

Eco Mark Product Category No. 135

Certification Criteria for “Products Using Photovoltaic Cells Version 1.8”

Applicable Scope

A. Residential photovoltaic power generation system

B. Small-scale power generator/ charger

C. Installed products (for residential use, industrial use, or public use)

D: Mobile and vehicle-mounted products

E: Photovoltaic modules

F: Power conditioners for small-output photovoltaic power generation

Established **March 15, 2006**
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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. 135
“Products Using Photovoltaic Cells Version 1.8” Certification Criteria
A. Residential photovoltaic power generation system

Japan Environment Association
Eco Mark Office

1. Purpose of Establishing Criteria

In order to effectively implement the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which came into force in March 1994, its first protocol, the Kyoto Protocol, was adopted at the third session of the Conference of Parties (COP3) to the UNFCCC. This protocol imposed limits on the emissions of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), by developed nations. The Kyoto Protocol required Japan to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases by 6% relative to the emission levels in 1990. Since the Kyoto Protocol entered into force on February 16, 2005, Japan is required to achieve this reduction target according to the UNFCCC. These greenhouse gases consist mostly of CO₂, which originates from energy production and usage, and most of them are emitted through the burning of fossil fuels. The main measures to combat global warming in Japan are therefore related to policies for reductions in energy consumption and policies that promote alternatives to fossil fuels through the development and proliferation of technologies that substitute for fossil fuels. The main alternatives to the use of fossil fuel energy are nuclear power generation and renewable sources of energy. Japan is emphasizing the development and proliferation of photovoltaic power generation as a form of renewable energy.

The first oil crisis in 1973 triggered the development of photovoltaic cells in Japan. The government's Sunshine Project started in 1974, which was a major project for the development of photovoltaic cells. The Sunshine Project was succeeded by the New Sunshine project in 1993, resulting in the rapid proliferation of photovoltaic power generation in the 1990s due to the cost-effectiveness of technological developments and political support, such as a system of subsidies for the installation of photovoltaic power generation facilities. This political support enabled the cumulative capacity of photovoltaic power generation facilities to rise to more than 1,100 MW by 2004. As a result, Japan has the most widespread photovoltaic power generation facilities in the world. The production base that supports the introduction of photovoltaic power has also become well established. As a result, Japan accounts for about 50% of the world's total production, making Japan the largest producer of photovoltaic cells in the world. This cumulative level of production, however, is far below the 4,820 MW goal for fiscal 2010 set by the government. This requires further cost reductions through technological innovation and additional support for technological proliferation.

Compared to general commercial electric power production and primary batteries, the photovoltaic cell has the potential to reduce the environmental burden in relation to the following aspects.

- (1) Reduction of the amount of fuel and fossil reserves and rare metals used for commercial electric power generation and primary batteries (silicon, the material used for silicon-based photovoltaic cells, is a ubiquitous resource that is virtually unlimited)
- (2) Reduction of the generation of waste (photovoltaic cells have a long life and may be reused or recycled.)
- (3) No gases contributing to global warming are emitted when the cells are in use.
- (4) Improvement of maintenance and user-friendliness, including replacement of

the primary batteries, refilling fuel, and transportation.

(5) Reduction in the facilities and construction work required in relation to power supply

It has been considered that the Eco Mark should be given in recognition of the potential of photovoltaic cells to reduce the environmental burden and this standard has been established as a result.

On the other hand, it has also been recognized that the production of photovoltaic cells also consumes resources and in their manufacture emit gases that contribute to global warming, use hazardous materials, and any used photovoltaic cells also become waste, thus imposing a burden on the environment just as much as products that do not use solar energy. Of the environmental burdens associated with photovoltaic cell production, manufacturers are required to further reduce the amount of chemical substances used in manufacturing. Concerning the recovery, recycling, or reuse of photovoltaic cells, up to now no recovery system for products using photovoltaic cells has been established. Residential photovoltaic power generation systems, which account for most of the market, are considered to be part of the construction. Thus, quantities of used photovoltaic cells are expected to be generated in the future as buildings are demolished and replaced. Accordingly, it is highly possible that photovoltaic power generation systems could be recovered as a part of construction waste. Thus, photovoltaic cells that come onto the market in future should be required to be designed in consideration of the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) for the product. Products using photovoltaic cells can be either incinerated or buried. In order to prevent hazardous materials from entering the environment when photovoltaic cells are disposed of, there should also be investigation of how to reduce the usage of hazardous materials in the production of the cells in the first place.

2. Applicable Scope

This category covers silicon photovoltaic modules and products that use silicon photovoltaic cells as main power sources. In addition, systems using photovoltaic cells as main power sources, together with wind power generation or hydroelectric power generation systems, are also covered. This category does not cover the other photovoltaic cells such as compound semiconductor cells (refer to “3. Terminology”) and products using them as sources of power.

Products covered by this category shall be residential photovoltaic power generation systems, traffic signs, streetlights, and other products smaller than these. Large-scale photovoltaic power generation systems or facilities for buildings or public places are excluded.

Scope of applicable products in this category is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Scope of applicable products

| Category A: Residential photovoltaic power generation system | |
|--|---|
| | Example of applicable product * The number is based on Japan Standard Commodity Classification |
| Residential power generation system (Output: less than 20 kW) * In case of being certified as a system, the components shall be as follows. In all items, each of them shall satisfy the applicable Certification Criteria. • Photovoltaic module • Power conditioner | 30 212 Photovoltaic power generation system |

| | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connecting box • Cable • Module external frame, frame, and supporting construction • Secondary battery (lead-acid battery) | |
|---|--|

3. Terminology

| | |
|---|---|
| Compound semiconductor cell | A photovoltaic cell using compound semiconductors consisting of multiple types of elements. This battery is categorized by its constituent elements: III-V compound, II-IV compound, and I-III-VI ₂ compound cells. The major types are GaAs, InP, CdS/CdTe, and CuInSe ₂ photovoltaic cells (cited from JIS C 8960 2004.) |
| Nominal maximum output | The nominal value of the maximum output in a basic state. The basic state is defined as a state with a module temperature of 25 degrees Celsius, a spectral distribution of AM1.5 global photovoltaic radiation standard sunshine (refer to JIS C 8911 1998,) and an irradiance of 1000 W/m ² . |
| Renewable energy | Energy sources in which the resource is constantly being regenerated and thus does not become depleted, including wind power and photovoltaic radiation. |
| Residential photovoltaic power generation system | A photovoltaic power generation system for installing in residences. These systems consist of components such as photovoltaic modules, power conditioners, connecting boxes, distribution boards, voltmeters, and batteries with support frames for installing the various components and wiring. This product category targets photovoltaic power generation systems with an output of less than 20 kW (Article 48, Section 4 of the enforcement regulations of the Electric Utility Law (Ministerial ordinance No. 77 of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of October 18, 1996.)) |
| Prescription constituent | Components intentionally added with the purpose of providing specific characteristics to the product. Impurities that inevitably enter during the manufacturing process are excluded. |
| Silicon photovoltaic cell | A photovoltaic cell using silicon as the semiconductor material. Major types of this cells are single-crystal, multi-crystal, amorphous cells, etc. |
| Photovoltaic power generation system | A general term for systems and accessories that convert solar energy to electricity using photovoltaic effects and that supply power suitable for loading (cited from JIS C 8960 2004.) |
| Lead-acid battery for photovoltaic power generation | A generic term for lead-acid batteries used in photovoltaic power generation systems. In a narrow sense, this means lead-acid batteries designed to satisfy the required quality for photovoltaic power generation systems (cited from JIS C 8960 2004.) |
| Photovoltaic array | An assembly in which the photovoltaic modules or panels are mechanically connected using a photovoltaic frame and/or base or other components, and that are electrically connected (cited from JIS C 8960 2004.) |
| Photovoltaic sub-module | Smallest unit of multiple photovoltaic cells formed on an undividable substrate (cited from JIS C 8960 2004.) |
| Photovoltaic cell | Smallest constituent unit of a photovoltaic sell for photovoltaic |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| | power generation (cited from JIS C 8960 2004) |
| Photovoltaic module | Smallest power generation unit with a standard output, constituting a photovoltaic cell or photovoltaic sub-modules enclosed in a container to provide them with resistance to environmental conditions (cited from JIS C 8960 2004) |
| Rated load efficiency | One of the load efficiencies of the power conditioner. The rate between AC output power (effective electric power) and DC input power under the rated load. This efficiency is usually shown as a percentage (%) (cited from JIS C 8960 2004.) |
| Power conditioner | A system for converting the output of photovoltaic arrays to the prescribed power, consisting of or part of the main line controlling/monitoring systems, DC conditioners, inverters, DC/DC interfaces, AC/AC interfaces, and AC line interfaces (cited from JIS C8960 2004.) |
| Partial load efficiency | One of the load efficiencies of the power conditioner. The rate between AC output power (effective electric power) and DC input power under the designated load. This efficiency is usually shown as a percentage (%) (cited from JIS C 8960 2004.) |

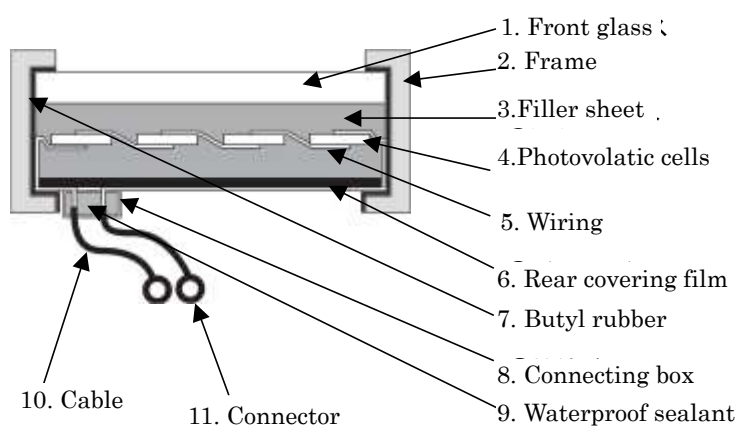


Figure 1 Photovoltaic module illustration

4. Certification Criteria

4-1. Environmental criteria

The applied product shall meet “4-1-1 Environmental Common Criteria and Certification Procedure” and individual criteria “4-1-2 Category A: Residential photovoltaic power generation system”. The product shall use silicon photovoltaic cells as main power sources.

4-1-1. Environmental Criteria and Certification Procedure

(1) In manufacturing the applied product, related environmental laws and regulations and pollution control agreement (hereinafter referred to as the “Environmental Laws, etc.”) must be followed with respect to air pollution, water contamination, noise, offensive odor, and emission of hazardous 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] [Issuer of the certificate: the manufacturing plant of the final product]

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. (Example 6)

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).

(2) The packaging of the products shall be considered resource saving, easy-to-reuse and recyclable.

[Certification Procedure] [Issuer of the certificate: Applicant]

Compliance with this item shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate. A document shall be submitted describing the product packaging conditions and packaging materials in detail and what was taken into consideration to achieve resource saving, reuse, and recycling (supplemented by figures and photographs.)

(3) Compounds that deplete the ozone layer (Attachment 2), including CFC substitutes, shall not be used in manufacturing the packaging materials

[Certification Procedure]

Compliance with this item shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate.

(4) The plastic materials used for packaging shall not use plastics containing halogens in the polymer backbone.

[Certification Procedure]

Compliance with this item shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate.

(5) Maintenance and repair service systems shall be established, and repairs shall be carried out at the request of the users. As part of the maintenance and repair service system, user-requested information shall be provided regarding the applied items for each product in the items (a)-(c) in Table 3 (coverage and service contents for maintenance or repair, time and costs required for maintenance or repair).

[Certification Procedure] [Issuer of the certificate: Applicant]

Compliance with this item shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate. The contact address for the users, the maintenance and repair service system, and the guarantee system shall be described to explain the developed service system for maintenance/repair.

For residential photovoltaic power generation systems, the responsibility of the equipment manufacturer, construction materials manufacturer, distributing agent, housing contractor, construction company, managing company, and related companies shall be described (Entry Table 135-2). Figures and tables may be used for this description (refer to Table 2-1)

Table 2-1 Description of the responsibilities for contacting, maintenance, repair, and guarantees (Category A: Photovoltaic power generation system)

| | Equipment manufacturer | Distributing agent | Construction company |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Manufacturing equipment | X | | |
| Repair equipment | X | | |
| Instruction manual | Prepared | Description for the users | |
| Seminars for designing and construction | Prepared | Participated | Participated |
| Standard specifications and construction specifications | Prepared | Complied with | Complied with |
| Equipment guarantee | X | | |
| Distribution | | X | |
| Design system | | X | |
| Guarantee system | | X | |
| Management of construction | | X | |
| Construction | | | X |
| Maintenance and repairs | | Implemented | |
| Installation and repair of wiring | | | X |
| Contact by the users | | Received | |

→ If an inspection indicates the need for repair, contact those concerned to implement the repairs.

(6) The contents of the documents supplied with the product or catalogues of the product shall correspond to the product category items shown in (d)-(m) in Table 3, providing users with information such as usage conditions/performance, information for consumables or warranty, contact for information of the product, availability of maintenance and repair services, a contact address for obtaining these information, and notes on disposal of the product. The documents supplied with the product referred to here shall include all the documents supplied with the product, such as instruction manuals, as well as descriptions on the packaging and packing materials.

[Certification Procedure]

Compliance with this item shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate. A copy of the corresponding part of the documents attached to the product or catalogues of the product shall also be submitted.

(7) Plastic parts of the product shall not contain PBB (polybromobiphenyl,) PBDE (polybromodiphenyl ether,) or short-chain chlorinated paraffins (containing a chain carbon of 10-13, and a chlorine content of 50% or more) as the prescription constituents.

[Certification Procedure]

Compliance with this item shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate.

(8) None of the constituents of the product shall contain lead, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, or mercury as prescription constituents. Lead-based solder shall not be used. This standard, however, shall not apply to secondary batteries, to which the individual standards for each product category shall apply.

[Certification Procedure]

Compliance with this item shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate.

Table 3 Information supplied, classified by product category

| Item | Category A: Residential photovoltaic power generation systems | Category B: Small-scale power generators and chargers | Category C: Installed products | Category D: Mobile and vehicle mounted products | Category E: Photovoltaic modules | Category F: Power conditioners |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Information provided to the users that is written in the documents supplied with the product. Related to Certification Criteria (6) | | | | | | |
| (a) Coverage and service contents for maintenance | XX | X | XX | X | X | X |
| (b) Coverage and service contents for repair | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX |
| (c) Time and costs required for maintenance/repair | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX |
| Information available on request from users that is written in attachment or catalogues of the product. Related to Certification Criteria (7) | | | | | | |
| (d) Expected annual power generation, its basis and calculating condition and possibility that the actual power generation might vary in case of the different standard condition. | XX*1 | | | | | |
| (e) Installation and usage conditions | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX*2 | XX |
| (f) Description of the performance and structure | XX*3 | XX*4 | XX*4 | | XX*5 | XX |
| (g) Information on the types of secondary batteries, recovery requests, replacement guidelines and requests for cooperation in recycling (only for products using secondary batteries) | XX | XX*6 | XX | XX*6 | | |
| (h) Information for consumables (only for products with consumables, for example, type/replacement of primary battery or bulb) | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX |
| (i) Warranty period | XX*7 | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX |
| (j) Contact addresses and methods for obtaining the information | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX |
| (k) Explanation concerning non-liability in designing a total system for photovoltaic power generation, the combination of equipment, and the installation | | | | | X*8 | X*8 |
| (l) Precautions for disposing of the product | XX*9 | XX*10 | XX*10 | XX*10 | XX*9 | XX*9 |
| (m) Maintenance/repair service system, information of (a)-(c), contact address or methods for obtaining these information | XX*11 | XX*11 | XX*11 | XX*11 | XX*11 | XX*11 |

XX: Required X: Desirable for providing information or not required Blank: not necessarily required

- *1: The following information regarding photovoltaic power generation systems shall be provided; “Expected annual power generation”, “basis and calculating standard [used data of amount of solar radiation, loss of photovoltaic cells and power conditioners, and the other loss (dirt on acceptance surface, loss of wiring/circuit, etc.)]”. In addition, the following statement shall be notified; “Power generation might be different value in case that the conditions of weather, location and installation are different from the standard condition”.
- *2: Residential photovoltaic power generation systems shall satisfy 4-1-2 Category E(11). For other types of products, depending on each application, the installation and usage conditions shall be included for those who design or produce photovoltaic power generation systems. The information should include installation conditions, conditions for installing the final products, and safety installation and dismantling (including precautions against electric shocks and burns.)
- *3: As for the display of the performance and structure of the photovoltaic battery arrays used for residential photovoltaic power generation systems, the system performance shall be described according to Table 1 in “JIS C 8952 1996 (how to describe photovoltaic battery arrays)”
- *4: Products corresponding to stand-alone type photovoltaic power generation systems shall include descriptions of their performance according to Table 4 of “JIS C 8905 1993 (rules for stand-alone type photovoltaic power generation systems) Mobile power generators or chargers under Category B, however, shall be excluded.
- *5: Descriptions according to either “JIS C 8918 1998 (crystalline photovoltaic modules)” or “JIS C 8939 1995 (amorphous photovoltaic modules)” shall be provided.
- *6: Description example for cases where the secondary batteries can be removed and recovered: “This product uses a lithium battery as a secondary battery. Refer to page xx in the instruction manual for replacement. Bring the used battery to a local recycling station for recycling scarce materials.”
- *7: Detailed information regarding required procedures for warranty shall be provided for users; for instance, application method, presence or absence of contract application for maintenance/repair service, options, etc.
- *8: Eco Mark applicants cannot be responsible for designing the combination of equipment and installation using products that will be certified as photovoltaic modules or power conditioners alone. This explanation may be clearly written in the instruction manual to notify the users, if required.
- *9: Description example: “Please inquire of the shop about dismantlement and the removal so that there are fears of electric shocks and accidents.” (Category A), “Please take care not to be electric shocked at the time of dismantlement of the products.”(Category E)
- *10: Description example: “Take out any alkaline button batteries before disposing of the product. Take the battery to a button battery recycling box or station.” “This product can be disposed of after each component has been being separated and sorted according to the material used.” “Properly dispose of the waste oil generated when disposing of this product as industrial waste.” “When disposing of this product, follow the disposal methods designated by the local government.”
- *11: Description example: “Maintenance and repair services are available. Please contact xx department at the following phone number xxx-xxxx for maintenance and repair coverage, time and costs. Please also contact our web site www.xxxx.shuri.co.jp.”

4-1-2. Category A: Residential photovoltaic power generation systems

(9) Products using aluminum alloys for the module external frame, frames, or supporting construction shall use aluminum whose raw material is partly secondary aluminum metal (recycled shredded metal)

[Certification Procedure]

Compliance with this item shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate.

(10) The output of the photovoltaic modules shall be guaranteed for 80% or more of the nominal maximum output at least for ten years. (Requirement for output guaranteed)

[Certification Procedure]

Compliance with this item shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate. A copy of the corresponding part of the document supplied with the product shall be submitted. The contact address for output of photovoltaic modules and the explanation of repair and guarantee systems shall be described in the Attached Certificate along with the manual described in 4-1-1(6), which describes the maintenance, repair, and guarantee system.

(11) The power conditioner shall be designed and manufactured so that 90% or more of its efficiency will be maintained for a service period of five years or longer for the rated load efficiency and partial load efficiency with half of the load. (Requirement for the Design for Long-use)

The calculation of the rated load efficiency and the partial load efficiency before shipment shall follow the description in JIS C 8961 1993 (how to measure the efficiency of power conditioners for photovoltaic power generation systems.)

[Certification Procedure]

[Issuer of the certificate: Quality management or the manufacturing plant for the final product]

Compliance with this item shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate. Operating conditions that were assumed in designing the power conditioner, the installation conditions, combination with photovoltaic modules, etc. shall be described, stating that the system was adequately designed and manufactured to maintain 90% or more of its ratio before shipment for a service period of five years or longer (Entry Table 135-4.)

(12) When secondary batteries are used as a part of residential photovoltaic power generation systems, lead, cadmium, mercury or their compounds may be used. However, a system in which secondary batteries using lead, cadmium, mercury or their compounds should be recoverable from the users and then recycled or properly disposed of, shall be implemented and maintained.

[Certification Procedure] [Issuer of the certificate: Applicant]

The Attached Certificate shall describe the compliance with this item, the type of secondary battery used, the use or non-use of lead, cadmium, or mercury. A certificate shall be submitted describing the system for the recovery and reuse of the used batteries, and that the recycling of materials (recovery, reuse, and materials recycling systems) has been established. If a document supplied with the product describes the items defined in the standard, the corresponding part may be submitted instead.

(13) Installation manuals shall be prepared for safety work such as wiring, effect on buildings (securing strength, waterproofing treatment, etc.). The items shown in Table 3 shall be described in the installation manuals.

In addition, the installation manuals of products under the scope of the JIS standard

shall follow the JIS standard for each product.

- JIS C 8955 2004 (Design standard of supporting structure for photovoltaic arrays)
- JIS C 8956 2004 [Structural design and installation method for residential photovoltaic arrays (roof mounting type)]

[Certification Procedure]

Compliance with this item shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate.

Table 4 Items required to be included in the installation manual

| Item | Contents |
|---|--|
| Photovoltaic power generation system overview | Basic configuration of the system |
| Installation of photovoltaic modules | Installation position |
| | Installation direction |
| | Installation pitch and arrangement |
| Installation methods | Wiring |
| | Fixing metals |
| | Securing strength (fixing load, system weight, snow weight, wind pressure, and earthquake force) |
| | Waterproofing treatment |
| Securing safety in installation | Securing safety for work at higher locations |
| | Maintaining working conditions |
| | Securing safety for wiring work |
| Securing safety for disassembling | Preventive measures against electric shocks and burns |

(14) Regarding installation method, technical guidance system shall be provided for workers who install photovoltaic power generation systems in residences to understand the installation manuals described in (13).

[Certification Procedure]

Compliance with this item shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate. A copy of the document shall be submitted verifying that training for installation workers has been implemented, including the implementation guidelines for training systems.

4-2. Quality Criteria and Certification Procedure

(15) Products shall satisfy one of the following quality conditions.

1. Products covered by an official quality standard, such as JIS, shall satisfy that quality standard.
2. If the product is not covered by the standard in 1 above, the product shall meet the standard voluntarily defined by the related industry.
3. If the product is not categorized under 1 or 2, individual quality standards shall be established to sufficiently control the quality.

[Certification Procedure]

A certificate (Example: 135-6 or 135-7) shall be submitted showing compliance with the laws, JIS standards, or voluntary standards that are applicable to the product. For “photovoltaic module” and “power conditioner” as a component of residential photovoltaic power generation systems a certificate issued by JET (Japan Electrical Safety Environment Technology Laboratories) may be submitted instead.

5. Considerations

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

- (1) Instruction manuals (user manuals) provided to users shall conform to the following “a.” to “c.” and d
- a. The binding method shall not impede waste paper recycling. However, use of hot melt adhesive is approved.
 - b. Chlorine gas shall not be used in the bleaching process of waste paper pulp.
 - c. The percentage of waste paper in the pulp mixture shall be over 70%.
However, for the documentation printed overseas, “a” and either “b” or “d” below shall be considered.
 - d. The percentage of waste paper in the pulp mixture shall be over 30%.

6. Product Classification, Indication and Others

(1) Product certification is classified into A-F as defined in Applicable Scope and is classified according the product function (about 4 figures, based on the Japan Standard Commodity Classification) with brand names. The certification is not classified according to color or size.

If various combinations are available for the set composed of photovoltaic modules, power conditioners, cables, and module external frames/frames/supporting construction, etc. for a residential photovoltaic power generation system, the Eco Mark can be provided to the total system if all the equipment used satisfies the certification standard.

(2) In principle, the Eco Mark shown as below shall be indicated on the product, etc. The licensees of Eco Mark Utilization Contract who own the Eco Mark products shall also be allowed to use the indication 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/>)

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|-------------------|--|
| March 15, 2006 | Established (Version1.0) |
| August 3, 2006 | Revised (Version1.1) |
| October 19, 2006 | Revised (Version1.2) |
| February 14, 2008 | Revised (Mixing of waste paper pulp, etc., (Version1.3)) |
| August 21, 2008 | Revised (4-1-1(1)) (Version1.4) |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| March 1, 2011 | Revised (Version1.5) |
| October 1, 2011 | Revised (5, Version1.6) |
| October 1, 2012 | Revised (6(4), (5) deleted, Version1.7) |
| March 29, 2018 | Extension of expiration |
| April 1, 2019 | Revised (6(2), Eco Mark indication) |
| March 1, 2022 | Extension of expiration |
| December 15, 2022 | Revised (4-1-1(4),Version1.8) |
| March 31, 2029 | Expiration date |

These Certification Criteria and/or the product category will be revised or abolished when necessary.

Attachment 1

Substances regulated in 4-1-1(3)

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Specific chlorofluorocarbon (Five CFCs) | Trichlorofluoromethane | Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) | Pentachlorofluoropropane |
| | Dichlorodifluoromethane | | Tetrachlorodifluoropropane |
| | Trichlorotrifluoroethane | | Trichlorotrifluoropropane |
| | Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | | Dichlorotetrafluoropropane |
| | Chloropentafluoroethane | | Chloropentafluoropropane |
| Other CFCs | Chlorotrifluoromethane | | Tetrachlorofluoropropane |
| | Pentachlorofluoroethane | | Trichlorodifluoropropane |
| | Tetrachlorodifluoroethane | | Dichlorotrifluoropropane |
| | Heptachlorofluoropropane | | Chlorotetrafluoropropane |
| | Hexachlorodifluoropropane | | Trichlorofluoropropane |
| | Pentachlorotrifluoropropane | | Dichlorodifluoropropane |
| | Tetrachlorotetrafluoropropane | | Chlorotrifluoropropane |
| | Trichloropentafluoropropane | | Dichlorofluoropropane |
| | Dichlohexafluoropropane | Chlorodifluoropropane | |
| Chloroheptafluoropropane | Chlorofluoropropane | | |
| | Carbon tetrachloride | | |
| | 1,1,1-trichloroethane | | |
| Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) | Dichlorofluoromethane | | |
| | Chlorodifluoromethane | | |
| | Chlorofluoromethane | | |
| | Tetrachlorofluoroethane | | |
| | Trichlorodifluoroethane | | |
| | Dichlorotrifluoroethane | | |
| | Chlorotetrafluoroethane | | |
| | Trichlorofluoroethane | | |
| | Dichlorodifluoroethane | | |
| | Chlorotrifluoroethane | | |
| | Dichlorofluoroethane | | |
| | Chlorodifluoroethane | | |
| | Chlorofluoroethane | | |
| | Hexachlorofluoropropane | | |
| | Pentachlorodifluoropropane | | |
| | Tetrachlorotrifluoropropane | | |
| Trichlorotetrafluoropropane | | | |
| Dichloropentafluoropropane | | | |
| Chlorohexafluoropropane | | | |