Appendix 3 Declaration of classification of toner powder and of constituent substances in toner powder

Name of toner powder:
Producer/Supplier of toner powder:

Colour and type of toner powder:

Colour:

- ☐ Black
- ☐ Cyan
- ☐ Magenta
- ☐ Yellow
- ☐ Other colour

Type:

- ☐ Mechanically processed
- ☐ Chemically processed

Classification of toner powder (R2)

EU Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC and Dangerous Preparations Directive 99/45/EC as amended		**CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended**	
Hazard class	**Hazard designation and risk phrases**	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard phrase**
Environmental hazard			
Toxic to the environment	With N: R50, R50/53, R51/53, R59 Without N: R53, R52/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms - acute 1 Toxic to aquatic organisms – chronic 1/2/3/4 Dangerous to the ozone layer	H400 H410, H411, H412, H413 H420 (previously EU 059)
Carcinogenic/mutagenic/toxic for reproduction (CMR)			
Carcinogenic Car1 and Car2	T with R45, R49	Carcinogenicity Carc 1A/1B	H350*
Carcinogenic Car3	Xn with R40	Carcinogenicity Carc 2	H351
Mutagenic Mut1 and Mut2	T with R46	May cause genetic defects Muta 1A/1B	H340
Mutagenic Mut3	Xn with R68	May cause genetic defects Muta 2	H341
Toxic for reproduction Rep1 and Rep2	T with R60, R61	Toxic for reproduction Repr 1A/1B	H360*
Toxic for reproduction Rep 3	Xn with R62, R63	Toxic for reproduction Repr 2	H361*
Other toxicological properties			
	R64 (May cause harm to breastfed children) in combination with other R phrases	Toxic for reproduction – effects on or through breastfeeding	H362
	R33 (May accumulate in body after repeated exposure) in combination with other R phrases	Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure 2	H373*
Acutely lethal effects			
Very toxic	Tx with R26, R27, R28	Acute toxicity 1/2	H330, H310, H300
Toxic	T with R23, R24, R25	Acute toxicity 2/3	H330, H331, H311, H301

Non-lethal permanent injury after a single exposure			
Very toxic or toxic	Tx with R39 in combination with R26, R27, R28 T with R39 in combination with R23, R24, R25	Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure 1	H370*
Harmful to health	Xn with R68 in combination with R20, R21, R22	Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure 2	H371*
Serious harmful effects due to repeated or prolonged exposure			
Toxic or harmful to health	T with R48 in combination with R23/R24, R25 Xn with R48 in combination with R20, R21, R22	Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure 1/2	H372*, H373*
Harmful to health	Xn with R65	Inhalation hazard 1	H304
Sensitising effects			
Local irritant	Xn with R42	Sensitising – respiration 1, 1A and 1B	H334
Local irritant	Xi with R43	Sensitising – skin 1, 1A and 1B	H317
Other hazards			
Toxic in contact with eyes	T with R39-41		EUH070
Develops toxic gas in contact with water	R29 in combination with other R phrases	Acute toxicity 1/2/3	EUH029
Develops toxic gas in contact with acid	R31 in combination with other R phrases	Acute toxicity 3	EUH031
Develops very toxic gas in contact with acid	R32 in combination with other R phrases	Acute toxicity 1/2	EUH032

**** If definitely proven that the hazard cannot be caused by other routes of exposure, the route of exposure can be stated as part of the hazard designation. Reproductive toxicity must be stated if known (effect on fertility or unborn child). One or two letters indicate the route of exposure (e.g. H350i – May cause cancer by inhalation) and/or type of effect. All additional codes are comprised by the requirement.***

Legally binding classifications of substances within the European Union can be found on the European Commission's ESIS website (European Chemical Substances Information System): http://esis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/index.php?PGM=cla

Proposals for self-classification of environmental hazards for a number of substances can be found on a website compiled by the Nordic Council of Ministers in collaboration with the European Chemicals Bureau: http://apps.kemi.se/nclass/

Typical examples of CMR substances include halogenated organic substances and certain phthalates (e.g. DEHP, DBP and BBP). Many of these substances are also environmentally harmful. Other environmentally harmful substances include lead and lead compounds.

✉ A safety data sheet is to be included for the toner powder.

The toner powder is not classified and is not subject to classification according to the above listed hazard classes and hazard categories with associated risk phrases and hazard statements:

Signature of producer/supplier of the toner powder:

Date	Company name
Phone	Signature of responsible officer

Declaration of constituent substances in toner powder (R3 to R6)

Name of toner powder:
Producer/Supplier of toner powder:

Substances of very high concern (R3)

Toner powder must not contain EDTA additives or their salts, sodium or calcium hypochlorite, poly and perfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS), or alkylphenol ethoxylates or their derivatives. Moreover, constituent substances categorised in REACH (Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals) as substances of very high concern (SVHC) and similar substances must not be added to chemicals and materials, i.e.:

1. Carcinogenic/mutagenic/reproduction toxic (CMR) substances of Category 1 or 2. CMR substances of category 3 are also included even if not classed as SVHC by REACH.
2. PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic) and/or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006).
3. Substances considered to be endocrine disruptors or potential endocrine disruptors in accordance with the European Union's reports and lists concerning endocrine disruptors.
4. Substances recorded on the EU's Candidate List and not meeting the requirements in sections 1-3 above.

CMR classification: see classification requirements above.

PBT and vPvB: see the list of substances that fulfil or substances that contribute to substances that fulfil the PBT or vPvB criteria on the website of the European Chemical Bureau (ECB). Substances that are "deferred" or substances that are "under evaluation" are not considered to have PBT or vPvB properties.

http://ecb.jrc.it/esis/index.php?PGM=pbt

In the event of amendments, the most recently updated version will apply.

Typical examples of PBT or vPvB substances are brominated flame retardants.

Endocrine disruptors: see for example the EU's priority list of endocrine disruptors in Annex L of the Final Report of the DHI study at:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine/pdf/final_report_2007.pdf

Substances in categories 1 and 2 are regarded as endocrine disruptors. Please note that the EU list of endocrine disruptors has a category 3, which indicates insufficient data or the existence of data showing that there is no scientific basis for inclusion on the list. Substances in category 3 are not regarded as endocrine disruptors. In the event of amendments, the most recently updated version will apply.

Typical examples of endocrine disruptors are various phthalates (e.g. DEHP, BBP, DBP, DINP and DNOP).

Candidate list: see EU website:

http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/candidate_list_table_en.asp

The Intention List is a tool for monitoring SVHC developments. The list is not binding for Nordic Ecolabelling purposes, but it may be useful to stay ahead of developments:

http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/reg_int_tables/reg_int_curr_int_en.asp

Is the requirement fulfilled? Yes ☐ No ☐

Heavy metals (R4)

The content of the heavy metals lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium must not exceed 100 ppm in total in toner powder.

Is the requirement fulfilled? Yes ☐ No ☐

Residues of aromatic amines (R5)

The content of primary unsulphonated aromatic amines soluble in 1M hydrochloric acid and expressed as aniline must not exceed 500 mg/kg and there must be no more than 10 mg/kg benzidine, ß-naphthylamine and 4-aminobiphenyl in toner powder.

Test method in accordance with European Council resolution AP (89) 1. Please refer to ETAD's test method no. 212 (7): Determination of unsulphonated primary aromatic amines in pigments and in solvent soluble dyestuffs intended for use in food packaging, November 1984. Later versions of this test method can also be used.

Is the requirement fulfilled? Yes ☐ No ☐

Analysis for pollutants (R6)

A test report shall declare that the analyse results for toner powder to be used for Nordic Ecolabelled toner:

Table 1: Determination limits and limit values for metals

Test parameters	Determination limit [mg/kg]	Method	Limit value [mg/kg]
Cobalt	1.0	ICP-MS	25
Nickel	5.0	ICP-MS	70
Organic tin compounds (as tin)	0.1	ICP-MS	5.0

Table 2: Determination limits and limit values for volatile organic contents

Test parameters	Determination limit [mg/kg]	Limit value [mg/kg]
TVOC	100	300*
Benzene	1	1
Styrene	4	40

** Limit value different from the BGW-VW-SG2 04*

TThe manufacturer of the toner powder shall declare in safety data sheet (SDS) that the tested toner powder does not contain any 1-nitropyrene, benzo[a]pyrene, azo dyes or pigments that can release carcinogenic amines.

The toner powder shall be analysed in accordance with "BG-prüfzert" Toner Testing principles BGW-VW-SG2 O4 (the analysing methods are described in appendix 1) or according to "TÜV Rheinland LGA Products GmbH" analysis methods.

The test laboratory shall meet the R14 requirement.

Are the requirements fulfilled? Yes ☐ No ☐

Producer/Supplier of toner powder:

Date	Signature of responsible officer
Phone	Name (BLOCK CAPITALS)