Nordic Ecolabelling of
Digital Photographic Development Services
Proposal: version 3 • 15. November 2012



Nordic Ecolabelling

In 1989, the Nordic Council of Ministers decided to introduce a voluntary official ecolabel, the Swan. These organisations/companies operate the Nordic Ecolabelling system on behalf of their own country's government.

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Nordic Ecolabelling of Digital Photographic Development Services

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What are Nordic Ecolabelled digital photographic development services 1

Why choose the Nordic Ecolabel? 1

What can carry the Nordic Ecolabel? 2

How to apply 2

What is required to obtain the Nordic Ecolabel? 3

1 Environmental requirements 5

2 Environmental management including regulatory requirements . 10

Design of the Nordic Ecolabel 13

Follow-up inspections 13

How long is a licence valid? 14

New criteria 14

Appendices

1	Definitions and explanations
2	Conversion table CLP Regulation
3	Description of the organisation
4	Overview of chemicals
5	Chemicals for cleaning machines
6	Classification of (chemicals and) ink
7	Substances of very high concern
8	Electricity consumption in photographic development
9	Traceability fibre raw material in photographic paper
10	Chemicals used for coatings
11	Marketing

What are Nordic Ecolabelled digital photographic development services

Nordic Ecolabelled digital photographic development services contribute to a reduction in ecotoxicological effects and substances that affect human health, silver emissions, energy consumption and waste production, and working environment problems.

The overall environmental impact of photographic development services has fallen due to the shift away from film development towards development techniques that require fewer chemicals. Photographic development using inkjet technology (dry lab or equivalent technology) is set to replace traditional wet development techniques, but currently constitutes a small part of the market.

Photography of school children, nursery children and sports teams is a growing market. Photographers who carry out commissions for schools and nurseries use both ordinary printing methods and traditional wet lab technology, in part due to the greater capacity (photos per hour) that this method offers. Nordic Ecolabelling therefore wishes to still enable photographic development services to be ecolabelled in the context of school photo companies that use wet lab technology. Many companies choose to develop all the photos in order to send them on to customers for their consideration. The result is that many photos are returned or discarded. Nordic Ecolabelling wants to nudge the industry in the direction of only developing the photos that the customers want, in order to reduce the consumption of resources that results from development of unwanted photos. Nordic Ecolabelling therefore seeks to promote companies that offer customers electronic browsing and ordering of photos.

Why choose the Nordic Ecolabel?

- Nordic Ecolabelled digital photographic development services contribute to the reduction of chemical, material and energy consumption.
- The company may use the Nordic Ecolabel trademark in its 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.
- Eco-aware production often has lower costs, for example in terms of reduced energy consumption and less packaging and waste.
- More eco-aware operations prepare businesses for future environmental requirements.
- Environmental issues are complex. It can take a long time to gain an understanding of a specific area. Nordic Ecolabelling can be seen as an 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?

Digital photographic development services (technology that does not use film or printing forms) with dry lab technology or equivalent technology on photographical paper may be ecolabelled. Other photographic development techniques used on other materials than photographic paper (such as textiles (clothing), mugs and mouse mats) cannot be ecolabelled.

If a photography company, a photographic shop or similar that seeks a licence also develops photos using a different type of photographic development technology not covered by the criteria, it must be made absolutely clear to the licensee's customers which photographic development service is ecolabelled.

Companies that offer school photo production, nursery photo production and similar services may have their digital wet lab technology Nordic Ecolabelled if the proportion of school photos or the equivalent stands at more than 85% of the photo production.

Companies that do not develop their own photos, but use third-party Nordic Ecolabelled digital photographic development services, cannot themselves be ecolabelled, but they can promote the fact that they use Nordic Ecolabelled digital photographic development services to develop photos for their customers, if such marketing makes clear reference to the Nordic Ecolabel licence number.

Image production using digital printing techniques can be Nordic Ecolabelled under the criteria for "Nordic Ecolabelling of Printing companies, printed matter, envelopes and other converted paper products", version 5.

A license can be awarded for one production site. If a company has multiple production sites, a license will be awarded for every production site if the individual production lines that are to be included in the license fulfil the requirements of the Ecolabel.

How to apply

Photography companies, photographic shops or companies that offer photographic development, school photo production or equivalent services may apply for a licence. A license is awarded for each production site.

Each requirement is marked with the letter R (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 documentation

Application

Applications are made to the national ecolabelling organisation and the application is valid for 12 months. Applications may be processed by another ecolabelling organisation according to agreement between the organisations. The applicant is notified of this.

Companies located outside the Nordic countries make applications to the national ecolabelling organisation of the primary market.

The application must consist of a completed application form together with all of the documentation required to demonstrate compliance with the requirements specified in the criteria document (this is specified for each requirement). The application form must specify in which Nordic countries the products in question are to be sold and the estimated turnover from the products in each country.

Further information and assistance may be available. Visit the relevant national website for information.

Sales in the Nordic region

Once granted, a licence is valid throughout the Nordic region. The licence document specifies in which Nordic countries the products are sold according to the information provided on the application. The products are published on Nordic Ecolabelling's website(s). The licensee undertakes to inform Nordic Ecolabelling of any changes as to where the product is sold. If the product is to be sold in other Nordic countries than those initially specified in the application, the licensee must provide written notification of this and submit any extra documentation required to Nordic Ecolabelling in the country that issued the licence.

On-site inspection

During the application process, Nordic Ecolabelling performs an on-site inspection to ensure adherence to the requirements. For this inspection, data used for calculations, original copies of submitted certificates, test records, purchase statistics, and similar documents that confirm compliance with the requirements 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 sales of the Nordic Ecolabelled digital photographic development services.

Questions

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

What is required to obtain the Nordic Ecolabel?

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

Every production site must have its own license. If a productions site has multiple production lines then all the production lines that individually fulfil the requirements of

the Nordic Ecolabel can be included in the same license. It must be apparent which production lines and products are ecolabelled.

For companies offering photo production for schools, nursery schools or similar services the requirements R11 (School photo production) and R12 (Electronic ordering of photos) will have to be fulfilled in addition to the other requirements of the criteria document.

1 Environmental requirements

R1 Description of the organisation

The company seeking to ecolabel its digital photographic development services must describe and report the following:

- Is the company part of a chain with its own photographic shops?
- Does the company have multiple production locations?
- Which photographic development techniques does the company use, and which of these are included in the application (and which photographic development machines)?
- Who is the Purchasing Manager for chemicals, development equipment and photographic paper
- Does the company offer school photo services or similar?
- Total sales, including sales that are attributable to school photos, nursery photos or similar, to allow this share to be determined

✉ Duly completed description of the company/organisation, see Appendix 3.

R2 Overview of chemicals for photographic production

A declaration of all chemicals (printing inks, toners, inks and other chemicals used in the process of photographic development) is to be submitted, stating the product name, the name of the manufacturer, the area of application and the quantities used.

✉ A list of all the chemicals (printing inks, toners, inks and others) and cleaning agents for cleaning machines (product name, name of chemical supplier and function).

✉ Safety data sheet/product data sheet in line with prevailing legislation in the country of application, e.g. Annex II to REACH (Regulation 1907/2006/EC) for each product.

✉ Duly completed declaration, see Appendix 4.

R3 Chemicals for cleaning machines

Chemicals and cleaning agents used to clean out chemical tanks and so on in photographic development machines must not contain:

- chromates (e.g. sodium dichromate, CAS 10588-01-9, and potassium dichromate, CAS 7778-50-9)
- methyl glycol (CAS 109-86-4) and its acetates
- ethyl glycol (CAS 110-80-5) and its acetates
- thiourea (CAS 62-56-6)

Formaldehyde (CAS 50-00-0) may make up no more than 0.1% by weight of the working solution.

✉ Declaration from the chemical supplier that the cleaning agents used to clean the photographic development machines do not contain any of the substances above. Appendix 5 can be used.

R4 Classification of chemicals

Chemicals (printing inks, toner, ink and other chemicals used in the process of photographic development) must not be classified as shown in table R4 under the EU's Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC, Directive 1999/45/EC as amended and the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended.

Table R4 – Classification of chemicals

Classification	European Directive 67/548/EEC	CLP Regulation	
Toxic to the environment	With N: R50, R50/53, R51/53, R59	Acute 1 Ozone	H400 H420
	Without N: R53, R52/53	Chronic 1, 2 Chronic 3, 4	H410, H411 H412, H413
Very toxic	Tx with R26, R27, R28	Acute 1, 2	H330, H310, H300
	Tx with R39 in combination with R26, R27, R28	STOT SE 1	H370
Toxic	T with R23, R24, R25	Acute 2, 3	H301, H311, H330, H331
	T with R39 in combination with R23, R24, R25	STOT SE 1	H370
	T with R48 in combination with R23, R24, R25	STOT RE 1	H372
Harmful to health	Xn with R68 in combination with R20, R21, R22	STOT SE 2	H371
	Xn with R48 in combination with R20, R21, R22	STOT RE 2	H373
	Xn with R65	Asp. Tox 1	H304
Carcinogenic	T with R45, R49	Carc 1A, 1B	H350
	Xn with R40	Carc 2	H351
Mutagenic	T with R46	Muta 1B	H340
	Xn with R68	Muta 2	H341
Toxic to reproduction	Rep with R60, R61	Rep 1A-B	H360
	Rep with R62, R63	Rep 2	H361
Allergenic	Xn with R42	Resp.Sens. 1	H334
	Xi with R43	Skin.Sens. 1	H317
Other hazards	R64		H362
	R33		H373
	T with R39-41		EUH070
	R29 in combination with other R phrases	Acute 1, 2, 3	EUH029
	R31 in combination with other R phrases	Acute 3	EUH031
	R32 in combination with other R phrases	Acute 1, 2	EUH032

Printing inks, toners and inks that are hardened by irradiation (e.g. UV printing inks, UV toner and UV ink) are exempted from the requirement regarding environmental hazard classification and the requirement regarding allergenic properties (R42/H334 and R43/H317).

✉ Duly completed Appendix 6 declaration from the manufacturer or supplier plus safety data sheets/product sheets in line with the prevailing European legislation.

R5 Substances of very high concern

Chemicals (printing inks, toner, ink and other chemicals used in the process of photographic development) must not contain the following substances:

- EDTA and its salts
- Sodium or calcium hypochlorite
- PFAS – poly and perfluorinated alkylated substances
- Alkylphenols, alkylphenolethoxylates and derivatives thereof
- Substances categorised in REACH Article 57, XIV as Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)
  (http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_table_en.asp)
- Substances that meet the criteria for PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) and vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH
  (in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of the REACH Regulation)
- Substances that are carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic to reproduction (categories 1 and 2/1A and 1B in CLP)
- Substances considered to be a potential endocrine disrupting chemical (EDC), category I or II, in accordance with the European Union's reports concerning endocrine disruptors
  (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/endocrine/strategy/substances_en.htm)
- The heavy metals lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI, mercury and their compounds must not exceed a total of 100 ppm (milligrams per kilo) in printing inks, toner, ink and foils for foil printing and stamping.
- The content of unsulphonated primary 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 total in printing inks, toner and ink, and in foils for foil printing and foil stamping.

✉ Duly completed declaration from the raw material manufacturer or supplier, see Appendix 7.

R6 Electricity consumption in photographic development

The standardised electricity consumption for photographic development, expressed in Watt-hours (Wh) per square metre (m^2) of paper, must not exceed 100 Wh/m^2 for each photographic development machine.

✉ Report on measurement of electricity consumption (see Appendix 8) covering the following parameters:

- Room temperature at time of measurement
- How long (number of minutes or hours) electricity consumption was measured for. Must be at least 30 minutes during photographic development.
- Electricity consumption during the given measurement period
- Number of photos developed during the measurement period
- Size of the photos in cm
- Results of the measurement in Watt-hours (Wh) per square metre (m^2) of photos

R7 Photographic paper

Photographic paper used for the ecolabelled photographic development must not contain silver (Ag) or be made from or contain chlorine-based plastic (PVC).

Photographic paper used in a wet lab context for the production of school photos may contain silver.

All types of photographic paper to be used in Ecolabelled photographic development must be documented with product name, manufacturer/supplier and composition.

✉ Duly completed declaration from manufacturers/supplier of the photographic paper used for photographic development stating that the paper does not contain silver (Ag) or is made from or contain chlorine-based plastic (PVC), as well as product data sheets that states the product name, manufacturer/supplier and composition of the photographic paper.

R8 Certified traceability and control of fibre raw material in photographic paper

The pulp and paper factory must have a traceability certification, a CoC (Chain of Custody) certification, in accordance with forest certification systems that complies with the policies in Appendix 9. This requirement also applies to integral pulp and paper factories.

This requirement applies both to certified and non-certified wood and fibre raw material.

The pulp and paper manufacturer must:

1. State the name (in Latin and a Nordic language), quantity and geographic origin (country/state and region/province) of the wood and fibre raw material used. Appendix 9 can be used
2. Have documented traceability for all wood and fibre raw material
3. Have a documented procedure for the sustainable supply of wood and fibre raw material
4. Ensure that all wood and fibre raw material comes from legal sources. Wood and fibre raw material must not come from:
    - Conservation/protected areas or areas that are engaged in an official process to obtain conservation/protected status
    - Areas with unresolved ownership or logging rights
    - Illegally felled/harvested timber
    - Genetically modified trees and plants

Management of the forests must also not damage or disrupt:

- Natural forest, biodiversity, special ecosystems and important ecological functions
- Socially and culturally valuable assets

✉ The name of the tree species (in Latin and a Nordic language), quantity and geographic origin (country/state and region/province) for the raw materials used. Nordic Ecolabelling may require further documentation if there is any uncertainty regarding the origin of the raw material. Appendix 9 is to be completed by the supplier/ manufacturer.

✉ Written procedures, ensuring traceability of the raw materials origin. The procedures must contain updated lists of all suppliers of wood raw materials that are contained in the photographic paper. An FSC or PEFC Chain of Custody (CoC) certificate can be used to document the type of timber. An FSC or PEFC Forest Management (FM) certificate can be used to document the origin of the timber.

R9 Bleaching using chlorine gas

Pulp used for photographic paper in Ecolabelled photographic development cannot be bleached using chlorine gas. Residues made by manufacturing of chlorine dioxide from chlorate are not considered to be a component of bleaching with chlorine gas.

✉ The manufacturer must declare that chlorine gas is not used for bleaching of the paper pulp.

R10 Chemicals used for coatings

Chemicals for coating cover the chemicals applied to the base paper following the pressing stage in a papermaking machine.

All chemicals used for coating must be described with full name, safety data sheet, purpose, classification and the amount that will be present in kilograms/tons in the finished photographic paper.

✉ Declaration according to Appendix 10.

✉ Safety data sheets/Product data sheets for all chemicals used for coatings in accordance with the current legislation, for example Appendix II of REACH (Regulation 1907/2006/EC) for each product.

R11 School photo production

For companies that offer school photo production, nursery photo production or similar services using wet-lab techniques, the school photo production or similar service must account for 85% of the wet lab production, measured in monetary terms or m^2 of photographic paper.

Production other than that on the approved process lines cannot be marketed as Nordic Ecolabelled.

✉ Declaration that the requirement is fulfilled.

R12 Electronic ordering of photos

This requirement applies only to businesses engaged in school photo production or similar services.

At least 90% of the orders, measured in number of delivery addresses, monetary sales or m^2 of photos, must be made electronically without the photos being sent to the customer for reviewing.

When a photo package consists of several pictures/sheets the customer must have only the option of ordering a maximum of one sheet.

✉ Detailed description/report of the ordering procedures for customers, including online ordering.

✉ Procedures enabling the company to constantly monitor that it does not offer less than 90% electronic ordering.

R13 Waste

Hazardous waste and electronic waste is to be collected and sent for controlled disposal.

✉ Describe the procedures for handling hazardous waste and electronic waste. Include a contract showing who handles the sorted waste or alternatively an invoice showing who handles the sorted waste.

R14 Waste products with silver content and wash water

All waste chemicals (including wash water) deriving from the development processes must be collected and sent for controlled disposal.

Fractions containing silver are to be sent for silver recovery.

All photographic paper that contains silver must be sorted out and sent for controlled disposal.

✉ Description of how waste chemicals and waste that contains silver are dealt with, plus a contract or invoice showing which company handles the waste fractions.

R15 Working conditions

All chemicals used for photographic production must be added in closed systems.

✉ Declaration of how the requirement is fulfilled.

2 Environmental management including regulatory requirements

R16 Environmental policy

The company must draw up an environmental policy that sets out the company's level of ambition and the goals for the environmental efforts. The environmental policy must be signed by the CEO/senior executive.

✉ Copy of the procedure for environmental management.

R17 Quality

The company must have procedures for maintaining high quality in its photo production and for handling complaints/claims from customers.

✉ Procedures showing how the high quality of the photo production is maintained and procedures for handling complaints.

R18 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 digital photographic development services are marketed.

✉ Declaration from the applicant regarding affiliation to existing recovery/processing agreements.

R19 Organisation and responsibility

The company's organisation must be described, and it must be made clear who is responsible for the following:

- The Nordic Ecolabel licence (who is responsible for ensuring the fulfilment of Nordic Ecolabel requirements)
- Marketing (who is responsible for ensuring that the marketing of the Nordic Ecolabel complies with the "Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of Products")
- Internal communication and education (who is responsible for ensuring that everyone in the company who has duties that affect compliance with the Nordic Ecolabelling requirements receives the right information)
- Purchasing (who is responsible for purchasing the following: chemicals, including inks, waste management services, photographic paper and photographic development equipment)
- Contact person for communications with Nordic Ecolabelling (who will Nordic Ecolabelling have primary contact with)

✉ Declaration that the requirement is fulfilled.

R20 Changes and non-conformities

Nordic Ecolabelling must be notified of and approve any planned product and marketing changes that affect the Nordic Ecolabelling requirements, before such changes are made. Unforeseen non-conformities that affect the Nordic Ecolabelling requirements must be reported to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Planned changes include a change of focus for the business, purchasing/changing development machines or changing chemicals.

Non-conformities that must be reported include major chemical leaks, personal injuries or large-scale customer complaints.

✉ Procedure detailing how planned changes to the business are dealt with. The procedure must state who will contact Nordic Ecolabelling and when.

✉ Procedures detailing who will contact Nordic Ecolabelling and when in the event of non-conformities that affect the the Nordic Ecolabel licence.

R21 Traceability

The license holders must have traceability on the Ecolabelled photo production.

✉ Description and procedure how to ensure the requirement is fulfilled.

R22 Training

All employees who are involved in the everyday business must have the necessary knowledge to ensure that the Nordic Ecolabelling requirements are fulfilled.

✉ Procedure detailing how the company ensures that employees have the necessary knowledge to maintain compliance with the Nordic Ecolabelling requirements.

R23 Purchasing

The company must have procedures in place regarding purchasing of products and services that affect compliance with the Nordic Ecolabel licence in minimum the areas

of chemicals, including inks, photographic paper, waste management services and photographic development equipment.

✉ Procedures clearly detailing who is responsible for minimum the purchases of chemicals, including inks, photographic paper, waste management services and photographic development equipment, and for ensuring that the purchases comply with the requirements of the Nordic Ecolabel licence.

R24 Technical servicing

There must be procedures in place for servicing and maintenance of the photographic development equipment. The internal procedures must include a description of how servicing is carried out, or a contract with an external company that carries out the servicing. Servicing must be carried out at least once a year. An environmental management system or service contract must show how checks are carried out.

✉ Procedures for servicing or copy of contract with external company that carries out the servicing.

R25 Customer information

Customers must be informed that they have dealt with a Nordic Ecolabelled company and what that entails.

If the company sells or market other products where photos are printed or applied on a material, the information for the customers must be clear in that only the photographic production is Ecolabelled.

If the company has photographic development equipment that is not covered by the Nordic Ecolabel licence, the information must be clear enough that there can be no misunderstanding about which production system carries the Nordic Ecolabel.

✉ Copy of customer information.

R26 Application documentation

A copy of the application including safety data sheets, calculation data and other supporting documentation for the Nordic Ecolabel application must be readily accessible.

✉ Description of how the documentation will be archived.

R27 Legislation

The company must guarantee that the relevant applicable legislation is adhered to at all the production sites where the Nordic Ecolabelled service is provided. This includes safety regulations, working environment legislation, environmental legislation and conditions/concessions specific to the sites.

Failure to comply with this requirement may result in Nordic Ecolabelling revoking the licence.

✉ Signed and submitted application form.

R28 Marketing

Marketing of Nordic Ecolabelled digital photographic development services must comply with the "Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of Products" from June 2011 or later versions.

☒ Duly completed Appendix 11.

Design of the Nordic Ecolabel

The design of the Nordic Ecolabel is as follows:

123 456

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

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

Follow-up inspections

Nordic Ecolabelling may check that the digital photographic development service and the company continue to meet the Nordic Ecolabel requirements after a licence has been granted. This may involve a site visit, random sampling or a similar test.

The licence may be revoked if it is evident that the digital photographic development service does not meet the requirements.

How long is a licence valid?

The criteria are expected to be adopted in March 2013 with validity to xx 20xx.

The Nordic Ecolabel licence will remain valid as long as 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 will automatically be extended and the licensee informed.

At least one year prior to the expiry of the present criteria, it will be announced which criteria will continue to apply after the expiry date. The licensee will then be offered the opportunity to renew the licence.

New criteria

The revision to version 3 attempts to bring the criteria for digital photographic development services more in line with the criteria for printing companies. Photo developing processes are gradually converging with printing processes in terms of chemicals, equipment, papers and so on. It is therefore natural to consider including the criteria for digital photographic development services in the criteria for printing companies the next time that the printing criteria are due for revision.

Appendix 1 Definitions and explanations

Term	Explanation or definition
Analogue photos	Photos that are exposed on film using a traditional camera.
Waste in the form of photographic paper and film that contains silver.	All silver-containing photographic paper and film, and remains of these that contain silver and that the service provider will not be using in the production or personally dealing with in terms of recovering silver or similar.
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures. A harmonised system applied within the EEA. The system is based on GHS, which was developed by the UN.
CMR	Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or toxic to Reproduction
Digital photos	Photos from a digital medium: digital camera, memory card, CD, photos via e-mail, internet, etc.
Dry lab	
Electronic ordering of photos	The customer is able to choose photos via an electronic medium, such as the internet or automated machines in photographic shops, before the photos are developed on paper.
Photographic paper	The material that carries the finished photos. The photographic paper used for the wet lab technique contains silver, while the dry lab technique uses silver-free paper. Photographic paper is made up of several layers of paper and plastic.
Chemicals/chemistry	Covers liquid and solid substances used in the development process.
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
R phrases	Description of R phrases under the EU's classification systems, as defined in Directives 1999/45/EEC and 67/548/EEC.
School photos	The term "school photos" relates to the photographic service some companies offer schools, nurseries, sports teams and so on. The company takes pictures of the children (portraits and group photos) and offers the customers the resulting photos. Electronic ordering – the facility to browse and order photos without having to have the photos sent to your home beforehand.
SVHC	Substances of Very High Concern are defined in Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 190/2006 ("the REACH Regulation") and include substances which are CMR, PBT or vPvB and/or identified from scientific evidence as causing probable serious effects on human health or the environment of an equivalent level of concern as those above.
vPvB	very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
Wet lab	

Appendix 2 CLP Regulation

The classification applies under the EU's Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC as amended and/or the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended. During the transition period, up until 1 June 2015, classification under the EU's Dangerous Substances Directive or the CLP Regulation may be used. After the transition period, only classification under the CLP Regulation will apply.

Hazard classes and R phrases under 67/548/*EEC		**CLP Regulation 1272/2008**	
Toxic to the environment			
R50	Very toxic to aquatic organisms	H400	Highly toxic to aquatic life
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment	H400/H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
R52	Harmful to aquatic organisms	No direct translation.	
R53	May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment	H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life
R59	Hazardous to the ozone layer	EUH 059	Hazardous to the ozone layer

Very toxic, toxic			
R23	Very toxic to aquatic organisms. Toxic by inhalation	H331	Toxic by inhalation
R24	Toxic in contact with skin	H311	Toxic in contact with skin
R25	Toxic if swallowed	H301	Toxic if swallowed
R26	Very toxic by inhalation	H330	Fatal if inhaled
R27	Very toxic in contact with skin	H310	Fatal in contact with skin
R28	Very toxic if swallowed	H300	Fatal if swallowed
R39	Danger of very serious irreversible effects	No direct translation possible.	
R48	Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure	No direct translation possible.	
R39/23-25	Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects by inhalation, contact with skin and swallowing	H370	Causes damage to organs

R39/26-28	Very toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects by inhalation, contact with skin and swallowing	H370	Causes damage to organs
R48/23-25	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, contact with skin and swallowing	H372	May cause damage to organs
R42	May cause sensitisation by inhalation	H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
R43	May cause sensitisation by skin contact	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction

Cancer, harm to the unborn child			
R40	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect	H350	May cause cancer
R45	May cause cancer	H351	Suspected of causing cancer
R49	May cause cancer by inhalation	H334 No direct translation possible	
R46	May cause heritable genetic damage	H340	May cause genetic defects
R60	May impair fertility	H360	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
R61	May cause harm to the unborn child		
R62	Possible risk of impaired fertility	H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
R63	Possible risk of harm to the unborn child		
R64	May cause harm to breast-fed babies	H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children
R68	Possible risk of irreversible effects	H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects

Appendix 3 Description of the organisation (R1)

Legal company name:
Public company name:

Is the company that is applying for a licence part of a chain? Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes – add a general description including ownership structure between the company and the chain.

Does all photo production covered by the application take place at the geographical site (address)? Yes ☐ No ☐

A license is awarded to each production site.

If No – describe how the business is split up.

Which development technique(s) are covered by the application?

Dry lab ☐

Wet lab ☐

Other ☐ (State which technique): _____

The application relates to the following machines:

Supplier	**Product name**

Does the company have any other machines for photo production that are not covered by the application? Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes – state which machines in the table below.

Supplier	**Product name**

Who is responsible for the following?

Nordic Ecolabel licence: _____

Purchasing of chemicals: _____

Purchasing of photographic paper: _____

Purchasing of development equipment: _____

Does the company offer school photo services or similar? If Yes – answer the questions below.	Yes ☐ No ☐
The company's total sales in NOK millions:	
The company's sales that are attributable to school photos, nursery photos or an equivalent service.	

Date:	Company name:
Phone:	Name (BLOCK CAPITALS):
E-mail:	Signature:

Appendix 4 Overview of chemicals for photographic production (R2)

Only the following products are used for photographic development in the machines covered by the application for a Nordic Ecolabel licence. (If a product is changed or the content of a product is changed, the licensee must contact and receive approval from Nordic Ecolabelling before the product can be used.)

Complete product name*	**Name of manufacturer***	**Area of use****	**Quantity per year in litres**

* The name of the company that manufactured the chemical in its final blend.

** State e.g. Cleaning, Fixer, Ink

The manufacturer or supplier's signature:

Date:	Company name:
Phone:	Contact person (BLOCK CAPITALS):
E-mail:	Contact person (signature):

In the event of any changes to the composition of the product, a new declaration must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Appendix 5 Chemicals for cleaning machines (R3)

This declaration must be completed by the manufacturer or supplier of the chemicals, and may be used by the applicant when applying for a licence for Nordic Ecolabelled digital photographic development services, version 3.

The declaration relates to the product with the following name:

Product:
Manufacturer/supplier:

Does the product (cleaning agent) contain the following:

Chromates (e.g. sodium dichromate, CAS 10588-01-9, and potassium dichromate, CAS 7778-50-9)	Yes □ No □
Methyl glycol (CAS 109-86-4) and its acetates	Yes □ No □
Ethyl glycol (CAS 110-80-5) and its acetates	Yes □ No □
Thiourea (CAS 62-56-6)	Yes □ No □
Formaldehyde (CAS 50-00-0) (may make up no more than 0.1% by weight of the working solution)	Yes □ No □

The manufacturer or supplier's signature:

Date:	Company name:
Phone:	Case officer (BLOCK CAPITALS):
E-mail:	Case officer (signature):

In the event of any changes to the composition of the product, a new declaration must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Appendix 6 Classification of chemicals (R4)

This declaration must be completed by the manufacturer or supplier of the chemicals (inks, toners and other chemicals used for photographic development) and may be used by the applicant when applying for a licence for Nordic Ecolabelled digital photographic development services, version 3.

The declaration relates to the product with the following name:

Ink:
Manufacturer:

The chemicals must not be classified or meet the criteria for classification in any of the following hazard classes and categories with their associated risk and hazard phrases:

Hazard classes and R phrases under 67/548/EEC		**CLP Regulation 1272/2008**	
Hazard class	**Risk phrase**	**Hazard class and category**	**Hazard code**
Toxic to the environment	R50, R50/53, R51/53, R59 with N	Acute 1 Ozone	H400 H420 (previously EUH 059)
	R53, R52/53 without N	Chronic 1, 2 Chronic 3, 4	H410, H411, H412, H413
Very toxic	Tx with R26, R27, R28	Acute 1, 2	H330, H310, H300
	Tx with R39 in combination with R26, R27, R28	STOT SE 1	H370
Toxic	T with R23, R24, R25	Acute 2, 3	H301, H311, H330, H331
	T with R39 in combination with R23, R24, R25	STOT SE 1	H370*
	T with R48 in combination with R23, R24, R25	STOT RE 1	H372*
Harmful to health	Xn with R68 in combination with R20, R21, R22	STOT SE 2	H371
	Xn with R48 in combination with R20, R21, R22	STOT RE 2	H373*
	Xn with R65	Asp. Tox 1	H304
Carcinogenic	T with R45, R49	Carc 1A, 1B	H350*
	Xn with R40	Carc 2	H351
Mutagenic	T with R46	Muta 1B	H340
	Xn with R68	Muta 2	H341
Toxic to reproduction	Rep with R60, R61	Rep 1A-B	H360
	Rep with R62, R63	Rep 2	H361
Allergenic	Xn with R42	Resp.Sens. 1	H334
	Xi with R43	Skin.Sens. 1	H317
Other hazards	R64		H362
	R33		H373
	T with R39-41		EUH070
	R29 in combination with other R phrases	Acute 1, 2, 3	EUH029
	R31 in combination with other R phrases	Acute 3	EUH031
	R32 in combination with other R phrases	Acute 1, 2	EUH032

** If it is 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.*

Ink that is hardened by irradiation (e.g. UV ink) is exempted from the requirement regarding environmental hazard classification and the requirement regarding properties harmful to health (R42/H334 and R43/H317).

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.

The manufacturer or supplier's signature

Date:	Company name:
Phone:	Case officer (BLOCK CAPITALS):
E-mail:	Case officer (signature):

In the event of any changes to the composition of the product, a new declaration must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Appendix 7 Substances of very high concern (R5)

This declaration must be completed by the manufacturer or supplier of the chemicals (inks, toners and other chemicals used for photographic development) and may be used by the applicant when applying for a licence for Nordic Ecolabelled digital photographic development services, version 3.

The declaration relates to the product with the following name:

Ink:
Manufacturer:

Does the product contain any of the following substances (R5)?

EDTA and its salts	Yes □ No □
Sodium or calcium hypochlorite	Yes □ No □
PFAS – poly and perfluorinated alkylated substances	Yes □ No □
Alkylphenols, alkylphenolethoxylates and derivatives thereof	Yes □ No □
Substances categorised in REACH Article 57, XIV as Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) *(http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_table_en.asp)*	Yes □ No □
Substances that meet the criteria for PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) and vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH. *(in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of the REACH Regulation)*	Yes □ No □
Substances that are carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic to reproduction (categories 1 and 2/1A and 1B in CLP)	Yes □ No □
Substances considered to be a potential endocrine disrupting chemical (EDC), category I or II, in accordance with the European Union's reports concerning endocrine disruptors *(http://ec.europa.eu/environment/endocrine/strategy/substances_en.htm)*	Yes □ No □
The heavy metals lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI, mercury and their compounds must not exceed a total of 100 ppm.	Yes □ No □
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 printing inks, toner and ink, and in foils for foil printing and foil stamping.	Yes □ No □

The manufacturer or supplier's signature

Date:	Company name:
Phone:	Case officer (BLOCK CAPITALS):
E-mail:	Case officer (signature):

In the event of any changes to the composition of the product, a new declaration must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Appendix 8 Electricity consumption in photographic development

The measurement must include all the units that have to be in use in order for photographic development to be possible. Exactly which units are involved varies depending on the supplier of the photographic development machine. The process will normally involve the following: computer, monitor and photographic development machine. State below which units are included in the measurement.

☐ Computer ☐ Monitor ☐ Photographic development machine

☐ Other unit. Please state:_____

☐ Other unit. Please state:_____

Room temperature at time of measurement:_____

_____ Electricity use in Wh / _____minutes of test in progress: =_____ Wh\min

_____Wh\min x 60 min= _____Wh \ h

_____length of photo in m x _____width of photo in m = _____ m^2 per photo

_____ area per photo x _____no. of photos produced = _____m^2 developed

_____Wh/h / _____ m^2 developed = _____ Wh/m^2

Date, place	Phone
Contact person	Signature

Appendix 9 Fibre raw material in photographic paper (R8) Origin, traceability and control

This declaration must be completed by the manufacturer or supplier of the photographic paper, and may be used by the applicant when applying for a licence for Nordic Ecolabelled digital photographic development services, version 3.

The declaration relates to the product with the following name:

Supplier/manufacturer:
Product type (e.g. timber, whole tree, shavings, fibre, woodchips):

Origin and traceability (R8)

The supplier of wood, willow and bamboo-based raw materials that are contained in the photographic paper must declare the tree species/wood raw material (name), geographic origin, forest certification and the proportion of timber sourced from certified forests (%).

Tree species/raw material (Latin name and Nordic name)	Geographic origin (country, state, region/province)	Forest Management Chain of Custody (no.)	Proportion of timber from certified forests (%)

For documentation of the raw material:

- Tree species/raw material (wood/willow/bamboo) and geographic origin (country/state and region/province)
- Copy of certificate(s) for forest certification and type standard (signed and approved by a certification body)
- Proportion (%) of timber from certified forestry/raw materials
- A copy of an invoice may be used as documentation

Requirements for the certification system

The certification system must be transparent, have broad national or international credibility and allow for verification that the requirements in the Forestry Standard have been fulfilled

Requirements for the certification body

The certification body must be impartial, credible and able to verify that the requirements in the standard have been fulfilled, be able to communicate the results and be able to ensure efficient implementation of the standard.

Requirements for the CoC (Chain of Custody) certification

- Chain of Custody must be performed by an accredited and competent third party, like the requirements for forest certification.
- The system must have requirements on the CoC, ensuring traceability, documentation and controls throughout the production chain.
- If recycled fibre, wood shavings or sawdust are used the paper pulp factory must be able to verify that it is derived from recycled materials.

Date	Company name
Phone	Case officer (BLOCK CAPITALS)
E-mail	Case officer (signature)

Appendix 10 Chemicals used for coatings

Pulp-/paper manufacturer:

All chemicals used for coatings must be documented with full name, safety data sheet, purpose, classification and the amount that will be present in kilograms/tons in the finished photographic paper.

List of chemicals used for coating

Product name of the coating chemical	Manufacturer/ Supplier	Additive (kilograms/tons)	Safety data sheets	Classification

We hereby declare to have certified that the classification of the products/chemicals in this list is correct according to the submitted safety data sheets (the classification will be valid on the date of signature)

Pulp-/paper manufacturer's signature

Company name:	Date:
Name (signature):	Work title/position:
Name (capital letters):	Telephone/e-mail:

Appendix 11 Marketing of Nordic Ecolabelled digital photographic development services

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" dated 22 June 2011 or later versions. We agree to follow these regulations when marketing the Nordic Ecolabelled digital photographic development services.

Further, we confirm that we are familiar with the criteria document regarding the Nordic Ecolabelling of digital photographic development services.

We undertake to advise those individuals within the company involved in marketing the Nordic Ecolabelled digital photographic development services of the criteria for the Nordic Ecolabelling of digital photographic development services and the "Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of Products" dated 22 June 2011 or later versions.

Date	Company name
Contact person	Phone
Marketing manager	Phone

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