



# The New Zealand Ecolabelling Trust

## Licence Criteria for Recycled Plastic Products

**EC-06-15**

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# Specification change history

Minor clarifications, corrections or technical changes made since the specification was last reviewed and issued in June 2012.

Date	Version	Change
06/08/15	EC-06-15 August 2015	Update of Clause 5.9c (cardboard packaging) The requirement has been updated to align with the revised criteria in EC-10-14 Packaging and Paperboard Products and is consistent with cardboard packaging requirements across all relevant ECNZ specifications.

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# 1 Introduction

Environmental Choice New Zealand is an environmental labelling programme which has been created to help businesses and consumers find products and services that ease the burden on the environment. The programme results from a New Zealand Government initiative and has been established to improve the quality of the environment by minimising the adverse environmental impacts generated by the production, distribution, use and disposal of products, and the delivery of services. The programme is managed by the New Zealand Ecolabelling Trust (the Trust).

ECNZ operates to the ISO 14024 standard "Environmental labels and declarations - Guiding principles" and the Trust is a member of the Global Ecolabelling Network (GEN) an international network of national programmes also operating to the ISO 14024 standard.

ISO 14024 requires environmental labelling specifications to include criteria that are objective, attainable and verifiable. It requires that interested parties have an opportunity to participate and have their comments considered. It also requires that environmental criteria be set, based on an evaluation of the environmental impacts during the actual product or service life cycle, to differentiate product and services on the basis of preferable environmental performance.

The life cycle approach is used to identify and understand environmental issues (adverse or beneficial impacts) across the whole life of a product or service (within a defined product or service category). This information is evaluated to identify the most significant issues and from those to identify the issues on which it is possible to differentiate environmentally preferable products or services from others available in the New Zealand market. Criteria are then set on these significant and differentiating issues. These must be set in a form and at a level that does differentiate environmentally preferable products or services, is attainable by potential ECNZ licence applicants and is able to be measured and verified. As a result of this approach, criteria may not be included in an ECNZ specification on all aspects of the life cycle of a product or service. If stages of a product or service life cycle are found not to differentiate environmentally preferable products or services, or to have insufficient data available to allow objective benchmarking in New Zealand, those stages will not generally be included in criteria in the specification. For some issues, however, (such as energy and waste) criteria may be set to require monitoring and reporting. These criteria are designed to generate information for future reviews of specifications

This specification sets out the requirements that recycled plastic products will be required to meet in order to be licensed to use the Environmental Choice New Zealand Label. The requirements include environmental criteria and product characteristics. The specification also defines the testing and other means to be used to demonstrate and verify conformance with the environmental criteria and product characteristics.

This specification will be valid for a period of five years. Twelve months before the expiry date (or at an earlier date if required), the Trust will initiate a further review process for the specification.

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## 2 Background

Annually, plastic accounts for approximately 7% by weight, or up to 20% by volume, of solid waste in New Zealand<sup>1</sup>. Plastics New Zealand released results of a study in 2005 which indicated the total collection of plastic for recovery in New Zealand was approximately 35,000 tonnes in 2004<sup>2</sup>, up from 23,000 tonnes in 1999. Incorporating plastic waste in the manufacture of new products will reduce the amount of plastic entering the waste stream and help reduce use of virgin plastic resources. Encouraging significant percentages of recycled plastics in products will encourage the recycling ethic and support closing the recycling loop.

In New Zealand, the use of recycled plastics has been documented in Plastics New Zealand's Design for the Environment Guidelines<sup>3</sup>. These guidelines encourage the development of products in a way that minimises their environmental impact. The document provides general guidelines for product design, and specific design considerations for products used in the electronics, packaging, construction and agricultural sectors.

There are opportunities in the New Zealand market for increased use of recycled plastic products. Approximately 41,000 tonnes of plastic was used to manufacture plastic agricultural products in New Zealand in 2005, including silage covers, water tanks and irrigation tubing. In addition, approximately 47,900 tonnes of plastic was used to manufacture construction material, such as roofing, pipes and fittings in New Zealand in 2005<sup>4</sup>. Plastic packaging consumption in New Zealand in 2005 was 145,650 tonnes, and was expected to increase to 150,000 tonnes in 2008<sup>5</sup>. While many products have strict functional requirements and performance standards, there is potential for some recycled material to be incorporated into these products. Agricultural products in particular may be able to contain a relatively high recycled plastic content than many other types of products, due to fewer colour/aesthetic constraints, and potential acceptability of thicker materials. Other products such as construction goods may have performance standards that limit the potential recycled content in a product<sup>6</sup>.

Depending on the product type and application, manufacture of recycled plastic products involves the addition of various chemicals to scrap plastic. These may include pigments, plasticisers, flame retardants, and UV stabilisers. Some of these types of additives (or their ingredients) could potentially be carcinogenic, toxic, or ecotoxic. This specification contains criteria to minimise the use of hazardous substances as additives, either by promoting use of less hazardous alternatives or providing limits on the amounts of hazardous substances that may be present.

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<sup>1</sup> Plastics New Zealand. NZ Waste and Recycling Statistics. Available at <http://www.plastics.org.nz/page.asp?id=502>

<sup>2</sup> Plastics New Zealand. 2005. Sustainable End-of-Life Options for Plastics in New Zealand. Available at [http://www.plastics.org.nz/\\_attachments/docs/sustainable-end-of-life-options-for-plastics-i-4.pdf](http://www.plastics.org.nz/_attachments/docs/sustainable-end-of-life-options-for-plastics-i-4.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Plastics New Zealand. 2006. Design for the Environment Guidelines. Available from [http://www.plastics.org.nz/\\_attachments/docs/bpp-dfe-final-5.pdf](http://www.plastics.org.nz/_attachments/docs/bpp-dfe-final-5.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Plastics New Zealand. 2006. Design for the Environment Guidelines 2006. Available from [http://www.plastics.org.nz/\\_attachments/docs/bpp-dfe-final-5.pdf](http://www.plastics.org.nz/_attachments/docs/bpp-dfe-final-5.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Plastics New Zealand. 2006. Design for the Environment Guidelines 2006. Available from [http://www.plastics.org.nz/\\_attachments/docs/bpp-dfe-final-5.pdf](http://www.plastics.org.nz/_attachments/docs/bpp-dfe-final-5.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Plastics New Zealand. 2006. Design for the Environment Guidelines 2006. Available from [http://www.plastics.org.nz/\\_attachments/docs/bpp-dfe-final-5.pdf](http://www.plastics.org.nz/_attachments/docs/bpp-dfe-final-5.pdf)

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Based on a review of currently available life cycle information, the following product category requirements are likely to produce environmental benefits by:

- reducing the amount of plastic entering the waste stream,
- conserving a non-renewable resource,
- reducing the use and subsequent release of environmentally harmful substances to the environment at all stages of the product's life cycle,
- reducing impacts from energy use in production processes, and
- encouraging recovery, reuse, recycling and responsible disposal of waste materials.

Life cycle review is an ongoing process. As information and technology change, product category requirements will be reviewed, updated and possibly amended.

### 3 Interpretation

**Energy Management Programme** means a program to achieve and sustain efficient and effective use of energy including policies, practices, planning activities, responsibilities and resources that affect the organisation's performance for achieving the objectives and targets of the Energy Policy.

**ISO** means International Organisation for Standardisation.

**Label** means the Environmental Choice New Zealand Label.

**PBDE** means polybrominated diphenyl ethers, which are organobromine compounds used as flame retardants.

**PBB** means polybrominated biphenyls (flame retardants)

**Recycled Plastic includes:**

- **Post-Consumer:** material generated by households, or by commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product, which can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes returns of material from the distribution chain.
- **Pre-Consumer:** material diverted from the waste stream during a manufacturing process. Excluded is re-utilisation of materials such as rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it.

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## **4 Category definition**

This category includes all plastic products made from recycled plastic as further defined in the sub - categories in this section.

The sub-categories are:

- 1 Construction materials: includes all materials used in the construction of structures whether stationary or transportable, such as lumber, fencing, shingles or pavers.
- 2 Produce containers: includes containers for agricultural produce such as eggs, fruit and vegetables.
- 3 Non-food containers: includes all containers for non-food products such as detergent bottles, drums and pallets.
- 4 Office supplies: includes all implements and containers for office use such as dispenser holders, transparency sheets and ring binders.
- 5 Recreational equipment and outdoor furniture: includes all implements and support structures for the recreational market such as playground equipment, mats, patio tables and chairs.
- 6 General household products: includes buckets, clothes pegs, coat hangers, cutlery trays and waste bins.
- 7 Horticultural supplies: includes all products, containers, implements and support structures used in horticultural activities such as flower pots, trays, garden edging, wheel barrows and compost bins.
- 8 Flexible packaging: includes plastic bags and sheets.
- 9 Agricultural and forestry equipment: includes irrigation products.
- 10 Children's toys.

To be licensed to use the Label, the recycled plastic product or packaging must meet the environmental criteria set out in clause 5 and product characteristics set out in clause 6.

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## **5 Environmental criteria**

### **5.1 Legal requirements**

#### **Criteria**

The product must comply with the provisions of all relevant environmental laws and regulations that are applicable during the product's life cycle.

#### **Verification required**

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on regulatory compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by documentation identifying the applicable regulatory requirements and demonstrating how compliance is monitored and maintained.

#### **Explanatory notes**

Relevant laws and regulations could, for example, include those that relate to:

- producing, sourcing, transporting, handling and storing raw materials and components for manufacture
- manufacturing processes
- handling, transporting and disposing of waste products arising from manufacturing
- transporting product within and between countries
- using and disposing of the product.

The documentation required may include, as appropriate:

- procedures for approving and monitoring suppliers and supplies
- information provided to customers and contractors regarding regulatory requirements.

It is not intended to require licence holders to accept increased legal responsibility or liability for actions that are outside their control.

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## 5.2 Recycled content

### Criteria

To be licensed to carry the Label the product made from recycled plastic must meet the criterion specific to its sub category.

- i Plastic products identified in sub-categories 4.1 through 4.5 and 4.10 must contain a minimum of 50% by weight of recycled plastic.
- ii Plastic products identified in sub-categories 4.6 through 4.7 must contain a minimum of 75% by weight of recycled plastic.
- iii Plastic products identified in sub-categories 4.8 must contain a minimum of 30% by weight of recycled plastic.
- iv Plastic products identified in sub-category 4.9 must contain a minimum of 90% by weight of recycled plastic.

### Verification required

Conformance with the criteria i)-iv) shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chief Executive Officer of the applicant company. These statements shall be supported by relevant quality control and production documentation.

### Explanatory notes

- For some specialised products (e.g., PVC pipes) product performance standards set maximum recycled content requirements. Where this is the case, the maximum limit set in the relevant performance standard will apply as the minimum recycled content acceptable for award of an Environmental Choice licence. The criteria set above will not therefore apply.
- Where a product contains components other than plastic (for example a wheelbarrow), the % requirement applies to the plastic component and the total weight of the plastic component only.

## 5.3 Plastic resin code

### Criteria

To be licensed to carry the Label, the recycled plastic product (or component) must be marked on each individual item with the appropriate plastics resin identification code promulgated by the Plastics Institute of New Zealand (refer to Appendix A).

### Verification required

Conformance with the criterion shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chief Executive Officer of the applicant company. The statement shall be supported by relevant quality control and production documentation.

### Explanatory notes

Exceptions may be made for products where the nature of the manufacturing process or the size and shape of the product restrict the application of the plastics resin identification code on the product.

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Products exempted on this basis will ensure that appropriate information describing disposal methods for the product, including the relevant plastic resin identification code, will be provided at the time of sale to encourage further recycling.

## **5.4 Product stewardship**

### **Criteria**

- a The recycled plastic product (or component) must not be impregnated, labelled, coated or otherwise treated in a manner which would prevent recycling in New Zealand or in the country where the product is used.
- b Licence holders must report annually to Environmental Choice New Zealand on product stewardship, including:
  - availability, feasibility, and involvement in product takeback schemes;
  - initiatives taken to promote or implement takeback schemes;
  - initiatives taken to make products more recyclable; and
  - initiatives or requirements for suppliers or contract manufacturers.

### **Verification required**

Conformance with these criteria shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chief Executive Officer of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by documentation that:

- Provide process information demonstrating that coatings/labels do not prevent the product from being recycled
- Describe the product stewardship initiatives, procedures and programmes; and
- Includes annual reports on product stewardship initiatives.

## **5.5 Hazardous substances**

### **Criteria**

- a The following substances (including any compounds) shall not be added to the recycled plastic product during the production processes:
  - Arsenic
  - Cadmium
  - Chromium
  - Copper
  - Lead
  - Mercury
  - Tin
- b The concentration of metals in the recycled plastic shall be monitored and compared with published safety standards applicable to the product, if any exist.

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- c No substances shall be used in the production processes that are classified under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act as:
- 6.7A (known or presumed carcinogens);
  - 6.6 (mutagens); or
  - 6.8 (reproductive/ developmental toxins)
- Exceptions the requirements in c do not apply to:
- trace levels (<0.1% by weight) of substances reported in MSDS to potentially be present as contaminants or impurities in raw materials or component substances; or
  - flexible PVC materials collected for recycling that are covered by the requirements in clause 5.5 d) below.
- d No substances shall be used in the production processes that are a combined total of more than 0.1% by weight of the recycled plastic product (plastic component), of substances that are classified under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act as 6.5 (respiratory and contact sensitisers) or 6.1 (acutely toxic).
- e No substances shall be used in the production processes that are classified under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act as 9.1A (aquatic ecotoxins) AND which are not readily degradable or are potentially bioaccumulative: or substances classified as 9.1B.
- In this context, a substance is considered to be potentially bioaccumulative if the log Kow (log octanol/water partition coefficient)  $\geq 3.0$  (unless the experimentally determined BCF  $\geq 100$ ).
- f The following substances shall not be added to or used in the manufacture of recycled plastic products or be used in the manufacture of preparatory agents or agents for the degreasing or surface treatments of recycled plastic products.
- Halogenated organic substances or solvents
  - Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE), polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) or any other halogenated flame retardants
- g The manufacturer of recycled plastic products that contain recovered or recycled flexible PVC materials that contain or may contain phthalates must implement a Materials Management Programme and report annually to Environmental Choice New Zealand on its implementation. The Materials Management Programme must include effective processes to:
- i identify and segregate all incoming flexible PVC materials that do or may contain phthalates classified as carcinogens (6.7A), mutagens (6.6) or reproductive/developmental toxins (6.8);
  - ii test or otherwise establish the presence and amount of phthalates of concern in, or likely to be in, the flexible PVC materials;
  - iii ensure that flexible PVC materials that contain phthalates of concern are progressively and rapidly diverted from use in products that are intended for indoor use or that may involve skin or mucous membrane contact;
  - iv ensure that any recycled plastic products that contain any of the phthalates of concern are only supplied to commercial, business or institutional organisations; along with detailed information about the phthalates that are present in the product, the health and environmental risks associated with these, and recommendations on appropriate use and future disposition to manage those risks; and
  - v record how materials containing, or potentially containing phthalates of concern, have been used or otherwise disposed.

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**Note:** The Trust is aware of and is monitoring regulatory proposals in Europe that could result in restrictions on phthalates in articles intended for indoor use or which may involve skin or mucous membrane contact. These proposals would limit specific phthalates (including DEHP) to less than 0.1% by weight of the plastic. Progress of these regulatory proposals and similar initiatives in United States will be an important factor in future review of this specification and may trigger an early review process for this specification.

### **Verification required**

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. The statements shall be supported by relevant formulation and ingredient information, including:

- formulation information sufficient to establish if the above % limits or specific ingredient requirements are met;
- ingredient lists;
- identification of the classifications that apply to ingredient substances, confirming all meet criteria (c-e);
- information (which may include supplier declarations and supporting evidence) demonstrating no banned substance is added or used;
- copies of the material safety data sheets, test reports (or other evidence) for all ingredients, which indicate that they meet the criteria listed in (a) to (f);
- information on any applicable product standards that set metals limits for plastic products, together with supporting test reports or other evidence (consistent with the requirements of the applicable product standard) to demonstrate that the limits are met;
- records of the source of recycled plastic that is used in products for which there are no applicable product standards that set metal limits.

Additional supporting documentation about quality control and production processes may also be required to demonstrate that compliance with the requirement is checked and consistently achieved.

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## 5.6 Separation of recycled plastic component

### Criteria

It must be possible to separate the recycled plastic component from other materials in the product without the use of special tools.

### Verification required

Conformance with this requirement shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by appropriate documentation of product specifications, production methods and quality controls.

## 5.7 Waste management

### Criteria

- a The licence applicant/holder and product manufacturer must have effective waste management policies and procedures and/or a waste management programme.
- b Licence holders must report annually to Environmental Choice New Zealand on waste management, including:
  - quantities and types of waste recovered for reuse internally and externally;
  - quantities and types of waste recycled internally and externally;
  - quantities and types of waste disposed of to landfill;
  - quantities and types of waste burned internally for energy recovery;
  - waste generation related to production;
  - initiatives taken to reduce waste generation and improve recovery/recycling of waste; and
  - initiatives or requirements for suppliers or contract manufacturers.

### Verification required

Conformance with this requirement shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by documentation that:

- describes the waste management policies, procedures and programmes; and
- includes annual reports on waste generation and management.

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## 5.8 Energy management

### Criteria

- a The licence applicant/holder and product manufacturer must have effective energy management policies and procedures and/or an energy management programme.
- b Licence holders must report annually to Environmental Choice New Zealand on energy management, including:
  - total energy use;
  - breakdown of total energy use to types of energy used;
  - energy use related to production;
  - initiatives taken to reduce energy use and improve energy efficiency;
  - initiatives taken to calculate and reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions associated with energy use; and
  - initiatives or requirements for suppliers or contract manufacturers.

### Verification required

Conformance with this requirement shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by documentation that:

- describes the energy management policies, procedures and programmes; and
- includes annual reports on energy use and management.

## 5.9 Packaging Requirements

### Criteria

- a All plastic packaging must be made of plastics that are able to be recycled in New Zealand (or the country to which the product is exported and sold).
- b Packaging must not be impregnated, labelled, coated or otherwise treated in a manner, which would prevent recycling (i.e. metallic labels).
- c Cardboard packaging shall consist of any combination of:
  - Packaging approved under EC-10  
OR
  - recycled content.  
AND/OR
  - waste wood or virgin fibre from native forests provided the forests are certified under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) as sustainably managed (or equivalent certification)  
AND/OR
  - waste wood or virgin fibre from plantations (including from farm forests or wood lots), provided the plantations are legally harvested..

**NOTE:** Please see Appendix B for details of acceptable certifications for certified sustainable forest management and legally harvested wood.

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## **Verification required**

Conformance with these criteria shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported with the following documentation and evidence.

- Conformance with criterion (a) shall be supported by documentation-verifying the packaging is recyclable.
- Conformance with criterion (b) shall be demonstrated by providing samples of all plastic containers and components, and information on their constituent parts and their recyclability.
- Conformance with criteria (c) shall be supported by documentation from the packaging manufacturer verifying the recycled content of the cardboard packaging and documentation from the packaging manufacturer verifying the source of all fibre in the cardboard packaging or by providing evidence that the packaging is covered by an Environmental Choice New Zealand licence.

## **6 Product characteristics**

### **6.1 Product performance**

#### **Criteria**

The product must be fit for its intended use and conform, as appropriate, to relevant product performance standards.

#### **Verification required**

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by documentation:

- identifying the applicable standards, specifications and or consumer/customer requirements;
- demonstrating how compliance is monitored and maintained (including quality control and assurance procedures);
- records of customer feedback and complaints.

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## **7 Requirements and notes for Licence Holders**

### **Monitoring Compliance**

Prior to granting a licence, The Trust will prepare a plan for monitoring ongoing compliance with these requirements. This plan will reflect the number and type of products covered by the licence and the level of sampling appropriate to provide confidence in ongoing compliance with criteria. This plan will be discussed with the licence applicant and when agreed will be a condition of the licence.

As part of the plan, The Trust will require access to relevant quality control and production records and the right of access to production facilities. Relevant records may include formal quality management or environmental management system documentation (for example, ISO 9001 or ISO 14001 or similar).

The monitoring plan will require the licence holder to advise The Trust immediately of any non-compliance with any requirements of this specification which may occur during the term of the licence. If a non-compliance occurs, the licence may be suspended or terminated as stipulated in the Licence Conditions. The licensee may appeal any such suspension.

The Trust will maintain the confidentiality of identified confidential information provided and accessed during verification and monitoring of licences.

### **Using the ECNZ Label**

The Label may appear on the wholesale and retail packaging for the product, provided that the product meets the requirements in this specification and in the Licence Conditions.

Wherever it appears, the Label must be accompanied by the words 'Recycled Plastic Products' and by the Licence Number eg 'licence No1234'.

The Label must be reproduced in accordance with the ECNZ keyline art for reproduction of the Label and the Licence Conditions.

Any advertising must conform to the relevant requirements in this specification, in the Licence Conditions and in the keyline art.

Failure to meet these requirements for using the ECNZ Label and advertising could result in the Licence being withdrawn.

## Appendix A

## Plastic identification codes

Symbol	Type of plastic	Properties	Common uses	Former symbol1
 PET	PET Polyethylene Terephthalate	Clear, tough, solvent resistant, barrier to gas and moisture, softens at 80°C	Soft drink and water bottles, salad domes, biscuit trays, salad dressing and peanut butter containers	
 PE-HD	PE-HD High Density Polyethylene	Hard to semi-flexible, resistant to chemicals and moisture, waxy surface, opaque, softens at 75°C, easily coloured, processed and formed	Crinkly shopping bags, freezer bags, milk bottles, ice cream containers, juice bottles, shampoo, chemical and detergent bottles, buckets, rigid agricultural pipe, milk crates	
 PVC	PVC Unplasticised Polyvinyl Chloride PVC-U  Plasticised Polyvinyl Chloride PVC-P	Strong, tough, can be clear, can be solvent welded, softens at 80°C  Flexible, clear, elastic, can be solvent welded	Cosmetic containers, electrical conduit, plumbing pipes and fittings, blister packs, wall cladding, roof sheeting, bottles  Garden hose, shoe soles, cable sheathing, blood bags and tubing, watch straps	
 PE-LD	PE-LD Low density Polyethylene	Soft, flexible, waxy surface, translucent, softens at 70°C, scratches easily	Glad wrap, garbage bags, squeeze bottles, black irrigation tube, black mulch film, garbage bins	
 PP	PP Polypropylene	Hard but still flexible, waxy surface, softens at 140°C, translucent, withstands solvents, versatile	Dip pottles and ice cream tubs, potato chip bags, straws, microwave dishes, kettles, garden furniture, lunch boxes, blue packing tape	
 PS   PS-E	PS Polystyrene  PS-E Expanded Polystyrene	Clear, glassy, rigid, brittle, opaque, semi-tough, softens at 95°C. Affected by fats and solvents  Foamed, light weight, energy absorbing, heat insulating	CD cases, plastic cutlery, imitation 'crystal glassware', low cost brittle toys, video cases  Foamed polystyrene hot drink cups, hamburger take-away clamshells, foamed meat trays, protective packaging for fragile items	
 OTHER	OTHER Letters below indicate ISO code for plastic type e.g. SAN, ABS, PC, Nylon	Includes all other resins and Multi-materials (e.g. laminates). Properties dependent on plastic or combination of plastics	Car parts, appliance parts, computers, electronics, water cooler bottles, packaging	

### Notes:

- 1 Licence supervision plans for licence holders will include specific provision to check on the use of resin codes and ensure a transition is made to the new codes when this is economically and logistically feasible.

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## Appendix B

# Explanatory notes for types of claims that can be used to demonstrate compliance with the criteria set in 5.9c).

### Part A:

#### Sustainable Forest Management (SFM):

The FSC and PEFC certification schemes each have a range of certificates/labels. Some of these allow for wood/fibre from certified sustainably managed plantations or forests to be mixed with non-certified wood/fibre. Under FSC Mixed Credit or PEFC Volume Credit methods, wood/fibre or products associated with the certification claim or label may or may not actually contain wood/fibre from the certified sustainably managed source. Certifications accepted by The Trust are those which will ensure that wood from sustainably managed forests, as required in criteria 5.2.1 and 5.2.2, will be actually present in the final ECNZ-licensed product. These are set out below.

**Types of FSC claims** which can be used to demonstrate compliance with the above requirements:

- FSC 100 %
- FSC Mix X % - provided the % meets the requirements
- FSC Mix Credit – only if the manufacturer can demonstrate that actual FSC material is used for the ECNZ products.
- FSC Recycled provided it contains 100% recycled material
- FSC Controlled Wood cannot be used to meet the FSC certified requirements

**Types of PEFC claims** which can be used to demonstrate compliance with the above requirements:

- PEFC Certified – Physical Separation method.
- X % PEFC Certified – Average Percentage method, provided the % meets the requirements
- X % PEFC Certified – Volume Credit method – only if the manufacturer can demonstrate that actual PEFC certified material is used for the ECNZ products.

PEFC Controlled Sources material cannot be used to meet the PEFC certified requirements

**The following certification schemes will be accepted** as equivalent to FSC or PEFC certification of SFM:

- Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari – Sustainable Production Forest Management certified (PHPL) (<http://liu.dephut.go.id/>).
- Sustainable Forest Management Plans, supported with Annual Logging Plans that have been prepared and approved under the New Zealand Forests Act 1949 (amended in 1993). These Plans must be prepared in accordance with Standards and Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Indigenous Forests and guidance for preparing Sustainable Management Plans and Annual Logging Plans. Wood sourced from New Zealand indigenous forests covered by approved plans will be accepted as equivalent to FSC sustainably managed forest certification provided compliance with the approved plans is demonstrated through independent on-site assessment.

For any other schemes to be considered, the applicant will be required to provide detailed information that demonstrates the certification scheme is credible and equivalent. For examples of

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the type of information required, refer to the UK Central Point of Expertise on Timber Procurement (CPET) assessments of certification schemes available on [www.CPET.org.uk](http://www.CPET.org.uk).

## **Part B:**

### **Legal harvesting:**

The following certification schemes will be accepted as sources of information to demonstrate legal harvesting, where certificates and chain of custody evidence is available for virgin fibre sources:

- Forest Stewardship Council – “Certified” or “Controlled Wood” ([www.fsc.org](http://www.fsc.org)).
- Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) - “Certified” or “Controlled Sources” ([www.pefc.org](http://www.pefc.org)).
- SGS Timber Legality & Traceability Verifications service (TLTV) Verification of Legal Compliance certification (TVTL-VLC) (<http://www.sgs.com/en/Public-Sector/Monitoring-Services/Timber-Traceability-and-Legality.aspx>).
- Rainforest Alliance SmartWood Verification of Legal Compliance (VLC) certification (<http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/forestry/verification/legal>).
- System Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu - Timber Legality Verification System (SVLK) certified, or SVLK/PHPL (Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari – Sustainable Production Forest Management) certified (<http://liu.dephut.go.id/>).
- Sustainable Forest Management Plans (supported with Annual Logging Plans) that have been prepared and approved under the New Zealand Forests Act 1949 (amended in 1993).

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