

## **EL321. Toilet Paper**

[EL321-1992/6/2001-107]



### **1. Scope**

The criteria shall apply to the hygiene paper product such as rolled toilet papers, flat board and portable facial tissues and paper towels (for kitchen, for public restroom). However, paper napkins shall be excluded.

### **2. Definitions**

#### 2.1

“Old paper” refers to ‘post-consumer old paper’ and ‘pre-consumer old paper.’

#### 2.2

“Post-consumer old paper” refers to the paper that is used up and then scrapped after going through a normal process of circulation as a product.

#### 2.3

“Pre-consumer old paper” refers to the unused paper as a product that is generated in a form of scrap during the follow-up processing after original paper is produced. However, the paper that is generated in the manufacturing process of original paper and then used again as material in the same process is excluded.

#### 2.4

“Usage rate of old paper” refers to the weight percentage of old paper amount among the raw materials that are used as products. With respect to the calculation of weight percentage, pulp raw material would be applied to the weight at a 10% of moisture content, and old paper would be applied to the weight at air-drying.

#### 2.5

“Optical brightener” refers to the material by which fluorescence radiates by an ultraviolet ray of incident light rays, and which has an effect that makes things generally look even whiter.

2.6

“Bleaching agent” refers to improve the level of whiteness by deleting or reduce the color of pulp in chemical reaction created by remaining lignin of pulp and coloration substance. There are oxidation-type and reduction-type for bleaching agent.

### **3. Certification Criteria**

#### **3.1 Environmental Criteria**

3.1.1

Old paper shall be used as raw material for toilet paper by 100%.

3.1.2

Chlorine bleaching agent (hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide and so on) shall not be used for a purpose of bleaching in the manufacturing process.

3.1.3

Optical brightener shall not be used in the manufacturing process.

3.1.4

The packaging of product shall be manufactured in consideration of easy recycling, reduced waste material and harmful effect on environment, and shall satisfy the following requirements.

3.1.4.1

Paper tube and unit packaging material of rolled toilet paper shall use more than 70 weight% of old paper and shall not use any raw material that is not paper.

3.1.4.2

Unit packaging material of flat board facial tissue shall use more than 70 weight % of old paper.

#### **3.2 Quality Criteria**

3.2.1

Measurement and number of sheet of the product shall satisfy the following requirements.

#### 3.2.1.1

The length or roll of rolled product shall be more than the indicated length (allowable error -0.2%).

#### 3.2.1.2

The number of sheets of a piled-up product such as facial tissues and paper towels must be more than the indicated number.

#### 3.2.2

Bursting strength and water absorption rate of rolled toilet paper shall satisfy the quality requirements of KS M 7107(rolled toilet paper).

#### 3.2.3

Facial tissue shall satisfy the quality requirements of KS M 7099(facial tissue).

#### 3.2.4

If Korean Industrial Standards are available as a national standard of the product in question, it should satisfy the quality or performance criteria of the standard in question. However, items related to "3.1 Environmental Criteria" are excluded.

#### 3.2.5

If no Korean Industrial Standards are available as a national standard of the product in question, it should satisfy the quality and performance standard according to the following sequence. However, the items related to "3.1 Environmental Criteria" are excluded. Also, if the E-Mark Certification Criteria Setting Committee determines that the applying criteria are not reasonable considering the characteristic of the product, it should satisfy the standards that were modified by the committee (test item, test method, standards, etc.).

##### 3.2.5.1

National standards other than Korean Industrial Standards.

### 3.2.5.2

Overseas national standards or international standards regarding the product quality in question.

### 3.2.5.3

Standards of the organizations at home and abroad that are referred by the current E-mark target product and certification standard.

### 3.2.5.4

A private standard that is recognized as higher than the national standard in the industry of the product in question.

## 3.3 Information for Consumers

### 3.3.1

Indication on the items that the product contributes to the reasons for certification (resource saving, reduction of water pollutants) during its consumption stage

Ex) Usage rate of old paper, a phrase saying “Optical brightener is not used” and so on.

### 3.3.2

In case of a bundle or a bunch, indicate qualities that can be recycled on the final packaging material.

## 4. Test Methods

Certification Criteria		Test and Verification Methods
Environmental Criteria	3.1.1~3.1.4	Verification of submitted documents
Quality Criteria	3.2.1	Test report by an accredited testing laboratory or verification of submitted documents
	3.2.2	Test report by an accredited testing laboratory in accordance with KS M 7107 (rolled toilet paper) or certificate of equivalent

	3.2.3	Test report by an accredited testing laboratory in accordance with KS M 7099 (facial tissue) or certificate of equivalent
	3.2.4~3.2.5	Test report by an accredited testing laboratory in accordance with the relevant standards or certificate of equivalent
Consumer Information		Verification of submitted documents

#### 4.1 General Matters

##### 4.1.1

One test sample shall be required for each applied product. Only if more than one test sample is needed, the former requirement may not be met.

##### 4.1.2

Test samples shall be collected at random by a certification institute from products in market or those in storage at the production site.

##### 4.1.3

Test result shall be numerically set according to KS Q 5002 (Statistical interpretation method of the data – Part 1: Statistical description of the data).

#### 5. Reasons for Certification

“Resource-saving, less water pollutants”

## Common Criteria, Notice No. 2012-36, the Ministry of Environment

서식 있음: 글꼴: 12 pt

1. Eco-label products must follow the following provisions with regard to the proper treatment of environmental pollution substances, such as air and water wastes and noxious chemical substances emitted in the process of manufacturing or service operation.

서식 있음: 글꼴: 11 pt

A. When first applying for certification, the product manufacturer should observe the environment related laws and agreements pertaining to the region where the production factory or the place of service operation is located for a period of one year prior to the date of application. Any case of violation of the penalty clause will be verified by confirming documents involved during a period of one year to the date of application. Regarding any violation not related to the penalty clause, confirmation will be made on the completion of appropriate measures.

B. A person who has received a certification of eco-labeling shall observe the environment related laws and agreements pertaining to the region where the production factory or the place of service operation is located during the period of certification. However, regarding any violation besides a penalty, confirmation will be made on the completion of appropriate measures.

2. As a general rule, information for consumers shall be indicated on the surface of the product in such a way not to be easily erased. However, in case that indication on the surface of the product is impossible or undesirable, it can be indicated on the appropriate part such as product packaging, product guidebook and user's manual that consumers can recognize. However, the service information should be indicated inside and outside of the place of service operation. In case that indication inside and outside of the place of service operation is impossible or undesirable, it can be indicated on the appropriate part such as an agreement, letter of delivery, letter of guarantee, and PR materials that consumers can recognize.

3. In order to establish fair trade and to protect consumer, the applicant for eco-label and the holder of eco-label license shall observe the Act on the Fairness of

Indication and Advertisement with respect to the environmental aspects of the product.

4. For Various standards referred in the certification criteria by target product, the latest revised edition applies at the date of application, if not specified otherwise.

5. In applying the quality related criteria for each target product, if no standard is available that can be applied as the quality criteria, the president of Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute (KEITI) (hereafter referred to as "president of KEITI") may establish and operate the quality criteria for the product involved after review by a competent committee.