

TCO Certified

Generation 8, for all-in-one PCs

TCO Certified – driving sustainable development in IT products

Established in 1992, TCO Certified is a global sustainability certification for IT products. Certificates are valid worldwide and can be used as proof in all countries, without the need for local adaptation. TCO Certified is currently available for eight product categories: displays, notebooks, tablets, smartphones, desktops, all-in-one PCs, projectors and headsets. The organization behind TCO Certified is TCO Development.

Comprehensive criteria with a life cycle perspective

Certified products must meet comprehensive environmental and social criteria throughout the life cycle. The criteria are science-based and developed in an open process with TCO Development's international network of stakeholders which includes users, buyers, industry, NGOs, researchers and subject matter experts. To address the most pressing sustainability challenges and stay current with the latest technology developments, a new generation of TCO Certified is released every three years.

A third-party certification, independently verified

TCO Certified is a third-party certification, independent of the IT industry and buyers. It meets the requirements in ISO 14024 Ecolabel Type 1 and has been approved by the [Global Ecolabelling Network](#) as part of the GENICES peer review process. Independent verification organizations, accredited to ISO 17025, verify that brand owners, factories and products conform with all criteria in TCO Certified. Verification is done both before and after certification, throughout the full validity period of the certificates.

How to certify

Certifying your products is straightforward. You'll find a guide that explains the process and what you need to do at tcocertified.com. It generally takes three to five weeks to receive the certificate, once all documents and the product sample are delivered to the verification organization.

Need help?

Need help getting started? Or, would you like us to explain the certification process in more detail? Our certification team is always here to help. Email us on certification@tcodevelopment.com. Our approved verifiers around the world are also at your hand, and are able to explain the criteria and certification process in your local language. Contact details are available on tcocertified.com.

About this document

This is TCO Certified, generation 8, for all-in-one PCs, released in December 2018. An all-in-one PC is defined as a stationary computer and display in a single unit. The definition includes stationary thin clients. A keyboard and mouse that may be shipped with the all-in-one PC is not covered by TCO Certified. If the all-in-one PC need an external power supply it is considered a part of the all-in-one PC.

All product categories are generation 8

TCO Certified is available for eight product categories and they all have the same generation number: generation 8. A majority of the criteria are the same for all product categories.

The criteria include:

Mandate: A description of the requirements that needs to be fulfilled, and how conformity is verified. Forms and signatures for application are available in chapter 11 of this document.

Definitions: Explanations of important terms relevant to the criterion.

References: References to sources, presented in chapter 10.

Clarifications: Further details and explanations of the mandate.

Conformity

conformity with the mandates is verified by verification organizations (verifiers) independent of both the certification body (TCO Development), the applicant and the brand owner. Each mandate includes a description of the proof that must be submitted to the verifier, and to TCO Development together with the application form. This may be a test report or a verification report:

1. A test report presents the results from tests conducted by a test facility accredited to ISO 17025, and is issued by that same facility.
2. A verification report is issued by a verifier approved by TCO Development and includes a summary and a result (pass or fail) based on either:
 - a test report issued by the same test facility,
 - a test report issued by a different test facility, or
 - certificates or other proof from the company or brand owner applying for the certificate.

Editions of TCO Certified

When we publish a new generation of TCO Certified, our ambition is always to maintain criteria levels until the next generation of TCO Certified is launched, which typically happens after three years. Several editions of the criteria document may be released, but will be considered only as updates within the eighth generation, with improved precision of the mandates, test methods and clarifications. To ensure that all currently certified products complies with the new edition of the criteria document, the criteria levels are never raised within a generation.

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1 Product and sustainability information

TCO Certified – sustainability certification in accordance with ISO 14024

TCO Certified is a third-party certification that meets the requirements of ISO 14024 Ecolabel Type 1. The certification has been assessed and approved by the Global Ecolabelling Network, as part of the GENICES peer review process. The ISO 14024 standard establishes the principles and procedures for third-party ecolabels, ensuring that consumers and professional purchasers are given accurate and comparable information. Criteria must cover the product life cycle and be based on scientific principles. Compliance with criteria must be verified by an independent party.

Data gathering in TCO Certified

To measure the impact of TCO Certified and the sustainability benefits of certified products, TCO Development continually collects data based on the use of the certification. The collected data is used in several ways:

- For TCO Development, the data is crucial for the continuous development of TCO Certified. It is used to ensure that criteria are set at reasonable levels and that the most relevant sustainability challenges are being addressed, throughout the product's life cycle.
- Manufacturers and brand owners use the data to verify their performance in various sustainability areas, and compare with their peers.
- Other stakeholders, such as purchasing organizations, use the data as key performance indicators to determine the sustainability benefits for their organization by asking for TCO Certified, and to track this over time.

1.1 Information to end users

Background

End users must clearly be able to identify which products are certified and what sustainability features the product fulfills.

Applicability

All product categories.

References

The license agreement between TCO Development and the applicant/brand owner.

1.1.1 Mandate

1. The information document for end users must be written in English or in the local language of the country where the product is to be sold. It must accompany the product in at least one of the following ways:
 - As a separate printed or digital document.
 - Included in a printed or digital user manual.
 - As a separate digital document that is hosted on the brand owner's website. A direct link to the document must be included in the printed or digital user manual mentioned above.
2. The product and its packaging must be labeled with the TCO Certified logo. See clarifications for details.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- A completed and signed product form (chapter 11.3).

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

A copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

1.1.2 Clarification

Part 1: information document for end users

No editorial changes to the information document for end users are accepted without consent from TCO Development. The information document for end users is available at tcocertified.com.

If the applicant is separate from the brand owner, the applicant must ensure that the brand owner agrees to fulfill their part of this requirement.

The mandate is fulfilled in one of the following ways:

1. As a separate printed or digital document
The information document for end users in print or on digital media is placed together with the product in the packaging.
2. In a printed or digital user manual
The information document for end users is included in a printed or digital user manual that accompanies the product when it is distributed to the end user. The content of the

document, with the headline “TCO Certified”, must be a separate chapter of the user manual and be included in the table of contents.

3. As a separate digital document that is hosted on the brand owner's website. The information document for end users is placed on the brand owner's website. A direct link to the information document is placed in the printed or digital user manual that accompanies the product when it is distributed to the end user. TCO Certified must be a separate headline in the user manual. The headline must be visible in the table of contents.

Part 2 - labeling of the product and packaging

The TCO Certified logo must be displayed in one of the following ways:

Alternative A

On a permanent or temporary label. Temporary labels must be affixed to the product with an adhesive or cling-type application.

- a. The logo must be visible on the top or front of the product.
- b. The minimum size of the logo is 16mm in width and 10mm in height.
- c. If the logo is to be placed alongside other logos or graphic elements, a minimum of 2,5mm padding must be used on all sides of the TCO Certified logo.

Exception

If the top and front of the product don't have a contiguous and coplanar area (area used for display or touch input are excluded) which is at least 16mm in width or 10mm in height, then the logo may be placed on the reverse/back side of the product.

or

Alternative B

Via electronic labeling displayed on the screen. The logo must cover at least 4% of the screen and must be larger than or equal to 76 pixels x 47 pixels. The logo must be legible and be in color, black, or white; must appear at system start-up, and must be displayed for a minimum of 2 seconds.

TCO Development will consider alternative proposals for electronic labeling on a case-by-case basis.

The retail packaging of the product must be labeled with the TCO Certified logo:

- a. The minimum size of the logo must be 16mm in width, and 10mm in height.
- b. If the logo is to be placed alongside other logos or graphic elements, a minimum of 2,5mm padding must be used on all sides of the TCO Certified logo.

The certificate owner and brand owner must also conform with all the other logo rules on color, design, marketing, etc., that are specified in the TCO Certified license agreement appendix 2. The following two paragraphs (§2.2 and §2.5 in appendix 2 of the license agreement) are replaced by the rules listed above if a conflict occurs:

Paragraphs that may be replaced:

§2.5 The TCO Certified logo must at all time be reproduced in a quality that allows the text of the TCO Certified logo to be read under normal circumstances. Recommended minimum size for the trademarks TCO Certified and TCO Certified Edge can be found in "Using the TCO Certified brand" guide available at tcocertified.com. If there are limitations and a smaller or different type of logo is used this must first be agreed on in writing with TCO Development.

1.2 Product specification

Background

It is important to ensure that each product to be certified corresponds exactly to the product specification. Therefore, a physical sample of each product to be certified must be sent to an approved verifier, that examines it carefully to ensure that product marking and physical aspects conform with the reported information from the applicant or brand owner.

Definition

The marking label is a label with the product's electrical rating (voltage, frequency, current), the manufacturer's name, trademark or identification mark, and the manufacturer's model or type reference according to IEC 60 950:1 clause 1.7.1.

Applicability

All product categories.

References

1.1.

1.2.1 Mandate

A product specification and marking label must be provided for the product.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

1. A copy of the marking label, for the product and all external power supplies.
2. A completed and signed product form (chapter 11.3).

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

1. A copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

1.2.2 Clarification

The template must be completed with the requested information about the product. A type key that includes an asterisk (*) for unidentified characters, if any, in the model name and for other identification names must be submitted to the verifier. Only two * may be used in the model type key and each * must include two or more options.

1.3 Sustainability performance

Background

Sustainability is a long term goal and therefore a responsible way to work with sustainability is through a long term strategy. Improvements must often be phased in gradually and requires planning and preparation to not affect the business negatively. The sustainable performance indicators will help us follow the development of products and brand owners, enabling us to set criteria that are challenging but yet reasonable, and that cover the most relevant parts of the product life cycle.

The published sustainability performance indicators help determine the sustainability benefits that the certified products create, and track this over time. A purchasing organization can use the published sustainability performance indicators in sustainability reporting and, for example, implement climate compensation or other sustainability related measures connected to the sustainability impact of the product.

All sustainability performance indicators criteria are beyond the scope of TCO Certified and it is not necessary to conform with any of them to qualify for TCO Certified.

Applicability

All-in-one PCs.

Definitions

Brand owner: The company or organization owning or controlling the brand name.

TCO Certified Portal: An online system to apply for TCO Certified, administer, and view certificates.

Recycled plastic is post-consumer recycled plastic that has been used in products.

1.3.1 Mandate

- By the end of April each year, information on the previous calendar year's global production volume of the product must be reported in TCO Certified Portal (this applies until the year after a certificate has expired).
- Complete all fields for the sustainability performance indicators in chapter 11.3.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

A completed and signed product form (chapter 11.3).

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of a verification report from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
- All results of the sustainability performance indicators must be reported in TCO Certified Portal.

1.3.2 Clarification

Production volumes of certified products

- The production volumes may be reported directly by the brand owner or through an intermediate industry association.
- Reporting of production volumes can be done by combining all certified products within each product category.

The published sustainability performance indicators

The published sustainability performance indicators are parameters that are considered extra important in order for purchasers to determine the sustainability benefits of certified products. In this generation of TCO Certified, the published sustainability performance indicators are:

1. Total product weight is an indication of the amount of potential e-waste at end-of-life. By decreasing the total product weight, e-waste can be reduced.
 - Total weight of the product and power supply (without packaging) in kg.
2. If the energy consumption of a product is known, the climate impact during the use phase can be calculated.
 - For displays, all-in-one PCs, notebooks, desktops:
Measured energy consumption according to ENERGY STAR®.
 - For projectors:
Measured energy consumption according to TCO Certified in On mode (normal operation) for the reported TCO Certified Image Size.
3. Use of recycled plastics lowers the environmental impact, including up to 80 percent lower energy consumption in manufacturing compared to virgin plastics. Less raw materials are required to produce recycled plastics, which can lead to a reduced carbon footprint. Every metric ton of recycled plastic produced can result in up to 1-3 metric tons of carbon dioxide savings, compared to virgin plastics.
 - Percentage of post-consumer recycled plastic by weight of total weight of all product parts made out of plastic. (Except panels, electronic components, cables, connectors, PWBs, insulating mylar sheets and labels).

The sustainability performance indicators

All certified products must be evaluated against the sustainability performance indicators in this chapter, but it is not necessary to conform with any of them to qualify for TCO Certified.

The verifier must issue a test report covering all the criteria and upload the results to TCO Certified Portal at the time of application. The published sustainability performance indicators in the form are marked with * and will be published by TCO Development and printed on the certificate. The rest of the data will be kept confidential and collected by TCO Development for the purpose of developing future criteria and measure the impact of TCO Certified. Compiled data may be published in an anonymous format in for example annual sustainability reports by TCO Development.

New applications

Before a product is certified according to TCO Certified, conformity is verified by a verifier approved by TCO Development. When all tests have been carried out, the verifier submits answers to the questions in the sustainability performance indicators form. Additional tests are carried out if needed in order to answer the questions. Finally, a test report for the sustainability performance indicators is issued by the verifier and the results are reported to TCO Certified Portal.

Reassessments

Changes made to the product or its manufacturing may affect the sustainability performance indicators. The applicant can choose to do a re-assessment or not. To do a re-assessment, the necessary documentation (and in some cases the product) must be sent to a verifier that issues a test report for the sustainability performance indicators and report the new data to TCO Certified Portal.

Quoting sustainability performance indicators in the marketing of a product

The following guidelines apply to all communications about sustainability performance indicators. Quoting or referring to the sustainability performance indicators in conjunction with the brand name TCO Certified is not allowed unless a written agreement to do so is made with TCO Development.

“Worst case” reporting

If the verifier has conducted a “worst case” testing and accepts a number of similar configurations of the product in the issued test report based on these tests, the sustainability performance indicators may also be the same for all accepted configurations.

Sustainability performance indicators

1.3.3 Public factory list

Does the brand owner have a public list of all final assembly factories for certified products?

if yes, then the following proof must be confirmed by an approved verifier:

A link to the public list of all final assembly factories on the brand owners website.

Clarifications

A list of final assembly factories (including own and ODM factories) that at least include those registered by the brand owner in TCO Certified Portal must be made public on the brand owner website under the heading Supply Chain or similar. The factory information must show at least the supplier name, factory full address and type of products produced at the factory. Additional information on whether the supplier has produced a GRI-based sustainability report is optional.

1.3.4 SA8000

Are all final assembly factories manufacturing the certified product SA8000 certified?

if yes, then the following proof must be confirmed by an approved verifier:

All final assembly factories manufacturing the certified product must have a valid SA8000 certificates uploaded to TCO Certified Portal.

1.3.5 Replaceable components

Is it possible to replace all of the critical parts listed in the “Replaceable components” criteria (6.2), without the use of heat or other tools than those intended to turn, slotted (ISO 2380), cross-recessed (Phillips® and Pozidriv®, ISO 8764) or hexalobular recess heads (Torx®, ISO 10664)?

if yes, then the following proof must be confirmed by an approved verifier:

Documentation proving that the sustainability performance indicator is fulfilled.

1.3.6 Halogens

1. Is the halogens criteria (7.2) met for all plastic parts regardless of weight?
2. Is the halogens criteria (7.2) met for the whole product without any excepted parts?

if yes, then the following proof must be confirmed by an approved verifier:

A copy of manufacturer’s halogen-free implementation specification or similar.

Clarifications

Included are all types of plastic in for example panels, internal and external cables, connectors, printed wiring board and substrate laminates, insulating mylar sheets and labels.

The allowed maximum concentration limit is set to 900 ppm by weight for chlorine and bromine individually (maximum 1500 ppm for chlorine + bromine) derived from flame retardant/plasticizer/PVC (including PVC copolymer)/plastic (polymeric) material.

For electronic components other than printed wiring board and substrate laminates, each plastic within the component must contain < 1000 ppm (0.1%) of bromine and < 1000 ppm (0.1%) of chlorine by weight in homogeneous materials (maximum 1500 ppm for chlorine + bromine) derived from flame retardant/plasticizer/PVC (including PVC copolymer)/plastic (polymeric) material.

The limit value of 900 ppm as the maximum content of chlorine or bromine contained in the resin (or 1500 ppm for chlorine + bromine) has been chosen to harmonize with the IEC 61249-2-21 and IPC 4101B standards.

The limit value for electronic components (< 1000 ppm (0.1%) of bromine and < 1000 ppm (0.1%) of chlorine by weight in homogeneous materials derived from flame retardant/plasticizer/PVC (including PVC copolymer)/plastic (polymeric) material) has been chosen to harmonize with the iNEMI Definition of “Low Halogen” Electronics.

A “manufacturers halogen-free implementation specification or similar” is for example an implementation plan on how and when the brand owner is shifting towards halogen-free alternatives and for which products.

1.3.7 Non-halogenated substances

1. Is the non-halogenated substances criteria (7.3) met with no substances used with a GreenScreen® benchmark lower than 3?
2. Do all plastic parts regardless of weight fulfill the non-halogenated substances criteria (7.3)?

if yes, then the following proof must be confirmed by an approved verifier:

Documentation proving that the sustainability performance indicator is fulfilled.

1.3.8 Final assembly renewable energy consumption

Do all final assembly factories manufacturing the certified product use at least 20% renewable energy?

if yes, then the following proof must be confirmed by an approved verifier:

A copy of final assembly factories renewable energy purchases or similar documents.

1.3.9 Energy efficiency

Is the product in conformity with ENERGY STAR version 7.0 for computers?

if yes, then the following proof must be confirmed by an approved verifier:

Documentation proving that the sustainability performance indicator is fulfilled.

Clarifications

The product must be tested according to version 7.0 of the ENERGY STAR program for computers. The tests only need to cover the energy consumption requirements and the external power supply requirements of that program. The product does not need to be ENERGY STAR certified to be approved for TCO Certified.

Testing must be carried out by verifiers approved by TCO Development or at any test facility accredited according to ISO 17025. In both cases, the test facility is required to issue a verification report to confirm conformity.

Exceptions and special requirements

All exceptions and special requirements, test methods etc. that are accepted by ENERGY STAR are also accepted by TCO Development.

Products that are covered under other ENERGY STAR product specification must be tested under that specification.

2 Socially responsible manufacturing

Human rights and social responsibility in the IT supply chain

Market competition and the constant push for new technologies have increased pressure on the IT industry to deliver new product models faster and at a lower cost. With these pressures comes the continued social risk throughout the supply chain. Problems remain around human rights and working conditions, including forced labor, working hours, wages, discrimination and unsafe work environments. From more responsible mineral supply chains, to safer factory conditions and protection of worker rights, a sustainable approach to IT products requires attention to these social responsibility issues as well as environmental factors.

IT buyers are increasingly focused on supply chain responsibility and human rights, and rely on TCO Certified as verification of product and brand owner conformity.

TCO Certified – driving worker safety, human rights and closing non-conformities

Chapter 2 in TCO Certified, generation 8, aims to drive more socially responsible manufacturing throughout the supply chain. Brand owner companies and their suppliers are required to conform with criteria that cover responsible minerals sourcing, anti-corruption management and responsible manufacturing practices designed to increase transparency, protect worker rights and reduce exposure to hazards during the production phase.

The criteria are categorized into five main areas:

- Supply chain responsibility
- Supply chain transparency
- Anti-corruption management system
- Responsibly sourced minerals
- Process chemicals

Verification of conformity of supply chain responsibility uses a risk-based factory assessment model. Continued follow up verification is conducted for all areas in TCO Certified and is vital for monitoring that any non-conformities are corrected and closed. New criteria in this generation require that brand owners have a global policy for responsible mineral sourcing, have an anti-corruption management system in place, and are taking steps to eliminate worker exposure to hazardous chemicals.

2.1 Supply chain responsibility

Background

Supply chains of IT products are complex and spread all over the world. The most basic aspect of socially responsible manufacturing in the supply chains is to define the responsibility. After this is done, the level of conformity and the implementation in the supply chains need to be defined. Finally, to get required results, verification is crucial. Without verification there are no considerable results. The contribution of TCO Certified is to:

- Place the responsibility on the brand owners' which are on the top of the value chains.
- Define a minimum level of conformity to the code of conducts of the brand owners.
- Provide a control system to ensure that the brand owners take responsibility and work in a structured way in accordance with their code of conducts.
- Create an incentive for brand owners to work proactively.

Definitions

Brand owner: The company or organization owning or controlling the brand name.

Final assembly factory: The whole factory where final assembly of the certified product is taking place.

Corrective action plan (CAP): A list of actions and an associated timetable detailing the remedial process to address a specific problem.

Applicability

All product categories.

References

2.1, 2.2, 2.3.

2.1.1 Mandate

By signing this mandate, the brand owner agrees to the (1.) Commitment and agrees to conduct the (2.) Structured work. Additionally TCO Development requires that the brand owner shows (3.) Proof of the commitment and the structured work by allowing random inspections, by sharing audit reports and CAPs and by providing other documented proof described below.

1. Commitment

- The brand owner must have a code of conduct for the manufacture of certified products, that is considered consistent with the following:
 - ILO's eight core conventions: 29, 87*, 98*, 100, 105, 111, 138 and 182.
 - UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 32.
 - All applicable local and national health and safety and labor laws effective in the country of manufacture and a 60 hour working week including overtime*.

*See clarifications 2.1.2

2. Structured work

- The brand owner must report the final assembly factories for each certified product model in TCO Certified Portal in the application for a new certificate.

- For all factories listed in TCO Certified Portal that the brand owner is using, the brand owner must supervise the implementation of the code of conduct.
- In the final assembly factories and in the rest of the supply chain, the brand owner must ensure that CAPs are developed and fulfilled within reasonable time for all non-conformities against their code of conduct that the brand owner is made aware of.

3. Proof

1. TCO Development may conduct / commission random factory inspections (spot checks) at any final assembly factory manufacturing certified products for the brand owner and may require full audit reports during the certification period in order to assess social commitment and advancement.
2. TCO Development may also require seeing audit reports and CAPs from factories further down the supply chain to ensure that corrective actions have been successfully implemented.
3. TCO Development additionally requires the documentation below to be verified by an independent verifier approved by TCO Development:

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

Once a year:

- The most recent version of the brand owner's code of conduct, which must be considered consistent with the TCO Certified mandate.
- Information on the routines of how management and workers have been informed about the brand owner's code of conduct.
- A completed and signed brand owner form covering one or all products (chapter 11.1).

For each application:

- Name and address of all final assembly factories manufacturing the certified product. If any factory is used that is not on the TCO Certified accepted factory list then the factory identification template must be submitted for this factory.

For each final assembly factory of the certified product

- The most recent independent audit and a CAP for each non-conformity. The audit interval is determined by the risk category of the factory. The risk category is determined by the verifier according to the mandate.

Submit the following, together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of a verification report from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
- A copy of the code of conduct in English must be uploaded to TCO Certified Portal.
- All final assembly factories manufacturing the certified product must be reported in TCO Certified Portal.
- An independent audit and a CAP for each non-conformity must be reported in TCO Certified Portal at an interval determined by the risk category of the factory for all final assembly factories manufacturing the certified product.

2.1.2 Clarification

General Clarifications

The mandate is a social performance mandate and criteria are based on the eight ILO (International Labour Organization) core conventions and local legislation. The mandate requires that the brand owner is in conformity with the minimum standards for code of conduct, inspection and corrective action engagement, regarding the situation at their own and/or their supplier factories manufacturing certified products.

* Collective bargaining and freedom of association: All workers must have the right to form, join and organize trade unions of their choice and to have them bargain collectively on their behalf with employers. In situations where this is restricted under law, employers must allow workers to freely and democratically elect their own representative(s) for the purpose of defending the rights and interests of workers.

* Local labor law clarifications:

The limit and enforcement of local law regarding working hours differs tremendously across the world. To harmonize with other initiatives and to find a reasonable level for the industry, the criteria in TCO Certified sets a maximum 60 hour working week, including overtime, as a global requirement regardless of the local law.

The criteria in TCO Certified sets a global limit for weekly working hours that includes overtime based on ILO convention 1 (56 hours per working week including overtime) and an additional 4 hours per working week is given to harmonize with SAI and RBA. Therefore, working weeks including overtime are not to exceed a total of 60 hours. A working week is considered 1 day of every 6 consecutive work days.

To monitor continued conformity during an agreed period of time, when considered necessary the factory will be required to submit working week data to TCO Development using the working week template. The template to be used will be shared with the brand owner or factory owner by TCO Development.

The verification process

Proof documentation must be submitted to an independent verifier approved by TCO Development. It is the verifier's responsibility to request any additional documents necessary for the review. The verifier will evaluate the information received from the brand owner according to the following principles.

1. The code of conduct

The brand owner must have their code of conduct reviewed annually by an approved verifier. If the code of conduct has not changed since the previous annual review then the brand owner does not have to submit it again. In this instance, the senior management representative for supply chain responsibility must report this to an approved verifier.

- The code of conduct must be considered consistent with:
 - ILO's eight core conventions: 29, 87*, 98*, 100, 105, 111, 138 and 182.
 - UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, article 32.
 - All applicable local and national health and safety and labor laws effective in the country of manufacture and a 60 hour working week including overtime*.

* See local labor law clarifications 2.1.2.

- The contents of the code of conduct must have been adopted by the board and addressed by management.
- The code of conduct must relate to the manufacturing of the specific product being certified.

2. Proof of the supply chain being informed of the code of conduct.

The brand owner must annually submit for review by an approved verifier a description of how management and workers at all their final assembly factories of certified products are informed about the code of conduct. Proof of training classes or other means of worker training and how the factory measures the effectiveness of the worker training must be submitted for review. If there are no changes to the communication routine since the previous annual review, then the brand owner does not have to submit it again. In this instance the senior management representative must report this to an approved verifier.

Examples may be that the brand owner:

- has translated the code of conduct into local languages. This shows that the company has made efforts to inform management and employees about the code's content in their own language.
- has conducted training on the code for employees and / or management at production facilities.
- has made suppliers complete a questionnaire (self-assessment) on their understanding of, and conformity with, the code of conduct.

3. Signed brand owner form

The brand owner signs that the mandate is fulfilled for one or all products to be certified.

4. Identification of final assembly factories

For each certified product, all final assembly factories the brand owner is using to manufacture the certified product must be identified. The approved verifier will ensure that all these factories are listed on the TCO Certified accepted factory list.

- For new factories that are not already on the TCO Certified accepted factory list the factory must be added. This is done by submitting the factory identification template with the factory's name, full address and audit information to an approved verifier.
- Each time a factory is removed, added or updated in any way, the brand owner must ensure that this information is updated in the TCO Certified accepted factory list by contacting an approved verifier.

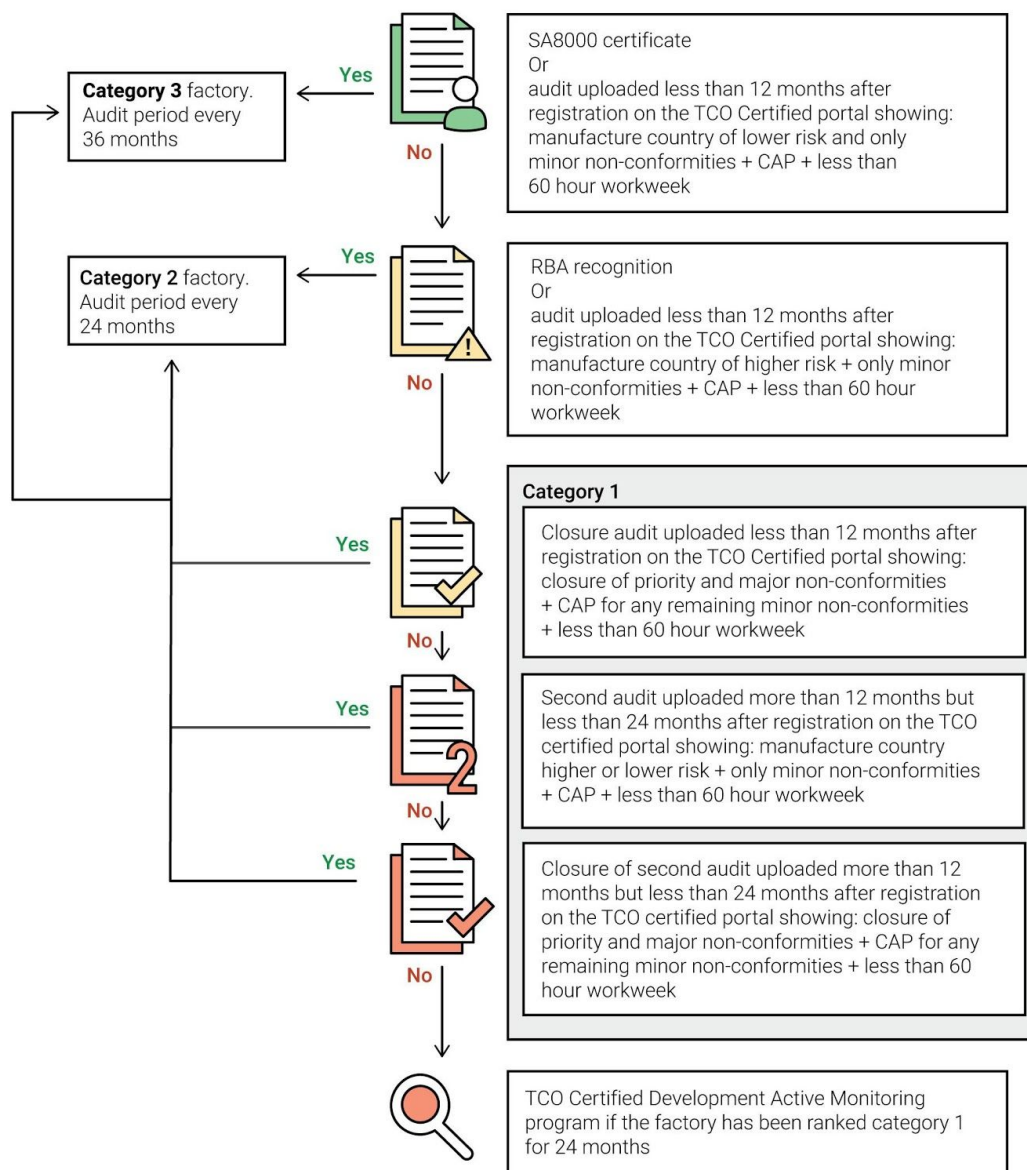
5. Independent social audit reports to TCO Development

The brand owner must ensure that TCO Certified Portal is continuously updated with the most recent independent initial audit report and CAPs for any non-conformities from all the final assembly factories manufacturing the certified product.

Brand owners or applicants / manufacturers must submit audit reports and CAPs to an approved verifier for upload to TCO Certified Portal. Consistency of these reports are ensured through annual spot-checks by TCO Development.

The audit interval is determined by the risk category of the factory.

1. Independent audits must be conducted by organizations accredited to ISO 17021 and carried out by SA8000, RBA or BSCI certified lead auditors. An independent party is considered to be a person or body that is recognized as being independent of the parties involved, regarding the issue in question.
2. Types of accepted audits are:
 - a. SA8000,
 - b. RBA VAP,
 - c. RBA Non-VAP: full audit with same auditor qualification, audit and report quality as a RBA VAP audit, or
 - d. BSCI: full audit with at least 'C' grade and completed CAP.
 - e. Other audits with evidence that could prove 'equal quality to other approved audits' must include auditor qualification, audit process (e.g. triangulation of non-conformities), audit report and CAP. This option will need to be verified by an approved verifier and accepted by TCO Development before it is used.



Defining the factory risk category and audit intervals

Until the brand owner has submitted a factory audit report the factory will automatically be categorized as risk category 1. (See below: audit report and factory risk categorization.) Brand owners that are new to TCO Certified or a product group will need to undergo an additional risk assessment in order for TCO Development to be sure factory audit requirements will be

fulfilled within the given time. If the brand owner is considered a high risk for not fulfilling the initial audit requirements then the brand owner is required to submit an audit report and CAP before the factory can be registered on TCO Certified Portal.

Factories will receive a better risk category categorization if they:

- are situated in lower risk countries,
- are involved in a social conformity certification and surveillance system that requires a minimum level of conformity before approval, or
- have proven a high level of progress in non-conformity closure meaning that all non-minor non-conformities are closed.

Lower risk countries

Some countries are considered as lower risk of social non-conformities in by the SA8000 Country Risk Assessments Process, which is based on World Governance Indicators (WGI). These countries include but are not limited to: EU countries, USA and Japan. A full list is available here: saasaccreditation.org.

TCO Certified accepted factory list

All brand owners, applicants and verifiers who have access to TCO Certified Portal will have access to see the TCO Certified accepted factory list with the risk category (excluding factories which are directly owned by a brand owner, which can only be accessed by the owner). This is an advantage for those factories that are proactive in closing non-conformities and monitor continued conformity. These factories will be considered a better choice to do business with than risk category 1 factories that do not show progress.

Audit report and factory risk categorization

Initial audits are required regularly, with an audit interval based on the factory risk category.

- An **initial audit** is covering the full scope of the factory and this mandate in TCO Certified.
- A **closure audit** only has to cover the open non-conformities.
- An initial audit is more comprehensive and is accepted as a closure audit.
- Audits older than 12 months are not accepted unless for the initial risk categorization of new factories.

Initial risk categorization

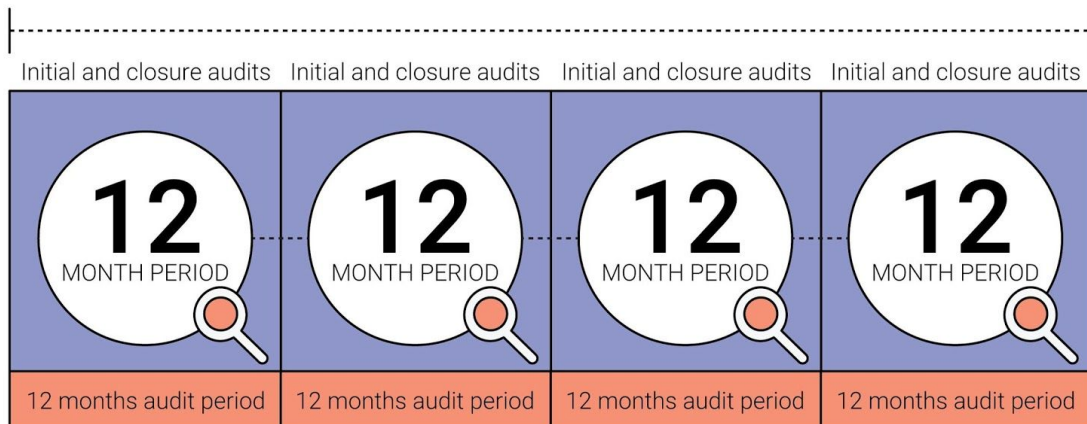
- For all new factories, existing independent audits that are less than 36 months old must be uploaded to TCO Certified Portal for risk categorization. If no such audit exists, then the factory will be classified as risk category 1 by **default**.

Risk category 1

Initial audit

- For risk category 1, the factory must be audited every 12 months and a new initial audit must be uploaded to TCO Certified Portal during these 12 months. The start and end date of a new period is always on the date when the factory was first registered in TCO Certified Portal.

Category 1



CAP

- When an audit has been uploaded it often has some non-conformities. For each non-conformity to the mandate in TCO Certified a CAP must be uploaded to TCO Certified Portal together with the closure deadline that the audit program allows for the completion of each corrective action.

Closure audit

- If there are major or priority non-conformities, a closure audit must be submitted within 12 months of the date the factory was registered on TCO Certified Portal. For minor non-conformities the CAP must be completed but it is not necessary to submit the closure audit.

Re-categorization

- When all non-conformities other than minor are closed, the factory will be categorized as risk category 2. If the factory is also placed in a lower risk country or if it is certified according to SA8000 it is categorized as 3 instead of 2.
- Otherwise the factory will continue to be categorized as risk category 1.

Final assistance

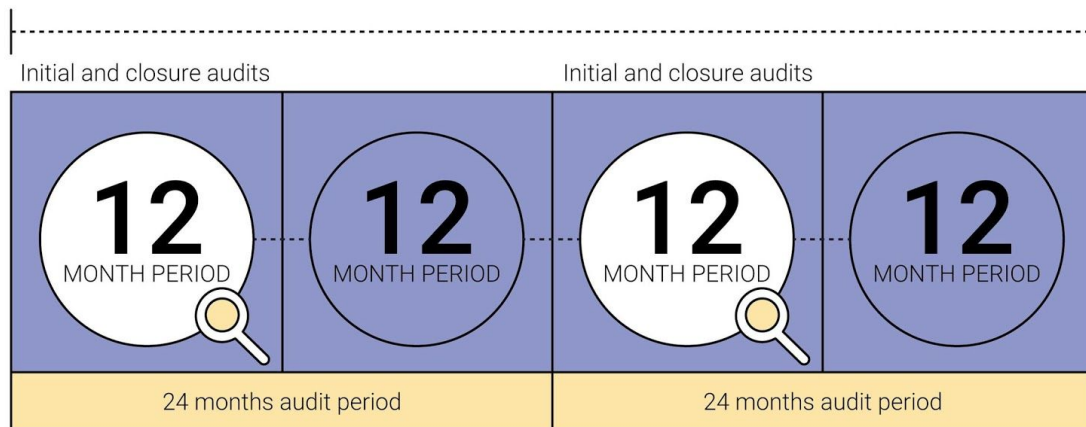
- If the factory has been categorized as a risk category 1 for 24 months, then the factory management will receive final assistance toward conformity through the TCO Certified active monitoring program on tcocertified.com.

Risk category 2

Initial audit

- For risk category 2, the factory must be audited every 24 months and a new initial audit must be uploaded to TCO Certified Portal during the first 12 months of every audit period. The start and end date of a new period is always on the date when the factory was first registered in TCO Certified Portal.

Category 2



CAP

- When an audit has been uploaded it often has some non-conformities. For each non-conformity to the mandate in TCO Certified a CAP must be uploaded to TCO Certified Portal together with the closure deadline that the audit program allows for the completion of each corrective action.

Closure audit

- If there are major or priority non-conformities, a closure audit must also be uploaded to TCO Certified Portal during the first 12 months of every audit period. If the factory only has minor non-conformities, the CAP must be completed but it is not necessary to upload the closure audit to TCO Certified Portal. The closure of minor non-conformities are verified in the next initial audit.

ATTENTION

It is recommended to conduct the initial audit early in the first 12 month audit period, to have time to also provide the closure audit during the first 12 months. If the closure audit is provided later than 12 months after the start of the audit period, the factory may be re-categorized. This may happen even if the audit closure deadline in the CAP allows for more time to close the non-conformities.

Re-categorization

- As long as all non-conformities other than minor are closed within the time specified in the CAP, the factory will continue to be categorized as risk category 2. If it is certified according to SA8000 it is categorized as 3 instead of 2.
- Otherwise, the factory will be categorized as risk category 1.

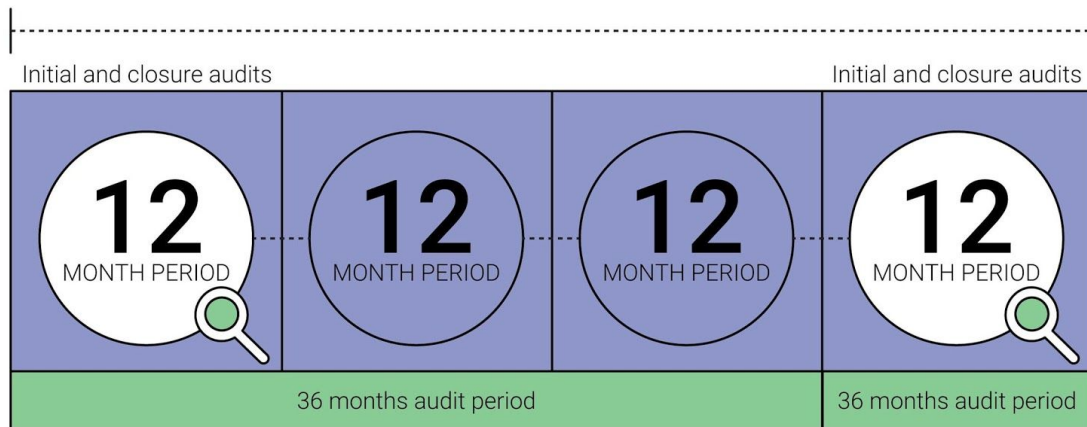
Conformity option: As proof of conformity to risk category 2 without the need to upload a closure audit report to TCO Certified Portal, factories that can prove they have received the status of Platinum, Gold or Silver under the RBA recognition program and provide additional proof that working hours are under 60 hours per working week will be categorized risk category 2, or 3 if the factory is placed in a lower risk country. Silver level is only accepted if there are no major non-conformities to the mandate in TCO Certified.

Risk category 3

Initial audit

- For risk category 3, the factory must be audited every 36 months and a new initial audit must be uploaded to TCO Certified Portal during the first 12 months of every audit period. The start and end date of a new period is always on the date when the factory was first registered in TCO Certified Portal.

Category 3



CAP

- When an audit has been uploaded it often has some non-conformities. For each non-conformity to the mandate in TCO Certified a CAP must be uploaded to TCO Certified Portal together with the closure deadline that the audit program allows for the completion of each corrective action.
 - If the factory is SA8000 certified then the non-conformities are solved in accordance to SA8000 certification procedure.

Closure audit

- If there are major or priority non-conformities, a closure audit must also be uploaded to TCO Certified Portal during the first 12 months of every audit period. If the factory only has minor non-conformities, the CAP must be completed but it is not necessary to upload the closure audit to TCO Certified Portal. The closure of minor non-conformities are verified in the next initial audit.
 - A valid SA8000 certificate is considered proof that non-minor non-conformities are being monitored and closed during regular intervals by SAAS accredited verifiers.

Re-categorization

- SA8000 factories are categorized as risk category 3. If it is discovered that non-conformities other than minor still occur, the factory will be categorized as risk category 1.
- Factories that are not SA8000 certified but are situated in lower risk countries and have provided a satisfactory closure of all non-minor non-conformity within the first 12 months of the audit period will be considered for risk category 3 status.

Additional clarifications that are valid for all risk categories

- If the audit program and lead auditor accepts an offsite closure audit it is also accepted in TCO Certified.
- Any time proven conditions change, such as non-conformities from a spot check, the risk categorization will be re-assessed.
- Closure of priority findings within the CAP deadline will be monitored in particular by TCO Development through the spot check program.

Spot checks of supply chain responsibility

Spot checks are financed by TCO Development as long as no non-conformities are found. If non-conformities are found and further investigations are necessary the cost for this must be covered by the license holder.

Audit reports and CAPs

Central to the spot check conformity program is the review of the factory audit report and CAP conducted by an approved verifier approved by TCO Development. TCO Development will randomly select audit reports and CAPs in TCO Certified Portal to be spot checked. This is to ensure that the data uploaded in TCO Certified Portal is correct.

During the spot check conformity program the CAP will also be evaluated for effectiveness by the approved verifier. A judgement on the remedial effectiveness and a summary will be given in the verification report issued by the approved verifier. This summary may be shared with the clients of the factory.

On-site inspection initiated by TCO Development

TCO Development reserves the right to require full audit reports and conduct or commission on-site inspections at final assembly factories manufacturing the certified product, to verify that the brand owner is fulfilling the obligations in this mandate. The planning of social audits will be done in cooperation with the senior management representatives appointed by the brand owner.

Social audits initiated by TCO Development will be realized on a judgement sample basis, in each case decided upon and financed by TCO Development. Results from the audits will be shared with the audited factory (both management and worker representatives) and all the brand owners listed as using the audited factory. This is in order to create a combined effort toward implementing the CAP. For TCO Development, the spot checks and all other uploaded reports contain valuable information on social performance, making it possible to translate non-conformities into metrics and then measure improvements through code of conduct and audit methodology.

The verifier approved for supply chain responsibility

Only an independent verifier approved by TCO Development has the authority to approve the following:

For each brand name

- Code of conduct
- Communication of the code of conduct
- Supporting documentation
- Conduct interview with senior management representative

Other assessments

- Review evidences that could prove that another audit protocol can be considered “equal quality to other approved audit protocols”. This includes but is not limited to; auditor qualification, audit process, audit report and CAP.

The list of approved verifiers is found at tcocertified.com.

2.2 Supply chain transparency

Background

Supply chain transparency includes two vital parts: a) the extent to which information about a company and its sourcing locations is made public to end-users and stakeholders and b) the company's process of taking action through supply chain visibility, to manage it effectively. Companies struggle to achieve supply chain transparency since they lack a solid process and structure to manage risks and monitor behavior in their extended supplier network. Without visibility into their supply chains, brand owners create a blind spot where damage to reputation can emerge.

Transparency toward an independent party provides a company not only with the possibility to measure its own performance in key areas against their peers, but also a way to share and gain knowledge about solutions. Supply chain transparency requires a solid management system, where improvements are achieved by acting on responses to shared information.

Applicability

All product categories.

2.2.1 Mandate

The brand owner must appoint a Senior Management Representative (SMR) for supply chain responsibility, who reports directly to senior management. Irrespective of other duties, this person must have the authority to ensure that certified products meet the supply chain criteria in TCO Certified.

The SMR must annually complete the TCO Certified self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) and complete a follow-up interview with an approved verifier.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- A completed and signed self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ)
- A completed and signed brand owner form covering one or all products (chapter 11.1)

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of a verification report from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
- The report from the SMR interview including the verified self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ).

2.2.2 Clarifications

General clarifications

The aim of the mandate is to create transparency between TCO Development and senior management at the brand owner company.

Senior Management Representative (SMR) details

The required details of the SMR must appear in TCO Certified Portal and the SMR must be available for dialogue in English with TCO Development and verifiers throughout the validity of all the brand owner's certificates.

If the appointed SMR is changed, then details of the new SMR must be updated in TCO Certified Portal. TCO Development must be informed immediately.

The SMR must ensure that TCO Certified Portal is up to date covering:

- Name, title, telephone number and email address of the SMR.
- A date, with a period of less than 12 months, of the completed and / or planned SMR interview with the name of the approved verifier.

SMR interview

The interview with the SMR must be done with one of the verifiers approved by TCO Development. It is booked and paid for by the SMR. The purpose is to ensure that the appointed person has the necessary authority and is working in a structured way to implement the brand owner's code of conduct. Primarily, the interview will cover the self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) answers about supply chain management.

All questions in the SAQ must be answered and submitted to the verifier prior to the interview. During the part of the interview that covers the SAQ, the SMR will be required to explain in more detail the brand owner's work toward a socially responsible supply chain and provide supporting documentation where needed. It is recommended that SMRs involve colleagues in the meeting who can provide necessary expertise in the areas covered by the SAQ.

The interview will likely be an online meeting. If for some reason it is not possible to have an online meeting or if the interview does not obtain an acceptable quality due to language difficulties, then the verifier may require a face to face interview.

The report from this interview is then uploaded to TCO Certified Portal. TCO Development have the right to participate at the interview with the SMR. In this case TCO Development will cover their own expenses.

About the self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) and result benchmarking

The SAQ is a set of questions aimed at gaining transparency into the brand owner's supply chain risk management. This includes areas such as child labor, worker representation, unions, ethics and minerals.

The SMR is responsible for answering all questions and providing supporting documentation where needed. The SMR must follow the SAQ guidelines when answering. Each answer must be given according to the following three levels of commitment that can be proven. Answers are color benchmarked for easy reference: invested (green), involved (yellow) or interested (red).

There is no minimum graded level required to be fulfilled, since the SAQ is only intended to gather information on the actual level of social commitment and assist in the development of future generations of TCO Certified criteria. Feedback to the brand owner is given in the form of a report and table that shows the brand owner's final grading (after the interview) in comparison to other certifying brand owners (all brand names will remain anonymous). This will help the brand owner identify areas for improvement and measure their progress within the industry.

Result data will also be used to risk assess brand owners for the spot-check program. In this program, TCO Development orders annual factory audits according to the code of conduct by independent auditors at a number of final assembly factories where certified products are manufactured.

The questionnaire and guidelines for the assessment are public and available for download at tcocertified.com.

2.3 Anti-corruption management system

Background

The risk of corruption can never be completely eliminated, but it can be minimized through strict monitoring and enforcement procedures that are in place to prevent it. Organizations have a responsibility to prevent corruption within their businesses and their supply chains. Many organizations rely on their ability to create programs that align with their own risk profiles, but conformity standardization is the best way to verify that business policy, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms are compatible with internationally recognized best practices against corruption.

Definitions

ICC: International Chamber of Commerce.

ICC rules and guidelines: Good commercial practices for responsible businesses conduct.

Whistleblowing system: A confidential means for whistleblowers to report suspicions and deviations to company policy.

Applicability

All product categories.

References

2.4.

2.3.1 Mandate

The brand owner must have internal processes and routines in place to prevent and respond to all forms of corruption that, at a minimum, aligns with the following:

- ICC Rules on Combating Corruption article 10 points a-p.
- ICC Guidelines on Whistleblowing.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- A completed and signed brand owner form covering one or all products (chapter 11.1)

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of a verification report from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

2.3.2 Clarification

The brand owner's anti-corruption program must be considered to at least include all of the good practices stated under article 10 of the ICC Rules on Combating Corruption (points a-p) and the ICC Guidelines on Whistleblowing.

A follow-up review of the brand owner program will be in the form of a self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) and included in the first interview with the assigned Senior Management Representative (SMR) for supply chain responsibility. As long as the process is not changed then the interview does not need to be repeated annually.

2.4 Responsibly sourced minerals

Background

To certify products according to TCO Certified, brand owners must develop a global approach in their understanding, traceability and policies for a responsible mineral supply chain. They must also support in-region initiatives working in conflict-affected and high-risk areas. Commonly mentioned risk minerals are considered as tantalum, tin, tungsten, gold (3TG conflict minerals) and cobalt, mica, lithium, copper, nickel and rare earth elements.

Definitions

Conflict-affected and high-risk areas: areas in a state of armed conflict, fragile post-conflict areas, as well as areas witnessing weak or non-existing governance and security, such as failed states. In these areas, there are often widespread and systematic violations of international law, including human rights abuses.

Applicability

All product categories.

References

2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8.

2.4.1 Mandate

The brand owner must:

- Have a strict supply chain policy for responsible minerals sourcing that can be considered to cover at least 3TG and cobalt. The policy must be both public and communicated to the supply chain.
- Have a process to identify smelters and refiners of at least 3TG and cobalt.
- Be a part of an established multi-stakeholder program that works at supporting responsible sourcing programs for at least 3TG and cobalt.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- The most recent version of the public policy and a description of how it is communicated to the supply chain.
- A description of the brand owner's structured work on identifying risk areas in their supply chain.
- Proof of participation in an approved multi-stakeholder program.
- A completed and signed brand owner form covering one or all products (chapter 11.1)

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of a verification report from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
- A copy of the policy in English must be uploaded to TCO Certified Portal.
- A list of the approved multi-stakeholder programs the brand owner is participating in.

2.4.2 Clarifications

Responsibly sourced minerals policy

The brand owner policy is an essential statement by the brand owner. It reflects the brand owner's commitment toward responsible sourcing of minerals and the expectations of their raw material suppliers regarding the use of these minerals.

Verification guidelines

The verifier must be able to verify that the policy can be considered to cover at least conflict minerals (3TG) and cobalt, is public and also understand how it is communicated to suppliers.

- "Public" means that the policy is visible on the brand owner website, as part of the brand owner's annual sustainability or responsible minerals report.
- Communicated could be as part of a contract and/or written agreement with suppliers.

To verify the level of strictness, the policy must contain at least the following points:

- Requirement that suppliers conform with the policy.
- That suppliers neither directly nor indirectly finance armed groups in conflict-affected regions.
- That suppliers neither tolerate nor contribute to human rights abuses that include forced labor, child labor and environmental degradation.
- A commitment to supporting responsible sourcing from those regions in which specific mining operations may present risk.

Structured work on identifying risk areas

The brand owner must carry out structured work to identify if at least 3TG and cobalt are present anywhere in the supply chain of the certified product, with the goal to identify the smelters and refiners.

Identifying risk areas is a process that helps map the chain of custody of risk minerals down to the smelters and refiners within the supply chain. This is commonly done by a reporting template such as a conflict minerals reporting template and a cobalt reporting template being systematically sent through the supply chain. This transfer of information facilitates the identification of high-risk smelters and refiners.

Verification

The verifier has been provided a description of how the brand owner identifies risk areas in their supply chain. The verifier may also require a copy of the completed template as further evidence of compliance. See below examples:

- Using an established conflict minerals reporting template as part of the brand owner's due diligence process. As a random follow up at the request of TCO Development, completed examples of the template are to be submitted to the verifier.
- A public list of smelters and refiners on the brand owner website is considered verification that the brand owner has identified the list through using a conflict minerals reporting template.

Supporting in-region responsible sourcing programs

Involvement in multi-company coordinated action that supports the development of responsible sourcing initiatives within the conflict-affected and high-risk areas is essential, since they help suppliers meet due diligence requirements, maintain trade and benefit local mining communities, whose livelihoods depend on a legitimate mining trade.

Verification

The verifier is provided with proof of brand owner participation or membership in one of the following that are considered examples of initiatives that go beyond 3TG or is global:

- European Partnership of Responsible Minerals (EPRM)
- Responsible Mineral Initiative (RMI)
- Responsible Cobalt Initiative (RCI)
- Other initiatives not listed above, but that are verified to be a multi-company program that works to support responsible sourcing programs for conflict minerals and other risk minerals. This is judged on a case by case basis.

For more information:

- The OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas ("the Guidance"). [oecd.org](https://www.oecd.org). Brand owners require suppliers to disclose their sourcing origins of conflict minerals by using a questionnaire template such as the responsible minerals initiative (RMI), conflict minerals reporting template (CMRT) or similar in order to prevent the potential use of risk minerals.
- EPRM: The European Partnership for Responsible Minerals is a multi-stakeholder partnership established with the goal to create better social and economic conditions for mine workers and local mining communities, by increasing the number of mines that adopt responsible mining practices in conflict and high-risk areas.
- Member of the responsible minerals initiative (RMI). Members contribute to a number of tools and resources including the conflict minerals reporting template; supporting in-region sourcing schemes and the Conflict Free Smelter Program (identification of smelters and refiners that source conflict-free minerals).
- Responsible Cobalt Initiative: Chinese Chamber of Commerce for Metals, Minerals & Chemical launched the Responsible Cobalt Initiative (RCI), a multistakeholder initiative where a number of companies in the supply chain are participating in collective action to address social and environmental risks in the cobalt supply chain.

2.5 Process chemicals

Background

Scientific research shows that exposure to chemical substances used in the manufacture of electronic products is linked to increased rates of cancer, reproductive damage, birth defects and other serious illnesses among workers. Chemicals such as benzene (used as a cleaning agent) and n-hexane (an industrial solvent) have well-documented toxic human health effects. These chemicals need to be phased out of production, and not be replaced with equally hazardous chemicals. To replace chemicals with safer alternatives, process chemicals and their suitable safer alternatives must be identified and assessed. The Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), training and exposure monitoring provided to the workers who risk toxic chemical exposure also need to be reviewed and improved.

This mandate is focused on cleaners and industrial solvents used in final assembly factories.

Definitions

Cleaners and solvents: Liquids used to remove stains, dirt, grease etc from electronics. These products are commonly a mixture of chemicals.

Process chemicals: Cleaner and solvent substances used in manufacturing processes during the final assembly of the certified product.

Process chemical inventory: A record kept by the factory showing at least the process chemicals used at the factory.

Safety data sheets: intended to provide the users of hazardous chemicals with the necessary information to help them protect human health and the environment.

Applicability

The company or companies that manufacture the product.

References

2.1, 2.2, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13.

2.5.1 Mandate

Every final assembly factory manufacturing certified products:

- must have a structured health and safety management system in place, that is independently audited.
- must complete the process chemical data template provided by TCO Development
- must provide exposure controls and personal protective equipment as recommended in section 8 of the 16 section format safety data sheet.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- A certificate or audit report for every final assembly factory manufacturing certified products to prove conformity with a structured health and safety management system (OHSAS18001, ISO45001, SA8000, RBA VAP, BSCI).
- A completed process chemical data template for every final assembly factory manufacturing certified products
- A completed and signed factory form (chapter 11.2)

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of a verification report from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
- The process chemical data template must be reported in TCO Certified Portal.

2.5.2 Clarification

Process chemical management

TCO Development requires that all final assembly factories provide evidence of a structured health and safety management system and transparency towards TCO Development on cleaners and solvents. They must also provide appropriate training and protection to lower the risk of worker exposure to hazardous substances.

The process chemical data template is intended to help identify chemicals of concern and their suitable safer alternatives. If no safer alternative is available for practical use, then improved worker protective equipment and health monitoring becomes the main priority until a safer alternative is found.

Proof of health and safety management system conformity

The applicant must upload a valid OHSAS18001, ISO45001 or SA8000 certificate to TCO Certified Portal. The certificate must be issued by a certification body that is accredited to issue the certification. Factories that do not yet have a certified health and safety management system can submit an RBA VAP or BSCI audit that is less than 12 months old, showing that the factory's health and safety management system is audited as being in conformity.

Process chemical data template

The applicant must complete and upload the process chemical data template to TCO Certified Portal. The template and guidelines on how to complete it can be found on tcocertified.com/certification-documents.

- The senior representative whose responsibilities cover chemical management at the factory must assist the applicant in the completion of the process chemical data template.
- All areas of the template must be completed except the GHS and GreenScreen® list translator columns, which are optional as reference use.
- In cases of confidential business information (CBI), it is possible for the chemical supplier to directly submit the chemical information to TCO Development. This must first be agreed upon by the applicant and TCO Development.
- The information must cover all cleaner and solvents and their chemical ingredients used in the final assembly of certified products.
- Upon request, the process chemical inventory at the factory must also be submitted to TCO Development for verification purposes.
- The process chemical data template must be updated every two years, to monitor progress in hazardous chemical substitution and worker protection.
- TCO Development has the right to compile confidential information with CAS numbers. TCO Development reserves the right to publish such compiled, anonymous

information, but no information will be presented in such a way that the company or the products in question can be identified.

Exposure controls and personal protective equipment

Each final assembly factory must provide personal protection equipment as described in section 8 of the safety data sheet (SDS), that covers exposure controls and personal protection. The SDS must be of a quality that is aligned with the rules of the global harmonised system (GHS), following the 16 part format. This is verified through the social audit required in TCO Certified.

Verification will be a review of the completed process chemical data template by TCO Development and independent factory audits by assessment bodies.

3 Environmentally responsible manufacturing

Environmental risks in the manufacturing phase

Of the wide range of environmental risks throughout the IT product life cycle, many of these occur in the manufacturing phase. For example, life cycle assessments confirm that a typical IT product consumes more energy during its manufacture than during its entire usable life. Other problems include the extensive use of natural resources required to manufacture IT products, along with resulting, soil, water and air pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions.

TCO Certified — focused on environmental management and energy efficiency in manufacturing

In chapter 3 of TCO Certified, generation 8, the criteria focus on two main areas designed to create a more environmentally responsible manufacturing environment where certified products are made:

- Environmental Management System, EMS. With an environmental management system (EMS) in place, the brand owner can work systematically to continuously improve the environmental performance of the company and its products.
- Energy efficiency indicators - measurement of energy efficiency in final assembly factories where certified product models are made.

3.1 Environmental management system

Background

A certified environmental management system helps an organization work in a systematic way with environmental performance, and make continuous improvement at both company and product levels. To be efficient, an environmental management system must include independent, external reviews.

Definitions

Final assembly factory: Factory where the final assembly of the certified product takes place.

Applicability

All product categories.

The company or companies that manufacture the product.

References

3.1 and 3.2.

3.1.1 Mandate

Each final assembly factory manufacturing the certified product must be certified in accordance with ISO 14001, or EMAS registered.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- A copy of a valid ISO 14001 certificate or EMAS registration for every final assembly factory manufacturing certified products.

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

A copy of a verification report from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

3.1.2 Clarification

The applicant must ensure that a valid ISO 14001 certificate or EMAS registration is available on TCO Certified Portal at all times, for every final assembly factory manufacturing certified products.

The certificate(s) or an appendix to the certificate(s) must make it clear what the certification covers.

The applicant may ask for an extended time period of a maximum 12 months on behalf of a factory that is not yet certified or registered, by completing and signing an agreement. TCO Development has the right to deny the applicant an extended period of time if there is a substantial risk that the factory will not be able to achieve ISO 14001 certification or EMAS registration within the extended time period.

The certificate must be issued by a certification body that is accredited by an accreditation body covered by the International Accreditation Forum, iaf.nu, Multilateral Arrangement on Environmental Management Systems.

3.2 Energy efficiency indicators

Background

While IT products become increasingly energy efficient in the use phase, there are still improvements to be made in the manufacturing phase. Life cycle assessments show that many IT products consume more energy during manufacturing than during the use phase.

Applicability

All product categories.

3.2.1 Mandate

Each final assembly factory must report the previous calendar year energy efficiency indicators by the end of August each year. (This applies until the year after a certificate has expired.)

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

Completed and signed factory form(s) (chapter 11.2)

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

1. A copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
2. The energy efficiency indicators must be reported in TCO Certified Portal.

4 User health and safety

User health and safety – essential for IT product sustainability

An IT product must be safe to use and should provide the user with the function and comfort needed to support productivity.

Examples of identified safety risks that are relevant to IT products include:

- product overheating, leading to increased fire risk.
- battery volatility, burning or explosion.
- poor electrical safety design, that may give the user an electric shock or cause a fire.

In addition, an ergonomically designed IT product is better positioned to meet the user's needs longer and be a more sustainable product choice.

TCO Certified – verifying product safety, protecting the user

Chapter 4 in TCO Certified includes criteria for product and electrical safety as well as ergonomic design, and user health.

4.1 Electrical safety

Background

IT products must be safe to use. Electrical safety refers to the electrical design of the product. Electrical insulation and other arrangements must be in place to prevent the user from touching live components. Faulty or inadequate electrical insulation can also result in an electrical flashover that may cause a fire or an explosion.

Applicability

All products with built-in power supplies as well as any external power supply intended to be used together with the product.

References

4.1.

4.1.1 Mandate

The product and external power supply/supplies must be certified according to EN/IEC 60950 or EN/IEC 60065 or EN/IEC 62368-1.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- A copy of a valid CB certificate or a national certificate from a CB member (NCB) for the product.

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

A copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

4.2 Alternating electric fields

Background

Electrical alternating fields are created between objects that have different levels of electrical potential that change over time. When the potential changes in a periodic manner, an electrical alternating field is set up, with a field strength and a frequency. An IT product can contain many sources of electrical alternating fields. The field characteristics depend on the actual electrical potential difference and the distance from the product.

Some users are concerned that electric alternating fields may be a health risk. The aim of this criteria is to reduce the electrical alternating fields to such a low level so as not to burden the work and home environment with unnecessary factors. The mandatory criteria should not be regarded as hygienic limit values.

Applicability

All displays and all-in-one PCs that are delivered with a stand.

4.2.1 Mandate

Band I: 5 Hz to 2 kHz, ≤ 10 V/m

Displays $\leq 26"$ are measured at 0.30 m and 0.50 m in front of the product.

Displays $> 26"$ are measured at 0.50 m in front of the product.

Band II: 2 kHz to 400 kHz, ≤ 1.0 V/m

Displays $\leq 26"$ are measured at 0.30 m in front of- and 0.50 m around the product.

Displays $> 26"$ are measured at 0.50 m from the surface around the product.

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

A copy of the test report(s), and a copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

4.2.2 Clarification

Test facility requirements

Background electric field strengths in the test facility, including disturbances transmitted by power lines and internally generated noise in the measuring system, must together not exceed 2.0 V/m in band I and 0.20 V/m in band II. The mains voltage to the product must be within 3 % of its nominal value.

Preparation of the product for testing

All necessary preparations described in 9.1 and 9.3 must be done. An external optical filter may not be used in order to comply with the mandatory requirement.

Equipment

Alternating electric field meter.

Test method

Compliance may be verified in three ways.

1. Technical judgement

Several thousands of products have been tested for this mandate since 1992. It is now clear that for LCD displays the measured values are predictable and only in very rare cases exceed the mandated levels as long as the product is correctly grounded.

This testing is time consuming and currently offer limited value as it is almost certain that the product will pass as long as it's grounded. Therefore, the approved verifier may verify compliance based on technical judgement that the product is correctly grounded. The technical judgement template is signed by both the approved verifier and the applicant. If the product has an external power supply then the approved verifier must also verify that the ground is going through from the power plug to the secondary side of the powers supply.

2. Quick check

If the approved verifier finds that the technical judgement is not enough, a quick check may be made to verify if complete testing is necessary or not. The test object is placed on the turntable as described in the instructions for complete testing below. The measurement point should be 30 cm from the center center point in front of the product. An uncertainty of 5 cm is accepted in each direction x, y and z for this quick check which makes it acceptable to use visual positioning with a ruler. If the measured result is below 4.0 V/m in Band I and 0.4 V/m in Band II, the product can be considered to comply with the requirements in this mandate without further testing.

3. Complete testing

If the results from the quick check exceed the limits defined in the mandate, or if the approved verifier believes that the product may be non-compliant due to the product design or other reasons, then complete testing of the product must be carried out.

The true r.m.s.-value of the amplitude of the electric field strength, at the surface of the measuring probe, is measured in front of the product in band I and in four azimuths in band II. The frequency ranges are selected by means of filters in the measuring equipment.

Screens smaller or equal to 26"

The product must be positioned so that the tangential plane, to the centre-centre point of the screen surface, is at a right angle of the horizontal plane. The distance between the centre-centre points of the screen surface and the back of the product, including any part of a stand holder, along the normal to this tangential plane is called L, see figure *alternating electric fields 1*.

The origin of the cylindrical coordinate system must be situated at a distance L/2 behind the screen surface on the normal to the tangential plane through the centre-centre point. The z-axis must be at a right angle to the horizontal plane. The angular reference direction is along the above mentioned normal in the direction pointing outwards from the screen. An angle (ϑ) is positive in the counterclockwise direction. The measurement instrument is moving in a counter-clockwise direction around the test sample (as illustrated in the figure *alternating electric fields 1*).

Measurements must be made at all points that have a minimum clearance of 0.25 m to the outer surface of the product and with coordinates according to:

$$z = 0$$

$$r = (L/2 + 0.5) \text{ m (at the front also } (L/2 + 0.3) \text{ m)}$$

$$\vartheta = 0 \text{ for band I}$$

$$\vartheta = 0, 90, 180 \text{ and } 270 \text{ for band II}$$

If clearance is less than 0.25 m, the instrument must be moved out radial until 0.25 m clearance is achieved.

Distances are given in metres and angles in degrees. The coordinates are given for the centre of the measuring probe. The surface of the probe must be perpendicular, within $\pm 5^\circ$, to the radial axis.

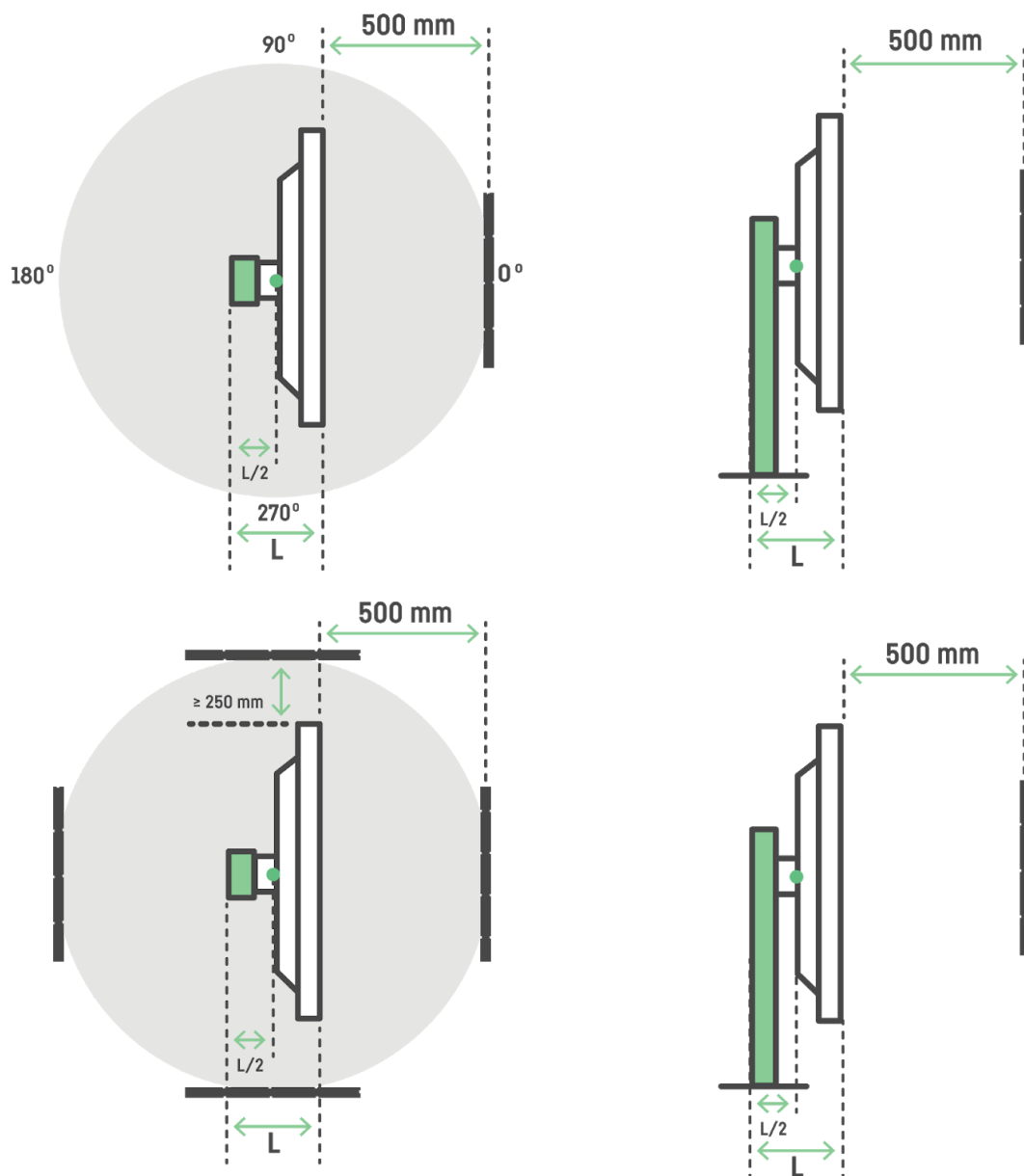


Figure *alternating electric fields 1*. Measurement geometry for band I (top) and band II (bottom).

Screens larger than 26"

For screens larger than 26", measurements must be taken in four directions around the product at 0°, 90°, 180°, 270°. All measurements must be taken at 0.5 m from the surface of the product.

For products that have a width or height ≥ 1 m, additional measuring positions for front, rear and sides are required.

The width and height of the screen does not include the frame but only the viewable screen area. The number of positions depend on the size of the screen and is given in horizontal and vertical direction by the width and height in metres of the screen divided by 0.5 rounded to the closest integer. The positions must be equally divided over the screen surface. See figure *alternating electric fields 2*.

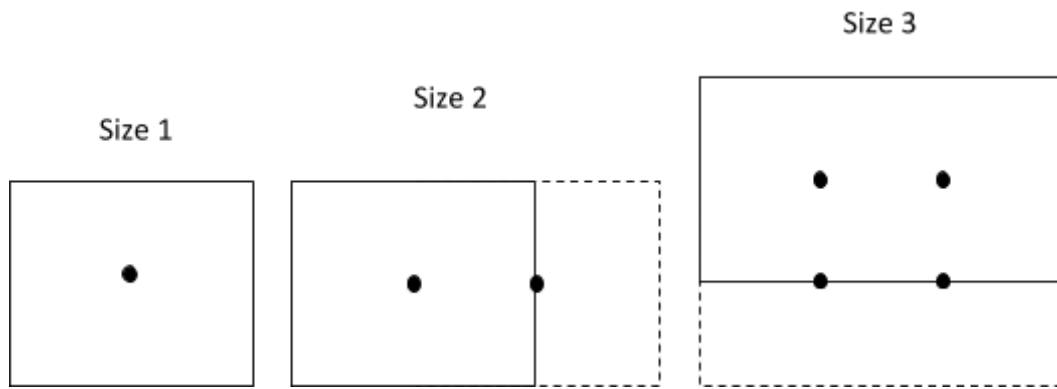


Figure *alternating electric fields 2*. Measurement point on different screen sizes. The dotted lines indicate a screen increase from size 1 by 0.5 m in width and then 0.5 m in height.

The product and the measuring probe must be positioned at least 1 m from all significant metallic structures and objects apart from the test object.

Additional units and connecting cables necessary for the operation of the product, that are not part of the test, must be placed so far away from the measuring setup that the fields they emit do not influence the measurement. Shielding may be added to these units and cables, as long as the 1 m clearance is maintained.

The measuring probe must be connected to ground. Any cables running between the measuring probe and the measuring instrument must be positioned in such a way that they do not influence the measured value.

The power cable of the test object must be connected to the phase and the neutral conductors of the mains power supply. If the mains power supply plug permits an interchange of the live and neutral conductors, measurements must be taken with the connection that gives the highest reading in band I.

Test evaluation

Results must be presented as r.m.s. values of the alternating electric field expressed in volt per meter (V/m). For band I, results must be presented as the measured values at 0.3 m and 0.5 m for normal and stand-by operations if they differ. For band II, the measured values in front of the product and the maximum value at rotation must be presented for normal and stand-by operations if they differ.

If the measured values are less than 10.0 V/m in band I or less than 1.0 V/m in band II the result must be reported as "< 10.0 V/m" or "<1.0 V/m", respectively.

If measuring more than one position on the front, rear or sides of the screen the worst-case must be given in the report.

Overall uncertainty

The test must be performed in such a way that the total extended uncertainty in the test result will be less than \pm (10 % of the reading + 1.5 V/m) for band I and \pm (10 % of the reading + 0.1 V/m) for band II.

4.3 Alternating magnetic fields

Background

Alternating magnetic fields are created when an alternating electrical current flows through a conductor. IT products are surrounded by alternating magnetic fields that are generated by different parts of the product, e.g. power supply unit, voltage inverters and other electrical circuits. The field strength depends on the actual electric current and on the distance from the product.

Some users are concerned that alternating magnetic fields may be a health risk. The aim of this criteria is to reduce the magnetic alternating fields to such a low level as not to burden the work and home environment with unnecessary factors. The mandatory criteria must not be regarded as hygienic limit values.

Applicability

Displays and all-in-one PCs that are delivered with a stand.

4.3.1 Mandate

Band I: 5 Hz to 2 kHz, ≤ 200 nT

Displays $\leq 26''$ are measured at 0.30 m in front of, and at 0.50 m around the product.

Displays $> 26''$ are measured at 0.50 m from the surface of the product around the product.

Band II: 2 kHz to 400 kHz, ≤ 25 nT

Displays $\leq 26''$ are measured at 0.50 m around the product.

Displays $> 26''$ are measured at 0.50 m from the surface of the product around the product.

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

A copy of the test report(s), and a copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

4.3.2 Clarification

Test facility requirements

Background magnetic fields in the test facility, including disturbances transmitted along the power line and internally generated noise in the measuring system, must together not exceed 40 nT in band I and 5 nT in band II.

Preparation of the product for testing

All necessary preparations described in 9.1 and 9.3 must be done.

Equipment

Alternating magnetic field meter in band I and band II.

Test method

Compliance may be verified in three ways.

1. Technical judgement

Several thousands of products have been tested for this mandate since 1992. It is now clear that for LCD displays the measured values are predictable and very rarely exceed background levels in the test chamber.

This testing is time consuming and currently offer limited value as it is almost certain the product will pass. Therefore, the approved verifier may verify compliance based on technical judgement that the product has a well known design that the lab has already tested several times. The technical judgement template is signed by both the approved verifier and the applicant.

2. Quick check

If the approved verifier finds that the technical judgement is not enough, a quick check may be made to verify if complete testing is necessary or not.

The test object is placed on the turntable as described in the instructions for complete testing below. The measurement point should be 30 cm from the center center point in front of the product. An uncertainty of 5 cm is accepted in each direction x, y and z for this quick check which makes it acceptable to use visual positioning with a ruler. One measurement is taken in this position. If the measured result are below 80 nT in Band I and 10 nT in Band II, the product can be considered to comply with the requirements in this mandate without further testing.

3. Complete testing

If the results from the quick check exceed the limits defined in the mandate, or if the approved verifier believes that the product may be non-compliant due to the product design or other reasons, then complete testing of the product must be carried out.

Screens smaller or equal to 26"

The true r.m.s. value of the amplitude of the magnetic flux density vector is measured at twelve points on a cylindrical surface around the test object in the two frequency ranges, band I and band II. The frequency ranges are selected by specified filters in the alternating magnetic field meter.

The measuring geometry is illustrated in figure *alternating magnetic fields 1*. The measurement points are mathematically defined in the following way.

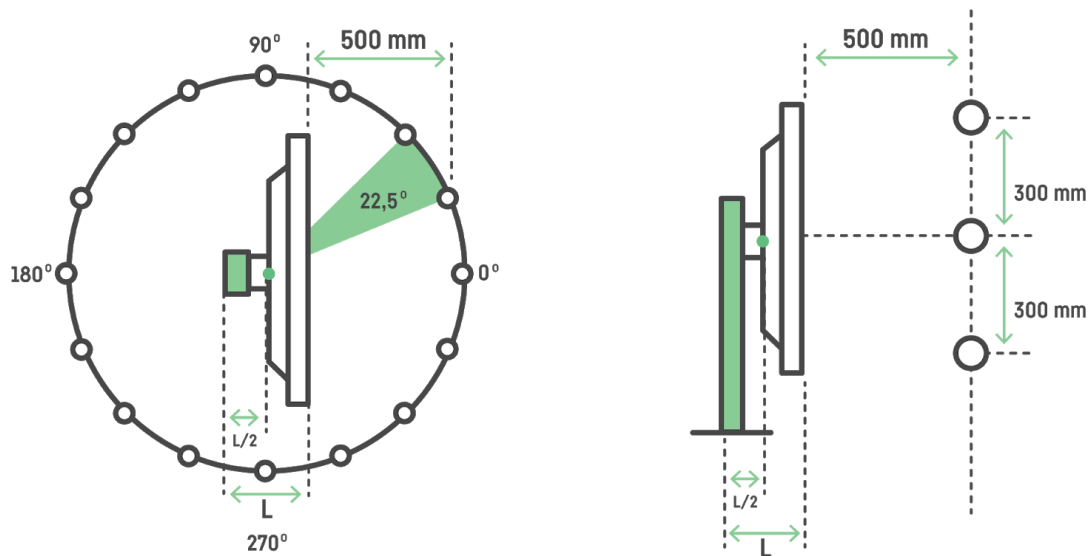


Figure alternating magnetic fields 1. Measurement geometry for the test object.

The product must be positioned so that the tangential plane, to the centre-centre point of the screen surface, is at a right angle of the horizontal plane. The distance between the centre-centre points of the screen surface and the back of the product, including any part of a stand holder, along the normal to this tangential plane is called L.

The origin of the cylindrical coordinate system must be situated at a distance $L/2$ behind the screen surface on the normal to the tangential plane through the centre-centre point. The z-axis must be at a right angle to the horizontal plane. The angular reference direction is along the above-mentioned normal in the direction pointing outwards from the screen. An angle (θ) is positive in the counterclockwise direction. The measurement instrument is moving in a counter-clockwise direction around the test sample (as illustrated in the figure *alternating magnetic fields 1*). Measurements must be made at all points that have a minimum clearance of 0.25 m to the outer surface of the product and with coordinates according to:

$z = -0.3 \text{ m}$, $z = 0$ and $z = +0.3 \text{ m}$

$r = (L/2 + 0.5) \text{ m}$ (at the front also $(L/2 + 0.3) \text{ m}$ in band I)

$\theta = p \cdot 22.5^\circ$ where p represents all integers in the range $1 \leq p \leq 15$.

In case of less than 0.25 m clearance the instrument must be moved out radial until 0.25 m clearance is achieved.

Screens larger than 26"

For screens larger than 26" measurements must be taken in four directions around the product at 0°, 90°, 180°, 270°. All measurements must be taken at 0.5 m from the surface of the product.

For products that have a width or height ≥ 1 m additional measuring positions for front, back and sides are required.

- The width and height of the screen does not include the frame but only the viewable screen area.
- The number of positions depend on the size of the screen and is given in horizontal and vertical direction by the width and height in cm of the screen divided by 0.5 rounded to the closest integer.
- The positions must be equally divided over the screen surface. See figure *alternating electric fields 2*.
- Distances are given in metres and angles in degrees.
- The measuring coils must be stationary during the measurements.
- For display luminance settings – see chapter 9, General test conditions for emissions.
- The power cable of the test object must be connected to the phase and the neutral conductors of the mains power supply.
- The product does not need to be measured with the phase and neutral interchanged, as the magnetic fields are not influenced by such a change.

Test evaluation

Results must be presented as r.m.s. values of the magnetic flux density expressed in nanotesla (nT) for the two frequency bands. The values in front of the product and the maximum value and its position must be given both for normal and for standby operation if they differ. If measured values are less than 200 nT in band I or less than 10.0 nT in band II the result must be reported as "< 200 nT" or "< 10.0 nT" respectively.

Overall uncertainty

The test must be performed in such a way that the total extended uncertainty in the test result will be less than (10 % of the reading + 30 nT) for band I and (10 % of the reading + 1.5 nT) for band II.

Note

The uncertainties given are worst case limits. In many cases it will be possible to obtain better accuracy, especially in band II.

4.4 Acoustic noise

Background

Acoustic noise from fans, disk drives, etc. can be disturbing to users. Therefore, IT products should be as silent as possible during use. To make it possible for the user to choose a product with a comfortable noise level and frequency characteristics, this information should be stated and verified.

To provide comparable information about acoustic noise levels, the A-weighted sound power level (L_{WAd}) in operating and idling mode must be measured in accordance with ISO 7779:2010 and reported in accordance with ISO 9296 p.4.4.1 in bels (B). As these standards do not include any clear definition of operating and idling mode, the following definitions apply for these modes and for the declared sound values:

Definitions

Sound power level (L_W): Total emitted sound power from a sound source, given in bels (B) and with the reference 1 pW

A-weighting: The measured linear sound level (sound pressure or sound power) weighted against the sensitivity of the human ear for different frequencies (A-curve).

Declared A-weighted sound power level (L_{WAd}): in bels (B). Defined in accordance with ISO 9296 3.2.5.

Operating mode: A condition in which the system and hard disk drive must be operated, at a load equal to or higher than "operating mode" for personal computers and workstations defined in ECMA-74 (C.15.3).

Idling mode: A condition in which the system must be operated, at a load equal to or higher than "idling mode" for personal computers and workstations defined in defined in ECMA-74 (C.15.3).

Applicability

All-in-one PCs with integrated moving parts.

References

4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8

4.4.1 Mandate

1. The declared A-weighted sound power level (LWAd) must not exceed:

Operating mode: 4.4B

Idling mode: 3.9B

If the product does not emit prominent discrete tones according to procedures specified in ECMA 74 Annex D, a higher declared A-weighted sound power level (LWAd) is accepted but must not exceed:

Operating mode: 4.7B

Idling mode: 4.2B

2. The A-weighted sound power level for a product must be declared in the product data sheet and/or in any other product descriptions.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- A copy of the test report(s) from a laboratory accredited according to ISO 17025.
- A completed and signed product form (chapter 11.3).

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

1. A copy of the test report(s), and a copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
2. The A-weighted sound power level must be reported in TCO Certified Portal

4.4.2 Clarification

The acoustic noise test must only be carried out if the product has any internal moving mechanical parts. This noise measurement is to be carried out at any test facility accredited according to ISO 17025, but the test report must be verified by a verification organization approved by TCO Development. The verifier must sign a verification document for noise, covering all configurations.

Prior to testing, the computer must have been switched on for 15 minutes. Switch on the computer and begin recording elapsed time starting immediately after completing any log in activity necessary to fully boot the system. Once logged in with the operating system fully loaded and ready, close any open windows so that the standard operational desktop screen or equivalent ready screen is displayed. Exactly 15 minutes after this, run the sample in accordance with ECMA-74 and start to accumulate test noise levels.

The noise measurements must follow ISO 7779:2010 and must be declared according to ISO 9296:1988. (However, the principle for how the measurement uncertainty is handled must be the same as for all the other criteria in the certification. This means that no uncertainty must be added to the result presented in the report.)

In addition to reporting the measured A-weighted sound power level (L_{WA}) in Bels (B), the single measurement values of the 9 measurement positions and the mean value of these A-weighted sound pressure level (L_{pA}) in decibels (dB) must be included in the test report.

Overall uncertainty

The test must be performed in such a way that the total extended uncertainty in the test result will be less than $\pm 2.5\text{dB}$.

Note

The uncertainties given are worst case limits. In many cases it will be possible to obtain better accuracy.

Workload ergonomics

Workload ergonomics refers to the adaptation of the tasks, tools, workspace and physical environment where the product will be used. These criteria are put in place in order to meet the user's needs for a good work environment.

Electronic devices are, just like furniture, lighting and other equipment, an important part of the modern workspace. TCO Development wants to contribute to the development of products that feature user characteristics based on the principles of good workload ergonomics.

Ergonomic design enhances the possibility for users to be able to have high quality products that allow for physical variation.

It is important that products offer users the ability to vary their work posture. An aesthetically appealing design should not restrict ergonomic function.

Displays larger than 26" are not normally used in a typical workspace. They are also not considered to be easily movable on a normal display stand but are often placed on wall mounts. They are therefore excluded from the Workload ergonomics criteria. Some displays are sold without any kind of stand device. This can be in order to mount the display on walls or on a custom VESA compatible stand by the end user. Such displays are also excluded from Workload ergonomics criteria.

4.5 Vertical tilt

Background

It is beneficial to be able to tilt the display in the vertical plane. This creates the possibility to tilt the display back and achieve a 90 degree viewing angle. This offers the user the option of altering work posture for maximum comfort and also to obtain the best visual ergonomics of the product.

Applicability

Displays and all-in-one PCs $\leq 26"$ that are delivered with a stand.

References

4.9-4.18.

4.5.1 Mandate

Displays $\leq 26"$ must allow a backwards tilt of at least 20 degrees in the vertical plane.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

1. A completed and signed product form (chapter 11.3).

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

A copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

4.5.2 Clarification

It must be possible to tilt the display at least 20° backwards from an upright position (vertical plane) in at least one of the height positions.

The measurement of 20 degrees backwards tilt starts from the vertical plane (0 degrees). Some displays may have a starting position (minimal tilt) that is already tilted backwards, for example 5 degrees. If this is the case then it must be possible to tilt the display another 15 degrees to achieve the full 20 degree requirement. However, the starting position (minimal tilt) must not be more than 10 degrees backwards.

1° test tolerance is allowed. This is a tolerance for test set up and not for the test sample.

4.6 Vertical height

Background

For long-term display use, a straight or slightly downward viewing angle is important for maintaining good posture and visual comfort. The top of the active display area must not be positioned above the normal line of sight (0° - 15° below horizontal), so that users do not need to tilt the neck backwards to look at the display. This is even more important for users with bifocal or multifocal glasses who will be forced to tilt the head backwards if the display is positioned too high. A height adjustment function is recommended to allow the user to change position and achieve optimal visual ergonomics conditions.

Applicability

Displays and all-in-one PCs $\leq 26"$ that are delivered with a stand.

References

4.9-4.20.

4.6.1 Mandate

Displays $\leq 26"$ must meet at least one of the following mandates:

1. With the display aligned vertically in its lowest point of height adjustment, the distance measured from the underside of the display's foot (desktop surface) to the upper edge of the active screen area must be ≤ 42 cm.
2. The product must have a mounting interface applicable to the VESA mounting interface standard.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

1. A completed and signed product form (chapter 11.3).

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

A copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

4.6.2 Clarification

The height requirement level in mandate 1 is based on documented anthropometric data for the eye height variance for adults in the 2.5-97.5 percentile. The shortest distance between eye and work surface level is taken from the 2.5 percentile of adults. The distance is from the operator's elbow (work surface height) to eye level. With a maximum height measurement set for displays that cannot be height adjusted, these operators will avoid the need to extend the neck backwards when scanning the screen.

The height of the population in the US and Europe has been documented in the "humanscale"

- The 2.5 percentile of the population in these regions is 145 cm. According to the "humanscale" this gives an eye height of 42 cm from the table top surface.
- The height measurement must be taken with the display in normal (non-tilted) position standing directly on a flat surface and at the lowest point of height adjustment. The measurement must be taken from the table surface to the upper edge of the active screen area – see figure *vertical height 1*.

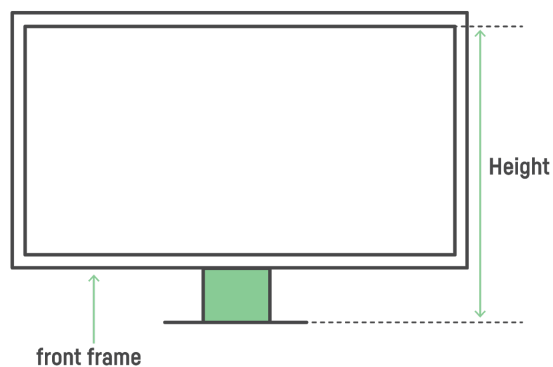


Figure vertical height 1.

5 Product performance

Product performance is vital for extended life and user productivity

Product performance is essential for user satisfaction and productivity. A well-performing product can also likely be used effectively for a longer period of time before being replaced. Products that maintain a high level of performance can also be valuable for re-use, further extending its usable life. Cost savings and reduced environmental impact are also viable outcomes.

To move toward greater sustainability, product performance factors must also be in balance with environmental effects. For example, high product performance should not be at the expense of energy efficiency, which is vital for reducing the climate impact of IT products.

A high performing product should also be comfortable to use. It may improve user productivity and reduce the risk of health and safety problems, such as eyestrain, headache and repetitive strain injuries.

TCO Certified — product performance for extended life and lower environmental impact

In chapter 5 of TCO Certified, generation 8, criteria for product performance are specific to each product category and focus on energy efficiency, display image quality, computer keyboard design as well as volume control and sound quality, where relevant.

5.1 Energy efficiency

Background

Energy production is a large source of greenhouse gas emissions globally. Therefore, one of the most important factors in decreasing the carbon footprint of IT products, is to make sure that they are energy efficient. With an ever-increasing volume of IT equipment in use, the energy efficiency in the production and use phase of each product is vital.

Applicability

Notebooks, all-in-one PCs and desktops.

References

5.1.

5.1.1 Mandate

The energy efficiency requirements in version 6.1 of ENERGY STAR® program for computers must be fulfilled.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- A copy of the test report(s) from a laboratory accredited according to ISO 17025

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

A copy of the test report(s), and a copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

5.1.2 Clarification

The product must be tested according to version 6.1 (or a more recent version) of the ENERGY STAR program for computers. Testing is to be carried out at any test facility accredited according to ISO 17025, but the test report must be verified by a verification organization approved by TCO Development

The tests only need to cover the energy consumption requirements and the external power supply requirements of that program. The product does not need to be ENERGY STAR certified to be approved for TCO Certified.

Exceptions and special requirements

All exceptions and special requirements, test methods etc. that are accepted by ENERGY STAR are also accepted by TCO Development.

Products that are covered under other ENERGY STAR product specification must be tested under that specification.

Visual ergonomics

Good visual ergonomics is a very important aspect of quality that can also have a direct effect on the health, comfort and productivity of the user. Good ergonomics, such as a high quality display image, can also influence our productivity and extend the usable life of a product. In this way, ergonomic design can also offer sustainability benefits.

In developing criteria for visual ergonomics, the possible health effects of various parameters have been taken into account. Other features that characterise high quality displays have also been in focus when developing these criteria.

TCO Development used three main methodologies to determine suitable levels and test methods for the visual ergonomics criteria:

1. Acceptable visual levels, as determined by scientific research.
2. Statistics from tests carried out in accordance with TCO Development, ISO, MPR regulations and from specialized VDU tests.
3. Manufacturers' knowledge and experience, which is invaluable. Manufacturers, consumer groups and other organisations with interests in the visual ergonomics field have contributed a great deal of valuable information and ideas throughout the development process.

5.2 Display resolution

Background

Image quality is negatively affected by a low fill factor, visible “jaggies” and poor rendering of details. All of these are related to the resolution of the display. For display resolution characteristics, it is important to take the viewing distance into account.

Definition

A pixel is the smallest addressable imaging element of the display panel capable of reproducing a full range of luminance and colors.

Applicability

Displays and all-in-one PCs.

References

5.3-5.5.

5.2.1 Mandate

The display panel should have a pixel density of at least 70 PPI.

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of the test report(s), and a copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
- The pixel density must be reported in TCO Certified Portal.

5.2.2 Clarification

The defined viewing distance in this criteria document is 80 cm, which can be regarded as a normal viewing distance to a typical display monitor on a desktop workspace, based on anthropometric data.

Preparations for testing

No specific preparation of the product is needed.

Equipment

Calibrated ruler for the diagonal measurement. Product manual or similar information about the display resolution.

Test method

The maximum resolution and size of the display panel can be found in the manual or in a similar information document from the manufacturer. Verify the diagonal distance in inches rounded to one decimal and calculate the PPI.

Test evaluation

The pixel density (PPI, pixels per inch) should be calculated as following:

$$PPI = \frac{\sqrt{\text{horizontal pixels}^2 + \text{vertical pixels}^2}}{\text{the diagonal of the panel in inches}}$$

Overall uncertainty

Measurement uncertainty in diagonal measurement is $\leq \pm 2\text{mm}$. Product data information is sufficient.

See 9.1.10

5.3 Correlated color temperature

Background

Physical measurements of color stimuli can only give an indication of the color appearance in a practical situation. The color of the frame, the spectral composition of the lighting, the color of various areas in the visual field, and the complexity of brightness variations in the visual field all influence the color appearance of a display image.

It is important to be able to set a color temperature that represents average daylight. It will be intuitive to most users to have their document background and photo editing in this color temperature as this is a light source that users will be exposed to daily. Average atmospheric filtered daylight has a correlated color temperature of approximately 6500K and is reproduced by a number of standards ex. D65, sRGB, ITU rec 709 which are widely used in photo and video editing.

Definition

The correlated color temperature is a measure of the perceived screen color expressed in Kelvin (K).

Applicability

Displays and all-in-one PCs.

References

5.4, 5.5, 5.10, 5.19-5.22, 5.23, 5.26, 5.27, 5.30-5.33, 5.34-5.40.

5.3.1 Mandate

The product's default preset correlated color temperature may have any name but must have a color difference $\Delta u'v' \leq 0.012$ when compared to CIE u' and v' chromaticity coordinates for D65.

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of the test report(s), and a copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
- The measured values must be reported in TCO Certified Portal.

5.3.2 Clarification

Preparations for testing

- All necessary preparations described in 9.1 and 9.2 must be done.
- A TCO Certified default test image, as shown in figure 9.1.7, must be used for this measurement.

Equipment

Spectro-radiometer capable of presenting CIE u' and v' chromaticity coordinates with at least three decimals.

Test method

The spectral properties at the centre of the measurement area must be measured with a spectroradiometer. The spectral data must then be processed, which is normally done directly in the instrument's microprocessor, to give chromaticity coordinates. In this case, the CIE coordinates u' and v' are needed for the test evaluation and are often presented directly by the spectro-radiometer used.

Test evaluation

CIE $u'v'$ chromaticity coordinates for D65.

u'	v'
0,1979	0,4683

If the spectro-radiometer used only can produce CIE 1931 x and y chromaticity coordinates, these can be transformed to u' and v' chromaticity coordinates by using the formulae in the CIE Publication 15.2 mentioned above. The relevant CIE material – conversion formulae and tabulated data for u'_{cct} and v'_{cct} – can also be found on tcocertified.com.

The resulting color difference calculation must be presented to 3 decimal places.

Overall uncertainty

$\leq \pm 0.003$ in u' and v' .

See 9.1.10

5.4 Color gamut

Background

Accurate color rendering is important when realistic color images or color presentations are presented on the display screen. Poor color rendering can lead to poor readability and misinterpretation.

Definition

The color characteristics of a display are based on the visual appearance of the primary color stimuli of the display, the R, G, B-stimuli. The color gamut of a device or process is that portion of the color space that can be represented or reproduced.

Applicability

Displays and all-in-one PCs.

References

5.5, 5.19-5.23, 5.26, 5.27, 5.30-5.34, 5.37-5.40.

5.4.1 Mandate

The following mandates must be met:

1. The minimum color triangle must be $\geq 29\%$.
2. The following tolerances to the sRGB coordinates:

	Red		Green		Blue	
Coordinate	u'	v'	u'	v'	u'	v'
Requirement	≥ 0.411	≥ 0.503	≤ 0.140	≥ 0.548	≥ 0.150	≤ 0.210

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

1. A copy of the test report(s), and a copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
2. The measured values must be reported in TCO Certified Portal.

5.4.2 Clarification

The u' and v' chromaticity coordinates of the primary colors red (R), green (G) and blue (B) of the screen must aim at values given in international IEC, EBU and ITU standards. The u' and v' chromaticity coordinates of the primary colors R, G and B form a triangle in the CIE 1976 uniform chromaticity scale diagram. The larger the area of the triangle, the more saturated and the wider the range of colors the screen is capable of presenting if the same numbers of color bits are used. The relative color gamut calculation in this document is expressed as a percentage of the total CIE 1976 uniform chromaticity scale diagram. However, it is also important that the u' and v' for red, green and blue are accurate enough to present as true colors as possible.

Preparations for testing

- All necessary preparations described in 9.1 and 9.2 must be done.
- A TCO Certified default test image, as shown in figure 9.1.7, must be used for this measurement.
- The measurement area must have each of the following RGB settings: (255, 0, 0) for red, (0, 255, 0) for green, (0, 0, 255) for blue.

Equipment

Spectroradiometer with a capacity to present u' and v' coordinates with at least 3 decimals.

Test method

The instrument must be directed orthogonally towards the different test square centers at the measurement distance described in 9.2.5. Measure the chromaticity coordinates at the center of the measurement area for each color setting specified above, or alternatively, the larger measurement area image (80% of the active screen area) described in 9.1.7 may be used for these measurements. Change the color of the area for each measurement.

Reference color coordinates are based on sRGB: Red ($u' 0.451, v' 0.523$), Green ($u' 0.125, v' 0.563$), Blue ($u' 0.175, v' 0.158$) which corresponds to 33.3% of the total CIE 1976 uniform chromaticity scale diagram (100% sRGB and 87% Adobe RGB).

Test evaluation

Mandate 1

Calculate the color gamut using the equation below.

$$A (\%) = 256.1 \times |(u'R - u'B)(v'G - v'B) - (u'G - u'B)(v'R - v'B)|$$

The indexes R, G and B are short for Red, Green and Blue.

Example: The following reading gives a gamut of $A = 31.65\%$

Red $u'/v' = 0,436/0,526$

Green $u'/v' = 0,132/0,572$

Blue $u'/v' = 0,181/0,158$

Mandate 2

The recorded chromaticity coordinates u' and v' for the Red, Green and Blue squares must be reported. The u' and v' must be presented to 3 decimal places.

Overall uncertainty

$\leq \pm 0.003$ in u' and v' for red and green.

$\leq \pm 0.007$ in u' and v' for blue.

See 9.1.10

5.5 Color uniformity

Background

The human visual system is very sensitive to changes in color hue in white and gray areas. White and gray color hues also serve as reference colors on the screen, that affect how all other colors are perceived. Patches of color variation on an active white or gray screen may reduce the contrast, be disturbing and affect readability, color rendering and color differentiation.

Definition

The color uniformity of a display is the capability to maintain the same color on any part of the screen.

Applicability

Displays and all-in-one PCs.

References

5.4, 5.5, 5.18, 5.23, 5.26, 5.27, 5.28, 5.29, 5.34, 5.40.

5.5.1 Mandate

The maximum color deviation between measured active areas on the screen that are intended to present the same color must be $\Delta u'v' \leq 0.012$.

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

1. A copy of the test report(s), and a copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

5.5.2 Clarification

Preparations for testing

- All necessary preparations described in 9.1 and 9.2 must be done.
- The entire active area of the screen must be white and the display color setting must be RGB 255, 255, 255.

Equipment

Spectroradiometer with a capacity to present u' and v' coordinates with at least 3 decimals.

Test method

The color uniformity must be measured orthogonally to the display screen plane at nine points. The four corner positions (1, 3, 7 and 9) are measured 1° from the edges of the screen as shown in *luminance uniformity 1*. The 4 side positions (2, 4, 6 and 8) are measured on the middle of the side 1° from the edge. These measurement points have a $1/2^\circ$ margin to the edges if the measurement area of the instrument is 1° (see figure *luminance uniformity 1*). Finally, the center position (5) is measured.

In addition to the nine default positions, the color uniformity must also be evaluated visually by the technician in order to find areas where the color varies the most. If a significant difference within the 1° from the edge area is found, these measuring points must also be measured and used to evaluate the color uniformity. The conditions for color measurement in the corner positions and the distribution of other measurement points are illustrated in figure *luminance uniformity 1*.

Test evaluation

$\Delta u'v'$ according to the CIE (1976) uniform chromaticity scale diagram must be calculated for each measured position using the formula:

$$\Delta u'v' = \sqrt{(u'_A - u'_B)^2 + (v'_A - v'_B)^2}$$

where A and B are the two points found to have the largest color difference between them.

The largest difference in $u'v'$ value must be reported.

The result must be presented to 3 decimal places.

The evaluation procedure is exemplified below:

- Make a table of color chromaticity values for each measured position.

Measurement position no.	u'	v'
1	0.190	0.447
2	0.186	0.441
3	0.186	0.437
-	-	-
n-1	0.185	0.434
n	0.186	0.432
Largest difference	0.005 in this example	0.015 in this example

- The largest u' difference, $\Delta u'$, is 0.005 (between 0.190 and 0.185) at measurement positions 1 and n-1.
- The largest v' difference, $\Delta v'$, is 0.015 (between 0.447 and 0.432) at measurement positions 1 and n.
- Since $\Delta v'$ (= 0.015) is much larger than $\Delta u'$ (= 0.005), the $\Delta v'$ value must be used for the calculation of $\Delta u'v'$.
- The corresponding two pairs of u' and v' to be used for the calculation are thus the values found at position 1 and position n and thus become the values used for points A and B such that $u'_1 = u'_A = 0.190$ and $v'_1 = v'_A = 0.447$ for point A in this example and $u'_n = u'_B = 0.186$ and $v'_n = v'_B = 0.432$ for point B in this example.

Hence $\Delta u'v' = \sqrt{0.000016 + 0.000225} = 0.01552$, which must be reported as 0.016.

Overall uncertainty

$\leq \pm 0.003$ in u' and v' .

See 9.1.10

5.6 Color uniformity – angular dependence

Background

The human visual system is very sensitive to changes in color hue in white and gray areas. White and gray color hues also serve as reference colors on the screen, that affect how all other colors are perceived. Angular-dependent color variations on an active white or gray screen may be disturbing and affect readability, color rendering and color differentiation.

Definition

The white color uniformity – angular dependence of a display is the capability of the display to maintain constant white color over the screen surface depending of the direction from which the screen is viewed.

Applicability

Displays and all-in-one PCs.

References

5.4, 5.18, 5.23, 5.26-5.29, 5.34.

5.6.1 Mandate

In landscape mode, the $\Delta u'v'$ of white color between areas on the left side and the right side of the screen when it is positioned at $+30^\circ$ and at -30° horizontally to the screen normal (rotated around the vertical axis through the center of the screen). must be $\Delta u'v' \leq 0.024$.

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of the test report(s), and a copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
- The measured value must be reported in TCO Certified Portal.

5.6.2 Clarification

Preparations for testing

- All necessary preparations described in 9.1 and 9.2 must be done.
- The screen background must be RGB 102,102,102.
- Chromaticity coordinates u' and v' must be measured at three different positions on the screen as shown in figure *color uniformity - angular dependence 1*. Each measurement position must consist of white RGB 255, 255, 255 areas with a size that is 4% of the active screen size.
- The spectro-radiometer must be positioned and directed orthogonally to the screen center-point as described in 9.2.5.

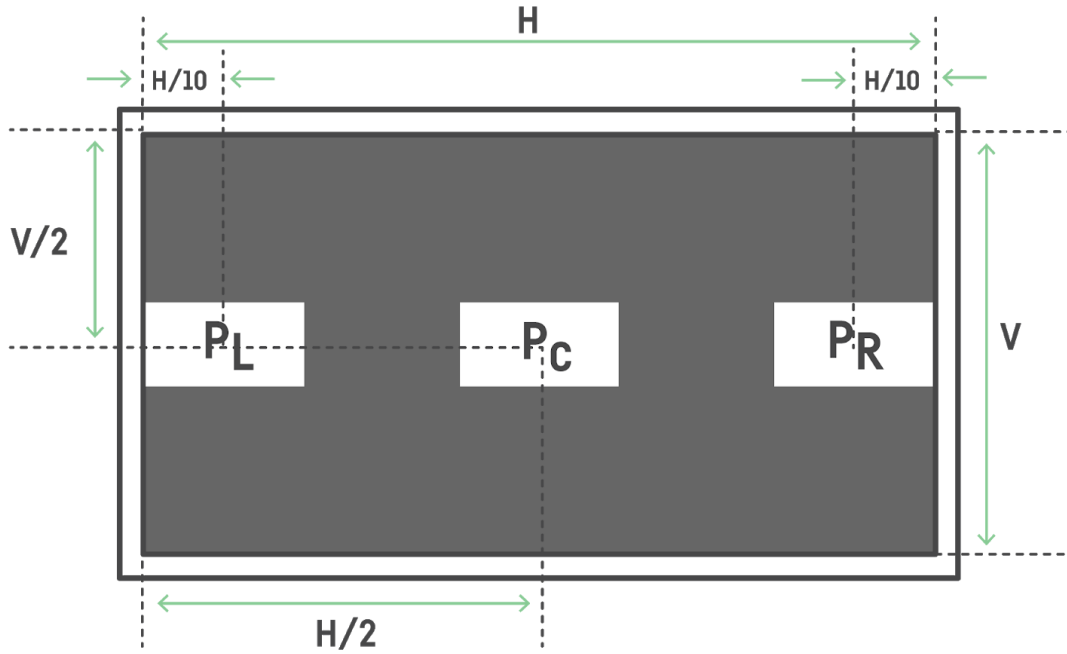


Figure *color uniformity - angular dependence 1*. Measurement positions for color uniformity-angular dependence.

Equipment

Spectroradiometer with a capacity to present u' and v' coordinates with at least 3 decimals.

Test method

- The spectro-radiometer must always be directed towards a measurement point and rotated around a fixed vertical axis, (or horizontal axis for the tilt measurement) through the focal point of the front lens from the distance described in 9.2.5.
- The spectro-radiometer must be turned towards positions P_L and P_R and focused. The color coordinates at positions P_L and P_R ($u'_{PL/0}$, $v'_{PL/0}$ and $u'_{PR/0}$, $v'_{PR/0}$ respectively) must be recorded.
- The screen must then be rotated +30 degrees around a vertical axis through the screen's center-point and the chromaticity coordinates at positions P_L , P_R , ($u'_{PL/+30}$, $v'_{PL/+30}$ and $u'_{PR/+30}$, $v'_{PR/+30}$ respectively) must be recorded.
- The screen must finally be rotated -30 degrees around a vertical axis through the screen's center-point and the chromaticity coordinates at positions P_L , P_R , ($u'_{PL/-30}$, $v'_{PL/-30}$ and $u'_{PR/-30}$, $v'_{PR/-30}$ respectively) must be recorded.
- Pivot screens must only be measured in the usual landscape mode.

Test evaluation

$\Delta u'v'$ according to the CIE (1976) uniform chromaticity scale diagram must be calculated for each measured position using the formula:

$$\Delta u'v' = \sqrt{(u'_A - u'_B)^2 + (v'_A - v'_B)^2}$$

where A and B are the two points found to have the largest color difference between them. The largest difference in $u'v'$ value must be reported

The result must be presented to 3 decimal places.

The evaluation procedure is exemplified below:

- Make a table of chromaticity values for each measurement position and calculate $\Delta u'v'$ for $+30^\circ$ for and -30° .

Measurement position no.	Example value u'	Example value v'
PL $/+30$	0.190	0.447
PR $/+30$	0.187	0.442
Difference at $+30^\circ$	0.003	0.005
$\Delta u'v'$ at $+30^\circ$	0.0059	
Measurement position no.	Example value u'	Example value v'
PL $/-30$	0.182	0.436
PR $/-30$	0.189	0.432
Difference at -30°	0.007	0.004
$\Delta u'v'$ at -30°	0.0081	
Largest difference $\Delta u'v'$	0.0081 in this example	

The largest calculated $\Delta u'v'$ difference is 0.0081 when the screen is rotated -30° . The test value to be reported is this value, reported to 3 decimal places, thus 0.008.

Overall uncertainty

$\leq \pm 10\%$ in luminance.

$\leq \pm 0.003$ units for u' and v' .

$\leq \pm 0.3^\circ$ in rotation angle.

See 9.1.10

5.7 Color grayscale linearity

Background

A well-tuned color grayscale is the basis for good color rendering of the screen. This is measured by comparing steps in a grayscale on the screen. To enable correct color interpretation, each grayscale step should have similar color hues. To avoid confusion for the user, only the luminance should vary.

Definition

Color grayscale linearity is the capability of the screen to maintain the same u',v' coordinates of a grayscale pattern at all grayscale levels. Only the luminance should change from one grayscale step to the next.

Applicability

Displays and all-in-one PCs.

References

5.4, 5.6, 5.18, 5.23, 5.26-5.29.

5.7.1 Mandate

$\Delta u'v' \leq 0.020$ between 28 evenly distributed grayscale levels combinations.

Table *color grayscale linearity 1*

	Maximum $u'v'$ difference							
Grayscale	255	225	195	165	135	105	75	45
255	0							
225	0.020	0						
195	0.020	0.020	0					
165	0.020	0.020	0.020	0				
135	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0			
105	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0		
75	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0	
45	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

1. A copy of the test report(s), and a copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
2. The largest $\Delta u'v'$ measurement must be reported in TCO Certified Portal.

5.7.2 Clarification

Preparations for testing

- All necessary preparations described in 9.1 and 9.2 must be done.
- A TCO Certified default test image, as shown in figure 9.1.7, must be used for this measurement.
- The measurement area must have a size that is 4% of the active screen size and have the following RGB settings: R=G=B= 255, 225, 195, 165, 135, 105, 75, 45.

Equipment

Spectroradiometer with a capacity to present u' and v' coordinates with at least 3 decimals.

Test method

The instrument must be directed orthogonally towards the center of the measurement area, from the distance described in 9.2.5. Measure the chromaticity coordinates at the center of the measurement area for each grayscale step specified above. Change the grayscale of the area for each measurement.

Test evaluation

A spreadsheet is available on tcocertified.com, which will calculate the $\Delta u' v'$ differences between all the grayscale levels according to the equation:

$$\Delta u'v' = \sqrt{(u'_A - u'_B)^2 + (v'_A - v'_B)^2}$$

Fill in the chromaticity values of u' and v' for each measured grayscale step into the corresponding cells of the spreadsheet.

Overall uncertainty

$\leq \pm 10\%$ in luminance.

$\leq \pm 0.003$ units for u' and v' .

See 9.1.10

5.8 Luminance level

Background

Poor screen luminance can lead to low contrast, poor readability and color discrimination, which may cause misinterpretations and eye strain. Therefore, it is important that the luminance levels can be set both high and low enough, with respect to the ambient lighting.

Definition

Luminance being emitted from a particular area is a measure of the luminous intensity per unit area of light travelling in a given direction and falls within a given solid angle.

The unit of luminance is candela per square meter (cd/m^2)

Applicability

Displays and all-in one PCs.

References

5.3-5.5, 5.7-5.11.

5.8.1 Mandate

The following conditions must be fulfilled:

- The luminance at default setting must be $\geq 150 \text{ cd/m}^2$
- The maximum luminance must be $\geq 200 \text{ cd/m}^2$
- The minimum luminance must be $\leq 100 \text{ cd/m}^2$

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of the test report(s), and a copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
- The maximum and minimum luminance must be reported in TCO Certified Portal

5.8.2 Clarification

Preparations for testing

- All necessary preparations described in 9.1 and 9.2 must be done.
- The TCO Certified default test image with an 18 step grayscale as shown in figure *Luminance level 1* must be used for luminance level measurement.

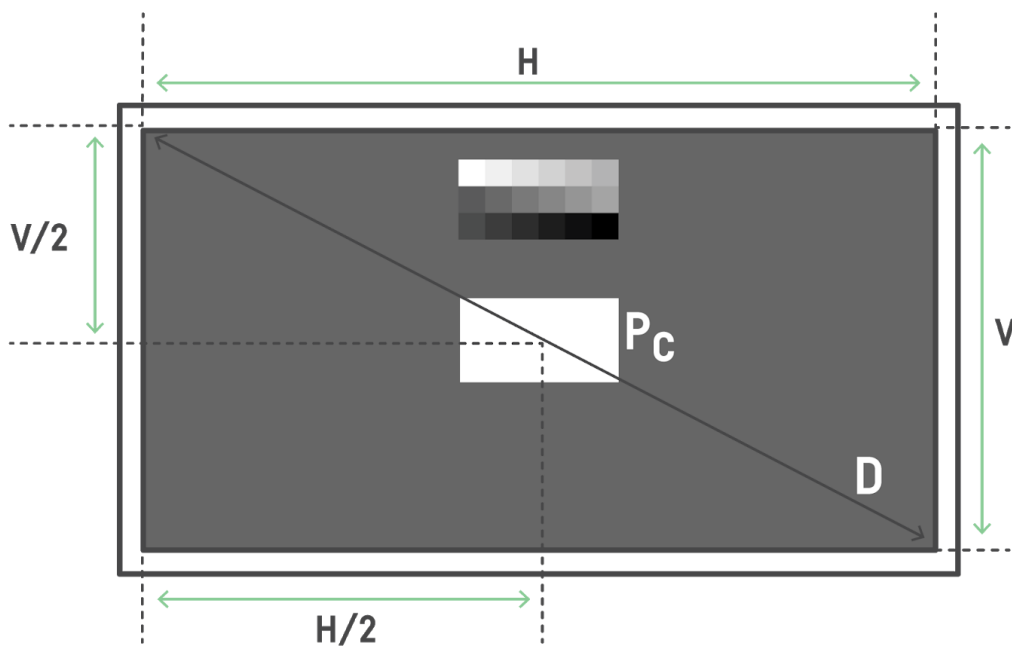


Figure **Luminance level 1**. TCO Certified default test image with the 18-step grayscale inserted.

- The measurement position P_c must be at the center of the measurement area without line borders, have an RGB setting of 255, 255, 255, and be positioned at the center of the screen. The background must be RGB 102,102,102.
- Reset the display to its default setting. Check that the luminance is $\geq 150 \text{ cd/m}^2$.

The following evaluations must be carried out orthogonally to the screen surface.

- To achieve the maximum luminance, proceed as follows:
Use the TCO Certified default test image with an 18 step grayscale pattern presented on the screen. From the default setting, adjust the controls on the display to achieve as high luminance as possible with an acceptable image quality. The image quality is considered acceptable if at least 15 of the 18 grayscale steps are visible. Check that the display has a luminance of $\geq 200 \text{ cd/m}^2$.
- Reset the display to its default setting. From the default setting, adjust the controls on the display to achieve as low luminance as possible with an acceptable image quality. The image quality is considered acceptable if at least 15 of the 18 grayscale steps are visible. Check that the display has a luminance of $\leq 100 \text{ cd/m}^2$.
- If it difficult to visually determine if 15 of the 18 grayscale steps are visible, then the display must conform with the **grayscale gamma curve** criteria in the max and min luminance setting.
- After this test is completed the display must be put back in its default mode by pressing a reset button or similar. After each reset, the display has to stabilize before other test measurements are made.

Equipment

Luminance meter or spectroradiometer.

Test method

The luminance at the center of the white measurement area must be measured with the luminance meter directed orthogonally to the measurement area as described in 9.2.5.

Test evaluation

The measured luminance is the required value. The luminance must be reported with no decimal places.

The measured luminance, contrast and brightness settings for all conditions must be noted in the test report. The preset CCT in default setting must also be noted.

Overall uncertainty

$\leq \pm 10 \%$ in luminance.

See 9.1.10

5.9 Luminance uniformity

Background

Poor luminance uniformity can locally affect the contrast and consequently the readability of information on the display. The areas of deviating luminance can have different sizes and cause varying contour sharpness.

Definition

Luminance uniformity is the capacity of the display to maintain the same white luminance level over the whole active screen area. The luminance uniformity is defined as the ratio of maximum to minimum luminance within the fully active screen area.

Applicability

Displays and all-in-one PCs.

References

5.3-5.10, 5.12-5.15.

5.9.1 Mandate

Luminance variation across the active screen, $L_{\max} : L_{\min}$ must be ≤ 1.50 .

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of the test report(s), and a copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
- The Luminance variation must be reported in TCO Certified Portal

5.9.2 Clarification

Preparations for testing

- All necessary preparations described in 9.1 and 9.2 must be done.
- The entire active area of the screen must be white and the display color setting must be RGB 255, 255, 255.

Equipment

Luminance meter or spectroradiometer.

Test method

The luminance must be measured orthogonally to the display screen plane at nine points. The four corner positions (1, 3, 7 and 9) are measured 1° from the edges of the screen as shown in figure ***luminance uniformity 1***. The four side positions (2, 4, 6 and 8) are measured on the middle of the side, 1° from the edge. Finally, the center position (5) is measured. This means that all measurement points have $1/2^\circ$ marginal to the edges if the measurement area of the instrument is 1° .

The luminance uniformity must also be evaluated visually by the technician in order to find any dark or bright areas outside of the nine default positions. If a significantly bright or dark area is found, these measuring points must also be measured and used to evaluate the luminance uniformity.

The conditions for luminance measurement in the corner positions and the distribution of other measurement points are illustrated in figure *luminance uniformity 1*.

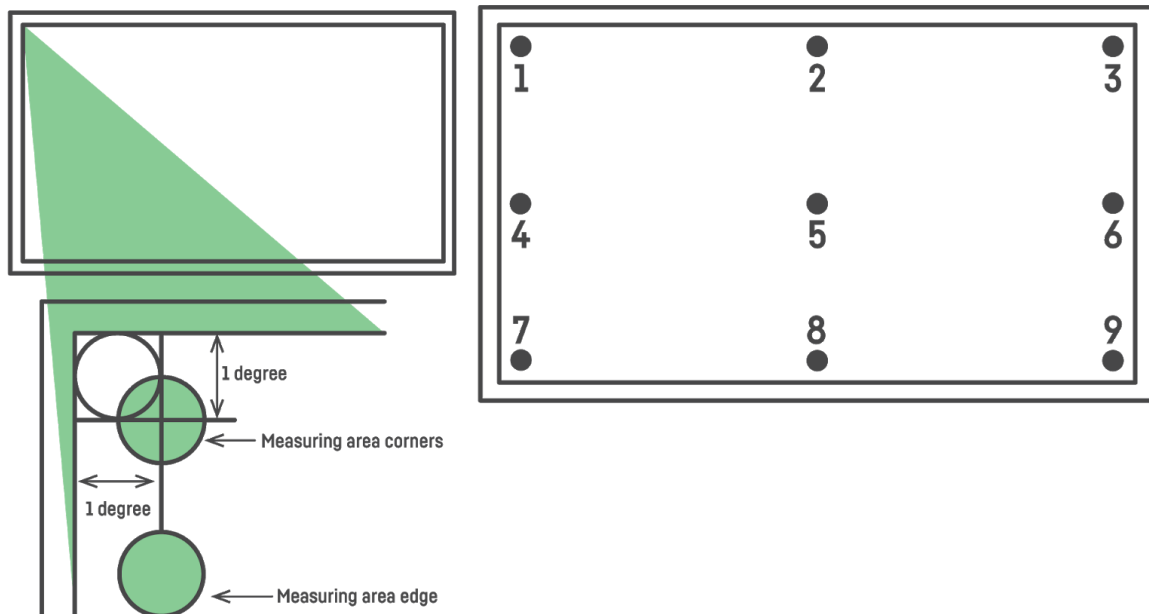


Figure *luminance uniformity 1* Measurement positions for the measurement of luminance and color uniformity.

Test evaluation

The luminance uniformity must be reported as the ratio between the highest and the lowest measured luminance values. The result must be presented to 2 decimal places.

Overall uncertainty

$\leq \pm 10 \%$ in luminance.

$\leq \pm 0.1$ unit in luminance uniformity.

See 9.1.10

5.10 Luminance uniformity – angular-dependence

Background

The luminance of a display may be angular-dependent which means that screen luminance decreases when the display is viewed slightly from the side, either horizontally or vertically. This can have a negative effect on contrast and can affect the readability of the display.

Definition

Luminance uniformity – angular dependence, is the capacity of the display to maintain a certain luminance level irrespective of the viewing direction. The angular-dependent luminance uniformity is defined as the ratio of maximum luminance to minimum luminance in the specified measurement areas.

Applicability

Displays and all-in-one PCs.

References

5.7, 5.10-5.15.

5.10.1 Mandate

1. In landscape mode, when the screen is rotated around the vertical axis through the center of the screen the mean value of the L_{\max} to L_{\min} ratios at $\pm 30^\circ$ must be ≤ 1.73 .
2. In landscape mode, when the screen is rotated around the horizontal axis through the center of the screen, the largest value of the L_{\max} to L_{\min} ratios at $\pm 15^\circ$ must be ≤ 1.73 .

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of the test report(s), and a copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

5.10.2 Clarification

Preparations for testing

- All necessary preparations described in 9.1 and 9.2 must be done.
- Luminance values must be measured at five different positions on the screen as shown in figure ***luminance uniformity - angular-dependence*** 1. Each measurement position must present white RGB 255, 255, 255 measurement areas (4% of the active screen size) without line borders.
- The background must be RGB 102,102,102.
- The luminance meter must be positioned and directed orthogonally to the screen center-point as described in 9.2.5

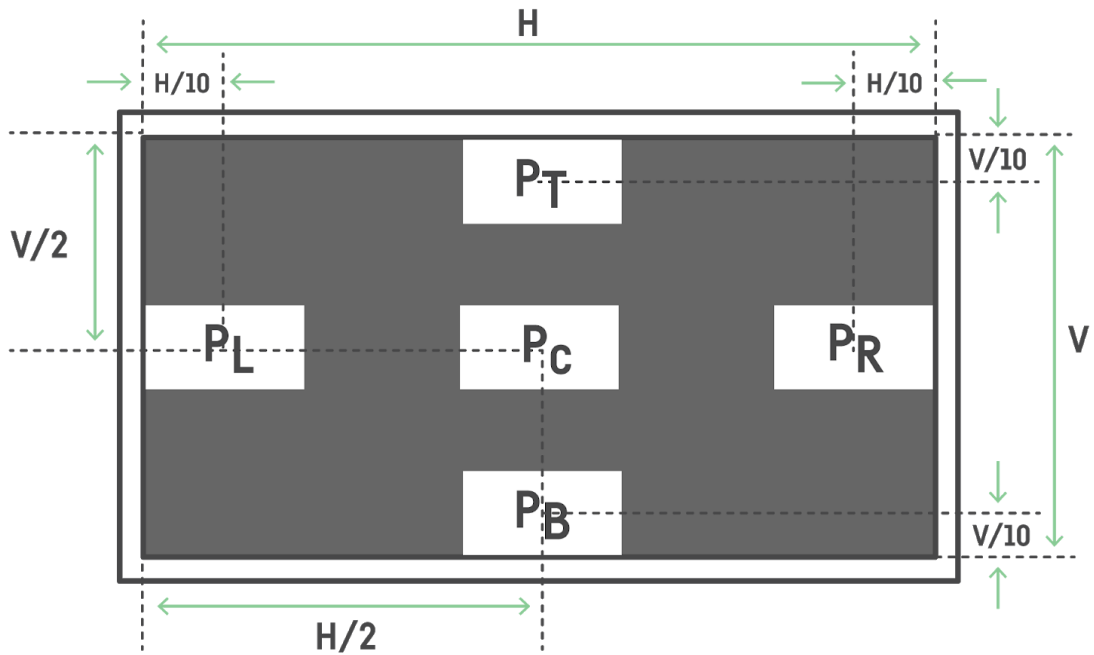


Figure: *luminance uniformity - angular-dependence 1*. Measurement positions for luminance uniformity - angular dependence.

Equipment

Luminance meter.

Test method (steps)

1. The luminance meter must always be directed towards a measurement point and rotated around a fixed vertical axis, (or horizontal axis for the tilt measurement) through the focal point of its front lens with a distance as described in 9.2.5.
2. In landscape mode the display must be rotated +30 degrees around a vertical axis through the display-glass center-point and the luminance at positions P_L and P_R , ($L_{PL/+30/0}$ and $L_{PR/+30/0}$ respectively) must be recorded. See figure *luminance uniformity - angular-dependence 2*.
3. In landscape mode the display must then be rotated -30 degrees around the vertical axis through the display-glass center-point and the luminance at positions P_L and P_R ($L_{PL/-30/0}$ and $L_{PR/-30/0}$ respectively) must be recorded. See figure *luminance uniformity - angular-dependence 2*.
4. In landscape mode the display must then be tilted +15 degrees backwards around a horizontal axis through the display-glass center-point and the luminance at positions P_T and P_B ($L_{PT/0/+15}$ and $L_{PB/0/+15}$ respectively) must be recorded. See figure *luminance uniformity - angular-dependence 3*.
5. In landscape mode the display must then be tilted -15 degrees forwards around a horizontal axis through the display-glass center-point and the luminance at positions P_T and P_B ($L_{PT/0/-15}$ and $L_{PB/0/-15}$ respectively) must be recorded. See figure *luminance uniformity - angular-dependence 3*.

6. The measurements to be carried out are summarized in table *luminance uniformity - angular-dependence* 4. The steps numbers in the step column correspond with the test method paragraphs.

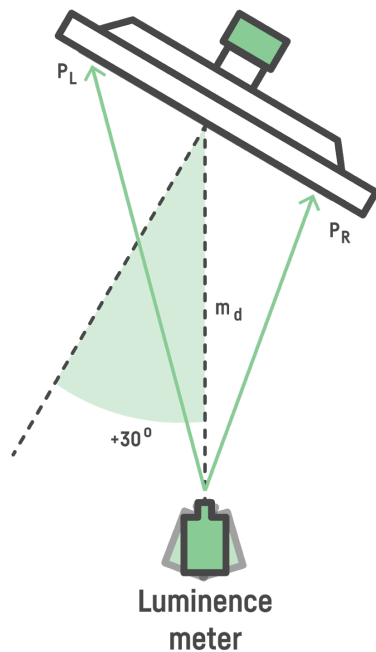


Figure *luminance uniformity - angular-dependence* 2. Top view of test set-up when the display is rotated ± 30 degrees. The + rotation is defined clockwise.

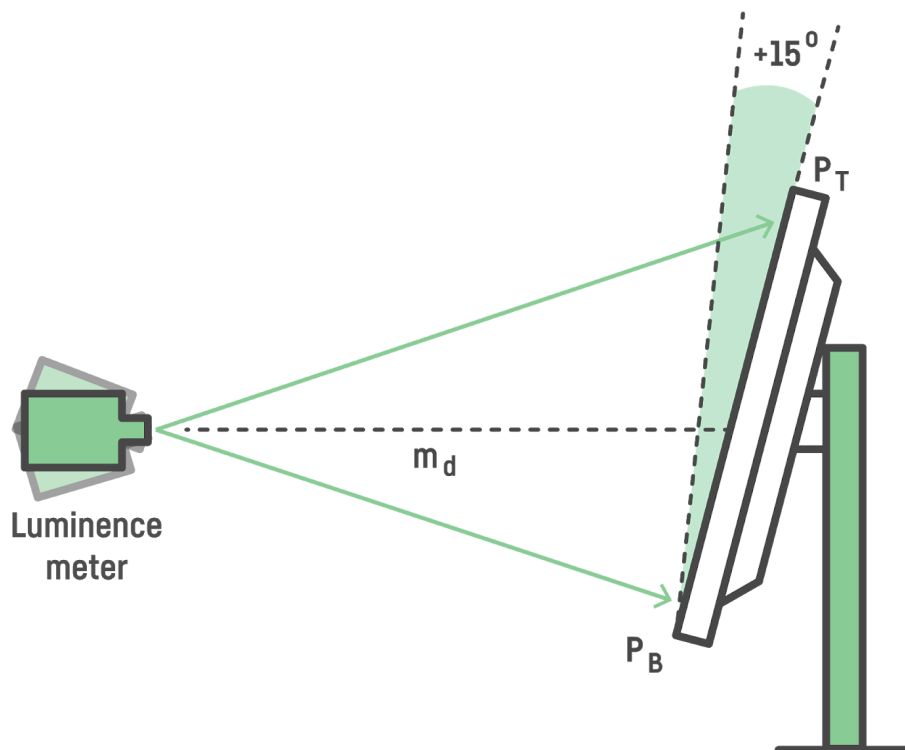


Figure *luminance uniformity - angular-dependence 3*. Side view of the test set-up when the display is tilted $\pm 15^\circ$. The + rotation is defined as backwards.

Table *luminance uniformity - angular-dependence 4*.

Test method step (reference above)	Landscape mode	Screen rotation	Screen tilt	Measuring points			
				P _L	P _R	P _T	P _B
Step 2	Horizontal direction (turned around vertical axis)	+30°	0°	X	X		
Step 3	Horizontal direction (turned around vertical axis)	-30°	0°	X	X		
Step 4	Backwards tilt = (turned around the horizontal axis)	0°	+15°			X	X
Step 5	Forwards tilt = (turned around the horizontal axis)	0°	-15°			X	X

Test evaluation

The luminance uniformity for angular dependence must be calculated as follows:

- In landscape mode, for the horizontal direction, (turned around the vertical axis) measurement presented in table *luminance uniformity - angular-dependence 4* (test step 2 and 3). A ratio between the two measured luminances must be calculated. This ratio, or its inverse if it has a higher value, must be reported as the requested L_{\max} to L_{\min} luminance uniformity in mandate 1. The requirement is on the mean value of the two ratios +30° and -30°. The result must be presented to 2 decimal places.
- In landscape mode, for the vertical direction (turned around the horizontal axis). Tilt backwards and tilt forwards +15° test step 4 and 5. A ratio between the two measured luminances must be calculated. This ratio, or its inverse if it has a higher value, must be reported as the requested L_{\max} to L_{\min} luminance uniformity in mandate 2. The requirement is on the larger of the two ratios +15° and -15°. The result must be presented to 2 decimal places.

Overall uncertainty

$\leq \pm 10\%$ in luminance.

$\leq \pm 0.3^\circ$ in rotation angle.

$\leq \pm 0.1$ unit in luminance uniformity.

See 9.1.10.

5.11 Luminance contrast – characters

Background

The degree of contrast is important for readability and for distinguishing one character from another.

Definition

Luminance contrast – characters is the capacity of the display to maintain a high luminance difference between a bright background and dark characters or parts of characters over the whole active area.

Luminance contrast – characters is expressed as the ratio of the L_{\max} to L_{\min} difference over the sum of L_{\max} and L_{\min} , in accordance with Michaelson's formula.

Applicability

Displays and all-in-one PCs.

References

5.3, 5.4, 5.10, 5.12-5.14, 5.16-5.18.

5.11.1 Mandate

The luminance contrast must be ≥ 0.70 measured orthogonally to the screen.

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of the test report(s), and a copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
- The luminance contrast must be reported in TCO Certified Portal

5.11.2 Clarification

Preparations for testing

- All necessary preparations described in 9.1 and 9.2 must be done.
- A micro-photometer for luminance measurement must be aligned orthogonally to the display surface.
- The test images must be presented in a pixel matched way. (One program that does this up to 8-bit color is Microsoft Paint.)

Equipment

A micro-luminance meter such as an array photodetector capable of measuring luminance on structures ≤ 0.02 mm. Measurement requirements are given in clause 9.2.2.

Test method

This measurement is a modified version of the measurements in IDMS 7.2 and IDMS 7.8.

By visual evaluation of the standard test measurement position, the technician must search for and locate visual stripes, or patches, that clearly influence the contrast of characters or even parts of characters. If patches with significantly lower contrast are found, they must be geometrically referenced from the upper left corner of the active image and the position must be reported in the test report. If no such position is found, the default test position is the center of the screen. If one position is found that does not fulfil the mandate, there is no need to make further measurements.

With an array or scanning light measuring device, obtain the luminance profile of the vertical black-pixel line and the corresponding white region. Obtain the net signal S as a function of distance with any background subtracted (this is the background inherent in the detector if a nonzero signal exists for no light input). A correction for veiling glare must be made. See the figure below for an illustration of the pixel configuration and data. 12 consecutive pixel rows must be used for integration in vertical direction to get a one-dimensional intensity signal.

Here, the 1-1-1-1 patterns must be used, i.e. the 6-groups with the highest resolution. Inside each group, the pattern with the worst measured performance must be chosen.

Perform a running window average (moving box-car filter) of the luminance profile where the averaging window width is as close as possible to the pixel pitch as rendered by the light measuring device. There should be at least ten or more detector pixels per display pixel. For example, if an array detector is used and with the magnification of the imaging lens there are 53.4 array pixels which cover the display pixel pitch, then the running average window width is 53 array pixels wide.

From the resulting modulation curve, determine (1) the net intensity level of the vertical black line $S_K = S_d - S_g$, where S_d is the minimum intensity level (dim) of the black line generated by the product, S_g is the ground level, and (2) the net intensity level of the white line $S_W = S_h - S_g$, where S_h is the maximum intensity level (high) of the white line generated by the product. Compute the resolution contrast ratio as, $C = (S_W - S_K) / (S_W + S_K)$.

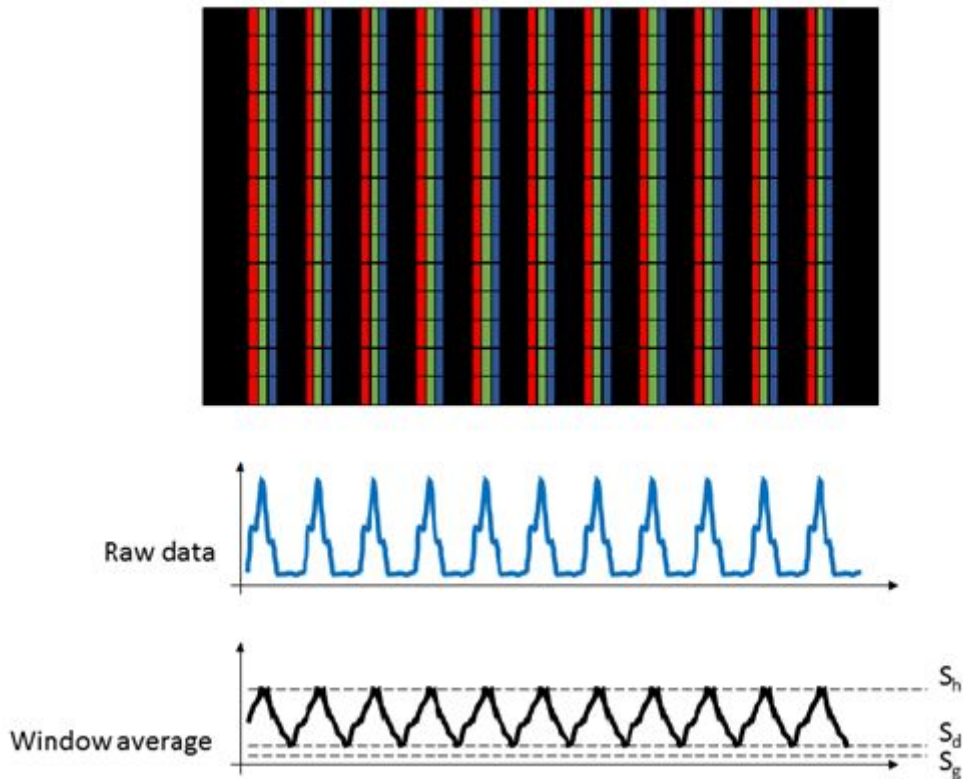


Figure *Luminance contrast - characters 1*: Measurement principle (from IDMS 7.2).

In summary:

$$S_k = S_d - S_g \quad (1)$$

$$S_w = S_h - S_g \quad (2)$$

$$C = (S_w - S_k) / (S_w + S_k)$$

Then perform the same operation but in vertical mode for the other set of grille patterns. Record the contrast values for both directions.

Test picture: "WGrille pattern" with the same resolution as the display.

Test evaluation

- C must be ≥ 0.70 .
- The lowest luminance contrast found must be reported.
- The result must be presented to 2 decimal places.

Overall uncertainty

$\leq \pm 0.05$ in contrast.

The misalignment between the screen surface normal and the optical axis of the luminance meter must be $\leq 0.3^\circ$.

See 9.1.10

5.12 Luminance contrast – angular dependence

Background

For displays, the luminance and consequently the contrast of the display may be angular-dependent. The luminance variations can influence both the bright white and the dark areas of the screen, causing a change in contrast. This can have a negative effect on the readability of the display.

Definition

Luminance contrast – angular dependence, is the capability of the display to maintain the same white/black contrast regardless of the direction from which the screen is viewed.

Luminance contrast – angular dependence, is expressed as the ratio of the L_{\max} to L_{\min} difference over the sum of L_{\max} and L_{\min} , in accordance with Michaelson's formula. It is measured at two different angles.

Applicability

Displays and all-in-one PCs.

References

5.4, 5.12, 5.15-5.19.

5.12.1 Mandate

In landscape mode, the luminance contrast-angular dependence must be ≥ 0.80 at $\pm 30^\circ$ horizontally from the viewing direction (rotated around the vertical axis through the center of the screen).

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of the test report(s), and a copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
- The luminance contrast-angular dependence must be reported in TCO Certified Portal.

5.12.2 Clarification

Preparations for testing

- All necessary preparations described in 9.1 and 9.2 must be done.
- A TCO Certified default test image, as shown in figure 9.1.7, must be used for this measurement.
- The measurement area must have each of the following RGB settings: (RGB 255, 255, 255) and (RGB 0, 0, 0).

Equipment

Luminance meter or spectroradiometer.

Test method

- The luminance meter must be positioned and directed orthogonally to the screen center-point as described in 9.2.5.
- The display must be rotated around a vertical axis through the screen front center, changing the azimuth angle to + 30°. The luminance of the white measurement area L_{W+30} and the luminance when the measurement area is black L_{K+30} at the center must be recorded.
- Finally the azimuth angle of the screen must be changed to -30° and the new measurements $L_{W/-30}$ and $L_{K/-30}$ taken.

Test evaluation

The luminance contrast values C_{+30} and C_{-30} must be calculated using the formula

$$C = \frac{L_W - L_K}{L_W + L_K}$$

Of C_{+30} and C_{-30} , only the lowest value must be reported as the luminance contrast.

Overall uncertainty

$\leq \pm 10\%$ in luminance.

See 9.1.10

5.13 Black level

Background

It is important that a display can produce a black level dark enough to show shadow details in pictures at high and low white luminance levels. The black level is also important for achieving a good contrast ratio.

Definition

Black level is the capacity of the display to maintain a good reproduction of black even when its white luminance is high.

Applicability

Displays and all-in-one PCs.

References

5.6.

5.13.1 Mandate

The luminance of black must be $\leq 2 \text{ cd/m}^2$ at a white luminance setting of $\geq 200 \text{ cd/m}^2$.

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of the test report(s), and a copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
- The measured luminance must be reported in TCO Certified Portal.

5.13.2 Clarification

Preparations for testing

- All necessary preparations described in 9.1 and 9.2 must be done.
- The TCO Certified default test image with an 18-step grayscale as shown in figure *luminance level 1* or alternative the larger measurement area image also described in 9.1.7 must be used for luminance level measurement.
- The measurement position P_c must be at the center of the measurement area without line borders, have an RGB setting of 0, 0, 0, and be positioned at the center of the screen. Alternatively, a measurement area with a size that is 80% of the active screen size may be used.
- The black level must be tested at maximum luminance, i.e., $\geq 200 \text{ cd/m}^2$.
- To achieve the maximum luminance, proceed as follows:
Use the TCO Certified default test image with an 18-step grey scale pattern presented on the screen. From the default setting, adjust the controls on the display to achieve as high luminance as possible with an acceptable image quality. The image quality is considered acceptable if at least 15 of the 18 grey scale steps are visible. The maximum luminance level must be $\geq 200 \text{ cd/m}^2$.

- If it is difficult to visually determine if 15 of the 18 grey scale steps are visible, then the display must conform with the *grayscale gamma curve* criteria in the max luminance setting.
- Change the color of the white measurement area in the test image to black (RGB: 0,0,0) and measure the luminance of the black area, check that it is $\leq 2 \text{ cd/m}^2$.

Equipment

Luminance meter or spectroradiometer.

Test method

The luminance at the center of the black measurement area must be measured with the luminance meter directed orthogonally to the measurement area as described in 9.2.5.

Test evaluation

The measured luminance is the required value. The luminance must be reported to one decimal place.

Overall uncertainty

$\leq \pm 10 \%$ in luminance.

See 9.1.10

5.14 Grayscale gamma curve

Background

A calibrated gamma curve makes it easier to distinguish between similar light levels. A well-tuned grayscale is the basis for accurate detail rendering of any imaging device. The grayscale rendering is measured by comparing a set number of steps in a grayscale in the test image. In order to give accurate rendering of the grayscale of the original image, each grayscale step, regardless of gray level, must have a luminance level close to what is specified by the common standard sRGB.

Definition

Grayscale gamma curve is the capability of the imaging device to maintain the original grayscale luminance or a grayscale pattern at all tested grayscale levels.

Applicability

Displays and all-in-one PCs.

References

5.6, 5.17, 5.20-5.25.

5.14.1 Mandate

The different grayscale luminance levels must be within the max and min levels specified in the table below, where 100% is the luminance level measured for white: RGB 255, 255, 255.

gray level	L_{sRGB}	L_{min}	L_{max}
	%	%	%
255	100	100,0	100,0
225	75	70	93
195	55	46	68
165	38	29	49
135	24	17	36
105	14	8	24
75	7	3	14
45	3	1	7

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of the test report(s), and a copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

5.14.2 Clarification

Preparations for testing

- All necessary preparations described in 9.1 and 9.2 must be done.

- A TCO Certified default test image, as shown in figure 9.1.7, must be used for this measurement.
- The measurement area must have each of the following RGB settings: R=G=B=255, 225, 195, 165, 135, 105, 75 and 45.

Equipment

Luminance meter or spectroradiometer.

Test method

Measure the luminance at the center of the measurement area for each grayscale setting specified above. Change the grayscale of the area for each measurement.

Comments on the limits tolerance from the sRGB curve

A linear tolerance has been applied symmetrically around the sRGB gamma curve. However, as many displays on the market today have a somewhat S-shaped gamma curve, a "S-correction" has been added to the linear tolerance on the gamma level 225 and 195.

This correction has been determined based on statistics from measured displays. TCO Development may decide to remove this "S-correction" in the next generation of this criteria document.

Overall uncertainty

$\leq \pm 10\%$ in luminance.

See 9.1.10

6 Product lifetime extension

IT products and the circular economy

The concept of a circular economy is one that moves away from the linear “take, make and dispose” approach to products, to an economy that is more regenerative, and decouples economic activity from the consumption of finite resources. For products, a move to a more circular approach means designing out waste from the product ecosystem, and keeping products and materials in their intended use longer.

Today, too many IT products are discarded prematurely because of components or performance aspects that could have been upgraded or repaired. There is also a growing market for second hand use of IT products, which also allows computers and other electronics to stay in use longer.

The best way to begin taking a more circular approach to the production and consumption of IT products, is extending their usable life. Product reuse is also more resource efficient than remanufacturing and recycling. For the IT industry, this means designing products that are durable, built to last, and upgradeable, making them more attractive for reuse or secondary markets.

TCO Certified – extending product life, upgradability, durability

We believe that a more circular approach to IT products is critical in the drive toward an environmentally and socially responsible life cycle. Therefore, in TCO Certified, generation 8, we have included criteria that enable and promote product lifetime extension.

6.1 Product warranty

Background

By extending product lifetime, natural resources are used more efficiently and the pollution to air and water is reduced. A precondition for an extended product lifetime is that the product is of high quality. A product warranty provides the brand owner with an economic incentive to design a durable product that lasts longer.

Definitions

Brand owner: The company or organization owning or controlling the brand name.

Brand name: The name or sign, including but not limited to a trademark or company name, used to identify, amongst users and customers, the manufacturer or seller of a product.

Product warranty: Is an agreement where the brand owner offers to repair or replace broken products at no charge.

Applicability

All product categories.

6.1.1 Mandate

The brand owner must provide a product warranty for at least one year, covering all markets where the product is sold.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- A completed and signed brand owner product form (chapter 11.4).

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

6.2 Replaceable components

Background

Extending the lifetime of IT products is the most effective way to reduce their environmental impact. Components that often break or become outdated may limit the total lifespan of the product and must be replaceable. By making these critical replaceable components available and providing the user with clear instructions on how to exchange them, IT-products can live longer.

Definitions

CPU: Central processing unit

GPU: Graphics processing unit

RAM: Random access memory

Brand owner: The company or organization owning or controlling the brand name.

Brand name: The name or sign, including but not limited to a trademark or company name, used to identify, amongst users and customers, the manufacturer or seller of a product.

Storage: any computing hardware that is used for storing, porting and extracting data files and objects, including temporarily and permanently storage of information. E.g. (SSD, HDD, RAM).

Display assembly: main display panel.

All batteries: Defined as all batteries installed in the product that has one or more cells.

System board: Also referred to as the motherboard

Keyboard: built-in keyboard

External/Internal PSU: The power supply unit used to convert AC to low voltage DC power for the internal components of the product.

Critical replaceable components: Components that are crucial for the functionality and have a high potential to fail during normal use. A list of the critical replaceable components as defined by TCO Certified is specified for each product group.

Applicability

All product categories.

References

6.1, 6.2.

6.2.1 Mandate

- The brand owner must provide a service manual describing how to replace at least all critical replaceable components. The service manual must be available online for anyone to read, free of charge.
- The brand owner must guarantee that, during the validity of the certificate, all critical replaceable components for the product type, that are listed in the clarifications of this criterion;
 - are available for anyone to purchase
or
 - may be replaced by a service network for repair and maintenance of the certified product on all markets where it is sold.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- A completed and signed brand owner form (chapter 11.4)
- A link to the service manual on the brand owner website or a pdf of the material that will be published there during the validity of the certificate

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

6.2.2 Clarifications

Replaceable parts management

- The brand owner must provide a service manual including step by step instructions and component descriptions for the disassembly/assembly.
 - External PSU, charger and AC Adapters are exempted from the disassembly instructions.
 - If instructions on how to replace all critical replaceable components (listed below) are included in the user manual, no additional service manual is needed to fulfill the mandate 6.2.1.
- A critical replaceable component must be possible to replace with an equivalent component. However, the replacement component does not have to be identical to the original component.
- Instructions on how to replace the critical components must be available online throughout the whole lifetime of the certificate.
- Step-by-step instructions on how to replace CPU and RAM does not need to be listed in the service manual (mandate 6.2.1) when CPU or RAM is soldered directly onto the main board.

The critical replaceable components for each product type are listed below:

Critical replaceable components:

Displays Connectivity cables Power cables External PSU	Tablets Battery Display Panel/Display assembly External/internal PSU
All-in-one PCs External/internal PSU Storage (SSD, HDD, ODD, RAM) System/motherboard	Smartphones Battery Display Panel/Display assembly Charger
Notebooks Battery Display Panel/Display assembly Storage (SSD, HDD, RAM) External/internal PSU Keyboard System/motherboard	Headsets Battery External/internal PSU Earloop Neckband Ear tips Ear cushions Microphone shield Headband
Desktops CPU GPU (PCIe) External/internal PSU Storage (SSD, HDD, ODD, RAM) System/motherboard	Projectors The light source (except lasers) Filters External PSU

The critical replaceable components listed in the clarification need only be made available if they are part of the certified product.

6.3 Standardized connectors

Background

By using one standardized interface (USB Type-C) for charging and data transfer, fewer cables need to be manufactured and the re-use of chargers and data cables can increase. USB Type-C is also designed to be more robust and future-proof than the existing USB Type-A and Type-B. Therefore, using USB Type-C help prevent problems with failing ports.

The standard also enables features such as eGPU for notebooks that makes it possible to upgrade the GPU performance with standalone graphics cards. This means that a user will be able to keep the same product for a longer time.

Definitions

USB Type-C: A 24-pin USB connector system with a horizontally symmetrical "reversible" connector.

6.3.1 Mandate

The device must carry at least one USB Type-C connector that is backward compatible with USB 2.0.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- A completed and signed product form (chapter 11.3)

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

A copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

6.3.2 Clarification

If the product does not have a built-in USB Type-C connector, then a USB Type-A Male to USB Type-C female adapter must accompany the product when it is delivered to the end user.

6.4 Secure data removal from products

Background

By reusing IT products, their usable life can be extended which is an effective way of reducing their environmental impact. However, fear of confidential data leakage often prevents companies and individuals from making their products available on the second-hand market. By providing software that wipes the storage of the device, the owner can more safely recirculate their product.

Definitions

Brand owner: The company or organization owning or controlling the brand name.

Brand name: The name or sign, including but not limited to a trademark or company name, used to identify, amongst users and customers, the manufacturer or seller of a product.

Media sanitization: refers to a process that renders access to target data on the media infeasible for a given level of effort.

NIST 800-88 Revision 1: Erasing a hard drive using the NIST 800-88 Revision 1 data sanitization method will prevent all software-based file recovery methods and hardware-based recovery methods from recovering data from the drive.

Applicability

Notebooks, desktops, all-in-one PCs, servers, smartphones and tablets.

Reference

6.7.

6.4.1 Mandate

The brand owner must provide media sanitization software, either by:

- A. pre-installing it on the product before it is shipped.
- B. providing the software for download on their webpage, free of charge.
- C. providing a direct link on their own webpage to an external webpage where the software is available for download, free of charge.

The media sanitization software must conform with the guidelines of *NIST 800-88 Revision 1*, for the level of "Clear" in accordance with the products storage technology. Users must be able to use it at least once, free of charge.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- For B or C a link to the media sanitization software on the brand owners website
- A completed and signed product form (chapter 11.3).

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

A copy of the verification report from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

6.4.2 Clarification

We accept "enhanced secure erase" as an option for ATA SSDs to comply with the level of "Clear" in NIST 800-88 Revision 1.

7 Reduction of hazardous substances

Hazardous substances in IT products: A human health and environmental risk

Chemicals and heavy metals used in IT products present a wide variety of human health and environmental hazards. Throughout the life cycle, products may release dioxins, halogens and other toxins, which can persist in the natural environment and human body.

IT products contain a number of substances that can be categorized as hazardous. These include flame retardants, used to prevent products from catching fire, and plasticizers, that make plastics, especially cables, more flexible.

Risks include worker and environmental exposure in the manufacturing supply chain as well as during end of life handling. In addition, contaminated materials cannot responsibly be used in new products since they include substances that may be banned in the future. These materials risk being incinerated or discarded directly into the waste stream, adding to the problem.

While some hazardous substances have been phased out through legislation or voluntary initiatives, too little is known about the substances being used to replace them. Only a small percentage of chemicals in use today have been evaluated for their environmental and human health risk. Better knowledge and transparency around these chemicals is needed, along with a pathway for making substitutions.

TCO Certified – reducing risk, driving a shift to safer substitutes

Criteria in chapter 7 focus on:

- Further reducing the use of hazardous substances by restricting the use of them in certified products. These substances include heavy metals, halogens and high hazard non-halogens.
- Driving a shift toward transparency and safer substitutes through independent assessment and use of safer alternative substances to non-halogenated flame retardants and plasticizers. The assessed and approved safer alternatives are presented on the TCO Certified Accepted Substance List.

7.1 Heavy metals

Background

Electronic devices contain hazardous substances like heavy metals and brominated flame retardants. The effects of cadmium, mercury, lead and hexavalent chromium are well documented as substances hazardous both to human health and the environment. They may cause problems, both in the manufacturing phase where workers or the environment can be exposed, in the use phase where additives can leak from the plastic and accumulate in dust, harming both our health and the environment, and at the material recovery, where uncontrolled recycling can cause the release of toxins such as dioxins and furans. This criterion is harmonized with EU RoHS2 Directive (2011/65/EU), except that TCO Certified does not allow mercury in the display panel backlight. As TCO Certified is a global certification, this also affects products sold outside the EU.

Applicability

Displays, notebooks, tablets, smartphones, desktops, all-in-one PC's, headsets.

References

7.1, 7.2.

7.1.1 Mandate

The product must not contain cadmium, mercury, lead and hexavalent chromium.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- A completed and signed product form (chapter 11.3).

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of a verification report from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

7.1.2 Clarification

Exemptions are according to EU Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS) and the documents supporting the directive except that mercury in lamps is not permitted.

The maximum concentration values tolerated by weight in homogeneous materials for cadmium, mercury, lead and hexavalent chromium are according to EU Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS) and the documents supporting the directive.

The limit value for batteries is 0.0005 % for mercury, 0.002 % for cadmium and 0.004 % lead per listed part, according to EU Directive 2006/66/EC.

7.2 Halogens

Background

Halogenated flame retardants and plasticizers are often persistent and can bio-accumulate in living organisms. They are problematic from both a human health and environmental perspective throughout the product life cycle and should be phased out. Workers may be exposed during manufacturing. The substances may migrate from the products to humans during the use phase, with unknown health effects. At end of life, the substances risk leaking out into the natural environment. PVC is by far the most common halogen-containing plastic.

Definitions

Printed wiring board laminate is a printed board that provides point-to-point connections.

Halogens are a group of five chemically related non-metallic elements in the Periodic Table; fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine and astatine.

Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) and Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) are restricted in the RoHS directive (2002/95/EC) due to the hazardous properties of these substances.

Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) has been identified as a Substance of Very High Concern in accordance with EU REACH criteria due to PBT (persistent, bio accumulative, toxic) properties.

Applicability

All product categories.

References

7.2, 7.3.

7.2.1 Mandate

1. Parts that weigh more than 25 grams (10 g for headsets and 5 g for smartphones) and are made mainly of plastics must not contain flame retardants or plasticizers with halogenated substances or intentionally added halogens as part of the polymer.
 - a. Exempted are printed wiring board laminates, electronic components and all kinds of cable insulation.
2. The product must not contain PBB, PBDE and HBCDD.
 - a. Note: This applies to components, parts and raw materials in all assemblies and sub-assemblies of the product, such as batteries, paint, surface treatment, plastics and electronic components.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- A completed and signed product form (chapter 11.3)

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of a verification report from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

7.2.2 Clarification

1. The criterion applies to plastic parts in all assemblies and sub-assemblies. LCD panels are included in the requirement.
2. The criterion applies to the whole of the product, including components, parts and raw materials in all assemblies and sub-assemblies, such as batteries, paint, surface treatment, plastics, electronic components and printed wiring boards.

HBCDD has been identified as a Substance of Very High Concern in accordance with EU's REACH criteria. The main application of HBCDD in EEE is a flame retardant in HIPS plastic being used for closures and structural parts of different types of EEE. TCO Development considers that the use of HBCDD in EEE is not deemed essential as technically suitable alternative substances and materials are available and already used extensively today.

Maximum concentration values tolerated for a restricted substance (including decaBDE) is 0.1 % by weight of the material in homogeneous materials.

Fluoroorganic additives, used to modify the dripping behaviour of plastics in fire conditions or to improve the processing behaviour, are exempted provided that they do not exceed 0.5 % by weight of the material in homogeneous materials.

7.3 Non-halogenated substances

Background

The purpose of this criterion is to increase the knowledge of what non-halogenated substances are used in certified products, how hazardous they are to human health and the environment, and to drive a shift towards less hazardous alternatives. Non-halogenated substances may be problematic in the manufacturing and material recovery phases where workers and the environment can be exposed.

This mandate uses the hazard assessment and decision logic framework GreenScreen® for Safer Chemicals, developed by the non-profit organization Clean Production Action (CPA). The GreenScreen criteria are in line with international standards and regulations including the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), OECD testing protocols and the European REACH Regulation. The U.S. EPA's Design for Environment (DfE) Alternatives Assessment is also an important influence for GreenScreen.

Definitions

Licensed profilers: Toxicology firms licensed by CPA to provide GreenScreen assessment services for a fee to clients.

TCO Certified Accepted Substance List: Public list of independently assessed safer available alternatives considering toxicity and functionality. Go to tcocertified.com.

Applicability

All product categories.

References

7.4, 7.5, 7.6.

7.3.1 Mandate

- Non-halogenated flame retardants used in parts that weigh more than 25 grams (10 g for headsets and 5 g for smartphones) and are made mainly of plastics must have been assigned a GreenScreen benchmark score of 2, 3 or 4 by a licensed GreenScreen Profiler and appear on the public TCO Certified Accepted Substance List. (A benchmark U may only be accepted when the “worst case scenario” for data gaps is considered to be a benchmark 2 or above.)
- All substances of a mixture must be accounted for. Non-accepted substances must not exceed concentration levels of 0.1% by weight of the flame retardant.
- Exempted are printed wiring board laminates, electronic components and all kinds of cable insulation.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- A completed and signed product form (chapter 11.3).

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of a verification report from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
- A copy of the full certified assessment report or a certificate/summary with remote access to the full report issued by a GreenScreen licensed profiler.

7.3.2 Clarification

TCO Certified Accepted Substance List

Non-halogenated flame retardants can be used in certified products once they receive an accepted benchmark and appear on the public TCO Certified Accepted Substance List. The list is dynamic, which allows new substances that have undergone a valid assessment to be added or for accepted substances to come under reassessment in light of new scientific findings. If an accepted substance is reassessed and given a benchmark score lower than 2, TCO Development reserves the right to remove the substance from the TCO Certified Accepted Substance List. The date for removal will be announced at least one year before it is made effective, to give product manufacturers time to switch to safer alternatives.

Any spot-checks by TCO Development will include disclosure of relevant flame retardants being used in randomly chosen products. Spot checks are conducted to verify that the obligations according to this mandate are fulfilled and will include the safety data sheet (SDS) and the right to request that a substance undergo further reviews to assess the completeness, quality and validity of a draft benchmark score, such as through a verified GreenScreen assessment.

TCO Development require to review the full certified assessment report. It is acceptable for the applicant to submit a copy of a certificate / summary of the certified assessment result as long as it is issued by a licensed profiler. In this case TCO Development must be given access to the the certified assessment report kept on the service provider's database. Once TCO Development has reviewed the certified assessment report, the substance will be added to the TCO Certified Accepted Substance List available at tcocertified.com.

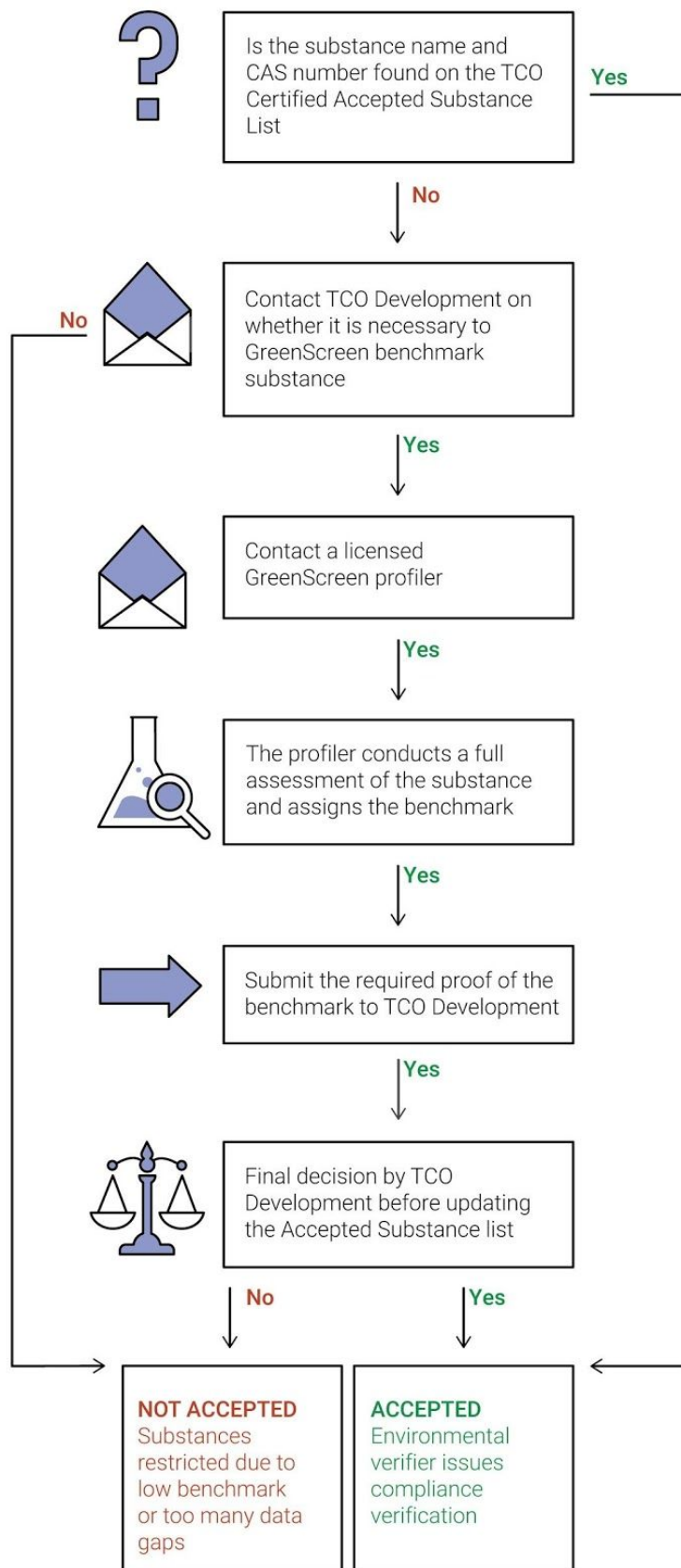
Sites that have GreenScreen assessment reports publicly available are GreenScreen Store (greenscreenchemicals.org) and Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse (theic2.org).

Conformity procedure (See also Flow chart 7.3.2)

- The applicant must contact suppliers such as the plastic and panel manufacturer and ask them to confirm that they only use flame retardants and plasticisers that include substances on TCO Certified Accepted Substance List.
- If all flame retardants and plasticisers only include substances on TCO Certified Accepted Substance List, complete the product form 11.3 and submit it to an approved environmental verifier. When the verifier considers all environmental documentation to be in conformity they will issue an environmental verification to the applicant.
- If any flame retardant or plasticiser is used that contains a substance that is above the threshold level but doesn't appear on TCO Certified Accepted Substance List, then it must be added before approval can be given by an environmental verifier.

For this, the procedure is as follows:

1. Contact TCO Development directly to see if we have any additional information on the substance: Reasons for the substance's absence can be that the substance has received benchmark 1, that no assessment has been conducted or that it has a benchmark score U (unspecified) due to a high number of data gaps.
2. If TCO Development requires the substance to be benchmarked, we recommend that you contact your suppliers and inform them that the substance will need an assessment by a GreenScreen licensed profiler. The list of licensed profilers can be found on the Clean Production Action website at greenscreenchemicals.org.
3. A draft report per substance (not per product) is assembled by the licensed profiler from the available information (literature search, structural similarity comparison, expert judgment).
4. It is the licensed profiler that sets the benchmark score per relevant substance, which is valid for at least three years.
5. Benchmark reports or certificate / summary must be submitted to TCO Development for final approval before a substance is added to the TCO Certified Accepted Substance List.
6. Once a substance is added to the list and the environmental verifier identifies them, then they will issue the environmental verification to the applicant (see above point 1: "If all flame retardants and plasticizers only include substances on the TCO Certified Accepted Substance List the procedure is as follows").



Flow chart 7.3.2 Conformity procedure TCO Certified Accepted Substance List

Applying for an extended period of time for substances not on the TCO Certified Accepted Substance List

Applicants signing the mandate have the option to seek an extended period of time in order to complete assessments or substitute substances with unknown hazard levels. Upon request for an extension, the applicant is required to complete a risk assessment questionnaire and submit it to TCO Development. The risk assessment requires the applicant to clarify why an extension is necessary, provide information on the chemical and its substitute in question and include a timeline for the assessment and / or substitution to be completed. If an extension application is not granted the applicant is required to ensure that all used flame retardants or plasticisers only include substances that are on the TCO Certified Accepted Substance List before an environmental verification can be issued for the product model by an environmental verifier. If the agreed extension due date is exceeded without conformity, then the environmental verifier must contact TCO Development and a course of action will be decided after discussing the issue with the applicant.

7.4 Plasticizers

Background

Plasticizers are increasingly associated with negative environmental and human health impacts. RoHs is a restricted substances list that, beginning in 2019, restrict the use of four phthalates. TCO Development is committed to take a much broader approach by identifying and restricting not only these four, but all substances of high concern used in IT products. Our criteria are therefore designed to make sure that replacement substances are independently assessed as safer alternatives, and that transparency increases. The full list of safer alternatives is available on tcocertified.com.

This mandate uses the hazard assessment and decision logic framework called GreenScreen® for Safer Chemicals, developed by the non-profit organization Clean Production Action (CPA).

The GreenScreen criteria are in line with international standards and regulations including the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), OECD testing protocols and the European REACH Regulation. The U.S. EPA's Design for Environment (DfE) Alternatives Assessment is also an important influence for GreenScreen.

Definitions

Plasticizer: An additive to a polymer (plastic), to increase its flexibility, transparency, durability, or longevity.

Phthalates: The most common type of plasticizer in PVC cables.

Licensed profilers: Toxicology firms licensed by CPA to provide GreenScreen assessment services for a fee to clients.

TCO Certified Accepted Substance List: Public list of independently assessed safer available alternatives considering toxicity and functionality. Available at tcocertified.com.

Applicability

All product categories.

References

7.4, 7.5, 7.6.

7.4.1 Mandate

- Plasticizers used in product housing and cable insulations must have been assigned a GreenScreen benchmark score of 2, 3 or 4 by a licensed GreenScreen profiler and appear on the public TCO Certified Accepted Substance List. A benchmark U is only accepted when the “worst case scenario” for data gaps is considered to be a benchmark 2 or above.
- The product must not contain Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP), Dibutyl phthalate (DBP), and Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP). No parts of the product are exempted.
- All substances of a plasticizer mixture must be accounted for. Non-accepted ingredients must not exceed concentration levels of 0.1% by weight of the plasticizer.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- A completed and signed product form (chapter 11.3).

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of a verification report from a verifier approved by TCO Development.
- A copy of the full certified assessment report or a certificate/summary with remote access to the full report issued by a GreenScreen licensed profiler.

7.4.2 Clarification

TCO Development require to review the full certified assessment report. It is acceptable for the applicant to submit a copy of a certificate / summary of the certified assessment result as long as it is issued by a licensed profiler. In this case TCO Development must be given access to the the certified assessment report kept on the service provider’s database. Once TCO Development has reviewed the certified assessment report, the substance will be added to the TCO Certified Accepted Substance List available at tcocertified.com.

For details on the rules for adding a substance to the TCO Certified Accepted Substance List, refer to clarifications under the mandate non-halogenated substances 7.3 clarifications.

7.5 Hazardous substances in product packaging

Background

The use of hazardous substances in packaging materials is problematic and should be minimized. It poses a risk to human health and the environment, not least because packaging materials have a short lifespan and generate large volumes of waste. Several hazardous substances are regulated in many countries, and the use of them should be phased out.

Applicability

All product categories.

References

7.7.

7.5.1 Mandate

The packaging material must not contain lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), mercury (Hg) or hexavalent chromium (Cr6). Plastic packaging material must not contain organically bound halogens.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- A completed and signed product form (chapter 11.3).

Submit the following together with the application to TCO Development:

- A copy of a verification report from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

7.5.2 Clarification

Limit values are according to Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste.

8 Material recovery

E-waste prevention and recovery of safer materials essential for a sustainable life cycle

According to the United Nations University, electronic waste is the fastest growing waste stream in the world, with nearly 50 million metric tons generated every year. Today, a large share of e-waste ends up in scrap heaps or is incinerated, causing pollution, human health hazards, and the loss of valuable resources such as copper, gold and rare earth metals.

The amount of e-waste can be reduced if IT products are recovered at their end of life. Product and material recovery should be made easier for three main reasons:

- to conserve natural resources,
- to decrease environmental impact and,
- to encourage material reuse.

Taking back used products and recovering their materials supports a more sustainable, circular approach to the product life cycle. To drive this positive development, products and their packaging must be designed in a way that enables remanufacturing and recycling. To be effective, this approach also requires that products are made using safer materials, that are more attractive for re-use.

IT brand owners must also have systems in place for taking back discarded products and handling them in a responsible way.

TCO Certified — supporting take-back and material recovery

In TCO Certified, chapter 8, the criteria place responsibility on the brand owner for:

- material coding of plastics,
- product packaging and,
- product take back system.

8.1 Material coding of plastics

Background

The best way of reducing IT products' environmental impact is to extend product life through reuse. Once this no longer is possible, the materials must be recycled. By coding the plastic parts, recycling is made easier and the materials can be used in new products.

Definitions

Plastic parts are parts made mainly of plastics, e.g. the product housing. Parts containing other materials in any significant amounts, e.g. cables with metal conductors, are not included in the definition.

Printed wiring board laminate is a printed board that provides point-to-point connections but not printed components in a predetermined configuration on a common base.

Applicability

Displays, notebooks, tablets, smartphones, desktops, all-in-one PCs and projectors.

References

8.1-8.3.

8.1.1 Mandate

- Parts made mainly of plastics weighing more than 25 grams (5 grams for smartphones) must be material coded in accordance with ISO 11469 and ISO 1043-1, -2, -3, -4.
- Exempted are printed wiring board laminates as well as plastic parts containing other materials in any significant amounts.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

- A completed and signed product form (chapter 11.3)

The following information must be submitted with the application to TCO

Development:

- A copy of a verification report from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

8.1.2 Clarification

If the amount of flame retardant exceeds 1 % by weight, the coding must be complemented in accordance with ISO 1043-4.

The requirements also apply to plastics in the LCD panel, however labeling of the light guide may instead consist of the application of a label in close proximity, for example PLASTIC LIGHT GUIDE:>*plastic type(s)*< or >PLASTIC LIGHT GUIDE:*plastic type(s)*<.

Labeling of plate diffuser (not thin plastic film diffuser) must follow the same rules as for the light guide. The requirement does not cover other thin plastic films in the panel due to difficulties in labeling these.

8.2 Product packaging

Background

Packaging is a well-known environmental problem that is regulated in many countries worldwide. Packaging material has a short lifetime and generates large volumes of waste.

Applicability

All product categories.

8.2.1 Mandate

- Non-reusable packaging components weighing more than 25 grams must be possible to separate into single material types without the use of tools.
- Exempted is reusable packaging.

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

A completed and signed product form (chapter 11.3)

The following information must be submitted with the application to TCO

Development:

A copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

8.3 Take back system

Background

The vast amount of electronic waste in the world today is a rapidly growing environmental problem. It is therefore important that manufacturers provide mechanisms to take back their equipment. This is consistent with the principle of individual producer responsibility, wherein each manufacturer must be financially responsible for managing its own branded products at end-of-use. Currently, large amounts of electronic waste is being exported to developing countries where it is managed unsustainably, burdening local communities with this global environmental problem. The Basel Convention governs the export of many types of electronic waste, however it is not properly implemented in all countries. With this mandate, TCO Development aims to influence the expansion of better electronic waste management practices to more countries.

Definition

Brand owner: The company or organization owning or controlling the brand name.

Brand name: The name or sign, including but not limited to a trademark or company name, used to identify, amongst users and customers, the manufacturer or seller of a product.

Take back system is a system that makes sure that the customer can return used products to be recycled. The system can be with or without a fee.

Environmentally acceptable recycling methods are:

- Product and component reuse
- Material recycling with secured handling of hazardous chemicals and heavy metals
- Pollution-controlled energy recovery of parts of the product

Applicability

All product categories.

References

8.4.

8.3.1 Mandate

The brand owner (or its representative, associated company or affiliate) must offer their customers the option to return used products for environmentally acceptable recycling methods in at least one market where the product is sold and where electronics take back regulation is not in practice at the date of application.

At least one option must be fulfilled:

1. Product is sold only on WEEE legislation markets or similar
2. World-wide product take back
3. One additional market lacking WEEE legislation where product take back is offered

Submit the following to an approved verifier:

A completed and signed brand owner product form (chapter 11.4)

The following information must be submitted with the application to TCO

Development:

A copy of the verification report(s) from a verifier approved by TCO Development.

8.3.2 Clarification

If the applicant chooses *option 1* (Product only sold on markets with WEEE legislation or similar) and signs the form, the requirement is fulfilled.

If *option 2* or *3* (World-wide product take back or one additional market lacking WEEE legislation where product take back is offered) is chosen, the form must be signed and the applicant must provide a short description of how the take-back system on that market works. This can also be done by giving a reference (for example a link to a website) to the representative, associated company or affiliate taking care of the take-back system on that market.

In case of *option 3*, the applicant must also provide the name of the market (country) where a take back system is provided.

TCO Development has no requirement on the take-back system being free of charge.

It is important to point out that any recycling and waste export control legislation in countries where the applicant operates must always be met.

9 Test conditions for all-in-one PCs

9.1 General test conditions

9.1.1 Definition of a test object

- The product that are subject to tests within this product category are defined in the chapter "About this document".

9.1.2 Required information about the product

The applicant must specify:

- Name(s), type designation(s) and manufacturer for all exchangeable parts of the product.
- Display resolution and the vertical and horizontal frequencies for testing.
- Name, type designation and manufacturer of the graphics card. This information must be specified in the test report.

9.1.3 Test conditions

- The product must be delivered to the test facility in test-ready condition and include any required accessories. All necessary information about how to operate and adjust the product must be provided.
- The performance of the tested product must in all aspects be equal to the product that is delivered to the end-user.
- The measurement must be taken with the all-in-one PC in default CCT. If no default CCT is given or available the color temperature presented by the recall function (or equivalent function) in the On-Screen Display. If no On-Screen Display exists, the default CCT on start-up must be used.
- The applicant must inform the test facility if any image enhancement software or hardware is used for the all-in-one PC, since this can influence the results.
- The product must be warmed up for at least 30 minutes or until it is stabilised. If the display is not stable within one hour, the engineer may cancel the test and demand a replacement sample.
- The screen surface must be clean when tested.
- The product must be tested under nominal conditions of input voltage, current, etc. If sold on different markets, the manufacturer must choose one setup which represents the conditions of the country where the largest number of products are sold.
- The product must be tested without load on any peripheral interface unless it is necessary in order to operate the product. For example, if the product relies on network connection to function, a network connection must be established.
- The product can be tested with or without a CD/DVD drive and does not need to have a built-in CD/DVD drive.

9.1.4 Product alignment for testing

The product display front must be aligned vertically with the possibility to rotate the screen $\pm 30^\circ$ around a vertical axis through the centre-point of the screen front. It must also be

possible to tilt the screen forwards and backwards $\pm 15^\circ$ around a horizontal axis through the same centre-point.

9.1.5 Settings of the all-in-one PC

- Pivot screens must only be measured in the usual landscape mode.
- The all-in-one PC display resolution must be set to the native resolution.
- The all-in-one PC must be put in its factory default mode. The CCT of the default mode must be used.
- All tests must be performed with the all-in-one PC in the factory default mode if not stated otherwise in the test methods.
- Testing may be done with a preset instead of the default mode if the user is informed in the user manual which preset is used for compliance with the criteria in TCO Certified. In this case this preset must be treated as the default mode in the standard and noted in the test report.
- The settings must be the same for all tests, if not specified otherwise in the test method.
- An external control unit that is not a standard part of the all-in-one PC is not allowed.
- The color depth of the source signal must be 24 bits (8 bits per colour channel) or more.
- In Windows/Display Properties/Settings/Advanced, the Windows "Small fonts" option must be used.
- In Windows/Display Properties/Appearance the "Windows standard" color scheme option must be used.
- All settings in the operating system must be the default ones as delivered to the end user or the default as it appears directly after the installation of the operating system.
- Integrated automatic sensors and any eco-mode functions enabled by default on the display must be disabled by the test engineer for all the tests, as long as the default CCT setting does not change.

9.1.6 Test image/test character

- All test images can be found on tcocertified.com.
- The default testing 12 point Arial font and 100% "zoom/magnification" must be used. The latest version of MS Windows operating system is the default user interface, if not otherwise stated. For Macintosh PCs, Mac OS can be used during testing. The operating system most likely to be used by an end user should be used for testing.
- Another possibility is to use a testing program that must consist of software commonly used in office and home computer work. The word processor should be able to produce the text and graphics required for the test procedures.
- The default testing polarity is positive polarity (black characters on a white background).
- All parts of the tests for a test object must be conducted using the same font, character size, correlated color temperature, resolution, operating system and other settings of the all-in-one PC controls etc., unless otherwise stated in the test procedure.

9.1.7 Test image and test luminance setting

- The TCO Certified default test image (*figure 9.1.7*), has a 40 % image loading. The test image must fill the whole usable screen that represents the “full screen mode”. This image must be used for testing unless otherwise specified in the test procedure.
- If the measured display is not affected by image loading, alternative images may be used (described in *procedure* below) instead of the default test image for measurement of **Black level** and **Color gamut**, to minimize the contribution of stray-light for some measurement equipment. If this method is selected, pay extra attention to displays with dynamic backlight as they may be affected by different levels of image loading.

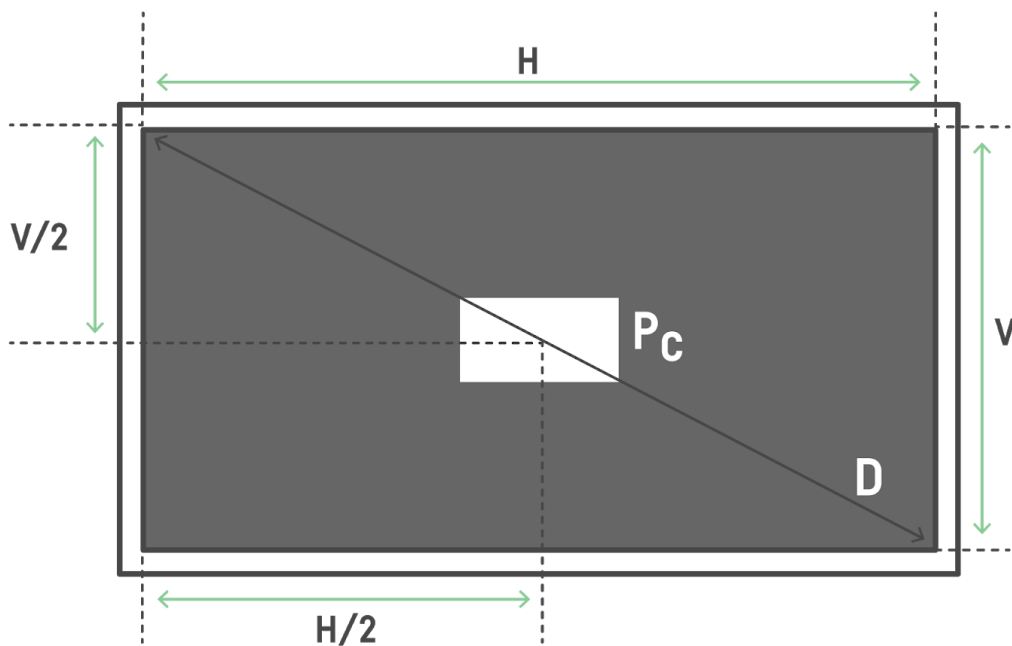


Figure 9.1.7 The TCO Certified default test image. H - horizontal size of the active area of the screen. V - vertical size of the active area of the screen.

Procedure

- The background color must be set to RGB 102,102,102 (i.e. equal to 40 % image loading).
- An active white measurement area at the centre of the screen must have a size that is 4% of the active screen size and have an RGB setting of 255, 255, 255.
- A permitted alternative to the 4% active screen size measurement area when testing Black level and Color gamut is to increase the measurement area to a size that is equal to 80% of the active screen size. The background must continue to be RGB 102, 102, 102.

Test luminance setting

- Reset the product to its default mode settings (as intended to be delivered to the end user). If the product has an automatic adjustment this can be activated once. In the

default mode the luminance of the all-in-one PC display must be $\geq 150 \text{ cd/m}^2$. If the luminance is lower, then testing cannot proceed since the product does not conform with TCO Certified.

9.1.8 Instruments used for testing

All instruments used for testing must be calibrated and there must be a valid calibration report. Calibration must be done before the tests are carried out. Calibrations must be traceable to national standards.

9.1.9 Test report

The test results are valid only for the presentation form(s) and configuration(s) that are included in the test. However, configurations may be accepted by the test facility based on tests of a “worst case” configuration. In this case, it must be clearly specified in the test report which of the configurations that have been tested.

The test report must include the following information:

- Any changes to the test methods.
- The manufacturer, brand name, model type and serial number (if available).
- The supply voltage and frequency used during the test and whether it is a CLASS I or CLASS III type. If CLASS III the AC external power supply brand name and model number must also be stated.
- The degree of uncertainty for each given measurement result.
- Photographs of the product showing: front, rear and, if applicable, the external power supply with legible marking label.
- The panel brand name, full panel number, if the screen is pivot stand type and if it has a LED backlight.
- The mode(s) (i.e. horizontal and vertical scan frequency and resolution) used during the test and the aspect ratio.
- If applicable, the setting of contrast, brightness and CCT preset used during the test.

9.1.10 Overall uncertainty

The overall uncertainty of the test facility must be calculated for each measurement procedure in this document and presented in the test report. The uncertainty must be within the required levels for each criterion. All measurement uncertainties claimed for used instruments must be referred to traceable calibration reports.

About combining overall uncertainty values during test measurements:

- Criteria are fulfilled without adding or subtracting the overall measurement uncertainty.
- Report the value shown on the instrument without adding or subtracting the overall measurement uncertainty.
- The overall measurement uncertainty of the test facility must be printed in the test report together with the reported value.
- If a test facility has an overall measurement uncertainty higher than the one allowed by TCO Development for a certain criterion, then the test report for that criterion is not valid for certification and the test result will not be accepted by TCO Development.

9.2 Visual ergonomics

9.2.1 General test requirements

General test requirements are specified in section 9.1. During all tests, the display screen must be clean.

9.2.2 Photometric test facility general requirements

Photometric measurements must be performed under darkroom conditions. This means that measurement data must in no way be affected by direct light from sources or light reflected from interiors, equipment, clothes etc. The test facility must have a routine for the control of the stray-light level at the all-in-one PC screen (see also 9.2.6).

9.2.3 Power supply and test room climate requirements for testing

- AC mains voltage* 230 VAC RMS, tolerance $\leq 1\%$
- AC mains frequency* 50 Hz, tolerance $\leq 2\%$
- Test room temperature $23 \pm 3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Humidity 20-75 % RH (non condensing)

* – or other voltage and frequency combination specified by the client.

9.2.4 Photometric and spectrometric measurements

Several instruments are to be used when carrying out measurements for visual ergonomics.

The following instrument types are to be used for testing:

- **Luminance meter.** A luminance meter must have a sufficiently good V_{λ} -sensitivity (Requirements for luminance meters are covered by CIE Publication 69 (1987). Luminance meters of CIE Class L(aboratory) with a combined performance characteristic $\leq 3\%$ must be used) and integrate luminance over a finite measuring field during a finite time. The meter must be equipped with adjustable optics and always be focused on the measured area. The luminance meter must incorporate a sufficiently long time constant of integration in order to ensure averaging of the pulsation of the light emitted by displays. The sensitivity must be independent of the polarization of the measured light (often referred to as f_g error).

The luminance meter measuring field must be one degree for all measurements, except for the micro-photometric luminance measurements, see below.

An automated instrument using collimating optics may be used for testing although the measurement area will differ somewhat from the area covered by the luminance meter. When the luminance measurement in this case is done at a shorter distance than $1.5 \times$ the screen diagonal (D) because of instrumental constraints, the facility must verify that the results are equal to those done at $1.5 \times D$.

- **Micro photometer.** Micro photometric registration of the luminance distribution of test patterns must be performed with an array photodetector device capable of resolving structures of $\leq 0.02\text{ mm}$. A scanning device must not be used because it is sensitive to jitter and other variations that may occur during a scanning.

- **Spectroradiometer.** An instrument for the measurement of radiant flux as a function of wavelength must be used. A spectroradiometer for the measurement of light and color is normally equipped with a microprocessor that makes it possible to obtain luminance and color coordinates directly from raw measurement data. A spectroradiometer can replace the luminance meter when suitable. The wavelength resolution must be $\leq 4\text{nm}$ for accurate color measurements. The sensitivity must be independent of the polarization of the measured light (often referred to as f_g error).

9.2.5 Measurement distance

All measurements must be carried out through a point, simulating the eye position of the operator, at a distance of $1.5 \times$ "diagonal of the screen" from the centre-point of the display screen but no less than 500 mm which could be considered as an absolute minimum viewing distance for comfortably viewing the display. The instrument must be focused on the presented test image for all measurements.

9.2.6 Stray light

Stray light may cause errors which can negatively affect measurement of luminance, contrast and chromaticity coordinates. It is therefore necessary to make an evaluation of stray light influence for the different measurement procedures described in this document.

If it is verified that stray light affects the measurement result it is necessary to take actions to eliminate the source of error. Two possible ways to solve the problem are to equip the luminance meter with a well-designed screening attachment, a frustum or to use a black screening sheet at the display surface.

9.3 Emissions

9.3.1 General test requirements

General test requirements are specified in section 9.1. During all tests, the display screen must be clean.

9.3.2 Power supply and test room climate requirements for testing

- AC mains voltage* 230 VAC RMS, tolerance $\leq 1\%$
- AC mains frequency* 50 Hz, tolerance $\leq 2\%$
- Test room temperature $23 \pm 3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Humidity 20-75 % RH (non condensing)

The equipment must be connected to phase and neutral.

* – or other voltage and frequency combination specified by the client.

9.3.3 Product conditions and setup

- The tests must be performed with the full screen size activated.
- The all-in-one PC control settings must be the same as for visual ergonomics. This means that the default setting at reset must be used for the emission testing of alternating electric and magnetic fields the luminance at this setting must be $\geq 150\text{ cd/m}^2$. See section 9.1.7 for details concerning this setting.
- The all-in-one PC must during the measurements show a full screen of capital "H" pattern in dark/black Arial letters on a luminated background (positive polarity), see section 9.1.6 for details concerning this setting.

Any pivot all-in-one PC that can be used in both normal landscape position and portrait position (turned 90°) must have measurements taken in both positions. The worst case must be reported.

Any all-in-one PC equipped with a height-adjustable stand must have measurements taken in both the lowest and highest positions. Both measurements must be done with the measurement instrument positioned to the centre-centre point of the screen surface. The worst case must be reported.

If the all-in-one PC is connected to mains via a detachable mains cord, the measurement must be performed with a shielded mains cord (connected to earth for CLASS I device). Most shielded power cords have the text "shielded" printed on them. The quality of the shielding must be verified in the following way:

- Bend the cable in half and put the bended point of the cable in the centre of the turntable and both the connectors hanging down behind the turntable. Put the antenna 30 cm above and 30cm in front of the centre of the turntable.
- Connect one side of the cable to mains and measure the alternating electric field of the cable. The values must be below (5.0 V/m in band I and 0.20 V/m in band II).

An all-in-one PC without an external power supply must be connected to mains via the above mentioned power cable. The power cable and signal cable must run from the points of connection on the product and then horizontally straight to a point 0.4 m behind the screen surface. The cables must then from this point run downwards at least 1 m. (See figure

9.3.3.1.) The power and signal cables may not be placed together unless the product is provided with an integrated cable holder. When an integrated cable holder is present it must be used for the test to secure the cables.

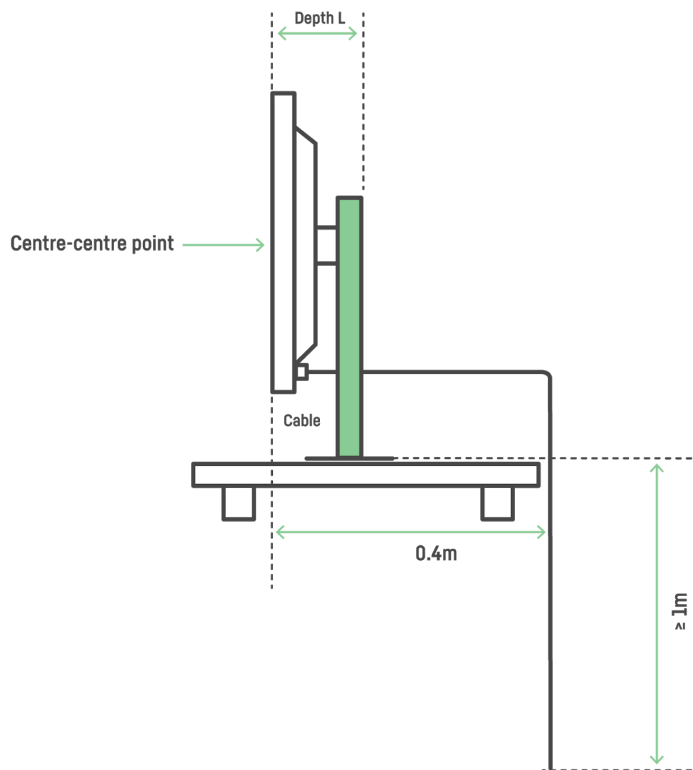


Figure 9.3.3.1. All-in-one PC without external power supply unit.

The external power supply unit, if any, will contribute to the electromagnetic fields around the all-in-one PC. Power supply units, which are connected via a primary cable to the outlet, must be positioned centrally, directly behind the test sample, on the turntable, with the secondary side towards the all-in-one PC, see figure 9.3.3.2. The primary cable must extend horizontally, on the turntable to a point 0.4 m behind the screen surface. The cable must then, from this point run downwards at least 1 m. If the power supply can be positioned with different sides up, it must be tested in all positions and the worst case must be used. However, if it is obvious which side is intended to be the top side or bottom side by the placement of LED indicator or integrated supports to stand on, it is enough to test the power supply in the one intended position.

The secondary cable of the power supply must run the shortest distance from the point of its connection on the all-in-one PC to the secondary side of the power supply. The unused portion of the secondary cable, if any, must be bundled together with the power supply unit. The bundle loops must have a length equal to the longest dimension of the power supply. For supply units with dimensions less than 0.1 m, a 0.1 m bundle loop length must be used. For power supply units which are designed to be attached directly in the outlet without a primary cable, the secondary cable must in these cases run vertically down to the turntable from the point of its connection on the all-in-one PC and then horizontally straight to a point

0.4 m behind the screen surface. The cable must then, from this point, run downwards at least 1 m.

If the product bezel has an integrated external power supply holder, this must be used during the test and the cables placed according to the set-up conditions for an all-in-one PC without external power supply as described above, if the product does not have an integrated cable holder. When an integrated cable holder is present then it must be used for the test to secure the cables.

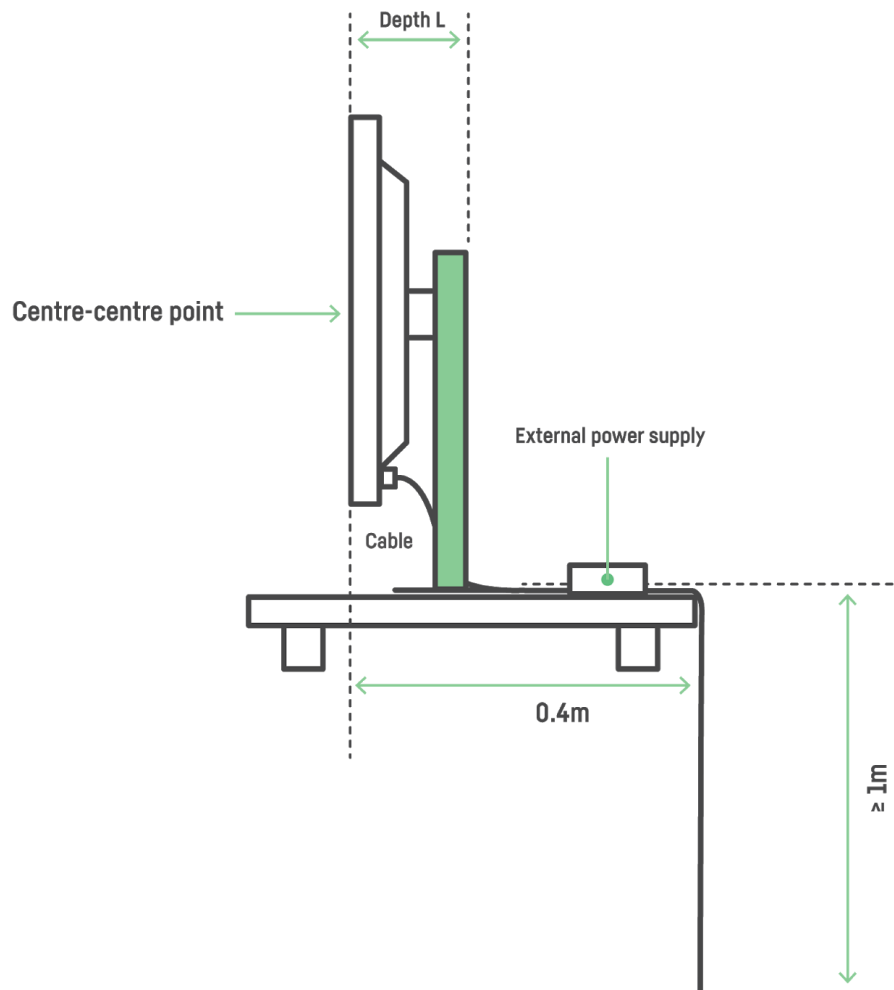


Figure 9.3.3.2. All-in-one PC with external power supply units.

Note! For pivot all-in-one PCs and those equipped with height-adjustable stands, the cable has to be adjusted for the different positions.

For measurements of *alternating magnetic fields* the power cable need not be a shielded power cable and it may be positioned in another way, as the cable contributes a negligible amount to the magnetic field. However external power supplies must be correctly positioned, as they may give rise to magnetic fields.

If positioning according to the above rules is not possible, then the positioning of the external power supply and cables must be described in the test report.

9.3.4 Emission measurement instruments

The instruments used for emission testing must conform with the requirements and calibration procedures described below:

Alternating electric field meter

The alternating electrical field emission from the all-in-one PC under test must be determined by measuring the displacement current passing a given surface of the measuring probe. The probe consists of a disc of double sided printed circuit board laminate with a diameter of 300 mm. On the front of the board the copper layer is removed in the annulus between radii 50 and 52 mm (see figure 9.3.4.1).

The copper foil surrounded by the annulus is the active measuring surface. It is connected to one input terminal of an operational amplifier, with capacitive feedback. The other input terminal of the operational amplifier, the copper ring outside the active surface, and the back of the board are connected to ground. The output voltage (U) from the probe (active surface with area (A)) is related to the incident electric field, E, averaged over the active surface according to $U = \varepsilon \cdot E \cdot A/C$ where C is the capacitance in the feedback loop of the operational amplifier and ε is the permittivity for a vacuum.

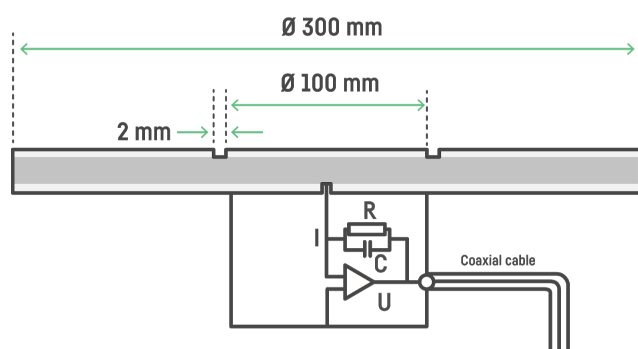


Figure 9.3.4.1 Sketch and circuit principle of the Alternating electric field meter for alternating electrical field measurements. The feedback circuit of the operational amplifier is a capacitance C in parallel with a high value resistor R to ensure that there is no DC voltage across the plates of the capacitor C.

The specifications for the frequency response of the measuring probe are given by the calibration procedure. The signals from the probe must be filtered by high-pass and low-pass filters. The specification of the filters is given in table 9.3.4.2

Table 9.3.4.2 Filter specifications

Frequency Band I					
Frequency	< 5 Hz	5 Hz	100 Hz	2 kHz	> 2 kHz
Attenuation	> 80 dB/decade	3 dB	0 dB	3 dB	> 40 dB/decade

Frequency Band II					
Frequency	< 2 kHz	2 kHz	30 kHz	400 kHz	> 400 kHz
Attenuation	> 80 dB/decade	3 dB	0 dB	3 dB	> 40 dB/decade

After amplification and filtering the output voltage of the measuring probe must be used to determine the r.m.s. value of the electric field strength in both frequency bands.

The measuring time must be sufficiently long to enable measurements with an accuracy of $\pm 5\%$ at 50/60 Hz.

The measuring system must be capable of measuring at least down to 2.0 V/m in band I and down to 0.20 V/m in band II.

The measuring probe must be calibrated using a parallel plate capacitor (air dielectric) consisting of the measuring probe and a metal plate of at least 300 mm diameter. The distance between the surface of the probe and the plate must be 30 mm.

The calibration must be performed with sinusoidal fields at the amplitudes and frequencies specified in table 9.3.4.3

Table 9.3.4.3. Calibration frequencies and amplitudes

	Frequencies	Amplitude
Band I	50, 100, 500, 1000 Hz	10, 25 V/m
Band II	15, 30, 60, 120 kHz	1.0, 2.5, 10 V/m

Recorded values at these calibration points must be within $\pm 5\%$ of the nominal value. Due to the nature of the specified filters the deviation must be calculated at 1 kHz from 9.5 and 22.5 V/m and at 120 kHz from 0.95, 2.4 and 9.5 V/m.

Alternating magnetic field meter in band I and band II

The magnetic field must be measured using coil systems that must consist of three mutually perpendicular concentric circular coils each with an area of 0.01 m^2 . The coils may depart from a circular shape where they intersect. The minimum inner diameter must be 110 mm and the maximum outer diameter 116 mm. The measuring coils must not be sensitive to electric fields.

The resonance frequency of each coil appropriately connected to cables and amplifiers must not be so low that it may influence the specified frequency response according to table 9.3.4.2. Amplifiers and integrating networks to make the output voltage proportional to the magnetic flux density and independent of frequency must follow each coil. The specifications in respect of the frequency response are given in the calibration procedure.

High-pass and low-pass filters must filter the signals from the coil systems. The specifications of the filters are given in table 9.3.4.2.

After amplification, integration and filtering, the signals from the three coils in each coil set must be used as input values for calculating the r.m.s. values of the amplitudes of the magnetic flux density vectors in both frequency bands. It is permissible to calculate the r.m.s.

value for each of the coil signals and use the root of the squared sum of those r.m.s. values as the test result.

The measuring time must be sufficiently long to enable measurement with an accuracy of $\pm 5\%$ at 50/60 Hz.

The alternating magnetic field meter in band I and band II must be capable of measuring down to at least 40 nT in band I and down to 5.0 nT in band II.

The alternating magnetic field meter in band I and band II must be calibrated using a Helmholtz-type calibration coil as shown in the figure 9.3.4.4. Calibration set-up. Calibration must be performed with sinusoidal fields at the amplitudes and frequencies specified in table 9.3.4.2.

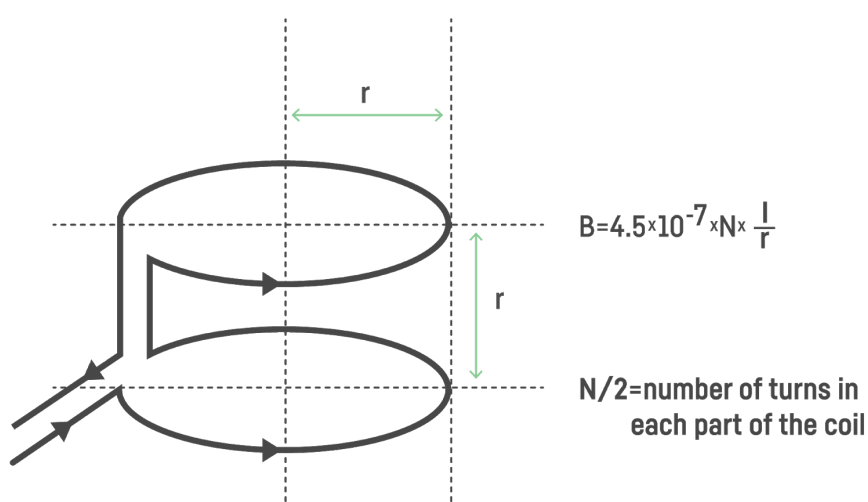


Figure 9.3.4.4. Calibration using a Helmholtz-type calibration coil.

Table 9.3.4.5. Calibration frequencies and amplitudes

	Frequencies	Amplitudes
Band I	60, 100, 500, 1000 Hz	200, 2000 nT
Band II	15, 30, 60, 120 kHz	25, 250 nT

Recorded values for these calibrations must not deviate more than $\pm 5\%$ from the nominal value. Due to the nature of the specified filters the deviation at 1 kHz must be calculated from 180 nT and 1800 nT and at 120 kHz from 24 nT and 240 nT.

The calibration must be performed for each of the three individual coils separately exposed and for one situation where approximately the same flux density passes through all three coils.

9.3.5 Acoustic noise

The noise measurements must follow ISO 7779:2010 and must be reported according to ISO 9296:1988. (However, the principle for how the measurement uncertainty is handled must be the same as for all the other criteria in TCO Certified. This means that no uncertainty must be added to the result presented in the report.

In addition to reporting the measured A-weighted sound power level (LWA) in Bels (B) the single measurement values of the 9 measurement positions and the mean value of these A-weighted sound pressure level (LpA) in Decibels (dB) have to be included in the test report.

9.3.6 Overall uncertainty

The test must be performed in such a way that the total extended uncertainty in the test result will be less than $\pm 2.5\text{dB}$.

Note

The uncertainties given are worst case limits. In many cases it will be possible to obtain better accuracy.

10 References

International standard organizations referred to and their websites..

- ASTM, American Society for Testing and Materials, <http://www.astm.org/>
- CIE, Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage, International Commission on Illumination, www.cie.co.at/cie/
- DIN, Deutsches Institut für Normung e. V., www2.din.de
- EBU, European Broadcasting Union, http://www.ebu.ch/tech_info.html
- IEC, International Electrotechnical Commission, www.iec.ch
- ISO, International Organization for Standardization, <http://www.iso.org/>
- ITU, International Telecommunication Union www.itu.int/home/index.html
- SMPTE, Society of Motion Picture Television Engineers, www.smtpe.org
- VESA, Video Electronics Standards Association, www.vesa.org

1.1 EN 60950-1 (IEC 60950-1). Safety of information technology equipment including business equipment.

- 2.1 Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), <http://www.responsiblebusiness.org/>
- 2.2 SA8000, <http://www.sa-intl.org>
- 2.3 Amfori BSCI, <http://www.amfori.org/>
- 2.4 <https://iccwbo.org/global-issues-trends/responsible-business/combating-corruption/>
- 2.5 <http://www.oecd.org/corporate/mne/mining.htm>
- 2.6 EPRM: <https://europeanpartnership-responsibleminerals.eu/>
- 2.7 RCI <http://en.cccmc.org.cn/news/58372.htm>
- 2.8 RMI <http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/>
- 2.9 & 3.1 EMAS EU regulation no 761/2001 concerning the voluntary participation of industrial companies in the Union's environmental control and review structure.
- 2.10 ISO 14001 Environmental management systems - Specification with guidance for use
- 2.11 <https://www.bsigroup.com/en-GB/standards/>
- 2.12 <https://www.iso.org/iso-45001-occupational-health-and-safety.html>
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4.1 EN 60950 (IEC 60950). Safety of information technology equipment including business equipment.

4.2 ISO 7779:2010, Acoustics – Measurements of airborne noise emitted by computer and business equipment. This international standard is based on ECMA-74.

4.3 ISO 3741:2010, Acoustics – Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure – Precision methods for reverberation rooms.

- 4.4 ISO 3744:2010, Acoustics – Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Engineering method in an essentially free-field condition over a reflecting plane.
- 4.5 ISO 3745:2003, Acoustics – Determination of sound power levels of noise sources – Precision methods for anechoic and semi anechoic rooms.
- 4.6 ISO 11201:2010, Acoustics – Noise emitted by machinery and equipment – Measurement of emission sound pressure levels at a work station and other specified positions – Engineering method in an essentially free field over a reflecting plane.
- 4.7 ISO 9296:1998, Acoustics – Declared noise emission values of computer and business equipment.
- 4.8 Standard ECMA-74 8th edition, Measurement of Airborne Noise Emitted by Information Technology and Telecommunications Equipment.
- 4.9 AFS, the Swedish Environment Authority's Provisions and General Recommendations 1998:5
- 4.10 DIN 33402
- 4.11 EC Directive 90/270/EEC EU Directive 90/270/EEC Minimum safety and health requirements for work with display screen equipment.
- 4.12 ISO 11226 Ergonomics -- Evaluation of static working postures
- 4.13 ISO 13406-2 Ergonomic requirements for work with visual displays based on flat panels - Part 2: Ergonomic requirements for flat panel displays. International Organisation of Standardisation.
- 4.14 ISO 9241-3 Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) -- Part 3: Visual display requirements. International Organisation of Standardisation, 1992
- 4.15 ISO 9241-5 Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) - Part 5: Workstation layout and postural requirements. International Organisation of Standardisation.
- 4.16 Nymans, Berns, Gelin 1995, research report "Do AM-LCD monitors offer better ergonomic solutions than CRTs?"
- 4.17 Statshälsan 1990, User recommendations from the Swedish Foundation of Occupational Health for State Employees, report "Man, Monitor and Work Environment"
- 4.18 UK Department of Trade and Industry, Consumer Safety Unit, Adult data DTI/Pub 45/3k/01/00/NP
- 4.19 VESA Flat Panel Monitor, Physical Mounting Interface Standard (FPMPMI), version 2.0, Revision 3, March 1, or VESA Flat Display Mounting Interface Standard, (FDMI) Version 1 October 28, 2002 which replaces and supersedes FPMPMI.
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- 5.2 International Efficiency Marking Protocol for External Power Supplies
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- 5.4 Flat Panel Display Measurements Standard, (FPDM), Version 2.0, VESA - Video Electronics Standards Association Display Metrology Committee. June 1, 2001, CA 95035,

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5.9 Barten, P.G.J., (1999) Contrast sensitivity of the human eye and its effects on image quality, SPIE Optical Engineering Press p. 179.

5.10 Wyszecki, G., Stiles, W.S., (1982) Colour Science: Concepts and methods, quantitative data and formula, Second Edition, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Chapter 7, Visual thresholds, pp 567-569.

5.11 Le Grand, Y. (1957). Light, colour and vision. Chapman and Hall, p. 119

5.12 ISO 3664:1999, Viewing conditions for graphic technology and photography, p. 9 Uniformity of screen luminance.

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- 5.33 ITU-R Recommendation BT.470-6: Conventional television systems.
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- 5.35 ISO 3664:1999, Viewing conditions for graphic technology and photography, p. 5, 4.2.4 Surround and backing for reflection viewing, Note 1 p. 8.
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- 7.2 EU Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment
- 7.3 Regulation concerning Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), EC 1907/2006
- 7.4 GovTrack.us. "H.R. 4040--110th Congress (2007): Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008, GovTrack.us (database of federal legislation) . Retrieved 14 August 2009. -> <https://echa.europa.eu/sv/home> - NEW
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- 7.7 Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste.

- 8.1 EU Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances
- 8.2 ISO 11469:2000 Plastics - Generic identification and marking of plastics products
- 8.3 ISO 1043-1, -2, -3, -4 Plastics - Symbols and abbreviated terms
- 8.4 EU Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)

11 Forms and signatures for application

All forms must be completed, signed and sent to a verifier approved by TCO Development.

The forms in this chapter are for reporting conformity with the mandates in TCO Certified, generation 8, for all-in-one PCs and for providing information about the brand owner management systems, the product and its manufacture.

11.1 Brand owner form

The information in this form refers to the brand owner. The form may cover several of the brand owner's products. The form must be submitted once a year.

11.1.1 Supply chain responsibility (mandate 2.1.1)

The most recent version of the brand owner's code of conduct is attached (yes/no)	
Information on the routines of how management and workers have been informed about the brand owner's code of conduct is attached (yes/no)	
Supply chain responsibility mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	

11.1.2 Supply chain transparency (mandate 2.2.1)

Name, title, telephone number and email address of the SMR on the TCO Certified portal (yes/no)	
The report from the SMR interview including the verified self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) is attached (yes/no)	
A date, with a period of less than 12 months, of the planned SMR interview with the name of the approved verifier on the TCO Certified portal (yes/no)	
Supply chain transparency mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	

11.1.3 Anti corruption management system (mandate 2.3.1)

Anti corruption management mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	
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11.1.4 Responsibly sourced minerals (mandate 2.4.1)

The most recent version of the public policy and a description of how it is communicated to the supply chain is attached (yes/no)	
A description of the brand owner's structured work on identifying risk areas in their supply chain is attached (yes/no)	
Proof of participation in an approved multi-stakeholder program is attached (yes/no)	
Responsibly sourced minerals mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	

The brand owner guarantees that the provided information in chapter 11.1 is correct, and accepts to be bound by the listed mandates as they are fully stated in TCO Certified, generation 8, for all-in-one PCs.

.....

Product brand name

.....

Model name(s) or "All certified products"

.....

Signature

.....

Name and title in block capitals

.....

Date

.....

Brand owner company

11.2 Factory form

The information in this form refers to the factory where products included in the application are manufactured. The form may cover several of the brand owner's products. A separate copy of the form must be used for each factory.

11.2.1 Process chemicals (mandate 2.5.1)

A certificate or audit report for every final assembly factory manufacturing certified products to prove conformity with a structured health and safety management system (OHSAS18001, ISO45001, SA8000, RBA VAP, BSCI) is attached (yes/no)	
A completed process chemical data template for every final assembly factory manufacturing certified products is attached (yes/no)	
Process chemicals mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	

11.2.2 Environmental management system (mandate 3.1.1)

A copy of a valid ISO 14001 certificate or EMAS registration for every final assembly factory manufacturing certified products is attached (yes/no)	
---	--

11.2.3 Energy efficiency indicators (mandate 3.2.1)

Does the factory have an energy management system? (no/which)	
Total energy consumption for the factory. (KWh/year)	
Percentage of renewable energy consumed by the factory (%)	
Are there cleanroom facilities in-house? (no/classification and amount)	
Is compressed air used for handheld tools at the assembly (no/which)	
Is there in-house reflow PCB soldering? (yes/no)	

The applicant guarantees that the provided information in chapter 11.2 is correct, and accepts to be bound by the listed mandates as they are fully stated in TCO Certified, generation 8, for all-in-one PCs.

.....
Factory name

.....
Factory address

.....
Signature

.....
Name and title in block capitals

.....
Date

.....
Applicant

11.3 Product form

The information in this form refers to the product that is included in the application. A separate copy of the form must be used for each product model.

11.3.1 Information to end users (mandate 1.1.1)

mandate fulfilled through (A, B or C): A: As a separate printed or digital document. B: Included in a printed or digital user manual. C: As a separate digital document that is hosted on the brand owner's website. A direct link to the document must be included in the printed or digital user manual mentioned above. (A/B/C)	
Information to end users mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	

11.3.2 Product specification (mandate 1.2.1)

Product manufacturer	
Product brand name	
Product brand owner	
Product type/model name	
Panel(s) screen size (inch)	

Panels

Brand name	Model/type	Resolution	Backlight	Panel type

A copy of the marking label is attached (yes/no)	
Product may be delivered without stand (yes/no)	
Product specification mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	

11.3.3 Sustainability performance (mandate 1.3.1)

Sustainability performance mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	
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11.3.4 Sustainability performance indicators (mandate 1.3.1)

The questions marked with * are the published sustainability performance indicators, which will be printed on the certificate. The rest of the data may be published anonymously, ensuring that no brand owner can be identified.

*Percentage of recycled plastic by weight of total weight of plastic parts	%	
*Total weight of the product and power supply (without packaging)	Kg	
*Measured energy consumption according to ENERGY STAR®. (This measured value of one sample may differ from values presented in other places due to a batch uncertainty that is added to cover all products leaving the production line.) (Worst case value.)	Short idle (W)	
	Long idle (W)	
	Sleep mode (W)	
	Off mode (W)	
*Total Energy Consumption (TEC) according to ENERGY STAR®. (Worst case value.)	Etec (kWh)	
	Etec_MAX (kWh)	
Does the brand owner have a public list of all final assembly factories for the certified product?	yes/no	
Are all final assembly factories manufacturing the certified product SA8000 certified?	yes/no	
Do all final assembly factories manufacturing the certified product use at least 20% renewable energy?	yes/no	
Is it possible to replace all of the critical parts listed in the "Replaceable components" criteria (6.2), without the use of heat or other tools than those intended to turn, slotted (ISO 2380), cross-recessed (Phillips® and Pozidriv®, ISO 8764) or hexalobular recess heads (Torx®, ISO 10664)?	yes/no	

Is the "halogens" criteria met for all plastic parts regardless of weight?	yes/no	
Is the "halogens" criteria met for the whole product without any excepted parts?	yes/no	
Is the "non-halogenated substances" criteria met with no substances used having a GreenScreen® benchmark lower than 3?	yes/no	
Is the "non-halogenated substances" criteria met for all plastic parts regardless of weight?	yes/no	
Is the product in compliance with ENERGY STAR® for computers version 7.0?	yes/no	

11.3.5 Electrical safety (mandate 4.1.1)

A copy of a valid CB certificate or a national certificate from a CB member (NCB) for the product is attached (yes/no)	
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11.3.6 Acoustic noise (mandate 4.4.1)

A copy of the test report(s) from a laboratory accredited according to ISO 17025 is attached (yes no)		
A-weighted sound power level (LWAd)	Operating mode (B)	
	Idle mode (B)	

11.3.7 Energy efficiency (mandate 5.1.1)

A copy of the test report(s) from a laboratory accredited according to ISO 17025 is attached (yes no)	
Energy efficiency mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	

11.3.8 Vertical tilt (mandate 4.5.1)

Vertical tilt mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	
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11.3.9 Vertical height (mandate 4.6.1)

Vertical height mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	
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11.3.10 Standardized connectors (mandate 6.3.1)

Standardized connectors mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	
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11.3.11 Secure data removal (mandate 6.4.1)

Mandate fulfilled through (A, B or C)	
For B or C a link to the media sanitization software on the brand owners website is attached (yes/no)	
Secure data removal mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	

11.3.12 Hazardous substances

7.1.1 Heavy metals mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	
7.2.1 Halogens mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	
7.3.1 Non- halogenated substances mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	
7.4.1 Plasticizers mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	
7.5.1 Hazardous substances in product packaging mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	

11.3.13 Material recovery

8.1.1 Material coding of plastics mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	
8.2.1 Product packaging mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	

The applicant guarantees that the provided information in chapter 11.3 is correct, and accepts to be bound by the listed mandates as they are fully stated in TCO Certified, generation 8, for all-in-one PCs.

.....
Product brand name

.....
Model name(s)

.....
Signature

.....
Name and title in block capitals

.....
Date

.....
Applicant

11.4 Brand owner product form

The information in this form refers to the product that is included in the application.

The form may be signed once and cover all products, but a copy of the form must be attached to each application.

11.4.1 Product warranty (mandate 6.1.1)

Product warranty - brand owner mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	
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11.4.2 Replaceable components (mandate 6.2.1)

A link to the service manual on the brand owner website or a pdf of the material that will be published there during the validity of the certificate is attached (yes/no)	
Replaceable components mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	

11.4.3 Take back system (mandate 8.3.1)

Option 1. Product is sold only on WEEE legislation markets or similar (yes/no)	
Option 2. World-wide product take back reference attached (yes/no)	
Option 3. One additional market lacking WEEE legislation where product take back is offered (yes/no)	
Markets:	
Take back system mandate is fulfilled (yes/no)	

11.4.4 Factory identification (mandate 2.1.1)

The final assembly factory/factories that manufacture the certified product are reported at the time of application (yes/no)	
The most recent independent audit and a CAP for each non-conformity was/is provided for the factory (yes/no)	

The brand owner guarantees that the provided information in chapter 11.4 is correct, and accepts to be bound by the listed mandates as they are fully stated in TCO Certified, generation 8, for all-in-one PCs.

..... Product brand name Model name(s) or "All products"
..... Signature Name and title in block capitals
..... Date Company

11.5 Certification documents

The process chemical data template, self-assessment questionnaire and other relevant documents are available on tcocertified.com/certification-documents.

