

Eco Mark Product Category No.138

“Building Products (Materials for Supplies) Version 1.9” Certification Criteria Category C-1 Materials for Plastering Work

Japan Environment Association
Eco Mark Office

1. Purpose of establishing criteria

omitted

2. Applicable Scope

- Plastering materials corresponding to ready-mixed materials of Japanese Architectural Standard Specification JASS15 Plastering Work (ready-mixed lightweight cement mortar, other ready-mixed cement mortar, color cement, lithin materials for scratching finish, ready-mixed plasters, self-leveling materials, and others. However, excluding materials subject to Eco Mark Product Category No. 126 “Paint Version 2,” such as JIS A 6909 “Coating materials for textured finishes of buildings,” JIS A 6916 “Surface preparation materials for finishings,” etc.).
- Light cellular aggregate for plastering work prescribed in Japanese Architectural Standard Specification JASS15 Plastering Work.
- Rockwool spraying materials prescribed in Japanese Architectural Standard Specification JASS23 Spraying Work (however, excluding those subject to JIS A 6301 “Sound absorbing materials”).

(Note)Aggregate, cement, additives, and others which are subject to Eco Mark Product Category No. 131 “Products for Civil Engineering Version 1.”

3. Terminology

Omitted.

4. Certification Criteria and Certification Procedure

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

In addition, in the event a product which is a certified product of Product Category No. 123 “Building Products Using Recycled Materials” is re-examined under this Certification Criteria, the method of demonstrating 4-1.(2) and 4-2.(7) of the applicable

standard items may be substituted by filling in necessary items on the Attached Certificate form and declaring further therein that no alterations have been made to the product already certified (For fluorine and boron in 4-1. (2), a test as shown in the relevant standard item shall be conducted).

4-1. Environmental Criteria and Certification Procedure

(1) For the products, the mixing ratio of recycled materials shown in Table 1 shall be no less than 50%.

Of the materials shown in Table 1, materials shown as follows shall undergo specified pretreatment.

- Incineration ash shall be treated to become liquid slag
- Life/naturally generated sludge and industrially generated sludge shall be treated to become incineration ash or liquid slag

Table 1 Types of recycled materials

Waste from mines and quarries	Waste sand from quarries and ceramics, micro silica sand generated at separation of silica by water
Waste from metal industry	Steel slag, copper slag, ferronickel slag, electric furnace slag, casting slag, ceramic waste
Other industrial waste	Coal ash, shells, glass cullet, waste gypsum, recycled plastic, recycled rubber
Life/naturally generated sludge	Water supply sludge, lake sludge, molten solids of sewage sludge
Incinerated ashes	General waste (incineration ash)
Industrially generated sludge	Paper manufacturing sludge, aluminum sludge, plating sludge, polishing sand sludge
Eco-cement	

[Certification Procedure]

The Applicant shall fill in the names of recycled materials and their respective contents on the Attached Certificate form and submit it together with the raw materials certifications issued by the respective raw material suppliers. For materials that require pretreatment, the pretreatment method shall be stipulated in the raw materials certifications, too.

(2) The Product shall conform to the standards concerning elusion of heavy metals and other hazardous substances that are set forth in Attached Table 3 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 among the specified hazardous substances listed therein. In case to use slag and/or eco-cement as recycled materials, the product shall conform to the standards with respect to boron and fluorine.

[Certification Procedure]

For the elusion of applicable substances from the product, the results of tests conducted by an own company or a third party testing body shall be submitted. In case to conduct tests for each material, for the material which does not clearly contain the applicable substances, the certification certified by a material business or an applicant which shows the product contains no applicable substances is acceptable. However, for recycled materials, tests shall be conducted.

(3) The Product shall not contain asbestos.

The Product that is made of gypsum board recycled from the waste generated in connection with building demolition shall be made free of products that are known to have contained asbestos, arsenic, or cadmium through the process of sorting and removal. On the subject of specific waste gypsum boards to be eliminated, the Applicant should refer to “On the Inclusion of Asbestos in Gypsum Boards) published by the Gypsum Board Industry Association, “Proper Handling of Hazardous Substances and the Like Associated with Building Demolition and the Like” published by the Construction By-products Recycling Promotion Conference, and other pertinent documents.

No analysis shall be required if the Product is made of gypsum board that is recycled from the waste coming out of the manufacturing process of gypsum board processing plants or generated at a new building construction site, because the recycled material does not contain asbestos.

[Certification Procedure]

Applicants shall state in the attached certificate form the conformance to this criterion. In the event that products which are found out to have contained asbestos, arsenic, and cadmium are segregated and removed, the applicants shall report a specific method for segregation and removal. By the way, in the case of judgment by analytical investigation, the applicants shall report that the material does not contain not more than 0.1% of six types of asbestos including Tremolite, which shall be evidenced by a method that conforms to “JIS A 1481: Determination of asbestos in building material products” (2008) shown in Instruction Letter No. 0821002 of the Labour Standards Bureau of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare dated August 21, 2006 titled “On the Analysis Method of Asbestos Content in Building Materials.

- (4) Product resin foam shall not use specified chlorofluorocarbon (five kinds of CFC) prescribed in Separate Table 1, other CFCs, carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethane, and alternatives for chlorofluorocarbons (HCFC and HFC).

[Certification Procedure]

Applicants shall state in the attached certificate form the conformance to this criterion.

- (5) The Product shall be accompanied by a manual relating to installation, use, maintenance, disassembly, disposal and recycling that is available for reading by the builder and the building owner.

[Certification Procedure]

Applicants shall state in the Attached Certificate form the conformance (or lack thereof) to this criteria. In addition, the Applicant shall submit a sample of a manual relating to installation, use, maintenance, disassembly, disposal and recycling. Regarding a part of the product's lifecycle from installation to recycling which is not included in the manual, the reason shall be indicated.

- (6) The product shall have no flame retardant of Polybrominated biphenyl (PBB), Polybrominated diphenylether (PBDE) or short-chain chlorinated paraffin (the number of chained C is 10 to 13 and contained chloride concentration is 50% or over) added as formulated components.

[Certification Procedure]

Compliance (or lack thereof) with this item shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate. In the case of using flame retardant, the Applicant shall fill in the names of chemical substances on the Attached Certificate.

- (7) 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. (Entry example 3)

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 (organization chart with roles, etc.);
 - 3) Bylaws stipulating retention of recording documents;
 - 4) Recurrence prevention measures (future preventive measures)
 - 5) State of implementation based on the recurrence prevention measures (check results of on-site inspection, etc. as compliance condition).

4-2. Quality Criteria and Certification Procedure

- (8) The quality of the Product shall conform to any applicable JIS standards, JASS standards, Association standards, etc. Plastering materials which do not come under any applicable standards shall conform to the in-house standards that correspond to JIS, etc. and the quality standards shall be disclosed to the public.

[Certification Procedure]

The applicant shall submit a certificate of test results and other data showing conformance to the applicable standards. If the applied product or the manufacturing plant of the applied product is JIS certified, submission of a photocopy of such JIS certification shall be sufficient for certification of conformance to the present criteria.

For products which have no applicable JIS standards, etc., the applicant shall submit a certificate that the products conform to in-house standards, as well as brochures and other portions in which the information is disclosed.

5. Product Classification, Indication and Others

Omitted.

May 5, 2007	Established (Version 1.0)
November 1, 2007	Revised (4-1.(2)(6)version1.1)
November 25, 2008	Revised (C-1 added)
March 15, 2010	Extension of Term of Validity
March 1, 2011	Revised (5. (2) Version1.6)
January 15, 2012	Revised (D-1 and 2 added, Version1.7)
April 1, 2012	Revised (C-1(4), Version1.8)
June 15, 2012	Revised (4-1.(6) Version1.9)
December 31, 2017	Validity Period

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

Attached table 1 Fluorocarbons prohibited to use during manufacturing resin foams

CFC5s	Trichlorofluoromethane	HCFC	Chlorofluoroethane
	Dichlorodifluoromethane		Hexachlorofluoropropane
	Trichlorotrifluoroethane		Pentachlorodifluoropropane
	Dichlorotetrafluoroethane		Tetrachlorotrifluoropropane
	Chloropentafluoroethane		Trichlorotetrafluoropropane
Other CFCs	Chlorotrifluoromethane		Dichloropentafluoropropane
	Pentachlorofluoromethane		Chlorohexafluoropropane
	Tetrachlorodifluoroethane		Pentachlorofluoropropane
	Heptachlorofluoropropane		Tetrachlorodifluoropropane
	Hexachlorodifluoropropane		Trichlorotrifluoropropane
	Pentachlorotrifluoropropane		Dichlorotetrafluoropropane
	Tetrachlorotetrafluoropropane		Chloropentafluoropropane
	Trichloropentafluoropropane		Tetrachlorofluoropropane
	Dichlorohexafluoropropane		Dichlorofluoropropane
	Chloroheptafluoropropane		Chlorodifluoropropane
	Carbon tetrachloride	Chlorofluoropropane	
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	HFC	Trifluoromethane
HCFC	Dichlorofluoromethane		Difluoromethane
	Chlorodifluoromethane		Fluoromethane
	Chlorofluoromethane		1,1,1,2,2-Pentafluoroethane
	Tetrachlorofluoroethane		1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane
	Trichlorodifluoroethane		1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane
	Dichlorotrifluoroethane		1,1,2-Trifluoroethane
	Chlorotetrafluoroethane		1,1,1-Trifluoroethane
	Trichlorofluoroethane		1,1-Difluoroethane
	Dichlorodifluoroethane		1,1,1,2,3,3,3-Heptafluoropropane
	Chlorotrifluoroethane		1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoropropane
	Dichlorofluoroethane		1,1,2,2,3-Pentafluoropropane
	Chlorodifluoroethane		1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-Decafluoropentane