



GS-1

**GREEN SEAL™ STANDARD FOR
SANITARY PAPER PRODUCTS**

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THE MARK OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

GREEN SEAL™

Green Seal is a non-profit organization whose mission is to use science-based programs to empower consumers, purchasers, and companies to create a more sustainable world. Green Seal sets leadership standards that aim to reduce, to the extent technologically and economically feasible, the environmental, health, and social impacts throughout the life-cycle of products, services, and companies. The standards may be used for conformity assessment and public education.

Green Seal offers certification of products, services, and companies in conformance with its standards. For additional information on Green Seal or any of its programs, contact:

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FOREWORD

General. The final issued standard was developed in an open and transparent process with stakeholder input that included producers, users, and general interests.

The requirements in the standard are based on an assessment of the environmental, health, or social impacts associated with the products, services, or organizations covered in the scope of the standard. The requirements included in the standard are subject to revision. Provisions for safety have not been included in this standard. This standard neither modifies nor supersedes laws and regulations. Compliance with this Standard is not a substitute for, and does not assure, compliance with any applicable law or regulations. This standard (and any corresponding conformity assessment) presumes compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Products, services, or organizations that are substantially similar to those covered by this standard in terms of function and life cycle considerations may be evaluated against the intent of the requirements of this standard, accounting for relevant differences between the intended scope of the standard and the actual product, service, or organization to be evaluated.

This standard may not anticipate features of *sanitary paper products* that may significantly, and undesirably, increase its impact on the environment, health, or society. In such a situation, Green Seal will ordinarily amend its standards to account for the unanticipated environmental, health, and societal impacts.

Normative references (e.g., other standards) in this standard intend to refer to the most recent edition of the normative reference.

Edition. This version is the Fifth Edition from September 1, 2011 (with editorial changes made on October 1, 2011) and supersedes the Fourth Edition of GS-1 from June 3, 2011, including substantive revisions.

Disclaimer of Liability. Green Seal™, as the developer of this standard, shall not incur any obligations or liability for any loss or damages, including, without limitation, indirect, consequential, special, or incidental damages arising out of or in connection with the interpretation or adoption of, reliance upon, or any other use of this standard by any party. Green Seal makes no express or implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, nor any other express or implied warranty with respect to this standard.

Tests may be required by the standards that involve safety considerations. Adequate safeguards for personnel and property should be employed in conducting such tests.

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BOD. Biochemical Oxygen Demand.

BTU. British Thermal Unit.

CD. Cross direction.

CFR. Code of Federal Regulations.

DOC. Dissolved Organic Carbon.

EPA. United States Environmental Protection Agency.

gf. Gram force.

GHS. Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labeling of Chemicals.

in. inch.

ISO. International Organization for Standardization.

lb. pound.

m² or m³. Square meters or cubic meters.

MD. Machine direction.

MDIP. Market De-Inked Pulp.

MT. Metric ton.

N. Newton.

OECD. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

PCF. Processed Chlorine Free.

SIC. Standard Industrial Classification.

TAPPI. Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

Yield_{PC}. Post-Consumer Material Yield.

Yield_R. Recovered Material or Agricultural Residue Yield.

GREEN SEAL™ STANDARD FOR SANITARY PAPER PRODUCTS, GS-1

1.0 SCOPE

This standard establishes environmental, health, and social requirements for *sanitary paper products* including *paper towels, general-purpose wipes, paper napkins, bathroom tissue, facial tissue, toilet seat covers, placemats, tray liners, table coverings*, and other *sanitary paper products*. The standard covers products for *institutional* as well as *retail* markets. This standard does not include *nonwoven sanitary products*, general-purpose disposable and flushable wipes containing cleaning agents or *fragrances*, disposable diapers, or sanitary napkins and tampons. See Appendix 1 for an example list of products included in the standard.

This standard neither modifies nor supersedes laws and regulations. Compliance is required for all applicable laws and regulations for the manufacturing and marketing of the products. Generally, the requirements included in this standard cover aspects above and beyond compliance issues.

Words and phrases described in the standard that appear in *italics* have a corresponding definition located in Annex A.

2.0 PRODUCT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Product Performance. Product performance requirements shall be consistently measured on either the unconverted (*parent roll*) or *converted product* depending on facility procedures. Testing shall be conducted under controlled and reproducible laboratory conditions. In addition to the measured performance requirements, the product shall be made in accordance with reasonable industry practice.

2.1.1 Basis Weight (grammage). Basis weight (grammage) shall be measured according to Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry (TAPPI) T 410 or International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 536. It shall also meet the following requirements when measured as grams per square meter (g/m², SI Units) or pounds/ream (lbs/ream, English units):

Product	Basis Weight	Grammage ^(a)
	(lbs/ream ^(b))	(g/m ²)
<i>Institutional</i> paper towels –hard wound	15 – 35	24.4 – 56.9
<i>Institutional</i> paper towels – center pull	11 - 28	17.9 – 45.6

Product	Basis Weight	Grammage ^(a)
<i>Institutional</i> paper towels –folded	15 - 35	24.4 – 56.9
<i>Institutional</i> paper towels –kitchen roll	11 - 30	17.9 – 48.8
<i>Retail paper towels</i> – folded	15 - 35	24.4 – 56.9
<i>Retail paper towels</i> – kitchen roll	11 - 30	17.9 – 48.8
<i>Paper napkins</i>	9 – 28.5	14.6 – 46.4
<i>Bathroom tissue</i>	8 – 22	13.0 – 35.8
<i>Facial tissue</i>	8 – 19	13.0 – 30.9
<i>Toilet seat covers</i>	8 – 10.5	13.0 – 17.1
<i>Placemats/Tray Liners</i>	26 – 40	38.5 – 59.2
<i>Table coverings</i>	15 - 22	22.2 – 32.6

(a) See TAPPI T 1210 Table 1, Section 1.1 for conversion factors (Basis weight [pounds/ream]*1.6275 = Grammage [grams per square meter]).

(b) Based on a 24 inch x 36 inch -500 sheet ream, or 3000 sq. ft.

2.1.2 Tensile Strength (Dry and Wet). Product characteristics shall be measured for tensile strength in the machine direction (MD) and cross direction (CD) using the methods described in either section 3.1.2.1 or section 3.1.2.2.

2.1.2.1 Tensile strength using TAPPI T 494/456. Product characteristics shall meet the following requirements when tested according to TAPPI T 494 or ISO 1924/3 (dry tensile strength) and TAPPI T 456 (wet tensile strength), as measured in gram force/inch (gf/in, English units):

Product	Dry Tensile Strength ^(a)		Wet Tensile Strength	
	MD	CD	MD	CD
	(gf/in)	(gf/in)	(gf/in)	(gf/in)
<i>Institutional</i> paper towels – hard wound	1700 - 3100	600 - 2000	250 - 850	100 - 700
<i>Institutional paper towels</i> – center pull	400 - 1500	100 - 800	100 - 500	50 - 200
<i>Institutional</i> paper towels – folded	800 - 2700	200 - 1300	230 - 600	90 - 400
<i>Institutional</i> paper towels – kitchen roll	400 - 1300	100 - 650	100 - 350	50 - 200
<i>Retail paper towels</i> – folded	800 - 2700	200 - 1300	230 - 600	90 - 400
<i>Retail paper towels</i> – kitchen roll	400 - 1200	100 - 640	100 - 300	50 - 170

Product	Dry Tensile Strength ^(a)		Wet Tensile Strength	
	MD	CD	MD	CD
<i>Paper napkins</i>	400 - 1100	230 - 570	--	--
<i>Bathroom tissue</i>	140 - 900	50 - 450	--	--
<i>Facial tissue</i>	250 - 750	80 - 250	15 - 80	8 - 40
<i>Toilet seat covers</i>	2 - 10	0.5 - 2	--	--
<i>Placemats/Tray liners</i>	--	--	--	--
<i>Table coverings</i>	--	--	--	--

(a) See TAPPI T 1210, Table 1, Section 2.1 for conversion factors

(1 gf/in = 0.3886 newton/meter (N/m); 1 ozf/in = 10.945 N/m) -- = no requirement

2.1.2.2 Tensile strength using TAPPI T 576. Product characteristics shall meet the following requirements when tested according to TAPPI T 576 (dry and wet tensile strength), as measured in gf/3in (English units):

Product	Dry Tensile Strength ^(a)		Wet Tensile Strength	
	MD	CD	MD	CD
	(gf/3in)	(gf/3in)	(gf/3in)	(gf/3in)
<i>Institutional paper towels –hard wound</i>	5100 - 9300	1800 - 6000	750 - 2550	300 - 2100
<i>Institutional paper towels – center pull</i>	1200 - 4500	300 - 2400	300 - 1500	150 - 600
<i>Institutional paper towels –folded</i>	2400 - 8100	600 - 3900	690 - 1800	270 - 1200
<i>Institutional paper towels –kitchen roll</i>	1200 - 3900	300 - 1950	300 - 1050	150 - 600
<i>Retail paper towels – folded</i>	2400 - 8100	600 - 3900	690 - 1800	270 - 1200
<i>Retail paper towels – kitchen roll</i>	1200 - 3600	300 - 1920	300 - 900	150 - 510
<i>Paper napkins</i>	1200 - 3300	690 - 1710	--	--
<i>Bathroom tissue</i>	420 - 2700	150 - 1350	--	--
<i>Facial tissue</i>	750 - 2250	240 - 750	45 - 240	24 - 120
<i>Toilet seat covers</i>	6 - 30	1.5 - 6	--	--
<i>Placemats/Tray liners</i>	--	--	--	--
<i>Table Coverings</i>	--	--	--	--

(a) See TAPPI T 1210, Table 1, Section 2.1 for conversion factors

(1 gf/3in = 0.3886 newton/meter (N/m); 1 ozf/in = 10.945 N/m) -- = no requirement

2.1.3 Stretch and Water Absorbency. Product characteristics shall meet the following requirements when tested according to TAPPI T 494 or ISO 1924/3, or TAPPI T 576 for stretch, and TAPPI T 432 for water absorbency, as measured in % stretch or seconds of water absorbency:

Product	Stretch	Water Absorbency
	(%)	(seconds)
Paper towels- <i>institutional</i>	2 - 22	0 - 160
<i>Paper towels - retail</i>	2 - 22	0 - 160
<i>Paper napkins</i>	2 - 22	0 - 180
<i>Bathroom tissue</i>	2 - 24	--
<i>Facial tissue</i>	2 - 24	--
<i>Toilet seat covers</i>	1 - 10	--
<i>Placemats/Tray liners</i>	1 - 10	--
<i>Table Coverings</i>	--	--

-- = no requirement

2.2 Alternative Product Performance. Alternative test methods may be allowed for *sanitary paper products* or categories not specified in this standard. A manufacturer must provide documented rationale for use of the method. The method must be an objective, scientifically-validated method, conducted under controlled and reproducible laboratory conditions. The results of the testing must meet performance ranges that are considered reasonable industry practice.

2.3 Product Specifications. Products must contain the following minimum material specifications, (i.e., minimum product per roll/package). Note that the conversion basis, consisting of the number of sheets and the sheet size, is provided so that a manufacturer can convert between the product in square feet and sheets per roll^(a). Any combination of sheet size and number of sheets is acceptable, as long as the minimum product per roll/package is met:

Product	Single Ply Specification		Multi Ply Specification	
	Minimum product per roll/package	Conversion Basis	Minimum product per roll/package	Conversion Basis
INSTITUTIONAL PRODUCTS				
<i>Bathroom Tissue</i>	83 ft ² /roll	800-3.75" x 4" sheets	41 ft ² /roll	400-3.75" x 4" sheets
<i>Facial Tissue –Flat Box</i>	--	--	44 ft ² /box	100-8" x 8" sheets

Product	Single Ply Specification		Multi Ply Specification	
	Minimum product per roll/package	Conversion Basis	Minimum product per roll/package	Conversion Basis
<i>Facial Tissue – Cube/Dispenser Boxes</i>	--	--	37 ft ² /box	85–8” x 8” sheets
<i>Paper Towels –Hard wound or Center Pull</i>	133 ft ² /roll	200 feet–8 inch wide roll	67 ft ² /roll	100 feet–8 inch wide roll
<i>Paper Towels –Folded</i>	84 ft ² /package	150–9” x 9” sheets	42 ft ² /package	75–9” x 9” sheets
<i>Paper Towels – Kitchen Rolls</i>	110 ft ² /roll	160–11” x 9” sheets	58 ft ² /roll	85–11” x 9” sheets
<i>Paper Towels –General Purpose Wipes</i>	125 ft ² /box	200–9” x 10” sheets	62 ft ² /box	100–9” x 10” sheets
<i>Paper Napkins – Folded (used with or without a dispenser)</i>	330 ft ² /package	200–14” x 17” sheets	165 ft ² /package	100–14” x 17” sheets
<i>Paper Napkins –Beverage</i>	69 ft ² /package	100–10” x 10” sheets	34 ft ² /package	50–10” x 10” sheets
<i>Paper Napkins–Luncheon</i>	117 ft ² /package	100–13” x 13” sheets	58 ft ² /package	50–13” x 13” sheets
<i>Paper Napkins – Dinner/Guest Towel</i>	97 ft ² /package	50–16.75” x 16.75” sheets	48 ft ² /package	25–16.75” x 16.75” sheets
RETAIL PRODUCTS				
<i>Bathroom Tissue</i>	36 ft ² /roll	350–3.75” x 4” sheets	18 ft ² /roll	175–3.75” x 4” sheets
<i>Facial Tissue –Flat Box</i>	--	--	41 ft ² /box	100–7.5” x 8” sheets
<i>Facial Tissue – Cube/Dispenser Boxes</i>	--	--	35 ft ² /box	80–8” x 8” sheets
<i>Paper Towels – Folded</i>	35 ft ² /roll	60–9.1” x 9.25” sheets	17.5 ft ² /roll	30–9.1” x 9.25” sheets
<i>Paper Towels – Kitchen Rolls</i>	80 ft ² /roll	130–11” x 8” sheets	40 ft ² /roll	65–11” x 8” sheets
<i>Paper Napkins –Beverage</i>	62 ft ² /package	100–9.5” x 9.5” sheets	31 ft ² /package	50–9.5” x 9.5” sheets
<i>Paper Napkins–Luncheon</i>	91 ft ² /package	100–11” x 12” sheets	45 ft ² /package	50–11” x 12” sheets
<i>Paper Napkins – Dinner/Guest Towel</i>	88 ft ² /package	50–15” x 17” sheets	44 ft ² /package	25–15” x 17” sheets
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS				
<i>Toilet Seat Covers</i>	250 sheets per package	--	--	--
<i>Placemats, tray liners, and Other Table Coverings</i>	--	--	--	--

(a) For example, *bathroom tissue*: number of sheets per roll = square feet per roll divided by sheet size (in² multiplied by 144 (in²/ft²)).

-- = no requirement

Alternatively, different sizes that generate better package or shipping efficiency may be permitted provided that the manufacturer submits specifications to demonstrate that they have improved the packaging and shipping efficiency.

3.0 PRODUCT-SPECIFIC SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Fiber Requirements. The fiber source shall meet one of the following:

The product shall be made from 100% *recovered material*;

The product shall be made from up to 85% *agricultural residue*, with the balance made from *post-consumer material* as required in section 3.2 herein¹;

The product shall be made from any combination of *recovered material* and *agricultural residue*, and the balance of the product shall meet the *post-consumer material* requirement in section 3.2 herein.

For *integrated mills* where *whitewater* and/or *wastewater* recovery may cause contamination of the incoming *recovered material furnish* (stock), reclaimed mixed fibers containing virgin material may be acceptable as long as it can be shown, through mass balance calculations, that the amount of *virgin fiber* in the reclaimed mixed fibers is less than 0.5% of the incoming *recovered material furnish* (stock).

For *agricultural residue*, the manufacturer shall document the original source of the material and the *agricultural residue* shall originate from a crop certified to the Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard, or other approved *third-party certification program*.

3.2 Post-Consumer Material Requirements. Products made from *recovered material* shall meet the following requirements:

Product Type	Post-Consumer Material Requirement (%)
<i>Paper Towels, General-Purpose Wipes, and Napkins</i>	50%
<i>Bathroom Tissue</i>	25%
<i>Facial Tissue</i>	15%
<i>Toilet Seat Covers</i>	25%
<i>Placemats/Tray liners</i>	40%
<i>Table Coverings</i>	40%

¹ For *agricultural residue* products, this requirement may be satisfied by using post-consumer material that originated from wood pulp, because post-consumer materials originally made from *agricultural residue* may not be available.

3.3 Post-Consumer Material Calculations. The percentage of *post-consumer material* shall be calculated and certified based on the fiber weight of the paper. The calculation of recycled content based on fiber weight shall be performed using the following formula for *post-consumer material*:

$$\frac{\text{Post-consumer Material} \times \text{Yield}_{\text{PC}}}{\text{Recovered Material or Agricultural Residue} \times \text{Yield}_{\text{R}}}$$

Yield will depend on the product manufactured, the raw material, the level of contaminants and the cleaning and deinking technology employed. The percentage yield shall be calculated by dividing the total material output by the total material input². The percentage of *recovered material* or *agricultural residue* and *post-consumer material* shall be calculated based on a weighted average of the materials used for a period of time not to exceed the previous three months.

3.4 Source Reduction. Reserved.

3.5 Material Processing.

3.5.1 Processed Chlorine Free (PCF). The *papermaking process* used to produce the products shall be *PCF*.

3.5.2 Water Disinfection. Chlorine derivatives and *biocides* may be used to disinfect the incoming fresh water supply and recycled process water. Product testing is not required, as long as the residual concentration of the chlorine derivatives and *biocides* used for disinfection is below the applicable maximum residual disinfectant levels in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations found in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 141 at any location where chlorine derivatives and *biocides* are added to the *papermaking process*. *Biocides* must be registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the Pest Management Regulatory Agency.

3.5.3 Carcinogens, Mutagens, and Reproductive Toxins. The product shall not contain any papermaking additives or contaminants that are carcinogens, mutagens, or reproductive toxins or that are known to produce or release carcinogens, mutagens, or reproductive toxins. An exception shall be made for titanium dioxide and carbon black used in colorants.

² If a particular manufacturer's operating procedures do not provide for accurate yield measurements, the following shall be used as default values:

Default Recovered Material or *Agricultural Residue* yield (Yield_R): 75%

Default Post-Consumer Material yield (Yield_{PC}): 75%

3.5.4 Optical Brighteners. *Optical brighteners* may be used as a papermaking additive at a dosage not to exceed 200 parts per million (0.02%) by weight as added to the *papermaking process*. This level does not include any *optical brighteners* that may be present in the *furnish* through the use of *recovered materials*.

3.5.5 Colorants. The product shall not contain any *colorants* as *papermaking additives*; an exception shall be made for products that would not contain *colorants* but from the addition of *recovered materials*.

Further, *paper towels* and *general-purpose wipes*, *paper napkins*, and *placemats* and other *table coverings* may be printed with *colorants* provided that these *colorants* contain a sum concentration of less than 100 parts per million, by weight (0.01%), of heavy metals including lead, mercury, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium.

3.5.6 Biodegradability. Any *papermaking additives* used in the *papermaking process*, except for inorganic compounds, polymers, *optical brighteners*, and *biocides*, shall exhibit ready biodegradability in accordance with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) definition, as follows. Biodegradability shall be measured according to any of the following methods: ISO 7827, 9439, 10707, 10708, 9408, 14593; OECD Methods 301A – F; or OECD 310. Specifically, within a 28-day test, the ingredient shall meet one of the following criteria:

- Removal of Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC) > 70%
- Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) >60%
- % of BOD of Theoretical Oxygen Demand > 60%
- % Carbon Dioxide evolution of theoretical > 60%

For *papermaking additives* that do not exhibit ready biodegradability in these tests the manufacturer may demonstrate biodegradability in sewage treatment plants using the Coupled Units Test found in OECD 303A by demonstrating DOC removal > 90%.

An exception shall be made for *papermaking additives* that do not exhibit ready biodegradability, if the additive has low aquatic toxicity (acute LC50 \geq 100 mg/L for algae, daphnia, or fish) and exhibits inherent biodegradability per ISO test methods 9887 or 9888 or OECD 302A-C.

Testing is not required for any *papermaking additives* for which sufficient information exists concerning its biodegradability, either in peer-reviewed literature or databases. In the absence of experimental data, quantitative structure-activity relationship data from EPA's BioWin (EPISuite) models may be considered.

3.5.7 Additional Prohibited Substances. The product shall not contain the following substances as *papermaking additives* or *contaminants*:

- Chlorophenolic *Biocides*
- *Fragrances*
- Heavy metals, including but not limited to lead, chromium, or selenium both in the elemental form or compounds
- *Ozone-depleting compounds*

3.6 Animal Testing. To avoid new animal testing, previous test results will be accepted as evidence of meeting a criterion. When existing data are not available, the preferred methods for new testing include methods that replace, reduce, or refine animal use, particularly those recommended by the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods or the European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Methods, unless indicated otherwise. In addition, other non-animal (in-vitro) test results, modeling data, data from structural analogs, and other lines of evidence may be accepted, provided that the methods are peer-reviewed and applicable. Specific in vitro or modeling methods may be noted in the standard, but additional options may be accepted by the certification program.

Further, a mixture need not be tested if existing information demonstrates that each of the applicable components complies with the criterion.

4.0 MANUFACTURING SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Social Responsibility. Documentation must be provided that the production of the product meets the following social responsibility requirements:

4.1.1 Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining. Workers shall have the right to join or form trade unions of their own choosing and their right to bargain collectively shall be recognized and respected.

4.1.2 Freedom of Labor. There shall not be forced or bonded labor or use of child labor.

4.1.3 Freedom from Discrimination. There shall not be discrimination in terms of race, color, sex, religion, age, disability, gender, marital status, sexual orientation, union membership, political opinion, national extraction or social origin such that it affects the opportunity or treatment in employment and there shall be no support or tolerance of corporal punishment, physical or verbal coercion, sexual or other harassment, intimidation or exploitation.

4.1.4 Occupational Health and Safety. A safe and hygienic workplace environment shall be provided with access to potable water. Adequate steps shall be taken to minimize the hazards of the workplace and workers shall receive health and safety training to prevent accidents and injury.

4.1.5 Conditions of Employment. Workers shall work under fair conditions of employment. Wages, working hours and overtime shall meet at a minimum the national legal or industry benchmark standard and regular employment shall be provided.

4.2 Manufacturing and Converting Reporting Requirements. The following information shall be reported for processes including re-pulping, deinking, papermaking, product converting, and waste treatment (on-site or off-site facilities), on an annual basis or when any changes are made to the processes. If a manufacturer only does converting, then the supplier of the *parent rolls* will be required to provide additional relevant data. The facility shall also provide their total annual production of paper³ data as tons⁴.

4.2.1 Air Monitoring. Air monitoring data shall be reported as required by the facility's air permit. The data shall be reported at the frequency and units specified in the permit and the associated permit limits for monitored parameters shall be provided.

4.2.2 Wastewater Monitoring. *Wastewater* monitoring data shall be reported as required by the facility's *wastewater* permit. The data shall be reported at the frequency and units specified in the permit and the associated permit limits for monitored parameters shall be provided.

4.2.3 Solid Waste. *Solid waste* shall be reported as the tons of material entering an external *solid waste* disposal stream as an annual total. *Solid waste* such as waste packaging materials that cannot be recycled, shall be reported as tons based on the as disposed weight. *Solid waste* such as *wastewater* solids shall be reported as dry tons (i.e., wet tons multiplied by the fractional solids content).

4.3 Effective as of January 1, 2012, Manufacturing and Converting Requirements – Water and Energy Use. Manufacturers shall meet the following fresh water and *energy use* criteria, for combined processes including re-pulping, deinking, papermaking, product converting, and waste treatment (on-site or off-site facilities). If a manufacturer only does converting, then the energy and water use for the other processes (re-pulping, deinking, papermaking, and waste treatment) shall be supplied by the manufacturer of the *parent roll*. If a manufacturer purchases market de-inked pulp (MDIP), then the supplier of the

³ Total production represents the gross production of paper from the machines, and not sales of paper.

⁴ 1 ton = 0.907 metric tonnes

MDIP will be required to provide the energy and water use data associated with production of the MDIP.

The data shall represent either the total annual resource used divided by the total annual production of paper⁵, or the total annual resource used to produce all grades of certified paper divided by the total annual production of all grades of certified paper⁶. This implies that estimation and allocation methods are acceptable.

<i>Fresh Water Use (gallons/ton of final product)</i> ^(a)	<i>Total Energy Use (millions BTUs/ton of final product)</i> ^(b)
19,250	17.0

(a) gallons/T = 0.00417 m³/MT

(b) millions of British Thermal Units (BTUs)/T = 1.16 Gigajoules/MT = 323.2 kilowatt-hour /MT

4.4 Distribution. Reserved.

5.0 PACKAGING SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Primary and Secondary Packaging. *Primary and Secondary packaging* shall meet the following requirements, based on the packaging material type:

- Packaging made from paper or paperboard shall be *recyclable*, and made from 100% *recovered material*.
- Packaging made from containerboard (corrugated cardboard) shall be *recyclable* and made from at least 30% *recovered material*.
- Packaging made from plastic shall be *recyclable*, or *source-reduced* by 20%, or shall contain 25% *recovered material* content (*pre- or post-consumer material*). Where a product's packaging is below these levels, the manufacturer must demonstrate that efforts have been made to use the maximum available *pre- or post-consumer material* in packaging. An exception shall be made for packaging with an effective *take-back program*.

5.2 Colorants. Packaging may be printed using *colorants* provided that these *colorants* contain a sum concentration of less than 100 parts per million, by weight (0.01%), of lead, mercury, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium.

5.3 Heavy Metal Restrictions. Heavy metals, including lead, mercury, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium, shall not be intentionally introduced in packaging. Further, the sum of the concentration levels of these metals present shall not exceed 100 parts per million by weight (0.01%); an exception shall be made for packages that would not exceed this maximum level but for the addition

⁵ Total production represents the gross production of paper from the machines, and not sales of paper.

⁶ Total production represents the gross production of certified paper from the machines, and not sales of certified paper.

of *recovered materials*. Further, *intentional introduction* does not include the use of one of the metals as a processing aid or intermediate to impart certain chemical or physical changes during manufacturing, where the incidental retention of a residual of that metal in the final packaging or packaging component is not desired or deliberate, if the final packaging or packaging component complies with the incidental concentration restrictions of 100 ppm.

5.4 Other Restrictions. Phthalates, bisphenol A, and chlorinated packaging material are prohibited from being intentionally introduced in packaging; an exception shall be made for packages with added phthalates, bisphenol A, or chlorinated packaging material solely from the addition of *post-consumer material*.

6.0 LABELING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Disposal. The manufacturer's label shall include a statement encouraging proper disposal of the product and encouraging recycling of appropriate packaging.

If plastic, the packaging must be marked with the appropriate Society of the Plastics Industry symbol to identify the type of plastic for recycling. If the symbol is in a conspicuous location, the appropriate qualification of recyclability is required, as referenced in 6.1, such as "This product may not be *recyclable* in your area, see if accepted by your local program" or "only a few communities accept this package for recycling, check with your local program."

6.2 Statement of Basis of Certification. Whenever the product claims to be certified to this standard, it shall be based on a *third-party certification program* with an on-site auditing program, and shall state, unless otherwise approved in writing by Green Seal:

This product meets the Green Seal™ Standard for Sanitary Paper Products, GS-1, manufactured using environmentally and socially responsible processes, and made from YY with a minimum of XX% post-consumer material.

[Where YY is the material used (i.e. 100% recovered material, 85% agricultural residue), and where XX is the verified minimum level of post-consumer material].

ANNEX A – Normative

Definitions of Terms

(note that the defined terms are italicized throughout the standard)

Agricultural Residue. Process waste material remaining from a *non-timber species* agricultural plant after it was used to produce food or fiber, which would otherwise be incinerated or disposed of *in situ* or in a landfill. Material that would normally be used as compost/fertilizer *in situ* is excluded.

Bathroom Tissue. A class of soft paper products used to maintain personal hygiene, designed to disperse in septic tanks. Products typically come in rolls.

Biocide. A chemical used to kill biological organisms.

By-Product. A secondary or incidental product deriving from a manufacturing process.

Carcinogen. Chemicals listed as a known, probable, reasonably anticipated, or possible human carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (Groups 1, 2A, and 2B), National Toxicology Program (Groups 1 and 2), EPA IRIS weight-of-evidence classifications A, B1, B2, C, carcinogenic, known/likely human carcinogen, likely to be carcinogenic to humans, and suggestive evidence of carcinogenicity or carcinogen potential), by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (as carcinogens under 29 CFR 1910.1003(a)(1)), or under the Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) Hazard Categories 1 (H350, may cause cancer) and 2 (H351, suspected of causing cancer).

Colorant. Inks, dyes, or pigments which are capable of imparting color when added in the paper-making process.

Contaminant. A substance that was not intentionally added, but is known to be present above 0.01% (100 parts per million) by weight, in the product.

Converted Product. Manufactured paper that has been further processed and converted into a finished product that is saleable.

Energy Use. The total energy used to manufacture *sanitary paper products*, including the net energy consumption during re-pulping of *recovered material* or *agricultural residue* pulping, throughout the paper making process, during waste treatment, and during converting and/or packaging. Net energy consumption is considered energy purchased and generated less sales. It does not include transportation.

Facial Tissue. A class of soft, absorbent, disposable paper products suitable for use on the face. Products may come in flat, cube, or dispenser type boxes. Flat and dispenser

boxes are typically rectangular in shape and wider than they are tall. Cube boxes are typically an upright package with a square base and an elongated height.

Finishing Broke. Discarded paper resulting from any finishing (converting) operation, including, but not limited to winding, slitting, cutting, sorting, counting, cartoning, palletizing, and wrapping.

Forest Residue. Fibrous timber *by-products* of harvesting, manufacturing, extractive or woodcutting processes such as, but not limited to, chips, stumps, branches and sawdust.

Fragrance. A constituent, often (but not limited to) a multi-component constituent, used in a product for the purpose of imparting a scent to the product.

Fresh Water Use. The total amount of steam, process, and cooling water used in the manufacture of *sanitary paper products*, including water used during *recovered material* re-pulping or *agricultural residue* pulping, throughout the paper making process, and during converting (if applicable).

Furnish. The mixture of *recovered material* fiber or *agricultural residue* fiber and other chemicals that is blended in a water suspension, or slurry, from which paper products are made. Also referred to as stock.

General-Purpose Wipes. A class of absorbent disposable paper products suitable for use as industrial wipers and containing no cleaning agents (e.g., surfactants) or *fragrances*.

Institutional. A category of products manufactured for use at institutional facilities, such as schools, hospitals, hotels, or offices, sold to professional purchasing staff and not to consumers.

Integrated Mill. A facility with either a pulp mill or the capability to repulp virgin or recovered fiber and a paper mill on the same site.

Intentional Introduction. The act of deliberately utilizing a material in the formation of a package or packaging component where its continued presence is desired in the final package or packaging component to provide a specific characteristic, appearance, or quality.

Mill Broke. Paper discarded from any point in the manufacturing process, which is subsequently re-pulped and reprocessed. “Wet broke” is typically generated from the wire or presses, while “dry broke” emanates from the dryers, reel, and winder.

Mutagen. Substances designated as known to induce heritable mutations, regarded as if they induce, or which cause concern for humans owing to the possibility that they may induce heritable mutations in the germ cells of humans, and thus meets the criteria for categories 1 and 2 (H340 and H341) under the GHS.

Non-Timber Species. Plant species used in the manufacture of *sanitary paper products* such as but not limited to bamboo, hemp, cotton, kenaf, or sugar cane, that are not typical fiber sources for pulp or paper products and are botanically not considered trees.

Nonwoven Sanitary Products. A product category that incorporates nonwoven fabrics in the manufacturing process. A product is considered nonwoven when the fibers (synthetic or *wood pulp*) used in fabrication are bonded together instead of woven, using either an adhesive or a chemical reaction. Nonwoven products include, but are not limited to, disposable diapers, feminine hygiene products, or premoistened tissues.

Optical Brightener. Additives designed to enhance the appearance of colors and whiteness in materials by absorbing ultraviolet radiation and emitting blue radiation. These compounds are also known as fluorescent whitening agents.

Ozone-Depleting Compound. Any compound with an ozone-depletion potential greater than 0.01 (chlorofluorocarbon 11=1) according to the EPA list of Class I and Class II Ozone-Depleting Substances; or any substances or mixtures falling into category 1 (H420), hazardous to the ozone layer, under the GHS.

Papermaking Additives. Materials intentionally added to paper or to the papermaking *furnish* to modify or improve certain paper properties or to facilitate the *papermaking process*. This definition encompasses all materials that enter the system except fiber and water, including, but not limited to: surfactants, detergents, defoamers, dispersants, foaming agents, collectors, wet strength resins, and *biocides*.

Papermaking Process. The process of using fiber, water and additives to make paper, including, but not limited to re-pulping, cleaning, screening, deinking, washing, bleaching, and papermaking.

Paper Napkins. A class of absorbent, disposable paper products that is typically folded and is suitable for wiping hands and mouth, including, but not limited to: *retail* beverage, luncheon, dinner, and guest towel napkins; *institutional* folded towels used with or without a dispenser; and *institutional* beverage, luncheon, dinner, and guest towel napkins.

Paper Towels. A class of absorbent, disposable paper products suitable for use in drying hands, wiping windows, cleaning equipment, or cleaning up spills, including, but not limited to: *retail*, perforated roll towels; *retail*, folded towels; *institutional*, hardwound roll towels; *institutional*, folded towels, and *institutional*, perforated roll towels.

Parent Roll. The full-width roll produced from a paper machine, prior to any further finishing or converting.

Placemats. A protective layer made from paper for a portion of a table or other surface. Tray liners are considered the same as placemats for the purposes of this standard.

Post-Consumer Material. Material that would otherwise be disposed of as *solid waste*, having completed its intended end-use by the consumer. Post-consumer material does not include materials, *agricultural residue*, or *by-products* generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing and fabrication process.

Pre-Consumer Material. Material diverted from a waste stream during the manufacturing process, excluding material such as rework, regrind, or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reused within the same process that generated it.

Primary Packaging. Material physically containing and coming into physical contact with the product, including, but not limited to: paper and paperboard material such as roll cores, brown papers, wrappers, bands, and folding cartons; and plastic materials such as film wrappers and roll core inserts.

Processed Chlorine Free (PCF). Recycled- or recovered-content papers in which chlorine or chlorine-containing compounds are not used in any of the unit processes used to manufacture the product, including, but not limited to, the re-pulping, screening, deinking, washing, and bleaching stages.

Recovered Material. Either material recovered from or otherwise diverted from the *solid waste* stream, that is generated after the completion of the paper manufacturing process; or fiber and broke recovery that contains 100% recovered material and is integral to the manufacturing process from which it was generated.

Recovered material may include:

Finishing waste generated after completion of the *papermaking process* (i.e., during converting), such as envelope cuttings; bindery trimmings; printing waste; cuttings and other converting waste (*finishing broke*); butt rolls and mill wrappers; obsolete inventories; and rejected unused stock.

Post-consumer materials such as paper, paperboard, and fibrous materials from *retail* stores, office buildings, homes, etc., after they have completed their intended end-use. Fibers recovered from *whitewater* or *wastewater*, or *mill broke* (wet or dry) generated from the manufacturing process used only to make the certified product (i.e., *mill broke* containing 100% recovered material).

Recovered material does not include:

Fibers recovered from *whitewater* or *wastewater*, or *mill broke* (wet or dry) generated from the manufacturing process used to make non-certified products containing virgin material (i.e., *mill broke* containing any virgin material), regardless of whether such materials are used by the same or another company.

Forest residue such as fibrous *by-products* of harvesting, extractive or woodcutting processes.

Recyclable. The package or product can be collected in a substantial majority of communities, separated or recovered from the *solid waste* stream and used again, or reused in the manufacture or assembly of another product package through an established recycling program.

Reproductive Toxin. A chemical listed as a reproductive toxin (including developmental, female, and male reproductive toxins) by the State of California under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 3, Sections 1200, et. Seq., also known as Proposition 65), substances designated as category 1 (H360), known or presumed reproductive toxicant, or category 2 (H361), suspected human reproductive toxicant, under the GHS, or a substance designated as having adverse effects on or via lactation (H362), under the GHS.

Retail. A category of products typically manufactured for use in residential homes and sold to consumers.

Sanitary Paper Products. Products covered by the Standard Industrial Code (SIC) 2676. Products including facial and *bathroom tissues, toilet seat covers, paper towels* and *general-purpose wipes, paper napkins, paper placemats* and *table coverings*. Products that are technically in this category by SIC code, but not covered by this standard, include *nonwoven sanitary products, general-purpose disposable and flushable wipes* containing cleaning agents or *fragrances*, disposable diapers, or sanitary napkins and tampons.

Secondary Packaging. Packaging used to contain primary package/s and typically used for merchandizing. This does not include case or shipping packaging or the primary package.

Solid Waste. Waste materials from the manufacturing of the product not included in the finished product, which are not salable and are discarded. Sanitary waste (e.g., restrooms, etc.) and materials that are recycled are excluded.

Source-Reduced Package. A package or packaging item that has at least 20% less material by weight for a given product unit (e.g., paper towel roll, box of tissue) compared to the packaging for a given product unit (of the same size), commonly used for that product.

Source Reduction. Altering the design, manufacture, or use of *sanitary paper products* to reduce the amount that would be disposed of in a landfill.

Table Coverings. A lightweight, protective layer made from paper intended to cover an entire table or other surface.

Take-Back Program. A program sponsored by the original product manufacturer that has been demonstrated to receive at least 50% of sold containers for recycling, composting, or reuse.

Third-Party Certification Program. A program without any financial interest or stake in the sales of the product or service being certified or other conflict of interest. There

must be a standard to base the certification from and the standard must be appropriate and meaningful for its intended purpose. The standard must be publically available and developed with stakeholder input. Certification to the standard must be completed by an independent party (i.e., not the product company), include site inspections, where applicable, and have a monitoring program to verify ongoing compliance.

Toilet Seat Covers. A class of soft, thin paper product used to cover toilet seats for personal hygiene protection, designed to disperse in septic tanks.

Virgin Fiber/Material. Fiber/material that is not of recovered or post-consumer origin.

Wastewater. Wastewater effluent from the manufacturing of the product, that is not salable and is treated and disposed at an onsite or offsite wastewater treatment facility.

Whitewater. Whitewater is a general term for any *furnish* (stock) filtrate or process water that contains fiber fines. On a paper machine, whitewater is produced during the forming and dewatering of the paper sheet.

Wood Pulp. Pulp originally generated from softwood or hardwood trees, such as but not limited to aspen, birch, eucalyptus, fir or pine.

APPENDIX 1 - Informative

Examples of products included and excluded in the scope of GS-1

Products included in GS-1

- *Paper towels* (hardwound, folded, or kitchen roll)
- Napkins (beverage, luncheon, dinner)
- *General-purpose wipes* that do not contain any added cleaning agents or fragrances
- *Bathroom tissue*
- *Facial tissue* (flat box and cube box)
- *Toilet seat covers*
- *Placemats* or tray liners
- *Table coverings*

Products excluded from GS-1

- *Nonwoven sanitary products*
- General purpose disposable and flushable wipes that contain added cleaning agents or *fragrances*
- *Facial tissue* (travel packs)
- Cotton balls, cosmetic pads
- Disposable diapers
- Sanitary napkins and tampons
- Printing and writing paper (included in GS-7)
- Newsprint (included in GS-15)
- Paper products used in the preparation of food (included in GS-18)
Coated groundwood paper and coated groundwood free printing paper (included in GS-10)
- Specialty paper such as thermal or carbon paper
- Packaging materials