



ECOCERT STANDARD

NATURAL DETERGENTS AND NATURAL DETERGENTS MADE WITH ORGANIC

May 2012

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FOREWORD



I. PREAMBLE

This standard is the result of a partnership between ECOCERT Greenlife, a certification body in the environmental field, and certain detergent professionals who have long expressed the need to find a solution to the following problems:

- The lack of an official standard relating to detergents that do not contain petrochemical surfactants and made from natural origin substances.
- The difficulty, even impossibility, for the consumer, of recognising products that are made exclusively from natural origin substances and using processes which are respectful of the environment.
- The need to support detergent manufacturers focusing on respecting the qualities of natural origin substances and the environment.

In other words, it is, firstly, about recognising the expertise of some detergent manufacturers who are respectful of the environment throughout the production process and, secondly, ensuring better transparency of composition for the consumer.

II. OBJECTIVES

Using this standard, ECOCERT Greenlife intends to meet the following objectives:

- Define a higher level of quality than that defined by European regulation of detergents, which will guarantee real promotion of agro-resources, genuine respect for the environment throughout the chain of production and real respect for the consumer.
- Establish a link between certain detergents and Organic Farming, promoting the use of plant-based ingredients produced using Organic Farming.
- Establish a link between certain detergents and respect for the environment.

III. PRINCIPLES OF THE STANDARD

A. The objectives of the standard

The objectives of the standard translate into application of the following principles:

- Promote renewable resources over those of other origins and, particularly, petrochemical resources.
- Promote the use of ingredients produced by Organic Farming, the best guarantee that ecological values have been respected.
- Promote the least environmentally damaging transformation processes possible.
- Be transparent towards the consumer, using communication methods and phraseology that are not misleading.
- Encourage manufacturers to want to improve the quality of their supplies and their products, by recording their research in a dynamic and evolving certification process.
- Leave a sufficiently large opening to continuously adapt the requirements to technical and technological advances and legislative developments.

B. Principles of the working method

To develop this standard, Ecocert:

- Has drawn on its proven areas of expertise in Organic Farming: respect for the environment, respect for the consumer and experience of the controllability of a standard.
- Has drawn on a Technical Follow-up Committee made up of a group of professionals who are particularly motivated in this new field.
- Aimed for impartiality by drawing on independent scientific expertise.
- Aimed for quality by being selective but not excessively restrictive, so that a sufficient variety of formulations can continue to exist.

IV. LOGIC OF THE STANDARD

Chapter I describes the field of application of the standard by identification of the product and its planned usage:

- FIELD OF APPLICATION

Chapter II concerns the consumer. It describes the nature and method of communicating information relating to the characteristics of the certified product:

- LABELLING AND COMMUNICATION

The following chapters concern the manufacturer.

Chapters III to VI define the requirements in terms of the product cycle:

- RULES ON THE INGREDIENTS AND COMPOSITION OF THE FINISHED PRODUCT
- WRAPPING AND PACKAGING
- PRODUCTION RULES
- CONTROL SYSTEM

Chapter VII defines the requirements in terms of the global management of the production unit:

- MEASURES FOR PROTECTING THE IMMEDIATE ENVIRONMENT

The methods for assessing the compliance of the product are described in chapter VIII which refers to Annex V and its detailed diagram:

- CERTIFICATION PROCESS

A final chapter (chapter IX) details the conditions for updating the standard:

- CONDITIONS FOR UPDATING THE STANDARD

V. REGULATORY BASES

Any modification to a Regulation (EC) described in this chapter will be applicable in accordance with its date of entry into force, even before this standard has been updated.

A. CLP Regulation

The CLP regulation is Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

B. Regulations applicable to detergents

The Natural Detergents and Natural Detergents made with Organic standard applies to the detergents defined by:

- Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 of the European Parliament and Council of 31 March 2004 on detergents.



- Regulation (EC) No 907/2006 of 20 June 2006 amending Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 in order to adapt Annexes III and VII.
- Regulation (EC) No 551/2009 of the Commission of 25 June 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 in order to adapt Annexes V and VI.
- Regulation (EC) No 259/2012 of the European Parliament and Council of 14 March 2012 amending Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 regarding the use of phosphates.

C. Organic Farming regulation

Organic Farming is governed by the following production regulations for (processed and unprocessed) plant and animal products:

- Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of the Council of 28 June 2007
- The American NOP Regulations (National Organic Program)
- The Japanese JAS Regulations (Japanese Agriculture Standard)
- Other regulations considered by ECOCERT Greenlife to be equivalent

D. The Biocide directive

Disinfectant substances are authorised by the regulation on detergents. They are defined by biocide directive 98/8/EC and its amendments (specifically Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007). They must be authorised/ notified by this directive and comply with the provisions of this standard to be used.

E. Regulation of the certification of industrial products

The ECOCERT standard on Natural Detergents and Natural Detergents made with Organic falls within the framework of the certification of industrial products and services under section 137 of French law N° 2008-776 of August 4, 2008 on economic modernisation.

Thus any candidate for Natural Detergents and Natural Detergents made with Organic certification must be familiar with the applicable regulations and the successive consultations of the National Consumer Council (NCC):

- Articles L.115-27 to L. 115-33 and R. 115-1 to R. 115-3 of the consumer code.
- The First and Second Opinion of the French National Consumer Council regarding clarification of Environmental Claims, respectively dated 6 July and 15 December 2010.

F. Other local regulations

All candidates for certification must be familiar and comply with the regulations in force in the countries where they manufacture and/or distribute the certified detergents. In cases where local regulation is at odds with this standard, it is the responsibility of the operator to alert ECOCERT.





ARTICLES OF THE STANDARD



I. FIELD OF APPLICATION

A. Definition of a detergent

This standard applies to the detergents defined by Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 of the European Parliament of Council and its subsequent amendments. Thus, detergent is defined here as:

"Any substance or preparation containing soaps and/or other surfactants intended for washing and cleaning processes. Detergents may be in any form (liquid, powder, paste, bar, cake, moulded piece, shape, etc.) and marketed for or used in household, or institutional or industrial purposes."

The regulation definition also includes:

- Auxiliary washing preparation
- Laundry fabric-softener
- Cleaning preparation
- Other cleaning or washing preparations

B. Admissibility of an application for certification

It is the responsibility of each candidate for certification to verify that the products submitted meet this definition.

C. Users of certified products

Products intended for use by the public, professionals and communities can be certified.

II. LABELLING AND COMMUNICATION

A. References to the certification body

References to the certification body take the following form and wording:

Natural Detergent certified by ECOCERT Greenlife according to the ECOCERT standard available at <http://detergents.ecocert.com/en/>

or

Natural Detergent made with Organic certified by ECOCERT Greenlife according to with the ECOCERT standard available at <http://detergents.ecocert.com/en/>

Dependent on whether the product is certified in accordance with the Natural Detergents or Natural Detergents made with Organic labels defined in III.C.

B. Certification logo

The logo below, the graphic charter of which must be respected, can be used to show certification. This charter is appended to the obligating documents (as specified in Annex V) and is an integral part of the General Terms and Conditions.



C. Claiming characteristics of the standard

The ultimate biodegradability of the finished product, according to OECD 301-series methods, can be specified on the product label, provided that it has actually been measured.

The percentage of natural origin ingredients (as defined in paragraph III.A.1) must be shown as follows, in the ingredients list:

X% of the total ingredients are from natural origin.

In the event that the products used are derived from Organic Farming and the manufacturer wishes to claim this, it is compulsory that the percentage of ingredients derived from Organic Farming must be displayed in the composition, the ingredients produced using Organic Farming are then identified in the list by an asterisk and using the following wording:

* X% of the total ingredients are from Organic Farming.

D. Ingredients transparency obligation

The complete list of ingredients must be displayed in accordance with Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 and (EC) No 907/2006:

All ingredients are listed:

- Using the categories of Annex VII of the European Regulation
- Using the additional categories defined by this standard in Annex VII
- Using plain English, the chemical name or the INCI name for ingredients that do not correspond to any previously defined category or for organic ingredients. It is, however, possible for a candidate for certification to not use the additional categories defined by this standard in Annex VII and, therefore, to detail the ingredients of these additional categories.

The categories of Annex VII of the European Regulation are subdivided into the following ranges, expressed as a percentage of weight:

- Less than 5%
- 5% or over but less than 15%
- 15% or over but less than 30%
- 30% and more

The additional categories in Annex VII of this standard and the ingredients listed using plain English, the chemical name, or INCI name are listed either in the usual "Ingredients" list and are, therefore, also divided into ranges, or in a section headed "Also contains:", located just below and then listed in descending order by weight percentage.

The categories of Annex VII of the European Regulation, if present at less than 0.2%, must also be listed under "Also contains" (except the categories of enzymes, disinfectants and fragrances which must be listed in "Composition" even when the content is less than 0.2%, in accordance with the provisions of the European Regulation)

If a category contains an organic ingredient (E.g. fragrance), the organic ingredient must be listed in brackets, stating "among others: " if there are also non-organic ingredients in the category concerned.

The labelling of active disinfectant substances as defined in III.B.1 is carried out in accordance with the Biocide directive mentioned in the Foreword V.D.

The font size for the elements relating to product composition and certification, as defined above, should be equivalent between said elements but also, insofar as possible, should also match the majority of other descriptive elements on the label.

E. Examples

Laundry detergent:

Composition:
 > 30% sodium sulphate
 15-30% zeolites, soap, non-ionic surfactants
 5-15% sodium carbonate, silicates
 < 5% enzymes, fragrance
 Contains: Linalool, citral

100% of the ingredients are from natural origin.

Natural Detergent certified by ECOCERT Greenlife according to the ECOCERT standard available at <http://detergents.ecocert.com/en>

Window cleaner:

Composition:
 5-15% anionic surfactant
 < 5% non-ionic surfactants, Fragrance (among others: essential oil of lemon*), Potassium Sorbate

Also contains:
 Water, Ethanol*, colorant, salt

99.8% of the ingredients are from natural origin.
 * 12.3% of the ingredients are the product from Organic Farming.

Natural Detergent made with Organic certified by ECOCERT Greenlife according to the ECOCERT standard available at <http://detergents.ecocert.com/en>



F. User information

Clear and precise information on the amount of product used per wash cycle must be given. The unit of measurement must be displayed; a second well-known unit of measurement, such as a teaspoon, for example, can also be given.

In the case of products for dishwashers or washing machines, dosage recommendations should be given according to the degree of soiling of the clothes or dishes. A temperature range should be recommended.

The particulars specified in Annex IV must be displayed on the label or in another media (communication document, website). In the latter case, a reference to that other medium must be mentioned on the label.

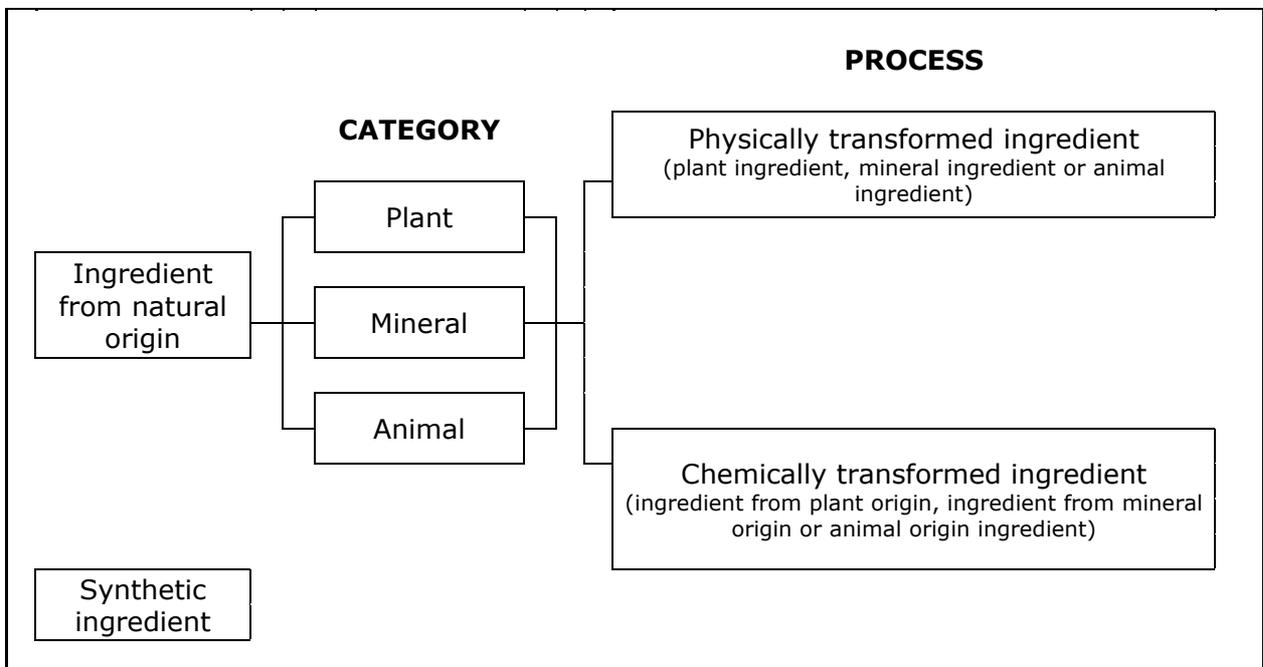
G. Products for professional use

In accordance with the regulations, it is not compulsory to show the composition of products for professional use on the label. This must, however, be present on the product's technical data sheet or the material safety safety sheet.

The other particulars must, however, appear on the label.

III. RULES ON THE INGREDIENTS AND COMPOSITION OF THE FINISHED PRODUCT

A. Definition of different types of ingredients and the rules pertaining to them



1. Ingredient from natural origin

The total percentage of natural ingredients of a product is the sum of the ingredients identified below added to the plant origin part of the ethoxylated surfactants authorised by Appendix II.B.

a) Plant ingredient or plant origin ingredient:

- These are all authorised insofar as their production or wild harvesting does not involve damage to the countryside or unbalancing ecosystems, and they do not belong to endangered species.
- Also, they must not appear on national and international lists of endangered species (e.g. Washington Convention or Regulation (EC) No 338/97; List of protected species within French territory: Amended Decision of 20 January 1982) or they must have the appropriate import permits and CITES certificates.
- There is no specific positive list within this standard.
- They are obtained using the physical or chemical processes authorised in Annex III. They must be guaranteed non-GMO.
- Plant ingredients must not be extracted with petrochemical solvents.

b) Mineral ingredient or ingredient from mineral origin:

- These are authorised insofar as they are used for their intrinsic properties, or the extraction thereof does not result in pollution and/or damage to the countryside. The process for obtaining these ingredients must comply with the list of physical or chemical processes given in Annex III of the standard.
- Mineral ingredients are not the subject of a positive list.
- Ingredients from mineral origin are the subject of a positive list in Annex I.A.3 of the standard. Any addition of a new ingredient to this list will be carried out in accordance with paragraph IX, relating to modification of the standard.

c) Animal ingredient or ingredient from animal origin:

- These are authorised and subject to restriction in accordance with national and international lists of protected or dangerous species.
- Thus, certain animal products which are not derived from at-risk species (bovine, porcine or ovine species), the collection whereof does not have a harmful effect on ecological balance, and for which there is no alternative of an identical nature within the plant world, may be used. They cannot be a constitutive part of the animal, nor may they result in its stress, suffering or death, and they must be naturally produced by it.
- The process for obtaining these ingredients must comply with the list of physical or chemical processes given in Annex III of the standard.

2. Synthetic ingredient

- A synthetic ingredient is understood to be any ingredient derived, totally or partially, from the petrochemical industry. They cannot be part of the composition of a product covered by this standard.
- However, without prejudice to European regulation of detergents, preservative agents, in accordance with Annex I.A.1 of this standard, are authorised in the ingredients or the finished product to ensure the longevity of certain detergents.
- Also authorised are the other ingredients in Annex I.A.1 that do not have a preservation function and surfactants as defined in Annex I.D.



3. Ingredients derived from fermentation, enzymes and bacteria

- Ingredient derived from the action of a bacterium from a substrate. This substrate must be of non-GMO origin and each ingredient of the substrate must respect the criteria given above in terms of its source environment.
- The product of the biotechnological reaction must have been subject to a PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) analysis and received a negative result.
- The enzymes cannot be of animal origin.
- Nutrients, such as dietary minerals, salts and vitamins, must be eliminated from the final environment, insofar as possible.
- If the bacteria are directly incorporated into the formulation of a certified detergent, they must also be guaranteed non-GMO.
- From the end of 2015, any potential stabilisers and dilution solvents for these ingredients will also have to comply with the criteria defined in this standard.

B. Rules applied to certain ingredient functions

1. Active disinfectant substances

Certain active disinfectant substances (and their stabilisers) are accepted solely in Natural Detergents if they are notified by Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007 (see Foreword V.D) and if they comply with the provisions of this standard.

These are listed in Annex I.A.2

2. Certified organic ingredient

a) General Information

Any ingredient that complies with the definition in the Organic Farming regulation (see Foreword V.C.) can be used.

Also authorised are raw materials that are certified as organic by this standard or by the Ecocert Greenlife Ecological and Organic Cosmetics standard.

Ingredients derived from plant, marine or animal categories may be affected.

b) Aqueous extracts

The organic percentage of an aqueous extract is calculated as follows:

- $\text{Ratio} = [\text{fresh organic plant} / (\text{final extract} - \text{solvents})]$

If the ratio is higher than 1, it is counted as being equal to 1

- $\text{Organic \% of the extract} = \{[x \text{ ratio (extract - solvents)} / \text{extract}] + [\text{organic solvents} / \text{extract}]\} \times 100.$

Water is not considered to be a solvent and the stated quantities of the solvents are the final quantities.

In the absence of a solvent (glycerine, ethanol, etc.), the organic percentage is:



- Organic % = (initial quantity of fresh organic plant / final quantity of extract) x 100

To calculate the equivalent weight of fresh plant introduced when a dried plant is used, it is possible:

- Either to use the actual dry plant / fresh plant ratio supplied by the manufacturer thereof.
- Or to use the following ratios:
 - Wood, bark, seeds, nuts, roots 1 : 2.5
 - Leaves, flowers, aerial parts 1 : 4.5
 - Watery fruits 1 : 8

c) Oily macerates

Oily macerates will be counted at the level of the quantities of organic ingredients initially introduced.

3. Fragrances and colorants

Only natural fragrances and colorants are authorised if the processes for obtaining them are physical or chemical processes that comply with Annex III. Fragrances and colorants derived from petrochemicals ((including those identical to nature) are not authorised, even if they are food safe.

4. Surfactants

Only surfactants from natural origin (see III.A.1.a) obtained using processes that comply with Annex III are authorised.

Soaps made from resin acids derived from conifers, as well as cationic surfactants (except those that comply with the provisions of Annex II) are not authorised because of their extremely high aquatic toxicity.

Certain surfactants from natural origin that contain a synthetic moiety are tolerated but only in Natural Detergents and if they comply with the provisions of Annex II. These provisions aim to establish a quantitative and temporal limitation for their use.

5. Other ingredients

a) Phosphates and other phosphorous-based ingredients

- Due to the eutrophication for which they are responsible, these are prohibited as ingredients in all detergents, including laundry detergents and automatic dishwasher detergents intended for use by consumers, as defined in Regulation (EC) No. 259 / 2012 of the European Parliament and the Council of 14 March 2012 amending Regulation. (EC) No 648/2004 regarding the use of phosphates.

b) Ethanol

Ethanol from natural origin is accepted. Any denaturants used must be of natural origin as defined in III.A.1, unless this is contrary to the regulations in force in the country. In the latter case, a waiver application must always be filed with the competent authorities



to request the use of a denaturant of natural origin. In the case of refusal, the regulatory denaturant will be tolerated.

c) Sodium chloride

Sodium chloride (salt) must be of mineral origin and use of anti-caking additive E535 (sodium ferrocyanide) is prohibited.

6. Water

Water is deemed to be a mineral ingredient. Therefore, it cannot be organic. It must be considered not to be polluted by physicochemical and microbiological contaminants and can be:

- Potable water (in accordance with the standards in force)
- Spring water
- Water obtained by osmosis
- Distilled water
- Sea water

In the case of an internal water treatment system, the system must comply with the procedures authorised in Annex III and avoid stagnation and risk of contamination. The water obtained must be of a defined quality.

The quality of the water must be verified either using tests or by monitoring the parameters of the treatment system.

C. Rules on the composition of the finished product

1. Obligation of compliance of all ingredients

100% of the ingredients used in a certified detergent must comply with the European regulation relating to detergents and with the criteria defined in III.A and III.B.

2. Definition of the 2 labels

a) The percentage of organic and synthetic ingredients

Indications of compliance	% of organic ingredients in the total ingredients of the finished product (Weight ratio)	% limit for certain categories of ingredients in the finished product (Weight ratio)
NATURAL DETERGENTS	No minimum (Any use of an organic ingredient, however, will be valued)	The ingredients in Annex I.A.1 are limited to 5% maximum
NATURAL DETERGENTS MADE WITH ORGANIC	10% minimum	The ingredients in Annex I.A.1 and sequestering agents (Annex I.D) are limited to 5% maximum

b) Rules specific to Natural Detergents

Natural Detergents cannot be certified if they carry environmental risk phrase H400, H410, H411, H412 or H413 on the product label as defined in the Foreword V.A: the CLP regulation, (or phrases R50 to R59 in accordance with directive 2001/59/EC).



c) Rules specific to Natural Detergents made with Organic

Natural Detergents made with Organic cannot be certified if they:

- Carry any risk phrase whatsoever on the label (with the exception of concentrated refills if they are developed such that contact with the user is impossible under normal conditions of use. In this case, only risk phrases H400, H410, H411, H412 and H413, or phrases R50 to R59 in accordance with directive 2001/59/EC are prohibited)
- Contain disinfectant substances, if they are claimed to be such.
- Contain ethoxylated surfactants (except if they are 100% natural in origin) in accordance with Annex II
- Contain quaternary esters (unless they are diluted in plant ethanol) in accordance with Annex II
- Contain a preservative of the isothiazolinone or glycolic acid family, in accordance with Annex I.A.1

D. Quality of ingredients and finished product

1. Contaminants

All ingredients and their derivatives must be proven to be unpolluted by contaminants.

2. Prohibited ionising treatments

The finished product and its ingredients must not have been subject to treatments using ionising rays (alpha, beta, gamma, X rays, etc.).

3. Absence of nitrosamines

The ingredients and finished products must not generate the formation of nitrosamines.

4. Animal testing of finished products

This is prohibited.

IV. WRAPPING AND PACKAGING

A. Packaging

The product will be packaged with the greatest respect for the environment, in recyclable formats and volumes and with low energy consumption.

Insofar as possible, the packaging will be made using materials for which there are established recycling channels: glass, aluminium, paper/cardboard, PP, PET, PE). Packaging made from renewable resources is acceptable. Those made from dead animals or involving the death of an animal (leather, silk, etc.) are prohibited.

For any other material submitted, a study of the technical dossier will be made taking into account one or more of the following:

- Resources used and manufacturing processes for the material
- Use: primary packaging, secondary packaging, etc.
- Technicality (evaluated by Ecocert)
- Possible substitution by another material
- Packaging end of life: reuse, recycling, etc.

The packaging methods listed below are not authorised:

- Products sold in single doses (except laundry detergent and dishwasher tablets, which can be individually wrapped to protect them from moisture and limit overdoses)
- Wet wipes

Manufacturers must try their best to market a refill system for their products. Concentrated refills, containing a limited quantity of water, should be prioritised.

The use of certain materials, such as vinyl polymers (e.g. PVC) and styrenic polymers (e.g. PS) will be routinely rejected.

These validation rules apply to primary and secondary packaging. Particular effort will be made to minimise secondary packaging. Over-packing, such as cellophane on cases, is prohibited.

B. Propellants

Certain propellant gases are prohibited. Sprays, atomisers or misters using a pressurised gas such as propane, n-butane, isobutene or methoxymethane (dimethyl ether), which represent a potential hazard, are prohibited.

V. PRODUCTION RULES

A. Storage and transport of ingredients and finished products

Storage conditions should allow for full traceability and eliminate any risk of contamination, confusion or mixing.

Transport conditions should enable any risk of confusion, mixing or contamination to be avoided, especially for products shipped in bulk and unpackaged.

B. Production operations (manufacture, wrapping and packaging)

These should be carried out as a complete series, separated by location or time from similar operations performed on products not covered by this standard.

They should be performed according to manufacturing processes that comply with Annex III of this standard.

All possible measures should be taken to ensure the identification of batches and to avoid any risk of mixing, contamination or confusion.

C. Cleaning and disinfection operations

By cleaning and disinfection operation, this standard means all steps carried out between two manufacturing operations (of certified or non-certified products) which:

- Ensure a certain standard of cleanliness, appearance and contamination of a surface / piece of equipment.
- Avoid contamination of the products covered by the standard by other products, including the cleaning/disinfection products used.

The rinsing step is an integral part of this operation.

The productions covered by this standard must in no way involve the use of non-compliant products; cleaning and disinfection operations **before** and **after** any production of products endorsed by this standard must be carried out using cleaning and disinfection products which comply with the requirements defined in Annex VI.

Cleaning/disinfection operations using product(s) that comply with Annex VI **before** production of the products endorsed by this standard particularly aim to:

- Ensure the absence of contamination with a non-compliant product
- Reduce the environmental impact of this production

Cleaning/disinfection operations using product(s) that comply with Annex VI **after** production of the products endorsed by this standard particularly aim to reduce the environmental impact of this production.

Thus, the surfaces in contact or which may come into contact with the ingredients (tank, packaging line, small equipment, etc.), bulk goods, semi-finished or finished products must be cleaned / disinfected with a product that complies with Annex VI.

Moreover, if the ingredients or products are not stored on pallets or in such a way as to avoid any contact with the ground (and therefore possible contamination), the floor cleaning / disinfecting products must comply with the provisions of Annex VI

Furthermore, any product used in an environmental treatment, and which is likely to come into direct or indirect contact with the products covered by this standard, must comply with Annex VI.

VI. CONTROL SYSTEM

A. Raw materials

1. Compliance of raw materials

On receipt of a raw material, the operator checks the integrity of the packaging and the compliance of the product with the provisions of this standard.

Where the check raises doubts about the provenance of a material or a supplier, this material can only be processed after elimination of that doubt, unless the product resulting therefrom is placed on the market without any indication relating to this standard.

2. Compliance guarantees for organic raw materials

The operator must be assured of the origin of the raw materials, notably by the presence of organic guarantees (reference to quality and, if applicable, to the standard and / or certification body) in the following documents: invoice, delivery note and label. Furthermore, a valid certificate of compliance with the organic production method must be presented at the time of the transaction.

3. Distributors of raw materials

In the case that the supplier of raw materials is simply a distributor, traceability must be maintained and verified vis-a-vis the original declared supplier.

For all raw materials this involves:

- Absence of repackaging, with reference to the name of the original supplier on the packaging of the delivered products
- Presentation of a transaction document or attestation issued by the distributor allowing the original supplier to be guaranteed

For raw materials certified as organic, this also involves:

- Presentation of a certificate of compliance with the organic production method, in the name of the original supplier and valid at the time of the transaction
- Reference to the organic quality on the packaging as well as the transaction documents and, if applicable, on the aforementioned attestation

B. Subcontracting and handling

To ensure the traceability and quality of subcontracted/handled products, transaction documents (invoices, delivery notes, intermediary labels) must bear the certification guarantees (reference to quality and, if applicable, to the standard and / or certification body).

- Example in the case of subcontracting: "Natural Detergents certified by Ecocert Greenlife" or "Natural Detergents made with Organic certified by Ecocert Greenlife" depending on the nature of the product.
- Example in the case of handling or for a non-engaged subcontractor (service delivery): "Service delivery controlled by Ecocert Greenlife".

Furthermore, a certificate and/or attestation of compliance with this standard must be presented and be valid at the moment of transaction.

C. Finished products

To ensure the traceability and quality of marketed products, transaction documents (invoices, delivery notes, intermediary labels) must bear the certification guarantees (reference to quality and, if applicable, to the standard and / or certification body):

"Natural Detergents certified by Ecocert Greenlife" or "Natural Detergents made with Organic certified by Ecocert Greenlife" depending on the nature of the product.

For indications on labels designed for the end consumer, refer to paragraph II.A of this standard.

A certificate of compliance with this standard must be presented and be valid at the time of transaction.

A sample of each batch of the certified finished product must be retained for at least the lifespan of the product in sufficient quantities to carry out tests to verify compliance with this standard.

D. Traceability and flow control

Traceability of ingredients to the finished product (= traceability within the production unit) and of the final products to consumers (traceability outside the production unit) as well as follow-up accounting of products entering/exiting the company must be rigorously implemented and recorded and be accessible by the auditor.

The operator must have access to the following documents:

- Follow-up and/or recording (quantitative), if applicable, of goods received/purchases (raw materials and/or finished products), shipments/sales (finished products), inventory (raw materials and/or finished products)
- Follow-up and recording of raw materials and/or semi-finished/finished products (purchase invoice, purchase summary, delivery note, manufacturing sheet, etc.) to trace the origin, nature and quantities of all raw materials and / or products received as well as their possible use within the company (internal traceability)
- Follow-up and recording of products sold (purchase invoice, sales invoice, delivery note, etc.) to trace the origin, nature and quantities, as well as the recipients of all products sold (external traceability)
- Follow-up and recording of stock at regular intervals (physical inventories, computer-based records) for products sold and raw materials to ensure the compliance of the material flow within the company
- The exact composition of the manufactured products



E. Quality system

The operator must have a control system that allows him to check and manage compliance of products and, specifically, the following points:

- Compliance of raw materials and suppliers
- Compliance of subcontractors, handlers and associated products
- Compliance of products sold and/or services delivered
- Compliance of production operations and detergents
- Compliance of production equipment and analyses
- Compliance of communication documents (commercial, technical, etc.)

VII. MEASURES FOR PROTECTING THE IMMEDIATE ENVIRONMENT

Companies must implement a series of measures, along with the associated internal control procedures, concerning the processing of all waste products resulting from a production process, to protect the environment. These measures must as a minimum include:

- An environmental analysis plan allowing the identification of activities, products and services with a significant impact on the environment.
- An Environmental Management Programme allowing the definition, management, implementation and achievement of the environmental objectives established by the company.

These provisions only apply to operators directly engaged by the certification body that have a production process (manufacture and/or packaging).

This standard considers that ISO 14001 allows the company to comply with these requirements.

A. Discharge management

All businesses must undertake a process of improving the management of discharges (waste from industrial activity, in a gaseous, liquid or fluidised solid state), the objective of which is the purification of any discharge in an effective and efficient manner.

B. Waste management

All businesses must undertake a process of improving the management of waste, and as a minimum:

- Selectively sort cardboard, glass, paper and other materials
- Recycle or process all waste
- Entrust products for specific destruction, and packaging that is non-recyclable within the company, to another company that specialises in recycling

C. Energy management

All businesses must undertake a process of improving the management of energy, the objective of which is to provide for the ever-increasing use of renewable energies and a growing call to action to save energy.



VIII. CERTIFICATION PROCESS

The certification process is organised according to an annual cycle. Eventually, it leads to the granting or continuation of certificates authorising you to produce and market products making reference to the certification and/or Ecocert.

You will find a summary diagram in Annex V.

The detailed certification process is attached to the Natural Detergents and Natural Detergents made with Organic standard on request for information from Ecocert.

IX. CONDITIONS FOR UPDATING THE STANDARD

A. Modification of the standard

Modifications to the standard are made within the framework of the regulation of industrial products (see Foreword V.E).

The certification standard is a technical document that defines the characteristics that must be presented by a detergent product and the means of checking the compliance of these characteristics. Development and modification of the standard are performed in compliance with French standard NF X50-067, which provides, in particular, that stakeholder consultation must include as a minimum:

- Professionals who make the products
- Associations or organisations representing consumers or, where applicable, the users themselves
- The relevant administrations

B. Technical Follow-Up Committee

The Technical Follow-Up Committee is a commission, composed of expert consultants and industry representatives, who have submitted applications to Ecocert. This commission is specifically consulted on any updates to the standard.

C. Updates and information

Ecocert is committed to informing, by any means, those operators who commit to comply with the standard of any changes made to the standard, the means of implementation, and to make the modified version of the standard available to them on the ECOCERT website.

This standard shall be considered to be a living document that may be updated and improved on a continual basis.

If the standard is modified, Ecocert commits to define and communicate a transition period. No withdrawal of products already on the market shall be required (unless required by regulation) provided that the products conform to the old version of the standard.





ANNEXES



I. ANNEX I: Authorised synthetic petrochemical ingredients, disinfectant substances and ingredients from mineral origin

A. Authorised ingredients regardless of the type of detergent

1. Pure synthetic ingredients

INCI name	CASE No.	Function	Other information
Sorbic Acid	110-44-1	Preservative	/
Dehydroacetic Acid	520-45-6	Preservative	/
Sodium Hydroxymethyl glycinate	70161-44-3	Preservative	/
Isothiazolinone	26172-55-4 2634-33-5 2682-20-4	Preservative	Prohibited in Natural Detergents made with Organic level
Glycolic Acid	79-14-1	Other	Prohibited in Natural Detergents made with Organic level
Polyaspartic Acid	617-45-8	Other	/

2. Active disinfectant substances

Disinfectant substance	CAS No.
Ethanol	64-17-5
Peracetic Acid	79-21-0
L-(+)-lactic Acid	79-33-4
Hydrogen Peroxide	7722-84



3. Ingredients from mineral origin

INCI or usual name	Function
Sodium Carbonate, Magnesium Carbonate, Potassium Carbonate, Calcium Carbonate, Silicon Carbonate	Other
Sodium Chloride, Magnesium Chloride, Potassium Chloride, Calcium Chloride	Other
CI 77163 (Bismuth Oxychloride)	Pigment
CI 77742 (Ammonium and Manganese Diphosphate)	Pigment
CI 77745 (Manganese Bis-orthophosphate)	Pigment
CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide)	Pigment
CI 77480, 77491, 77492, 77499 (Iron Oxide)	Pigment
CI 77711 (Magnesium Oxide)	Pigment
CI 77713 (Magnesium Carbonate)	Pigment
CI 77947 (Zinc Oxide)	Pigment
Potassium Hydroxide (Potash)	Other
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda)	Other
Silicates	Other
Sodium Sulphate	Other
Zeolites	Other

B. Authorised ingredients in laundry detergents

INCI or usual name	Function
Carboxymethyl Cellulose	Antiredeposition agent/Viscosifier
Carboxymethyl Inulin	Antiredeposition agent/Viscosifier
TAED (Tetraacetythylenediamine)	Bleaching agent

C. Authorised ingredients in powder detergents

INCI or usual name	Function
Sodium percarbonate	Bleaching agent

D. Authorised sequestrant regardless of type of detergent

A synthetic sequestrant can be used in a certified detergent provided that it meets the following conditions:

- Biodegradability > 60% according to OECD 301 series
- Acute toxicity to aquatic organisms:
 - LC50 for fish > 10mg / L for 96 h (OECD 203 or equivalent)
 - EC50 for crustacea > 10mg / L for 48 h (OECD 202 or equivalent)
 - EC50 for a variety of algae > 10mg / L for 72 or 96h (OECD 201 or equivalent)

II. ANNEX II: Selection of surfactants

A. Review on the nature of surfactants

Only those surfactants made from renewable resources and processed using methods authorised by Annex III are authorised.

B. Ethoxylated surfactants

As an exception, and during a transition period that will end when alternatives exist on the market, anionic and non-ionic surfactants ethoxylated with synthetic ethylene oxide may be used in the composition of the products covered by the standard, solely for the Natural detergent label. They are prohibited in certified Natural Detergents made with Organic label.

The total amount (anionic and non-ionic) of surfactants ethoxylated with synthetic ethylene oxide must not exceed 50% (by weight of active ingredient) of the total amount of all the surfactants, until 31 December 2015. After that date, the maximum percentage will be 30%.

The total amount of synthetic ethylene oxide must not exceed 5% of the formula, until 31 December 2015. After that date, the maximum percentage will be 2%.

C. Quaternised esters

quaternised esters from plant origin may be allowed as cationic surfactants on condition that they are readily biodegradable and their possible solvent is a plant-based or isopropanol solvent. These ingredients can only be used in fabric softener products.

However, for the organic detergent label, only solvents of plant origin will be authorised.

D. Biodegradability of surfactants

Only those surfactants with an ultimate biodegradability of over 60% within 28 days according to EN ISO 14593 and anaerobic biodegradability of 60% according to EN ISO 11734 are authorised.

III. ANNEX III: Authorised and prohibited physical and chemical processes

A. List of authorised processes

1. Authorised physical processes

List of processes
Absorption / Adsorption (using inert materials and in accordance with the standard)
Discoloration / Deodorising (except of materials of animal origin)
Grinding
Centrifugation
Decantation
Desiccation - drying
Deterpenation with water vapour
Distillation (authorised solvents: water, CO ₂ , natural solvents)
Extraction (natural solvents)
Filtration (using inert materials and in accordance with the standard)
Lyophilisation
Mixing
Pressure
Sterilisation by heating
Gas sterilisation (those authorised in AB: O ₂ , N ₂ , Ar, He, O ₃ and scCO ₂)
UV, IR and microwave sterilisation
Sifting

2. Authorised chemical processes

List of processes
Alkylation
Calcination, carbonisation
Condensation / addition
Esterification / transesterification / Interesterification
Etherification
Biotechnology / Natural fermentation
Amide formation
Hydration
Hydrogenation
Hydrolysis
Neutralisation
Oxidation/reduction
Amphoteric manufacturing process (formation of amide and quaternisation)
Saponification
Sulfation
Roasting



B. Prohibited processes

List of processes (non-exhaustive list)
Discoloration / Deodorising of materials of animal origin
Deterpenation (other than water vapour)
Use of petrochemical ethylene oxide (unless an exception has been made, see Annex II) for sterilisation or as a reagent.
Irradiation by ionising radiation (X rays, alpha, beta, gamma, etc.)
Genetic modifications
Sulfonation
Extraction of vegetable ingredients using petrochemical solvents (hexane, toluene etc.)



IV. ANNEX IV: Special precautions and instructions

The particulars specified below are to be displayed on the label or a reference should be made in other media (communication document, website):

Dishwashing products (by hand)

"To save water and energy by washing efficiently, immerse the dishes in water instead of washing with a jet from the tap and stick to the recommended product doses. Efficient washing does not require lots of foam"

Dishwasher detergents

"To respect the environment, run your dishwasher with a full load, choose low temperature washing cycles and follow dosage instructions"

Fabric detergents

"To respect the environment, run your washing machine with a full load, choose low temperature washing cycles and follow dosage instructions"

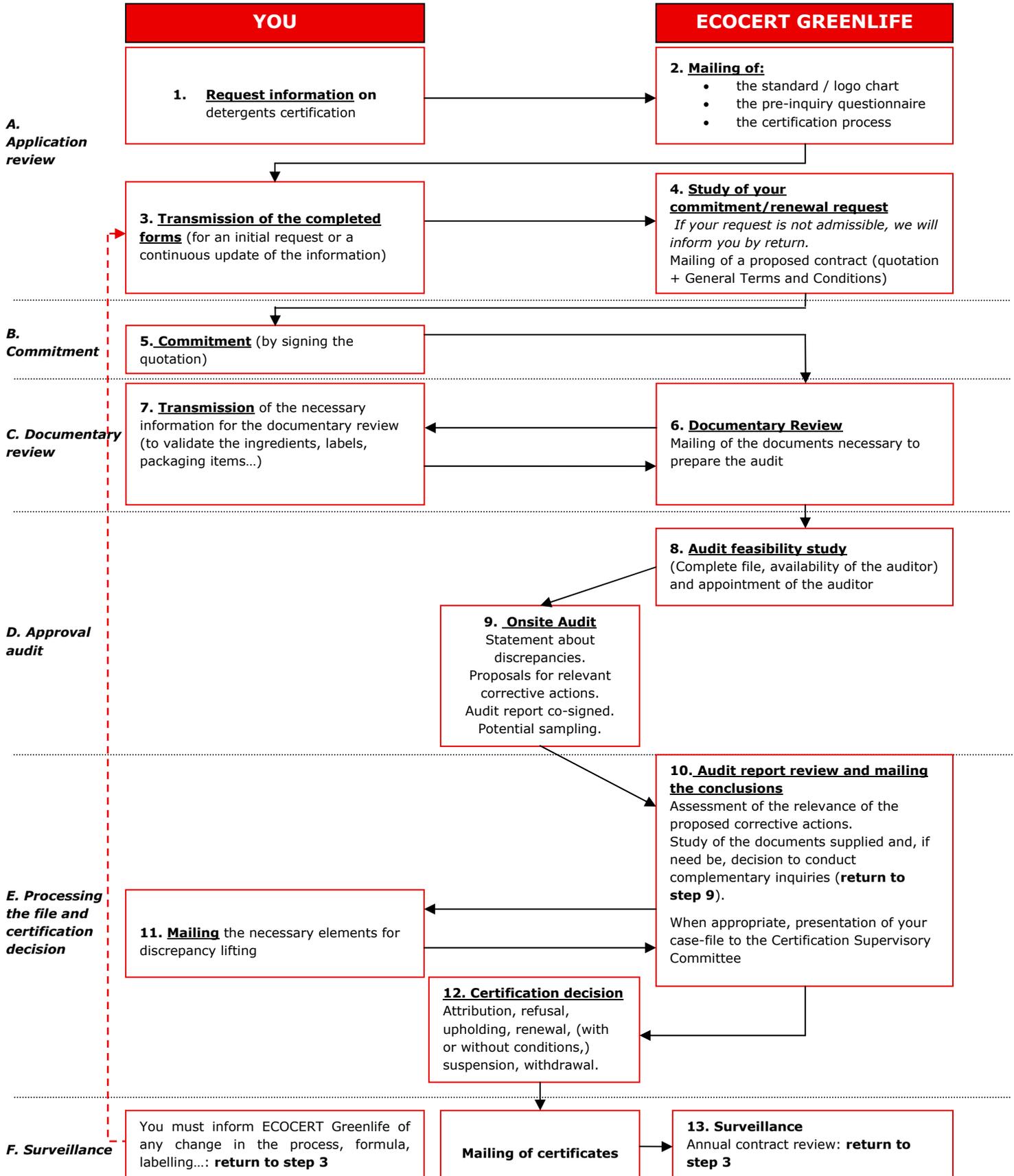
Surface and bathroom cleaners (if the instructions for use give doses or dilutions).

"To reduce the environmental impact, respect the recommended doses"



V. ANNEX V: Summary diagram of the certification process

A. Summary table of the steps of the certification process



VI. ANNEX VI: Requirements for products approved for cleaning and disinfection of facilities

Each cleaning agent used by the company must be verified by Ecocert Greenlife to ensure its compliance.

A. Labelled detergents

Detergents certified by Ecocert Greenlife or equivalent are routinely accepted. Also, ingredients authorised for use in the detergents certified according to this standard can be used.

B. Disinfectant substances

As an indication, disinfectant substances such as those as defined in III.B.1 can be used. In addition, isopropanol can also be used. (Reminder: This ingredient cannot, however, be used in a certified detergent)

C. Prohibited substances

In accordance with the provisions set forth in this standard, the following ingredients and products are prohibited:

- Formalin
- Ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid (EDTA)
- Genetically modified products
- Chlorine-based products or chlorinated derivatives
- Ammonia-based products
- Phosphate and phosphonate-based products

D. Provisions concerning the surfactants rejected by the standard

The surfactants rejected for certified detergents but which may potentially be used in products for the cleaning of facilities must meet the following criteria:

- The surfactants must be plant-based
- Low aquatic toxicity (EC50 or IC50 or LC50 > 10 mg / l or equivalent test)
- Ultimate, rapid and complete aerobic and anaerobic biodegradability (OECD 301 series > 70% in 28 days)
- Plant-based ethoxylated surfactants which meet the criteria given in Annex II.B are authorised

E. Provisions relating to other ingredients rejected by this standard

The ingredients rejected in certified detergents that are not affected by the provisions above but which may potentially be used in products for the cleaning of facilities must also meet the criteria given above or not display the following environmental risk phrases given in the CLP Regulation (Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures): H400, H410, H411, H412, H413 (or phrases R50 to R59 in accordance with directive 2001/59/EC).

VII. ANNEX VII: Additional labelling categories

Below are additional categories for labelling of certified products, in accordance with Article II.D of this standard.

water
viscosifiers
acidity regulator
bases
Glycolic acid (and salts thereof)
Polyaspartic acid (and salts thereof)
alcohols
solvents
salt (solely for NaCl, KCl)
essential oils
Vvinegar
esters
glycols
emollients
sequestrant
colorants
pigments
waxes
oils
silicates
carbonate salts
sulphate salts
abrasives
stabilisers
antiredeposition agents

The origin (as defined in III.A.1) of a category can be mentioned if the ingredients it contains are of similar origin. E.g. plant dyes or bases from mineral origin.

As specified in paragraph II.D of the standard, ingredients that do not correspond to any category of Regulation EC/648/2004 or those defined above are indicated on the label using plain language, the chemical name or INCI name. However, the request to create a new category for these ingredients may be considered by Ecocert after consultation with the Technical Certification Monitoring and Supervision Committees.