

Eco Mark Product Category No. 115

“Products Using Thinned-out Wood, Reused/Unused Wood, etc. Version 2.7”

Certification Criteria

- Applicable Scope -

- A. Outdoor equipment
 - a. Civil-engineering and architectural commodities: Small logs, laminated wood, plywood, etc.
 - b. Exterior commodities
- B. Interior accessories (Indoor material such as floor material, wall material, etc., structural materials such as sliding window frames, doors, column, beam, ground sill, etc.)
- C. Living and cultural commodities (Toys, instruments, sports goods, etc.)
- D. Packaging materials (Materials required for maintaining product quality, for example, boxes for transporting marine products (fish eggs, etc.), boxes for packaging cans and wine, etc.)
- E. Charcoal (including bamboo charcoal)
- F. Activated charcoal (Including humidity adjusting materials, water purifying agents, etc.)
- G. Other commercial products (vacuumed sawdust for oil processing, sawdust for portable toilets, wood pellets, etc.)
- H. Soil conditioners (Those prescribed by cabinet ordinance based on Article 11 of the Improvement of Soil Fertility Law. Applicable products of this Product Category are bark compost and charcoal)

(Note 1) Products set with function related product categories of the Eco Mark Program such as No. 111 “Board Made of Wood or the Like”, No.123 “Building Products Using Recycled Materials”, No.112 “Paper Stationary Version 1.0”, No.128 “Commodity Version 1.0”, No.130 “Furniture Version 1.0”, “Products for Civil Engineering Version 1.0”, etc. are undertaken separately in corresponding product categories and not included in this Product Category.

(Note 2) Wood pallets are applicable in Product Category No.121 “Returnable Containers/Packaging Materials”

Established: July 1, 2004
Last revised: December 15, 2022
Expiration date: June 30, 2025

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.

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Certification Criteria

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1. Purpose of Establishing Criteria

Forest over the world is decreasing, particularly in developing countries. The portion of world forest, particularly in the tropical zone, which is disappearing every year equals about 2.5 times the area of the Japanese territory. In comparison with other countries, Japan is rich with forest, which occupies 67% of the territory. Artificial forest equals in area 41% of the whole forest area, whereas in accumulation it equals about 57% of the whole forest, exceeding natural forest (including natural regenerated forest). However, despite our abundant forest reserves, the self-sufficiency of wood in FY2002 was 19.6%. While forests around the world are decreasing or depleting due to excessive use, forests in Japan are not adequately applied, which implies that forests are not being appropriately maintained in this country, leading to risks of deterioration in a form opposite to that everywhere else in the world.

Appropriate forest maintenance is indispensable for sustainable demonstration of diverse forest functions. Especially, most of the plantation forests in Japan are still in their developing stages, it is essential to implement thinning to adjust concentration of trees according to their growth. Thinning is essential for fostering healthy and productive forests; the procedure not only helps foster good quality wood, but also makes way for appropriate light to enter the trees and promote growth of bottom grass, thus preventing topsoil erosion. However, thinning is often not implemented adequately due to insufficient budget, etc. For this reason, the 5-Year emergency thinning measures were taken from 2000 to promote immediate and planned thinning of about 1.5 million hectares of private forests for five years. Between 2000 and 2002, 300,000 hectares of forests were thinned annually. The proper use of the thinned wood and sustainable demonstration of the diverse functions of forests are important tasks in promoting “sustainable forest management”.

Ninety-three percent of wood industry's waste (mainly from the lumbering industry) was utilized effectively; however, as much as 5.5 million tons (FY2000) of wood from dismantled buildings and packaging wood are disposed of as waste, with

a reuse rate of 37%. It is important that wood, once used, should be used again effectively.

Wooden products do not consume much energy when they are manufactured and contribute to carbon storage and to reducing energy consumption. Effective utilization of wood, as a material of small environmental load, should be promoted today when the prevention of global warming has become an internationally crucial issue. In addition, forest conservation will be effective in terms of CO₂ absorption, ecosystem conservation, water resource recharge, and life environment conservation, and also for recreation and other cultural aspects.

It has been scientifically confirmed that wooden products have educational effects because they look and touch soft and emotional.

However, some products give the fear of negatively affecting people's health with, for example, formaldehyde released indoors from adhesives.

In these circumstances, this category handles wooden products which incorporate considerations for environmental conservation throughout their entire life cycle (manufacturing, disposal, and recycling processes) of materials that contain or emit hazardous chemicals, while promoting effective use of reused/unused wood.

2. Applicable Scope

A. Outdoor equipment

- a. Civil-engineering and architectural commodities: Small logs, laminated wood, plywood, etc.
- b. Exterior commodities

B. Interior accessories (Indoor material such as floor material, wall material, etc., structural materials such as sliding window frames, doors, column, beam, groundsill, etc.)

C. Living and cultural commodities (Toys, instruments, sports goods, etc.)

D. Packaging materials (Materials required for maintaining product quality, for example, boxes for transporting marine products (fish eggs, etc.), boxes for packaging cans and wine, etc.)

E. Charcoal (including bamboo charcoal)

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3. Terminology

Reused/ Unused wood	Indicates the followings: 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 foreststand.
* 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 thinned 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 log 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 or a public organization.

	<p>a. Small diameter logs from logs felled from natural forests.</p> <p>b. Small diameter logs from logs produced by clear cutting, patch logging, and strip logging in plantation forests.</p>
Natural forests	Strictly defined as forests which have not experienced human disturbances, but including forests which are intended for the direction to be natural forests, long after being influenced by human.
Natural regenerated forests:	Similar to natural forests, forests with natural regeneration. They are intended to supply wood and wooden products. Regeneration support activities, fostering activities, etc are provided.
Plantation forests:	Forests made by planting, breeding, nursing, etc.
Waste plant fiber	Agricultural residue generated in harvesting and the manufacturing process such as rice hull, and used packaging material such as jute bag, etc.
Wooden part	Actual wood (including plant fiber)
Adhesives:	Added for adhesive functions required in the manufacture of products. Also includes agents added to bond baseboard with synthetic resin sheets when implementing overlays, and to bond different materials together such as fixtures and metals, etc.
Additives	Added to give new characteristics to products or supplement insufficient properties
Recycle	Material recycle, not including thermal recycle and others.
Disposable products	Products not intended for repeated use in areas where there exists durable products which are repeatedly used with the original material.
Prescription constituents	Components intentionally added with the purpose of providing particular functions to the product. Impurities which are inevitably mixed during the manufacturing process are excluded.

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

(1) The percentage of reused/unused wood or waste plant fiber as materials for wooden parts shall be 100%. Small diameter logs of less useful wood shall satisfy the requirements on forest certification defined in Attachment 1 if corresponding to “a” or “b” in Terminology.

Use of boards listed in No. 111 “Board Made of Wood or the Like version 2” as raw materials shall be approved

[Certification Procedure]

A Certificate on the types of recycled materials used in the product and those content rates shall be submitted. In addition, a raw material certificate issued by the raw material supplier shall also 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 trimming percentage and how many times the forest has been thinned, including the most recent trimming shall also be indicated if possible.

If using less useful wood, a certificate including the following information shall be submitted. If small diameter logs, which fall into a. or b. of Terminology are used as the material,, official documents stating that the forest has been certified as sustainable by a third party shall be submitted.

* Type of forest (natural regenerated or plantation, etc.), place of production, type of tree; year of tree planting should be added if plantation 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.

For products using the products certified under No.111 “Board Made of Wood or

the Like”, the corresponding product name and certification number can be indicated in the application form instead of submitting the above certification of compliance to the corresponding criteria.

(2) Thinned wood as the material shall be harvested in legally appropriate procedure consistent with the forest laws of timber producing countries or regions.

[Certification Procedure]

A certificate shall be submitted to prove that the timber whose legality has been verified* in accordance with “Guideline for Verification on Legality and Sustainability of Wood and Wood Products” of Forestry Agency has been in custody to be separated by the applicant or the paper manufacturer and is supplied to the applied products. At the same time, the applicant or the paper manufacturer who issues the above certificate shall submit any of the following certificates:

- 1) Certificate that the applicant or the paper manufacturer has been assessed and authenticated by the CoC (Chain of Custody) Certification System;
- 2) Certificate of the authorized company (that guarantees the association member’s adequate way of supplying wood and wood products verified with legality, etc.); and
- 3) Code of management practice which stipulates the way of custody to manage wood and wood products verified with legality (the method in the case that the timber verified with legality only is handled. The same applies to hereunder), retention of certificates for a predetermined period, etc.

In the event that Item 2) or 3) above is chosen and the certificate is submitted, the applicant or the material supplier who issues the above-mentioned certificates shall publicly announce through its Web site the code of management practice prescribed by the association concerned in the case of Item 2) and shall prescribe and publicly announce through its Web site the code of management practice concerning the scheme to assess and guarantee the system for separative management, document management for retention of certificates for a predetermined period, etc. in the case of Item 3).

*Confirm the certificate issued by the related company closest in commercial process, which at least verifies that wood and wood products they supply are with legality and under separative custody management.

(3) For products attached with portions made of other materials such as fixtures and metallic parts, etc., these portions shall make up less than 30% of the entire product (weight percentage).

(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* under a temperature of 20±2 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.

Condition *1 is not applicable to products made of lumber and logs, except for the wood equivalent to less than 15% of standard governmental dried material water content percentage inside and outside the country.

[Certification Procedure]

Applicants shall indicate that the total product weight and the percentage of accessories attached such as fixtures and metallic portions making up the product (weight percentage) and certify that these portions are less than 30% of the total product weight. [For example, fixture weight/total product weight {fixture + wooden material (wooden portion+ adhesive + additive)}<30%]

(4) For products using lumber from dismantled buildings (wood and wooden materials disposed in dismantling), lumber subject to preservatives, termicides, and pesticides shall be differentiated and eliminated. The content of harmful substances in these products shall meet the requirements for hexavalent chromium and arsenic given in Attached Table 5, which is provide by the detailed enforcement regulations (December 26, 2002, Environment Ministry Ordinance No. 29) of the Soil Pollution Control Law.

[Certification Procedure]

Documents certifying that wood from dismantled buildings are sorted in use or not used (work manual, workflow, etc.) shall be submitted. If using wood from dismantled buildings, results of tests performed by a third party testing centers or public institutions shall be submitted.

(5) For D. Packaging materials (limited to packaging materials for food), E. Charcoal, F. Activated charcoal, G. Other commercial products (used in burnt state), and H. Soil conditioners, wood from dismantled buildings shall not be used for products For F. Activated charcoal, activated charcoal for blowing incinerators have been excluded from this category.

[Certification Procedure]

Documents certifying that wood from dismantled buildings are sorted in use or not used (work manual, workflow, etc.) shall be submitted. If using wood from dismantled buildings, results of tests performed by a third party testing centers or public institutions shall be submitted.

(6) For products using adhesives and additives and products subject to decorative work, the prescription constituents and weight percentage shall be reported. Resins made of halogens and organic halogenides shall not be added as prescription constituents.

[Certification Procedure]

Prescription constituents and weight percentage shall be indicated in the attached certificate. A list indicating whether the concerned substances are added shall also be submitted.

(7) Products shall not use wood preserving agents (wood termicides, preservatives, pesticides, and fungicides) as prescription constituents. However, products listed in Attachment 2 for A. Outdoor equipment and B. Interior accessories (indoor materials) are allowed use of wood preservatives.

The wood preservatives used shall be those approved by Japan Wood Protection Association.

[Certification Procedure]

A list indicating whether the concerned substances are added shall be submitted. If the wood preserving agents specifically described in the “Application for Eco Mark Certification, Form 2” are used, documents indicating the reason for use, that these agents have been certified by the Japan Wood Protection Association, and that no prohibited substances listed in Interpretation D-8 (5) are used shall be submitted.

(8) For products in B. Interior accessories (indoor materials), C. Living and cultural commodities using adhesives or additives, no emissions of toluene or xylene shall be detected at product shipment. “No emissions detected” means less than the minimum limit of determination value measured by the JIS A 1901 “Determination of the emission of volatile organic compounds and formaldehydes for building products -- Small chamber method”.

[Certification Procedure]

Results of tests prescribed in JIS A 1901 shall be submitted for corresponding products or each material, adhesive, and coating. However tests are not

required for materials and products not added with toluene and xylene as prescription constituents.

(9) Coatings if used for products shall conform to criteria for heavy metals and heavy metal compounds (Attachment 3, 4-1.(9)) in (4) of “4-1 Environmental Criteria” of Eco Mark Product Category No. 126 “Paints Version1”.

[Certification Procedure]

Results of tests prescribed in JIS A 1901 shall be submitted for corresponding products or used wooden materials, adhesives, and coatings. However tests are not required for materials and products not added with toluene and xylene as prescription constituents.

(10) For products in the B. Interior accessories (indoor materials), C. Living and cultural commodities using adhesives or additives, emissions of formaldehyde from products or each wooden material, adhesive, or coating used shall be of the F**** grade in accordance with the JIS or JAS standard, 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.

- a. The amount of formaldehyde emissions measured by JIS A 1460 “Building boards Determination of formaldehyde emission -- Desiccator 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 5 μ g/(m²-h).

Additionally, c and d below shall be approved.

- c. For products and materials prescribed in the JAS such as plywood, wood flooring, construction panels, laminated wood, and single wood laminate, the amount of formaldehyde emissions below the average of 0.3mg/l and below the maximum value of 0.4mg/l are allowed when measured by the methods prescribed in each corresponding JAS (glass desiccator or acryl dedicator method).
- d. For adhesives and coatings prescribed in the JIS and JAS, the emission rate of formaldehyde below 5 μ g/(m²-h) are allowed when measured by the glass desiccator method prescribed in the corresponding standard and converted by the designated method.

[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 JIS, documents certifying this or copies of such documents can be submitted in place of test results.

(11) 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 materials 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 last five years from the date of application (whether there is any violation) must be reported. If there is any violation, it is necessary that proper remedies and preventive measures 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 manager of the relevant plant (entry or attachment of the list of names of the Environmental Laws, etc.) must be submitted.

In addition, it is necessary to report whether there is any violation during the last 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 (making a series of progress clear);
- b. Following materials (copies of recording documents, and so on) 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 entry of roles, etc.);
- 3) Document 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).

(12) In manufacturing the commodities, energy saving efforts are made.

[Certification Procedure]

Energy consumed for the production of the product shall be submitted in KJ/m³, kW/m³, kJ/t, kW/t, kJ/product, kW/product or in kg-C/m³. Energy consumption shall be calculated from accepting raw materials at the production plant. Brief description of the production process shall be submitted. Actual energy consumption data (CO₂ emission) shall be submitted at renewing a contract.

(13) Manuals on use shall be prepared and distributed to users of the product.

Manuals shall include the following details:

- i) Information related to Criteria 4-1. (1)-(10). (Indicate that enquiries can be made on details.)
- ii) Product information related to disposal and recycling.
- iii) Product information related to disassembly, disposal, and recycling.

[Certification Procedure]

Manuals shall be prepared and submitted. (manuscripts are acceptable)

(14) The packaging of the product shall give consideration to resource-saving, ease of recycling, etc. Plastic materials used in a product container and packaging shall not use plastics containing halogen in the polymer backbone.

[Certification Procedure]

The packaging state at shipment (packaging method, packaging material, etc.) shall be specifically described. A list indicating whether the concerned substances are added to containers/packaging shall also be submitted.

(15) Products shall not increase waste production (shall not be disposable types).

[Certification Procedure]

A description that the product is not of the disposal type shall be provided in the attached certificate.

4-2. Quality Criteria and Certification Procedure

(1) Quality requirements of JIS, JAS, and other equivalent standards are met. For other products, standards such as similar JIS shall apply to items for which measuring methods have been set down in the JIS, etc. Soil conditioners shall be of the types prescribed by cabinet ordinance based on Article 11 of the Improvement of Soil Fertility Law and conforms to the Attachment 4.

(2) Charcoal and formed charcoal shall be about 6,800 kcal/kg in calorific value, not more than 4% in ash content, not more than 25% in volatiles, and not less than 71% in fixed carbon. However, for charcoals used for humidity control, water treatment, deodorization, maintaining freshness, and feed stuff, the requirement of calorific value above shall not be applied, but the requirement listed in Attachment 5 table shall be applied instead.

(3) If standards are prescribed for each purpose of use of activated carbon, they shall be observed. Powder activated carbon used for drinking water shall conform to the Japan Water Works Association's K 113 "Powder Activated Carbon for Drinking Water" standard. Quality control must also be implemented adequately in the manufacturing stage.

[Certification Procedure]

Test results according to JIS or other standards shall be submitted. For soil conditioners, labels indicating soil conditioner quality standard shall be submitted.

5. Product Classification, Indication and Others

- (1) Products shall be classified by usage and brand name. Classification by size and color is not performed.
- (2) If an Eco Mark logo is placed on packaging materials with Eco Mark certification, separate information that the packaging material made of thinned wood (or waste wood or small-diameter log) is approved as an Eco Mark product shall be added to apparently indicate that the Eco Mark certification does not refer to the contents in the package.

- (3) In principle, Eco Mark shall be indicated on the product. The Eco Mark Utilization Contractors who own the Eco Mark products shall also be allowed to indicate the description and the certification number as before.



(Note for the indication)

- *For indicating the logo, Eco Mark certification number (eight-digit number) or the name of the licensee using the logo shall be appeared.
- * Such expression as “Eco Mark product” can be used following the 2.(2) of the Guide to Eco Mark Usage.
“Eco Mark product”, “#Eco Mark”, “www.ecomark.jp”, “Eco Mark Certificate”
- * In accordance with “Environmental Labeling Guidelines” of the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, etc., the environmental claims of certified products may be indicated in association with Eco Mark
(<https://www.env.go.jp/policy/hozen/green/ecolabel/guideline/>).
- *The Guide to Eco Mark Usage shall be followed for any cases not listed above.
(<https://www.ecomark.jp/office/guideline/guide/>)

Established: July 1, 2004

Revised: October 19, 2006 (6.(3) Version2.1)

Revised: April 13, 2007 (4-2(1) Version2.1)

Revised: August 21, 2008 (4-1(10), 5(9) Version2.3)

Revised: March 1, 2011 (5.(3) Version2.4)

Revised: June 15, 2012 (deletion of 5.(4)(5) Version2.5)

Extension of Expiration date: February 1, 2014

Revised: March 1, 2018 (addition of 4-1.(2) Version2.6)

Extension of Expiration date: January 7, 2019

Revised: April 1, 2019 (5.(3) Mark Indication)

Revised: December 15, 2022 (4-1.(14) Version2.7)

Expiration date: June 30, 2025

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

Attachment 1 Forestry Certification Provided Based on Definition of Terms

Certification criteria	- While balancing economical, ecological, and social benefits, the criteria shall comply with Agenda 21 and Statement of Principles on Forests, and observe related international agreements and conventions.
	- Including solid requirements, the criteria shall promote sustainable forests.
	- Recognized both domestically and internationally, the criteria shall be recommended as part of the process opened to participation by ecological, economical, and social stakeholders.
Certification system	- Certification systems shall have high transparency, maintain nation-wide or international reliability, and can verify requirements.
Certification body	- With fairness and high reliability, certification organizations and groups shall be able to verify that requirements are satisfied, convey the results, and able to execute requirements effectively.

Attachment 2 Application of Ant-resisting Agent, Anti-septic agent, and Insect-proofing agent

a. Base (including butt end, tenon, and mortice)
b. Column, intermediate column (including butt end and mortice), brace (including plywood used in place of brace), and ground plate (including furring strip). Indoor face side of column is to be excluded.

Attachment 3 List of Chemicals Prescribed in 4-1.(9)

Substance	Standard Level
Cadmium	Total $\leq 0.1\%$
Mercury	
Hexavalent chromium	
Lead	$\leq 0.06\%$
Arsenic	Not to be added as prescription constituent.
Antimony	Not to be added as prescription constituent.

Tributyltin	Not to be added as prescription constituent.
Triphenyl tin	Not to be added as prescription constituent.

Attachment 4 Quality of bark compost stipulated in 4-2.(1)

Substance	Standard Level
Content rate of Organic substances (actual substance)	$\geq 70\%$
Carbon-Nitrogen Ratio [C/N ratio]	≤ 35
Cation Exchange Capacity [CEC] (Dry matter)	$\geq 70\text{meq}/100\text{g}$
pH	5.5 - 7.5
Moisture	55 - 65%
Result of seedling experiment	No growth inhibition and other abnormalities
Entire quantity of Nitrogen [N] (actual substance)	$\geq 0.5\%$
Entire quantity of Phosphoric acids [P_2O_5] (actual substance)	$\geq 0.2\%$
Entire quantity of Potassium (actual substance)	$\geq 0.1\%$

Attachment 5 Quality of Charcoal Prescribed in 4-2.(2)

Charcoal for humidity control	Carbonized at a temperature of more than 400°C
Charcoal for water treatment	--
Charcoal for deodorization	Degree of refinement shall be more than level 8. (Charcoal carbonized at a temperature of more than 600°C and of water content less than 15%)
Charcoal for maintaining freshness	Charcoal for maintaining the freshness of plants (including mushrooms) shall be of the degree of refinement less than level 2. Other charcoals shall be less than level 8. (Charcoal carbonized at a temperature of more than 800°C and of water content less than 10%.)
Charcoal for feed stuff	--