Eco-mark Scheme

ECOMARK CRITERIA FOR PACKAGING MATERIAL/ PACKAGE

Paper Boards & Plastics excluding Laminates

(The Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II-Section 3(i), No. 364, Sept. 7, 1995)

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

- All the packaging material/package manufactured shall meet relevant standards of BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) pertaining to safety, quality and performance wherever applicable.
- The manufacturer of packaging material/package must produce the consent clearance as per the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 along with the authorisation, if required, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules made thereunder to BIS while applying for Ecomark. Additionally the manufacturer shall also comply with the provisions under prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 and rules made thereunder, wherever necessary.
- The packaging material/package may display in brief the criteria based on which the product has been labelled as Environment Friendly.
- The packaging material/package may be sold along with instruction for proper use and mode of safe disposal so as to maximise product performance and minimise wastage.
- It shall also be suitably mentioned that ECOMARK label is applicable only to the packaging material/package, if content is not separately covered under Ecomark. It may be stated that the Ecomark is applicable to the product or packaging material or both.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS:

Paper		&	Paper		Boards
The paper from	and paper the	boards packaging following	materials/packages raw	shall be manu materials	ıfactured :-

- a) 100 per cent waste paper or agricultural/industrial wastes; OR
- b) A minimum of 60 per cent by mass of pulp made from materials other than bamboo, hardwood, softwood and reed;

Note : The manufacturer shall provide documentary evidence by way of certificate or declaration to this effect to Bureau of Indian Standards while applying for Ecomark

for requirements under (a) and (b) above.

c) Paper and paper boards used for packaging of food materials shall be manufactured from virgin pulp and shall be free from dioxins. Printed surfaces of the paper shall not come into contact with the food and the maximum amounts of contaminants in paper intended to come into contact with food shall not exceed the limits given in the following table when tested as per the methods given in Appendix-I.

Contaminant		X		Y	Z (in paper)	mg/kg	of
Cadmium (Cd)		-		0.5		0.5	
Chromium (Cr +6	5)	-		0.1		0.1	
Lead (Pb)		-		3.0		3.0	
Mercury (Hg)		-		0.3	0.3		
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)		0.05		0.05		0.05	
Polychlorinated (PCBs)	biphenyls	2.0		2.0		0.5	
X : Paper	intended to	come	into	contact	with	dry	food.

Y: Paper intended to come into contact with wet food and food with fatty Surface.

Z : Paper for filtration.

The paper and paper boards packaging materials/packages shall conform to the relevant Indian Standards. The paper and paper boards used for the manufacture of packaging materials/packages shall comply with the relevant Indian standards. PLASTICS (Excluding Laminates)

The plastic packaging materials/packages used for packaging of food, pharmaceutical, cosmetics and drinking water shall comply with the relevant Indian standards and shall be manufactured from the plastics which shall comply with relevant Indian Standards.

The packaging material used for packaging of non-food, non-pharmaceutical, non-cosmetics and non-drinking water commodities shall be manufactured from recycled plastics which shall, apart from fillers and reinforcing agents, be a minimum of 30% by weight of compatible plastic wastes.

Note: The manufacturer shall provide documentary evidence by way of certificate or declaration to this effect to Bureau of Indian Standards while applying for Ecomark.

APPENDIX-I

DETERMINATION OF SOME CONTAMINANTS FROM PAPER INTENDED TO COME INTO CONTACT WITH FOOD LEAD (Pb)

The sample from paper will be leached with extraction fluid of pH 2.88 + 0.05 prepared by mixing 5.7 ml of acetic acid in one litre of double distilled water for 18 + 2 hrs. using shaker rotating/moving at 30 + 2 rpm.

The metal content of the extract will be determined by separating the extract from the paper matrix by filtration through glass fibre filter with 45 micron pore size. The liquid fraction will be acidified and digested prior to Pb analysis as per Standards. Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste water (APHA, AWWA, WPCF) 18 th edition 1992. The metal content of the extract will be determined using Atomic Absorption Spectrometric and Graphite Oven technique.

CADMIUM (Cd)

The sample from paper will be leached with extraction fluid of pH 2.88 + 0.05 prepared by mixing 5.7 ml of acetic acid in one litre of double distilled water for 18 + 2 hrs. using shaker rotating/moving at 30 + 2 rpm. The metal content of the extract will be determined by separating the extract from the paper matrix by filtration through glass fibre filter with 45 micron pore size. The liquid fraction will be acidified and digested prior to Cd analysis as per Standards. Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste water (APHA, AWWA, WPCF) 18 th edition 1992. The metal content of the extract will be determined using Atomic Absorption Spectrometric and Graphite Oven technique.

CHROMIUM (Cr +6) The sample from paper will be leached with extraction fluid of pH 2.88 + 0.05 prepared by mixing 5.7 ml of acetic acid in one litre of double distilled water for 18 + 2 hrs. using shaker rotating/moving at 30 + 2 rpm.

The metal content of the extract will be determined by separating the extract from the paper matrix by filtration through glass-fibre filter with 45 micron pore size. The Cr +3 and other interfering metals will be precipitated with aluminium sulphate. Cr +6 will be determined from the extract with diphenylcarbazide using spectrophotometry (550 nm).

MERCURY (Hg)

The sample from paper will be leached with extraction fluid of pH 2.88 + 0.05 prepared by mixing 5.7 ml of acetic acid in one litre of double distilled water for 18 + 2 hrs. using shaker rotating/moving at 30 + 2 rpm.

The metal content of the extract will be determined by separating the extract from the paper matrix by filtration through glass-fibre filter with 45 micron pore size. The Hg content of the extract will be determined using cold vapour atomic absorption spectrometric method.

Note: For each metal, the metal content of the leaching fluid should be determined simultaneously and subtracted from the metal value of the extract.

PENTACHLOROPHENOL (PCP)

The sample from paper will be extracted with an organic solvent. The extract is concentrated and acetylated. The determination of PCP is done by gas

The sample from paper is extracted with boiling ethanolic potassium hydroxide solution. An aliquot of the extract is mixed with water and subjected to extraction with hexane. The PCBs contained in the hexane phase are quantified by capillary gas chromatography using an EC detector. The pattern of the peaks is compared with the pattern of a suitable technical PCB.

Part - II: Laminates and products thereof

(The Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II-Section 3(i), No. 364, Sept. 7, 1995)

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

Following requirements will be applicable depending upon their relevance to the specific product (to be decided by BIS).

- Laminates and products thereof consisting of two or more substrates mentioned below used for manufacture of packaging material/package shall meet the relevant Indian Standards of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)
 - a.) Aluminium
 - b.) Jute
 - c.) Paper
 - d.) Plastic
- The manufacturer of packaging material/package must produce the consent clearance as per the provisions of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974, Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act 1977 and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1981 along with the authorisation, if required under Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and the rules made there under to BIS while applying for ECOMARK. Additionally the manufacturer shall also comply with the provisions under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 and rules made thereunder, wherever necessary.
- The packaging material/package may display in brief the criteria based on which it has been labelled as environment friendly.
- The packaging material/package may be sold along with instruction for proper storage, use and mode of safe disposal so as to maximise product performance and minimise wastage.
- It shall also be suitably mentioned that Eco label is applicable only to the packaging material/package, if content is not separately covered under Ecomark, wherever is applicable. It may be stated that the Ecomark is applicable to the product or packaging material/package or both.
- Packaging material/package as well as ink used for printing on it shall not contain heavy metals (as Pb) more than 10 ppm when tested as per method given in IS 4006 (Part III): 1978 and arsenic content shall not exceed 1.5 ppm when tested as per method given in IS 1060 (Part-II): 1960.
- The compatibility of the product, process and package including its substrates and adhesives must be ensured by the manufacturer of the end product so

that the product (content) quality is maintained within the specified limits till the end of its declared shelf life wherever applicable. The manufacturer shall provide documentary evidence by way of certificate or declaration to this effect to BIS while applying for Ecomark.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS:

 Laminates and products thereof shall be recyclable or reusable for non-food purposes which shall be demonstrated to BIS with supporting document/ certificate.

Note: The products made from recycled/reused laminates and products thereof shall not be used for packaging of food, pharmaceutical, cosmetics and drinking water.

- The laminates and products thereof used for packaging of food, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and drinking water shall be manufactured from the raw material as specified in the relevant Indian Standard for this purpose.
- The laminates and products thereof shall not contain any residual volatile organic compounds when tested by gas liquid chromatography method.
- There shall not be any obnoxious odour in laminates and products thereof.

The incorporation of the Ecomark requirements, in the following BIS standards, are under process:

1.	IS 1397:1990	Kraft paper (second revision)
2.	IS 1398:1982	Packing Paper, Water-proof, bitumen laminated (second revision)
3.	IS 1776:1989	Folding box board, uncoated (first revision)
4.	IS 2617 :1977	Millboard, arevboard and strawboard (first revision)
5.	IS 2771(Pt.1):1977	Fibreboard boxes :Part 1 Corrugated fibre board boxes (first revision)
6.	IS 2771(Pt.2):1975	Fibreboard boxes: Part 2 Solid fibreboard boxes (first revision)
7.	IS 3263:1981	Waxed paper for confectionery (first revision)
8.	IS 3962:1967	Waxed paper for general packaging
9.	IS 5012:1987	Cellulose film first revision)
10.	IS 5134:1977	Bitumen impregnated paper (first revision)
11.	IS 6615:1972	General purpose packing/wrapping paper
12.	IS 6622:1972	Grease proof paper

14.	IS 7161:1973	Vegetable parchment orgrease proof paper : Aluminium foil laminate for wrapping butter
15.	IS 7601 : 1983	Fibreboard drum for general purpose (first revision)
16.	IS 8970:1991	Aluminium foil laminates for packaging (first revision)
17.	IS 9493:1980	Cartons for non-soapy detergents
18.	IS 9588:1990	Kraft liner
19.	IS 9988:1981	Waxed paper for bread and biscuits
20	IS 10177:1982	Ice cream cups and lids
21.	IS 10212 (Pt 1)	General requirements for packages of : 1986 explosives : Part 1 Commercial high explosives (first revision)
22.	IS 11324 : 1985	Multi-ply paper sacks for carbon black
23.	IS 11357 : 1985	Composite containers for dry products
24.	IS 11761:1986	Multi-wall paper sacks for cement-valved-sewn-gussetted
25.	IS 12490:1988	Glassine paper
26.	IS 12999:1990	Folding box board, coated
27.	IS 13228 : 1991	Corrugated fibre board boxes for packing and transportation