CERTIFIKAT FÖR PAPPERSFLAGGOR

INNEHÅLL:

Bureau Veritas Certification certifies that the Management System of the above organisation has been audited and found to be in accordance with the requirements of the management system standards detailed below

STANDARD

ISO 9001:2008

SCOPE OF SUPPLY

Printing of balloons and promotional paper articles.

Original Approval Date: **1 February 2013**

Subject to the continued satisfactory operation of the organisation's Management System, this certificate is valid until: **1 February 2016**

To check the validity of this certificate please call +31 (088) 450 55 00
Further clarification regarding the scope of this certificate and the applicability of the management system requirements may be obtained by consulting the organisation.

Certificate Number: **NL010693-1** Date: **1 February 2013**

Managing office: Bureau Veritas Inspection & Certification The Netherlands B.V., Computerweg 2, 3821 AB Amersfoort, The Netherlands
Issuing office: Bureau Veritas Inspection & Certification The Netherlands B.V., Computerweg 2, 3821 AB Amersfoort, The Netherlands

MGMT. SYS.
RvA C 248

ISO 9001:2008 - Ledningssystem för kvalitet

Varje organisation vill förbättra sitt sätt att arbeta, vare sig det gäller att öka sin marknadsandel och pressa ner kostnaderna, hantera riskerna mer effektivt eller öka kundtillfredsställelse. Ett ledningssystem för kvalitet ger det ramverk som behövs för att övervaka och förbättra prestanda i vilket område man än väljer.
Världens mest etablerade ramverk för kvalitet
ISO 9001 är en del i en serie av standarder för kvalitetsledningssystem. Den kan hjälpa till att ta fram det bästa i en organisation genom att man förstår sina processer för att leverera produkter och tjänster till kunder.

Över 1 miljon företag och andra organisationer i 178 länder över hela världen är certifierade mot SS-EN ISO 9001. SS-EN ISO 9001 sätter standarden, inte bara för kvalitetsledningssystem, utan för ledningssystem i allmänhet.

Den hjälper alla slag av organisationer att lyckas genom ökad kundtillfredsställelse, motiverad personal och ständig förbättring. SS-EN ISO 9001 hjälper att effektivt hantera verksamheten och möta kunders krav.

SS-EN ISO 9001 definierar kraven på ett kvalitetsledningssystem där en organisation:

- Behöver visa sin förmåga att alltid tillhandahålla en produkt som uppfyller kundkrav och myndighetskrav.
- Vill öka kundtillfredsställelse genom att effektivt tillämpa systemet. Detta sker med hjälp av processer för att ständigt förbättra systemet och för att säkerställa att produkterna verkligen uppfyller gällande krav.

Fördelar med ISO 9001:

- Engagerar ledningen.
- Förbättrar affärsresultat och hanterar affärsrisk.
- Sparar pengar.
- Effektiviserar verksamheten och minskar avfallet.
- Uppmuntrar intern kommunikation och höjer moralen.
- Ökar kundtillfredsställelse.
- Lockar investeringar, förbättrar varumärket och avlägsnar handelshinder.

Källa: sis.se

Bureau Veritas Certification certifies that the Management System of the above organisation has been audited and found to be in accordance with the requirements of the management system standards detailed below

STANDARD

ISO 14001:2004

SCOPE OF SUPPLY

Printing of balloons and promotional paper articles.

Date of Initial Issue: **12 April 2013**

Subject to the continued satisfactory operation of the organisation's Management System, this certificate is valid until: **12 April 2016**

To check the validity of this certificate please call: +31 (0)88 450 5500.

Certificate Number: **NL011067-1** Date of Issue: **12 April 2013**

Managing office: **Bureau Veritas Inspection & Certification The Netherlands** B.V., Computerweg 2, 3821 AB Amersfoort
Issuing office: **Bureau Veritas Inspection & Certification The Netherlands** B.V., Computerweg 2, 3821 AB Amersfoort

RvA MGMT. SYS. RvA C 248

SCCM stichting coördinatie certificatie milieu- en arbomanagementsystemen

IISO 14001 - Miljöledningssystem

Syftet med denna standard är att förse organisationer med ett ramverk för att skydda miljön och reagera på förändrade miljöförhållanden i balans med socioekonomiska behov. Standarden specificerar krav som gör det möjligt för en organisation att uppnå de avsedda resultat som den sätter upp för sitt miljöledningssystem.

Ett systematiskt sätt att arbeta med miljöledning kan förse högsta ledningen med information som på lång sikt kan skapa framgång och möjligheter att bidra till hållbar utveckling, genom att:

- skydda miljön genom förebyggande eller mildrande av negativ miljöpåverkan;
- mildra miljöförhållandens potentiella, negativa effekter på organisationen;
- underlätta för organisationen att uppfylla bindande krav;
- förbättra miljöprestandan;
- styra eller påverka hur organisationens produkter och tjänster konstrueras, tillverkas, distribueras, konsumeras och hanteras som avfall genom tillämpning av ett livscykelperspektiv som kan förebygga att miljöpåverkan oavsiktligt flyttas till någon annan del av livscykeln;
- uppnå finansiella och operativa fördelar som kan åstadkommas genom införande av miljömässigt sunda alternativ, vilka stärker organisationens marknadsposition;
- kommunicera miljöinformation till relevanta intressenter.

Källa: sis.se

REACH-safety

REACH Regulation EC No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament
We confirm that we have delivered products and their ingredients meet all current National and EU directives and do not require registration, with the exception of some ingredients of products from the accessories and plastics program.

Accessories and Plastics:
We are only recipients of finished products whose ingredients if necessary registration under REACH subject and were therefore registered by the raw material suppliers. The monitoring of these registration requirements and production is carried out exclusively by the raw material suppliers by the terms of REACH. They assure us that our suppliers and institutions are in a lively dialogue, to also in the future, with the professional knowledge en research methods to deliver the high quality products according the introduction of REACH.
Furthermore , we confirm that we all obligations of REACH – Regulation and meet that the delivered products and their ingredients REACH – are compliant.

REACH - Förordning gällande kemiska ämnen i produkter

Reach-förordningen innehåller bland annat regler om registrering av ämnen, förbud eller andra restriktioner för ämnen, krav på tillstånd för särskilt farliga ämnen samt regler om att informera kunder. De som tillverkar, importerar eller säljer varor och kemiska produkter i EU/EES behöver följa de regler som gäller för verksamheten. Förordningen innehåller även regler som användare av kemiska produkter måste förhålla sig till.

I princip omfattas alla ämnen av Reach. Det betyder att ämnen i till exempel industriprodukter, rengöringsprodukter och målarfärger samt i varor som kläder, möbler och hushållsapparater omfattas. Därför påverkas de flesta företag i EU av förordningen.

För att uppfylla kraven i förordningen måste ditt företag identifiera och hantera de risker som är kopplade till de ämnen ni tillverkar eller importerar och säljer inom EU. Man måste visa att ämnet kan användas på ett säkert sätt genom hela livscykeln och ge information om lämpliga riskhanteringsåtgärder. Alla som använder ämnet i sin verksamhet måste följa denna information. Om det inte går att använda ämnena på ett säkert sätt kan EU begränsa användningen av ämnena på olika sätt genom förbud eller andra restriktioner. Det kan även införas tillståndskrav för särskilt farliga ämnen i syfte att de ska ersättas med mindre farliga alternativ.

Källa: Kemiinspektionen, kemi.se

KEMI
Swedish Chemicals Agency

FACTS

The Swedish Chemicals Agency is a supervisory authority under the Government. We work in Sweden, the EU and internationally to develop legislation and other incentives to promote good health and improved environment. We monitor compliance of applicable rules on chemical products, pesticides and substances in articles and carry out inspections. We review and authorise pesticides before they can be used. Our environmental quality objective is A Non-toxic Environment.

June 2015

Chemical requirements in the Toys Safety Directive

A new Toys Safety Directive came into force in the EU in 2011. This Directive has tightened up the chemical requirements for toys.

The new Toys Safety Directive (2009/48/EC) came into force in 2011. The Directive's chemical requirements only started to apply from 20 July 2013. The Toys Safety Directive stipulates that the content of chemical substances in toys must not pose any risk to human health.

Products covered

All toys placed on the market after 20 July 2013 must fulfil the Toys Safety Directive's chemical requirements. The new rules do not apply to toys available on the EU market prior to 20 July 2013 and which complied with existing regulations at that time. As a result, retailers or wholesalers can sell off their stocks. On the other hand, the new requirements apply to all products placed on the market after this date, regardless of whether similar products have been manufactured or imported earlier.

Other requirements under the Directive, such as documentation requirements, the requirement for CE marking and a chemical safety assessment, came into force on 20 July 2011 and cover toys placed on the market after this date.

Chemical requirements

The following amendments in the new Toys Safety Directive are of particular significance:

1. New substances have been added to the migration list for hazardous substances.
2. A ban has been introduced on CMR substances.
3. 55 fragrances have been banned. A further 11 must be specified on the packaging.
4. Nitrosamines and nitrosable substances must not leak from toys for children under 36 months or from toys intended to be put in the mouth.

Photo: © Corbis

2013 introduced more stringent chemical requirements for toys.

1. Migration list for hazardous substances

In the case of certain substances, there is a limit as to how much can leak (migrate) from the toy. The list, which mainly contains metals, has been expanded from 8 to 19 substances. For each substance, there are migration limits for three different types of material:

1. dry, brittle, powder-like or pliable material
2. liquid or sticky material
3. scraped-off material.

The list contains the following substances:

Old substances		New added substances	
Antimony	Cadmium	Aluminium	Manganese
Arsenic	Mercury	Boron	Nickel
Barium	Selenium	chromium (III)	Strontium
Lead	Chromium	Chromium (VI)	Tin
		Cobalt	Organic tin
		Copper	Zinc

2. Ban on CMR substances

Substances classified as CMR substances i.e. carcinogenic, harmful to genetic material (mutagenic) or substances which can interfere with reproductive capacity (toxic for reproduction) must not be used in accessible parts in toys. The inaccessible parts are also subject to the CMR ban if the substance can be inhaled. CMR substances must not exceed certain concentrations. The concentration limits stipulated in the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 apply since 1 June 2015. The concentration limits are shown in the table on the right. According to the CLP Regulation, CMR substances are assigned to one of three categories 1A, 1B or 2. The categories are based on the potential of a substance to cause a certain amount of hazard. Category 1A presents the most serious hazard.

Formaldehyde is an example of a CMR substance which may be present in wooden puzzles. Formaldehyde is classified as a carcinogen in category 1B. Therefore, its content must not exceed 0,1% in accessible parts.

The substance's content must not exceed 0,1% in inaccessible parts either, as it can be inhaled.

Special cases

The use of CMR substances is permitted in certain cases. Permitted uses are listed in Appendix A to Annex II of the Toys Safety Directive. At the moment, only nickel is included in this Appendix. This means that it is permitted to sell, for example, toy cutlery sets and saucepans made from stainless steel, even though stainless steel contains nickel, which is a CMR substance. According to assessments which have been carried out, the substance does not pose a risk as it is firmly contained in the material.

Content limit for CMR substances in toys

CLP classification	Concentration limit CLP *
Carcinogenic or mutagenic category 1A and 1B	0.1%
Carcinogenic or mutagenic category 2	1%
Toxic for reproduction category 1A and 1B	0.3%
Toxic for reproduction category 2	3%

* If no specific concentration limit applies for a particular substance.

Please observe the following:

The Swedish Product Safety Act (2004:451) applies overall to toys, which means that all articles must be safe for consumers.

There are also other chemical requirements for toys, apart from those in the Toys Safety Directive. For example, there are regulations in the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, including restrictions on phthalates in toys. In the RoHS Directive (2002/95/EC) there are restrictions for heavy metals and brominated flame retardants in electronics.

In the POPs Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 there are rules about short-chain chlorinated paraffins and certain flame retardants.

For toys which are chemical products, the rules on classification, labelling and packing apply according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP Regulation).

It may also be useful to be updated with developments in the Cosmetics Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009, as well as in the Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food.

3. Banned fragrances

55 allergenic fragrances have been banned from use in toys in concentrations in excess of 100 mg/kg (100 ppm) (Table 1). These fragrances are also regulated by the EU Cosmetics Regulation. Changes will also be made to the Toys Safety Directive in line with developments of the cosmetic legislation.

A further 11 allergenic fragrances must be specified on the toy if they are used in concentrations in excess of 100 mg/kg (100 ppm) (Table 2). They must also be labelled under the Cosmetics Regulation.

Table 1: Fragrances which must not be used in toys

Name	CAS number
Alanroot oil (Inula helenium)	97676-35-2
Allylisothiocyanate	57–06–7
Benzyl cyanide	140–29–4
4 tert-Butylphenol	98–54–4
Chenopodium oil	8006–99–3
Cyclamen alcohol	4756–19–8
Diethyl maleate	141-05-9
Dihydrocoumarin	119–84–6
2,4-Dihydroxy-3-methylbenzaldehyde	6248–20–0
3,7-Dimethyl-2-octen-1-ol (6,7-Dihydrogeraniol)	40607–48–5
4,6-Dimethyl-8-tert-butylcoumarin	17874–34–-9
Dimethyl citraconate 617–54–9	617–54–9
7,11-Dimethyl-4,6,10-dodecatrien-3-one	26651–96–7
6,10-Dimethyl-3,5,9-undecatrien-2-one	141-10-6
Diphenylamine	122–39–4
Ethyl acrylate	140–88–5
Fig leaf, fresh and preparations	68916–52–9
trans-2-Heptenal	18829–55–5
trans-2-Hexenal diethyl acetal	67746-30-9
trans-2-Hexenal dimethyl acetal	18318–83–7
Hydroabietyl alcohol	13393–93–6
4-Ethoxy-phenol	622–62–8
6-Isopropyl-2-decahydronaphthalenol	34131–99–2
7-Methoxycoumarin	531–59–9
4-Methoxyphenol	150–76–5
4-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-3-butene-2-	943–88–4
1-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-1-penten-3-one	104–27–8
Methyl trans-2-butenoate	623–43–8
6-Methylcoumarin	92–48–8
7-Methylcoumarin	2445–83–2
5-Methyl-2,3-hexanedione	13706–86–0
Costus root oil (Saussurea lappa Clarke)	8023–88–9
7-Ethoxy-4-methylcoumarin	87–05–8
Hexahydrocoumarin	700–82–3
Peru balsam, crude (Exudation of Myroxylon pereirae (Royle) Klotzsch)	8007–00–9
2-Pentylidene-cyclohexanone	25677–40–1
3,6,10-Trimethyl-3,5,9-undecatrien-2-one	1117–41–5
Verbena oil (Lippia citriodora Kunth)	8024–12–2
Musk ambrette (4-tert-Butyl-3-methoxy-2,6-dinitrotoluene)	83–66–9
4-Phenyl-3-buten-2-one	122–57–6
Amyl cinnamal	122–40–7
Amylcinnamyl alcohol	101–85–9
Benzyl alcohol	100–51–6
Benzyl salicylate	118–58–1
Cinnamyl alcohol	104–54–1
Cinnamal	104–55–2
Citral	5392–40–5
Coumarin	91–64–5
Eugenol	97–53–0
Geraniol	106–24–1
Hydroxy-citronellal	107–75–5
Hydroxy-methylpentylcyclohexenecarboxaldehyde	31906–04–4
Isoeugenol	97–54–1
Oakmoss extracts	90028–68–5
Treemoss extracts	90028-67-4

Table 2: Fragrances which must be specified on toys

Name	CAS number
Anisyl alcohol	105–13–5
Benzyl benzoate	120–51–4
Benzyl cinnamate	103–41–3
Citronellol	106–22–9
Farnesol	4602–84–0
Hexyl cinnamaldehyde	101–86–0
Lilial	80–54–6
d-Limonene	5989–27–5
Linalool	78–70–6
Methyl heptine carbonate	111–12–6
3-methyl-4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-one	127–51–5

4. Nitrosamines and nitrosable substances

The contents of nitrosamines (0.05 ppm) and nitrosable substances (1 ppm) must not leak from toys for children under 36 months or from toys intended to be put in the mouth.

Nitrosamines are found naturally in rubber and are carcinogenic. Until now, this substance has mainly been found in balloons, but may also be found in other toys made of natural rubber and in certain finger paints.

Implementation in Swedish legislation

The Toys Directive has been implemented in Swedish legislation in a number of legal documents:

- Toys Act (2011:579) and Ordinance (2011:703)
- Consumer Agency regulations (KOFS 2011:3) and Electrical Safety Board regulations (ELSAK-FS 2011-1)
- Chemical Agency Regulations (KIFS 2008:2), Chapter 8 and annex 5.

Further information and contact details

Further information about legislation on chemicals is available on the website of the Swedish Chemicals Agency www.kemi.se/en. This includes factsheets about the provisions in the EU REACH Regulation and the RoHS Directive. Any queries about the regulations on toys may be sent by email to kemi@kemi.se.

RAPEX warns about dangerous toys

The EU has an information and alert system for consumer products such as toys. This system is called RAPEX. To find out more about this system and further information about toys and the efforts being made in this area, visit www.kemi.se/en/Content/In-focus/Toys/

Chemical standards for toys

Standards are used to test and ensure that toys comply with the chemical requirements in the Toys Safety Directive. Many of the chemical requirements in the Directive are covered by the standard EN 71. The standard's various sections are updated when the regulations are amended. The following European standards are available for chemical requirements:

- EN 71-3 Migration of certain elements
- EN 71-4 Experimental sets for chemistry and related activities
- EN 71-5 Chemical toys (sets) other than experimental sets
- EN 71-7 Finger paints
- EN 71-9 Organic chemical compounds - Requirements
- EN 71-10 Organic chemical compounds - Sample preparation and extraction
- EN 71-11 Organic chemical compounds - Methods of analysis
- EN 71-12 N-nitrosamines and N-nitrosatable substances
- EN 71-13 Olfactory board games, cosmetic kits and gustative games

KEMI
Swedish Chemicals Agency

Box 2, SE-172 13 Sundbyberg, phone: +46 8 519 41 100, e-mail: kemi@kemi.se, www.kemikalieinspektionen.se
Article number: 511 154 , order from Arkitektkopia AB, phone: +46 8 50 99 33 35, e-mail: kemi@cm.se