



ecoASA

Agrément South Africa Eco-labelling System
for Building Materials & Products

innovative construction product assessments

ecoASA Standard for Paints

Final

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Background

The National Department of Public Works, through the Green Building Policy, undertook to initiate the development of an eco-labelling system, whereby materials and products related to the construction industry will be rated in terms of their environmental impact. Furthermore, the Green Building Policy recommends that existing local or international eco-labelling systems be adopted and, where necessary, adapted for application in South Africa.

The objective of eco-labelling is providing accurate and honest information on environmental aspects of products in order to encourage demand and supply of products that are less stressful on the environment (SANS 14020, 2003).

Agrement SA, a Schedule 3A entity established under the Agrément South Africa Act 11 of 2015, is mandated to assure non-standardised construction products are fit for purpose as an impartial and internationally acknowledged South Africa centre for assessment and certification (Government Gazette, 15 Dec. 2015). Agrément SA was selected as the competent body to establish the eco-labelling system, which has become known as ecoASA. The ecoASA shall conform with SANS/ISO140A task team, established by the DPW, assessed existing eco-labelling systems to determine whether any are suitable for adoption and application in South Africa. The Good Environmental Choice Australia (GECA) eco-labelling system was identified as most likely to be suitable for adaptation.

The criteria in this standard are for the most part adopted with permission from the GECA standard and adapted to suit the South African context.

Introduction to ecoASA Standards

This standard identifies environmental, quality, regulatory and social criteria that products sold in the South African marketplace can meet in order to be promoted as environmentally preferable. This eco-labelling standard is a government initiated eco-labelling system operated by Agrément South Africa and is to be known as the Agrément South Africa Ecolabel (or **ecoASA**). Agrément South Africa is a state-owned public entity which undertakes technical assessments of innovative construction products and building systems.

According to ISO 14020, an environmental label or an environmental declaration is a “claim which indicates the environmental aspects of a product or service.” This may be in the form of a statement, symbol or graphic on a product or package label, literature and advertising. The goal of such labelling or declarations is to encourage the demand for products or services that cause less stress to the environment, stimulating market-driven environmental improvement. Standards ensure that claims made are accurate and not misleading.

This standard is aligned with the guiding principles for environmental labels and declarations found in ISO 14020:200 (SANS 14020:2003) and ISO 14024:1999 (SANS 14024:1999). Accordingly, this standard strives to provide accurate information regarding the environmental aspects of the product with a verifiable factual and technical base.

Compliance with this standard by a product manufacturer is voluntary. The purpose of environmental labels is to encourage the demand for and supply of products that cause less stress on the environment, through the communication of verifiable and accurate information that is not misleading.

This standard may be used by ecoASA-approved environmental auditors to verify whether a product conforms to the criteria set by this standard. After a product is certified it may display the ecoASA eco-label to show that the product has been independently audited and demonstrates conformance with the environmental and social criteria detailed in this standard.

The principles of Life-Cycle Analysis have been used to set these criteria to address relevant environmental loads typical in the product category. As such, this standard may also offer guidance for South African producers to reduce the environmentally harmful impacts of their product(s). Producers may use the environmental criteria in this standard to design and refine the processing, manufacturing and delivery of their product(s). In addition producers may find other environmental issues and more measures along the product’s life cycle, which are beyond the content of this standard. Producers are encouraged to include improvements in their environment designs and programs to aim for even better environmental results where technically feasible. In such cases, ecoASA welcomes feedback to consider incorporating improvements during revisions of the standard.

While all ecoASA eco-labelling standards are voluntary, they nevertheless contain criteria that address compliance with specific laws and South African National Standards. A prerequisite for certification under the ecoASA eco-label is to satisfy the relevant South African or international standards. South African National Standards typically define “fit-for-purpose” criteria and usually do not provide assurance of environmental impact, thus ecoASA eco-labelling standards go beyond South African National Standards and define an environmental benchmark for the type of product.

Beyond purely environmental goals, the ecoASA standard strives to promote overall sustainable development as defined by the United Nations, meeting the needs of the present without compromising future generations and building resilience and sustainability for both people and the planet¹.

¹ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>

Application and evaluation

Manufacturers wanting to have a particular product evaluated for an eco-label are to apply through Agrément SA.

This standard is to be readily available for any potential applicant prior to making a formal application for an ecoASA label.

The product is to be evaluated by an independent assessor.

The product is evaluated against the set of criteria contained in this standard. Conformance with each relevant criterion is verified by the independent assessor with the aid of supporting documentation. Supporting documentation that is required to demonstrate conformance is described for each criterion.

On site verification may also be required in addition to documentation to verify conformance. The applicant shall allow the independent assessor access (upon arrangement) to the site for this purpose.

The environmental evaluation criteria have been developed based on the whole life-cycle of the product, from cradle to cradle. The criteria are established based on research and international best practice. Environmental indicators relating to each life cycle stage are considered. Environmental indicators are designed to ensure that minimal harm comes to the environment or humans and includes the restriction of harmful or toxic substances, the restriction of emissions into the environment (including greenhouse gasses, other gaseous emissions, water emissions and solid waste), the efficient use of materials, water and energy.

Energy consumption is connected to greenhouse gas emissions and the carbon footprint of the product. This is taken into account when a full life cycle assessment (LCA) is performed. A full LCA is an excellent indicator of the environmental impact of a product but is onerous and costly to perform. A full LCA is therefore not necessary for obtaining an ecoASA label, although it may enable the product to achieve a higher rating.

In addition to environmental criteria, a number of criteria have also been developed to ensure that the broader influence of the product or manufacturer is positive. Thus, aspects relating to social responsibility, employment, innovation and legal standing are included.

Once the independent assessor has evaluated the product's level of compliance, an ecoASA label will be awarded according to the scoring system. This will be valid for a period of three years, after which the manufacturer will need to apply for renewal of the label. Any changes to the process or composition of the product will affect the validity of the label.

This standard will be reviewed every three years, and the criteria contained within this standard may be changed as new regulations, restrictions or technologies emerge. Changes to this standard will not affect the status of current labels but will come into effect upon renewal of labels.

Upon renewal, the manufacturer will need to provide supporting documentation demonstrating that the original criteria are still met and that any new criteria are met.

About this document

This standard comprises two Parts. Part 1 contains criteria that are common to all product categories; Part 2 contains criteria that are applicable specifically to the product category of this standard, which is architectural paints.

Part 1 contains the following sections:

- 1A) Legal compliance
- 1B) Social and community responsibility
- 1C) Environmental compliance

Part 2 contains the following sections:

- 2A) Fit for purpose
- 2B) Raw materials
- 2C) Manufacture
- 2D) Packaging and Distribution
- 2E) Use
- 2F) Disposal and reuse

Section 1A, Legal requirements, sets out criteria relating to legal and social requirements. Some of the legal criteria are conditional (i.e. a product will not be considered if the manufacturer is not complying with all relevant laws). The purpose of this section is to ensure that an eco-label is not awarded to a product of a manufacturer that is not legally or socially responsible. It includes matters relating to occupational health and safety, labour, procurement and community.

Section 1B, Social and community requirements, considers to non-legal issues such as employee benefits, community benefits, etc. offered by the manufacturer. These are not conditional but encourage the manufacturer to be socially responsible and enhance the health and sustainability of the local community in which it functions.

Section 1C, Environmental compliance, sets out general environmental criteria. This includes criteria relating to water management, energy management, air emissions, waste management, environmental claims, environmental legal compliance, etc. across the full life cycle scope of the product, including an environmental product declaration option, based on a full life cycle assessment.

Many of the criteria in Part 1 are conditional, meaning that non-compliance disqualifies a product from achieving an ecoASA ecolable.

Section 2A, Fit for Purpose, sets out criteria that are intended to establish whether the product is suitable/eligible to apply for the eco-label (i.e. if the product cannot be classified as an architectural paint or coating by certain standards, it is not eligible). This includes the scope of products (including components) and the standards for quality and durability. Most, if not all, of these criteria are conditional, meaning that if the product is not fit for purpose it cannot apply for the eco-label.

Sections 2B to 2F consider the life cycle stages of the product relative to the following indicators of environmental or human health and well-being:

- 1) Material content and efficiency
- 2) Hazardous materials
- 3) Water consumption and efficiency
- 4) Energy consumption and efficiency
- 5) Water emissions
- 6) Air emissions
- 7) Waste minimisation

At the beginning of the document there are guidelines for applying for the eco-label. The eco-label is awarded based on points allocated for each criterion, with a sub-total for each section. These sub-totals may be weighted in the calculation of the total score. This is explained in greater detail in the section on application and evaluation and the scoring system.

Each criterion listed in the standard requires evidence to demonstrate conformance. Additional guidance regarding the evidence is provided in the Technical Manual. The requirements for demonstrating conformance are tabulated next to each criterion with the score allocation below and the maximum possible score indicated in the right hand column for each criterion.

Scoring system

The EcoASA label is awarded based on a scoring system.

There are a number of criteria to be met in the following categories (which appear as sections in the document):

- 1A) Legal compliance
- 1B) Social and community responsibility
- 1C) Environmental compliance
- 2A) Fit for purpose
- 2B) Raw materials
- 2C) Manufacture
- 2D) Packaging and Distribution
- 2E) Use
- 2F) Disposal and reuse

Satisfying a certain number of criteria will entitle the product to be awarded an ecoASA label. To differentiate between products that meet all possible criteria and those that meet most or some of the criteria, a scoring system is employed whereby an eco-rating is attached to the ecoASA label. This rating is on a scale of A to C, similar to the South African Energy Efficiency Label.

On the top end of the scale, a rating of A+ can be awarded for products that perform well on every criteria. This includes providing an environmental product declaration (EPD), based on a full life cycle assessment (LCA), however, it must be noted that an EPD is not a prerequisite for achieving the ecoASA label.

The product rating may be displayed on the product alongside the ecoASA label, in a similar fashion as the South African Energy Efficiency Label², as illustrated below.

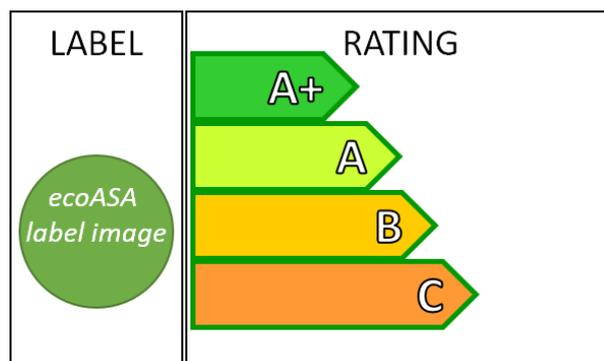


Figure 1: Suggested appearance of the ecoASA eco-label and rating.

A scoring system allows for inclusivity and flexibility, enabling a product to achieve an environmental label, and demonstrating a commitment to environmental responsibility, by meeting a minimum

² <https://www.savingenergy.org.za/asl/south-african-energy-efficiency-label/>

level of compliance, despite a lack of compliance in certain areas. This allows smaller manufacturers, who may not have the means to achieve certain criteria, to still achieve an eco-label and compete in a market with a preference for products with an eco-label, while manufacturers who operate with high levels of environmental and social responsibility are recognised.

The score for each criteria is either based on a three-point scale or a binary score.

The three-point scale is as follows:

Points	Level of compliance
0	Non-compliance with minimum requirements
1	Partial compliance (defined according to technical details)
2	Full compliance (defined according to technical details)

Certain criteria are binary (yes or no). In these cases a two-point scale is applied as follows:

Points	Level of compliance
0	Non-compliance with minimum requirements (or only compliant with some of the criteria when full compliance is required)
1	Compliant (on all aspects of the criterion)

The total score is calculated as a percentage out of the maximum number of possible points available. Certain criteria may not be applicable for every product application (for example, criteria that only relate to water-based paints and are not applicable to solvent-based paints). The points that could be scored for such criteria are to be discounted from the available total.

A sub-total is calculated for each category of criteria. This allows the manufacturer as well as the consumer to see in which categories the product performs well or poorly, giving the eco-label transparency.

Category	Score
Basic Standards	%
Fit for Purpose	%
Resource Extraction	%
Production	%
Packaging & Distribution	%
Use	%
Disposal & Reuse	%
TOTAL SCORE	%
Overall Rating	A+ / A / B / C

The overall rating is to be interpreted as follows:

Rating	Total Score
A+	95% - 100%
A	80% - 94%
B	65% - 79%
C	50% - 64%

A minimum of 40% (of the overall score) must be achieved for Part 1 in order for a product to proceed to Part 2 compliance. A product with a total score lower than 50% (for Part 1 and Part 2 together) will not be eligible for an ecoASA label.

Certain criteria are **conditional**. These criteria do not contribute to the score. Non-compliance with these criteria disqualify the product from achieving an ecoASA label. These criteria usually relate to aspects of product scope, fitness for purpose, or legal compliance.

Normative references

SANS 14020:2003 / ISO 14020:2000

SANS 14024:1999 / ISO 14024:1999

SANS 14044

SANS 14025

Definitions and Acronyms

Acronyms

ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DPW	Department of Public Works
ecoASA	Agrément South Africa Ecolabel
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPA	Environment Protection Agency.
EU	European Union
GBCSA	Green Building Council of South Africa
GECA	Good Environmental Choice Australia
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation.
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SANS	South African National Standard
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TVOC	Total volatile organic compounds
VAH	Volatile Aromatic Hydrocarbon
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Definitions

Applicant/Producer/Manufacturer	A supplier of products or services seeking Certification for its goods or services.
Bioaccumulative Agents	Substances that persist within the tissues of organisms because the rate of intake exceeds an organism's ability to remove the substance
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	The mass of dissolved oxygen which is required for the biochemical degradation of organic material and for the oxidation of inorganic material in a unit volume of water sample when the sample is incubated under specified conditions for a period of five days
Carcinogenic	Substances capable of causing cancer. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) is the internationally accepted body for the classification of carcinogenic substances, dosage, exposure rates and pathways need to be taken into account.
Chemical Abstract Service	Unique chemical identifiers assigned to chemical compounds as a means of identification.
Conformity Assessment Body	A SANAS accredited organisation independent of Agrément South Africa that provides auditing and verification services resulting in a Certificate of Conformance being issued for products or services found to meet the requirements of an ecoASA Specification.
Contaminants	Constituents in a chemical or mixture that have not been intentionally added as ingredients, and typically found at trace levels
Dangerous goods	Any product classifiable as dangerous according to the GHS (or SANS 10234) criteria including classification as an Environmentally Hazardous Substance.
Dematerialisation	The reduction of material inputs to increase efficiency of resource use.
Demonstration of Conformance	Defines sources of evidence acceptable to ecoASA, to demonstrate compliance with each criterion of the standard. An applicant manufacturer must provide documentation to the ecoASA appointed assessor in order to demonstrate conformance of its products under assessment
ecoASA appointed assessor	Person appointed by Agrément SA to oversee and evaluate the documentation submitted and oversee the inspection of the manufacturing facility (him/herself or appoint suitable other).

ecoASA Label	The trademarked, official logo used to denote Agrément South Africa products certified products in terms of a Specification. Referred to as the 'ecoASA Label'.
Embodied energy	Energy consumed throughout the paint's life cycle.
Embodied greenhouse gas emissions	A measure of the carbon footprint of a product. It considers the greenhouse gases (GHGs) released throughout the supply chain and is often measured from cradle to (factory) gate, or cradle to site (of use). ⁴
Endocrine disruptors	Chemicals associated with altered reproductive function in males and females; increased incidence of breast cancer, abnormal growth patterns and neurodevelopmental delays in children, as well as changes in immune function.
Environmental loads	The distress imposed to the environment due to the manufacturing process of a product.
Finished product	A product ready for use and distribution to the end user.
Fit for purpose	Sets of criteria that intended to establish whether the product is suitable/eligible to apply for the eco-label.
Heavy metals	Any metallic chemical element that has a relatively high density and is toxic or poisonous at low concentrations including; mercury (Hg), cadmium (Cd), arsenic (As), chromium (Cr), thallium (Tl), and lead (Pb).
Independent assessor	A competent person that is not a representative of the manufacturer and has no vested interest in the product being evaluated.
Ingredient	Any constituent of a product that is intentionally added (in form of a substance, preparation or mixture).
Licence	The Licence allows the Licence Holder to display the ecoASA Label.
Licence holder	A supplier of products or services that has successfully applied for and been awarded a Licence for the use of the ecoASA Label.
Life cycle Assessment	Analysis for reporting potential environmental loads and resources consumed in each step of a product or service supply chain. <u>or</u> A tool to assess the environmental impacts of a product, process or activity throughout its life cycle; from the extraction of raw materials through to processing, transport, use and disposal. ³

Local by-laws	Laws passed by a council of a municipality to regulate affairs and services the municipality provides in its area of jurisdiction.
Organic compound	Carbon compounds other than simple salts such as carbonates, oxides and carbides.
Product	The product (carpet) that is under review for ecoASA certification.
Rapidly Renewable	A resource capable of being replaced in less than 10 years time (harvest maturity) by natural ecological cycles
Raw material	Material used in the manufacture of carpet.
Readily Biodegradable	<p>Surfactants whose average level of biodegradation, as observed in an aerobic sewage treatment plant, is at least 90% during a residence time of not more than 3 hours.</p> <p>The surfactant is determined to be readily biodegradable by any of the following test methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISO 7827 (1994): Water Quality - Method by analysis of dissolved organic carbon <p>OECD Guidelines for Testing of Chemicals - Test Guidelines 301A-301E.</p>
Receiving environment	<p>Environment upon which a proposed activity might have harmful effects. May either be: groundwater, surface water, land, etc.</p> <p><u>Or</u></p> <p>The immediate ecosystem or habitat, including human and animal, which is likely to come in contact with the released discharge. This may include sediment and water bodies downstream of a facility's point of distance.</p>
Recycled content	<p>Recycled content includes:</p> <p>Pre-Consumer Material: Post-industrial material diverted from the waste stream during a manufacturing process. Excluded is re-utilization of materials such as rework, regrind, broke or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it.</p> <p>Post-Consumer Material: Material generated and discarded by households, commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end-users. That is, products which can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes returns of material from the distribution chain.</p>
Safety Data Sheet	Includes information such as the properties of each ingredient used in manufacturing the product. These may include the

physical, health, and environmental health hazards; protective measures; and safety precautions for handling, storing, and transporting the ingredient.¹

Semi-Volatile Organic	A compound with a boiling point between 250°C to 400°C, measured at 101.3 kPa.
Solvent	A general term for a chemically diverse range of, usually, liquid phase substances which dissolve other materials.
Supplier	Person/organisation providing raw materials required for all components of the product (including packaging).
Teratogens	Any agent that can disturb the development of an embryo or fetus and cause birth defects.
Total Organic Carbon	A measure of the concentration of organic carbon in water, as determined by oxidation of the organic matter into carbon dioxide (CO ₂).
Volatile Organic Compound	Any organic compound (compound which contains carbon) with either a boiling point below 250°C measured at 101.3kPa or a vapour pressure of more than 0.1mm Hg measured at 21°C.

Product scope

This eco-labelling standard is applicable to products that are **architectural coatings** in the South African market.

An architectural coating is a paint system used in the finishing of surfaces in a building and typically consists of a primer, an undercoat and a topcoat (1). The primer is a coating that seals the substrate and improves adhesion between the substrate and the undercoat. The undercoat helps cover the substrate and provides a smooth surface for the application of the topcoat, which is the finishing coat. While each of these layers of coating together constitute the paint system, they are usually sold separately and are thus considered as separate products when applying for the ecoASA label.

Products that are within the scope of this standard include **interior and exterior finishing coats, sealers, primers, undercoats, varnishes and stains for application on building elements in normal environmental conditions** that are applied by brush, roller or spray. The following specialised products, such as antimicrobial, anti-static or reflective coatings, may be considered within the scope of this standard. Products that are formulated for special applications or environments (such as industrial finishes, waterproofing coats and powder coatings) are not included in the scope of this standard, as well as paints that are intended for non-architectural purposes, such as artists paint.

The products eligible for the ecoASA eco-label generally fall into one of two categories, namely, solvent-based or water-based coatings.

Solvent-based coatings are based on volatile liquids which improve the working properties of the paint or coating. However, these emit volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which are harmful to human health. Water-based coatings can also emit VOCs, although less so than solvent-based coatings and some have been formulated to contain no VOCs.

Part 1. Basic Standards

The following set of criteria relate to general areas of concern for all product categories.

This part of the application for the ecoASA eco-label acts as a stage gate for the second part, Part 2, which is product specific. All conditional criteria in Part 1 must be met in order for a product to be eligible to apply for the ecoASA eco-label.

1A Legal compliance

This section addresses compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

All of the criteria in this section are conditional.

Criterion	Demonstration of Conformance	Score
Criterion 1. ILO Compliant Supply Chain		Y/N
<p>The manufacturer/applicant and Tier 1 suppliers are to be compliant with the International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of Association and Protection of the right to Organise Convention (No. 87); • Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining (No. 98); • Forced Labour Convention (No. 29); • Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No. 105); • Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182); • Minimum Age (Convention 138); • Elimination of Discrimination in respect of employment and occupation (Conventions 100 and 111); • Occupational Safety and Health Convention (No. 155) and its accompanying Recommendation No 164; Equal Remuneration Convention (No. 100). 	<p>Evidence required to demonstrate compliance is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed declaration by an Executive Officer of the manufacturer confirming compliance with all conventions mentioned, including a statement regarding the compliance of each Tier 1 supplier; <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA8000 certificate from manufacturer and Tier 1 suppliers. 	
CONDITIONAL	<i>Non-compliance will disqualify the product for eligibility for the ecoASA label.</i>	

Criterion 2. Local Labour Legislation Compliance		Y/N
The manufacturer, as employer, must adhere to the requirements of the Employment Equity Act No. 55 of 1998 and the Labour Relations Act No.66 of 1995, promoting equal opportunity and fair treatment of employees.	Signed declaration by an Executive Officer of the manufacturer confirming compliance with relevant law accompanied by a record of employee demographics and supporting human resources (HR) policies.	
CONDITIONAL	<i>Non-compliance will disqualify the product for eligibility for the ecoASA label.</i>	
Criterion 3. Workplace safety		Y/N
The storage and use of chemicals, explosives and other hazardous substances must be in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 55 of 1998 and the Hazardous Substances Act No. 15 of 1973.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Signed declaration by an Executive Officer of the producer or distributor confirming compliance with relevant law. 2. Chemical storage will be inspected at a site visit conducted by an ecoASA appointed assessor. 3. Copies of storage handling requirements and procedures for control and remediation of chemical spills. This may be included in an environmental management system (EMS) whether ISO/SANS 14001 certified or not. 4. Copy of the company's Safety, Health, Environmental and Quality (SHEQ) policy and records (including reportable incidents). 	
CONDITIONAL	<i>Non-compliance will disqualify the product for eligibility for the ecoASA label.</i>	
Criterion 4. BEE Compliant		Y/N
The manufacturer must be BEE compliant as defined in terms of the Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Act 53 of 2003 and have the following minimum rating: Medium & Large company (M&L company); level 8 or above Qualifying Small Enterprise (QSE); level 8 or above Emerging Micro Enterprise (EME); Automatically compliant	Evidence of BEE certification or BEE status.	
CONDITIONAL	<i>Non-compliance will disqualify the product for eligibility for the ecoASA label.</i>	

Criterion 5. Lawful conduct		Y/N
The producer must not have been convicted of any breach of criminal law, within the last 2 years.	Affidavit stating such.	
CONDITIONAL	<i>Non-compliance will disqualify the product for eligibility for the ecoASA label.</i>	
Criterion 6. Environmental laws		Y/N
<p>The manufacturer must comply with all relevant environmental legislation at the local authority, provincial and national levels.</p> <p>These may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous Substances Act No. 15 of 1989. • Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act No. 28 of 2002 (MPRDA). • National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA). • National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act No. 39 of 2004 (NEM:AQA). • National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act No. 10 of 2004 (NEM:BA). • National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act No. 57 of 2003 (NEM:PAA). • National Environmental Management: Waste Act No. 59 of 2008 (NEM:WA). • National Water Act No. 36 of 1998 (NWA). • Environment Conservation Act No. 73, 1989. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A signed affidavit stating that all relevant environmental legislation has been adhered to. 2. Environmental authorisation for relevant activity (if applicable). <p>The appointed assessor may request an audit of compliance by an independent environmental consultant.</p>	
CONDITIONAL		

1B Social and community responsibility

Maximum score: 7

The criteria in this section are intended to encourage socio-economic responsibility of manufacturers, recognising that sustainability involves social, economic and environmental aspects. Social responsibility and support of local community and national development is encouraged and the societal attributes of the manufacturer and the applicant company. Criteria for social aspects of the product are required under the international standard on ecolabelling (ISO/SANS 14024).

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Demonstration of Conformance</i>	<i>Score</i>
<i>Criterion 7. Local manufacturer</i>		1
The manufacturing or assembly plant for the product is in South Africa.	Statement of the physical location of the plant from the Executive Officer of the manufacturer.	
Scoring: Compliance = 1 Non-compliance = 0		
<i>Criterion 8. Social responsibility</i>		1
The manufacturer is compliant with SA8000 or ISO 26000 or has a similar in-house policy and is committed to social sustainability.	Proof of SA8000 certification or ISO 2600 compliance to be submitted and/or a GRI social sustainability report or similar in-house policy and report demonstrating social responsibility to the satisfaction of the Conformity Assessment Body.	
Scoring: Compliance = 1 Non-compliance = 0		
<i>Criterion 9. Community benefit</i>		1
The manufacturer supports the local community through investment in a community or public benefit facility.	Evidence of such in a report provided by the manufacturer.	
Scoring: Compliance = 1 Non-compliance = 0		

<p>Criterion 10. Human capital development and transformation</p>		<p>2</p>
<p>The manufacturer offers employees or their family or the local community learning opportunities (formal or informal) and/or mentoring, particularly targeting historically disadvantaged females and youth.</p>	<p>Evidence detailing the opportunities offered and the beneficiaries must be done in a form of a report.</p>	
<p>Scoring: HCD opportunities, at least 50% of which target historically disadvantaged females and youth = 2 HCD opportunities, less than 50% of which target historically disadvantaged females and youth = 2 Non-compliance = 0</p>		
<p>Criterion 11. Female ownership</p>		<p>1</p>
<p>At least 25% of the manufacturing company is owned by historically disadvantaged females.</p>	<p>Evidence of company ownership.</p>	
<p>Scoring: Compliance = 1 Non-compliance = 0</p>		
<p>Criterion 12. Local labour</p>		<p>1</p>
<p>At least 50% of the labour force of the manufacturer is sourced from the local community (within a 50km radius).</p>	<p>A report from the manufacturer providing statistics regarding the locality of the employees.</p>	
<p>Scoring: Compliance = 1 Non-compliance = 0</p>		

1C Environmental responsibility

Maximum score: 23

The criteria listed in this section apply across the life cycle scope of the product.

1C.1 Environmental compliance

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Demonstration of conformance</i>	<i>Score</i>
Criterion 13. Environmental claims beyond scope		1
<p>Any environmental claims beyond the scope of this Standard that have been applied to a product must comply with ISO/SANS 14021, and the applicant must be able to verify these claims to ecoASA.</p> <p>Any product making greenhouse gas related claims must comply with ISO/SANS 14064-3 “Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions” and be able to verify these claims to ecoASA.</p> <p>For any other environmental claims outside the scope of ISO/SANS 14021 or ISO/SANS 14064, a clear statement of the test method and the conditions under which the product was tested is required, along with a clear explanation of the relevance of the test method to the environmental claim.</p> <p>An environmental claim may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) that there is minimal, reduced or no environmental impact in a particular impact area or b) it may be that the impact is positive, resulting in an environmental benefit. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A statement of the claim made, clearly stating whether the claim is for minimal/reduced impact or environmental benefit. 2. A copy of any relevant advertising material currently in use as evidence of claims made by the manufacturer. 3. Independent and scientific evidence of such a claim must be provided: relevant documentation confirming the grounds of the claim and its compliance with this criterion, whether according to ISO/SANS 14021 and/or ISO/SANS 14064 or other test methods. 	
<p>Scoring:</p> <p>Environmental benefit = 2</p> <p>Minimal environmental impact = 1</p> <p>No claim or no evidence = 0</p>		

<p>Criterion 14. Environmental Product Declaration</p>		<p>2</p>
<p>The manufacturer has an environmental product declaration (EPD) according to ISO 14025.</p> <p>Data of an EPD is to be determined in accordance with ISO 14040 and ISO 14044.</p> <p>For an initial certification, an EPD is submitted as a baseline.</p> <p>For a certificate renewal, and EPD is submitted demonstrating an improvement in performance in terms of reducing the environmental impact of the product over the full life cycle.</p>	<p>The manufacturer must provide the EPD report based on a programme in accordance with ISO/SANS 14025.</p>	
<p>Scoring:</p> <p>Improved performance = 2</p> <p>Baseline performance = 1</p> <p>No EPD = 0</p>		
<p>Criterion 15. Whole building synergy</p>		<p>1</p>
<p>The product has qualities that contribute to the improved performance of a building as a whole.</p>	<p>Rigorous evidence and applicable test reports demonstrating the claimed benefit.</p>	
<p>Compliance = 1</p> <p>Non-compliance = 0</p>		

1C.2 Material content

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Demonstration of conformance</i>	<i>Score</i>
<p>Criterion 16. Local sourcing of raw materials</p>		2
<p>Raw materials that are used in the product are manufactured and produced in South Africa.</p> <p>Local sourcing of raw materials refers to the use of materials that are not imported. In addition to encouraging the development and sustainability of South African businesses, local sourcing reduces the environmental impact of transport emissions.</p> <p><u>Notes:</u></p> <p>The scope of local sourcing is limited to the main substance of a raw material accounting to a minimum of 80% by volume of the raw material.</p>	<p>List of suppliers of all raw materials required for all components of the product as sold and their physical location.</p> <p>Should raw materials be unavailable and imports are required, this must be stated, motivating the use of imported materials, and suppliers should be listed.</p>	
<p>Scoring:</p> <p>60 – 100% by weight per product unit is constituted by locally sourced raw materials = 2</p> <p>30% - 59% by weight per product unit is constituted by locally sourced raw materials = 1</p> <p>0% - 29% by weight per product unit is constituted by locally sourced raw materials = 0</p>		

1C.3 Hazardous substances

Criterion	Demonstration of conformance	Score
<p>Criterion 17. Hazardous substances prohibited</p>		Y/N
<p>Ingredients used in the product and the product itself as sold must not contain substances classified by the IARC in Groups 1³ or 2A or substances carrying a GHS Hazard statement (SANS 10234), unless specifically allowed in limited amounts in Part 2 of this standard.</p> <p>This includes tints, colourants, dyes or other applied substances to any product.</p> <p>Exemptions for a specific substance may be permitted only where the applicant can demonstrate that the substance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is necessary for performance or safety reasons; and • is stored and managed in a manner that prevents environmental pollution during manufacture; and • the substance does not pose a health risk to the end user or manufacturing staff. The applicant must demonstrate that exposure to the substance is below No Observable Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) or is zero if NOAEL is unknown; and • the substance cannot enter the environment during the manufacturing process, as a result of use, or as a result of disposal by landfill or incineration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full ingredients list and SDS of each ingredient. This is to include components of ingredients that are sourced from suppliers, where applicable. <p>Where an exemption is claimed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A signed declaration from the manufacturer stating that the substance is chemically bound in the finished product, the purpose for which the given substance is necessary; and evidence that human exposure and environmental contamination are prevented. • Provide ISO/SANS 14001 EMS for claim on exemption for potentially explosive chemicals. 	
CONDITIONAL	Non-compliance will disqualify the product for eligibility for the <i>ecoASA</i> label.	

³ Ethanol is classed by IARC as a Group 1 carcinogen only in the context of alcoholic beverages. This ruling is not considered relevant to the product category covered by this standard. Therefore, ethanol as used in paints and coatings will not be considered carcinogenic based on the IARC classification. This exception will not be extended to other chemicals.

1C.4 Water efficiency

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Demonstration of conformance</i>	<i>Score</i>
Criterion 18. Water management		2
<p>The manufacturer has an accredited Water Management Plan (which may be part of a full SANS/ISO 14001 Environmental Management System or in-house management approved Water Management Plan) in place.</p> <p>The Water Management System or Plan includes a requirement for Tier 1 suppliers (including packaging suppliers) to have similar water management policies in place, ensuring water efficiency in the supply chain.</p>	<p>Company approved Water Management System or Plan or EMS according to ISO/SANS 14001 that includes the water management plans of Tier 1 suppliers.</p>	
<p>Scoring: Manufacturer is Compliant = 1 Tier 1 suppliers are compliant = 0 – 1 Non-compliance = 0</p>	<p>A weighted average of the supplier’s compliance by volume of raw materials used per product will be applied.</p>	
Criterion 19. Water efficiency		1
<p>The manufacturer is committed to reducing water consumption associated with the manufacture of the product. This can be evidenced through continuous research and monitoring of consumption.</p>	<p>A research report with clear conclusions, recommendations and commitments to improve water efficiency.</p>	
<p>Scoring: Compliance = 1 Non-compliance = 0</p>		

1C.5 Energy efficiency

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Demonstration of conformance</i>	<i>Score</i>
Criterion 20. Energy consumption		2
<p>The manufacturer has an accredited Energy Management System in place or an in-house management approved Energy Management Plan in place within the organisation.</p> <p>The Energy Management System or Plan includes a requirement for Tier 1 suppliers (including packaging suppliers) to have similar energy management policies in place, ensuring energy efficiency in the supply chain.</p>	Company approved Energy Management System or Plans that includes the raw materials procured from suppliers.	
<p>Scoring: Manufacturer is Compliant = 1 Tier 1 suppliers are compliant = 0 – 1 Non-compliance = 0</p>	A weighted average of the supplier’s compliance by volume of raw materials used per product will be applied.	
Criterion 21. Renewable energy - manufacture		2
The manufacturer makes use of renewable energy sources in product manufacture.	A report from the manufacturer providing a breakdown of the energy sources used and ratio of renewable and non-renewable energy used in the processing of the product.	
<p>Scoring: > 30% renewable energy = 2 5% - 30% renewable energy = 1 < 5% renewable energy = 0</p>		
Criterion 22. Renewable energy – supply chain		2
The manufacturer obtains raw materials from suppliers that make use of renewable energy.	A breakdown of the percentage renewable energy used in the production of raw materials.	
<p>Scoring: > 30% renewable energy = 2 5% - 30% renewable energy = 1 < 5% renewable energy = 0</p>	A weighted average of the renewable energy score by volume of raw materials used per product will be applied.	

1C.6 Waste minimisation

Criterion 23. Waste management		2
<p>The manufacturer has an accredited Waste Management System (which may be part of a full SANS/ISO 14001 Environmental Management System or in-house management approved Waste Management Plan) in place within the organisation for the management of solid waste⁴.</p> <p>The System or Plan includes a requirement for Tier 1 suppliers to have similar waste management policies in place, ensuring responsible waste management in the supply chain.</p>	<p>A company approved Waste Management System or Plans that includes the raw materials procured from the supplier.</p> <p>The manufacturer's waste management plan must include a policy for waste management according to the waste hierarchy: reduce, reuse, recycle.</p>	
<p>Scoring: Manufacturer is Compliant = 1 Tier 1 suppliers are compliant = 0 – 1 Non-compliance = 0</p>	<p>A weighted average of the supplier's compliance by volume of raw materials used per product will be applied.</p> <p>The score for manufacturer compliance and supplier compliance are to be summed.</p>	
Criterion 24. Packaging waste		1
<p>The manufacturer has a management plan for packaging waste which includes a packaging take-back policy and/or instructions on the packaging indicating suitable and responsible means of disposing of or recycling the primary packaging material.</p>	<p>Copies of management plans and a copy of the instructions on the packaging.</p>	
<p>Scoring: Compliance = 1 Non-compliance = 0</p>		

⁴ https://www.environment.gov.za/sites/default/files/legislations/integratedwaste_management_guidelines_0.pdf

1C.7 Air emissions

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Demonstration of conformance</i>	<i>Score</i>
<p>Criterion 25. Ozone depleting substances</p>		<p>2*</p>
<p>The product must not contain any substances listed in the Montreal Protocol Annexes A, B, C or E including CFCs, HCFCs, hydrobromofluorocarbons, halons, methyl bromide, carbon tetrachloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform) and bromochloromethane.</p> <p>Such substances are also not to be used in any cleaning products or processes for the cleaning of manufacturing equipment.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SDS, chemical names and/or CAS numbers for each ingredient and cleaning substance, demonstrating compliance; and 2. Signed statement of all substances used in the cleaning of production equipment. 	
<p>Scoring: Compliance = 2 Non-compliance = 0</p>		

1C.8 Water emissions

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Demonstration of conformance</i>	<i>Score</i>
<p>Criterion 26. Discharge to sewer</p>		2
<p>The total discharges to water from the production process must be treated and decreased by 90%, measured in terms of chemical oxygen demand (COD) in on-site or external dedicated sewage treatment works prior to being discharged to the receiving environment.</p> <p>Local by-laws regarding the treatment of effluent prior to discharge into municipal sewer system must be adhered to. If the manufacturing facility is outside a municipal boundary, the national regulations and licencing procedures must be followed.</p> <p><u>Notes:</u></p> <p>This criterion relates to the production facility as a whole and is not measured with reference to the specific product.</p> <p>The manufacturer should strive to minimise the environmental impact of effluent by going beyond the minimum requirements of legislation and/or engaging in efforts to enhance the local water ecosystem, which will allow for a higher score.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wastewater treatment test reports in conformance with the SANS 6048 (2010) or ISO 6060 or ASTM D 1252-00. 2. The local by-law requirements must be submitted along with the test reports to demonstrate compliance. <p>Optional: Evidence of efforts made by the manufacturer to enhance the local water ecosystems.</p>	
<p>Scoring:</p> <p>Compliance plus ecosystem enhancement = 2</p> <p>Compliance = 1</p> <p>Non-compliance = 0</p>		
<p>Criterion 27. Water Emissions to the environment</p>		1
<p>Water emissions <u>from the manufacturing site</u> are not damaging to the receiving environment. This includes stormwater that may become contaminated on site and run off into natural water systems.</p> <p>The manufacturer reports the amount and destination of all water emissions resulting from the manufacturing process.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Declaration of the destination of effluent (e.g. to municipal sewer, on-site treatment plant or natural water course), the volume discharged and the frequency of discharge. 2. Copy of permit and/or evidence of compliance with the Water Act, including weekly record of discharge volume and monthly record of discharge quality. 	

<p>Waste water (from any part of the production process) is not discharged directly into natural water bodies, unless within the permissible limits of the National Water Act no. 36 of 1998 (Revision of General Authorisations in terms of Section 39 of the National Water Act, Government Gazette 36820, 2013).</p>	<p>3. Water sample test report in accordance with relevant South African National Standards and from a SANAS (South African National Accreditation System) Accredited Laboratory.</p>
<p>Scoring: Compliance = 1 Non-compliance = 0</p>	

Part 2. Product-specific standards

2A Fit for Purpose

The criteria in this section are all conditional

2A.1 Product Scope

In order for a product to be eligible for the ecoASA label, it must fall within the scope of the standard. The scope in this context refers to the type of product and what it is used for.

Products that fall outside the scope may only be considered under special conditions.

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Demonstration of conformance</i>	<i>Score</i>
Criterion 28. Product purpose		Y/N
The product is intended for architectural applications as a decorative and/or protective surface finish.	A description of the application purpose of the product in: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a statement from the manufacturer, or 2. a copy of the product data sheet. 	
<i>CONDITIONAL</i>		
Criterion 29. Product type		Y/N
The product is one of the following as defined under document preliminary section on Product Scope: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water-based paint 2. Solvent-based paint and is a finishing coat, sealer, primer, undercoat, varnish or stain for architectural applications. If the product is not one of the above (for example, a new innovation), yet the manufacturer believes it is eligible for the ecoASA label, a detailed motivation must be provided.	A description of the type of product in: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a statement from the manufacturer, and 2. a copy of the product data sheet. For an alternative product, a detailed description and motivation by the manufacturer must be provided.	
<i>CONDITIONAL</i>		

2A.2 Fit for purpose

To be certified, the product(s) must be fit to perform its intended purpose or application. A minimum level of quality and durability is implicit before the ecoASA ecolabel can be displayed on the product. The producer / manufacturer must ensure that the product is fit for its intended purpose.

Quality and durability have an important role to play as they relate to material waste.

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Demonstration of conformance</i>	<i>Score</i>
Criterion 30. Fit for Purpose		Y/N
<p>The product must meet the performance requirements of the relevant South African National Standards (see Appendix A) for its intended application.</p> <p>If the product is an innovative product to which national standards do not relate, the product must be certified as fit for purpose by Agrément SA or acceptable other (international) certification body.</p>	<p>Test reports for all relevant quality and performance tests.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Certificate declaring fitness for purpose from other acceptable and independent body.</p>	
<i>CONDITIONAL</i>		

2B Resource Extraction

Maximum score: 1

The requirements in this section are intended to identify and address the major environmental loads of raw materials found in this product category.

The focus is not on the substance of the raw material but rather on the potential environmental impact of the production and acquisition of the raw material.

Raw materials that constitute ingredients of the finished product are considered in the production life cycle phase.

2B.1 Material content

This is addressed in the requirements of Part 1.

2B.2 Hazardous materials

This is addressed in the requirements of Part 1.

2B.3 Water consumption and efficiency

The manufacturer is encouraged to source raw materials from suppliers that demonstrate responsible water consumption behaviour.

This is addressed in the requirements of Part 1.

2B.4 Energy consumption and efficiency

The manufacturer is encouraged to source raw materials from suppliers that demonstrate responsible energy consumption behaviour.

This is addressed in the requirements of Part 1.

2B.5 Water emissions

Water pollution due to emissions from a raw materials processing plant into the water system must be discouraged.

This is addressed in the requirements of Part 1.

2B.6 Air emissions

Air pollution due to emissions from a raw materials processing plant into the atmosphere must be discouraged.

2B.7 Waste minimisation

Reducing total waste benefits the environment by reducing the capacity demand on landfill sites and encourages reduced consumption of resources through dematerialisation and increases production efficiency.

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Demonstration of conformance</i>	<i>Score</i>
<p>Criterion 31. Titanium dioxide production emissions</p>		<p>1</p>
<p>If the product contains more than 3.0 % by weight titanium dioxide (TiO₂), emissions from production of the TiO₂ does not exceed the following limits:</p> <p>Sulphate process: SO_x expressed as SO₂: 7.0 kg/tonne TiO₂ Sulphate waste: 500 kg/tonne TiO₂</p> <p>Chloride process: When using natural ore: 103 kg chloride waste/tonne TiO₂ When using synthetic ore: 179 kg chloride waste/tonne TiO₂ When using slag ore: 329 kg chloride waste/tonne TiO₂</p> <p>If more than one type of ore is used, the values apply proportionately to the ore types used.</p>	<p>A written statement from the manufacturer (with supporting documentation) that includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. all suppliers of TiO₂ used in the product, and the manufacturing process used; and 2. information from the suppliers to confirm that the emissions and waste limits are met (e.g. records of discharges of sulphate and chloride wastes in terms of weight of waste by weight of TiO₂, or a statement signed by an authorised representative from the supplier). 	
<p><i>Scoring:</i> <i>Compliance = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i></p>		

2C Production

Maximum score: 14

The requirements in this section are intended to identify and address the major environmental loads as a result of the production of the product.

The design (material composition) of the product is considered to be a part of the production process. Thus, the ingredients, the environmental impact of the ingredients and the environmental impact of the manufacturing process are considered in the section.

2C.1 Material content

The criteria in this section are intended to address impacts that may occur over the life cycle of a product that can be avoided or mitigated during the design and production phase of the product, and encourage manufacturers to reduce the amount of material used, thus minimising waste as well as raw materials/resources needed.

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Demonstration of conformance</i>	<i>Score</i>
Criterion 32. Material efficiency		1
<p>Material use is optimised to ensure efficiency.</p> <p>For an initial certification, the product manufacturer submits material use data.</p> <p>For certificate renewal, the product manufacturer demonstrates at least a 5% improvement in material efficiency or provides a detailed explanation demonstrating that material use is already optimally efficient.</p>	Record of material (contents and quantities) used use at each stage of production.	
<p><i>Scoring:</i></p> <p><i>Compliance = 1</i></p> <p><i>Non-compliance = 0</i></p>		
Criterion 33. Nanoparticles		2
<p>The manufacturer must specify if the product is formulated with nanoparticles to provide particular properties to the product.</p> <p><u>Notes:</u></p> <p>While nanomaterials can improve certain performance characteristics of paints, the</p>	<p>Signed declaration regarding nanoparticle content in the product, including SDS.</p> <p>If the product contains nanoparticles the manufacturer must provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A detailed explanation of the property provided to the product by the nanoparticles and justifying the role it plays, and 	

environmental impact of nanoparticles is yet uncertain (1).	2. A report on the research on the toxicology or environmental behaviour of the nanoparticles used, demonstrating that the environmental impact is minimal.
<p><i>Scoring:</i></p> <p><i>Product does not contain nanoparticles = 2</i></p> <p><i>Product contains nanoparticles and satisfies demonstration of conformance item 1 & 2 = 2</i></p> <p><i>Product contains nanoparticles and satisfies demonstration of conformance item 1 or 2 = 1</i></p> <p><i>Product contains nanoparticles but demonstration of conformance item 1 & 2 are not satisfied = 0</i></p>	

2C.2 Hazardous materials

The criteria in this section are intended to address some of the main hazardous substances found across this product category which may be added to the final product or to product ingredients during manufacturing. The intention is to reduce the use of hazardous materials or substances which are harmful to the environment or human health (during manufacturing or use).

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Demonstration of conformance</i>	<i>Score</i>
Criterion 34. Dangerous goods		1
The product as supplied and as used must not be classifiable as dangerous according to the GHS (or SANS 10234) criteria including classification as an Environmentally Hazardous Substance. This includes substances with a potentially corrosive pH (below 2 and above 11.5) and substances carrying H314 (R34) or H314 (R35).	The manufacturer must provide the product SDS showing all hazard identification including dangerous goods classifications and relevant supporting documentation (such as test results).	
<p><i>Scoring:</i></p> <p><i>Compliance = 1</i></p> <p><i>Non-compliance = 0</i></p>		
Criterion 35. Endocrine disruptors		1

<p>The product does not contain <i>more than 1%</i> by weight of any substances carrying the following H-statements (equivalent R-phrases in brackets):</p> <p>Reproductive toxins/endocrine disruptors H360 (R60); H360 (R61); H361 (R62); H361 (R63).</p>	<p>Full ingredients list and SDS of each ingredient with GHS classifications and quantities.</p>
<p><i>Scoring:</i> <i>Compliance = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i></p>	
<p>Criterion 36. Environmental hazards</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>The product does not contain <i>more than 5%</i> by weight of <i>any</i> substances carrying the following H-statements (equivalent R-phrases in brackets):</p> <p>Environmental hazards – H400 (R50); H401 (R51); H402 (R52); H410, H411, H402, H413 (R53, R54, R55, R56, R57, R58, R59).</p>	<p>A report from the manufacturer stating the percentage by weight of the mentioned substances in the product, including a full ingredients list and SDS of each ingredient with GHS classifications and quantities.</p>
<p><i>Scoring:</i> <i>Compliance = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i></p>	
<p>Criterion 37. Solvents: Prohibited substances</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>Halogens, halogenated compounds and volatile aromatic hydrocarbons are not used except as preservatives or biocides.</p> <p>Halogens, halogenated compounds and volatile aromatic compounds may only be used as preservatives or biocides if the substance(s) complies with Criterion 40 (Biocides).</p> <p>The paint (or any tinter to be added to the paint, including at the point of sale) is not formulated or manufactured with:</p> <p>more than 20% by weight of hydrocarbon solvents; aromatic hydrocarbon solvents; halogenated solvents; or ethylene glycol.</p>	<p>Statement from the manufacturer regarding the use of these substances with full ingredients list for the <i>product</i>.</p>

Exempt from these requirements are trace amounts (<0.1%) that may be present in raw materials or components. ⁵																																	
<i>Scoring:</i> <i>Compliance = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i>																																	
Criterion 38. Solvent: Glycol ethers	1																																
<p>The product does not contain or is not manufactured with <i>any</i> harmful or potentially harmful glycol ethers, including but not restricted to those listed below.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">CAS</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Chemical name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>107-21-1</td><td>Ethylene glycol</td></tr> <tr><td>109-59-1</td><td>2-isopropoxyethanol</td></tr> <tr><td>109-86-4</td><td>Ethylene glycol methyl ether</td></tr> <tr><td>110-49-6</td><td>2-Methoxyethyl acetate</td></tr> <tr><td>110-71-4</td><td>Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether</td></tr> <tr><td>110-80-5</td><td>Ethylene glycol ethyl ether</td></tr> <tr><td>111-15-9</td><td>Ethylene acetate glycol ethyl ether</td></tr> <tr><td>111-76-2</td><td>Ethylene glycol butyl ether</td></tr> <tr><td>111-77-3</td><td>2-(2-Methoxyethoxy) ethanol</td></tr> <tr><td>111-96-6</td><td>Diethylene glycol dimethyl ether</td></tr> <tr><td>112-07-2</td><td>2-butoxyethyl acetate</td></tr> <tr><td>112-25-4</td><td>2-hexyloxyethanol</td></tr> <tr><td>112-36-7</td><td>Diethylene glycol diethyl ether</td></tr> <tr><td>112-49-2</td><td>Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether</td></tr> <tr><td>122-99-6</td><td>2-phenoxyethanol</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Glycol ethers not listed here may still be restricted by the Hazardous Materials section of this standard.</p>	CAS	Chemical name	107-21-1	Ethylene glycol	109-59-1	2-isopropoxyethanol	109-86-4	Ethylene glycol methyl ether	110-49-6	2-Methoxyethyl acetate	110-71-4	Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether	110-80-5	Ethylene glycol ethyl ether	111-15-9	Ethylene acetate glycol ethyl ether	111-76-2	Ethylene glycol butyl ether	111-77-3	2-(2-Methoxyethoxy) ethanol	111-96-6	Diethylene glycol dimethyl ether	112-07-2	2-butoxyethyl acetate	112-25-4	2-hexyloxyethanol	112-36-7	Diethylene glycol diethyl ether	112-49-2	Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether	122-99-6	2-phenoxyethanol	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A full ingredients list for each product; and 2. A signed declaration confirming that the ingredients list is complete and none of the listed glycol ethers or other harmful glycol ethers are used.
CAS	Chemical name																																
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol																																
109-59-1	2-isopropoxyethanol																																
109-86-4	Ethylene glycol methyl ether																																
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110-71-4	Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether																																
110-80-5	Ethylene glycol ethyl ether																																
111-15-9	Ethylene acetate glycol ethyl ether																																
111-76-2	Ethylene glycol butyl ether																																
111-77-3	2-(2-Methoxyethoxy) ethanol																																
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<i>Scoring:</i> <i>Compliance = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i>																																	
Criterion 39. Heavy metals	2																																
The product does not contain or is not manufactured using toxic heavy metals and their compounds, or ingredients containing	A written statement on compliance from the manufacturer, supported by either:																																

⁵ This has been taken directly from the New Zealand Ecolabelling Trust Licence criteria for Paints – applicability in the local context is yet to be verified.

<p>heavy metals and their compounds, including lead (Pb)*, cadmium (Cd), mercury (Hg), chromium (Cr), arsenic (As), selenium (Se) and cobalt (Co).</p> <p>Barium must not be used, except in the form of barium sulphate. Barium sulphate is only permissible at concentrations below 20% by weight.</p> <p>*If lead is used, the quantity must comply with current local and international regulations⁶.</p> <p>The product (or any tinter added to the product, including at the point of sale) is not formulated or manufactured with the following metals or their compounds: antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, cobalt, chromium VI, lead, mercury, or selenium.</p> <p>Exempted from this requirement are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> impurities of the elements listed above which are contained in raw materials or components in trace levels (0.1%) for each element; barium sulphate; cobalt aluminate blue spinel; cobalt chromite blue-green spinel; up to 0.05 % cobalt in driers in alkyd paints. 	<p>Full ingredients list for each product and SDS for each ingredient.</p> <p>Test reports from laboratories competent to carry out the relevant tests on components and/or finished products. Testing methods: ASTM D2348 (or equivalent) for arsenic. Atomic absorption spectroscopy procedures ASTM D3717, D3718, D3335, and D3624 (or equivalents) for other elements. If an equivalent test is used, details of the test method must be included for validation.</p>
<p><i>Scoring:</i></p> <p><i>Product contains no toxic heavy metals at all = 2</i></p> <p><i>Product contains toxic heavy metals within regulated limits = 1</i></p> <p><i>Product contains toxic heavy metals over the permissible limits = 0</i></p>	
<p>Criterion 40. Biocides</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>The product must only contain substances which are:</p>	<p>Full ingredients list for each product and SDS for each ingredient.</p>

⁶ New local regulations regarding lead content in paints are currently in the approval process.

<p>authorised under Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council for the applicable product type (see http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/biocides/active-substances/approved-substances_en.htm); or substances for which a dossier has been submitted for evaluation for the applicable product type pending a decision on authorisation or non-inclusion (see http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/17287015/active_substance_suppliers_en.pdf). These substances may be used in the interim period up until the adoption of the Decision.</p> <p>The concentration of isothiazolones must not exceed 500 ppm for interior paints and 750 ppm for exterior paints.⁷</p>	
<p><i>Scoring:</i> <i>Compliance = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i></p>	
<p>Criterion 41. Pigments: Titanium Dioxide, Zinc Oxide and Lithopone Content</p>	1
<p>The level of titanium dioxide (including CAS 13463-67-7, 1317-70-0, 12065-65-5), zinc oxide (CAS 1314-13-2) or lithopone (CAS 1345 05-7) in the product as used does not exceed the following limits:</p>	<p>1. Documentation showing the weight of titanium dioxide, zinc oxide and lithopone per litre of paint. Reporting a range is acceptable; and</p>

⁷ Relevant local details are being investigated.

<p>Low build architectural paints and coatings (interior and exterior):</p> <p>Ceiling paints: 25g/m² dry film at 98% opacity.</p> <p>Wall and trim paints (matt, low sheen, gloss, semi-gloss, satin): 30g/m² dry film at 98% opacity.</p> <p>Primers, sealers and undercoats: 30g/m² dry film at 98% opacity.</p> <p>Long life exterior coating*: 40g/m² dry film at 98% opacity.</p> <p>Heat reflective long-life coating: 50g/m² dry film at 98% opacity.</p> <p>High build protective paints and coatings (interior and exterior):</p> <p>Elastomeric coatings: 125g/m² dry film as applied.</p> <p>Texture and render coatings: 80g/m² dry film as applied.</p> <p>Other coatings (e.g. stains, varnishes): 30g/m² dry film as applied.</p> <p>*Long life (durable) exterior coatings are those that are covered by a warranty of at least 10 years</p>	<p>2. For low build architectural paints and coatings (interior and exterior): The coverage (m²) per litre of paint at 98% opacity. Reporting a range is acceptable; or</p> <p>3. For high build protective paints and coatings (interior and exterior), and other coatings: The coverage (m²) per litre of paint and application instructions indicating the number of coats. Reporting a range is acceptable.</p>
<p>Scoring: Compliance = 1 Non-compliance = 0</p>	
<p>Criterion 42. Prohibited substances</p>	
<p>The following substances are prohibited due to their detrimental effects on the health of manufacturing staff and users of the finished product as well as the health of the environment.</p> <p>The product <i>must not</i> contain or be manufactured using:</p>	<p>Full ingredients list for each product and SDS for each ingredient.</p>

1

<p>Formaldehyde, formaldehyde donors and aldehydes; Phthalates; Isoaliphates; 1,3 butadiene; Bisphenol A; Toluene and toluene compounds; Crystalline quartz silica (CAS 14808-60-7) **; or Alkylphenolic compounds including alkylphenol ethoxylates and alkylphenol alkoxyates.</p> <p>** Crystalline quartz silica is a prohibited compound and shall not be intentionally added to the product as an ingredient. This restriction does not extend to contamination of raw materials such as calcium carbonate.</p>	
<p><i>Scoring:</i> <i>Compliance = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i></p>	

2C.3 Water efficiency

The manufacturer is encouraged demonstrate responsible water consumption behaviour.

This is addressed in the requirements of Part 1.

2C.4 Energy efficiency

The manufacturer must demonstrate an awareness of and commitment to energy efficiency. Energy consumption, particularly fossil fuel-based energy, has environmental implications in terms of the GHG emissions associated with generating power. Thus, energy efficiency and/or the use of renewable energy is encouraged.

This is addressed in the requirements of Part 1.

2C.5 Water Emissions

Improperly managed water emissions can have harmful effects to the receiving environment. Water pollution due to emissions from the manufacturing process of the product into the water system must be discouraged.

This is addressed in the requirements of Part 1.

2C.6 Air emissions

Air pollution due to emissions from the manufacturing plant into the atmosphere must be discouraged.

This is addressed in the requirements of Part 1.

2C.7 Waste minimisation

Reducing total waste benefits the environment by reducing the capacity demand on landfill sites and encourages reduced consumption of resources through dematerialisation and increases production efficiency.

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Demonstration of conformance</i>	<i>Score</i>
Criterion 43. Waste minimisation		1
At least 97% of material inputs (i.e. ingredients) result in saleable product. This will be calculated by weight of the paint or coating product, excluding packaging. The waste production rate (weight of waste per unit weight of product) excludes any waste material that is reused by the manufacturer to create a saleable product (not necessarily the same product). The waste production rate may be calculated as an annual average.	A report detailing the material flows (inputs, processes and outputs) including weight of ingredients, weight of resultant product and weight of recaptured materials.	
<i>Scoring:</i> <i>Compliance = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i>		

2D Packaging and distribution

Maximum score: 5

Since the product packaging is an integral part of the sold product, it is important to also consider the environmental impact of the packaging as well as the distribution of the product.

The requirements in this section are intended to identify and address the major environmental loads associated with the packaging and distribution the product.

2D.1 Product information

Product information allows customers to use products in a responsible and sustainable manner.

Criterion	Demonstration of conformance	Score
Criterion 44. Label and information		1
<p>Suitable information is supplied with the product packaging regarding the responsible use of the product.</p> <p>Information shown on the label must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instructions for preparation, application and care of the product; Instruction for users to read the SDS; and Storage and disposal instructions; Direction to the manufacturer’s website for further information. <p>Information is available to the consumer (on package insert and/or on manufacturer’s website) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material safety data sheet; Technical data sheets or product data sheets; Coverage area per litre of paint when applied as directed (e.g. in 2 coats) so that the required volume may be calculated; Environmental responsible use and disposal instructions; and Information regarding solar reflectance, solar absorbance and thermal emittance, if relevant. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Copy of labels, care instruction and other information provided with the product. 2. A current material safety data sheet for each product, and 3. Technical data sheets, web pages and any other information freely available to consumers. 	
<p>Scoring: Compliance = 1 Non-compliance = 0</p>		

2D.2 Material content and efficiency

This section is intended to encourage manufacturers to reduce the amount of material used, thus minimising waste as well as raw materials/resources needed.

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Demonstration of conformance</i>	<i>Score</i>
Criterion 45. Material efficiency		1
The manufacturer uses minimal packaging material for the product; containers for the product are sized according the volume of product held with the minimum additional volume required to mix the product before use (if required) in the container.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Statement of packaging (by volume) per product unit. 2. An explanation of how the packaging is minimised and motivating the amount of packaging required per product unit. 	
<p><i>Scoring:</i> <i>Compliance = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i></p>		
Criterion 46. Material properties		1
<p>The primary and secondary packaging material is biodegradable, recyclable or reusable.</p> <p>Plastic packaging containers must be able to be recycled in South Africa (or the country where the product is exported to).</p> <p>Primary and secondary packaging must not be labelled, coated or treated in a way which would prevent recycling activities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A statement from the manufacture describing the packaging material properties (biodegradable, recyclable or reusable), including information regarding composition of packaging materials, chemical names, CAS numbers, technical data sheets or SDS where applicable; and 2. A copy of the product information sheet showing the recommended disposal of packaging material. 3. If recyclable, evidence must be provided that the material can be accepted by local recycling plants or details must be provided of third party agreement for recycling content. This evidence may be in the form of a signed statement by the manufacturer. 	
<p><i>Scoring:</i> <i>Compliance = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i></p>		

Criterion 47. Plastic		1
Plastic packaging over 10g in weight is marked with a plastic identification code.	Examples of plastic packaging components must be provided for visual inspection. If claiming an exemption for small components, the applicant must provide samples to be weighed or a declaration listing the weights of each individual component.	
<i>Scoring:</i> <i>Compliance = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i>		

2D.3 Hazardous materials

The criteria in this section are intended to address some of the main hazardous substances found in packaging for the product. The intention is to reduce the use of hazardous materials or substances which are harmful to the environment or human health (during manufacturing or use).

Criterion	Demonstration of conformance	Score
Criterion 48. Halogenated substances		1
Packaging must not be halogenated.	Information regarding composition of packaging materials including chemical names, CAS numbers, technical data sheets or SDS where applicable, demonstrating that no halogenated substances are used.	
<i>Scoring:</i> <i>Compliance = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i>		

2D.4 Water consumption and efficiency

The manufacturer is encouraged demonstrate responsible water consumption behaviour.

This is addressed in the requirements of Part 1.

2D.5 Energy consumption and efficiency

Packaging material, whether produced by the manufacturer or sourced from suppliers, should be produced in a manner energy efficient.

This is addressed in the requirements of Part 1.

2E Product use

Maximum score: 7

It is important to also consider the environmental impact of the product once it is in use. This is relevant to the application of the product as well as the performance of the product once it has been applied.

The requirements in this section are intended to identify and address the major environmental loads associated with the life cycle stage of the product in use.

2E.1 Product maintenance

Once the product has been applied to a surface, the maintenance of the product is important to ensure a suitable and sustainable life-span for the product. Suitable maintenance ensures that the surface does not need to be re-coated frequently, thus avoiding the consequential environmental impact of the coating product.

The cleaning products used for maintenance should also not have a negative environmental impact.

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Demonstration of conformance</i>	<i>Score</i>
Criterion 49. Cleaning and care instructions		1
The manufacturer provides instructions regarding cleaning of the product and product applicators (brushes, etc.). Care instructions to maintain the integrity of the product for the designed life-span must be provided with the packaging of the product and freely available on the manufacturer's website.	A copy of cleaning and care instructions that accompany the product must be provided. Evidence that cleaning and care instructions (for the product and applicators) are freely available on the manufacturer's website.	
<i>Scoring:</i> <i>Compliance = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i>		

2E.2 Hazardous materials

The criteria in this sub-category are intended to address some of the main hazardous materials found across this product category that relate to the final product during use.

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Demonstration of conformance</i>	<i>Score</i>
Criterion 50. <i>Cleaning products</i>		1
<p>The cleaning products or chemicals recommended for use by manufacturer are not restricted by any part of this standard in terms of hazardous substances. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Products used to clean paint from brushes, rollers and other application equipment; Product for preparing surfaces; and Products for cleaning painted surfaces. <p>Products used for cleaning applicators (paint brushes, etc.), or for the care and cleaning of the applied product, must not contain hazardous substances. Where this cannot be avoided, clear instructions for the safe cleaning of applicators or the applied product must be included in the packaging of the product and on the manufacturer’s website.</p>	<p>A statement from the manufacturer stating that the specified cleaning products are not restricted by any part of this standard and are not hazardous. If cleaning products are hazardous to human health, a copy of safety instructions that accompany the cleaning instructions must be provided.</p>	
<p><i>Scoring:</i> <i>Compliance = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i></p>		

2E.3 Water emissions

Polluting of water systems in the use life cycle stage of the product must be avoided.

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Demonstration of conformance</i>	<i>Score</i>
<p>Criterion 51. Water emissions from cleaning</p>		<p>2</p>
<p>The use of the product must not result in polluted water emissions into natural water systems or sewer systems.</p> <p>To prevent cleaning chemicals or water containing product from entering water systems, clear instructions regarding disposal of cleaning chemicals or cleaning water must be provided and included in the packaging of the product and on the manufacturer's website.</p> <p>Initiatives by the manufacturer, such as a service to take back cleaning effluent for responsible disposal will be merited.</p>	<p>A copy of cleaning and effluent disposal instructions.</p> <p>A copy of the manufacturer's policy to take back effluent for responsible disposal.</p>	
<p><i>Scoring:</i> <i>Initiative = 2</i> <i>Compliance = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i></p>		

2E.4 Air emissions

Once the product has been applied, it is possible for it to continue emitting volatile organic compounds into the atmosphere that can be harmful to human health. This is prevented or limited by the criteria in this section.

<i>Criterion content</i>	<i>Demonstration of conformance</i>	<i>Score</i>																							
<p>Criterion 52. Volatile organic compounds</p>		1																							
<p>The total content of VOCs in the product must not exceed those stated in the following table. These amounts include water, but not tints or colorants.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="204 701 791 1467"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="204 701 531 779">Product Type/Sub Category</th> <th data-bbox="531 701 791 779">Max TVOC content (g/l of ready-to-use product)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="204 779 531 840">Walls and ceilings - interior semi gloss</td> <td data-bbox="531 779 791 840">16</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="204 840 531 900">Walls and ceilings - interior low sheen</td> <td data-bbox="531 840 791 900">16</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="204 900 531 960">Walls and ceilings - interior flat washable</td> <td data-bbox="531 900 791 960">16</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="204 960 531 1021">Ceilings - interior flat</td> <td data-bbox="531 960 791 1021">14</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="204 1021 531 1081">Trim - gloss, semi gloss, satin, varnishes and wood stains</td> <td data-bbox="531 1021 791 1081">75</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="204 1081 531 1142">Timber and binding primers</td> <td data-bbox="531 1081 791 1142">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="204 1142 531 1202">Latex primer for galvanized iron and zincalume</td> <td data-bbox="531 1142 791 1202">60</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="204 1202 531 1263">Interior latex undercoat</td> <td data-bbox="531 1202 791 1263">65</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="204 1263 531 1323">Interior sealer</td> <td data-bbox="531 1263 791 1323">65</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="204 1323 531 1384">One and two pack performance coatings for floors</td> <td data-bbox="531 1323 791 1384">140</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="204 1384 531 1467">Any solvent-based coatings whose purpose is not covered in table</td> <td data-bbox="531 1384 791 1467">200</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Any solvent-based coatings whose purpose is not covered in table above must not have a VOC content greater than 200 g/L (GBCSA).</p> <p>Any water-based coating that does not fit into the categories outlined in the table above must not have a VOC content greater than 5 g/L (GECA).</p> <p>Where a coating may fit into more than one category (e.g. sealer-primer) it must comply with the category with the lower VOC limit (e.g. sealer). Exception: durable coatings may comply</p>	Product Type/Sub Category	Max TVOC content (g/l of ready-to-use product)	Walls and ceilings - interior semi gloss	16	Walls and ceilings - interior low sheen	16	Walls and ceilings - interior flat washable	16	Ceilings - interior flat	14	Trim - gloss, semi gloss, satin, varnishes and wood stains	75	Timber and binding primers	30	Latex primer for galvanized iron and zincalume	60	Interior latex undercoat	65	Interior sealer	65	One and two pack performance coatings for floors	140	Any solvent-based coatings whose purpose is not covered in table	200	<p>The manufacturer must provide full formulation details showing the weight of each ingredient in g/L and the physical properties and chemical formula of each ingredient. All ingredients qualifying as VOCs according to the definition in this standard will contribute to this calculation.</p> <p>VOC content can be determined according to one of the following test methods, as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISO 17895 (VOC content presumed < 1%); SANS/ISO 11890-2 (VOC content presumed < 15%); SANS/ISO 11890-1 (VOC content presumed > 15%); ASTM D3960
Product Type/Sub Category	Max TVOC content (g/l of ready-to-use product)																								
Walls and ceilings - interior semi gloss	16																								
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One and two pack performance coatings for floors	140																								
Any solvent-based coatings whose purpose is not covered in table	200																								

<p>with only the durable topcoat limits provided they meet warranty criteria as stated above.</p> <p>Where a coating may be used for interior or exterior use, it must comply with the interior VOC limit.</p>		
<p><i>Scoring:</i> <i>Compliance = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i></p>		
<p>Criterion 53. Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds</p>	1	
<p>The manufacturer must monitor and report on the use of semi-volatile organic compounds used in the product at the time of certification and every 12 months thereafter. Reporting must identify the SVOCs used and the weight of each used per weight of product.</p>	<p>Report on the content of SVOCs contained in the product as a portion of the base paint or final product.</p>	
<p><i>Scoring:</i> <i>Compliance = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i></p>		
<p>Criterion 54. Tints and colourants</p>	1	
<p>Any tints or colorants used with the product have a VOC limit below 5 g/L per material.</p>	<p>A signed statement from the supplier declaring the maximum VOC content of the tints or colorants, supported by technical documentation.</p>	
<p><i>Scoring:</i> <i>Compliance = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i></p>	<p><i>Compliance is considered to be met only if all tints and colourants used in the product comply.</i></p>	

2F Disposal and reuse

Maximum score: 2

While the product itself, being an applied coating, is not reusable or disposable after use, it is necessary to consider the disposal or reuse of excess product after sale.

2F.1 Waste management

Polluting of water systems in the use life cycle stage of the product must be avoided.

Criterion	Demonstration of conformance	Score
Criterion 55. Excess product		2
<p>While the product itself is not of a re-usable or recyclable nature after use, the excess product after application must not be disposed of into stormwater systems, natural water courses or sewer systems and should be diverted from landfill sites.</p> <p>The manufacturer must provide instructions on the product packaging for the safe and environmentally responsible storage and disposal of excess product.</p> <p>Unused product may be returned to the manufacturer.</p>	<p>A copy of instructions included in the packaging and on the manufacturer's website prohibiting the disposal of excess product into water systems.</p> <p>If the manufacturer has a take-back policy, this must be outlined in a statement from the manufacturer, including a description of how the manufacturer treats excess product received to divert it from water systems or landfill.</p>	
<p><i>Scoring:</i> <i>Take-back policy = 2</i> <i>Instructions for suitable disposal by user = 1</i> <i>Non-compliance = 0</i></p>		

Appendix A. *SANS Paints and Coatings Standards (Fit for Purpose)*

SANS #	Name	Notes
174	Paints and varnishes - Examination and preparation of samples for testing	Includes procedures for the preparation of samples for testing
176	Paints and varnishes - Surface-drying test - Ballotini method	Specifies method for drying the paint or varnish coat
177	Paints and varnishes — Bend test (cylindrical mandrel)	Resistance against detachment test. Test panels relate to that of steel, tinplate or soft aluminium
178	Paints, varnishes and printing inks — Determination of fineness of grind	One of the requirements of paint is its ease and comfort of application hence fineness of particles need to be determined for dispersion