Nordic Ecolabelling of

Candles



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Consultation proposal

Nordic Ecolabelling

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This document is a translation of an original in Danish. In case of dispute, the original document should be taken as authoritative.

Addresses

In 1989, the Nordic Council of Ministers decided to introduce a voluntary official ecolabel, the Nordic Ecolabel. These organisations/companies operate the Nordic ecolabelling system on behalf of their own country's government. For more information, see the websites:

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What is a Nordic Ecolabelled Candle?

Burning candle causes air pollution. This contamination is due partly to the substances the candles contain before burning and partly substances formed during the combustion of the candle. The criteria therefore sets tough requirements on soot index and chemicals used in the candle production (e.g. requirements for classification of chemical products as well as VOC, heavy metals, halogenated organic solvents and fragrances).

Swan labelled Candles require a high proportion of renewable raw materials, that raw materials from palm oil and soybean oil must be certified sustainable, and prohibiting the use of spray-tolerant and insect-resistant genetically modified agricultural commodities (GM) crops in the raw materials.

The criteria also sets requirements to the quality and fire safety for candles.

With Swan labelled Candles you are assured that there are strict requirements for:

- health and environmentally hazardous emissions during burning
- chemicals e.g. CMR classified substances, heavy metals, phthalates, perfume and fragrances
- use of renewable- and recycled raw materials
- good quality and fire safety

Why choose the Nordic Ecolabel?

- The producer may use the Nordic Ecolabel trademark, the Swan, for marketing. The Nordic Ecolabel is a very well-known and well-reputed trademark in the Nordic region.
- The Nordic Ecolabel is a cost-effective and simple way of communicating environmental work and commitment to customers and suppliers.
- Environmental issues are complex. It can take a long time and extensive resources to gain an understanding of a specific area. Nordic Ecolabelling can be seen as aid in this work.
- The Nordic Ecolabel not only covers environmental issues but also quality requirements, since the environment and quality often go hand in hand. This means that a Nordic Ecolabel licence can also be seen as a mark of quality.

What can carry the Nordic Ecolabel?

The product group comprises candles made up of one or more wicks surrounded by a solid or liquid material. These two areas are detailed below:

Solid material: Candles comprising one or more wicks, surrounded by a material that is solid/semi-solid at room temperature (20°C – 27°C). The candle is to comprise at least 90% renewable materials by weight. Paraffin is by definition not a renewable raw material (see O2) and therefore candles that contain a high proportion of paraffin cannot be

Nordic Ecolabelled. Scented candles and aromatherapy candles can also not be Nordic Ecolabelled, since requirement O20 does not permit aroma compounds, as they are potentially allergenic.

Liquid material: Candles comprising one or more wicks, surrounded by a material that is liquid at room temperature (20°C – 27°C), generally known as oil candles. The liquid material (the oil) must be made from 100% renewable raw materials by weight. The oil's flash point must be at least 65°C. The oil candle must be in a single-use container such that it cannot be refilled. The wick must not be adjustable.

It is thus possible to Nordic Ecolabel taper candles, pillar candles, tea lights, graveyard candles, garden candles and candles for decoration.

How to apply

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

Icons in the text

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

✉ Enclose

🔑 The requirement checked on site

🕮 Enclose procedure in environmental and quality management system

Application

The application shall be sent to Nordic Ecolabelling in the country in which the product is sold/the applicant carries on activities. 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 a licence in another Nordic country allows the Nordic Ecolabel to be used on a larger market. The following must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling:

- Form for sales in other Nordic countries.
- Instruction manual in the local language.
- Documentation demonstrating the fulfilment of national regulations.

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

On-site inspection (for criteria in which it is always required)

In connection with handling of the application, 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 Nordic Ecolabelled products.

Enquiries

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

What are the requirements of the Nordic Ecolabelling?

To be awarded a Nordic Ecolabel licence, all requirements must be fulfilled.

1 Description of the product

O1 Description of the product

The applicant must submit the following information about the product(s):

1. Brand/trading name

2. Description of product(s) included in the application. The candle is to be described (thickness, wick, height, coloured or non-coloured)

3. The raw materials in the candle/oil candle are to be described (stearin, paraffin, wax, oil, fat or other raw material), such that it is clear which raw materials have been used, where these materials come from and what percentage of the candle they account for.

4. The material in the wick (cotton, paper, plastic or other) and in the wick sustainer/holder (metal, plastic or other) must also be described.

5. Any other materials (e.g. cup/container encasing the candle) and packaging must also be described, if they form part of the product as sold.

6. Description of manufacturing process of the product. Suppliers must be described with the name of the company, production site, contact, and the production processes performed (such as candle dyes).

7. State a list of materials and chemical products used in the production of the candle/oil candle (see definition description in section 6.1) or other components included with the product. Safety data sheets for each chemical product must be included.

✉ Description of the points above. Appendix 1 may be used.

✉ Safety data sheet (less than three years old) for each chemical product.

2 Environmental requirements

2.1 Resources

O2 Amount of raw material produced from renewable raw materials

Candles made from raw materials that are solid at room temperature (20°C – 27°C):
The amount of raw materials in the candle produced from renewable raw materials must exceed 90% of the total weight of the candle.

Candles made from raw materials that are liquid at room temperature (20°C – 27°C):
The amount of raw materials in the candle produced from renewable raw materials must be 100% of the total weight of the candle.

Renewable raw materials are biological materials that are reproduced continuously in nature. This includes the degradable part of products, waste and residues from agriculture (both vegetable and animal), sustainable forestry and similar industries and the biodegradable fraction of industrial waste and municipal waste. Paraffin is by definition a synthetic petroleum product and is therefore never renewable.

✉ Description from the manufacturer of the renewable raw material and declaration from the manufacturer of the candle/oil candle giving the percentages of raw materials in the candle. Appendix 1 may be used.

O3 Vegetable raw materials

100% of all vegetable raw materials from palm oil or soya oil used in Nordic Ecolabelled candles must be:

1. certified to a standard and certification scheme as set out in Appendix 2, which is approved by Nordic Ecolabelling,

or

2. certified as organically cultivated, or the cultivation may be in the process of being switched to organic production.

Certification must be performed by an independent third party.

The requirement does not cover residues or waste from the production of vegetable oil. For a definition of residues and waste, see Terms and definitions.

✉ It is to be verified by both the supplier of the material and the candle manufacturer that the purchased vegetable raw material is certified.

✉ Copy of relevant certificates that comply with the guidelines for certification and organic cultivation as set out in Appendix 2.

O4 Certified traceability and control of vegetable raw materials

Suppliers of palm and soya oil must be traceability certified (Chain of Custody – CoC), according to a certification system that meets the guidelines in Appendix 2.

Vegetable raw materials from palm oil and soya oil must be traceable back to the area of cultivation (i.e. full traceability).

✉ Copy of relevant Chain of Custody certificates.

O5 Traceability and control of vegetable raw materials

Vegetable raw materials other than palm oil and soya oil must meet the following requirements:

1. State name (Latin and a Nordic language) and geographical origin (country/state and region/province/municipality) and suppliers of the vegetable raw material used. Appendix 3 may be used.
2. There must also be a written procedure in place for the purchase of vegetable raw materials that also ensures all vegetable raw materials come from legal sources. The raw materials must not be sourced from:

- protected areas or areas under preparation as protected areas
- areas where ownership or usage rights are unclear
- illegally harvested crops

Nordic Ecolabelling may require further documentation in the event of uncertainty about the raw material's origin.

If the vegetable raw material comprises waste or residues, there must be traceability to the production/process from which the waste or residue derived.

For a definition of residues and waste, see Terms and definitions at the back of the criteria.

✉ Name (Latin and a Nordic language) and geographical origin (country/state and region/province/municipality) of the vegetable raw materials used. Appendix 3 can be used for documentation purposes.

✉ Description of the system for traceability of vegetable raw materials

✉ A written procedure from the producer/supplier of the vegetable raw material or the manufacturer of the candle, documenting how the requirement is fulfilled. A requirement for a Chain of Custody certificate from a supplier may be used as part of the procedure.

O6 Genetically modified plants

Raw materials from biocide-tolerant and insect-resistant genetically modified plants are not permitted in Nordic Ecolabelled candles.

✉ Declaration from the raw material supplier that the requirement concerning genetically modified plants is fulfilled. Appendix 4 may be used. Nordic Ecolabelling reserves the right to require further documentation in the event of uncertainty about fulfilment of the requirement.

O7 Fossil raw materials (paraffin wax)

All paraffins used in Nordic Ecolabelling candles must be fully refined (i.e. hydrogenated), or match the hydrogenated grade stated in the standard Quality Assurance RAL-GZ 041, January 2013 or later.

✉ Invoice or similar documentation from the manufacturer of the candle showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

O8 Wick

The wick must not contain any kind of metal.

The cotton in the wick must be Öko-Tex 100 certified. The use of alternative materials such as paper, flax or other vegetable fibre is permitted to stabilise or improve the burning properties of the wick.

✉ Copy of Öko-Tex 100 certificate.

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer of the wick that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 5 may be used.

O9 Wick sustainer

The following metals must not be actively added to the wick sustainer:

Lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), chromium IV (CrIV), cadmium (Cd), cobalt (Co), antimony (Sb), zinc (Zn,), copper (Cu), nickel (Ni) or aluminium (Al).

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer of the wick sustainer that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 6 may be used.

2.1.1 Container encasing the candle

The requirement applies to candles comprising one or more wicks, surrounded by a material that is solid/semi-solid or liquid at room temperature (20°C – 27°C).

Requirements for containers sold together with the candle, and that are only intended to be used once

O10 Materials in the container encasing the candle

Containers that are sold together with the candle, and that are only intended to be used once, must not contain:

- glass or ceramic
- the following metals: Aluminium (Al), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), chromium IV (CrIV), cadmium (Cd), cobalt (Co), antimony (Sb), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu) or nickel (Ni).
- if plastic is included in the container at least 50% by weight of the plastic materials used must be made from post-consumer recycled raw materials, as defined in ISO 14021

The following substances must not be present in the plastic (both virgin and recycled plastic):

- halogenated organic compounds in general (including chlorinated polymers, PVC, chlorinated paraffins, fluorinated compounds and flame retardants)

Unless otherwise stated, constituent substance covers all substances in the product, including additives to the raw materials (such as preservatives or stabilisers), but not impurities from raw material production.

Impurity limit:
Impurities include residues from raw material production which are found in dyes, lacquers, pigments, paints, solvents, impregnation agents and similar chemical products in concentrations below 100 ppm (0.0100 % by weight, 100 mg/kg), but not substances added to an ingredient or product deliberately and with a purpose, regardless of amount. However, impurities at the raw material level at concentrations of over 1.0% of the raw material will be regarded as a constituent substance. Substances known to be degradation products of the constituent substances are also themselves considered to be constituent substances.

The requirement concerns constituents added to master batches or compounds. The requirement does not concern the actual polymer production.

✉ Overview of material composition with information on material types.

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer of the container, showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 7 may be used.

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the plastic that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 8 may be used.

Requirements for containers sold together with the candle, which is designed to be used multiple times for the same purpose, i.e. refillablesystem

O11 Materials in the container encasing the candle

Containers that are designed to be used multiple times for the same purpose, is to be sold together with the candle. It is not possible to Swan label containers alone.

If fireproof glass is used in the container then it must be referenced in the information requirements for the consumer (O24), that the glass may not be sorted in the waste phase with regular glass.

If plastic is included in the container at least 50% by weight of the plastic materials used must be made from post-consumer recycled raw materials, as defined in ISO 14021.

The following substances must not be present in the plastic (both virgin and recycled plastic):

- halogenated organic compounds in general (including chlorinated polymers, PVC, chlorinated paraffins, fluorinated compounds and flame retardants)

Unless otherwise stated, constituent substance covers all substances in the product, including additives to the raw materials (such as preservatives or stabilisers), but not impurities from raw material production.

Impurity limit:
Impurities include residues from raw material production which are found in dyes, lacquers, pigments, paints, solvents, impregnation agents and similar chemical products in concentrations below 100 ppm (0.0100 % by weight, 100 mg/kg), but not substances added to an ingredient or product deliberately and with a purpose, regardless of amount. However, impurities at the raw material level at concentrations of over 1.0% of the raw material will be regarded as a constituent substance. Substances known to be degradation products of the constituent substances are also themselves considered to be constituent substances.

The requirement concerns constituents added to master batches or compounds. The requirement does not concern the actual polymer production.

✉ Overview of material composition with information on material types.

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer of the container, showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 7 may be used.

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the plastic that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 8 may be used.

2.1.2 Product and transport packaging

O12 Product and transport packaging

Chlorine-based plastic must not be used in product and transport packaging.

✉ Description of the product and transport packaging

2.2 Chemicals

The requirements cover all chemical products used in the manufacture of candles at the candle factory/production centre or by suppliers.

The requirements apply to products such as stearin, paraffin, wax, oil, fat, dyes, lacquers, adhesives, pigments, hardeners and similar.

Several of the requirements are aimed at the constituent substances in the chemical products.

The requirements do not cover:

- Containers encasing the candle, wicks and wick sustainers.
- Auxiliary chemicals used during manufacture, such as lubricants, cleaning chemicals and so on.
- The requirements also do not cover refining processes, i.e. refining of vegetable or fossil oil.

Unless otherwise stated, constituent substance covers all substances in the product, including additives to the raw materials (such as preservatives or stabilisers), but not impurities from raw material production.

Impurity limit:
Impurities include residues from raw material production which are found in dyes, lacquers, pigments, paints, solvents, impregnation agents and similar chemical products in concentrations below 100 ppm (0.0100 % by weight, 100 mg/kg), but not substances added to an ingredient or product deliberately and with a purpose, regardless of amount. However, impurities at the raw material level at concentrations of over 1.0% of the raw material will be regarded as a constituent substance. Substances known to be degradation products of the constituent substances are also themselves considered to be constituent substances.

O13 Chemical products, classification

Chemical products used in the manufacture of candles must not be classified in any of the following hazard classes or with any of the associated hazard codes, as set out in Table 4 below.

Table 1: List of non-permitted classifications of the chemical products used in the manufacture of candles, in accordance with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, or later.

Signal words (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008[a])	Hazard code (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)	Hazard class (Directive No 67/548/EEC[b])	Risk phrase (Directive No 67/548/EEC)
		Toxic to the environment	
Warning, Aquatic acute 1	H400	N	R50
Warning, Aquatic chronic 1	H410	N	R50/53
Warning, Aquatic chronic 2	H411	N	R51/53

Signal words (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008[a])	Hazard code (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)	Hazard class (Directive No 67/548/EEC[b])	Risk phrase (Directive No 67/548/EEC)
-, Aquatic chronic 3	H412	-	R52/53
-, Aquatic chronic 4	H413	-	R53
-, Ozone	H420	N	R59
		Carcinogenic	
Danger, Carc. 1A or 1B	H350	T	R45 and/or
Danger, Carc. 1A or 1B		T	R49
Warning, Carc. 2	H351	Xn	R40
		Mutagenic	
Danger, Muta. 1A or 1B	H340	T	R46
Warning, Muta. 2	H341	Xn	R68
		Reprotoxic	
Danger, Repr. 1A or 1B	H360	T	R60
Danger, Repr. 1A or 1B	H360	T	R61
Warning, Repr. 2	H361	Xn	R62 and/or
Warning, Repr. 2	H361	Xn	R63
-	H362	-	R33
-	H362	-	R64
		Very toxic	
Danger, Acute Tox. 1 or 2	H330	Tx	R26
Danger, Acute Tox. 1	H310	Tx	R27
Danger, Acute Tox. 2	H300	Tx	R28 and/or
Danger, STOT SE 1	H370	Tx	R39
		Toxic	
Danger, Acute Tox. 2 or 3	H330 or H331	T	R23
Danger, Acute Tox. 3	H331	T	R24
Danger, Acute Tox. 3	H301	T	R25
Danger, STOT SE 1	H370	T	R39 and/or
Danger, STOT RE 1	H372	T	R48
		Sensitising	
Hazardous, Resp. Sens. 1	H334	Xn	R42
Warning, Skin sens. 1	H317	Xi	R43
		Harmful	
Hazardous, Asp. Tox. 1	H304	Xn	R65

a) Applies from Dec 2010

b) Applies during period of transition to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 from Dec 2010 to June 2015

Paraffin classified as H412 is exempted from the requirement.

☒ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product that the requirement has been fulfilled. Appendix 9 may be used.

☒ Safety data sheets for the chemical products used in the manufacture of the candle, in line with prevailing legislation.

O14 Classification of constituent substances

Chemical products used in the manufacture of candles must not contain substances that are classified in any of the following hazard classes or with any of the associated hazard codes, as set out in Table 5 below.

Table 2: List of non-permitted classifications for the constituent substances in the chemical products used in the manufacture of candles, in accordance with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, or later.

Signal words (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008[a])	Hazard code (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008[a])	Hazard class (Directive No 67/548/EEC[b])	Risk phrase (Directive No 67/548/EEC[b])
		Carcinogenic	
Danger, Carc. 1A or 1B	H350	T	R45 and/or
Danger, Carc. 1A or 1B		T	R49
Warning, Carc. 2	H351	Xn	R40
		Mutagenic	
Danger, Muta. 1A or 1B	H340	T	R46
Warning, Muta. 2	H341	Xn	R68
		Reprotoxic	
Danger, Repr. 1A or 1B	H360	T	R60
Danger, Repr. 1A or 1B	H360	T	R61
Warning, Repr. 2	H361	Xn	R62 and/or
Warning, Repr. 2	H361	Xn	R63
-	H362	-	R33
-	H362	-	R64

a) Applies from Dec 2010

b) Applies during period of transition to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 from Dec 2010 to June 2015

☒ Declaration from the chemical manufacturer/supplier that the requirement has been fulfilled. Appendix 10 may be used.

O15 Heavy metals

The following heavy metals, or compounds thereof, must not be included in the chemical products used to manufacture candles:

Lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), chromium IV (CrIV), cadmium (Cd), cobalt (Co), antimony (Sb).

☒ Declaration from the chemical manufacturer/supplier that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 10 may be used.

O16 Volatile organic compounds (VOC)

Volatile organic compounds*, incl. volatile aromatic compounds, must not be included in the chemical products used to manufacture candles.

** Volatile organic compounds are here defined as:*
Organic compounds with a steam pressure exceeding 0.01kPa, at 20°C.

Exception
An exception is made for volatile aromatic compounds (VAH), if they are included in the permitted paraffin fraction or in organic pigments/dyes.

The content of organic solvents must not exceed 1.0% of the candle's total weight.

☒ Declaration from the chemical manufacturer/supplier of the VOC content in the chemical product. Appendix 10 may be used.

O17 Halogenated organic solvents

Halogenated organic compounds must not be included in the chemical products used to manufacture candles.

☒ Declaration from the chemical manufacturer/supplier that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 10 may be used.

O18 Substances on the Candidate List

None of the chemical products used in the manufacture of candles must be on the EU Candidate List pursuant to Article 59, Paragraph 10 of REACH, 1907/2006/EC, which

is available on the ECHA website. The background text below contains a link to the list.

✉ Declaration from the chemical manufacturer/supplier that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 10 may be used.

O19 Phthalates

Phthalates must not be included in the chemical products used to manufacture candles.

✉ Declaration from the chemical manufacturer/supplier that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 10 may be used.

O20 Perfume, aromas and other aroma compounds

Perfume, aromas or other aroma compounds (e.g. essential oils, plant oils and plant extracts) may not be included in chemical products used to manufacture candles.

✉ Declaration from the raw material producer/supplier of all constituent raw materials, showing that the requirement has been fulfilled. Appendix 10 may be used.

O21 Nanoparticles

Nanoparticles (from nanomaterial*) must not occur in the chemical products used to manufacture candles.

The following are exempt from the requirement:

- Pigments**
- Naturally occurring inorganic fillers***
- Polymer dispersions

** The definition of nanomaterials follows the European Commission's definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU):*
"A nanomaterial is a natural, incidental or purposely manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for at least 50% of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1–100 nm."
*** nano-titanium dioxide (nano-TiO_2) is not considered a pigment, and is thus not covered by the requirement.*
**** this applies to fillers covered by Annex V Point 7 of REACH.*

The following definition of "constituent substance" applies: Unless otherwise stated, the term constituent substance refers to all substances in the chemical product, including additives in the raw materials (such as preservatives and stabilisers) but does not include impurities from raw material production. Impurities are defined as residual products from the raw material production that can be found in the final product in concentrations below 100 ppm (0.01% by weight, 100 mg/kg), but not substances added to an ingredient or product deliberately and with a purpose, regardless of amount. Substances known to be degradation products of the constituent substances are also themselves considered to be constituent substances.

✉ Declaration from the chemical manufacturer/supplier that the raw material does not contain nanomaterials as defined by the requirement. Appendix 10 may be used.

3 Use and quality requirements

3.1.1 Emissions from the candle

O22 Soot index

The requirement applies to candles comprising one or more wicks, surrounded by a material that is solid/semi-solid or liquid at room temperature (20°C – 27°C).

Candles for indoor use:
The average value for the soot index from 3 tests must be ≤ 0.3 per hour. No single test must exceed 0.6 per hour. Testing to EN 15426:2007.

Candles for outdoor use:
The average value for the soot index from 3 tests must be ≤ 0.8 per hour. No single test must exceed 1.6 per hour. Testing must be in line with EN 15426:2007.

Candles comprising a wick surrounded by a material that is liquid at room temperature (20°C – 27°C) must meet the requirements concerning dimensions and burning periods that currently apply to candles comprising a wick surrounded by a material that is solid/semi-solid at room temperature (20°C – 27°C).

The requirements concerning laboratories are stated in Appendix 11.

✉ Full report

O23 Fire safety

Candles comprising one or more wicks, surrounded by a material that is solid/semi-solid at room temperature (20°C – 27°C) have to comply with the standard EN 15493:2007 (Candles – Specification for Fire Safety).

Candles comprising one or more wicks, surrounded by a material that is liquid at room temperature (20°C – 27°C) have to comply with the standard EN 14059:2002 (Decorative oil lamps – Safety requirements and test methods).

If other materials (see O10 and O11) accompany the candle, there must be documentation that such material does not pose a risk in terms of fire safety.

The requirements concerning laboratories are stated in Appendix 11.

✉ Test report from a technical service showing fulfilment of this requirement.

O24 Consumer information

The following information must be included on the candle's label/packaging:

- The candle's burning time in grams (of material) per hour and its burning time expressed in hours of burning.

The burning time is to be measured at room temperature (20°C – 27°C) in accordance with EN 15426 point 2.2. Point 9.4 in EN 15493 regarding the test method for burning must also be followed. The candle is weighed before and after the test, and the burning time is calculated as the number of grams consumed divided by the number of hours that the candle has been lit. The test is conducted by the manufacturer.

Candles made up of one or more wicks, surrounded by a solid/semi-solid material at room temperature:

- safety information in accordance with EN 15494:2007 Annex A, figs. A1, A4 and A6, must also be provided, even though this is optional supplementary safety information in the standard.
- safety labelling and warnings in accordance with EN 15494:2007.

Candles made up of one or more wicks, surrounded by a liquid material at room temperature:

- safety information, labelling and warnings in accordance with EN 14059:2002.

✉ Copy of the candle's packaging text.

✉ Statement of the candle's burning time as set out in the requirement.

4 Quality and regulatory requirements

To ensure that the Nordic Ecolabel requirements are met,the following procedures must be implemented.

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

O25 Licence administrators

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

✉ Organisational chart showing who is responsible for the above.

O26 Documentation

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

🔑 On-site inspection.

O27 Product quality

The licensee must guarantee that the quality of the Nordic Ecolabelled candle is maintained throughout the validity period of the licence.

✉ Procedures for collating and, where necessary, dealing with claims and complaints regarding the quality of the Nordic Ecolabelled product.

O28 Planned changes

Written notice of planned product and marketing changes that affect the Nordic Ecolabelling requirements must be given to Nordic Ecolabelling.

✉ Procedures detailing how planned product and marketing changes are dealt with.

O29 Unforeseen non-conformities

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

✉ Procedures showing how unforeseen non-conformities are handled.

O30 Traceability

The licensee must have a traceability system for the production of the Nordic Ecolabelled product.

✉ Description/procedures for how the requirement is to be met.

O31 Take-back system

Relevant national regulations, legislation and/or agreements within the sector regarding take-back systems for products and packaging shall be complied with in all the Nordic countries where the Nordic Ecolabelled candle is marketed.

✉ Description/procedures for how the requirement is to be met.

O32 Laws and regulations

The licensee must ensure compliance with the applicable legislation on health and safety, environmental legislation and installation-specific terms/permits at all the production sites for the Nordic Ecolabelled product.

Documentation is not required. However, Nordic Ecolabelling may revoke the licence if the requirement is not fulfilled.

O33 Marketing

The marketing of Nordic Ecolabelled candles must comply with "Rules on Nordic Ecolabelling" 22 June 2011 or later versions.

✉ Duly completed Appendix 12.

Marketing

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

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

More information on marketing can be found in "Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products" 22 June 2011 or later versions.

Design of the Nordic Ecolabel

Design of the Nordic Ecolabel:



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

More information on the design of the label can be found in "Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products" 22 June 2011 or later versions.

Follow-up inspections

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

The licence may be revoked if it is evident that the 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 Candles 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

As part of any future evaluation of the criteria, it will be relevant to consider the following points:

- Requirements concerning renewable and fossil raw materials
- Requirements concerning chemicals
- Requirement level for emissions, in the form of the soot index
- The possibility of setting requirements for emissions of small particles
- The health effects of different particle sizes

Terms and definitions

Term	Explanation or definition
CO	Carbon monoxide.
OGC	Organic gaseous carbon.
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.
NOx	Nitrogen oxides.
VOC	Volatile organic compounds.
RPS	Relevance, Potential and Steerability: tool for analysing whether environmental problems are relevant, whether there is potential for improvement, and whether the licensee has the steerability to be able to achieve these environmental improvements.
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride.
CMR substances	CMR substances are substances that are known to be Carcinogenic, Mutagenic and/or Reprotoxic.
PM2.5	The limit value for fine particles.
PET	A thermoplastic product of the polyester family. The material is known for its great strength and rigidity, and being a good barrier against oxygen and carbon dioxide. It comes either transparent or opaque.
GMO	Genetically modified organisms.
Residues	The definition of residues and waste is in line with the sustainability criteria and communi-cations from the European Commission relating to the Renewables Directive, and the Swedish implementation of the Renewables Directive: A residue is something other than the end product that the manufacturing process directly seeks to produce. It is not the main purpose of the manufacturing process and the process has not intentionally been modified to produce it. Residues are divided into 1) production residues from agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry, and 2) processing residues[1]. Examples of residues from agriculture and forestry include straw, husks, branches and treetops.
Waste	Waste is any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard. Raw materials that have been

[1] Meddelande från kommissionen om det praktiska genomförandet av EU:s hållbarhetssystem för biodrivmedel och flytande biobränslen och om beräkningsregler för biodrivmedel (2010/C 160/02).

	intentionally modified to count as waste (e.g. by adding waste material to a material that was not waste) should not be considered as qualifying. Examples of waste include household waste, wastewater sludge, abattoir waste, food that is unfit for human consumption and used cooking oil.
Primary packaging	Primary packaging is paperboard, paper and plastic foil, the function of which is to protect the candles, present them (visual design) and allow space for consumer information.
Transport packaging	Transport packaging refers to packaging for the handling and transport of a number of sales units or multipack consignments, e.g. pallets and boxes made from paperboard and corrugated board.

Appendix 1 Description of the candle and material overview

Product: Brand/trading name:	The candle's total weight in kg:

Description of product(s) included in the application. The candle is to be described (thickness, wick, height, coloured or non-coloured)

_____

_____

The raw materials in the candle/oil candle are to be described (stearin, paraffin, wax, oil, fat or other raw material), such that it is clear which raw materials have been used, where these materials come from and what percentage of the candle they account for:

_____

_____

The material in the wick (cotton, paper, plastic or other) and in the wick sustainer/holder (metal, plastic or other) must also be described:

_____

_____

Any other materials (e.g. cup/container encasing the candle) and packaging must also be described, if they form part of the product as sold:

_____

_____

Description of manufacturing process of the product. Suppliers must be described with the name of the company, production site, contact, and the production processes performed (such as candle dyes):

_____

_____

State a list of materials and chemical products used in the production of the candle/oil candle or other components included with the product:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

The amount of material in the candle produced from renewable raw materials accounts for

_____% of the total weight of the candle.

The content of organic solvents in the candle accounts for _____% of the candle's total weight.

Applicant's signature:

Date	Company name
Person responsible	Telephone

Appendix 2 Guidelines for forest certification, CoC certification and organic production

Requirements on forestry standards

Nordic Ecolabelling sets requirements on the standards to which forestry is certified. These requirements are described below. Each individual national forestry standard and each certification system is reviewed by Nordic Ecolabelling as to fulfilment of the requirements. When a forestry standard is revised, it is re-reviewed.

Requirements on forestry standards

- The standard must balance economic, ecological and social interests and comply with the Rio Declaration's forestry principles, Agenda 21 and the Forest Principles, and respect relevant international conventions and agreements.
- The standard must contain absolute requirements and promote and contribute towards sustainable forestry. Nordic Ecolabelling places special emphasis on the standard including effective requirements to protect the forest from illegal felling and that the requirements protect the biodiversity of the forest.
- The standard must be available to the general public. The standard must have been developed in an open process in which stakeholders with ecological, economic and social interests have been invited to participate.

The requirements related to forestry standards are formulated as process requirements. The basis is that if stakeholders agree on the economic, social and environmental aspects of the forestry standard, this safeguards an acceptable requirement level.

If a forestry standard is developed or approved by stakeholders with ecological, economic and social interests, the standard may maintain an acceptable standard. Accordingly, Nordic Ecolabelling requires that the standard balances these three interests and that representatives from all three areas are invited to participate in development of the forestry standard.

The standard must set absolute requirements that must be fulfilled for the certification of the forestry. This ensures that the forest management fulfils an acceptable level regards the environment. When Nordic Ecolabelling requires that the standard shall "promote and contribute towards sustainable forestry", the standard must be assessed and revised regularly to initiate process improvement and successively reduce environmental impact.

Requirements on certification system

- The certification system must be open, have significant national or international credibility and be able to verify that the requirements in the forestry standard are fulfilled.

Requirements on certification body

- The certification body must be independent, credible and capable of verifying that the requirements of the standard have been fulfilled. The certification body must also be able to communicate the results and to facilitate the effective implementation of the standard.

The purpose of certification is to ensure that the requirements regarding forestry standards are fulfilled. The certification system must be designed to verify that the requirements of the forest standard are fulfilled. The method used for certification must be repeatable and applicable to forestry. Certification must be in respect to a specific forestry standard. The forest must be inspected prior to certification.

Requirements on Chain of Custody (CoC) certification

- Chain of Custody certification must be issued by an accredited, competent third party (as for forest certification).
- The system shall stipulate requirements regarding the chain of custody that assure traceability, documentation and controls throughout the production chain.
- If recycled fibre, wood shavings or sawdust are used, the pulp manufacturer must verify that this originates from recycled materials.

Requirements on organic production

With regard to certified organic fibre raw material or production that is in the transition to organic production, the vegetable raw materials must be produced and checked in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 or 834/2007, or produced and checked in an equivalent way according to an equivalent regulatory system such as KRAV, SKAL, IMO or OCIA.

Documentation

Copy of forestry/ fiber raw material standard, name, address and telephone number to the organization who has worked out the standard and audit rapports.

References to persons who represents stakeholders with ecological, economic and social interests who have been invited to participate.

Nordic Ecolabelling may request further documents to examine whether the requirements of the forestry standard and certification system in question can be approved.

Appendix 3 Traceability and control of vegetable raw materials

Product (vegetable raw material):
Producer:
Supplier:

For documentation of vegetable raw materials, provide the following in the table below:

- Name (Latin and a Nordic language) and geographical origin (country/state and region/province/municipality) of the vegetable raw materials used

Vegetable raw material (name)	Geographical origin (country/state and region/province/municipality)	Possibly traceability system on the raw material

Signature of the producer/supplier of the vegetable raw materials or the candle producer:

Date	Company name
Person responsible	Telephone

Appendix 4 Declaration for GMO

Name on vegetable raw materials:
Producer/supplier of the vegetable raw materials:

Does the vegetable raw materials contain biocide-tolerant and insect-resistant genetically modified plants? Yes ☐ No ☐

Nordic Ecolabelling reserves the right to require further documentation in the event of uncertainty about fulfilment of the requirement.

Signature of the raw material producer/- supplier:

Date	Company name
Person responsible	Telephone

Appendix 5 Declaration for the wick

Name of the wick:
Producer of the wick:

Does the wick contain any kind of metal? Yes ☐ No ☐

Is the cotton in the wick Öko-Tex 100 certified? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does the wick contain alternative materials such as paper, flax or other vegetable fibre to stabilise or improve the burning properties of the wick? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, state what other vegetable fibre:

_____

Signature of the wick manufacturer:

Date:	Company name:
Person responsible:	Telephone:

Appendix 6 Declaration for the wick sustainer

Name of the wick sustainer:
Producer/supplier of the wick sustainer:

Does the wick sustainer contain any of the following metals:

Lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), chromium IV (CrIV), cadmium (Cd), cobalt (Co), antimony (Sb), zinc (Zn,), copper (Cu), nickel (Ni) or aluminium (Al)? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does the wick sustainer contain other metals? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, state which other metals:

_____

Signature of the wick sustainer manufacturer:

Date:	Company name:
Person responsible:	Telephone:

Appendix 7 Materials in the container encasing the candle

Materials in the container:
Producer of the container:

Is the container sold together with the candle, and only intended to be used once?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Does the container contain glass or ceramic? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does the container contain any of the following metals:

Aluminium (Al), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), chromium IV (CrIV), cadmium (Cd), cobalt (Co), antimony (Sb), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu) or nickel (Ni). Yes ☐ No ☐

Does the container contain other metals? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, state which other metals:

_____

Signature of container producer:

Date:	Company name:
Person responsible:	Telephone:

Appendix 8 Declaration for plastic in the container

Name of the raw material (plastic):
Producer/supplier of the container:

Plastic in the container encasing the candle

Is at least 50% by weight of the plastic materials used made from post-consumer

recycled raw materials, as defined in ISO 14021? Yes ☐ No ☐

Have halogenated organic compounds (including chlorinated polymers, PVC, chlorinated paraffins, fluorinated compounds and flame-retardants) generally been added to the plastic?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Unless otherwise stated, constituent substance covers all substances in the product, including additives to the raw materials (such as preservatives or stabilisers), but not impurities from raw material production.

Impurity limit:

Impurities include residues from raw materials production which are found in dyes, lacquers, pigments, paints, solvents, impregnation agents and similar chemical products in concentrations below 100 ppm (0.0100 % by weight, 100 mg/kg), but not substances added to an ingredient or product deliberately and with a purpose, regardless of amount. However, impurities at the raw material level at concentrations of over 1.0% of the raw material will be regarded as a constituent substance. Substances known to be degradation products of the constituent substances are also themselves considered to be constituent substances.

The requirement concerns constituents added to master batches or compounds. The requirement does not concern the actual polymer production.

Signature of the producer/supplier.

Date:	Company name:
Person responsible:	Telephone:

Appendix 9 Declaration for chemical products used in the manufacture of candles

The product's name and area of use:
Producer/importer of the chemical product:

Classification of chemical products used in the manufacture of candles at the candle factory/production centre or by suppliers (such as stearin, paraffin, wax, oil, fat, dyes, lacquers, adhesives, pigments, hardeners and similar).

Are the chemical products classified in accordance with the table below?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, state which chemical and its classification:

_____

List of non-permitted classifications of the chemical products used in the manufacture of candles, in accordance with CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, or later.

Signal words (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008[a])	**Hazard code (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)**	**Hazard class (Directive No 67/548/EEC[b])**	**Risk phrase (Directive No 67/548/EEC)**
		Toxic to the environment	
Warning, Aquatic acute 1	H400	N	R50
Warning, Aquatic chronic 1	H410	N	R50/53
Warning, Aquatic chronic 2	H411	N	R51/53
-, Aquatic chronic 3	H412	-	R52/53
-, Aquatic chronic 4	H413	-	R53
-, Ozone	H420	N	R59
		Carcinogenic	
Danger, Carc. 1A or 1B	H350	T	R45 and/or
Danger, Carc. 1A or 1B		T	R49
Warning, Carc. 2	H351	Xn	R40
		Mutagenic	
Danger, Muta. 1A or 1B	H340	T	R46
Warning, Muta. 2	H341	Xn	R68
		Reprotoxic	
Danger, Repr. 1A or 1B	H360	T	R60
Danger, Repr. 1A or 1B	H360	T	R61
Warning, Repr. 2	H361	Xn	R62 and/or
Warning, Repr. 2	H361	Xn	R63
-	H362	-	R33
-	H362	-	R64
		Very toxic	
Danger, Acute Tox. 1 or 2	H330	Tx	R26

Signal words (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008[a])	**Hazard code (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)**	**Hazard class (Directive No 67/548/EEC[b])**	**Risk phrase (Directive No 67/548/EEC)**
Danger, Acute Tox. 1	H310	Tx	R27
Danger, Acute Tox. 2	H300	Tx	R28 and/or
Danger, STOT SE 1	H370	Tx	R39
		Toxic	
Danger, Acute Tox. 2 or 3	H330 or H331	T	R23
Danger, Acute Tox. 3	H331	T	R24
Danger, Acute Tox. 3	H301	T	R25
Danger, STOT SE 1	H370	T	R39 and/or
Danger, STOT RE 1	H372	T	R48
		Sensitising	
Hazardous, Resp. Sens. 1	H334	Xn	R42
Warning, Skin sens. 1	H317	Xi	R43
		Harmful	
Hazardous, Asp. Tox. 1	H304	Xn	R65

a) Applies from Dec 2010

b) Applies during period of transition to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 from Dec 2010 to June 2015

Paraffin classified as H412 is exempted from the requirement.

The declaration is made to the best of the signatory's knowledge and according to the knowledge held at the time, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material producers/suppliers. Reservation is made for new developments and knowledge. If such new knowledge should come to light, the signatory is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Signature of producer/supplier of the chemical product:

Date:	Company name:
Person responsible:	Telephone:

Appendix 10 Declaration for constituent substances in chemical products

The product's name and area of use:
Producer/importer of the chemical product:

Conditions for declaration

Unless otherwise stated, constituent substance covers all substances in the product, including additives to the raw materials (such as preservatives or stabilisers), but not impurities from raw material production.

Impurity limit:

Impurities include residues from raw materials production which are found in dyes, lacquers, pigments, paints, solvents, impregnation agents and similar chemical products in concentrations below 100 ppm (0.0100 % by weight, 100 mg/kg), but not substances added to an ingredient or product deliberately and with a purpose, regardless of amount. However, impurities at the raw material level at concentrations of over 1.0% of the raw material will be regarded as a constituent substance. Substances known to be degradation products of the constituent substances are also themselves considered to be constituent substances.

The declaration is made to the best of the signatory's knowledge and according to the knowledge held at the time, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material producers/suppliers. Reservation is made for new developments and knowledge. If such new knowledge should come to light, the signatory is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

If the information concerning the composition of the raw materials is confidential, the information can be sent directly to the environmental labelling organisation.

Classification of constituent substances

Are the constituent substances classified in accordance with the table below?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, state which substances, which classification and the amount:

_____

Signal words (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008[a])	Hazard code (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008[a])	Hazard class (Directive No 67/548/EEC[b])	Risk phrase (Directive No 67/548/EEC[b])
		Carcinogenic	
Danger, Carc. 1A or 1B	H350	T	R45 and/or
Danger, Carc. 1A or 1B	H350i	T	R49
Warning, Carc. 2	H351	Xn	R40
		Mutagenic	
Danger, Muta. 1A or 1B	H340	T	R46
Warning, Muta. 2	H341	Xn	R68
		Reprotoxic	
Danger, Repr. 1A or 1B	H360	T	R60
Danger, Repr. 1A or 1B	H360	T	R61
Warning, Repr. 2	H361	Xn	R62 and/or
Warning, Repr. 2	H361	Xn	R63
-	H362	-	R33
-	H362	-	R64

a) Applies from Dec 2010

b) Applies during period of transition to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 from Dec 2010 to June 2015

Note that the producer of the constituent substance is responsible for the correct classification.

Content and additives in the chemical product

Does the chemical product contain lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), chromium IV (CrIV), cadmium (Cd), cobalt (Co), antimony (Sb), or compounds of these?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, state which substances and the amount (wt%):

_____

Does the chemical product contain volatile organic compounds? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, state which substances and the amount (wt%):

_____

Does the chemical product contain halogenated organic solvents? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, state which substances and the amount (wt%):

_____

Does the chemical product contain substances from the EU Candidate List in accordance with REACH 1907/2006/EC Article 59, Par. 10?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, state which substances and the amount (wt%):

Does the chemical product contain phthalates? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, state which substances and the amount (wt%):

Perfume, aroma and other aroma compounds

Does the chemical product contain perfume, aroma or other aroma compounds (e.g. essential oils, plant oils and plant extracts)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Nanoparticles (from nanomaterial*)

Does the chemical product contain nanoparticles (from nanomaterial*)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Exemptions from the requirement are granted for the following:

- Pigment**
- Naturally occurring inorganic fillers***
- Polymer dispersions

Does the raw material contain nanoparticles (from nanomaterial)? Yes ☐ No ☐

** The definition of nanomaterials follows the European Commission's definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU): "A nanomaterial is a natural, incidental or purposely manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for at least 50% of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1–100 nm."*
*** nano-titanium dioxide (nano-TiO_2) is not considered a pigment, and is thus not covered by the requirement.*
**** this applies to fillers covered by Annex V Point 7 of REACH.*

The following definition of "constituent substance" applies: Unless otherwise stated, the term constituent substance refers to all substances in the chemical product, including additives in the raw materials (such as preservatives and stabilisers) but does not include impurities from raw material production. Impurities are defined as residual products from the raw material production that can be found in the final product in concentrations below 100 ppm (0.01% by weight, 100 mg/kg), but not substances added to an ingredient or product deliberately and with a purpose, regardless of amount. Substances known to be degradation products of the constituent substances are also themselves considered to be constituent substances.

Signature of producer/supplier of the chemical product:

Date:	Company name:
Person responsible:	Telephone:

Appendix 11 Analysis and test laboratories

Test of sod index and fire safety must be performed by laboratories that are accredited to the current standard and which fulfil the general requirements in standard EN ISO/IEC 17025 or have official GLP status. A non-accredited laboratory may perform tests if the laboratory has applied for accreditation according to the current testing method, but has not yet been granted approval, or if accreditation is not available for the technical specification or proposed standard. In such case, the laboratory must prove that it is an independent, competent laboratory.

Appendix 12 Marketing of Nordic Ecolabelled candles

We hereby certify that we are well acquainted with the regulations governing the use of the Nordic Ecolabel, as detailed in "Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products" 22 June 2011 or later versions. We agree to follow these regulations when marketing the Nordic Ecolabelled Candles.

Further, we confirm that we are familiar with the criteria document regarding the Nordic Ecolabelling of Candles.

We undertake to advise those individuals within the company involved in marketing the Nordic Ecolabelled products of the criteria for the Nordic Ecolabelling of Candles and "Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products" 22 June 2011 or later versions.

Date and place	Company
Signature, contact person	
Clarification of name	Phone
Signature, marketing director	
Clarification of name	Phone

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