority of that Member State.
- If your product comes from outside the EEA, you should contact the EEA Member State where the procanal is on sale (oris aboutto be).

All EEA Member States evaluate applications according to the same criteria, but individual States have slightly different procedures and fee levels for processing applications.

1.5 What does anapplication/contract cover?

The Ecomark reference covers a product, regardless of how many different names or brands are used for this product. Therefore, during the application process, the applicant must provide all trade names or reference numbers of the product inquestion. Formulation, including all chemicals and mixtures used in the product, must be submitted as part of the application.

1.6 How do I extend or make changes to Ecomark license?

After being awarded the Ecomark award, if the licensee wants to expand the range of products covered by the license, the following conditions apply:

- Extension with new trade identification/reference names that do not affect compliance with criteria: In this case, relevant information should be sent to the Competent Authority. After review and if used, the Authorized Authority will issue a re-vised license with new /additional trade references/trade names added.

- Extension with new technical characteristics that affect compliance with criteria (e.g. new materials). These must be approved by the Competent Authority before they can be used. An extension should be sent to the Competent Authority with all necessary supporting documents as required in the Evaluation and verification sections of the relevant affected criteria/criteria.

- Adding or replacing new suppliers: The Competent Authority must be provided with appropriate documentation proving that the suppliers meet the criteria. Additionally, an updated supplier list must be provided.

1.7 Continuous control – the responsibility of the applicant

The applicant is responsible for ensuring that the product, which was once awarded the Ecomark award, always complies with ecomark criteria.

Once an Ecomark license has been issued, the licensee must have the application file in an up-to-date manner. Where tests or measurements are in progress, the licensee is responsible for keeping track of test results and other relevant documentation. These documents may not need to be sent to the competent authority unless there is a special requirement (it will be specified in the relevant criterion, but must be available at any time upon request).

If the product does not meet the criteria at any time during the validity period of the license, this must be notified to the Competent Authority immediately, together with a statement of the reasons for the discrepancy. The Competent Authority will decide the consequences of the discrepancy, for example, the request for additional measurements, the susp ension of the license, etc.

1.8 Evaluation of compliance with criteria

The Competent Authority may undertake any investigation necessary to monitor the licensee's continued compliance with the Ecomark Criteria and the terms and conditions of use of the agreement. For this purpose, the Competent Authority may request the relevant documents to prove this compliance and the licensee will provide them.

1.9 Cost

The applicant can compile the application and submit tests, etc.

In addition, the applicant must pay an application feeof 3and the annual license fee thatthis is requested by competent body. In some cases, applicants may be charged for on-site verification, which may include travel and accommodation costs. After the issuance of the license, the Authorized Authorities shall also be chargedforextension/change fees and on-site inspe ctions.

2 Application process

The first stepin starting the application process is to contact your Authorized Organization as they will help youcompile your application. See the section above 'Who to apply for? ' to know which Authorised Authority to contact.

Step 1: ECOMARK Record

The ECOMARK (Ecomark E-Catalog) online tool should be used to register your Ecomark license application first.

Step 2: Information,testing and verification requirements

Use the criteria document and the information and checklists in this User's Guide to combine a file that contains all the information and test results needed to show how the product meets each criteria. Each criterion will penetrate a section that determines the evaluation and verification requirements, which may include product tests, conformity notices or independent verification. It is essential that the data is accurate and accurate; further checks are carried outby the Competent Authority if deemed appropriate.

All test and independent verification costs must be covered by the applicant. You must add these costs before deciding to apply.

Step 3: Compile and submit the file and application form

Please note that a file consisting of a reference form containing all the supporting documents above will need to be submitted to the relevant Authorised Authority. If your application is successful, you are expected to keep a copy of the file and keep it up to date for the duration of your license.

Send all documents required for the application (usually a completed and signed copy (or copies) of the application form and the application file - the number and format of their copies may vary by Member State), to the relevant Member State Authority. For more information, please contact the Competent Authority.

Step 4: Evaluation

After returning an application, the Competent Authority reviews the documentation, including any material sent directly by suppliers. The Competent Authority may requestmore information if necessary within two months of receipt of theapplication. The Authorized Authority makes a list of additional documents required to comply

with the Ecomark product group criteria. This list will be forwarded to the applicant, who must ensure that the relevant documents are provided.

It should also be notedthat a Co mpetent Body can reject an application if it is not sufficiently qualified within 6 months of the first application.

Once all documents have been approved, the Authority may conductan on-site visit to applicants and/or suppliers. The Competent Authority makes this decision on a case-by-case basis and charges are charged for it. Again, please contactthe Competent Authority fordetails.

Step 5: Bachelor's award

When the application is evaluated and approved by the Competent Authority, it arranges a contract that determines the range of products covered, including any trade name. This agreement sets out the terms of use of Ecomark following the standard agreement in Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No. 66/2010 25 November 2009.

A certificate is sent after the contract is signed by the applicant. This certificate will detail:

- License number to be used with the Ecomark logo;
- the legal name of the applicant;
- The product range given to Ecomark;
- all relevant trade names for which the product is sold.

2.1 Revision of criteria

The criteria for each product group are revised every three to four years, and existing Ecomark owners must reapply once these new, revised criteria take effect. Therefore, it is recommended that you consider the timing of your application to avoid constance, and then reapply it under the new criteria. A transition period is usually allowed for the new criteria document to adjust product formulations and apply for reassessment, and is set during that time.

2.2 Checklist: How to apply

need	When to mark complete
Make sure the product is suitable for Ecomark	
Identify the Competent Authority in the relevant Member State to which you will apply	
Contact the relevant Authority and inform Ecomark of your intention to apply	
ECOMARK	
Get two paper application forms from your Authorised Authority	
Check whether the criteria for your products or service will be revised or updated in the near future. [4]	
If you are only sending a change to products or suppliers, determine the nature of the change and submit supporting documentation	

Part B: Product Evaluation and Verification

General Requirements

Specific assessment bird verification requirements are specified in each criterion.

When the applicant needs to submit statements, documents, analyses, test reports or other evidence to demonstrate compliance with the criteria, these are dueto the applicant or supplier orboth.

Authorized organizations will preferably recognize tests accredited according to ISO 17025 and verifications performed by organizations accredited under EN 45011 standard or an equivalent international standard.

When appropriate, if the competent body evaluating the application uses its equivalence, test methods other than those specified for each criterion are used.

Where appropriate, authorized organizations may require supporting documentation and perform independent verifications.

As a prerequisite, the product will meet all relevant legal requirements of the country (countries) in which the product is intended to be released. The applicant shall declare that the product complies with this requirement.

Criterion 1: Product description

A description of the product and packaging (product name, classification, functional ties)will be provided with information about all of the following features:

- Total weight of the product and packaging,
- The components, materials and additives used in the product are used in conforming to their corresponding weight and, where appropriate, the relevant CAS numbers.

Information on the weight of the product will also be displayed on the packaging.

Criterion 2: Furnius dough

2.1 Provisioning Resources

All pulp fibers will be covered by a current chain of inspection certificates issued by an independent third-party certification program, such as FSC, PEFC or equivalent.

At least 25% pulp fiberwill be covered by applicableSustainable Forestry Management certificates issued by an independent third-party certification program such as FSC, PEFC or equivalent.

The remaining proportion of dough fibers will be covered by a verification system that ensures that it is legally welded and meets any requirements of the certification program related to the uncertified material.

Certification bodies that issue forest and/or chain of custody certificates will be accredited/recognized by this certification program.

2.2 Whitening

The pulp used in the product should not be bleached with the use of chlorine gas.

The total amount of AOX emissions from dough manufacturing cannot exceed 0.170 kg/ADT.

2.3 Optical polishers and Height -but Agent

Optical polishers and coloring agents, including fluorescent whitening agents, are not intentionally added to the dough.

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2.4 Release of Cod and phosphorus (P) into water and sulfur (S) compounds and NOx from production to air

Air and water emissions from dough production will be expressed in points (PCOD, PP, PS, PNOx). Point AR Calculated by Split by Actual Emission Reference Value Reported in table 1.

For each welded pulp 'i', the relevant measured emissions (kg/air dried tone – expressed in ADT) will be weighted according to the source pulp ratio (air dried ton pulp 'i') and collected together. Reference values for each type of pulp used and paper production are given in Tlo 1. Finally, total emissions for COD will be divided by the total reference value, as shown in the following formula:

Tlo 1: Reference values for emissions from different types of pulp

Pulpa class	Reference values (kg/ADT)			
	CODref	Pref	Ref	NOx_{ref}
Bleached chemical pulp (except sulfide)	18.0	0,045 (*)	0.6	1.6
Bleached chemical pulp (sulfide)	25.0	0.045	0.6	1.6
CTMP (*'chemithermomechanical' pulp*)	15.0	0.01	0.2	0.3
(*) Net emissions of P are taken into account in the calculation. P, which is naturally present in wood raw materials and water, is extractedfrom total P emissions. Discounts of up to 0.010 kg/ADT will be available.				

2.5 CO2 emissions from production

CO2 emissions from non-renewable energy sources cannot exceed 450 kg per tonne of dough produced (on site or off site), including emissions from electricity generation.

Emissions should be expressed as KG CO2 (90% dry) per air dry tone. Reference emission values according to Tlo 2 will be used to calculate CO2 emissions from fuels.

Tlo 2 : Reference values for CO2 emissions from different energy sources

fuel	CO2 fossil Emissions	unit
coal	95	g CO2 fossils/MJ
Ham petrol	73	g CO2 fossils/MJ
Fuel oil 1	74	g CO2 fossils/MJ
Fuel oil 2-5	77	g CO2 fossils/MJ
Lpg	69	g CO2 fossils/MJ
Natural Gas	56	g CO2 fossils/MJ
Mains Electricity	400	g CO2 fossils/kWh

Criterion 3: Man-made cellulose fibers (included viskon, modal, lyocell, cupro, triyasetat)

3.1 Provisioning Resources

(a) All pulp fibers will be covered by a current chain of inspection certificates issued by an independent third-party certification program, such as FSC, PEFC or equivalent.

At least 25% pulp fibers will be covered by applicable Sustainable Forestry Management agencies issued by an independent third-party certification program such as FSC, PEFC or equivalent.

The remaining proportion of dough fibers will be covered by a verification system that ensures that it is legally welded and meets other requirements of the certification program related to the uncertified material.

Certification bodies that issue forest and/or chain of custody certificates will be accredited/recognized by this certification program.

(b) The dissolution dough produced from cotton lint should meet the 4.1 criterion (welding use and traceability) for cotton.

3.2 Whitening

The dough used in fiber production should not be bleached using chlorine gas.

The total amount of adsorbable organically linked halogen (AOX) and organically bonded chlorine(OCl) obtained cannot exceed one of the following:

- 0.170 kg/ADT is measured from pulp manufacturing (AOX) in wastewater

or

- 150 ppmif measured in finished fibers (OCl).

3.3 Optical polishers and colorants

Optical polishers and coloring agents, including fluorescent whitening agents, are not intentionally added to fibers.

3.4 Fiber production

(a) More than 50% of the dough used to produce fiber will be derived from dissolved dough mills, which are revalued from spent process liqueurs:

- produce electricity and steam on site or
- produce chemical common products.

(b) For the release of sulfur compounds into the air, the following limit values should be respected in the process of producing viscose and modal fiber:

Tlo 3 Viscose and permanent fibers sulfur emission values.

Fiber type	Sulfur emissions into the air - Limit value (g/kg)
Staple fiber	30
Filament lifi - Bulk washing - Integrated washing	 40 170
Note: Limit the values expressed as an annual average.	

Criterion 4: Cotton and other natural cellulosic seeds

4.1 Resource utilization and traceability

(a) Cotton will be grown according to the conditions set out in Council Regulation 19 (EC) no. 834/2007, d National Organic Programme (NOP)20 or equivalent legal obligations set by the Union's trading partners.

Organic cotton content can include organically grown cotton and transition organic cotton.

(b) Cotton grown according to the 4.1(a) criteria and used to produce absorbent hygiene products will be traceable from the point of verification of the production standard.

4.2 Whitening

Cotton should not be bleached using chlorine gas.

4.3 Optical polishers and colorants

Optics parlatıcılar and Coloring During Including Fluorescent Whitening During Will not be Premeditated Added To cotton.

Criterion 5: Plastic materials and supersorbent polymers

5.1 Production of synthetic polymers and plastic materials

All plants producing synthetic polymers and plastic materials used in the product will have implemented systems for:

- Water saving (for example, monitoring the flow of water in a plant and circulation of water in closed systems);
- Integrated waste management plan to optimize waste prevention, reuse, recycling, recovery and final disposal (for example, separation of different waste fractions);
- Optimization of energy efficiency and energy management (for example, reuse of steam produced during SAP production).

5.2 Additives in plastic materials

(a) The content of lead, cadmium, hexavalent chromium and related compounds should be less than 0.01% (100 ppm) of the mass of each plastic material used in the product.

(b) Additives used in plastics with a concentration of more than 0.10% are not classified in accordance with Regulation 1272/2008 (EC) of the European Parliament and Council:

- carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction, categories 1a, 1b and 2 (H340, H350, H350i, H360F, H360D, H360FD, H360Fd, H360Df);
- acute toxic, categories 1 and 2 (H300, H310, H330, H304);
- toxic to specific target organs (STOT), category 1: (H370, H372);
- harmful to the water environment, categories 1 and 2 (H400, H410, H411).

5.3 Supersorbent polymers

(a) Acrylamide (CAS number: 79-06-1) will not be intentionally added to the product.

(b) Supersorbent polymers used in PR oduct may contain upto1000 ppm residibly monomers classified by H-statements classified by H-statements, excluded or reported in criterion 7 on limited substances or mixtures. For sodium polyacrylate they represent total reactive acrylic acid and cross linkers.

(c) Supersorbent polymers used in the product can, to maximum, contain10%(weight/weight) of water-soluble extracts,and these will comply with criteria 7 on excluded or limited substances or mixtures. For sodium polyacrylate, these represent acrylic acid monomers and oligomers with a lower molecular weight than supersorbent polymer according to ISO 17190.

Criterion 6: Other materials and components

6.1 Adhesive materials

Adhesive materials do not contain any of the following substances:

- Kolophony reçineleri (CAS numaraları 8050-09-7, 8052-10-6, 73138-82-6),
- Diisobutyl fitalat (DIBP, CAS numarası 84-69-5),
- Diisononil fitalat (DINP, CAS numarası 28553-12-0),
- Formaldehyde(CAS number 50-00-0).

This requirement,

1. these substances are not intentionally added to the material or the final product; and

2. it is found in concentrations below 100 ppm in adhesive materials (0.010% in weight).

For formaldehyde, the maximum limit for formaldehyde content produced during adhesive production will be 250 ppm, measured in the newly produced polymer distribution. Free formaldehyde content in hardened glue (glue) cannot exceed 10 ppm.

Hotmelt adhesives will be exempt from this requirement.

6.2 Inks and paints

The product and any homogeneous part will not be painted. Derogations against this requirement will apply to:

- Bumper wires, packaging materials and tapes;
- Titanium dioxide in polymers and viscose;
- If the paint performs certain functions (for example, to reduce the visibility of the product through white or light-colored clothing, to show the landing zones of the tapes, to show wetness), materials that do not come into direct contact with the skin are painted.

The inks and paints used will also comply with criterion 7 on excluded or limited substances or mixtures.

6.3 Fragrances

(a) Products designed and intended for children, as well as tampons and care pads, will be odorless.

(b) Any substance or mixture added to the product as a fragrance will be produced and treatedin accordance with the practice code of the International Fragrance Association (IFRA). The code is availableon the IFRA website : http://www.ifraorg.org. The recommendations of the IFRA Standards regarding prohibition, restricted use and purity criteria specified for materials will be followed by the manufacturer.

(c) Any odor used will also comply with Criterion 7 on substances or mixtures that are excluded or limited, regardless of the concentration in the final product.

(d) The fragrances and components of the odor mixtures defined as resident come into contact with allergens of particular concern by Scientific Committee 24 of Consumer Safety, and their presence in accordance with Annex III of Regulation 25 of the European Parliament and Council (EC) should not be used odors that do not need to be specified in the content list. In addition, the use of nitromusks and polycyclic musks is not allowed.

(e) The use of fragrances will be includedin the productpackaging. In addition, the fragrances and/or contents of odor mixtures defined by the Consumer Science Board as contact allergens in humans and not restricted by Criterion 6.3 (c) and (d) will be named separately.

6.4 Lotion

(a) Lotions should not be used in feminine care pads, tampons and maintenance pads. The use of lotion in other products should be indicated on the packaging.

(b) Any lotion used in products other than feminine care pads,tampons and breastfeeding pads will comply with the 6.3 criterion in fragrances and CRiteration 7 inexcluded or limited substances or mixtures, regardless of their concentration in the final product.

(c) The following items should not be used:

- triclosan,
- parenler,
- formaldehyde and
- formaldehyde drives.

6.5 silicone

(a) In cases where the components of the product are treated with silicone, the manufacturer will ensure that employees are protected from solvents.

(b) Chemical products used to treat silicone will not contain oktamethyl cycloptrasycolilane D4 (CAS 556-67-2) nor decathyl cyclopntasiloxylane D5 (CAS 541-02-6).

This requirement shall not apply in cases where D4 and D5 are not intentionally added to the material or final product and the silicone in the release primer of D4 and D5 is located in concentrations below 100 ppm (0.01% in weight).

6.6 Nanosilver particles

Nanosilver particles are not intentionally added to the product or any homogeneous part or material.

Criterion 7: Excluded or limited substances or mixtures

7.1 Hazardous substances and mixtures

IfEcomark, as defined in Article 3(3) of Regulation 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and Council 26, or any homogeneous part of it contains substances or mixtures that meet the criteria for classification with hazard statements or risk statements specified in tlo 4,product or any substance may not be awarded, unless they contain the substances or mixtures specified in Article 57 of the Regulation No. 1272/2008 (EC) orArticle 57of the Regulation No. 67/548/EEC 27,

The latest classification rules used by the Union take precedence over the listed hazard classifications and risk statements. Therefore, applicants will make sure that the classifications are based on the latest classification rules.

Hazard statements and risk statements in Tlo 4 often refer to substances. However, if information about the substances is not obtained, classification rules are applied for mixtures.

Substances or mixtures that change their properties through processing and thus become bioavailable or chemically modified to eliminate the previously defined danger are sampled from the 7.1 criterion. This will include, for example, modified polymers and monomers or additives that are widely glued in plastics.

Concentration limits for hazard statements or risk statements listed in Tlo 4, or substances or mixtures to be assigned, to meet classification criteria in hazard classes or categories, and for substances that meet the criteria of Article 57(a), (b) or (c) of Regulation 1907 /2006, shall not exceed the general or specific concentration limits set out in accordance with Article 10 of regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008. In cases where certain concentration limits are set, they will prevail over the general ones.

Tlo 4 : Hazard statements and related risk statements

Declaration of Danger[a]	**Risk**
H300 Deadly if swallowed	R28
H301 Toxic if ingested	R25
H304 Is swallowed and fatal if it enters the airways	R65
H310 Deadly in contact with the skin	R27
H311 Toxic in contact with the skin	R24
H330 Deadly When Inhaled	R23/26
H331 Toxic when inhaled	R23
H340 Causes genetic disorders	R46
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects	R68
H350 Causes Cancer	R45
H350i Causes cancer with inhalation	R49
H351 Suspected of Causing Cancer	R40
H360F can harm fertility	R60
H360D can harm the unborn child	R61
H360FD can harm fertility. Can harm the unborn child	R60/61/60-61
H360Fd Can harm fertility. Unborn child suspected of being harmed	R60/63

Declaration ofDanger[a]	Risk
H360Df can harm the unborn child. Suspected fertility harm	R61/62
H361f Suspected of harming fertility	R62
H361d Suspected of harming unborn child	R63
H361fd suspected of damaging fertility . He was suspected of harming the unborn child.	R62-63
H362 Can harm breastfeeding children	R64
H370 Causes Damage to Organs	R39/23/24/25/26/27/28
H371 Can damage organs	R68/20/21/22
H372 Causes damage to organs	R48/25/24/23
H373 Can damage organs	R48/20/21/22
H400 Aquatic is too toxic for life	R50
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long-term effects	R50-53
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long-term effects	R51-53
H412 Harmful to water life with long-term effects	R52-53
H413 Causes long-term effects on aquaculture	R53
EUH059 Dangerous for ozone swap	R59
EUH029 Contact with water releases toxic gas	R29
EUH031 Acid contact releases toxic gas	R31
EUH032 Contact with acids releases highly toxic gas	R32
EUH070 Toxic with eye contact	R39-41
H317 (Subcategory 1A): Causes allergic skin reaction (trigger concentration ≥0.1% w/w)c	R43
H317 (Subcategory 1B): Causes allergic skin reaction (trigger concentration ≥1.0% w/w)c	
H334: Causes allergy or asthma symptoms or difficulty breathing when inhaled	R42

Notes:

a In accordance with Regulation (EC) No *1272/2008.*

b In accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC and Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and Council,[28.] c In *accordance with the Commission Regulation () No 286/2011*[29.]

Documents required for evaluation and verification: Hazardous substances and mixtures

The applicant will provide a BOM of the product, including a list of all articles and homogeneous parts. The BOM must be as det ailed as possible, which defines the composition of the product,materials, and all materials added toeach material. For example, if adhesives are used, it may be desirable to determine what substances are present in this material.

The applicant shall scan for the presence of substances and mixtures to be classified by hazard statements or risk statements reported in this criterion. The applicant shall declare conformity to this criterion, an article or any homogeneous part of the product.

Applicants will choose the appropriate verification formats. The main forms of validation are as follows:

- Homogeneous parts and associated treatments or impurities (e.g. supersorbent polymer taka): Materials that make up this part of the product and section 10 of regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008. safety datasheets above a cutting limit of 0.10% will be provided for substances and mixtures used in the formulation and treatment of materials remaining in the last part, unless a lower general or specific concentration limit is applicable in accordance with article 1;

- Chemical recipes used to give a specific function to the product or components of the product(e.g.adhesives and adhesives, paints): safety datasheets will be provided for the substances and mixtures used in the assembly of the finalproduct or for the substances and mixtures applied to the components of the product and remain in the components of the product.

Declaration30 shall contain relevant documents such as declarations of conformity signed by suppliers, and may be set to a minimum from meeting the requirements listed in appendix VII to Regulation No. 1907/2006 (EC) upon classification of substances, mixtures or materials with any of the hazard classes associated with hazard statements or risk statements specified in Tlo 4 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

The information provided relates to the forms or physical conditions of the substances or mixtures used in the final product.

The following technical information will be provided to support its statement against the classification or classification of each substance and mixture:

(i) Not registered under Regulation 1907/ 2006 (EC) or however, ithas a compliant CLP classification : information that meets the requirements listed in Annex VII of this Regulation;

(ii) For items registered under Regulation 1907/2006 (EC) that do not meet CLP classification requirements: information based on the REACH registration file that confirms the unclassified status of the item;

(iii) for subordinates that have a compatible classification or are self-classified: security datasheets when available. If these do not exist or the substance is self-classified, information on the hazard classification of the substance will be provided in the accordon with Annex II Regulation II (EC) no. 1907/2006;

(iv) In case of blends: security datasheets when available. If these are not available, the calculation of the mixture classification will be provided in accordance with the rules under Regulation1272/2008 (EC), together with information on mixture hazard classification in accordance with Annex II regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006.

The security data sheets (SDS) will be completed in accordance with the guidance (requirements for compiling security data sheets) set out in Sections 2, 3, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Annex II Regulation (EC)no. 1907/2006. Incomplete SDS requires reinforcement by chemical suppliers in formation resulting from declarations.

Information on the internal characteristics of substances is generatedby the use of grouping or reading in accordance with quantitative structure actuation models or Annex XI Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006, except for tests, for example, the use of alternative methods such as in vitro methods. Sharing relevant data across the supply chain is strongly encouraged.

7.2 Articles listed in accordance with Article 59 (1) of regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006

Without exclusion contained in Article 6(6) of the Regulation No. 66/2010, there will be no contempt for the substances listed in Article 59(1) of the Ion (EC) Regulation No. 1907/2006, defined as very high concern items, in mixtures, inan article or in any homogeneous part of the product, concentrations > 0.10%.

8: Material efficiency in production

During the production and packaging of products, the net amount of waste produced by the fraction, which is reused or converted into useful materials and/or energy, shall not exceed:

- 10% according to the weight of the final products for tampons,
- 5% according to the weight of the final products for all other products.

9: Guidance on product disposal

Manufacturers will write or specify visual symbols on the packaging:

- That the product should not be washed in toilets,
- How to dispose of the product correctly.

10: Conformity for the use and quality of the product

The efficiency/quality of the product will be satisfactory and the least equivalent of the products available on the market. Availability will be tested in relation to the features and parameters reported in the Tlo.5. Performance thresholdsare mapped where they are defined.

Tlo 5 : Features and parameters that describe the suitability of use of the product to be tested

characteristic		Test application required (performance threshold)			
		Diaper	Feminine care pads	Buffer	Nursing pads
In-use tests	U1. Absorption and leak protection (*)	Consumer panel testing (Leakage occurs in less than 5% of product usage)			
	U2. Dry skin	Consumer panel testing (80% of consumers who test the product rate performance as satisfactory)		N/a	As for diapers
	U3. Harmony and comfort	Consumer panel testing (80% of consumers who test the product rate performance as satisfactory)			
	U4. In general performance	Consumer panel testing (80% of consumers who test the product rate performance as satisfactory)			
Technical tests	T1. Absorption and leak protection	Pre-leak absorption rate and absorption		Syngina method	Method is not recommended
	T2. Dry skin	TEWL, rewet method or corneometric test		N/a	Method is not recommended
(*) *Non-core* panty *linings, which aim* to *protect feminine underwear (open panty linings), derogated* from *this requirement.*					

11: Social aspects

Applicants will ensure that basic principlesand rights in the workplace are respected by production sites throughout the supply chain used in the production of licensed products, as described in The International Labour Organization's (ILO) Basic Working Standards 33, UN Global Compact 34 and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises 35. For verification purposes, the following ILO Basic Operating Standards will be referred to:

029 Forced Labor

087 Protection of Freedom of Association and Right to Organize 098 Right to organize and collective bargaining

100 Equal pay

105 Removal of Forced Labor

111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) 138 Minimum Age Agreement

155 Occupational safety and health

Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour

12: information about Ecomark

The Ecomark logo will be applied on the packaging of the product. The optional label with the Ecomark text box will contain the following text:

- 'Reduced impacts from resource consumption'
- 'Limited use of hazardous substances'
- 'Performance and quality tests were satisfied'

The following text should also appear in the packaging:

Part C: Application Form

Please contact the Competent Authority to find out how to submit your completed application form and supporting documents.

In Section 1.4, "Where do I apply? " for more information about where to submit your application once

Completed.

Applicants should also provide a technical file of the locator test reports and send it to the competent authority repeatedly and keep an up-to-date file showing continuous compliance with the criteria in their facilities. Equivalent test methods, others as specified by the official Commission Decision, are used provided that the test methods are approved by the awarding Authority.

Application fees:

An invoice is sent when the application and attached declarations are received. In order for the application to be processed, the applicant must pay the application fee related to the company. Please contact your Authorised Authority for fees.