



The New Zealand Ecolabelling Trust

Licence Criteria for Chemicals - for use in ECNZ-licensed products

EC-53-12

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Specification change history

Minor clarifications, corrections or technical changes made since the specification was issued in May 2012.

Date	Version	Change

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1 Introduction

Environmental Choice New Zealand (ECNZ) is an environmental labelling programme which has been created to help businesses and consumers find products and services that ease the burden on the environment. The programme results from a New Zealand Government initiative and has been established to improve the quality of the environment by minimising the adverse and maximising the beneficial environmental impacts generated by the production, distribution, use and disposal of products, and the delivery of services. The programme is managed by the New Zealand Ecolabelling Trust (The Trust).

ECNZ operates to the ISO 14024:1999 standard "Environmental labels and declarations – Type I environmental labelling – Principles and procedures" and The Trust is a member of the Global Ecolabelling Network (GEN) an international network of national programmes also operating to the ISO 14024 standard.

ISO 14024 requires environmental labelling specifications to include criteria that are objective, attainable and verifiable. It requires that interested parties have an opportunity to participate and have their comments considered. It also requires that environmental criteria be set, based on an evaluation of the environmental impacts during the actual product or service life cycle, to differentiate product and services on the basis of preferable environmental performance.

The life cycle approach is used to identify and understand environmental issues (adverse or beneficial impacts) across the whole life of a product or service (within a defined product or service category). This information is evaluated to identify the most significant issues and from those to identify the issues on which it is possible to differentiate environmentally preferable products or services from others available in the New Zealand market. Criteria are then set on these significant and differentiating issues. These must be set in a form and at a level that does differentiate environmentally preferable products or services, is attainable by potential ECNZ licence applicants and is able to be measured and verified. As a result of this approach, criteria may not be included in an ECNZ specification on all aspects of the life cycle of a product or service. If stages of a product or service life cycle are found not to differentiate environmentally preferable products or services, or to have insufficient data available to allow objective benchmarking in New Zealand, those stages will not generally be included in criteria in the specification. For some issues, however, (such as energy and waste) criteria may be set to require monitoring and reporting. These criteria are designed to generate information for future reviews of specifications.

The Trust is pleased to publish this specification for Chemicals - for use in ECNZ-licensed products. The specification has been published to take account of substances and processes harmful to the environment, energy management and waste management.

This specification sets out the requirements that Chemicals - for use in ECNZ-licensed products will be required to meet in order to be licensed to use the ECNZ Label. The requirements include environmental criteria and product characteristics. The specification also defines the testing and other means to be used to demonstrate and verify conformance with the environmental criteria and product characteristics.

This specification has been prepared based on relevant information from other ECNZ specifications.

This specification is valid for a period of five years. Twelve months before the expiry date (or at an earlier date if required), The Trust will initiate a further review process for the specification.

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2 Background

Most ECNZ product specifications include requirements for chemicals which are added to the product or used during its manufacture, e.g. surfactants, wood treatments, adhesives, bleaches or dyes. This specification will enable those chemical suppliers to obtain an ECNZ licence for the individual chemicals and simplify the task for end product manufacturers seeking compliant ingredients or process chemicals. Alternatively, if the chemical manufacturer does not wish to obtain its own ECNZ licence under this specification for Chemicals – for use in ECNZ-licensed products, it can continue to provide information directly to end product manufacturers as part of the end product’s ECNZ licence assessment or supervision assessment. **Limits on ingredient quantities in ECNZ-licensed products, or the combined quantity of ingredients with the same hazard classification, are still relevant for end product manufacturers applying for an ECNZ licence for those end products, e.g. paints, detergents or furniture. These limits are given in each ECNZ product specification, where applicable.**

Chemicals are pervasive in our society and provide undoubted benefits. They can also represent a potentially significant burden in terms of ecotoxicity, wastewater loading and subsequent treatment, adverse effects on users, resource consumption, and disposal of packaging materials.

The environmental and health burden from chemicals includes those used during the manufacture of products as well as ingredients in chemical products themselves, such as cleaning products. Organochlorines and other halogenated organics used in or resulting from the manufacturing process can have persistent toxic effects in the aquatic environment. Process effluents with high chemical loading can deplete oxygen from receiving waters, adversely impacting plant and animal life. Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from solvents can degrade indoor air quality. Dyes and pigments can have human health and environmental hazards associated with heavy metals and carcinogenic azo dyes.

To reduce environmental and health impacts, chemicals should be non-toxic or environmentally innocuous / readily biodegradable, and the degradation products should not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. The principle of substituting hazardous substances with less hazardous ones is widely used in ecolabelling specification criteria, which restrict the use of chemicals according to their hazard classifications. It is an approach set out in the European discussion paper “The Path to Sustainable Use of Chemicals in Products: The European Ecolabel as a Signpost” (December 2008). The Trust has adopted this approach widely in other ECNZ specifications. Controlled hazard classifications include carcinogens, mutagens, chemicals toxic to reproduction, allergens and sensitisers, ecotoxic and bioaccumulative substances.

Responsible use and disposal of chemicals will also reduce health and environmental risks. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) contain much of the information necessary for responsible chemical use and the provision of accurate, up-to-date and complete SDS to chemical users is a responsibility of each chemical supplier.

Packaging also has environmental impacts, depending upon the type of packaging used and disposal options. Reducing, reusing and/or recycling packaging will conserve valuable resources and reduce the volume of packaging entering the waste stream.

Criteria have also been included in this specification for waste management and energy management. These have been included to address environmental issues across the entire life-cycle of the chemicals. In addition, product stewardship requirements should ensure that appropriate disposal methods are available for unwanted or expired chemicals.

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Based on a review of currently available environmental information, the following product category requirements will produce environmental benefits by reducing hazardous substances; minimising potential for contaminants in water; improving energy efficiency and minimising the impacts of packaging. As information and technology change, product category requirements will be reviewed, updated and possibly amended.

3 Interpretation

Energy Management Programme means a programme to achieve and sustain efficient and effective use of energy including policies, practices, planning activities, responsibilities and resources that affect the organisation's performance for achieving the objectives and targets of the Energy Policy.

GEN refers to the Global Ecolabelling Network.

HSNO means the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

ISO means International Organisation for Standardisation.

Label means the Environmental Choice New Zealand Label.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS) means a document that describes the properties and uses of a substance, that is, identity, chemical and physical properties, health hazard information, precautions for use and safe handling information. These may also be called Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

Waste Management Programme means a programme to achieve and sustain efficient and effective minimisation and disposal of waste including policies, practices, planning activities, responsibilities and resources that affect the organisation's performance for achieving the objectives and targets of the Waste Policy.

4 Category Definition

This category includes chemicals intended for use in the manufacture of ECNZ-licensed products. This includes chemicals that form part of the finished product and chemicals which are used in the manufacturing process.

A chemical will be licensed under this "Chemicals – for use in ECNZ-licensed products" specification with reference to one or more of the ECNZ product specifications, e.g. "Chemical X is licensed under EC-53-12 Chemicals, for use as a surfactant in EC-29-09 Toiletries and EC-22-08 General Purpose Cleaners."

To be licensed to use the Label, Chemicals - for use in ECNZ-licensed products must meet all of the environmental criteria set out in clause 5 and product characteristics set out in clause 6.

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5 Environmental Criteria

5.1 Legal Requirements

Criteria

The chemical must comply with the provisions of all relevant environmental laws and regulations that are applicable during the chemical's life cycle.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on regulatory compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by documentation identifying the applicable regulatory requirements and demonstrating how compliance is monitored and maintained.

Explanatory Notes

Relevant laws and regulations could, for example, include those that relate to:

- producing, sourcing, transporting, handling and storing raw materials and components for manufacture;
- manufacturing processes;
- handling, transporting and disposing of waste products arising from manufacturing;
- transporting product or raw materials within and between countries; and
- using and disposing of the product.

It is not intended to require licence holders to accept increased legal responsibility or liability for actions that are outside their control. The Trust's intention is to ensure any potential for environmental regulatory non-compliance associated with an ECNZ labelled product is managed to a level that minimises risk of reputation damage to the ECNZ label and programme.

Within New Zealand, authorisation is required under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO) to import or to manufacture hazardous substances. Authorisation may involve a specific approval for a hazardous substance or approval under a Group Standard. The authorisation, Group Standards and regulations under HSNO set requirements for managing the hazardous substance (for example, storage, labelling and emergency preparedness). Information about requirements under HSNO is available from the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) and at <http://www.epa.govt.nz/Pages/default.aspx>. Regulatory requirements on hazardous substances may also apply under the Resource Management Act (RMA), in particular in regional and district plans prepared under the RMA, and in Council bylaws.

5.2 Specific Requirements Based on Use

Criteria

- a The licence applicant/holder or chemical manufacturer must identify the chemicals it would like licensed and the ECNZ product specifications it would like its chemicals to be considered against, by completing the table in Appendix A.

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- b The identified chemicals must meet all of the relevant requirements in applicable clauses in the identified ECNZ product specifications.

Notes: Please contact ECNZ or your appointed ECNZ assessor for copies of the relevant ECNZ product specifications or to discuss applicable clauses for your chemicals.

A list of applicable clauses in a selection of ECNZ product specifications is given in Appendix B. This list is not exhaustive. Relevant requirements in other ECNZ product specifications, which are not included in the list in Appendix B, should be discussed with an ECNZ assessor.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by:

- a list of chemicals and details for each as set out in the table in Appendix A; and
- the additional supporting information required as part of the specifications the chemical is to be considered against.

5.3 Chemical Safety Data Sheets

Criteria

- a Chemicals sold in or imported into New Zealand must have a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) available which complies with the requirements of Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO) or an equivalent means of complying with the requirements of Regulations 37 to 50 of the Hazardous Substances (Identification) Regulations 2001, the requirements of Regulations 12 to 20 of the Hazardous Substances (Emergency Management) Regulations 2001 and the requirements of Regulations 13 and 14 of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

OR

Chemicals for use in other countries must have an SDS available which complies with the legal requirements of that country.

It is expected that this SDS will be in the internationally standard 16-section format and use a widely recognised hazard classification system such as the Global Harmonised System (GHS) or the EU system of Risk and Safety phrases.

- b The licence applicant/holder or the chemical manufacturer must have a documented process for the preparation of SDS, including:
- approval by an appropriately knowledgeable person;
 - inclusion of issue date and version number;
 - a process of regularly reviewing existing SDS; and
 - a process to provide updated SDS to customers.
- c SDS must be provided to each customer at a minimum every three years, or more often if changes have been made, and must be readily available on request.
- d Updated SDS must be provided to each existing customer within three months of issue.
- e SDS must be available electronically as well as in hard copy.

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Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by:

- safety data sheets;
- copies of all relevant processes for preparation, review and distribution of SDS to customers and evidence that these processes have been implemented successfully in your company; and
- information about where SDS can be obtained electronically.

A Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets, HSNO COP 8-1, has been developed by the Responsible Care® NZ Inc (formerly the New Zealand Chemical Industry Council (NZCIC)) and is available from their website: www.nzcic.org.nz

Additional supporting documentation about quality control and production processes may also be required to demonstrate that compliance with the requirement is checked and consistently achieved.

5.4 Energy Management

Criteria

- a The licence applicant/holder and chemical manufacturer must have effective energy management policies and procedures and/or an energy management programme.
- b Licence holders must report annually to The Trust on energy management, including:
 - total energy use;
 - breakdown of total energy use to types of energy used;
 - energy use related to production;
 - initiatives taken to reduce energy use and improve energy efficiency;
 - initiatives taken to calculate and reduce CO₂ emissions associated with energy use; and
 - initiatives or requirements for suppliers or contract manufacturers.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by documentation that:

- describes the energy management policies, procedures and programmes; and
- includes annual reports on energy use and management.

5.5 Waste Management

Criteria

- a The licence applicant/holder and chemical manufacturer must have effective waste management policies and procedures and/or a waste management programme.
- b Licence holders must report annually to The Trust on waste management including:

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- quantities and types of waste recovered for reuse internally and externally;
- quantities and types of waste recycled internally and externally;
- quantities and types of waste disposed of to landfill;
- quantities and types of waste burned internally for energy recovery;
- waste generation related to production;
- initiatives taken to reduce waste generation and improve recovery/recycling of waste; and
- initiatives or requirements for suppliers or contract manufacturers.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by documentation that:

- describes the waste management policies, procedures and programmes; and
- includes annual reports to The Trust on waste generation and management.

5.6 Packaging Requirements

Criteria

- a All plastic packaging must be made of plastics that are able to be recycled in New Zealand (or the country to which the product is exported and sold).
- b Packaging must not be impregnated, labelled, coated or otherwise treated in a manner, which would prevent recycling (i.e. PVC sleeves, metallic labels).
- c Information shall be provided to The Trust at application and thereafter reported annually on PVC and/or phthalates used in the packaging. This should include information from production records and/or suppliers on:
 - i. the percentages by weight of recycled and virgin PVC;
 - ii. the particular production processes (membrane cells, non asbestos diaphragms, modified diaphragms, graphite anodes, mercury cells, closed-lid production etc) used to produce chlorine and VCM for the PVC being used in the packaging for ECNZ-licensed products (including the locations of the production);
 - iii. information, where available, on waste disposal, wastewater treatment and emissions to air (occupational exposure, emissions from the factory and emissions from the final PVC resin);
 - iv. information on any Environmental Management System (EMS) for the production process, including requirements for waste, water, air and product-related requirements;
 - v. the types of stabilisers used;
 - vi. the types and amounts of any phthalate plasticisers present in recycled content of the PVC (if that information is available) and/or added when manufacturing PVC;
 - vii. research and initiatives implemented on substitutes for phthalates identified as of concern by regulators; and
 - viii. any product stewardship arrangements for the packaging.

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Note: Regulators have identified the following phthalates to be of concern – dibutyl phthalate (DBP), diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP), butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP), di-n-pentyl phthalate (DnPP), di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), di-n-octyl phthalate (DnOP), diisononyl phthalate (DINP) and diisodecyl phthalate (DIDP).

- d Cardboard packaging shall consist of at least 80 % recycled content.
- e The label must be sufficiently durable to resist degradation if splashed with water or the chemical.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported with the following documentation and evidence.

Conformance with criteria (a) shall be supported by documentation from the Recycling Operators of New Zealand (RONZ) verifying the packaging is recyclable.

Conformance with criteria (b) shall be demonstrated by providing samples of all containers and components.

Conformance with criteria (c) shall be demonstrated by providing initial and ongoing annual reports to The Trust on PVC and plasticisers used. This should include as much of the available information required in (c) as possible.

Conformance with criteria (d) shall be supported by documentation from the packaging manufacturer verifying the recycled content of the cardboard packaging.

Conformance with (e) shall be supported by copies of the product labels and information about their durability.

5.7 User Information

Criteria

- a The information on the chemical label must comply with relevant legal requirements in the country where the chemical is used for inclusion in an ECNZ-licensed product.
- b The chemical must be accompanied by information on correct use, including use of equipment and the personal protection equipment required.
- c The chemical must be accompanied by information on correct disposal/take back of unwanted or unused chemical.
- d The chemical must be accompanied by information on reuse, recycling and/or correct disposal of packaging.
- e The information provided to the user must include a statement that the user should refer to the applicable ECNZ product specification to identify any limits on the amount of the ECNZ-licensed chemical which can be included in the end product, or any other restriction on the use of the chemical in the end product.

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Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by:

- details of any relevant legal requirements for labelling;
- example labels; and
- copies of chemical information provided to users.

Additional supporting documentation about quality control and production processes may also be required to demonstrate that compliance with the requirement is checked and consistently achieved.

5.8 Product Stewardship

Criteria

- a The licence applicant/holder or chemical manufacturer must be actively participating in a product stewardship scheme that involves:
 - recovery of unwanted or unused chemicals from customers;
 - appropriate reuse, recycling or disposal of the recovered chemicals and chemical containers; and
 - promotion of the product stewardship scheme to customers.
- b Licence holders must report annually to The Trust on the performance of the product stewardship scheme, including:
 - volume of chemicals recovered;
 - the % of recovered chemicals that were re-used and the means by which they were reused;
 - the % of recovered chemicals that were recycled and what the chemicals were recycled as;
 - the % of recovered chemicals that were disposed of and the method of disposal;
 - the percentages (by weight) of recovered chemical containers that were reused, recycled or sent to landfill; and
 - initiatives taken as part of the programme to increase the volume of recovered waste chemicals.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by:

- documentation that describes the product stewardship scheme; and
- includes annual reports to The Trust on the performance of the product stewardship scheme.

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6 Product Characteristics

Criteria

The chemical shall be fit for its intended purpose and conform, as appropriate, to relevant product performance standards.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by documentation:

- identifying the applicable standards and or consumer/customer requirements;
- demonstrating how compliance is monitored and maintained; and
- records of customer feedback and complaints.

7 Requirements and Notes for Licence Holders

Monitoring Compliance

Prior to granting a licence, The Trust will prepare a plan for monitoring ongoing compliance with these requirements. This plan will reflect the number and type of products covered by the licence and the level of sampling appropriate to provide confidence in ongoing compliance with criteria. This plan will be discussed with the licence applicant and when agreed will be a condition of the licence.

As part of the plan, The Trust will require access to relevant quality control and production records and the right of access to production facilities. Relevant records may include formal quality management or environmental management system documentation (for example, ISO 9001 or ISO 14001 or similar).

The monitoring plan will require the licence holder to advise The Trust immediately of any noncompliance with any requirements of this specification which may occur during the term of the licence. If a non-compliance occurs, the licence may be suspended or terminated as stipulated in the Licence Conditions. The licensee may appeal any such suspension.

The Trust will maintain the confidentiality of identified confidential information provided and accessed during verification and monitoring of licences.

Using the ECNZ Label

The Label may appear on marketing materials for the chemical, provided that the chemical meets the requirements in this specification and in the Licence Conditions.

Wherever it appears, the Label must be accompanied by the words "Chemicals - for use in ECNZ-licensed products" and by the Licence Number e.g. 'licence No1234'.

The Label must be reproduced in accordance with the ECNZ programmes keyline art for reproduction of the Label and the Licence Conditions.

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Any advertising must conform to the relevant requirements in this specification, in the Licence Conditions and in the keyline art.

Failure to meet these requirements for using the ECNZ Label and advertising could result in the Licence being withdrawn.

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Appendix B - Specific requirements in ECNZ product specifications

Your chemical(s) can be licensed under EC-53-12 as suitable for use in ECNZ-licensed products, provided it meets all of the applicable criteria in the relevant product specification. Relevant criteria for chemicals in a selection of ECNZ specifications are listed below. Although some of the clause names may be the same, actually requirements will differ between specifications and Applicants should refer to each specification for the specific requirements for that product category. All specifications are available for download from the ECNZ website www.enviro-choice.org.nz

Table 1 – Cleaning & Toiletries

Specification Number	Specification Title	Relevant Clauses for all substances	Substance-specific clauses
EC-01-08	Hand Dishwashing Detergents	5.2 Formulation Requirements	5.3 Surfactants 5.4 Biocides and Preservatives 5.5 Enzymes 5.6 Fragrance 5.7 Colourants
EC-02-08	Laundry Detergents	5.2 Formulation Requirements	5.3 Complexing Agents 5.4 Surfactants 5.5 Biocides and Preservatives 5.6 Enzymes 5.7 Fragrance 5.8 Colourants
EC-03-11	Machine Dishwashing Detergents	5.2 Formulation Requirements	5.3 Complexing Agents 5.4 Surfactants 5.5 Biocides and Preservatives 5.6 Enzymes 5.7 Fragrance 5.8 Colourants

Specification Number	Specification Title	Relevant Clauses for all substances	Substance-specific clauses
EC-22-08	General Purpose Cleaners	5.2 Formulation Requirements	5.3 Solvents 5.4 Surfactants 5.5 Biocides and Preservatives 5.6 Enzymes 5.7 Fragrance 5.8 Colourants
EC-29-09	Toiletry Products	5.2 Formulation Requirements	5.3 Surfactants 5.4 Fragrance 5.5 Colourants 5.6 Preservatives 5.7 Enzymes 6.4 Toothpaste, mouthwash and oral hygiene products
EC-35-11	Commercial and Institutional Dishwasher Detergents	5.2 Formulation Requirements	5.3 Complexing Agents 5.4 Surfactants 5.5 Biocides and Preservatives 5.6 Enzymes 5.7 Fragrance 5.8 Colourants
EC-36-08	Floor Care Products	5.2 Formulation Requirements	5.3 Complexing Agents 5.4 Solvents 5.5 Surfactants 5.6 Biocides and Preservatives

Specification Number	Specification Title	Relevant Clauses for all substances	Substance-specific clauses
			5.7 Fragrance 5.8 Colouring Agents
EC-37-10	Commercial and Institutional Cleaners	5.2 Formulation Requirements	5.3 Solvents 5.4 Surfactants 5.5 Biocides and Preservatives 5.6 Enzymes 5.7 Fragrance 5.8 Colourants
EC-38-08	Commercial and Institutional Laundry Detergents	5.2 Formulation Requirements	5.3 Complexing Agents 5.4 Surfactants 5.5 Biocides and Preservatives 5.6 Enzymes 5.7 Fragrance 5.8 Colourants

Table 2 – Home/Office Decoration

Specification Number	Specification Title	Relevant Clauses for all substances	Substance-specific clauses
EC-04-11	Wool and wool-rich carpet	5.4 Hazardous Substances	5.2.1 Pesticides 5.5.2 Insect resistance treatment 5.5.4 Dyes and Dye Processes 5.5.6 Other chemicals and processes 5.6.3 Flame Retardants
EC-07-09	Paints	5.2.1 Heavy Metals 5.2.3 Crystalline Silica in raw materials 5.2.4 Other hazardous substances	5.2.2 Solvents
EC-28-12	Floor Coverings	5.3.1 General Hazardous Substances 5.3.2 Requirements for Specific Substances	5.3.3 Manufacturing Adhesives 5.3.4 Surface Treatments 5.3.5 Preservative Treatments 5.3.6 Hazardous Substances used in Engineered Wood, Cork or Bamboo
EC-31-12	Textiles, Skins and Leather	5.3.1 All Chemicals and Chemical Preparations	5.3.1 Auxiliaries and Finishing Agents for Fibres and Yarns 5.3.2 Biocidal or Biostatic Products 5.3.3 Weighting 5.3.5 Detergents, Fabric Softeners and Complexing Agents 5.3.6 Bleaching Agents 5.3.7 Dyes and Dye Processes 5.3.8 Halogenated Carriers for Polyester 5.3.9 Printing 5.3.10 Formaldehyde

Specification Number	Specification Title	Relevant Clauses for all substances	Substance-specific clauses
			5.3.12.1 Flame Retardants 5.3.12.2 Anti-felting Finishes 5.3.12.3 Fabric Finishes 5.3.12.5 Coatings, Laminates and Membranes
EC-32-12	Furniture and Fittings	5.9.1 General hazardous substances	5.2.2 Wood treatments 5.3.2 Hazardous substances used in engineered wood products 5.8.1 Hazardous materials in paddings 5.9.2 Surface treatment of metals 5.9.3 Surface treatment of wood and engineered wood products 5.9.4 Adhesives
EC-33-12	Synthetic Carpets	5.9 Other Compounds	5.6 Dyeing Process 5.8 Adhesives
EC-46-11	Interior Lining Products	5.3.1 General Hazardous Substances	5.2.2.2 Wood treatments 5.2.3.2 Preservative treatment of engineered wood products 5.2.3.3 Hazardous substances in engineered wood products 5.2.9.1 Hazardous materials in padding 5.2.11 Paper/Cellulose Fibre 5.3.2 Manufacturing Adhesives 5.3.3 Surface treatment of metals 5.3.3 Surface treatments of wood and engineered wood
EC-47-11	Wool Scouring Services		5.6 Detergents & Bleaching

Specification Number	Specification Title	Relevant Clauses for all substances	Substance-specific clauses
			5.7 Insect Resist Treatment

Table 3 – Building Materials

Specification Number	Specification Title	Relevant Clauses for all substances	Substance-specific clauses
EC-19-07	Gypsum Plasterboard	5.2 Gypsum Plasterboard	5.3 Manufacturing Process 5.5 Binding Agents, Additives and Agents for Surface Treatment
EC-25-10	Thermal Building Insulants	5.3 Hazardous Substances	5.2.6 EPS, XPS, Polyisocyanurate and Polyurethane
EC-41-09	Long Steel Products for Construction	5.3 Hazardous Substances	
EC-43-10	Ready Mixed Concrete	5.2.4 Hazardous Substances	
EC-51-11	Pre-Mixed Cement	5.2.4 Hazardous Substances	

Table 4 – Paper Products

Specification Number	Specification Title	Relevant Clauses for all substances	Substance-specific clauses
EC-10-07	Packaging and Paperboard		5.3.1 Bleaches 5.3.2 Dyes, Pigments and Coatings 5.3.3 Surfactants and Foam Inhibitors 5.3.4 Cleaning Solvents and Biocides 5.3.5 Adhesives
EC-12-07	Newsprint and Derived Products		5.4.1 Bleaches and Complexing Agents

Specification Number	Specification Title	Relevant Clauses for all substances	Substance-specific clauses
			5.4.2 Dyes, Pigments and Coatings 5.4.3 Surfactants and Foam Inhibitors 5.4.4 Cleaning Solvents and Biocides
EC-13-07	Sanitary Paper Products		5.3.1 Bleaches and Complexing Agents 5.3.2 Dyes, Pigments and Coatings 5.3.3 Surfactants and Foam Inhibitors 5.3.4 Cleaning Solvents and Biocides
EC-26-07	Office Paper and Stationery		5.3.1 Bleaches and Complexing Agents 5.3.2 Dyes, Pigments and Coatings 5.3.3 Surfactants and Foam Inhibitors 5.3.4 Cleaning Solvents and Biocides 5.3.5 Adhesives

Table 5 – Printing and copying

Specification Number	Specification Title	Relevant Clauses for all substances	Substance-specific clauses
EC-17-08	Printing Inks	5.2.1 Substance Characteristics	5.2.2 Heavy Metals 5.2.3 Solvents 5.2.4 Phthalates
EC-24-09	Copying Machines, Printers, Fax Machines and Multifunctional Devices	5.3.4 Chemicals During Production	5.4.1 Toner and Ink
EC-30-05	Toner Cartridges	5.3 Hazardous substances in toner	5.2 Heavy metals in toner 7.1 CFC Use 8.1 Use of azo-colorants

EC-39-08	Printed Matter	5.3.1 Hazard classification 5.3.2 Hazardous substances of particular concern 5.5 Recyclability	5.3.3 Printing inks and toners 5.3.4 Fountain solutions 5.3.5 Cleaning agents 5.3.6 Biocides
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Table 6 – Recycled Plastic and Rubber

Specification Number	Specification Title	Relevant Clauses for all substances	Substance-specific clauses
EC-06-01	Recycled Plastic Products		5.4 Coating, Labels and other Treatment
EC-18-09	Recycled Rubber Products	5.3.1 Hazardous Substances	5.3.2 Halogenated Hydrocarbons