



ECOCERT STANDARD

NATURAL ORIGIN AND ORGANIC CANDLES AND HOME FRAGRANCES

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FOREWORD



I. PREAMBLE

This standard is the result of a partnership between ECOCERT Greenlife, a certification and control body in the environmental field, and certain candle and home fragrance professionals who have long expressed the need to find a solution to the following problems:

- The lack of an official standard relating to candles and home fragrances using ingredients from natural origin, and the labelling of these products as “organic”
- The difficulty, even impossibility, for the consumer to recognise products that are made exclusively from substances of natural origin and using processes which are respectful of the environment.
- The need to support detergent manufacturers, emphasising and respecting the qualities of substances of natural origin and the environment.

In other words, it is firstly about recognising the expertise of candle and home fragrance manufacturers who are respectful of the environment throughout the production process, and secondly about ensuring better transparency of the products' composition for the consumer.

II. OBJECTIVES

Using this standard, ECOCERT Greenlife intends to meet the following objectives:

- Define a higher level of quality than that defined by French and European regulations, which will guarantee real promotion of agro-resources, genuine respect for the environment throughout the production chain and real respect for the consumer.
- Establish a link between candles/home fragrances and Organic Farming, promoting the use of plant-based ingredients produced by Organic Farming.
- Establish a link between candles/home fragrances and respect for the environment



III. PRINCIPLES OF THE STANDARD

A. The objectives of the standard

The objectives of the standard translate into application of the following principles:

- Promote renewable resources over those of other origins and particularly over petrochemical resources.
- Promote the use of ingredients produced by Organic Farming, the best guarantee that ecological values have been respected.
- Promote the least environmentally damaging processes possible.
- Be transparent with the consumer, using communication methods and terminology that are not misleading.
- Encourage manufacturers to want to improve the quality of their supplies and their products by recording their research in a dynamic and progressive control process.
- Encourage ongoing developments in requirements, technical and technological advances and legislative developments.

B. Principles of the working method

To develop this standard Ecocert:

- Has drawn on its proven areas of expertise in Organic Farming: respect for the environment, respect for the consumer and experience of the controllability of a standard.
- Has called on a Technical Committee made up of a group of professionals who are particularly motivated in this new field.
- Aimed for impartiality by drawing on independent scientific expertise
- Aimed for quality by being selective but not excessively restrictive, so that a sufficient variety of formulations can continue to exist



IV. LOGIC OF THE STANDARD

Article I describes the scope of application of the standard by identification of the product and its planned usage:

- SCOPE OF APPLICATION

Article II concerns the consumer. It describes the nature and method of communicating information relating to the characteristics of the monitored product:

- LABELLING AND COMMUNICATION

The following articles concern the manufacturer.

Articles III to VI define the requirements in terms of the product cycle:

- RULES REGARDING INGREDIENTS AND COMPOSITION OF THE FINISHED PRODUCT
- WRAPPING AND PACKAGING
- PRODUCTION RULES
- CONTROL SYSTEM

Article VII defines the requirements in terms of the global management of the production unit:

- MEASURES FOR PROTECTING THE IMMEDIATE ENVIRONMENT

The methods for assessing the compliance of the product are described in article VIII which refers to Annex V and its detailed diagram:

- CONTROL PROCESS

The final article (article IX) details the conditions for updating the standard:

- CONDITIONS FOR UPDATING THE STANDARD



V. REGULATORY BASES

This standard is applied without prejudice to the different regulations in force in the country concerned, related to manufacturing, packing, launch on the market, labelling, importation and distribution of candles and homes fragrances.

The compliance with the different regulations and recommendations is a pre-requisite for control: the company is responsible for the compliance of the product with all concerned regulations.

Any modification to a Regulation (EC) described in this article will be applicable in accordance with its date of entry into force, even before this standard has been updated.

A. REACH

The Regulation (EC) n° 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerns the registration, evaluation and authorization of chemicals, as well as restrictions on these substances. This regulation concerns all substances that are manufactured, imported, launched on the market used as such or in mixtures.

B. CLP regulation

The CLP regulation is Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

The CLP regulation concerns most chemical products: pure substances and mixtures. This regulation defines the rules relating to classification, labelling and packaging of these products. All the manufacturers, importers, users and distributors must classify any dangerous substances and mixtures.

C. Organic Farming regulation

Organic Farming is governed by the following production regulations for (processed and unprocessed) plant and animal products:

- Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of the Council of 28 June 2007
- The American NOP Regulations (National Organic Program)
- The Japanese JAS Regulations (Japanese Agriculture Standard)
- Other regulations considered by ECOCERT Greenlife as equivalent

D. The Biocide Directive

The Biocide directive 98/8/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1998 concerns the launch on the market of biocidal products.

This Directive will be repealed on 1 September 2013 and replaced by the Regulation (EC) n°528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012.



E. Other local regulations

All candidates for control must be familiar and comply with the regulations in force in the countries where they manufacture and/or distribute the controlled fragrances.

In cases where local regulation is at odds with this standard, it is the responsibility of the operator to alert ECOCERT.

F. Other regulations and recommendations

- Directive 2006/114/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 (misleading advertising and comparative advertising)
- Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 related to general security of the products
- Consumption Code Article L 121-1 concerning misleading advertising and Article 213-1 concerning misleading commercial practices.
- The First and Second Opinion of the French National Consumer Council regarding clarification of Environmental Claims, respectively dated 6 July and 15 December 2010
- Recommendations of CSHPF (Superior Council of Public Hygiene of France)
- guidelines IFRA (International Fragrance Association)



ARTICLES OF THE STANDARD



I. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

A. Definition of the scope of application

This standard applies to home fragrances; this term includes all products aiming at perfuming or deodorizing the surrounding air or linen (scented sprays, essential oils used in diffusion, scented bouquets, incense, fragrance for linen, etc.)

This standard also applies to the candles (scented or unscented).

Comments:

Only the type of products mentioned above are covered by the present standard: in all cases, the perfuming function must be claimed (except for unscented candles).

Some products that fit into the category mentioned above but that also claim an additional function (e.g.: purifying or sanitizing spray...) may be included in the field of application. They must comply with general regulations and claim a perfuming function.

Cosmetics and fragrances for animals are not covered by this standard.

B. Admissibility of an application for control

It is the responsibility of each candidate to verify that the products submitted meet this definition.

C. Users of controlled products

Products intended for use by the public, professionals and communities can be inspected.



II. LABELLING AND COMMUNICATION

A. Designations and references to the control body

The references to the control body and to the designation must appear as a group on the product's label.

References must appear in the following form and wording depending on the type of products defined on III.C:

- Home fragrances:

" Organic Home fragrance controlled by ECOCERT Greenlife F32600 "

" Natural origin Home fragrance controlled by ECOCERT Greenlife F32600 "

- Candles:

" Organic Candle controlled by ECOCERT Greenlife F32600 "

" Natural origin Candle controlled by ECOCERT Greenlife F32600 "

B. Ingredients transparency obligation

For transparency with the consumer, the complete list of ingredients used in the product must be displayed on the labelling.

The terms "composition", "ingredients", "ingredients list" can be used to list all the raw materials included in the formula.

The ingredients can be listed using their Latin name, botanical name, common name or INCI name. The International Non-proprietary Name can also be used.

When an allergen content exceeds 0,01% in the formula, it must be listed in the composition.

In all cases, the ingredients and allergens of the formula must be listed in accordance with regulations; the ingredients and allergens that are concerned must comply especially to regulation (UE) n° 1272/2008 related to classification, labelling and packaging of the dangerous preparations.

C. Claiming characteristics of the standard

The ingredients produced by Organic Farming must be identified in the composition by an asterisk *.

The ingredients produced by Organic Farming and chemically processed must be identified in the composition by a double asterisk **.

When the label makes reference to the control, these references must be written using the following wording:

- X% of the total ingredients are from Natural Origin (this reference is not compulsory if the product is 100% organic)
- X% of the total ingredients are from Organic farming* or made using organic ingredients** (if the product doesn't contain ingredients made using organic ingredients, the first statement* is enough)



The claiming characteristics must be specified, written together with the control reference in the previous paragraph (II.A).

D. Control Logo

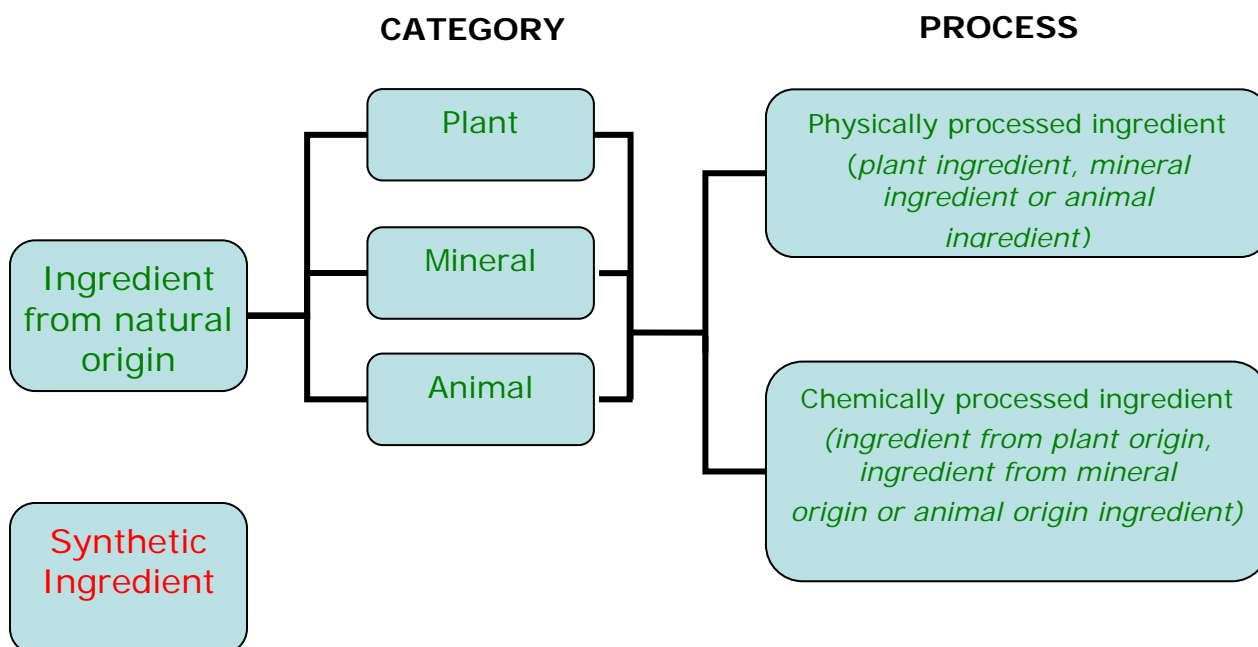
The graphic charter of the logo must be respected and can be used to show control. This charter is appended to the obligating documents and is an integral part of the General Terms and Conditions.



III. RULES REGARDING INGREDIENTS AND COMPOSITION OF THE FINISHED PRODUCT

All the ingredients used in controlled candles and home fragrances must comply with the following criteria without detriment to French and European regulations.

A. Definitions of the different types of ingredients and the rules pertaining to them



Only ingredients from natural origin will be permitted in the composition of a controlled candle/home fragrance (see Annex III concerning the authorised and prohibited physical and chemical processes).



1. Ingredient from natural origin

a) Plant ingredient or ingredient of plant origin:

These are all authorized insofar as their production or wild harvesting does not involve damage to the countryside or unbalancing ecosystems, and they do not belong to endangered species.

Also, they must not appear on national and international lists of endangered species (e.g. Washington Convention or Regulation (EC) No 338/97; List of protected species within French territory: Amended Decision of 20 January 1982) or they must have the appropriate import permits and CITES certificates.

There is no specific positive list within this standard.

They are obtained using the physical or chemical processes authorised in Annex III. They must be guaranteed non-GMO.

Plant ingredients must not be extracted with petrochemical solvents.

b) Mineral ingredient or ingredient of mineral origin:

These are authorized insofar as they are used for their intrinsic properties, or the extraction thereof does not result in pollution and/or damage to the countryside. The process for obtaining these ingredients must comply with the list of physical or chemical processes given in Annex III of the standard.

Mineral ingredients are not the subject of a positive list.

Ingredients from mineral origin are the subject of a positive list in Annex IV of the standard. Any addition of a new ingredient to this list will be carried out in accordance with paragraph IX, relating to modification of the standard.

c) Animal ingredient or ingredient of animal origin:

These are authorized and subject to restriction in accordance with national and international lists of protected or dangerous species.

Thus, certain animal products which are not derived from at-risk species (bovine, porcine or ovine species), the collection of which does not have a harmful effect on the ecological balance, and for which there is no alternative of an identical nature within the plant world, may be used. They cannot be a constitutive part of the animal, nor may they result in its stress, suffering or death, and they must be naturally produced by it.

The process for obtaining these ingredients must comply with the list of physical or chemical processes given in Annex III of the standard.

2. Synthetic ingredients

Synthetic ingredients are those ingredients that stem either fully or partially from a petrochemical origin. They may not be involved in the composition of a product covered by this standard. The only exception is mentioned in paragraph III.B.3 relating to the denaturing agent.



B. Rules applying to certain ingredient functions

1. Certified organic ingredient

Ingredients derived from plant, marine or animal categories may be affected. Any ingredient that complies with the definition of the Organic Farming regulation (see Foreword V.C) can be used if it complies with the rules for ingredients described in this standard.

Also authorised are raw materials that are certified as organic by the Ecocert Greenlife Natural and Organic Cosmetics standard.

2. Fragrances and colorants

Only natural fragrances and colorants from natural origin are authorised if the processes for obtaining them are physical or chemical processes that comply with Annex III. Fragrances and colorants derived from petrochemicals (including those identical to nature) are not authorised, even if they are food safe.

3. Alcohol - denatured alcohol

Ethanol from natural origin only is accepted.

For the "organic" label, the alcohol must be from organic farming.

For the "natural origin" label, the organic status is not compulsory. However, if the alcohol used in the formula is from organic farming, it can be claimed as organic on the label (see Article II).

The substances used for the alcohol denaturation are checked in the same way as the other ingredients in a home fragrance.

If the alcohol is denatured, the denaturant must be identified in the composition of the product.

In compliance with Regulation (EU) n° 3199/93 and its amendments, synthetic authorized denaturants are listed in Appendix IV.

If their use is authorized by the concerned competent authorities,

- denaturants of natural origin will also be approved
- tert-butyl alcohol may be used with one or more of the Eurodenaturant components as part of a partial denaturation
- any other partial denaturation that would not be performed with natural origin denaturants will have to be studied by Ecocert before being authorized

4. Aqueous extracts

The organic percentage of an aqueous extract is calculated as follows:

- $\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{fresh organic plant}}{\text{final extract} - \text{solvents}}$
If the ratio is higher than 1, it is counted as being equal to 1
- $\text{Organic \% of the extract} = \left\{ \left[\frac{(\text{extract} - \text{solvents}) \times \text{ratio}}{\text{extract}} \right] + \left[\frac{\text{organic solvents}}{\text{extract}} \right] \right\} \times 100$.

Water is not considered to be a solvent and the stated quantities of the solvents are the final quantities.

In the absence of a solvent (glycerine, ethanol, etc.), the organic percentage is:



Organic % = (initial quantity of fresh organic plant / final quantity of extract) x100

To calculate the equivalent weight of fresh plant introduced when a dried plant is used, it is possible:

- Either to use the actual dry plant / fresh plant ratio supplied by the manufacturer thereof.
- Or to use the following ratios:
 - Wood, bark, seeds, nuts, roots 1 : 2.5
 - Leaves, flowers, aerial parts 1 : 4.5
 - Watery fruits 1 : 8

5. Chemically processed ingredients from organic ingredients

Chemically processed ingredients may be certified according to this standard, provided that one or more reagents used for their production are of organic origin.

This percentage is calculated according to the following rules:

- Case for ingredients for which the incorporated weight of reagents is known
organic % of the ingredient = weight of organic reagents / weight of all reagents.
The organic % is weighted by the organic and non-organic reagents recycled or eliminated and by the final content in terms of active substance.
- Case for ingredients for which the incorporated weight of certain reagents is not known (example: hydrogen flow)
organic % of the ingredient = molar weight of the ingredient organic moieties / molar weight of the ingredient.

6. Biotechnological processed ingredient

Ingredients from the action of a bacteria or an enzyme on a substrate. This substrate must not be of GMO origin and each substrate ingredient must comply with the criteria indicated above according to its origin (see III.A.1).

The product of the biotechnological reaction must have been subjected to PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) analysis with a negative result proving the non-contamination of the process.

Nutrients, such as trace elements, salts and vitamins must be eliminated from the final environment as far as possible.

For organic ingredients obtained by fermentation, the requirements of Regulation (EC) N° 834/2007 relative to organically grown products are applicable.

7. Water

Water is considered as being a mineral ingredient. As such, it cannot be organic.

Water must be known to be compliant for a candle/home fragrance use and may be:

- Spring water
- Water obtained by osmosis
- Distilled water
- Sea water
- Water mains



In the case of an internal water treatment system, it must comply with the processes authorised in Annex III and avoid stagnation and risk of contamination. The water obtained must be of a defined quality.

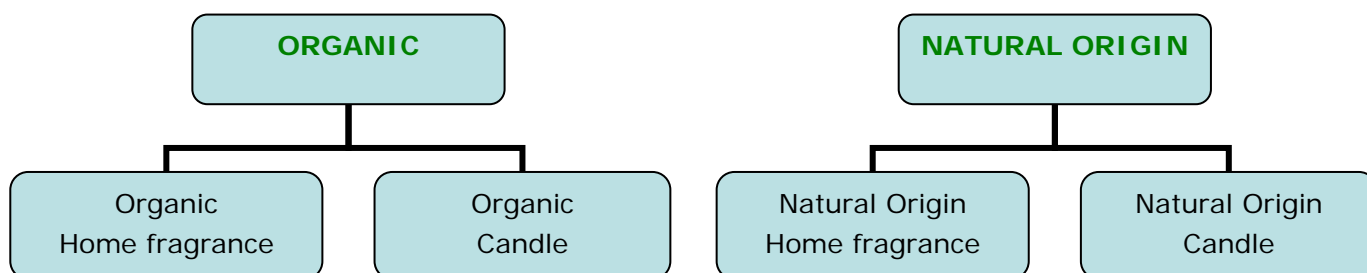
The water quality must be verified by tests or by monitoring of the parameters of the treatment system.

The water component contained in a raw material of plant or marine origin is not concerned by this paragraph. In this case, refer to Paragraph III.1.a).

C. Rules on the composition of the finished product

These percentages are based on mass values.

2 labels are defined by the standard:



1. Obligation of compliance of all ingredients

100% of the ingredients used in a controlled candle/home fragrance must comply with the regulations and with the criteria defined in III.A et III.B.

2. The percentage of ingredients from natural origin in the finished product

In the 2 labels, 100% of the total ingredients are from natural origin, except in the case specified in III.B.3, relating to denaturation of alcohol.



3. Rules for ratios of organic ingredients in the finished product

- NATURAL ORIGIN label: no minimum % of organic ingredients is required
- ORGANIC label: In order to develop the organic farming, a minimal ratio of the organic ingredients in the finished product is required.

DELEGATION	% of organic ingredients in the total ingredients of the finished product (Weight ratio)	% of organic plant ingredients and organic ingredients from plant origin on the total of ingredients validated as plant (Weight ratio)	Organic status of the alcohol (if within the formula)
Home fragrance/Candle from NATURAL ORIGIN	No minimum	No minimum	Not compulsory
ORGANIC Home fragrance/Candle	10% Minimum (*)	95% Minimum (except organic alcohol (*))	Compulsory

Summary of the rules for ratios of organic ingredients in the finished product

(*) When calculating the percentage of ingredients coming from Organic Farming on total ingredients, the amount of used organic alcohol is included in the calculation. On the contrary, when calculating the percentage of organic plant ingredients and organic ingredients from plant origin on total plant ingredients, the organic alcohol used is not accounted for.



D. Quality of ingredients and finished product

1. Contaminants

All ingredients and their derivatives must be proven to be uncontaminated.

2. Prohibited ionising treatments

The finished product and its ingredients must not have been subject to treatments using ionising rays (alpha, beta, gamma, X rays, etc.).

3. Animal testing of finished products

This is prohibited.



IV. WRAPPING AND PACKAGING

A. Packaging

The product will be packaged with the utmost respect for the environment, using recyclable materials that require a low energy consumption.

The packaging will as far as possible be made using materials for which there are established recycling channels: glass, aluminium, paper/cardboard, PP, PET, PE).

Packaging made from renewable resources is acceptable. Those made from dead animals or involving the death of an animal (leather, silk, etc.) are prohibited.

For any other material submitted, a study of the technical dossier will be made taking into account one or more of the following:

- Resources used and manufacturing processes for the material
- Use: primary packaging, secondary packaging, etc.
- Technicality (evaluated by Ecocert)
- Possible substitution by another material
- Packaging end of life: reuse, recycling, etc ...

The use of certain materials such as vinyl polymers (e.g.: PVC) and styrene polymers (e.g.: PS) will be rejected.

It is forbidden to use materials or substances that contain, have been derived from, or manufactured using genetically modified organisms.

These validation rules apply to primary and secondary packaging. Particular effort will be made to minimize secondary packaging. Manufacturers must try their best to market a refill system for their products.

Over-packing, such as cellophane on cases, is prohibited.

B. Aerosols

Only the following propulsive gasses may be used:

- air
- oxygen
- nitrogen
- carbon dioxide
- argon.



C. Case of diffusion supports

The medium used for diffusion of some products are considered as packaging and defined as the following:

Any medium where the product is applied and whose aim is to keep the diffusion of the product in the air in order for it to last longer or to make its use easier. This medium may be pre-soaked or not.

For example: a wooden diffuser (such as sticks used for scented bouquets), soaked wooden balls, incense sticks, soaked paper/cardboard, ceramics for perfume diffusion, perfumed spirals made of organic fibres,...

These media must be compliant with general packaging rules (cf IV.A), the additional criteria are:

- The material must be natural and recyclable, or at least recyclable (wood, glass, aluminium, PE, PP, PETG, cardboard, paper, PLA...)
- The choice of a natural material rather than not natural is preferred (e.g.: wood vs plastic). A non-natural material could still be used, but in this case, the inability to use a natural material must be justified.
- The material can't be treated with synthetic products or with products that are not compliant with the standard criteria
- The materials that don't have recycling facilities (such as ceramic) could only be accepted if there is a system allowing the consumer to reuse this material. This will have to be specified on the product labelling. Therefore, a perfume refill must be controlled (e.g.: the soaked ceramic could be reused by the consumer with perfume refills).

Biodegradable materials are of course accepted.

D. Case of candles

The wick and its bracket are part of the packaging. The wicks can be treated only if the handling is compliant with the GOTS standard: treatment with hydrogen peroxide and soda (mercerizing), hydrogen peroxide (whitening).

For waxing, vegetable waxes are allowed. Paraffin is not allowed.

For the ORGANIC level, the wick must be certified as organic (not compulsory for the NATURAL ORIGIN level).



V. PRODUCTION RULES

A. Storage and transport of ingredients and finished products

Storage conditions should allow for full traceability and eliminate any risk of contamination, confusion or mixing.

Transport conditions should enable any risk of confusion, mixing or contamination to be avoided, especially for products shipped in bulk and unpackaged.

B. Production operations (manufacture, wrapping and packaging)

These should be carried out as a complete series, separated by location or time from similar operations performed on products not covered by this standard.

They should be performed according to manufacturing processes that comply with Annex III of this standard.

All possible measures should be taken to ensure the correct identification of batches and to avoid any risk of mixing, contamination or confusion.

C. Cleaning and disinfection operations

Through cleaning and disinfecting activities, this standard includes all steps carried out between two manufacturing operations (of controlled or non- controlled products) which:

- Ensure a certain standard of cleanliness, appearance and contamination of a surface / piece of equipment
- Avoid contamination of the products covered by the standard by other products, including the cleaning/disinfection products used.

The rinsing step is an integral part of this operation.

The productions covered by this standard must in no way involve the use of noncompliant products; cleaning and disinfecting operations must be carried out **before** and **after** any production of products controlled by this standard using cleaning and disinfectant products which comply with the requirements defined in Annex II.

Cleaning/disinfection operations using product(s) that comply with Annex II **before** production of the products endorsed by this standard particularly aim to:

- Ensure the absence of contamination with a non-compliant product
- Reduce the environmental impact of this process

Cleaning/disinfection operations using product(s) that comply with Annex II **after** production of the products endorsed by this standard particularly aim to reduce the environmental impact of this process.



Therefore, the surfaces in contact with or which may come into contact with the ingredients (tank, packaging line, small equipment, etc.), bulk goods, semi-finished or finished products must be cleaned / disinfected with a product that complies with Annex II.

Moreover, if the ingredients or products are not stored on pallets or in such a way as to avoid any contact with the ground (and therefore possible contamination), the floor cleaning / disinfecting products must comply with the provisions of Annex II.

Furthermore, any product used to treat the surrounding air, and which is likely to come into direct or indirect contact with the products covered by this standard, must comply with Annex II.



VI. CONTROL SYSTEM

A. Raw materials

1. Compliance of raw materials

On receipt of a raw material, the operator checks the integrity of the packaging and the compliance of the product with the provisions of this standard.

Where the check raises doubts about the provenance of a material or a supplier, this material can only be processed after elimination of that doubt, unless the product resulting therefrom is placed on the market without any indication relating to this standard.

2. Compliance guarantees for organic raw materials

The operator must be assured of the origin of the raw materials, notably by the presence of organic guarantees (reference to quality and, if applicable, to the standard and / or certification body) in the following documents: invoice, delivery note and label.

Furthermore, a valid certificate of compliance with the organic production method must be presented at the time of the transaction.

3. Distributors of raw materials

In the case that the supplier of raw materials is simply a distributor, traceability must be maintained and verified toward the original declared supplier.

For all raw materials this involves:

- Absence of repackaging, with reference to the name of the original supplier on the packaging of the delivered products
- Presentation of a transaction document or attestation issued by the distributor allowing the original supplier to be guaranteed

For raw materials certified as organic, this also involves:

- Presentation of a certificate of compliance with the organic production method, in the name of the original supplier and valid at the time of the transaction
- Reference to the organic quality on the packaging as well as the transaction documents and, if applicable, on the aforementioned attestation

B. Subcontracting and handling

To ensure the traceability and quality of subcontracted/handled products, transaction documents (invoices, delivery notes, intermediary labels) must bear the control guarantees (reference to quality and, if applicable, to the standard and / or control body).

For indications on labels designed for the end consumer, refer to paragraph II of this standard.

Furthermore, a certificate of compliance with this standard must be presented and be valid at the moment of transaction



C. Finished products

To ensure the traceability and quality of marketed products (finished products and controlled raw materials), transaction documents (invoices, delivery notes, intermediary labels) must bear the control guarantees (reference to quality and, if applicable, to the standard and / or control body).

For indications on labels designed for the end consumer, refer to paragraph II of this standard.

A certificate of compliance with this standard must be presented and be valid at the time of transaction.

A sample of each batch of the controlled product must be retained for at least the lifespan of the product in sufficient quantities to carry out tests to verify compliance with this standard.

D. Traceability and flow control

Traceability of ingredients to the finished product (= traceability within the production unit) and of the final products to consumers (traceability outside the production unit) as well as follow-up accounting of products entering/exiting the company must be rigorously implemented and recorded and be accessible by the auditor. The operator must have access to the following documents:

- Follow-up and/or recording (quantitative), if applicable, of goods received/purchases (raw materials and/or finished products), shipments/sales (finished products), inventory (raw materials and/or finished products)
- Follow-up and recording of raw materials and/or semi-finished/finished products (purchase invoice, purchase summary, delivery note, manufacturing sheet, etc.) to trace the origin, nature and quantities of all raw materials and / or products received as well as their possible use within the company (internal traceability)
- Follow-up and recording of products sold (purchase invoice, sales invoice, delivery note, etc.) to trace the origin, nature and quantities, as well as the recipients of all products sold (external traceability)
- Follow-up and recording of stock at regular intervals (physical inventories, computer-based records) for products sold and raw materials to ensure the compliance of the material flow within the company
- The exact composition of the manufactured products

E. Quality system

The operator must have a control system that allows him to check and manage compliance of products and, specifically, the following points:

- Compliance of raw materials and suppliers
- Compliance of subcontractors, handlers and associated products
- Compliance of products sold and/or services delivered
- Compliance of production operations and detergents
- Compliance of production equipment and analyses
- Compliance of communication documents (commercial, technical, etc.)



VII. MEASURES FOR PROTECTING THE IMMEDIATE ENVIRONMENT

Companies must implement a series of measures, along with the associated internal checking procedures, concerning the processing of all waste products resulting from a production process, to protect the environment. These measures must as a minimum include:

- An environmental analysis plan allowing the identification of activities, products and services with a significant impact on the environment.
- An Environmental Management Programme allowing the definition, management, implementation and achievement of the environmental objectives established by the company.

These provisions only apply to operators directly engaged by the control body that have a production process (manufacture and/or packaging).

This standard considers that ISO 14001 allows the company to comply with these requirements.

A. Discharge management

All businesses must undertake a process of improving the management of discharges (waste from industrial activity, in a gaseous, liquid or fluidised solid state), the objective of which is the purification of any discharge in an effective and efficient manner.

B. Waste management

All businesses must undertake a process of improving the management of waste, and as a minimum:

- Selectively sort cardboard, glass, paper and other materials
- Recycle or process all waste
- Entrust products for specific destruction, and packaging that is non-recyclable within the company, to another company that specialises in recycling

C. Energy management

All businesses must undertake a process of improving the management of energy, the objective of which is to provide for the ever-increasing use of renewable energies and a growing call to action to save energy.



VIII. CONTROL PROCESS

The detailed certification process is attached to the natural origin and organic candles and home fragrances standard on request for information from Ecocert.

The certification process is organised according to an annual cycle. Eventually, it leads to the granting or continuation of certificates of compliance authorising you to produce and market products making reference to the control and/or to Ecocert.

You will find a summary diagram in Annex I.



IX. CONDITIONS FOR UPDATING THE STANDARD

A. Modification of the standard

The control standard is a technical document that defines the characteristics that must be presented by a candle/home fragrance and the means of checking the compliance of these characteristics.

Development and modification of the standard provides a consultation of the stakeholder via the Technical Follow-up Committee. This commission is composed of expert consultants and industry representatives, who have submitted applications to Ecocert. It is consulted on any updates to the standard.

B. Updates and information

Ecocert is committed to informing, by any means, those operators who commit to comply with the standard of any changes made to the standard, the means of implementation, and to make the modified version of the standard available to them on the ECOCERT website.

This standard shall be considered to be a living document that may be updated and improved on a continual basis.

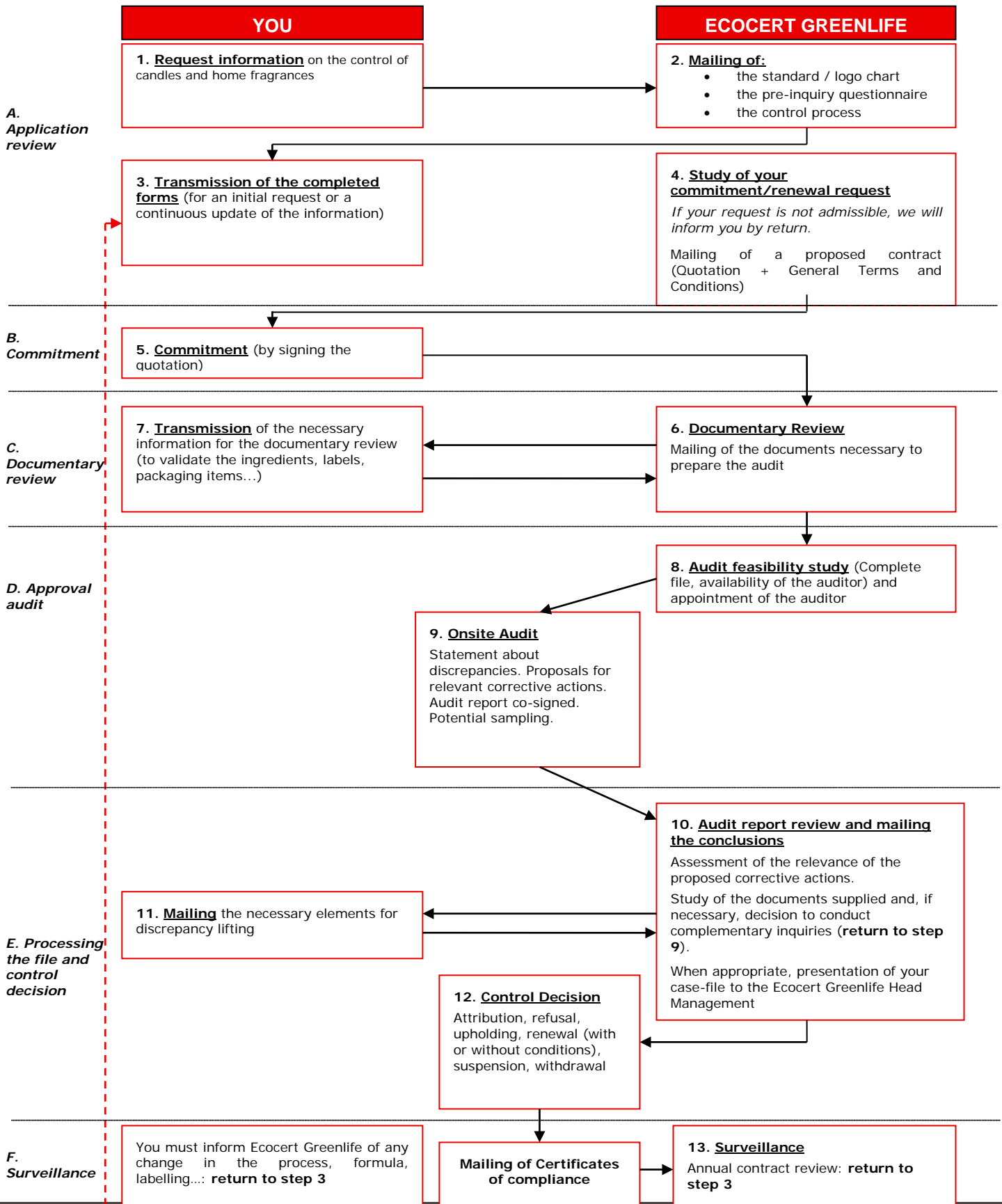
If the standard is modified, Ecocert commits to define and communicate a transition period. No withdrawal of products already on the market shall be required (unless required by regulation) provided that the products conform to the old version of the standard.



ANNEXES



I. ANNEX I: SUMMARY DIAGRAM OF THE CONTROL PROCESS



II. ANNEX II: REQUIREMENTS FOR PRODUCTS APPROVED FOR CLEANING DISINFECTION

Each cleaning agent used by the company must be verified by Ecocert Greenlife to ensure its compliance.

A. Criteria concerning the composition of cleaning/disinfection products

1. Authorised Substances:

All authorised ingredients (compliant with this standard) can be used.

Moreover the following disinfecting substances can be used:

- Peracetic acid, hydrogen peroxide (and their stabilizing agents)
- Lactic acid
- Alcohol (Isopropanol and natural Ethanol)

2. Restricted substances:

In conformity with the rules of this standard, the following substances and products are forbidden:

- Formol
- Ethylenediaminetetra-acetic acid (EDTA)
- Products based on genetically modified micro-organisms
- Chlorine and chlorinated-based products
- Products based on ammoniac
- Products based on phosphates or phosphonates

3. Specific rules:

a) Surfactant:

Surfactants which are not compliant with the present standard but can be used in cleaning products must follow the criteria below:

- Must be based on renewable resources
- Low aquatic toxicity (EC50 or IC50 or LC50 > 10 mg/l or equivalent test)
- Complete, easy and quick biodegradability (OECD 301 > 70% in 28 days) under aerobic and anaerobic conditions
- Ethoxylated surfactants based on renewable resources and which respect the above criteria can be accepted if their content stays under 50% of the total surfactant mass, if they are not ethoxylated more than 8 times and if they do not contaminate the natural and organic candles and home fragrances.



b) Other ingredients:

The other ingredients (not concerned by the above requirements) which are refused in controlled candles/home fragrances but may be used in cleaning products for facilities should meet the previously listed criteria or should not be subject to the following risky environmental phrases as described in CLP Regulation (Regulation (EC) N° 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures): H400, H410, H411, H412, H413 (or risky phrases R50 to R59 regarding Directive 2001/59/EC).

B. Certified Natural Detergents

Natural Detergents certified by Ecocert Greenlife (or admitted as equivalent by Ecocert Greenlife following a technical study) will be automatically accepted.



III. ANNEX III: AUTHORISED AND PROHIBITED PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROCESSES

This annex lists all the physical and chemical processes authorised by Ecocert Greenlife standard for candles and home fragrance. It also specifies some forbidden processes.

If a process is not mentioned in this annex, a technical file must be drawn up for assessment by Ecocert Greenlife.

A. Authorised physical processes

List
Absorption / Adsorption (on an inert support in accordance with the standard)
Discoloration, deodorising (on an inert support in accordance with the standard)
Grinding
Centrifugation
Decantation
Degumming / De-oiling
Desiccation, drying
Deterpenation with water vapour or other natural solvent
Distillation (solvents from natural origin: water, CO ₂ , natural solvents...)
Extraction (solvents from natural origin: water, glycerine, natural ethanol...)
Filtration (on an inert support in accordance with the standard)
Lyophilisation
Mixing
Percolation
Pressure / mechanical expression
Sterilization by heat
Sterilization par gas (those authorised in AB: O ₂ , N ₂ , Ar, He, O ₃ and scCO ₂)
UV, IR and microwave sterilization
Sifting

B. Authorised chemical processes

List
Alkylation
Calcination, carbonization
Condensation / Addition
Complexation
Electrolysis
Esterification / Transesterification / Interesterification
Etherification
Biotechnology / Natural fermentation
Formation of amide
Hydration
Hydrogenation
Hydrolysis
Neutralisation
Oxidation / Reduction
Ozonolyse
Processed manufacture of amphoteric (formation of amide and quaternisation)



Saponification
Sulphating
Roasting

C. Prohibited processes (non-exhaustive list)

Discoloration / Deodorising on materials of animal origin
Deterpenation (other than water vapour)
Irradiation by ionising radiation: X rays, alpha, beta, gamma...)
Sulphonation
Treatment using mercury (mercurial soda or potash)
Use of ethylene oxide
Use of formaldehyde
Extraction of the vegetal ingredients with petrochemical solvents (hexane, benzene, toluene, acetone,...)



IV. ANNEX IV: POSITIVE LIST OF AUTHORISED INGREDIENTS FROM SYNTHETIC AND MINERAL ORIGIN

This annex lists all the ingredients from synthetic and mineral origin authorised by the Ecocert Greenlife standard for candles and home fragrance.

LIST OF AUTHORISED INGREDIENTS FROM SYNTHETIC ORIGIN <i>(see conditions in part III.B.3)</i>	
Isopropyl alcohol	1 % (vol denat.alcohol)
Methyl ethyl ketone	1 % (vol denat.alcohol)
Denatonium benzoate	0.01 g/l of dénat. alcohol
Tert-butyl alcohol	Have to be approved by local authorities. Total content (TBA + possibly 1 or more component from Eurodenaturant) lower than the Eurodenaturant content

LIST OF AUTHORISED INGREDIENTS FROM MINERAL ORIGIN	
Aluminium Hydroxide	Ammonium Manganese Diphosphate - CI 77742
Bismuth Oxochloride, CI 77163	Potassium Carbonate
Calcium Aluminium Borosilicate	Potassium Chloride
Calcium Hydroxide	Potassium Hydroxide
Calcium Sodium Borosilicate	Potassium Sulphate
Calcium Sulphate, CI 77231	Calcium Carbonate (Precipitated), CI 77220
Chromium Oxides : CI 77289, 77288	Silica
Copper Oxide	Silver Chloride
Copper Sulphate / Cupric Sulphate	Silver Oxide
Ferric Ferrocyanide - Prussian blue, CI 77510	Silver Sulphate
Iron Hydroxide	Sodium Bicarbonate
Iron Oxides : CI 77489, 77491, 77492, 77499	Sodium Borate
Iron Sulphate	Sodium Carbonate
Magnesium Aluminium Silicate	Sodium Hydroxide (Soda)
Magnesium Carbonate - Magnesite, CI 77713	Sodium Magnesium Silicate
Magnesium Chloride	Sodium Silicate
Magnesium Hydroxide	Sodium Sulphate
Magnesium Oxide, CI 77711	Titanium Dioxide, CI 77891
Magnesium Silicate	Zinc Oxide, CI 77947
Magnesium Sulphate	Zinc Sulphate
Manganese Sulphate	

