





CHARTER UPDATE 2010: ADVANCED SUSTAINABILITY PROFILE FOR PROFESSIONAL BUILDING CARE PRODUCTS (DILUTABLE INTERIOR, FLOOR, GLASS AND SANITARY CLEANERS) - VERSION 1 OCTOBER 2014 -

Introduction

This document sets out the Advanced Sustainability Profiles (ASP) requirements for professional building care products in the context of the A.I.S.E. Charter for Sustainable Cleaning.

Companies wanting to apply the ASP Charter requirements to their products must comply with the following key areas:

- a) ensure that the product has been manufactured at a site covered by the CSP verification
- b) check the product's ingredients against the Environmental Safety Check (ESC) and verify that all the ingredients in the product formulation give environmental concentrations at or below the predicted 'no effect' level for aquatic toxicity;
- c) check the product's profile against the category key parameters and verify that it equals or exceeds the stated ASP:
- d) ensure the relevant end-user sustainability information is provided as prescribed

Timing

- From 1 July till 15 August 2014: Industry consultation on ASPs for professional building care products
- By 30 September 2014: Finalisation of ASP package
- By 1 October 2014: Availability of ASP to the industry
- 1 October 2014 till 30 September 2015: Preparation period for implementation of ASP

As from 1 October 2015: Activation – products complying with Charter ASP requirements for professional building care products can start to appear on shelves with ASP logo.







ASP Criteria for professional building care products

The following requirements in each of these domains must be fulfilled in order to reach Advanced Sustainability Profiles (ASP) status.

<u>MB:</u> Those Charter ASP criteria for professional building care products cannot be applied to biocidal products, following EU and national legislation. Experience in some countries with an existing authorisation scheme has shown that national authorities have a conservative approach of legislation and exclude environmental voluntary logos (or similar) to be applied on biocidal products.

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Product formulation	Pass successfully Environmental Safety Check (ESC) on all
	ingredients AND
	Minimum dilution ratio:
	1:100 for use in buckets, machines such as scrubber dryers,
	special equipment such as foam equipment /
	1:50 for use in refillable spray bottles
Packaging weight	(Packaging weight in g/ amount of use solution in I) / number of
3 3 3	use of primary packaging (i.e. used for same purpose through
	a return or refill system):
	≤ 0.7g/l for use in buckets, machines such as scrubber dryers,
	special equipment such as foam equipment /
	≤ 1.4g/l for use in refillable spray bottles
	Packaging = primary + secondary, but excluding tertiary
Board packaging –	Minimum requirement: ≥ 60 %
recycled content	OR
	Where 100% of the board used is certified made from fibre
	sourced from sustainable forests under an endorsed
	certification standard such as FSC, SFI or PEFC: no minimum.
Packaging materials other	No minimum, but any recycled plastic content may be excluded
than board – recycled content	from the calculation of total packaging weight per job
Dosing systems	Use of accurate and reliable dosing systems
Training	Offering training for customer personnel and customer specific
g	advice by qualified staff
	* 1
End User Information	A.I.S.E. Industrial & Institutional Application Pictograms (see
	annex; optional on product, depending on available space on the label)
	AND
	Dosage information (optional on product, depending on
	available space on the label)
	AND
	Use of colour codes
	AND
	Provision of Product Information Sheets (PIS)
Performance	Evidence has to be provided (in case of external verification
	organised by A.I.S.E.) that the product has been performance
	tested and reached a level acceptable to end users consistent







Clarifications/Definitions:

Total dosage/job: For normal soil.

<u>Packaging weight:</u> Total (primary + secondary) packaging - based on the volume weighted average for all SKUs of one brand variant with the same formulation per country.

Calculation example for refillable dosage bottle:

- Primary packaging weight= 120g;
- Secondary packaging weight = 200g (6 bottles in a box)
- Content = 1 L:
- Dilution ratio normal = 1:100;
- Dilution ratio refillable spray bottles = 1:50
- Number of use of primary packaging = 6

(Packaging weight in g/ amount of use solution in I) / number of use of primary packaging)

Normal: (120g + (200g / 6 bottles) / 100 L = 1,53 g/l / 6 = 0.26 g/l

Refillable spray bottle: (120g + (200g / 6 bottles) / 50 L = 3.07 g/l / 6 = 0.51 g/l)

Calculation example for 5 liter jerry can:

- Primary packaging weight= 150 g;
- Secondary packaging weight = 250g (2 jerry cans in a box)
- Content = 5I:
- Dilution ratio = 1:100;
- Dilution ratio refillable spray bottles = 1:50
- Number of use of primary packaging = 1

(Packaging weight in g/ amount of use solution in L) / number of use of primary packaging)

Normal: (150g + (250 g / 2 Jerry cans) / 500 L = 0,55 g/l / 1 = 0.55 g/l

Refillable spray bottle: (150g + (250 g / 2 Jerry cans) / 250 L = 1,10 g/l / 1 = 1,10 g/l

Variants of the brand which do not pass all other ASP category tests and/or are not intended to carry the ASP logo must be excluded from the calculation. Closures and triggers are part of the packaging. Primary/secondary/tertiary packaging: following definitions from the European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste:

- primary packaging, i. e. packaging conceived so as to constitute a sales unit to the final user or consumer at the point of purchase;
- secondary packaging, i. e. packaging conceived so as to constitute at the point of purchase a grouping of a certain number of sales units whether the latter is sold as such to the final user or consumer or whether it serves only as a means to replenish the shelves at the point of sale; it can be removed from the product without affecting its characteristics; SRB (shelf ready box) and AB (American box) are to be considered as secondary packaging.
- tertiary packaging, i. e. packaging conceived so as to facilitate handling and transport of a number of sales units or grouped packaging in order to prevent physical handling and transport damage.

Note: Packaging which functions both as secondary (case) and tertiary (transportation unit) packaging, intended to function as an in-store free-standing floor display unit, is regarded as tertiary packaging for the purpose of this definition.

Packaging re-cycled content: in countries where re-cycled board is not available and a use of it would be a disadvantage for sustainable reasons, the use of re-cycled board is not required.

Recycled: waste recycled after use

FSC: Forest Stewardship Council

SFI: Sustainable Forestry Initiative

PEFC: Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification







<u>Use of colour codes:</u> A colour coding scheme has to be applied. This ensures that professional cleaning materials and equipment are not used in multiple areas, therefore reducing the risk of cross-infection.

<u>Product Information Sheets (PIS):</u> Product Information Sheets (PIS) with detailed application information and dosing instructions, and precautionary warnings relevant to the application have to be provided. Where appropriate, information on cleaning methodology shall be provided, too.







ANNEX: END USER INFORMATION A.I.S.E. INDUSTRIAL & INSTITUTIONAL APPLICATION PICTOGRAMS

A.I.S.E. developed in 1993 and 1998 a series of application pictograms for the professional cleaning and care industry. These were designed to optimise the correct and efficient use of professional cleaning and care products across Europe. From 1 July 2014, A.I.S.E. provides industry players with an updated set, including 5 new pictograms. Professional graphic files and guidelines are available on www.aise.eu/library/artwork.aspx.

















