

Eco Mark Product Category No.128

“Household Commodity Version1.15”**Certification Criteria****M. Other**

Japan Environment Association
Eco Mark Office

1. Purpose of Establishing Certification Criteria

Commodities consist of various products, ranging broadly from kitchen utensils to tableware, home and living supplies, etc. They are the most closely related daily-use products to consumers. Setting an Eco Mark Category for such a group of commodities to recommend eco-friendly products within the category to consumers would therefore contribute enormously to reducing environmental impact in daily living, as well as enhance the environmental awareness of consumers. For this reason, the establishment of this Product Category is considered to have vast environmental significance.

Under the Eco Mark program, the certification criteria of several current product categories have been established taking material into account, namely Product Category No.115 “Wooden Products Using Waste Wood, Thinned-Out Wood, Small-Diameter Logs, etc.”, No. 118 “Plastic Products Using Recycled Materials”, and No.124 “Glass Products”. This new Product Category was established by integrating the commodity products included in those product categories and adding tableware, kitchen utensils, footwear, and home and living supplies to cover a broad range of products.

Existed eight categories of the Eco Mark program cover kitchen utensils including sponges, coffee filters, cooking oil filters, rubber gloves, waste oil absorbers, draining filter bags, strainers, and triangle strainers for kitchen sinks. They have also been organized and integrated into this Commodity category. For these types of products, previous criteria were established from the environmental perspective of preventing discharge of water pollutants, using natural materials, and non-bleaching, but as a result of a general evaluation based on the new product lifecycle concept, they were reviewed also from the perspectives of effective use of resources and chemical substances this time.

As a specific example, Product Category No.5 “Absorbents for Used Cooking Oil” was established for the purpose of reducing waste by preventing the discharge of waste oil which causes water pollution and the use of recycled material, while in this Product Category, the effective use of thinned-wood and waste fiber (cloth, etc.) as unused material differing from recycled material was selected as a new criteria.

2. Applicable Scope

Applicable products of this Product Category are those shown in Attachment 1, selected out of the “Other household equipments” and “その他の生活文化用品” covered by

Standard Commodity Classification for Japan, issued by the Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications.

However, for products using electricity and products whose weight percentage of metal materials, leather materials, and stone that make up more than 50% of the total product weight are excluded.

Table 1 Applicable product classification

Classification number	Classification	Products applicable to each classification
	Other household equipments	
85 92	Hot-water bottles (warmer)	Rubber hot-water bottles
85 93	Post boxes and card racks	
85 95	Fly swatters, fly traps and mouse and rat traps	ねずみ粘着板、ゴキブリ粘着トラップ
85 99	Other household equipments	Outlets, Cord reels, Pill removers, Shoe keepers, Shoe consoles, Shoe fitters, Shoehorns, Mosquito coils, Candle holders, Switch sprays, Cotton buds, Earpickes
	Other Living and Cultural Supplies	
95 2	Sewing accessories	
95 21	Buttons (excluding metal-made)	
95 4	Religious instruments	
95 412	Shinto instruments	“Sanbo”, “Hassokudai”, “Sakakiwaku”
95 422	Buddhist equipment	monumental tablet, table for Buddhist equipment; Incense burners, “rindai”, “reiguzen”, wooden gongs and high cups
95 432	Ornaments	Lanterns, Fans
95 433	Betrothal presents goods	Ring ornament, “Tomoshiraga”, “Suehiro”, Barrels, “Takasago”
95 444	Morticians goods	Cinerary urns
95 93	Bamboo and products	Bamboo carpets, Bamboo-blinds, Flag-poles, Clothes-poles, Fishing bamboo poles

3. Terminology

Terms for the common criteria	
Disposal products	Products not intended for repeated use while other products in the same area are used repeatedly with durability.
Reusable	Nature of products and packaging designed for repeated use for a certain number of times through recycling.
Recycling	Indicates material recycling. Does not include energy recovery (thermal recycling).
Prescription constituents	Components intentionally added with the purpose of providing specific characteristics to the product. Impurities which are inevitably mixed during the manufacturing process are excluded.
Plastic sheet	Plate-like thin plastic with 0.25mm and more

	thickness
Terms for material	
Recycled material	Materials made of post-consumer materials, pre-consumer materials, or a mixture of these. In this Product Category, includes waste fiber.
Pre-consumer material	Materials or defective products generated from disposal route of manufacturing process. However, excludes those recycled within the same process as the raw material (same plant).
Post-consumer material	Materials or products disposed after used as a product.
Terms for paper	
Percentage of waste paper in the pulp mixture	Weight percentage of waste pulp in pulp contained in product. Expressed by $(\text{waste paper pulp}) / (\text{virgin pulp} + \text{waste paper pulp}) \times 100 (\%)$. However, the weight of the pulp is measured under the condition of containing 10% moisture. For materials with 100% yield such as pulp mold and cushioning made of cut waste paper, percentage of waste paper in pulp mixture is taken to be 100% regardless of the actual percentage.
Terms for wood	
Reused/Unused wood	Indicates the following: thinned wood, waste wood, construction waste wood, and less useful wood.
Thinned wood	Wood produced from work activities adjusting the individual density of the objective tree type according to the congested state of forest stand.
Waste wood	Used wood (used packaging material, etc.), remainder material generated in wood processing plants (shavings generated in plywood and lumber plants, etc, low quality chips not used as raw material for paper, etc.), and wood and wooden materials such as trimmed branches, bark, etc.
Construction waste wood	Wood and wooden materials disposed as waste in construction work such as dismantling of buildings, construction of new buildings, building extensions, renovation, and construction related to other work.
Less useful wood	Abandoned lumber in the forest, shrubs, tree roots, wood obtained from lumber damaged by disease, pests, disasters, bent or small diameter logs, etc. Also includes bamboo cut down in bamboo groves for the purpose of maintenance and management in environment preservation. Small diameter logs measuring less than 14 cm in diameter corresponding to “a” or “b” below must be certified as forests sustainably managed by an independent third party. a. Small diameter logs from logs felled from natural forests. b. Small diameter logs from logs produced by clear cutting, patch logging, and strip logging in

	plantation forests.
Waste plant fiber	Fiber made from agricultural residue (such as stalks that are usually disposed, etc.) generated in harvesting and manufacturing process of crop.
Wooden part	Actual wood (including plant fiber)
Terms for plastic	
Plastic	Materials made of single or multiple polymers, additives, fillers, etc. added to give characteristics
Polymer	Macromolecules, which are the main components of plastic.
Terms for glass	
Glass cullet content	Percentage of glass cullet in the whole glass materials used in a product. i.e. Glass cullet content = Glass cullet/Whole glass materials (per product), (materials are expressed in weight)
Cullet	Glass materials recycle-processed (sorting, elimination of foreign bodies, etc.) from waste glass
Terms for fiber	
Waste fiber	Fibers consisting of cotton linter, staples produced in spinning, etc. In this product category, use as a raw material of paper or pulp is excluded.
Recycled fibers	Recovered wool fiber, recycled PET fiber, or chemically recycled fiber.
Recovered wool fiber	Fibers consisting of used wool including lint from spinning plants, cut lint from clothing plants, and used clothing (including torn), etc.
Recycled polymer fiber:	Fibers made of recycled resins using recovered flakes, or pellets, etc. of post-consumer and pre-consumer materials.
Pre-consumer material	Wastes generated from the disposal route of processes manufacturing synthetic polymer products and synthetic fiber products. However, this excludes those recycled in the same process (plant) as raw materials.
Post-consumer material	Synthetic polymer products such as PET and synthetic fiber products disposed after use. Includes used packaging material.
Chemically recycled fiber:	Fibers consisting of polymers obtained through polymerization using monomers as raw materials that are obtained by depolymerizing used nylon or polyester products and pre-consumer materials.
Ozone bleaching	A method for scouring and bleaching chemical fibers by applying oxidation bleaching action of ozone and having ozone react with fibers at lower temperatures than usual bleaching method.

4. Certification Criteria and Certification Procedure

To show conformance to the individual criteria item, the respective Attached Certificates shall be submitted.

4-1. Environmental Criteria and Certification Procedure

4-1-1. Common Criteria and Certification Procedure

(1) In manufacturing the applied product, related environmental laws and regulations and pollution control agreement (hereinafter referred to as the “Environmental Laws, etc.”) must be followed with respect to air pollution, water contamination, noise, offensive odor, and emission of hazardous substances in the area where the plant performing the final manufacturing process is located.

In addition, the state of compliance with the Environmental Laws, etc. for the past five years from the date of application (whether there is any violation) must be reported. If there is any violation, proper remedies and preventive measures shall have been already taken, and the related Environmental Laws, etc. must thereafter be followed appropriately.

[Certification Procedure]

With respect to the compliance with the Environmental Laws, etc. in the area where the plant performing the final manufacturing process is located, a certificate issued by the representative of the business of manufacturing the applied product or the relevant plant manager (entry or attachment of a list of names of the Environmental Laws, etc.) must be submitted.

In addition, the applicants shall report whether there is any violation in the past five years, including a violation subject to administrative punishment or administrative guidance, and if there is, the following documents in a and b must be submitted:

- a. With respect to the fact of violation, guidance documents from administrative agencies (including order of correction and warning) and copies of written answers (including those reporting causes and results of correction) to such documents (clearly indicating a series of communication);
- b. Following materials (copies of recording documents, etc.) concerning the management system for compliance with the Environmental Laws, etc. in 1)-5):
 - 1) List of the Environmental Laws, etc. related to the area where the plant is located;
 - 2) Implementation system (organizational chart with roles, etc.);
 - 3) Bylaws stipulating retention of recording documents;
 - 4) Recurrence prevention measures (future preventive measures);
 - 5) State of implementation based on recurrence prevention measures (result of checking of the state of compliance, including the result of onsite inspection).

(2) Products shall not increase waste (not be products that are disposable).

[Certification Procedure]

The use of the applied product shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate.

(3) Products shall consist of less than 50% metal for the total product weight.

[Certification Procedure]

The total weight of metals used in the applied products shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate.

- (4) Products shall be shipped in the unpackaged state or in simple packaging at the retail stage. Material labeling of plastic materials used for packaging shall conform to JIS K 6899-1:2000. However, labeling can be omitted in accordance with the standards on ID marks in the “report developed by the Package Labeling Review Committee” (Ministry of Economics, Trade and Industry) such as “labeling for plain containers”, “labeling for containers with physical restrictions of display space, etc.”, “labeling conditions and methods for multi-layer containers, etc.”, “labeling for packaging printed with company/brand name”, and “labeling on export products”.

[Certification Procedure]

The packaging state in the retail stage of products, packaging material used (content rate of recycled materials), material labeling state shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate. (Drawings and photographs can be used to supplement description). If material labeling is omitted, the reason shall be indicated.

- (5) Plastic materials used for packaging shall not be added with polymers including halogens, and organic halogenides shall not be added to products as prescription constituents.

[Certification Procedure]

Whether polymers including halogens and organic halogenides have been added to packaging shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate.

4-1-2. Material criteria and Certification Procedure

Materials of which the product is composed shall meet the material criteria specified below. However, the following material criteria shall not apply to small accessories (screws, shoestrings and other small parts required by the product function) and (14) shall apply to adhesive and the other material criteria shall not apply to adhesives.

A. Paper

- (6) Percentage of waste paper in the pulp mixture shall be above 70%.
- (7) The coating amount on coated printing paper shall be 30 g/m² or less on both sides. However, the maximum amount per side shall be 17g/ m².
- (8) The brightness of uncoated printing paper shall be about less than 70%.
- (9) Addition of fluorescent whitening agents as a prescription constituent shall be minimized.
- (10) Chlorine gas shall not be used in the bleaching process of pulp.

[Certification Procedure]

Certificates issued by the paper manufacturer shall be submitted. For (6) and (7), the waste paper pulp content, and specific coating amount (numerical value) on either and both sides shall be indicated. Documents indicating the results of brightness tests by the Hunter method or based on the ISO whiteness (diffuse blue reflectance factor) shall be submitted. These documents shall indicate the

specific whiteness value for the test results, whether florescent whiteners are added. If added, the amount used in the documents submitted.
Whether chlorine has is used in the pulp whitening process shall be indicated.

B. Wood

(11) The percentage of reused/unused wood or waste plant fiber provided by terminology as materials for wooden parts shall be 100% (weight percentage). Less useful wood with small diameters shall satisfy Attachment 1 for forest certification if corresponding to “a” or “b”.

(Note) The weight percentage means the weight percentage of the product or each material at the air dried state*1 or at the point of constant weight*2 under the condition of a temperature of 20±2°C and humidity of 65±5%.

*1: Indicates leaving in a well-ventilated room for seven days or more.

*2: Change is less than 0.1% when weight is measured every 24 hours.

*1 is not applicable if lumber and logs are used. It can be applied when using wood corresponding to the water content percentage of 15% or below in domestic and overseas public dried material water content percentage criteria.

[Certification Procedure]

Documents issued by the raw material vendor certifying that the raw material is reused /unused wood or waste plant fibers shall be submitted. If there are multiple vendors, a list of the vendors and list of certification of the top 10 vendors in terms of volume of material traded shall be submitted.

If using thinned wood as the material, a certificate of origin that includes information on the place of production, type of tree, and year of planting shall be submitted with photographs of the forest concerned (showing clearly that the forest stand has been thinned). The thinning percentage and how many times the forest stand has been thinned, including the most recent thinning shall also be indicated if possible.

If using less useful wood, the following information shall be submitted. At the same time, official documents stating that the forest has been certified as sustainable by a third party shall be submitted.

- Type of forest (natural or man-made, etc.), place of production, type of tree, and year of tree planting if man-made forest.
- Under what conditions was the wood produced (damaged by disease/pests, damaged by disaster, bent or narrow trees, etc.). For small diameter log, indicate logging method and tip end diameter.

If using bamboo as the raw material in less useful wood, certificates indicating the following information and photographs/maps of the surroundings of the bamboo grove shall be submitted.

- Type of bamboo, place of production, surrounding conditions, and description that logging is carried out for the purpose of appropriate maintenance and management in environment preservation, as well as management plans and quantity.

(12) Products shall not use wood preserving agents (wood termicides, preservatives, pesticides, and fungicides) as prescription constituents.

[Certification Procedure]

Whether termiticides, preservatives, and pesticides are used as prescription constituents shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate.

- (13) Regarding products used indoors, no emissions of toluene or xylene shall be detected at product shipment. “No emissions detected” means less than the minimum value measured by JIS A 1901. “Measuring methods for emission of volatile organic chemicals (VOC), formaldehyde and other carbonyl compounds—small chamber method.”

[Certification Procedure]

Results of tests prescribed in JIS shall be submitted. The test method shall be based on JIS A 1901. However tests can be exempted for products not added with toluene and xylene as prescription constituents.

- (14) For products used indoors and using adhesive or paint, emissions of formaldehyde from the product, wood material, adhesive or paint shall be of the F**** grade in accordance with JIS or JAS, or falling outside the scope of regulations by the Ministry of the Land, Infrastructure and Transport. The products should meet the numerical criteria of “a” or “b” below. However, this item is not applied to “incense stick”.

- a. The amount of Formaldehyde emissions measured by JIS A 1460 “Building boards Determination of formaldehyde emission -- Desicator method” shall be below 0.3 mg/l for average value and below 0.4 mg/l for maximum value.
- b. The emission rate of formaldehyde measured by JIS A 1901 “Determination of the emission of volatile organic compounds and formaldehydes for building products -- Small chamber method” shall be less than 5µg/(m²-h).

[Certification Procedure]

Results of tests prescribed in JIS A 1460 or JIS A 1901 or tests by methods prescribed in specific JIS or JAS criteria shall be submitted to indicate that standard values are met. For materials and products permitted to be labeled F**** grade in accordance with JIS and JAS, documents certifying this or copies of such documents can be submitted in place of test results. For materials and products authorized as falling outside the scope of regulations by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, documents certifying this or copies of such documents can be submitted in place of test results. For materials and products permitted to be labeled as using non-formaldehyde adhesives by JAS, documents certifying this or copies of such documents can be submitted in place of test results.

C. Plastic

- (15) Weight percentage of recycled polymer in the total raw material polymer of the product shall be over 50% for products made of post-consumer materials as the raw material polymer. However, for products made of pre-consumer materials as the raw material polymer, weight percentage of recycled polymer made from pre-consumer materials in the total raw material polymer of the product shall be over 60%.

For film products, weight percentage of recycled polymer in the total weight of raw material polymer shall be over 40%. For synthetic paper, weight percentage of recycled polymer in the total weight of raw material polymer shall be over 50%.

[Certification Procedure]

The weight percentage of pre-consumer materials and post-consumer materials making up the whole product shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate. Raw material certificates issued by the raw material supplier shall also be attached.

(16) HCFCs shall not be used during the manufacture of plastic materials.

[Certification Procedure]

Certificates issued by the manager of the plant manufacturing the plastic material shall be submitted.

(17) Polymers including halogens and organic halogen compounds shall not be added to plastic products as prescription constituents.

[Certification Procedure]

Whether polymers including halogens and organic halogenides have been added to packaging shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate.

(18) Products shall not contain harmful substances such as heavy metal, etc. prescribed in laws and voluntary criteria of the industry concerned as prescription constituents.

Plastic additives shall conform to the positive list prescribed in the voluntary criteria of each industry such as the Japan Hygienic Olefin And Styrene Plastics Association.

The plastic color material shall conform to the "color material criteria" of the Japan Hygienic Olefin And Styrene Plastics Association for the content and emissions of heavy metal, etc.

(19) Products shall not contain residual organic chemical substances listed in the United Nations Environment Program (Table 2: POPs), and shall not generate these substances in use and disposal.

Table 2 Residual Organic Chemical Substances Listed in United Nations Environment Program

DDT	Aldrin	Dieldrin	Endrin
Chlordane	Heptachlor	Hexachlorobenzene	Mylex
Toxaphene	Polychlorinated biphenyl	Dioxins	Furans

[Certification Procedure]

Certificates issued by the raw material supplier, or documents certifying results of tests performed by a third party testing center or public institution shall be submitted. However, if all the raw materials used do not contain the corresponding chemical substances as prescription components, documents certifying this issued by the raw material suppliers or applicant can be submitted instead.

D. Glass

- (20) Use of glass cullets shall be above 70% (weight percentage). It shall be above 20% (weight percentage) in heat-resistant glass.

[Certification Procedure]

The utilization rate of glass cullets and weight percentage of glass materials making up the whole product shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate.

- (21) Safety of the glass bottle (elution of total mercury, chromium, arsenic, selenium) shall be verified and explained. The elution of the subject materials shall conform to the requirement of the Environmental Standard concerning soil pollution (the Ministry of Environment Notice No.46, Aug.23, 1991).).

[Certification Procedure]

Purchasing methods and acceptance test standards (for cadmium, lead, mercury, chromium, arsenic, and selenium; tests may not be required for certain substances) of glass cullets shall be submitted.

- (22) Coloring agents used in products shall not contain cadmium, lead, mercury, chromium, arsenic, selenium and their compounds as prescription constituents.

[Certification Procedure]

Component list issued by the manufacturer of coloring agents or the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) shall be submitted.

E. Fibers

- (23) Fibers shall make up less than 50% of the exterior of products.

[Certification Procedure]

The percentage of fibers making up the exterior of products excluding accessories shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate.

- (24) Fibers of products shall meet one of the following conditions: a, b, or c.

- a. The weight of waste fibers or recycled fibers in the total weight of the product shall meet the Standard Mixture Amount shown in Table 3.
- b. The fiber portion of products shall be made of 100% cotton. At the same time, products shall be, made of unbleached cotton, hydrogen peroxide bleached cotton or ozone bleached cotton, and without using florescent whitener.
- c. The fiber portion of products shall be made of 100% natural fibers such as cotton. At the same time, products shall be organically grown material.

Table 3. Standard Mixture Amount of Fiber Versus Total Weight of Product

Type of Fiber	Standard Mixture Amount	
Waste fibers	Above 10%	Standard mixture amount of products using cupra fibers should be above 70%
Recycled fiber	Recovered wool fiber	Above 10%

	Recycled polymer fiber	Above 50%	For resin content, Recycled PET, recycled PE, Recycled PP, and other resin shall be above 50%.
	Chemically recycled fiber	Above 50%	Recycled monomer content should be above 50%
	<p>If recycled polymer fibers and chemically recycled fibers are used in combination, the content according to the following formula shall satisfy the standard content rate of 50% or over.</p> $(A \times B + C \times D) / 100$ <p>A = Weight percentage of chemically recycled fibers in the entire product B = Content rate of recycled monomers in the chemically recycled fiber C = Weight percentage of recycled polymer fibers in the entire product D = Content rate of recycled resins in the recycled polymer fiber</p>		

[Certification Procedure]

Raw material certificates issued by the textile manufacturer shall be attached. The certificates shall indicate the names of the raw materials, names of the suppliers of the raw materials, and content rate of each material. However if Eco Mark-certified products are used for the cloth, the brand name and certification number of the cloth can be indicated in the Attached Certificate to prove compliance with this criterion.

- (25) Use of chemical substances in products shall meet standards shown in Attachment 2.

[Certification Procedure]

Certificates shall be submitted in accordance with Attachment 2.

- (26) Products shall not use resins made of halogens. (This item applies to resin fibers and post-processes and does not apply to coloring materials and fluorine-based additives).

[Certification Procedure]

Whether resins composed of halogens are used shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate

F. Rubber

- (27) The weight percentage of recycled rubber out of the total rubber used in the product shall be above 10%. However, this shall be over 60% for normal temperature molded products using rubber powder.

[Certification Procedure]

The weight percentage of recycled rubber materials making up the total rubber weight shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate. Raw material certificates issued by raw material suppliers shall be attached.

- (28) Harmful substances contained in rubber shall conform to criteria on heavy metals prescribed in the Ministry of Environment Notice No.46, Aug.23, 1991.

[Certification Procedure]

Certificates issued by raw material suppliers and documents certifying results of tests implemented by a third party testing center or public institution shall be submitted. However, if all the raw materials used do not contain the corresponding chemical substances as prescription components, documents certifying compliance with this criterion issued by the raw material suppliers or applicant can be submitted instead.

- (29) Information on appropriate handling of products such as precautions on handling and storage and allergy information, etc. shall be provided in instruction manuals, on product labels, and in pamphlets.

For labeling of allergy information on products, the following requirements shall be observed:

- a. In material labeling, name of materials related to natural rubber, rubber, or plastic shall be indicated. For synthetic rubber and plastic, indicate the specific name in brackets behind the name of the material.

Example: Synthetic rubber (nitrile rubber), natural rubber

- b. For synthetic rubber, natural rubber and plastic products, in addition to the current precautions on use, also include precautions on use for allergy referring to Example 1 below. For natural rubber products, in addition to the current precautions on use, also include precautions on use for latex allergy referring to Example 2.

Example 1: May cause itchiness, skin irritation, rash. In such cases, discontinue use.

Example 2: This product is made of natural rubber. Natural rubber can rarely cause itchiness, redness, rash, bloating, fever, difficulty in breathing, asthma-like symptoms, drop in blood pressure, shock, and other allergic symptoms. In such cases, discontinue use promptly and consult your physician.

[Certification Procedure]

Labeling of allergy information shall be indicated specifically in the Attached Certificate. (Drawings and photographs can be used to supplement description)

G. Ceramics

- (30) For ceramics, for each raw material category given in Table 3, the weight of recycled materials in the total weight of the product shall meet the Standard Mixture Amount shown. However, for products made of several recycled materials so that they apply to several Standard Mixture Amount in Table 4 below, the total weight percentage of all recycled materials shall be above the standard mixture amount shown. The Standard Mixture Amount lower limit is calculated using the following equation based on the proportional composition.

Standard Mixture Amount (lower limit of recycled material)(%)
 $= (A \times X1 + B \times X2) / (A + B)$

(Set for products using [Standard Mixture Amount X1% category material] = A%
 and [Standard Mixture Amount X2% category material] = B%)

Table 4 Raw Material Categories of Recycled Materials, Certification on Use, and Standard Mixture Amount

Category and name of waste serving as raw material of recycled materials		Standard Mixture Amount ^{Note2)} (Weight%)
Category	Name of recycled material	
Waste from mines and quarries	-Waste sand from quarries and ceramics -Micro silica sand generated at separation of silica by water	35%
Metal industry waste	-Steel slug - Casting sand -Copper slug -Ferro-nickel slug -Electrical furnace slug	
Used pottery		15%
Glass cullet		Glass weight/product weight \geq 15% Glass cullet use rate \geq 70%
Other industrial waste	-Coal ash -Shell	50%

Note 1) For products in which a small amount of colorant is added to molten parts, the weight of colorant shall not be included in the weight of all materials used for calculating the standard mixture amount.

Note 2) For the products containing moisture, use dry weight, and for fired and molten products, the weight loss on burning shall not be included.

Note 3) For products applicable to several standard mixture amounts in this table due to multiple recycled materials used, calculate the standard mixture amount on a proportional basis.

Example) Fired and molten parts using ceramic waste and sewer sludge

Ceramic waste A (%) (Standard mixture amount 35%)

Used pottery B (%) (Standard mixture amount 15%)

In this case, the standard mixture amount (lower limit of recycled material content) (%) is $(A \times 35 + B \times 15) / (A + B)$.

Consequently, in this case, the A+B total content rate is required to be above the standard mixture amount calculated in the above equation.

Note 4) For products using glass cullets in the raw material category in Table 3, the weight percentage of glass materials making up the product weight shall be above 15%, and the rate of using glass cullets shall be 70%.

[Certification Procedure]

The standard mixture amount and total weight percentage of the recycled materials shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate for each raw material category in Table 4. Raw material certificates issued by raw material suppliers

shall be attached.

- (31) The Product shall conform to the standards concerning elusion of hazardous substances that are set forth in Attached Table 2 of the enforcement regulation of the Soil Contamination Countermeasures Law (2002 Ministerial Order No. 29 of the Ministry of the Environment) with respect to cadmium, lead, hexavalent chromium, arsenic, mercury, selenium, boron and fluorine among the specified hazardous substances listed therein.

[Certification Procedure]

The results of tests conducted by a third party testing organization or a public organization shall be submitted. .

4-1-3. Criteria on individual products and Certification Procedures

- (32) For “other living and cultural supplies”, information on appropriate handling of products such as precautions on handling and storage, etc. shall be provided in instruction manuals, on product labels, and in pamphlets.

[Certification Procedure]

Copies of instruction manuals, product labels, pamphlets, etc. providing information on handling and storage precautions shall be submitted.

- (33) For products composed of multiple materials, parts composed of different materials shall be easy to separate to facilitate recycling. If the used materials are consistent, the standard mixture amount of each material shown in Table 5 shall apply.

Table 5 Criteria on Materials in which products composed of consistent material in multiple parts

Material	Standard mixture amount of recycled materials
Paper	Same as 4-1-2. Criteria for paper
Wood	Same as 4-1-2. Criteria for wood
Plastic	50% (Post consumer material is 50%)
Glass	60%
Fiber	Same as 4-1-2. Criteria for fibers
Rubber	Same as 4-1-2. Criteria for rubber
Ceramics	Value deducting 10% from the content rate shown in 4-1-2.(30) Table 4

[Certification Procedure]

Documents with drawings showing clearly that products have been designed so that separation and sorting are easy shall be submitted. If materials used are consistent, document indicating this shall be submitted.

- (34) For mouse adhesive sheets and cockroach adhesive traps among flyswatters, fly flappers and mouse traps and other products, parts composed of different

materials shall be easy to separate to facilitate recycling.

[Certification Procedure]

Documents with drawings showing clearly that products have been designed so that separation and sorting are easy shall be submitted.

4-2. Quality criteria and Certification Criteria

- (35) The product quality shall conform to Japanese Industrial Standard, Japan Agricultural Standards and the industry quality standards. In addition, the quality control is adequately implemented in the manufacturing stage.

[Certification Procedure]

Certificates of compliance with the corresponding quality criteria shall be submitted. At the same time, certificates and declarations issued by the manager of the plant manufacturing the product that quality control is implemented in the manufacturing stage and shipped that only products passing quality inspections are shipped shall be submitted. If the applied product or the manufacturing plant of the applied product is JIS or JAS certified, submission of a photocopy of such JIS or JAS certification shall be sufficient for certification of conformance to this item.

5. Considerations

In manufacturing products, it is desirable to consider the following, although they are not requirements for certification. The conformance to the individual criteria item shall be indicated in Attached Certificates.

- (1) Products shipped in simple packaging shall meet the following criteria for packaging material.
- a. Percentage of waste paper in the pulp mixture shall be above 70%
 - b. Weight percentage of recycled polymers in the total raw material polymers used in plastic sheets shall be above 60%.

6. Product Classification, Indication and Others

- (1) Products shall be classified by the sub-category purposes indicated in Table 1 of 2. Applicable Scope, and by brand or series name. Products shall not be classified by size or color.
- (2) Environmental information for each product category shown in Attachment 3 shall be indicated below the mark. The environmental information indicated shall be enclosed in a rectangular box. However, the indication of Eco Mark and certification information (Type B indication) can be allowed by following "Guide to Eco Mark usage" (enforced on March 1, 2011). The location and details of the Eco Mark to be indicated shall be submitted when applying for Eco Mark product certification and use.

For Eco Mark products certified under Eco Mark Product Category No.115 'Products Using Thinned-out Wood, Reused Wood, etc.' or No.118 'Plastic Products' and those which conclude Eco Mark contract under this product category after

April 1, 2005, the display of environmental information below mark which is used in the former product category may be indicated the same as before.

Table 4: omitted.

- (3) The Eco Mark indication method shall be followed in accordance with Eco Mark Use Regulations Article 7 separately prescribed based on the Guidelines for Eco Mark program Implementation.
- (4) In principle, products to be submitted for application shall be free of “flame retardant” and “antibacterial agent” materials, and shall not be labeled “biodegradable plastic”. When using these materials under special circumstances, however, the products shall satisfy the provisions contained in the “Guidelines for Eco Mark program Implementation” concerning the indication of “flame retardant”, “antibacterial agent” and “biodegradable plastic”. Specifically, the use of these materials shall be described in the Attached Certificate with documents stipulated in the form to be attached.

Established: July 1, 2004 (Version 1.0)

Revised: Oct 14, 2004, Applicable Products, etc (Version1.1)

Revised: May 13, 2005, 4-6(1) and Attachment 1 (Version1.2)

Revised: Sept. 8, 2005, 4-1-2.(15) (Version1.3)

Revised: October 19, 2006, 4.(23)-(26), 4.(51)-(54), 6(2) (Version1.4)

Revised: April 13, 2007, 4-1-2.(15) (Version1.5)

Revised: August 2, 2007, 4-1-3.(42) (Version1.6)

Revised: Oct. 5, 2007 Extension of Term of Validity

Revised: Feb. 14, 2008, (Version1.7)

Revised: August 21, 2008, (Version1.8)

Revised: May 1, 2009, (Version1.9)

Revised: November 4, 2009, (Version1.10)

Revised: December 13, 2010, (Version1.11)

Revised: March 1, 2011, (Version1.12)

Revised: August 1, 2011, (Version1.13)

Revised: November 1, 2011, (Version1.14)

Revised: February 1, 2012, (Version1.15)

Validity Period: June 30, 2015

The Certification Criteria for the Product Category will be revised when necessary.

Attachment 1 Forest Certification defined in Terminology

Certification criteria	<p>Certification shall keep balance between ecological and social benefits, agree to Agenda 21 and the Declaration of Forest Principle, and observe related international agreements and treaties.</p> <p>Certification shall contain definite requirements and shall promote and be oriented to sustainable forest.</p> <p>Certification shall be nationally or internationally recognized and shall be recommended as part of an open process to which ecological, economic, and social interested parties can participate.</p>
Certification system	The certification system shall provide high transparency, maintain extensive national or international reliability, and enable the verification of requirements.
Certification organization and association	Certification organization and association shall be highly impartial and reliable, allow them to be verified as to whether or not they satisfy requirements, report the verification results, and be able to effectively implement requirements.

Attachment 2

Criteria for chemical substances in fibers

The following chemical substances shall conform to certification criteria for the respective applicable products.

As for certification, for substances given in Ref. No. 1, the fact of whether mildew proof finishing is applied shall be stated; the fungicides shall be described for mildew proof finished products. For formaldehyde given in Ref.2, the test results for each different fabric prescribed by Ordinance No. 34 of the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MHW) shall be submitted. For substances given for Ref. No. 3, the fact of whether the product is a wool product shall be stated; for a wool product, a certification shall be submitted verifying that the relevant product conforms with Ministry of Health and Welfare (MHW) Ordinance No. 34. For substances given in Ref. No. 4, the fact of whether flame proofing is applied shall be stated; for flame proof products, the agents used shall be stated, or a certification shall be submitted verifying that the products are flame retardant goods or flame retardant products.

No.	Name	Standard value	Test Method	Concerned Product
1	Organic mercury compound Triphenyltin compound Tributyltin compound	Shall not be detected	MHW Ordinance No. 34	All products
2	Formaldehyde	Shall not be detected	MHW Ordinance No. 34	Products for infants (under 24 months old)
		75ppm or less		Products likely to touch the skin
		300ppm or less		Other products (not applied to products installed outdoors)
3	Dieldrin DTTB	30ppm or less	MHW Ordinance No. 34	All products
4	APO TDBPP Bis (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate compound	Shall not be detected	MHW Ordinance No. 34	All products

The following processes shall meet the conditions given under Precautions during Processing.

To prove compliance with the conditions, any processing is required to indicate if the applicable product has been subject to any of these processes.

Processing	Precautions during Processing
Fluorescent whitening	Minimize processing to ensure that the processing is not done excessively. Avoid processing as much as possible for infants' products
Flame proof finishing	Minimize processing to ensure that the processing is not done excessively.
Softening	
Sanitization	Voluntarily refrain from use of agents whose safety to the human body is

	suspected.
Product bleaching	In planning bleached products, ensure their safety first.

Source: Notice No. 569, 1972, Director-General of the Fiber and Goods Bureau, MITI
 Notice No. 289, 1973, Director-General of the Consumer Goods Industries Bureau, MITI
 Notice No. 226, 1988, Director-General of the Consumer Goods Industries Bureau, MITI

The following dyes of lists (1), (2), and (3) shall not be included in products as prescribed constituents.

Fabrics other than wool shall not include chrome dyes as prescribed constituents.

A certificate issued by a manager of dyeing plant of the product..

- (1) Azo Dyes which may generate the following carcinogenic amines in degradation
 (Products detected with over 30 mg/product kg of more than one of the following amines using analysis methods prescribed in the List of Public Test Methods based on Article 35 of the German Food and Commodities Law)

Carcinogenicity Rank (A1)		
92-67-1	4-aminobiphenyl	C1(EU),1(NTP,IARC)
92-87-5	Benzidine	C1(EU),1(NTP,IARC)
95-69-2	4-chloro-o-toluidine	2A(NTP,IARC)
91-59-8	2-naphthylamine	C1(EU),1(NTP,IARC)
Carcinogenicity Rank (A2)		
97-56-3	o-aminoazotoluene	C2(EU), 2B(NTP,IARC)
99-55-8	2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	3(NTP,IARC)
106-47-8	4-chloroaniline	C2(EU), 2B(NTP,IARC)
615-05-4	2,4-diaminoanisole	2B(NTP,IARC)
101-77-9	4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	C2(EU), 2B(NTP,IARC)
91-94-1	3,3-dichlorbenzidine	C2(EU), 2B(NTP,IARC)
119-90-4	o-dianisidine; 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	C2(EU), 2B(NTP,IARC)
119-93-7	o-tolidine; 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	C2(EU), 2B(NTP,IARC)
838-88-0	4,4'-diamino-3,3'-dimethyldiphenylmethane	C2(EU), 2B(NTP,IARC)
120-71-8	p-cresidine	2B(NTP,IARC)
101-14-4	4,4'-diamino-3,3'-dichlorodiphenylmethane	C2(EU), 2A(NTP,IARC)
101-80-4	4,4'-diaminodiphenylether	2B(NTP,IARC)
139-65-1	4,4'-diaminodiphenylsulfide	2B(NTP,IARC)
95-53-4	o-toluidine	C2(EU), 2B(NTP,IARC)
95-80-7	2,4-diaminotoluene	C2(EU), 2B(NTP,IARC)
137-17-7	2,4,5-trimethylaniline	
90-04-0	o-anisidine	C2(EU), 2B(NTP,IARC)
95-68-1	2,4-xylidine	3(NTP,IARC)
87-62-7	2,6-xylidine	2B(NTP,IARC)
60-09-3	4amino-azo-benzen	C2(EU)

(2) Carcinogenic dyes

569-61-9	C.I. BASIC RED 9	CI 42500	C2(EU), 2B(NTP,IARC), ECOTEX
2475-45-8	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 1	CI 64500	C2(EU), 2B(NTP,IARC), ECOTEX
3761-53-3	C.I. ACID RED 26	CI 16150	2B(NTP,IARC), ECOTEX
6459-94-5	C.I. ACID RED 114	CI 23635	2B(NTP,IARC)
2602-46-2	C.I. DIRECT BLUE 6	CI 22610	C2,R3(EU), 2A(NTP,IARC), ECOTEX
1937-37-7	C.I. DIRECT BLACK 38	CI 30235	C2,R3(EU), 2A(NTP,IARC), ECOTEX
573-58-0	C.I. DIRECT RED 28	CI 22120	C2,R3(EU), ECOTEX
2832-40-8	C.I. DISPERSE YELLOW 3	CI 11855	ECOTEX

(3) Skin sensitizing dyes

2475-46-9	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 3	CI 61505	ETAD, ECOTEX
12222-75-2	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 35		ETAD, ECOTEX
	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 106		ETAD, ECOTEX
	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 124		ETAD, ECOTEX
2832-40-8	C.I. DISPERSE YELLOW 3	CI 11855	ETAD, ECOTEX
730-40-5	C.I. DISPERSE ORANGE 3	CI 11005	ETAD, ECOTEX
	C.I. DISPERSE ORANGE 37		ETAD, ECOTEX
2872-52-8	C.I. DISPERSE RED 1	CI 11110	ETAD, ECOTEX
2475-45-8	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 1	CI 64500	ECOTEX
3179-90-6	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 7	CI 62500	ECOTEX
3860-63-7	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 26	CI 63305	ECOTEX
	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 102		ECOTEX
	C.I. DISPERSE ORANGE 1	CI 11080	ECOTEX
	C.I. DISPERSE ORANGE 76		ECOTEX
2872-48-2	C.I. DISPERSE RED 11	CI 62015	ECOTEX
	C.I. DISPERSE RED 17	CI 11210	ECOTEX
119-15-3	C.I. DISPERSE YELLOW 1	CI 10345	ECOTEX
	C.I. DISPERSE YELLOW 9	CI 10375	ECOTEX
	C.I. DISPERSE YELLOW 39		ECOTEX
	C.I. DISPERSE YELLOW 49		ECOTEX

Source: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
National Toxicology Program (NTP)
EU Directive 76/769/EC
EU Directive 2002/61/EC
Ecological and Toxicological Association of the Dyes and Organic Pigments Manufacturers (ETAD)
ECOTEX STANDARD 100

Attachment 3 : omitted.