



GS-1

GREEN SEAL™ STANDARD FOR
SANITARY PAPER
PRODUCTS

~~EDITION 6.1~~ Proposed EDITION 6.2
~~JULY 12, 2013~~ TBD

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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.

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GREEN SEAL STANDARD FOR SANITARY PAPER PRODUCTS, GS-1

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FOREWORD

Edition. This version is Edition 6.1 from July 12, 2013 and replaces the Sixth Edition from December 21, 2012. This revision includes substantive changes.

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. These requirements are subject to revision, and generally cover aspects above and beyond regulatory compliance. This standard neither modifies nor supersedes laws and regulations. Any conformity assessment to this standard requires compliance with all applicable laws and regulations for the manufacturing and marketing of the products.

Provisions for safety have not been included in this standard, since they are supervised by regulatory agencies. Adequate safeguards for personnel and property should be employed for all stages of production, and for all tests that involve safety considerations.

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 a feature of the product that may significantly, and undesirably, increase its impact on the environment, health, or society. In such a situation, Green Seal will ordinarily amend a standard to account for the unanticipated environmental, health, or societal impacts.

Normative references (e.g., other standards) in this standard intend to refer to the most recent edition of the normative reference. Test methods may be required for product evaluation. Unless explicitly stated that a specified method is the only acceptable one, the intent of the standard is that an equivalent test method may be accepted at Green Seal's sole discretion.

Certification to this standard shall be awarded only by Green Seal, or, with Green Seal's explicit written permission, by a third-party certification program conducting on-site audits.

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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.

ECF. Elemental Chlorine Free.

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.

ppm. Parts per million.

SDS. Safety Data Sheet

SIC. Standard Industrial Classification.

TAPPI. Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

TCF. Totally Chlorine Free.

Yield_{PC}. Post-Consumer Material Yield.

Yield_R. Recovered Material, ~~or~~ Agricultural Residue, or Rapidly Renewable Fiber 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 wipers*, *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.

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.

As an exception, products may exceed the upper ranges for tensile strength or stretch, provided the manufacturer demonstrates that the product meets market expectations for usability.

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/m^2 , SI Units) or pounds/ream (lbs/ream, English units):

Product	Basis Weight	Grammage ^(a)
	(lbs/ream ^(b))	(g/m ²)
<i>Institutional paper towels</i> –hard wound	15 – 35	24.4 – 56.9
<i>Institutional paper towels</i> – center pull	11 - 28	17.9 – 45.6
<i>Institutional paper towels</i> –folded	15 - 35	24.4 – 56.9
<i>Institutional paper towels</i> –kitchen roll	11 - 30	17.9 – 48.8

Product	Basis Weight	Grammage ^(a)
<u>General purpose wipers</u>	<u>15 - 35</u>	<u>24.4 - 56.9</u>
Retail paper towels – folded	15 - 35	24.4 - 56.9
Retail paper towels – kitchen roll	11 - 30	17.9 - 48.8
Paper napkins	9 - 28.5	14.6 - 46.4
Bathroom tissue	8-7.5 - 22	13.0 <u>12.2</u> - 35.8
Facial tissue	8-7.5 - 19	13.0 <u>12.2</u> - 30.9
Toilet seat covers	8-7.5 - 10.5	13.0 <u>12.2</u> - 17.1
Placemats/Tray Liners	26 - 40	38.5 - 59.2
Table coverings	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 2.1.2.1 or section 2.1.2.2.

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 ^(b)	
	MD	CD	MD	CD
	(gf/in)	(gf/in)	(gf/in)	(gf/in)
<i>Institutional paper towels – hard wound</i>	1700 - 3100	600 - 2000	250 - 850	100 - 700
<i>Institutional paper towels – center pull</i>	400 - 1500	100 - 800	100 - 500	50 - 200
<i>Institutional paper towels – folded</i>	800 - 2700	200 - 1300	230 - 600	90 - 400
<i>Institutional paper towels – kitchen roll</i>	400 - 1300	100 - 650	100 - 350	50 - 200
<u>General purpose wipers</u>	<u>800 - 2700</u>	<u>200 - 1300</u>	<u>230 - 600</u>	<u>90 - 400</u>
<i>Retail paper towels – folded</i>	800 - 2700	200 - 1300	230 - 600	90 - 400
<i>Retail paper towels – kitchen roll</i>	400 - 1200	100 - 640	100 - 300	50 - 170
<i>Paper napkins</i>	400 - 1100	230 - 570	--	--
<i>Bathroom tissue</i>	140 - 900	50 - 450	--	--

Product	Dry Tensile Strength ^(a)		Wet Tensile Strength ^(b)	
	MD	CD	MD	CD
<i>Facial tissue</i>	250 - 750	80 - 250	15 - 80	8 - 40
<i>Toilet seat covers</i>	800 - 2250	200 - 1100	--	--
<i>Placemats/Tray liners</i>	--	--	--	--
<i>Table coverings</i>	--	--	--	--

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

(a)(b) Wet tensile strength data needs to be provided only in one direction (MD or CD)

(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 ^(b)	
	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
<u><i>General purpose wipers</i></u>	<u>2400 - 8100</u>	<u>600 - 3900</u>	<u>690 - 1800</u>	<u>270 - 1200</u>
<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>	2400 - 6750	600 - 3300	--	--
<i>Placemats/Tray liners</i>	--	--	--	--
<i>Table Coverings</i>	--	--	--	--

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

(a)(b) Wet tensile strength data needs to be provided only in one direction (MD or CD)

(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)
<i>Paper towels- institutional</i>	2 - 22	0 - 160
<i>Paper towels - retail</i>	2 - 22	0 - 160
<i>General purpose wipers</i>	<u>2 - 22</u>	<u>0 - 160</u>
<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 for 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 ^(b)		Multi Ply Specification ^(b)	
	Minimum product per roll/package	Conversion Basis	Minimum product per roll/package	Conversion Basis
INSTITUTIONAL PRODUCTS				
<i>Bathroom Tissue</i>	<u>83-62</u> ft ² /roll	<u>6800</u> -3.75" x 4" sheets	<u>3141</u> ft ² /roll	<u>3400</u> -3.75" x 4" sheets
<i>Facial Tissue -Flat Box</i>	--	--	<u>44-41</u> ft ² /box	100- <u>7-58</u> " x 8" sheets

Product	Single Ply Specification ^(b)		Multi Ply Specification ^(b)	
	Minimum product per roll/package	Conversion Basis	Minimum product per roll/package	Conversion Basis
Facial Tissue – Cube/Dispenser Boxes	--	--	3735 ft ² /box	805–8” x 8” sheets
Paper Towels –Hard wound or Center Pull	133-125 ft ² /roll	200 feet–8-7.5-inch-wide roll	627 ft ² /roll	100 feet–8-7.5-inch-wide roll
Paper Towels –Folded	84 ft ² /package	150–9” x 9” sheets	42 ft ² /package	75–9” x 9” sheets
Paper Towels – Kitchen Rolls (<u>full sheet or select-a-size</u>)	440-67 ft ² /roll	160–11” x 5.59” sheets	58-35 ft ² /roll	85–11” x 95.5” sheets
Paper Towels –General Purpose Wipes	125 ft ² /box	200–9” x 10” sheets	62 ft ² /box	100–9” x 10” sheets
Paper Napkins – Folded (used with or without a dispenser)	330 ft ² /package	200–14” x 17” sheets	165 ft ² /package	100–14” x 17” sheets
<u>Paper Napkins – Small Dispensing</u>	62 ft ² /package	200–5” x 9” sheets	31 ft ² /package	100–5” x 9” sheets
Paper Napkins –Beverage	69 ft ² /package	100–10” x 10” sheets	34 ft ² /package	50–10” x 10” sheets
Paper Napkins–Luncheon	117 ft ² /package	100–13” x 13” sheets	58 ft ² /package	50–13” x 13” sheets
Paper Napkins – Dinner/Guest Towel	97 ft ² /package	50–16.75” x 16.75” sheets	48 ft ² /package	25–16.75” x 16.75” sheets
RETAIL PRODUCTS				
Bathroom Tissue	36 ft ² /roll	350–3.75” x 4” sheets	18 ft ² /roll	175–3.75” x 4” sheets
Facial Tissue –Flat Box	--	--	41 ft ² /box	100–7.5” x 8” sheets
Facial Tissue – Cube/Dispenser Boxes	--	--	35 ft ² /box	80–8” x 8” sheets
Paper Towels – Folded	35 ft ² /roll	60–9.1” x 9.25” sheets	17.5 ft ² /roll	30–9.1” x 9.25” sheets
Paper Towels – Kitchen Rolls (<u>full sheet or select-a-size</u>)	80-67 ft ² /roll	130-160–11” x 5.58” sheets	40-35 ft ² /roll	65-85–11” x 85.5” sheets
Paper Napkins –Beverage	62 ft ² /package	100–9.5” x 9.5” sheets	31 ft ² /package	50–9.5” x 9.5” sheets
Paper Napkins–Luncheon	91 ft ² /package	100–11” x 12” sheets	45 ft ² /package	50–11” x 12” sheets
Paper Napkins – Dinner/Guest Towel	88 ft ² /package	50–15” x 17” sheets	44 ft ² /package	25–15” x 17” sheets
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS				
Toilet Seat Covers	--	--	--	--
Placemats, tray liners, and Other Table Coverings	--	--	--	--

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

(b) The single ply and multi ply headings are meant to identify the typical product category type. However, a product intended for an equivalent use would be allowed due to practicality concerns (e.g., a thicker, heavier basis weight single ply product could be evaluated as a multi ply product for an equivalent use).

-- = 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:

- a) The product shall be made from 100% *recovered material*, subject to the applicable requirement in section 3.2;
- b) The product shall be made from ~~up to 85~~ 100% *agricultural residue*, ~~with the balance made from post-consumer material¹~~;
- c) The product shall be made from 100% rapidly renewable fiber;
- d) The product shall be made from any combination of agricultural residue and rapidly renewable fiber;
- e) The product shall be made from ~~any combination of recovered material~~, and any combination of agricultural residue and rapidly renewable fiber, provided that the recovered material is 100% post-consumer material, or the product meets the applicable and the balance of the product shall meet the post-consumer material requirement in section 3.2 herein.

For recovered material produced by 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).

When using agricultural residue, the manufacturer shall document the original source of the material. For any agricultural residue or rapidly renewable fiber the manufacturer shall document the original source of the material and the agricultural residues shall originate from a crop sources that meet the following sections of certified to the Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agricultural Standard of the Sustainable Agriculture Standard Network's 2017 SAN Standard⁴: 2.1 (re High Conservation Value areas), 2.2 (re natural ecosystems and forests), 2.3 (re protected areas), 2.4 (re endangered animals and control of pests), 3.3 (re integrated pest management), 3.4 (re use of pesticides), 3.10 (re planting practices), 3.11 (re nutrient management practices), and 3.12 (re application of fertilizers), or other approved third-party certification program.

¹For *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.

⁴ <http://sanstandard2017.ag/>

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

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

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*:

$$\frac{\text{Post-consumer Material} \times \text{Yield}_{\text{PC}}}{\text{Recovered Material} \text{ [or] } \text{Agricultural Residue} \text{ [or] } \text{Rapidly Renewable Fiber} \text{] } \text{ or } \text{Agricultural Residue} \times \text{Yield}_{\text{R}}}$$

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*, ~~or~~ *rapidly renewable fiber* 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)~~ Chlorine Free. The *papermaking process* used to produce the products shall be Processed Chlorine Free (PCF) for any recovered material use and Totally Chlorine Free (TCF) for any rapidly renewable fiber or agricultural residue use³.

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*, ~~or~~ *Rapidly Renewable Fiber* yield (Yield_R): 75%

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

³ Elemental Chlorine Free (ECF) does not meet the processing requirements of this section.

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 *functional papermaking additives* or *contaminants* that are *carcinogens, mutagens, or reproductive toxins* or that are known to produce or release *carcinogens*. An exception shall be made for titanium dioxide and carbon black used in *colorants*.

3.5.4 Optical Brighteners. *Optical brighteners* may be used as a *functional papermaking additive* at a dosage not to exceed 200 ~~parts per million ppm~~ ~~(0.02%)~~ by weight in the finished product. 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 *functional 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 converted products~~ may be printed with *colorants* provided that these *colorants* contain a sum concentration of less than 100 ~~parts per million ppm~~, by weight ~~(0.01%)~~, of the heavy metals ~~including~~ lead, mercury, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium.

3.5.6 Biodegradability. Any *functional papermaking additives* present above 100 ppm by weight in the finished product or *contaminants* 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%
- BOD, as % of Theoretical Oxygen Demand (ThOD) > 60%
- CO₂ evolution, as % of theoretical CO₂ > 60%

For *functional papermaking additives* or *contaminants* 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 *functional papermaking additives* or *contaminants* 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 *functional papermaking additives* or *contaminants* 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 *functional papermaking additives* or *contaminants*:

- *Fragrances*
- ~~Heavy metals, including but not limited to~~ The heavy metals lead, chromium, or selenium both in the elemental form or compounds

The *papermaking process* shall not use the following substances:

- Chlorophenolic *Biocides*
- *Ozone-depleting compounds*

3.6 Added Lotions. ~~Added Lotions~~ may be ~~added to~~ used on sanitary paper products for product softening or other reasons. Such lotions shall not contain any fragrances or colorants and shall meet the requirements of Section 3.0 Product-Specific Sustainability Requirements in the Green Seal Standard for Personal Care and Cosmetic Products, GS-50⁴.

3.7 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

⁴ Other Personal Care and Cosmetic Products within the scope of GS-50, which were added to impart certain properties to the product, would have to meet the same conditions.

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~~*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 pulping, 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 paper⁵ data as tons⁶.

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

⁶ 1 ton = 0.907 metric tonnes

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 Manufacturing and Converting Requirements – Water and Energy Use.

Manufacturers shall meet the following fresh water and *energy use* criteria, for combined processes including pulping, 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 (pulping, 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 MDIP will be required to provide the energy and water use data associated with production of the MDIP. This supplier data regarding energy and water use in production of MDIP shall meet the criteria in this section separately and in addition to the data from the paper manufacturer itself.

The data shall represent either the total annual resource used divided by the total annual production of paper⁷, or the total annual resource used to produce all grades of certified paper divided by the total annual production of all grades of certified paper⁸. 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

⁷ Total production represents the gross production of paper from the machines, and not sales of paper.

⁸ Total production represents the gross production of certified paper from the machines, and not sales of certified paper.

~~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 a *source-reduced package 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~~ shall 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*.**

5.1.1 Plastic Labeling. If plastic, the packaging shall be marked with the appropriate Resin Identification Code.

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

5.3 Heavy Metal Restrictions. ~~Heavy metals, including~~ The heavy metals lead, mercury, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium, shall not be *intentionally introduced* in *primary and secondary packaging*. Further, the sum of the concentration levels of these metals ~~present~~ shall not exceed 100 ppm parts per million by weight (0.01%); an exception ~~shall be made~~ is allowed for packagings that would not exceed this maximum level but for the addition 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 to plastic primary or secondary packaging~~; an exception ~~shall be made~~ is allowed for packagings with that would not have added phthalates, bisphenol A, or chlorinated packaging material ~~solely from~~ but for the addition of *post-consumer material*.

6.0 CERTIFICATION AND LABELING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Disposal. The manufacturer's label shall include a statement encouraging recycling of appropriate *primary and secondary 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 Certification Mark. The Green Seal® Certification Mark may appear on the product, packaging, secondary documents, and promotional materials, only in conjunction with the certified product. Use of the Mark must be in accordance with *Rules Governing the Use of the Green Seal Certification Mark*⁹.

The Green Seal Certification Mark shall not be used in conjunction with any modifying terms, phrases, or graphic images that might mislead consumers as to the extent or nature of the certification.

Green Seal must review all uses of the Certification Mark prior to printing or publishing.

6.3 Use With Other Claims. The Green Seal Certification Mark shall not appear in conjunction with any human health or environmental claims, unless verified and approved in writing by Green Seal.

6.4 Statement of Basis for Certification. Wherever the Green Seal Certification Mark appears, it shall be accompanied by a description of the basis for certification. The description shall be in a location, style, and typeface that are easily readable.

The description shall read as follows, unless an alternate version is approved in writing by Green Seal:

This product meets Green Seal™ Standard GS-1 based on chlorine-free processing, energy and water efficiency, and content of 100% recovered material ~~of YY~~ with a minimum of XX% post-consumer material. GreenSeal.org. ~~[Where YY is the material used (i.e. 100% recovered material, 50-85% agricultural residue), and where XX is the verified minimum level of post-consumer material].~~

OR

This product meets Green Seal™ Standard GS-1 based on chlorine-free processing, energy and water efficiency, and use of sustainably produced [rapidly renewable fiber (YY%)] [and] [agricultural residue (ZZ%)] [and] [recovered

⁹ www.greenseal.org/TrademarkGuidelines

material (AA%)] [with a minimum of XX% post-consumer material].
GreenSeal.org.

[Where:

- XX is the verified minimum level of post-consumer material;
- YY is the verified level of rapidly renewable fiber;
- ZZ is the verified level of agricultural residue; and
- AA is the verified level of recovered material.]]

For products that meet Section 3.2 herein, the label may also include the following text:
“This product also meets the material requirements of the Federal Comprehensive
Procurement Guideline Program.” or equivalent text as approved in writing by Green
Seal.

ANNEX A – DEFINITIONS (Normative)

Note that the defined terms are italicized throughout the standard.

Added Lotion: Material applied to the finished surface of the paper or tissue to provide softness to the touch. Techniques to add lotion include dipping or spraying. A softener or debonder added to the furnish as a *functional papermaking additive* is not considered an *added lotion*.

Agricultural Residue. Process waste material remaining from harvesting *nonwood plants 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).

Child Labor. Work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. To avoid child labor the International Labour Organization provides the following instruments: Minimum Age Convention (e.g., a minimum age not less than 15 for standard work and 18 for hazardous work) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention.

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

Contaminant. A substance in a *functional papermaking additive* that was not intentionally added, but is known to be present above 0.01% *100 ppm* (~~100 parts per million~~) by weight, in the finished product.

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

Elemental Chlorine Free. Virgin-content papers in which elemental chlorine (i.e., chlorine gas) is not used in any unit processes used to manufacture the product; however, other chlorine compounds (i.e., chlorine dioxide, sodium hypochlorite, sodium chlorite) are still used to manufacture the product during pulping, screening, washing, bleaching and other stages of the process.

Energy Use. The total energy used to manufacture *sanitary paper products*, including the net energy consumption during re-pulping of *recovered material*; ~~pulping of~~ pulping of agricultural residue; pulping or rapidly renewable fiber; 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.

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 re-pulping of recovered material ~~re-pulping or;~~ pulping of agricultural residue; pulping or rapidly renewable fiber; throughout the paper making process; and during converting (if applicable). Fresh water does not include whitewater or other recycled water streams.

Functional Papermaking Additives. *Functional papermaking additives* are those that are added to the paper machine *furnish* primarily for retention within or on the product, such as fillers, sizing agents, retention aids, wet- and dry-strength resins, *colorants/dyes*, and *optical brighteners*. Other materials added to the process through the water to facilitate the papermaking process, during drying, or in wastewater treatment, are not considered functional paper making additives, such as including, but not limited to, cooling tower or boiler chemicals, paper machine cleaners, surfactants, detergents, defoamers, dispersants, foaming agents, collectors, dryer coating or release aids, and flocculants.

Furnish. The mixture of *recovered material fiber*; ~~or~~ agricultural residue fiber, or rapidly renewable 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 Wipers. A class of absorbent disposable paper products suitable for use as industrial or retail 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 re-pulp virgin or recovered fiber and a paper mill on the same site.

Intentional Introduction. The use of substances for their desired or deliberate presence in the primary package for the purpose of providing a specific characteristic or quality. It does not refer to the use of substances as processing aids or the use of an intermediate that imparts certain chemical or physical changes during manufacturing, as long as the substance or intermediate is present in the primary package at concentrations below 100 ppm. 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.~~

Nonwood Fiber. Fiber from plants that can be used in the manufacture of *sanitary paper products*, including: bamboo, hemp, flax, wheat straw, cotton, kenaf, sugar cane, or other plants that 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 Process. The process of using fiber, water and additives to make paper, including, but not limited to, pulping/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-napkins~~ used with or without a dispenser; small institutional dispenser napkins; 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 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-derivatives (i.e., elemental chlorine, chlorine dioxide, sodium hypochlorite, sodium chlorite) 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.

Rapidly Renewable Fiber. Virgin material produced using wood or nonwood fiber sources that are harvested in cycles of less than ten years.

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:

- *Pre-consumer materials such as 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 and~~ sanitary napkins, and tampons.

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

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.

Totally Chlorine Free (TCF). Virgin-content papers in which chlorine or chlorine-derivatives (i.e., elemental chlorine, chlorine dioxide, sodium hypochlorite, sodium chlorite) are not used in any of the unit processes used to manufacture the product, including, but not limited to, the pulping, screening, washing, and bleaching stages.

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 fiber. Fiber from softwood or hardwood trees that can be used in the manufacture of *sanitary paper products*, including, but not limited to: aspen, birch, eucalyptus, acacia, fir, or pine.

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

APPENDIX 1 – SCOPE (Informative)

Examples of products included in or excluded from the scope of GS-1:

Products included in GS-1

- *Paper towels* (hardwound, folded, or kitchen roll)
- *Napkins* (beverage, luncheon, dinner)
- *General-purpose wipers* that do not contain any added cleaning agents or fragrances
- *Bathroom tissue*
- *Facial tissue* (flat box and cube box)
- *Facial tissue with added lotion*
- *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