

## Eco Mark Product Category No. 108

### “Sanitary Paper Version2.10”

### Certification Criteria

- Applicable Scope-

Tissue paper, toilet paper, and coarse tissue paper (excluding paper towels and other types of sanitary paper).

Established: February 20, 2003

Last revised: June 1, 2017

Expiration date: March 31, 2020

Japan Environment Association

Eco Mark Office

NOTE: This document is a translation of the criteria written in Japanese. In the event of dispute, the original document should be taken as authoritative.

## Eco Mark Product Category No.108

**“Sanitary Paper Version2.10”  
Certification Criteria**Japan Environment Association  
Eco Mark Office**1. Purpose of Establishing Criteria**

Annual production of sanitary paper in Japan in 2001 totaled some 1.71 million tons, of which tissue paper, toilet paper and coarse tissue paper (chirigami) accounted for about 1.48 million tons and it has no recycle use in itself. While some sanitary papers are made exclusively with recycled paper, sanitary paper has contributed to various environmental impacts such as: deforestation of primary resources for raw-materials of paper production; production of paper of excessive brightness which requires selected high-quality raw materials; energy consumption for production, chemical use, and water contamination.

In particular, information on chemical substances is gradually accumulating with the enforcement of the “Law Concerning Reporting, etc. of Release to the Environment of Specific Chemical Substances and Promoting Improvements in Their Management” (the PRTR Law). This leads to an increasing need to clearly prescribe a careful handling of chemicals as an Eco Mark certification condition for sanitary paper.

Currently, the amount of toilet paper made exclusively of waste paper exceeds that of toilet paper containing no recycled raw materials. However, the production percentage of the former to the latter is now rapidly declining.

In addition to the use of the current waste paper and careful handling of chemical substances, wide use of environmentally considered sanitary paper to encourage the use of waste paper will contribute significantly to environmental conservation.

Recently, many international conferences have been held to discuss “sustainable forest management,” and some certification systems are being formulated by third parties. If a consensus can be reached regarding such a certification system, it may be incorporated in the criteria for the Eco Mark certification.

The criteria of this product category No. 108 “Sanitary Paper” will be reviewed

as the category has reached the end of its 5-year deadline from its establishment in 1997. The category continues to focus on paper for communication that imparts a reduced burden on the environment in terms of its raw materials, production processes, recycling and disposal.

## 2. Applicable Scope

Tissue paper, toilet paper, and coarse tissue paper (excluding paper towels and other types of sanitary paper).

## 3. Terminology

Sanitary paper	A general term for tissue paper, toilet paper, coarse tissue paper, paper towels and other paper for sanitary use.
Waste paper:	Collected post-consumer waste paper and pre-consumer waste paper.
Post-consumer waste paper	Used paper generated from stores, offices and households and containing those to be used as a raw material for paper by paper manufacturers (including those that are shipped as articles and returned after passing through the distribution chain).
Pre-consumer waste paper	<p>Paper generated from the working process following the paper making process of base paper, and used as a raw material by paper manufacturers.</p> <p>However, the following shall not be treated as waste paper: paper which is generated if processing is performed in a factory or workplace that uses paper as a raw material, such as paper processing factories, paper products factories, or printing and bookbinding plants of a paper manufacturer (including an associated company such as a subsidiary, affiliated company, etc. of said paper manufacturer) or if said paper manufacturer has other contractor to conduct processing through commissioning of the product before its shipment, and which is used by said paper manufacturer as a raw material for paper without being shipped as articles. (If paper leaves said paper manufacturer, etc. and is distributed by way of a third party, it shall be treated as</p>

	waste paper, excluding a case in which waste sheet is intentionally treated as waste paper.)
Percentage of waste paper pulp:	Weight percentage of waste pulp in pulp contained in product. Expressed by (waste paper pulp) / (virgin pulp + waste paper pulp) x 100 (%). However, the weight of the pulp is measured under the condition of containing 10% moisture. In addition, waste sheets shall not be included in the denominator and numerator, respectively, of the calculating formula of waste paper pulp combination rate..
Waste sheets	Waste paper shall fall under any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Those generated in the paper making process, and directly returned to the paper making process to be used as a raw material (so-called “circulating waste sheet”. Wet broke and dry broke)</li> <li>- Those stored in a paper making factory or operator and used as a raw material (so-called “stocked waste sheets”)</li> <li>- Those stipulated by the conditional clause in the definition of the pre-consumer waste paper described above.</li> </ul>
Paper Manufacturer	“PAPER (142)” listed in the Medium Category of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification (The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Public Notice No. 175 of March 23, 2009), and “Paper (1421)”, “Paperboard (1422)”, “Machine-made Japanese style paper (1423)” and “Hand-made Japanese style paper (1424)” in the Small Category.
Subsidiary, affiliate company, and associated company	Those defined in each section of Article 8 of “Ordinance on Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Financial Statements, etc.” based on the stipulation of Article 193 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (Act No. 25 of 1948).
Fluorescent whitening agent:	An agent that fluoresces under UV light and visually enhances the whiteness of paper.
Prescribed constituent	Components intentionally added with the purpose of providing specific characteristics to the product. Impurities that inevitably enter during the manufacturing process are excluded.

#### 4. Certification Criteria and Certification Procedure

\*Attachments and certificates shall be submitted to indicate compliance to criteria.

##### 4-1. Environmental Criteria and Certification Procedure

(1) The percentage of waste paper in pulp mixture shall be 100%.

[Certification Procedure]

Certificate for the percentage of waste paper pulp issued by a paper manufacturer shall be submitted. The certificates shall include the items below.

- 1) Thorough management at a manufacturing plant (by specifying the percentage of waste paper pulp of Eco Mark products in a written technical standard (quality standard), etc.)
- 2) Clear indication of names of those who are in charge of manufacturing or quality control of Eco Mark products at a manufacturing plant (hereinafter referred to as a person in charge of Eco Mark products)

(2) 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).

In addition, if the Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof is applicable to a plant manufacturing products and substances covered thereby (Class 1 designated chemical substance) are used more than the prescribed amount the reporting responsibility of which is defined by the law, a certificate stating the amount of emission and transfer of each substance to be issued by Manager of the plant manufacturing the product shall be submitted.

(3) The product shall not contain fluorescent whitening agents as prescribed constituents.

[Certification Procedure]

Certificates issued by the paper manufacturer indicating whether fluorescent whitening agents are used shall be submitted.

(4) The product packaging shall be designed to facilitate recycling and shall impart a reduced environmental burden when incinerated.

[Certification Procedure]

Details shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate.

(5) Azo colorants (dyes and pigments) which may generate one or more amines of Table 1 in the decomposition of one or more azo radicals by reduction shall not be used. If used, one or more amines listed in Table 1 shall not be detected in 30 mg

per kg or more of the product.

[Certification Procedure]

Certificates issued by the paper manufacturer indicating whether the concerned substances are used shall be submitted. If used, one of the three certificates 1) to 3) below issued by the paper manufacturer to certify that no amines in Table 1 exceeding 30 mg per kg in the product have been detected shall be submitted.

1) Certificates specifying that no azo colorants exceeding 30 mg per kg of the product are contained.

2) Certificates specifying that no amines in Table 1 have been detected exceeding 30 mg per kg of the product after considering every such risk in theory.

3) Certificates specifying that no amines in Table 1 exceeding 30 mg per kg of the product have been detected by an analysis method prescribed in the list of public testing methods based on Article 35 of the German law on foods and daily supplies.

#### 4-2. Quality Criteria and Certification Procedure

(6) The quality of the toilet paper shall conform to the provisional items of JIS P 4501 concerning areal weight, burst strength, water solubility and form. They shall also apply to a roll of toilet paper which can be one, two- or more-ply. For the items specially agreed on between the transaction parties, the quality concerning such items may be subject to the agreement.

For tissue paper and toilet paper, quality control shall be implemented sufficiently in the manufacturing stage.

For fluorescent tissue paper, it shall be ensured that no fluorescing agent is eluted, according to “Regarding Method for Inspecting Packages for Appliances or Containers Using Fluorescent Substance” of Health, Labour, and Welfare Ministry (Notice of Standards and Evaluation Division, Dept. of Food Safety, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, No. 0107001, Notice of Inspection and Safety Division, Dept. of Food Safety, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, No.0107001, dated January 2004).

[Certification Procedure]

Documents certifying compliance with corresponding quality criteria shall be submitted. For tissue paper and toilet paper, certificates and self-certificates issued by the manager of the plant manufacturing the product indicating that

quality control is implemented thoroughly in the manufacturing stage and that no violation has been committed. For fluorescence of tissue paper, test results shall be submitted.

## 5. Product Classification, Indication and Others

Omitted.

Established on February 20, 2003 (Version2.0)

Revised: December 23, 2003 (Eco Mark Usage)

Revised: April 8, 2004 (4-2.(6))

Revised: July 1, 2004 (statements below Eco Mark Version2.1)

Revised: October 14, 2004 (definition of pre-consumer waste paper)

Revised: Nov. 1, 2004

Revised: Oct. 19, 2006 (Version2.3, deletion of 6. Other Requirement)

Revised: July 1, 2008 (Version2.4)

Revised: August 21, 2008 (Version2.5)

Revised: May 1, 2009 (Version2.6)

Revised: March 1, 2011 (Version2.7)

Revised: July 13, 2012 (Version2.8)

Extension of Expiration date: February 1, 2014

Revised: April 1, 2014 (Version2.9: 3. Terminology)

Revised: June 1, 2017 (Version2.10: 4-2. (10))

Expiration: March 31, 2020

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



Table 1. Amines that shall not be generated as a result of the decomposition of azo radicals

	Chemical substance	CAS No.
1	4-aminodiphenyl	92-67-1
2	benzidine	92-87-5
3	4-chloro-0-toluidine	95-69-2
4	2-naphthylamine	91-59-8
5	0-aminoazotoluene	97-56-3
6	2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	99-55-8
7	p-chloroaniline	106-47-8
8	2,4-diaminoanisole	615-05-4
9	4,4'diaminophenylmethane	101-77-9
10	3,3'dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1
11	3,3'dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4
12	3,3'dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7
13	3,3'dimethyl-4,4'diaminodiphenylmethane	838-88-0
14	p-cresidine	120-71-8
15	4,4'methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4
16	4,4'oxydianiline	101-80-4
17	4,4'thiodianiline	139-65-1
18	0-toluidine	95-53-4
19	2,4-toluilenediamine	95-80-7
20	2,4,5-trimethylaniline	137-17-7
21	0-anisidine	90-04-0
22	4-Aminoazobenzene	60-09-3