



# **ECOMARK\_STD\_07 DETERGENT STANDARD**

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# ECOMARK\_STD\_07 DETERGENT STANDARD

**Title:** ECOMARK – ECOLOGICAL PRODUCTS CERTIFICATION

**Contact Adress :** Merkez Mahallesi Dr Sadık Ahmet Cd, No 38/44 A Bağcılar/İstanbul – Turkey

**Contact Mail:** [info@ecomark.com.tr](mailto:info@ecomark.com.tr)

**Website:** [www.ecomark.com.tr](http://www.ecomark.com.tr)

**Phone:** +90 212 702 50 00

## ABOUT US

A directive numbered 1980/2000 (EC) was issued by the European Union in 2000 within the scope of harmonization laws. This directive sample is required to draw a circle on the contour lines. The directive in question calls for the removal of the environment and the removal of this product with the target target indicated in the environmental labeling. Ekomark © Standard has prepared this product to be grown in aquaculture products that are not grown in aquaculture products and in aquaculture standards. While designing this standard, the Eco-Label Regulation 66/2010/EC updated by the European Union and updated in 2010 was taken as a basis for certification studies. The example of the products within the scope of use in the Ekomark © Standard is in line with the application given by Europe.

## ECOMARK – ECOLOGICAL PRODUCTS CERTIFICATION

Merkez Mahallesi Dr Sadık Ahmet Cd, No 38/44 A Bağcılar/İstanbul – Turkey  
[info@ecomark.com.tr](mailto:info@ecomark.com.tr) / [www.ecomark.com.tr](http://www.ecomark.com.tr) / +90 212 702 50 00

## 1. Entrance

With this in mind, and also in some cases In cases where manufacturers produce several types of products, only one instruction manual has been produced. It covers all six product groups under the name of "Detergents and cleaning products".

## 2. The role of third-party testing

A third-party testing laboratory, as defined in the EN ISO 17025 standard, is impartial and that both the laboratory itself and its personnel are responsible for any excessive commercial, financial and other pressures that may affect their technical judgment. Procedures should be implemented To ensure that people or organizations external to the test laboratory cannot affect the test results. carried out. With this in mind, a third party testing lab will be independent to the extent necessary. takes into account the conditions under which they carry out their services. This means third party testing laboratory and its personnel responsible for carrying out the experiments, the designer, the manufacturer, The supplier, installer, purchaser, owner, user or maintainer of detergents and cleaning products. test or an authorized representative or subsidiary of any of these parties. A third-party testing laboratory and its staff will not engage in any activity that may conflict with them. independence, judgment and integrity in relation to testing activities. In particular, they will not be involved in the design, manufacture, supply, installation, use or maintenance of the tested items; or similar competitive items.

Testing by an independent third-party lab is common practice in many industries and various product certification programs (product marking). Sometimes, a mandatory legislative necessity. The responsibility of the third-party testing lab should be limited to the responsibility of the correct test. conclusions and any decisions or recommendations made thereon. any test lab Liability for products, materials, parts or services tested is only and unlimited for the manufacturer. Competent Authorities shall preferentially recognize tests carried out by laboratories or testing institutions. meeting the requirements shown below.

The term "ingress" includes all substances, by-products and impurities that are added intentionally. raw materials in the final product formulation (including water-soluble foil if used). "Detergent Component The "Database" list available on the Ecomark website is the most widely used ingredients in detergent and cosmetic formulations.

The applicant must provide to the competent body a list of all the entering substances contained in the final document.

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Product formulation at the concentrations listed below (including water-soluble foil if used):

- Preservatives, fragrances and coloring agents must be specified regardless of concentration (eg.

there is no minimum concentration - if a preservative, fragrance or coloring agent is used

formulation, the applicant will disclose its existence),

- Other entering substances shall be indicated if present at or above their concentration.

0.010% by weight (see Table 6).

The list of incoming items will contain the following information:

- trade name (if any),
- chemical name (IUPAC or INCI),
- CAS number,
- DID number,
- incoming quantity,

For each ingredient listed, the latest available Safety Data Sheets (SDS) Regulation 1907/20062 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>2</sup> will be provided. where a No SDS is available for a single substance as it is part of a mixture, the applicant will provide the SDS your mix.

If a product is available in both RTU and undiluted form and both forms are sold as part of a single lot (eg. one bottle of RTU product and one bottle of non-refilled product), both product types requirements specified in all criteria for the respective species. Undiluted products in packages designed for refilling trigger sprays only. Packaging requirements for RTU products.

This criterion is verified by the same documentation as the reference dosage (copy of the product label) where the dosage is indicated (dosing instructions)). In the special case of liquid or gel products, the applicant, In addition, it will provide a document to the Competent Authority stating the density of the product in g/ml. For example, safety data sheets for products are specified. This is necessary as it is specified within limits. grams and dosage instructions for liquid or gel products are usually in milliliters - calculation method.

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Surfactant means any organic substance and/or mixture containing surfactant used in detergents having properties and consisting of one or more hydrophilic and one or more hydrophobic groups, which can reduce the surface tension of water and adsorption monolayers at the water-air interface and forming emulsions and/or microemulsions and/or adsorption on micelles and water-solid interfaces (Regulation (EC) No 648/2004).

- Organic compounds are any of a large class of chemical compounds. More carbon atoms are covalently bonded to atoms of other elements, most commonly hydrogen, oxygen or nitrogen. A few carbon-containing compounds not classified as organic, carbides, carbonates and cyanides.

- Biodegradability is the ease with which a material or product is degraded by microbes under the substrate, the right conditions. In the biodegradation process, carbon chains are used as a source of nutrients and converted to water, biomass, carbon dioxide or methane (depending on whether the process takes place) under aerobic or anaerobic conditions).

- Aerobic conditions: when biodegradation is carried out in the presence of oxygen.

- Anaerobic conditions: when biodegradation is done without oxygen.

- Adsorption is the phenomenon of accumulation of a large number of molecular species on the surface of a liquid or solid phase compared to the mass. The adsorption process occurs due to its presence, unbalanced or residual forces at the surface of a liquid or solid phase. These unbalanced residual forces

It has a tendency to attract and retain molecular species that come into contact with the surface.

Adsorption is actually a surface phenomenon. Low adsorption means no substance will enter stick or stick to the surface of a solid material.

- Desorption is the release of one substance from another, either from the surface or from the surface.

Desorption can occur when an equilibrium state changes. High desorption of a substance easily removes itself from the surface of a solid material and enters water.

- Bioaccumulation is the accumulation of toxic substances occurring in the body in living organisms.

Environment. Bioaccumulation occurs when an organism absorbs a potentially toxic substance at a certain rate, faster as the substance is lost through catabolism and excretion. Thus, longer Even if the biological half-life of a toxic substance is environmental, the greater the risk of chronic poisoning.

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Toxin levels are not very high.

- The bioconcentration factor (BCF) is a measure of the extent of chemical exchange between an organism and the surrounding environment. In surface water, BCF is the ratio of the concentration of a chemical in the water. an organism to the aqueous concentration of the chemical. BCF is usually expressed in liters per kilogram.

(the ratio of mg chemical per kg of organism to mg chemical per liter of water).

The octanol-water distribution coefficient ( $K_{ow}$ ) is the ratio between the molar concentration of an organic substance.

The molar concentration of this organic compound in water when the compound in octanol and this biphasic system are in equilibrium.  $K_{ow}$  is usually reported as a unitless ratio. In a number of compounds, Further cleavage to n-octanol corresponds to a greater accumulation in an organism.

- OECD guidelines are a tool for assessing the potential effects of chemicals on human health, and Environment. Guidelines accepted as international standard methods for security testing,

Professionals in industry, academia and government involved in the testing and evaluation of chemicals (industrial chemicals, pesticides, personal care products, etc.). These Guidelines are updated regularly. Assistance from thousands of national experts from OECD member countries. OECD Test Guidelines It is within the scope of Mutual Acceptance of Data and is a part of the data produced in the testing of chemicals. OECD member country or, according to the OECD, a partner country bound by the Decision Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) Test Guidelines and Guidelines are acceptable in other OECD countries and partner countries Adhering to the decision, for purposes of assessment and other uses relating to the protection of human health and the environment.

Adsorption/desorption is determined using method 106 in the OECD Guidelines. Purpose of this Test Guide Predicts the adsorption/desorption behavior of a chemical on different soil types. The goal is to get adsorption value, which can be used to estimate partition under various environmental conditions; this Finally, the equilibrium adsorption coefficients for a chemical in various soils are determined as a function of the soil properties (organic carbon, clay content, soil texture and pH).

The test consists of three stages. Stage 1 is the preliminary study, stage 2 is the screening test (on 5 soils) and layer 3 is the determination of Freundlich adsorption isotherms or the study of desorption via: desorption kinetics/Freundlich desorption isotherms as appropriate. Two methods are possible for analysis: indirect method and direct method.

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– Indirect method, adding the test substance to soil samples, mixture for a suitable time, analysis of the aqueous phase after centrifugation and filtration of soil suspension. The amount of test substance adsorbed on the soil sample, Calculated as the difference between the initial amount of test substance in the solution and the amount remaining at the end of the experiment.

– The direct method is recommended when there is a difference in solution concentration. substance cannot be determined exactly.

Combined criteria text from different Commission Decisions:

Input materials used in products derived from palm oil or palm kernel oil will be supplied from plantations that meet the requirements of a certification scheme for sustainable production. It is based on multi-stakeholder organizations with a wide membership, including NGOs, industry and non-governmental organisations. government and environmental impacts, including soil, biodiversity, organic carbon stocks and protection of natural resources.

Evaluation and verification:

Applicant, through third party certificates and chain of custody, palm oil and Palm kernel oil used in the manufacture of incoming materials is sustainably managed. fields. Certifications accepted will include the Round Table for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) (preserving identity, segregated or by mass balance) or any equivalent or more stringent sustainable production plan. For chemical derivatives of palm oil and palm kernel oil, it would be acceptable to demonstrate: Sustainability through ledger and claims systems such as GreenPalm certifications or equivalent Annual Statement on Progress (ACOP) disclosed quantities of GreenPalm supplied and used certificates in the most recent annual trading period.

Definitions

- Palm oil is the oil obtained by pressing the flesh of the fruits of the palm tree.
- Palm kernel oil is the oil produced from the kernel (or kernel) of the fruit of the palm tree.
- Derivatives: chemical products obtained by further processing of palm oil and palm kernel oil. A number of derivatives and fractions can be generated. See definition and scope in section 3.3.4.3.
- GreenPalm3 (now replaced by “RSPO credits”) has activated the RSPO Book and Demand supply chain option. GreenPalm was a certificate trading program that allowed manufacturers and retailers to buy GreenPalm certifications from an RSPO certified palm oil producer to balance each ton of palm oil, palm oil the kernel oil they use.

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Certification of GreenPalm as a service provider of Books and Books trade Damage certificates have been discontinued as of January 1, 2017. RSPO certified volumes as of this date, Reservation and Request model on the RSPO eTrace platform. RSPO certified volumes sold through the book

Certification scheme: the main features of a certification scheme (eg RSPO) consist of three elements:

1) Standard: It specifies the requirements that must be met and against which certification must be complied with evaluations are made. These are usually Principles and Criteria.

2) Accreditation: Organizations that evaluate certification, Certification Bodies are competent to conduct reliable, consistent audits.

3) Process requirements: the process of determining whether a set of requirements exists (eg. Standard) has been met and is carried out by an accredited Certification Body.

- A chain of custody certificate (CoC) is a tool/system that confirms the identification of certified material or materials that are not certified or controlled throughout the chain of custody.

The CoC system must be in place from the forest unit of origin to the final point of sale providing a link between the certified sustainable material in the product or product line and the certified forest/plantation unit. Mixing sustainable certified and non-certified products should be done under controlled procedures. Meets CoC requirements. CoC certification identifies companies' products with the stamp of the certification scheme (eg. Greenpalm or RSPO), which allows consumers to identify and select products that support responsible area management.

- Annual Reports on Progress (ACOP): Annual Reports on Progress are reports Presented by RSPO members to measure their progress towards 100% RSPO certified sustainable palm oil. These reports are mandatory for Regular and Affiliate members and are available annually. For each ACOP reporting period, reports must be submitted in a specific period. For example, AKOP The 2015 reporting period started on 15 February 2016 and ended on 15 April 2016, while ACOP 2016 The reporting period is from 17 March to 19 May 2017. RSPO sends announcements by e-mail and Notifications to all members prior to the start of the ACOP reporting period. RSPO cannot accept ACOP member reports or extension requests submitted after the deadline, Appropriate processing of ACOP data and compliance with publication deadlines. One of the ACOP Annual/annual requirement to be specified when ACOP reporting is announced.

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Sustainable palm oil and palm kernel oil production must consider the environment, appropriate, economically viable and socially beneficial management and operations. for EU award

The Ecomark is the most important environmental aspect of certification programs. These should include:

soil quality, loss of biodiversity, organic carbon stocks and natural resources. If palm oil, palm kernel oil or their derivatives are used in the production of detergents, must be validated/displayed:

- The principles and criteria of the certification program used are compatible with or exceed the specified requirements.

In this criterion,

- palm oil or palm kernel oil is covered by this certification scheme with a valid traceability scheme.

For certification programs that meet or exceed the requirements of this criterion, an example schema is RSPO6. This certification program meets this criterion as it has 8 principles and

A few criteria summarized as follows:

1. Commitment to transparency
2. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations
3. Commitment to long-term economic and financial sustainability
4. Use of appropriate best practices by growers and millers
5. Environmental responsibility and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity
6. Responsible assessment of workers and breeders-affected individuals and communities and mills
7. Responsible development of new plantings
8. Commitment to continuous improvement in key areas

And in more detail, "There is a criterion that requires that areas containing primary forest or soil be absent. significant concentrations of biodiversity (for example, endangered species) or fragile ecosystems or essential (high conservation value) to meet the basic or traditional cultural needs of local communities (fields), can be cleared'. In addition, "significantly reducing the use of pesticides and fires; fair treatment of workers;

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according to local and international labor rights standards and the need to inform and consult local authorities. Communities need to develop new plantations on their lands". Therefore, it can be considered that the RSPO has developed a set of environmental and social criteria. Companies must comply to produce Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (CSPO) and they: Conditions specified in this criterion. When applied appropriately, these criteria can help minimize.

In addition to the certification system for sustainable production, the certification scheme is a third-party certified system that ensures the integrity of the trade (i.e., palm oil or palm kernel oil sold as sustainable palm oil or palm kernel oil is indeed produced on certified farms). Between the forest/plantation and the end user, products can go through many processing stages, production and distribution. CoC is a traceability system from forest unit point to final point of sale as described in their description. The CoC of a certification system must meet:

Requirements:

1) Each individual organization in the CoC has an operational CoC system with a management.

System that provides sufficient guarantees that the requirements of the CoC standard are met.

2) Each organization records the quantities, names and certificate numbers of the products.

establishments from which palm oil or palm kernel oil is purchased.

3) Certified oil, oil from other verified legal sources, and oil from unverified legal sources administratively separated. Oil from unverified legal sources is also physically separated from oil from two other sources.

The RSPO Supply Chain Standard assures that the palm oil or palm kernel oil used is within this scope. Supports the following supply chain models for certified palm oil and palm kernel procurement products:

- Protected Identification (IP): CSPO is kept separate from all other sources (certified and non-certified), and A batch of certified palm oil is traceable from planting to factory and retailer.

- Segregated system (SG): ensures that certified palm oil is kept segregated throughout the supply chain. Only certified oil from certified plantations is mixed. The buyer can be sure where his oil comes from. RSPO certified fields.

- Mass Balance system (MB): allows purchasing some amount of palm oil. sustainable palm oil was actually produced. RSPO certified palm oil enters the conventional supply chain. It is mixed with uncertified palm oil entering the supply chain. The buyer doesn't just buy it is physically certified palm oil but supports the enforcement of traceability.

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Traceability of certified palm oil is ensured throughout the supply chain to the last refinery. RSPO supply chain database thanks to identification numbers put on invoices and certificates. From the refinery to the final product, traceability is done with invoices and supply chain certificates, companies. Any of the following to ensure equivalence of the chosen certification scheme with an appropriate traceability system the aforementioned traceability systems are accepted for this criterion: IP, SG or MB.

On the date of approval of the Commission Decisions on detergents and cleaning products, loans for chemical derivatives of palm oil and palm kernel oil through the Book and Demand model Facilitated by GreenPalm, which operates on an IT platform separate from RSPO. However, RSPO eTrace IT The platform has been expanded to include trading of RSPO loans through the Book and Claim model. Credits those purchased by buyers are valid for 1 year from the date of purchase and must be claimed/used during that time.

It is generally accepted that the main features of certification programs consist of the following three elements. included in the definition boxes: standard, certification process and accreditation. three elements together a certification plan determines the requirements that must be met, a document development process the standard includes consultation and representation from different stakeholder groups, and Mechanism to ensure that bodies undertaking certification are competent and produce reliable, consistent results. Additionally, it ensures that schemas include a mechanism to follow. Materials at each stage (often referred to as "chain of custody") from certified forest. For a certification program to be considered equivalent, it must fulfill at least three elements. Listed above together with the principles or specific criteria set for the requirements listed on the Ecomark.criterion (i.e. principles or criteria for environmental impacts, including soil, biodiversity, organic carbon) conservation of stocks and natural resources).

The applicant will check if any of the ingredients included in the product appear on the list. Excluded items. If so, this entry will be removed or replaced with another item that is not included on this list.

The applicant will also check to see if any of the ingredients included in the product are one of the restricted substances.

Substances listed in the restricted substances section. If so, the applicant's concentration

The amount of this entering substance is below the determined limits.

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For both sub-criteria, the applicant will request appropriate statements from its suppliers in the following cases: deems appropriate and submits them to the Competent Body.

The applicant shall calculate the total amount of phosphorus, as elemental P, and ensure that it does not exceed the limits set in the sub-criterion for the corresponding product category. In order to clarify how the calculation of the total amount of P should be done, an example is provided below. The numerical values listed are not representative for any specific product and can greatly differ from real-life products

In the case of HSC products, the applicant shall ensure that the total amount of VOCs in the product is below the indicated limits. A spreadsheet can be found in the Ecomark website, where the applicant can introduce the reference dosage of the product, among other details. With this information and specifying if a substance is a VOC or not, the result is calculated automatically

The applicant shall demonstrate compliance with this criterion for the final product and any entry.

Substance present in the final product in a concentration greater than 0.010% by weight. NS the applicant shall submit a signed declaration of conformity supported by declarations from suppliers if: SDS confirming that none of these substances meet the criteria for classification with a single substance One or more of the hazard statements listed in the form(s) and physical condition(s) in available in the product. For substances listed in Annexes IV and V of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and exempted from: Registration obligations under sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of Article 2(7) of this Code, a statement to that effect Compliance by the applicant will suffice.

The applicant shall submit a signed declaration of conformity supported by declarations from suppliers if: SDS verifying the existence of entry items that are eligible or meet the derogation conditions.

If the applicant finds that a new exception is needed, he must submit a formal request after checking the classified substance described meets the prerequisites set out in Regulation 66/2010:

- substitution of the substance as it is or through the use of alternative substances is not technically possible materials or designs,
- or a product containing that substance has a significantly higher overall environmental performance Compared with other goods in the same category.

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protectors

(i) The product may contain only preservatives to protect the product and Dosage for this purpose only. This does not refer to surfactants, which can also have biocidal properties.

(ii) The product may contain preservatives provided they do not bioaccumulate. a protector A  $BCF < 100$  or  $\log Kow < 3.0$  is considered non-bioaccumulating. If both BCF and daily Kow values are available, the highest measured BCF value will be used.

(iii) on the packaging or by any other communication It has an antimicrobial or disinfecting effect.

Evaluation and verification:

The applicant shall submit a signed declaration of conformity supported by declarations from suppliers if: appropriate, information on the SDS and BCF or log Kow values of any preservatives added. NS the applicant will also provide a picture of the packaging.

- Regarding biocidal properties and according to (EU) 528/2012 (BPR) Regulation,

The following definitions should apply:

Biocidal product means any substance or mixture as supplied, consisting of, containing or producing one or more active substances with the intention of to destroy, deter, render harmless, hinder or otherwise enforce effect on any harmful organism, only physical or any substance or mixture resulting from mechanical action, substances or mixtures which do not fall under the first recess to be used to destroy themselves, deter, render harmless, hinder or otherwise control any effect on any harmful organism in any way other than merely by physical or mechanical action  
o Active substance means a substance or microorganism that has an effect on or on it harmful organisms.

Preservatives found in a detergent or cleaning product only to protect it, ie. For product deterioration caused by microorganisms and to protect it from accidental contamination The concentration of preservative effective for consumer protection purposes during use is usually stated on the technical product sheet of the protector, this can be used as proof of conformity. In addition, During product development, manufacturers provide the effects of preservatives with so-called microbe contamination tests and related precautions, in which products are inoculated with standard microbes. reductions are taken at regular intervals. The results of such tests can also be presented as evidence. fit. On the packaging, the product antimicrobial or disinfecting effect. The applicant should check whether these preservatives bioaccumulate. to be included in the product formulation. A preservative is not considered bioaccumulative if  $BCF < 100$  or  $\log Kow < 3.0$ . See definitions for more information on bioaccumulation In Section 3.3.3.

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The primary packaging is the packaging layer that comes into direct contact with the product. designed around certain dimensions of the product. The main role of primary packaging is to protect the packaging.

The product is not damaged during storage and transportation. Often, products stay in storage for a long time. deadlines and primary packaging ensure that the product is not exposed to the external environment.

Ease of use for consumers is another aspect of primary packaging. bottles, oyster shells, cling film, cardboard and blister packs are common primary packaging.

- Secondary packaging is packaging designed to form a group at the point of purchase. a certain number of sales units, regardless of whether they are sold to the end user or consumer, or whether it serves only as a tool for replenishing the shelves at the point of sale; can be removed from product without affecting its properties.
- Tertiary packaging is packaging designed to facilitate the handling and transportation of a range of products. sales units or grouped packaging to prevent physical handling and shipping damage. Transport packaging does not include road, rail, ship and air containers.
- Recycled material: 'recycling' means any recovery process in which waste materials are reprocessed. converted into products, materials or substances for original or other purposes. includes: reprocessing of organic material, but not including energy recovery and reprocessing into materials to be used as fuel or for refueling operations.
- Post-consumer recycled material: This is post-consumer recycled material. collected from packaging manufacturers at the distribution or consumer stage.
- Weight/utility ratio (WUR) refers to the amount of packaging used to deliver a dose of the product. detergent or cleaning product to the consumer Reuse and use of recycled material is valuable in this regard. calculation system.
- The take-back system is a system for which the manufacturer and/or stores selling the product are responsible. To get the product packaging back after customers are done with it.
- Undiluted products are products that must be diluted before use.
- Ready-to-use products (RTU) are products that can be used directly without prior dilution.

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When is the color warmer test mandatory (color warmer and dye transfer inhibition)?  
The color warmer test is mandatory only for laundry detergent color changing. due to detergent or heavy duty or light light liquidity and the color is over demanded. o Can another reference machine be used as long as it has an equivalent program? one of the products in the protocol? It is possible to use another reference with the use of the equivalent. does not look like the same machine as the program. It will also be used for its two products (references and test drive), with the same wash and the same spin. o How should similar performance be run for an extensible program? washing machine It can be proved similarly in two regular models from two washing machines: every performance program test in the protocol is done on the same machine monetary and its comparison. If the results of the reference machine, the results of the results are similar, If Ecomark can be used for performance testing compare comparison.

Owned, applying for, or applying for a person to use the correct use Children to visit and visit their school once verification of the calibration of the dosing system. While it should be used with all multi-system systems automatic dosing systems, application installation and/or installation of such systems is not required. Customers can use toy systems, or some can be purchased by a separate aid.

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