



**ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARD FOR
CLEANING & MAINTENANCE
FORMULATIONS FOR TEXTILE FLOOR
COVERINGS**

DRY COMPOUND FORMULATIONS

EGTS:1503

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Enco Textile Floor Covering Cleaning & Maintenance Formulations Product Certification

Enco Global Testing Services is an environmental consultancy and testing company which has worked with the wool textile industry around the world for several decades to raise environmental awareness and promote environmental excellence. An important part of its work is in the area of environmental standard setting and product certification. Together with the WoolSafe Organisation Enco intends to promote environmental sustainability by identifying and certifying environmentally responsible products, purchasing, and production. Through its standard setting, certification and education programs, Enco will:

- identify products that are designed and manufactured to a high standard of environmental responsibility;
- ensure consumers that any product bearing the EnviroSeal Certification Mark has earned the right to use it; and
- encourage manufacturers to develop new products that are significantly less damaging to the environment than their predecessors.

The intent of Enco's certificated environmental requirements is to reduce, by the best available technologically and economically feasible means, the environmental impacts associated with the manufacture, use and disposal of products.

Enco offers certification to all products covered by its Standard. Manufacturers may submit their products for evaluation and those which comply with the certificate's requirements may be authorized to use the EnviroSeal Certification Mark on products and in product advertising. Manufacturers so authorized will be subject to an ongoing program of testing, inspection, and enforcement.

This Certification and Standard is based upon the most relevant European regulations available (including the Detergent Regulations 648/2004) and thus particularly appropriate to European manufacturers as there is no specific Environmental Certification for Textile Floor Covering Cleaning and Maintenance currently available in Europe.

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1. FOREWORD

- 1.1** The requirements in this Standard are for textile floor covering cleaning and maintenance formulations which are to be certified by Enco as to having met a set of criteria with respect to the environmental impacts of product manufacture, use, and disposal. They are based on and reflect information and advice from industry, trade associations, users, government officials, environmental and other public interest organizations, and others with relevant expertise. Certification allows the use of the EnviroSeal Certification Mark on products, packaging, product information and product advertising.
- 1.2** The Standard and its requirements may be revised at any time in line with additional information either about specific formulations or about environmental impacts found to be caused by specific or generic formulations.
- 1.3** Certification by Enco requires compliance with this Standard.
- 1.4** Manufacturers of Enco certified products must be able to show that they comply fully with any governmental (international, national or regional) regulations applicable to their manufacturing process and the manufacturing site. If there is officially recorded evidence that a manufacturer has failed to comply with such regulation the manufacturer must disclose this to Enco and, if the impact on the environment of the transgression is significant, the certification of the product may be withdrawn.
- 1.5** This Standard concerns environmental excellence only. It does not offer guidance, advice or imply certification with respect to product health and safety.
- 1.6** Although this Standard is comprehensive, Enco recognises that some formulations may have unexpected impacts on the environment when tested – if this is the case and these impacts are judged to be significant then the product will not be certified by Enco. The Standard will be adjusted to take into account unexpected impacts that are discovered.
- 1.7** For a product, or any information about the product, to use the EnviroSeal Certification Mark its manufacturer must:
- (a) undergo initial evaluation of environmental information disclosure;
 - (b) agree to an ongoing programme of product evaluation and testing;
 - (c) complete an agreement with Enco defining the use of the EnviroSeal Certification Mark;
 - (d) pay the appropriate fees covering EnviroSeal Certification Mark usage and product evaluation;
 - (e) continue to comply with the requirements of the Standard and any other rules governing the use of the EnviroSeal Certification Mark.
- 1.8** Enco, in performing its functions in accordance with its objectives, does not assume or undertake to discharge any responsibility of the manufacturer or any other party. Enco shall not incur any obligations or liability for damages, including consequential damages, arising out of, or in connection with, the interpretation of, reliance upon, or any other use of this Standard.
- 1.9** Any tests recommended by or carried out in conjunction with the attainment of this Standard should use appropriate safety equipment and personal protection.

1.10 The most recent of any standards, regulations or methodologies referenced in this Standard should be used when determining compliance with this Standard.

1.11 International, national or regional regulatory labelling requirements should be complied with – this Standard does not supersede any such requirement. Changes to the wording of labels advertising product attainment of the EnviroSeal Certification Mark may only be used if agreed in writing with Enco.

2. SCOPE

- 2.1** This Standard establishes environmental requirements for formulations used for the cleaning and maintenance of all types of textile floor covering. It is intended to be applicable for all qualifying formulations used on textile floor coverings in domestic, institutional or business premises.
- 2.2** The Standard only represents the environmental integrity of the product and its manufacturing process; the manufacturer is responsible for all other claims made with respect to the product and its field and mode of use.

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1 Aerobic digestion

Aerobic digestion of wastewater is the natural biological degradation and purification process in which bacteria that thrive in oxygen-rich environments break down and digest the waste. During oxidation process, pollutants are broken down into carbon dioxide, water, nitrates, sulphates and biomass (microorganisms). Of all the biological treatment methods for domestic and other sewage, aerobic digestion is the most widespread process that is used throughout the world.

3.2 Anaerobic digestion

Anaerobic digestion of wastewater is a complex biochemical reaction carried out in a number of steps by several types of microorganisms that require little or no oxygen to live. During this process, a gas that is mainly composed of methane and carbon dioxide, also referred to as biogas, is produced. The amount of gas produced varies with the amount of organic waste fed to the digester and temperature influences the rate of decomposition and gas production. This method of wastewater treatment for both domestic sewage and industrial effluent is widespread around the world and particularly common in Europe.

3.3 Biocides

Biocides are substances that can deter, render harmless, or exert a controlling effect on any harmful organism by chemical or biological means. The EU Biocides Regulations (528/2012), gives a classification of biocides and is broken down into product types in Annex V of the regulation (i.e. application categories), with several comprising multiple subgroups. The most relevant for carpet cleaning products are:

Product-type 1: Human hygiene biocidal products

Product-type 2: Private area and public health area disinfectants and other biocidal products

Product-type 6: In-can preservatives

Product-type 9: Fibre, leather, rubber and polymerised materials preservatives

Product-type 18: Insecticides, acaricides and products to control other arthropods

3.4 CAS Number

CAS Registry Numbers, also referred to as CAS Numbers, are unique numerical identifiers assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service to every chemical substance described in the open scientific literature. CAS Registry Numbers are simple and regular, convenient for database searches. They offer a reliable, common and international link to every specific substance across the various nomenclatures and disciplines used by branches of science, industry, and regulatory bodies. Almost all molecule databases today allow searching by CAS Registry Number.

3.5 Carcinogens

Substances which, under the EU System for the Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances and Preparations attract the Risk Phrases T(R45, R49) Category 1 and 2 and Xn(R40) Category 3, or, under the Global harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Substances (GHS) attract listing under Category 1A, 1B and 2.

3.6 Concentrate

A product that must be diluted with water by the user prior to its intended use.

3.7 Critical Dilution Volume (CDV)

CDV measures (in litres) how much water it takes to neutralise each dose of a product and may be used to compare the impact of different products and their components on the aquatic environment.

3.8 DID List Part A

Detergent Ingredients Database Part A is a list of the most commonly used ingredients to be found in formulations including carpet cleaners and contains acute toxicity, chronic toxicity and degradation factors (DF) for anionic, non-ionic, amphoteric and cationic surfactants as well as preservatives and other ingredients.

3.9 DID List Part B

Detergent Ingredients Database Part B is a procedure for establishing parameter values for ingredients not on the DID Part A list.

3.10 DID number

Detergent Ingredients Database number is an identifying number given to each component of the DID Part A list.

3.11 Degradation Factor (DF)

A value applied to each component of the DID Part A list (or obtained from the literature) which describes how easily the substance degrades under aerobic and anaerobic conditions (ranging from 0.05 to 1.0) The degradation factor is used in the calculation for determining the CDV for a particular product.

3.12 Fragrance

An additive used to impart a scent to a product – it may be a single substance or a mixture of substances.

3.13 Mass Reduced Package

A product package that has had a significant reduction in the amount of material used to create it as measured against a recently manufactured mass-produced package used for the same amount of the particular product.

3.14 Mutagens

Substances which, under the EU System for the Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances and Preparations attract the Risk Phrases T(R46) Category 1 and 2 and Xn(R68) Category 3, or, under the Global harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Substances (GHS) attract listing under Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1A, 1B and 2.

3.15 Ozone Depleting Chemicals

Substances which, under the EU System for the Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances and Preparations attract the Risk Phrase R59.

3.16 Post-Consumer Material

Materials which have been used by consumers and, if not recycled, would be disposed of as waste.

3.17 Primary Degradation

'Primary biodegradation' means the structural change (transformation) of a surfactant by micro-organisms resulting in the loss of its surface-active properties due to the degradation of the parent substance and consequential loss of the surface-active property as measured by test methods listed in Annex II of the consolidated version of Regulation (EC) No 648/2004.

3.18 Primary Package

The packaging that actually contains the product and comes into contact with it.

3.19 Product As Used

The concentration at which the product is recommended to be used for its purpose. In the case of dry compound cleaning products this assumed to be 100% i.e. the product is applied to the carpet with any prior dilution (although in some cases the carpet may have been pre-dampened prior to the addition of the compound.)

3.20 REACH

REACH is a European Union regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals.

REACH applies to substances manufactured or imported into the EU in quantities of 1 tonne or more per year. Generally, it applies to all individual chemical substances on their own, in preparations or in articles (if the substance is intended to be released during normal and reasonably foreseeable conditions of use from an article). Substances judged to be hazardous to health or the environment may be placed on a list of Substances of Very High Concern and are likely to be severely restricted in future use or completely phased out of use in the EU.

3.21 Recyclable

Materials which can be easily re-used for their original purpose. It should be possible for recyclable material (usually packaging, primary or secondary) to be separated easily from municipal waste in an appropriate waste plant and either re-used after cleaning or be recycled into new packaging (or other useful products.)

3.22 Refillable

A package for the product that is designed to be refilled and re-used. Refilling can be carried out by the manufacturer or any persons properly licensed to handle the product on behalf of the manufacturer. The bulk of the package must be re-used for it to qualify as refillable.

3.23 Reproductive Toxins

Substances which, under the EU System for the Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances and Preparations attract the Risk Phrases T(R60, R61) Category 1 and 2 and Xn(R62) Category 3, or, under the Global harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Substances (GHS) attract listing under Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, 1B and 2.

3.24 Sensitising Substances

Substances which, under the EU System for the Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances and Preparations attract the Risk Phrases Xi(R43, may cause skin sensitisation) or Xn(R42, may cause sensitisation by inhalation.)

3.25 Toxicity Factor (TF Chronic)

A value applied to each component of the DID Part A list (or obtained from the literature) which describes the toxicity of the substance concerned. The toxicity factor is used in the calculation for determining the CDV for a particular product.

3.26 Ultimate Biodegradability

'Ultimate aerobic biodegradation' means the level of biodegradation achieved when the surfactant is totally used by micro-organisms in the presence of oxygen resulting in its breakdown to carbon dioxide, water and mineral salts of any other elements present (mineralisation), as measured by test methods listed in Annex III of the consolidated version of Regulation (EC) No 648/2004, and new microbial cellular constituents (biomass).

3.27 Vol/Vol

The volume of a component expressed as a fraction (or percentage) of the total volume of a mixture. May be used to describe the fraction of a single component substance in a liquid formulation.

3.28 Volatile Organic Compounds

From relevant EU Directives Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are chemicals emanating from man made processes which have a boiling point less than or equal to 250°C at 101.3kPa atmospheric pressure and can do damage to visual and audible senses, or, chemicals emanating from man made processes which have a vapour pressure of 0.01kPa or more at 293.15K and cause photochemical oxidants by reaction with nitrogen oxides in the presence of sunlight. (See Council Directive 1999/13/EC.)

3.29 Wt/Wt

The weight of a component expressed as a fraction (or percentage) of the total weight of a mixture. May be used to describe the fraction of a single component substance in a solid formulation.

4. PRODUCT PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1** Products will only be accepted for environmental assessment if they meet, or exceed, industry standards of performance as a textile floor covering maintenance agent.
- 4.2** Products that carry WoolSafe or CleanSeal certification will be accepted. Test methodology and test results must be documented and be made available for inspection prior to environmental testing being carried out.
- 4.3** If product performance testing has been carried out by a third party laboratory or consumer testing house then the methodologies used and the performance standards set, must meet or exceed those described or approved by The WoolSafe Organisation.

5. PRODUCT ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Compiling Documentation and Test Results

5.1.1 Documentation and test results appertaining to this Standard shall be kept in an appropriate filing system (paper or electronic) and be available for examination by Enco upon application for the EnviroSeal Certification Mark or for re-examination for a modified product or during site verification visits.

5.1.2 Each document should be clearly marked with the date of completion and be signed off by a responsible manager. The documentation shall be made available for examination by Enco at their offices.

5.1.3 In the case where the applicant requires documentation to be held in confidence (or a supplier to the applicant requires information to be held in confidence) this may be examined by Enco at the applicant's site and signed as checked by Enco. A copy of all documentation with respect to this Standard must be kept by the applicant for each application made.

5.2 Analytical and Other Laboratories

5.2.1 Where testing is required for product claim verification the applicant must select a laboratory that meets the general requirements of EN ISO 17025 or equivalent. Where possible laboratories must be used that are accredited for the specific test required.

5.2.2 If laboratories specifically accredited for the test are not available to an applicant then they may use a laboratory that has EN ISO 17025 accreditation for other tests and can carry out the specific test according to a GLP scheme. The laboratory should submit a written declaration to the effect that the tests are carried out to the same quality management procedures as the tests for which they are accredited.

5.2.3 In the event that neither type of laboratory is available to an applicant then the applicant may use a laboratory that has, or is part of, an organisation holding ISO9001 quality certification, or that is approved by a regional or national government department, or that is registered with a recognised trade body for the provision of the test in question. The laboratory must submit a written declaration to the effect that the tests are carried out to the ISO 9001 quality management procedures, or according to the directions of the regional or national government department, or according to the directions of the recognised trade body.

5.3 Testing Frequency

5.3.1 Test results shall be provided upon application for each product. If the product is substantially modified after initial environmental testing and certification is completed then fresh test results may be required.

If, after initial environmental testing and certification is completed, the product is manufactured in a changed process or at a different site then fresh test results may be required.

For any product that has achieved and carries the EnviroSeal Certification Mark, the manufacturer will have to supply properly ratified documentation stating that no material

circumstances have altered with respect to the product in order to ensure continued validity of the Certification Mark on an annual basis.

5.4 Product Formulation

5.4.1 The applicant shall submit the following information:

- ✓ The name of the Product (for each territory in which it is to be used if named differently there);
- ✓ The water content of the product;
- ✓ The chemical name of each intentionally added substance in the product exceeding 0.01% by weight of the final formulation;
- ✓ The function in the product of each intentionally added substance exceeding 0.01% by weight of the final formulation;
- ✓ CAS Number, if applicable, for each of the substances;
- ✓ DID number, if applicable, for each of the substances;

Any substances not in the DID List Part A shall be listed separately and the applicant shall provide an estimate of the Toxicity Factor (TF Chronic) and the Degradation Factor (DF) by use of the procedure found in the DID List Part B or from published data on the particular substance. (Any relevant data in the form of test reports or published data shall be included in an appendix to the application.)

- ✓ The concentration in % and Wt/Wt or Vol/Vol for each of the substances;
- ✓ A Safety Data Sheet for each substance shall be provided.

Note: Once the product has been awarded an EnviroSeal Certification Mark under this Standard, the applicant may make product modifications as required, so long as compliance with the Standard is maintained but only after consultation and agreement in writing with Enco.

5.5 Toxicity Requirements - Aquatic Life

5.5.1 The product as used shall not be toxic to aquatic life. This may be demonstrated by:

determination of the Critical Dilution Volume for the product as used.

$CDV = 1000 \times \text{sum of (percent presence of substance} \times DF \text{ for the substance} / TF \text{ for the substance)}$

For each substance work out the value inside the brackets for the product as used, add them up and then multiply by 1000.

If the final value is less than or equal to 180,000 then the product as used has passed the aquatic toxicity criterion.

Values for DF (degradation factor) and TF (chronic toxicity factor) may be obtained from the DID list Part A.

For substances not included in the DID list Part A the applicant shall estimate the values for the Toxicity Factor (TF chronic) and Degradation Factor (DF) by use of the Procedure for establishing parameter values for substances not on the DID-list (DID-list Part B). Relevant documentation in the form of test reports or copy of published data shall be enclosed.

Note: The CDV value of 180,000 is 10 times greater than the limit value for a floor-covering cleaning product that is diluted 1:10 with water prior to use. This larger limit can only apply to dry compound products that are used as compounds and removed from the carpet as compounds by vacuuming and disposed of as a solid waste (domestic or industrial.)

5.6 Biodegradability of Surfactants

5.6.1 All surfactants used in the product must be easily biodegradable, both under aerobic and anaerobic conditions and this criterion must be met by a declaration from the surfactant manufacturer.

Note that this may be demonstrated either by:

reference to the relevant DID-list number or,

published data on biodegradation supplied or,

in relation to Detergent Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004 as amended, Article 4/Annex III surfactants should meet ultimate aerobic biodegradation to a level of 60% within 28 days or failing this primary biodegradability of 80% or higher. (Annex I of this regulation describes the standards for testing biodegradation.)

A small amount of anaerobically non-biodegradable surfactant is allowable but the limit for the product as used is 0.4g of the recommended dose for 1 litre of wash solution.

Anaerobically non-biodegradable surfactant less than or equal to 0.4g of the recommended dose for 1 litre of wash solution has passed the biodegradability criterion.

5.7 Excluded Substances and Properties

5.7.1 Exclusion criteria apply to all ingredient substances present in the formulation above the concentration of 0.1%.

(Substances which, as a result of the production process of the formulation, change their properties from a substance having a relevant Risk phrase described below to a more benign substance, are not included in this requirement.)

The product shall not be toxic to humans.

A product will be considered toxic if either of the following criteria is exceeded:

Oral lethal dose 50 (LD50) <5,000mg/kg

Inhalation lethal concentration (LC50) <20mg/litre at 1 hour

Toxicity testing procedures should meet the requirements put forth by the OECD Guidelines for Testing of Chemicals (TG401, TG402, and TG403.)

Substances with the following EU Risk phrases (acutely toxic and/or with specific organic toxicity) shall not be included in the product:

R23, R24, R25, R26, R27, R28, R39, R48, R65 and R68.

(Hazard statements: H330, H311, H301, H310, H300, H370, H372, H304, and H371)

5.7.2 The undiluted product shall not be corrosive to skin or cause serious eye damage.

Substances with the following EU Risk phrases shall not be included in the product at above 0.1% concentration: R34 and R35 (Hazard statement H314.)

5.7.3 Substances with the following EU Risk phrases (carcinogens, mutagens or reproductive toxins) shall not be included in the product at above 0.1% concentration:

R40, R45, R46, R49, R60, R61, R62, R63, R64 and R68.

(Hazard statements: H351, H350, H340, H350i, H360FD, H351f, H361d, H362.)

5.7.4 Substances with the following EU Risk phrases (sensitising substances – skin or asthma allergies) shall not be included in the product at above 0.1% concentration:

R42 and R43 (Hazard statements: H334 and H317.)

5.7.5 Substances with the following EU Risk phrases (environmentally hazardous substances – high aquatic toxicity or ozone depleting chemicals) shall not be included in the product at above 0.1% concentration:

R50, R51, R52, R53 and R59.

(Hazard statements: H400, H411, H412, H413 and EUH059.)

5.7.6 The following substances shall not be included in the product, either as part of the formulation or as part of any mixture included in the formulation:

Alkyl phenol ethoxylates (APEOs)

Formaldehyde

Nitromusks and polycyclic musks of any sort

Sodium hydroxyl methyl glycinate

Diazolinidylurea

5-bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane

2-Bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol

Heavy metals including lead, hexavalent chromium or selenium either as elements or compounds.

5.7.7 The following substances shall be substituted in the formulation where possible with alternatives that have lower impact upon the environment:

EDTA and salts

5.7.8 The product shall not contain any substances to be found on the most up to date list of Substances of Very High Concern regulated under REACH.

5.8 Biocides

5.8.1 The product shall only contain biocides designed to preserve the product itself.

Biocides may be toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects (Risk phrases R50-53 or H400, H411, H412, H413). These substances are permitted but only if their bioaccumulation potential ($\log P_w$) is less than 3.0, or their bio-concentration factor (BCF) has been experimentally determined to be less than 100.

The supplier of the biocide should submit a declaration to state the following information:

Name of biocide

Concentration suitable for preservation of the product only

Criteria for classification under R50-53 or H400, H411, H412, H413

$\log P_w$ of the biocide

BCF of the biocide (if determined)

5.9 Fragrances

5.9.1 The applicant shall list each of the fragrances contained in the product formulation and the percentage content of each.

5.9.2 The perfume supplier/manufacturer shall make a declaration of the following for each fragrance used in the product:

The fragrance does not contain any Nitromusks or polycyclic musks;

The fragrance has been manufactured and/or handled according to the Code of Practice of the International Fragrance Association following their recommendations for all raw materials used in the fragrance;

Any substances contained in the fragrance that have been assigned the Risk phrases R43 and/or R42 (H317 and H334) are listed along with their percentage content.

5.10 Volatile Organic Compounds and Ozone depleting Compounds

5.10.1 The product as used shall not contain components that contribute significantly to the production of photochemical smog, tropospheric ozone or poor indoor air quality to the following criterion:

1% by weight of ready to use product.

Safety Data Sheets for any Volatile Organic Compounds in the product including any solvents should be appended to the application.

The product as used shall contain no ozone depleting compounds.

5.11 Phosphorus

5.11.1 The product as used (diluted for purpose) shall not contain more than 0.5g by weight of total phosphorus (as in contained in phosphate and other phosphorus compounds.)

(With reference to Detergent Regulation Annex VIa 2004RO648-EN-19.04.2012-006.001-30)

6. PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Plastic Package

A plastic primary package shall be recyclable, refillable, a mass reduced package, or contain at least 25% post-consumer material. The package must be marked clearly according to EU Directive 94/62/EC or DIN 6120 Parts 1 and 2 in connection with DIN 7728 Part 1 to identify the type of plastic for recycling.

6.2 Post-Consumer Material

The primary package, for materials other than plastic, shall describe the percentage of post-consumer material used or otherwise demonstrate that efforts were made to use the maximum available post-consumer material in the package. The use of recycled material should be in conformity with ISO 14021 standard.

6.3 Dry Compound Product Packaging

The product shall be packaged in child resistant packaging as tested under European Standard (EN) 862;

Or

(a) The primary packaging shall be durable according to the following drop tests:

From height of 1.25m flat on bottom

From height of 1.25m flat on top

From height of 1.25m flat on side

From height of 1.25m on corner

With the result that the contents should not leak, the contents should be retained and any damage done to the package should not adversely affect safety

(b) The primary package shall not spill its contents when tipped over, turned upside down, shaken or exposed to water.

(c) The primary package shall not allow for easy access to the product during routine handling such as storage, shipping or sale.

6.5 Heavy Metal Restrictions

Heavy metals, including lead, mercury, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium, shall not be intentionally introduced. Further, the sum of the concentration levels of these metals present shall not exceed 100 parts per million by weight (0.01%); an exception is allowed for refillable packages or packages that would not exceed this maximum level but for the addition of post-consumer materials. The use of one of the metals as a processing aid or intermediate to impart chemical or physical changes during manufacturing, where the incidental retention of a residual of that metal in the final packaging or packaging component is not desired or deliberate, and the final packaging or packaging component complies with the incidental concentration restrictions of 100 ppm is allowable.

6.7 Other Restrictions

Phthalates and chlorinated packaging material (specifically PVC and phthalate softened PVC) are prohibited from being intentionally introduced; an exception is allowed for packages that

would not have added phthalates or chlorinated packaging material but for the addition of post-consumer material.

Where packaging materials are provided to the product manufacturers from outside suppliers that supplier shall make a declaration covering each of the points above.

Where packing of the product is out-sourced to a service provider that provider shall obtain a declaration from their packaging supplier covering the points above.

7. LABELLING REQUIREMENTS

7.1 The packaging must be labelled appropriately and describe as a minimum:

- The product is a “Dry Compound” product that is not to be diluted or mixed with water prior to use
- Specific information detailing that the product, once used, is to be vacuumed or swept up from the treated surface and disposed off as a solid waste – NOT to be disposed off to drain, sewer or any other water body
- Safety information for the user
- Environmental information for the user including safe disposal of unused product, safe disposal of used product and correct destination for recycled packaging
- Where appropriate a Safety Data Sheet shall be supplied
- EnviroSeal Certification Mark with a description “EGTS:1503 - This product meets the Enco Environmental Certification for maintenance products for textile floor coverings.”

The applicant shall supply typical examples of completed packaging with full labelling for approval and make a declaration covering the points listed above.

8. APPENDIX 1

References

The websites listed below will allow the reader to more fully investigate the European legislation and European databases upon which parts of the Standard are based:

Biocides Regulation

<http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/biocidal-products-regulation>

Detergent Regulation

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/documents/specific-chemicals/detergents/index_en.htm

EU System for the Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances and Preparations

<https://osha.europa.eu/en/legislation/directives/exposure-to-chemical-agents-and-chemical-safety/osh-related-aspects/58>

DID list Part A

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/documents/did_list/didlist_part_a_en.pdf

DID list Part B

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/documents/did_list/didlist_part_b_en.pdf

REACH

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/reach/index_en.htm

9. APPENDIX 2

Excluded substances – Sections 5.7.6 and 5.7.7

Reasons for their exclusion from formulations covered by the Standard:

Alkyl phenol ethoxylates (APEOs): These substances may mimic estrogen in aquatic environments interfering with the life cycle of fish and other aquatic animals. Alternative substances that could be used include linear alcohol ethoxylates.

Formaldehyde: Commonly excluded from many consumer products this substance is a known toxin and carcinogen.

Nitromusk and polycyclic musks: Nitromusks are toxic and polycyclic musks can change cellular activity in humans so that toxins become more hazardous.

Sodium hydroxymethyl glycinate: A preservative which may release formaldehyde under some circumstances. Alternative substances that could be used include phenoxyethanol.

Diazolidinylurea: A biocide that has a high incidence of human allergic reaction.

5-bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane: An anti-microbial agent that may be toxic and carcinogenic to humans.

2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol: An anti-microbial that may form carcinogenic nitrosamines under some circumstances.

Heavy metals: Toxic to humans and to the environment, may bio-accumulate.

EDTA and salts: Suspected of bio-accumulation in the aquatic environment. Alternative substances that could be used include Polyaspartic acid or Ethylene diamine N,N-succinic acid (EDDS.)

10. APPENDIX 3

Certification Mark Conditions of Use

The Enco Global Testing Mark and the EnviroSeal Certified Approved Mark are registered Trade and Certification marks and they and the Enco name are owned by Enco Global Testing Services Ltd. These Marks and the Enco name are used by Enco Global Testing Services Ltd. and by manufacturers of cleaning and maintenance formulations which meet the criteria of the relevant ETGS standard.



These Marks and Names can only be used on product containers, associated literature and technical information including the internet, to promote products which meet the ETGS standard. They can only be used when certification is current and has not expired and for the certification mark it is a condition of use that the mark shall not be used without indicating that it is a certification mark.

Unauthorised use of these marks constitutes a breach of the Trade Marks Act 1994, Enco Global Testing Services Ltd. will enforce the mark against such unauthorised users, via legal proceedings if necessary.