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Title: ECOMARK – ECOLOGICAL PRODUCTS CERTIFICATION

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#### **ABOUT US**

A directive numbered 1980/2000 (EC) was issued by the European Union in 2000 within the scope of harmonization laws. This directive sample is required to draw a circle on the contour lines. The directive in question calls for the removal of the environment and the removal of this product with the target target indicated in the environmental

ing. Ekomark © Standard has prepared this product to be grown in aquaculture products that are not grown in aquaculture products and in aquaculture standards. While designing this standard, the Eco-Label Regulation 66/2010/EC updated by the European Union and updated in 2010 was taken as a basis for certification studies. The example of the products within the scope of use in the Ekomark © Standard is in line with the application given by Europe.

#### **Part A: General Information**

#### 1 Entrance

This User's Guide1 is designed to help you contact Ecomark. Contains a summary of all the data, tests, and documentation required to demonstrate compliance.

### 1.1 Is my product suitable for Ecomark?

Information on which types of products are included in the product group is included in Article 1 of the Commission Decision, which sets ecological criteria, and information about which products are not suitable for Ecomark.

### 1.2 Objectives of the criteria

Ecomark aims to minimize various environmental impacts at every stage of a product's life. Criteria are set at levels that promote products with lower overall environmental impact.

### 1.3 Who can applytoEcomark?

Manufacturers, importers and service providers apply for the Ecomark award. Merchants and retailers are also referred to, but only for products marketed under their own brand names.

### 1.4 Where do I apply?

Ecomark applications are made through a single application covering the entire European Economic Area (EEA).

Each country has a representative known as the Competent Authority, which evaluates applications. The choice of which country to apply to is determined by the AEA Member State from which the product originates. If your procanal comes from outside the EEA, you should contact the EEA Member State where the product is on sale (or about to be).

All EEA Member States evaluate applications according to the same criteria, but individual States have slightly different procedures and fee levels for processing applications.

### 1.5 What does anapplication/contract cover?

An Ecomark reference covers a single product or various products, regardless of how many different names or brands are used for this product(s). Therefore, the applicant must provide all trade names of the product in question orthe manufacturer's internal reference numbers during the applicationion process. In case of formulation, all chemicals and mixtures used in the product should be presented as part of the application.

### 1.6 How do I extend or make changes to myEcomark license?

Once Ecomark is granted, if the licensee wants to expand the range of products covered by the license, the following conditions apply:

- Extension with internal reference numbers/trade names of the new manufacturer that does not affect compliance with the criteria: In this case, the relevant information should be sent to the Competent Authority. After review and if approved, the Competent Authorityissue a revised licensewith the addition of the internal reference numbers / trade names of thenew / additional manufacturer.
- Extension or change with new specifications affecting compliance with criteria(e.g. new materials): These must be approved by the Competent Authority before they can be used. An extension request should be submitted to the Competent Authority with all necessary supporting documents as required in the Evaluation and verification sections of the relevant affected criteria/criteria.
- Adding or replacing new suppliers: New suppliers must be approved by the Authority. The Competent Authority will be provided with appropriate documents proving the compliance of suppliers with criteria. In addition, an updated list of suppliers

It must be provided to the Competent Authority.

• Other changes that do not affect compliance with the criteria will also be notified to the Competent Authority.

### 1.7 Continuous control – the responsibility of the applicant

The applicant is responsible for ensuring that the products or services that were once awarded the Ecomark award always meet the Ecomark criteria.

Once the Ecomark license has been issued, the licensee must keep the application file up to date. Where tests or measurements are in progress, the licensee is responsible for keeping track of test results and other relevant documentation. These documents may not need to be sent to the Competent Authority, but they must be available at any time unless there is a special requirement to do so (as specified in the relevant criterion), but upon request.

If the product no longer meets the criteria at any time during the validity period of the Ecomark license, this must be notified to the Competent Authority immediately, together with a statement of the reasons for the discrepancy. Competent Body, additional measurements, license suspension, etc.

### 1.8 Evaluation of compliance with criteria

The Competent Authority may undertake any investigation necessary to monitor the licensee's compliance with ecomark criteria and the terms and conditions of use of the agreement. For this purpose, the Competent Authority may request the relevant documents to prove this compliance and the licensee will provide them.

In addition, Competent Body may request and grant access to the property at any reasonable time and without notice.

#### 1.9 **Cost**

The applicant can compile the application and submit tests, etc.

In addition, the applicant must pay an application fee2and an annual license fee requested by the Competent Authority. In some cases, applicants may be charged foron-siteoccupancy, which may include travel and accommodation costs. After issuing the Ecomark license, the Competent Authorities will also be chargedfor extension/deglight feesand on-site inspections.

### 2 Application process

The first step in starting the application process is to contact your Authority as they will help you compile your application.

Step 1: Contact your Authorised Entity (CB)

Ecomark Authorised Organizations help potential licensees understand ecomark criteria and provide guidance on how to create an application file.

Step 2: ECOMARK recording

The online tool ECOMARK (online Ecomark E-Catalog) should be used to register your Ecomark license application first.

This user manua I summarizes the registration process, which involves registering products and services under the European Commission Authentication Service (ECAS) system. If you encounter problems with the ECOMARK system, contact Ecomark Help Dedesk.

### Step 3: Information, testing and verification requirements

Use the criteria document and the information and checklists in this User's Guide to combine a file that contains all the information and test results needed to show how the product meets each criteria. Each criterionwill include a section that sets out the evaluation and verification requirements, which may include product tests, conformity notifications, or independent verification. It is essential that the data is accurate and accurate; further checks are carried out by the Competent Authority if deemed appropriate.

When evaluation and verification of Ecomark criteria requires product tests, these tests should preferably be carried out by lotrates that meet the general requirements of en iso 17025 or equivalent. You will find more information in "Instructions for a procedure for checking the criteria for applications: the use of test lotrates". If you need additional information about which lorato to use, contact your Authorized Authority.

All test and independent verification costs must be covered by the applicant. You should add these costs before deciding to apply.

#### Step 4: Compile and submit the file and application form

Please note that a file consisting of a reference form containing all the supporting documents above will need to be submitted to the relevant Authorised Authority. If your application is successful, you are expected to keep a copy of the file and keep it up to date for the duration of your license.

Please contact the Competent Authority for information on specific formats and additional guidance documents.

### Step 5: Evaluation

After receivinganapplication, the Competent Authority reviews the documents, including any material sent directly by suppliers, and responds to the applicant within two months of receiving an application. The Authorized Authority makes a list of additional documents required to comply with the Ecomark product group criteria. This listwill be forwarded to the applicant who must ensure that the relevant documents are provided.

It should also be noted that if sufficient documents are not received within six months upon request for information, an authorized organization may reject an application.

Once all documents have been approved, the Competent Authority may visit the applicant and/or suppliers on site. The Competent Authority makes this decision on a case-by-case basis and may chargeafee. Again, please contact the Competent Authority for details.

Step 6: Bachelor's award

When the application is evaluated and approved by the Competent Authority, it arranges a contract that determines the range of products covered, including any trade name or internal reference numbers of the manufacturer. This agreement does not set the terms d of its Ecomark following the standard agreement in Annex IV of Regulation (EC) dated November 25, 2009 and Numbered 66/2010.

After the contract is signed by the applicant, a certificate may be requested/sent depending on the Authorized Authority. This certificate will detail:

- License number to be used with the Ecomark logo;
- the legal name of the applicant;
- The product range given to Ecomark;
- all relevant trade names for which the product is sold.

The Authority will advise on when to use the Ecomark logo and license number in the relevant products.

#### 2.1 Revision of criteria

The criteria for each product group are revised every three to four years, and existing Ecomark owners must reapply once these new, revised criteria take effect. Therefore, it is recommended that you consider the timing of your application to avoid consecutive implementation and then avoid reapplying according to new criteria. Atransition period is usually allowed to set up the productand apply for reassessment, and it is set up in the new criteria document.

need	Mark when complete
Make sure the product is suitable for Ecomark	
Identify the Competent Authority in the relevant Member State to which you will apply	
Contact the relevant Authority and let them know your intention to apply for an Ecomark license	
Check whether the criteria for your products or service will be revised or up-to-date inthe near future4	
Request information about application forms from your Authority	
ECOMARK	
If you are only sending a change to products or suppliers, determine the nature of the change and Belgian	

#### Part B: Product Evaluation and Verification

### 1 scope

The 'soil healers, growing media and mulch' product group includes growing media, organic soil developers and organic mulch.

The following definitions will apply to the references in this User's Guide:

- 'Growing environment' means a material used as a substrate for root development, where plants are grown.
- 'Mineral growing environment' means a growing environment consisting entirely of mineral components.
- 'Soil heals' means a material that is added on site to the soil, whose main function is to preserve or improve the physical and/or chemical and/or biological properties of the soil, except for calcification materials.
- 'Organic soil optimizer'means a soil optimizer containing carbonasous materials whose main function is to increase the content of soil organic matter.

- 'Mulch' means a type of soil optimizer, which is used as a protective coating placed around plants on the upper soil, and its specific functions are used to prevent moisture loss, that is, to control water growth and reduce soil erosion.
- 'Organic mulch' means mulch, which contains carbonasous materials obtained from biomass.
- 'Biomass' refers to the biodegradable fraction of biodegradable fraction of bio-derived products, wastes and debris from agriculture (includingvegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries, including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste.

Organic soil optimizer or organic fertilizer: in terms of definitions, the main difference between organic soil healing and organic fertilizer is the function of the product. Although the main function of organic soil healing is to increase the content of soil organic matter, fertilizer provides nutrients to plants. Based on these functions, the ongoing revision of the Fertilizer Regulation is to determine the minimum nutritional content in organic fertilizers that these products must comply with in order to be marketed as fertilizers. The minimum for organic soil healers will be adjusted according to the content of organic matter, which the Ecomark Decision defines as 15% dry weight. Since organic soil healers also contain nutrients, the boundary between organic soil healer and organic fertilizer is guite blurred. This means that a product will conjunction with the minimum content of nuances and organic matter, and will be marketed as an organic soil optimizer or organic fertilizer. It is the manufacturer's responsibility to choose which definition is more suitable for its products and how to market it. If the product is marketed as an organic soil optimizer and meets the organic matter criteria, the product will be used under ecomark.

### 2 Definitions

The following definitions will apply to the references in this User's Guide:

- 'Constructor' means any input material to be used as a component of the product.
- 'Organiccomponent' means a component of carbonasous materials.
- 'Productfamily' means a product range of the same components.
- 'Annual output' means the annual production of a product family.
- 'Annual input' means the annual amount of materials treated in a waste or animal by-product treatment plant.
- 'Batch' means the amount of goods produced by the same process under the same conditions and labeled in the same way, assuming they have the same characteristics.

- 'Bio-waste' means biodegradable garden and park waste, food and kitchen waste from homes, restauran ts, food and retail facilities, and comparable waste from food processing plants.
- 'Biomass' refers to the biodegradable fraction of biodegradable fraction of bio-derived products, wastes and debris from agriculture (includingvegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries, including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste.

### 3 Product group criteria

The criteria for theawarding of Ecomark to 'soilhealers, growing media and mulch' are as follows:

### Criterion 1 Founders Criterion

- 2 Organic components Criterion
- 3 Mineral growing environment and mineral components Criterion
- 3.1 Energy consumption and CO2 emissions Criterion
- 3.2 Mineral extraction sources Criterion
- 3.3 Mineral cultivation environment use and after use Criterion
- 4 Recycled/recycled and organic substances criterion
- 5 Limitation of hazardous substances in growing media Criterion
- 5.1 Heavy metals Criterion
- 5.2 Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons Criterion
- 5.3 Hazardous substances and mixtures Criteria
- 5.4 Articles listed in accordance with Article 59(1) of regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006

#### The criterion limits to

- 5.5 E. Coli and Salmonella spp. Criterion
- 6 Style Criterion
- 7 Physical pollutants Criterion
- 8 Organicmatter and dry matter Criterion
- 9 Applies omelette seeds and plant spread Criterion
- 10 Plant response Criterion
- 11 Growing media features Criterion

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- 12 Provision of information Criterion
- 13 Information that appears in Ecomark

### 4 Birssessment and verification

#### Requirements

Specific evaluation and verification requirements are specified in each criterion.

When the applicant is required to submit statements, documents, analyses, test reports or other evidence to match the criteria, these are appropriately sourcedfrom the applicant and/orsuppliers.

Authorized Organizations will preferably recognize the approvals issued by accredited organizations according to the relevant harmonized standard for testing and calibration loratuvars and verifications by accredited organizations according to the relevant harmonized standard for organizations documenting products, processes and services.

When appropriate, test methods other than those specified for each criterion are used if the Authorised Authority evaluating the application uses its equivalence.

Where appropriate, Authorised Institutions may require supporting documentation and perform independent verifications.

As a prerequisite, the product must meet all relevant legal requirements of the country (countries) in which the product is intended to be released. The applicantshall declare the suitability of the product to this requirement.

Sampling should be done according to EN 12579 (Soilhealers and growing environments). Sampling). Samples will be prepared according to EN 13040 (Soilhealers and growing environments). Sample preparation for chemical and physical tests, determination of dry matter content, moisture content and lotrate compressed mass density).

For the year of application, the sampling and testing frequency will meet the requirements set out in Annex 1. In the following years, the sampling and testing frequency of the final products will fulfill the requirementsments set out in Annex 2. Different sampling and test frequencies are set for the following plant types:

- Type 1: Treatment plants for waste or animal byproducts.
- Type 2: Product production facilities using materials from type 1 plants.
- Type 3: Product production facilities that do not use materials from waste or animal byproduct products.

For type 2 facilities, if suppliers of waste/animal by-product derivative materials meet ecomark criteria for soil healers, the sampling and testing frequencies for the year of application and subsequent years will be the same as the frequencies set for Type 3. The applicantshall provide the competent authority with the documents and test reports from the suppliers to ensure that the suppliers comply with the Ecomark criteria. The Competent Authority is recognized as valid for sampling and testing frequencies within national or regional regulations and standards to ensure compliance of waste or animal byproduct derivative material suppliers with Ecomark criteria. In one case

to microbiological standards that create products or contain material of animal origin and to animal and public health controls specified in Regulation No. 5 of regulation no. 142/2011.

criteria	Not mineral, Growing Media Gm	Mineral growing environ ment	Soil Healers	Malç
Criterion 1 Components	Х	Х	Х	Х
Criterion 2 Organic components	Х		Х	Х
Criterion 3.1 Mineral growing environment and mineral components: Energy consumption and CO2 emissions Criterion 3.2 Mineral growing environment and mineral		Х		
components:  Mineral extraction sources	Х	X	X	X
Criterion 3.3 Mineral growing environment and mineral components:  Mineral cultivation environment use and after use		Х		
Criterion 4 Recycled/recycled materials and renewable materials growing media	Х	Х		
Criterion 5.1 Limitation of hazardous substances – Heavy metals	Х	Х	Х	Х
Criterion 5.2 Limiting hazardous substances — Permanent Organic Kirleticiler	Х		Х	Х
Criterion 5.3 Limiting hazardous substances – Dangerous substances and mixtures	Х	Х	Х	Х
Criterion 5.4 Limiting hazardous substances In accordance with Article 59(1) of regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006	Х	Х	Х	Х
Criterion 5.5 Limitation of hazardous substances – Limits for E. coli ve Salmonella spp.	Х		Х	х
Criterion 6 Style	Х		Х	Х
Criterion 7 Physical pollutants	Х		Х	Х
Criterion 8 Organic matter and dry matter			Х	Х
Criterion 9 Applied omlem seeds and plant spread	Х		Х	
Criterion 10 Plant response	Х	Х	Х	
Criterion 11 Growing media features	Х	Х		
Criterion 12 Providing information	Х	Х	Х	Х
Criterion 13 Information that appears in Ecomark	Х	Х	Х	Х

Criterion 1: Components

Note: This criterion applies to growing environments, soil healers and mulch.

The components used will be organic and/or mineral components.

Allowed Organic components are more defined in Criteria 2.2.

Criterion 2: Organic Ingredients

Note: This criterion applies to growing environments, soil healers and mulch.

Criterion 2.1 Peat

A final product does not contain peat.

Criterion 2.2 Organic components

- 1) The following materials are allowed as organic components of a final product:
- Materials obtained from the recycling of bio-wastesfrom separate collection, as defined in Article 3 of directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and council:
- Materials obtained from category 2 and 3 animal byproducts specified in Article 32 of regulation (EC) no. 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and Council 7 and technical standards set forth by applying regulation no. 142/2011;
- Materials derived from faecal matter, hay and other non-natural hazardous agricultural or forestry materials defined in Article 2.1(f) of Directive 2008/98/ EC;
- Materials obtained from other biomass byproducts as defined in Article 5 of directive 2008/98/EC and not mentioned above, 2) and sub-criterion 2.3;
- Materials obtained from the recycling or recovery of other biomass wastes not mentioned above are subject to the provisions of 2) and sub-criterion 2.3.
- 2) The following materials are not allowed as organic components of a final product:
- Materials obtained completely or partially from the organic fraction of mixed municipal household waste separated by mechanical, physchemical, biological and/or manual treatment;
- Materials obtained entirely or partially from sludge from municipal sewage water treatment and sludge from the paper industry;
- Materials derived completely or partially from sludge other than those permitted in Criteria 2.3;

• The materials are fully or partially derived from category 1 animal byproduct products no. 1069/2009 Regulation (EC).

Criterion 2.3 Sludge

Materials obtained from recycling or recovering sludge are only allowed if the sludge meets the following requirements:

(a) According to the European Waste List defined by Resolution 2000/532/EC 8 presented in Tlo 2, it is defined as one of the following types of waste.

at	tariff	
0203 05	sludge from on-site wastewater treatment in fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils,	
	cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco, storage production, yeast preparation and processing	
	and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation	
0204 03	sludge from on-site wastewater treatment in sugar processing	
0205 02	sludge from on-site wastewater treatment in the dairy industry	
0206 03	of os sludge from on-site wastewater treatment in the cooking and confectionery industry	
0207 05	sludge from on-site wastewater treatment in alcoholic and non-alcoholic production	
	drinks (excluding coffee, tea and cocoa)	

### Criterion 3: Mineral Growing Environment and Mineral Components

The period for which energy consumption/product and CO2 emission/product ratios will be calculated will be the last 5 years before application. If the operating period of the property is less than 5 years on the application date, the rate is calculated as an average of at least one year of this operating time.

Note: This criterion will be fulfilled by each frica in which the product is produced.

Note: For applicants and licensees, two levels are set to meet this criteria:

- Fricasoperating at least 5 years before application/renewal: The applicant/licensee must calculate the averages of the data during this 5-year period
- Fricasoperating less than 5 years before application/renewal: The applicant/license must calculate the averages of the data during the operating period and update the calculation when the frica operates for 5 years.

Note: If frika/ies are located in the country where the product was launched, the applicant shall provide the Competent Authority with the requested documents to meet this criterion, together with the translation of the product into the official language of the country in which it is sold.

Criterion 3.2 Mineral extraction sources

Note: This criterion applies to growing environments, soil healers and mulch Extracted minerals are used as components of the product provided that:

- 1) (in): If they are removed from natura 2000 network areas, i.e. extraction activities consisting of Special Protected Areas under Directive 2009/147/EC on the protection of birds and Special Protected Areas within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC regarding the protection of natural habitats and i.e. fauna and flora, have been evaluated and authorized in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of Directive 92/43/EEC and non-energy additional guidance document has been taken into account mineral supplement styrofoam and Natura 200014.
- 2) (except): If they are removed from protected areas determined by the national legislation of the countries providing/exporting resources, the extraction activities are evaluated and authorized in accordance with the provisions that provide guarantees equivalent to those under 1 year of age).

Note: protected areas for mineral extraction sites other than those designated in accordance with the national legislation of the countries of source / export. you'll find more information about protected areas outside the unep-compiled list of protected areas.

Note: Most of the minerals used in growing media and soil healers (perlite, ponz,clay, basalt) are extracted in their countries except vermiculite. The main exporter of vermiculite is South Africa, where one of the largest open pit mines is located in Phalorwa. The location of the Phalorwa mine is shown as follows, as can be observed, it is not located in the protected area and therefore this criterion does not apply.

Criterion 3.3 Mineral cultivation environment use and after use

Note: This criterion applies only to the mineral growing environment

The mineral growing environment will only be offered for professional horticultural applications.

The applicant will provide their customers with a structured collection and recycling service to use third-party service providers. The collection and recycling service will cover at least 70% of the applicant's sales throughout the European Union.

Criterion 4: Recycled/recycled materials and renewable materials in growing media

Note: This criterion applies only to growing environments

Growing media products will include at least one percentage of recycled/recovered content or renewable content, as follows:

- (a) The growing environment can produce at least 30% of organic components (expressed as organic component volume per total volume of the final product) or
- (b) The mineral growing environment will include mineral components produced from a process using at least 30% of recycled materials (expressed as the dry weight of recycled/recycled materials per total dry weight of input materials)

Criterion 5: Limiting hazardous substances

Criterion 5.1 Limits for heavy metals

Note: This criterion applies to growing environments, soil healers and mulch

a. Soil healers and mulch and organic components of growing media

For soil healers, mulch and organic components of the growing medium, the content of the following elements in the final product or component cannot exceed the values shown in Tlo 3, which is measured in terms of the dry weight(DW) of the product.

Tlo 3: Soil healers of growing media and heavy metal boundaries for mulch and organic components.

Heavy Metal	Maximum content in the product (mg/kg DW)
Cadmium (Cd)	1
Chromium total (Cr)	100
Copper (Cu)	100
Mercury (Hg)	1
Nikel (Ni)	50
Lead (Pb)	100
Zinc (Zn)	300

### a. Growing media

For growing media, including the mineral growing environment, the content of the following elements in the final product cannot exceed the values shown in Tlo 4, which is measured in terms of the dry weight of the product.

Tlo 4: Heavy metal limits for growing media, including mineral growing environment.

Heavy Metal	Maximum content in the product (mg/kg DW)
Cadmium (Cd)	3
Chromium total (Cr)	150
Copper (Cu)	100
Mercury (Hg)	1
Nikel (Ni)	90
Lead (Pb)	150
Zinc (Zn)	300

Heavy Metal	Method measurement	Extraction Method
Cadmium (Cd)	IN 13650	Soil healers, mulch, organic components of growing media and growing media, except
Chromium total (Cr)	IN 13650	for mineral growing media:
Copper (Cu)	IN 13650	EN 13650 Soil healers and growing media -
Mercury (Hg)	EN 16175 <sup>15</sup>	Extraction of regia soluble elements in
Nikel (Ni)	IN 13650	water
Lead (Pb)	IN 13650	For the mineral growing environment:
Zinc (Zn)	IN 13650	EN 13651 Soil healers and growing
		environment - Extraction of calcium
		chloride /
		DTPA(CAT) soluble nutrients and elements

5.2 Boundary -1 in 1000 for Polidöngüsel aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH'lar)

Note: This criterion applies to growing environments, soil healers and mulch, except for the mineral growing environment.

The content of the following polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in the final product cannot exceed the value shown in Tlo 6, which is measured in terms of the dry weight of the product.

Criterion 5.3: Hazardous substances and mixtures

Note: This criterion applies to growing environments, soil healers and mulch. Note: This criterion does not apply to products created by:

- Materials with a waste status as defined in the Waste Framework Directive.
- Compostis defined as solid particulate material disinfected and stylized under the influence of micro-organisms when it reaches the end of the waste state, resulting from composting of any biowaste that can undergo aerobic decomposition
- Naturally occurring substances: means, for example, substances obtained from plants, micro-organisms, animals or certain inorganic substances, such as minerals, provided that they are not chemically altered. For example, kuk,sawdust, coir pith mechanically extracted, agriculture and forestry material as some biomass byproducts.

Note: This criterion is especially applicable to mineral wool.

The final product will not be classified or labeled as acute toxic, specific target organ toxic substance, respiratory or skin sensitive or carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for environmentally harmful reproduction, in accordance with Regulation 16(EC) of the European Parliament and Council.

The product shall not contain substances or mixtures that are classified as toxic, environmentally harmful, respiratory or skin sensitive or carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction, construed in accordance with Regulation 1272/2008 (EC) of the European Parliament and according to the hazard statements listed in Tlo 7. Anydeliberately added component in the product at a concentrationabove 0.010 w (in terms of wet weight) will meet this requirement. In stricter cases, the general or specific concentration limits set in accordance with Article 10 of regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 shall apply according to the cutting limit value of 0.010 w/w (in terms of wet weight) mentioned above.

Acute toksisite	
Category 1 and 2	Category 3
H300 Deadly if swallowed	H301 Toxic if ingested
H304 Is swallowed and fatal if it enters the airways	H311 Toxic in contact with skin
H310 Deadly in contact with the skin	H331 Toxic when inhaled
H3330 Fatal if left	EUH070 Toxic with eye contact
Specific Target Organ Toxicity	
Category 1	Category 2
H370 Causes Damage to Organs	H371 Can damage organs
H372 Causes damage to organs for a long time	H373 Can damage organs
or repeated exposure	prolonged or repeated exposure
Respiratory and skin sensitivity	
Category 1A	Category 1B
H317 Causes allergic skin reaction	H317 Causes allergic skin reaction
H334 Causes allergy or asthma symptoms or	H334 Causes allergy or asthma symptoms or
breathing difficulties if inhaled	breathing difficulties if inhaled
Carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reprodu	uction
Category 1A and 1B	Category 2
H340 Causes genetic disorders	H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects
H350 Causes Cancer	H351 Suspected of Causing Cancer
H350i Causes cancer with inhalation	
H360F can harm fertility	H361f Suspected of harming fertility
H360D can harm the unborn child	H361d Suspected of harming unborn child
H360FD can harm fertility. It can do damage.	H361fd suspected of damaging fertility . The suspect
unborn child	harm an unborn child
H360Fd Can harm fertility. Suspected	H362 Can harm breastfeeding children
harm the unborn child	
H360Df can harm the unborn child. Suspected	
harm fertility	

Dangerous for the aquaculture		
Category 1 and 2	Category 3 and 4	
H400 Aquatic is too toxic for life	H412 Harmful to long-lasting water life	
	Effect -larry	
H410 Very toxic to long-lasting aquatic life	H413 Causes long-term effects on aquaculture	
Effect -larry		
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long-term effects		
Dangerous for ozone swap		
H420 dangerous for ozone swap		

The latest classification rules used by the Union take precedence over the listed hazard classifications and risk statements. In accordance with Article 15 of regulation1272/2008 (EC), applicants will therefore ensure that any classification is based on the latest classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.

Hazard statements and risk statements often refer to substances. However, if information about the substances is not obtained, classification rules are applied for mixtures.

Substances or mixtures that change their properties through processing and t hus are no longer bioavailable or are exempt from the 5.3 criterion, which is subject to chemical modification to eliminate the previously defined danger.

To determine whether this exclusion is valid, the applicant will scan any deliberately added substance at a concentration above 0.010 w (in terms of wet weight).

MeetingCLP classification requirements: information based on the REACH registration file, which confirms the unclassified status of the item;

- iii. for items with harmonized classification or self-classified: security datasheets when available. If these do not exist or if the substance is self-classified, information on substance hazard classification will be provided in accordance with Annex II Regulation II (EC) no. 1907/2006;
- iv. In case of blends: security datasheets when available. If these are not available, the calculation of the mixture classification shall be provided in accordance with the rules under Regulation 1272/2008 (EC), together with information on mixtures hazard classification in accordance with Annex II regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006.

Unless a lower generic or specific concentration limit is applicable in accordance with Regulation (EC) Article 10, safety data sheets will be provided at a concentration above a cutting limit of 0.010 w /w (in terms of wet weight) for the materials that make up the final product and the substances and mixtures usedin the formulation and treatment of the materials remaining in the final product.

Security datasheets will be completed in accordance with the guidance (requirements for compiling security data pages) specified in Sections 10, 11 and 12 of Annex II Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006.

Incomplete safety datasheets will require reinforcement with information declared by chemical suppliers.

Information on the intrinsic properties of substances is generated by the use of alternative methods other than tests, such as in vitro methods, quantitative structure activity models or grouping or reading in accordance with Annex XI Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

Sharing relevant data across the supply chain is strongly encouraged. In the case of mineral wool, the applicant will also provide:

(a) Certificate issued for the right to use the European Certification Board trademark for Mineral Wool Products to demonstrate compliance with Note Q in the regulation

(EC) No 1272/2008.

(b) ISO 14184-1 Test report by textiles - Determination of formaldehyde - Part 1: Free and hydrolyzed formaldehyde

Criteria 5.4 Items listed in accordance with Article 59(1) of regulation (EC) no. 1907 /2006

The final productshall not contain deliberately very high-anxiety substances contained in the final product in concentrations of 0.010% in terms of wet weight, as specified in Article 59(1) > of regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

The criterion limits to 5.5 E. Coli and Salmonella spp.

Note: This criterion applies to environments growing outside the mineral growing environment, soil healers and mulch.

The content of the primary pathogens in the final product cannot exceed the levels specified in Tlo 8.

Criterion 6: Stability

Note: This criterionapplies to growing media, soil healers and mulch, with the exception of mulch, which consists entirely of lignoceleulosic components and mineral growing environments. Examples of mulch lignoceleolyconic components include pussy and hay.

Soil healers and mulch for nonprofessional applications and growing environments for all applications will meet one of the requirements offered in Tlo 10.

Note: This criterion applies to environments growing outside the mineral growing environment, soil healers and mulch.

The content of glass, metal and plastic with a mesh size of >2mm in the final product cannot exceed 0.5% measured in terms of dry weight.

Note: This criterion applies to soil healers and mulch.

This will be the product of ignition on loss, such as the next organic matter, at least 15% dry weight (DW). This will be the next dry matter ingredient in the product, which will also weigh at least 25% fresh weight (FW%).

Note: This criterion applies to growing environments and soil healers, except for the mineral growing environment.

Final products do not contain more than two units of live om cores and plant spread per liter.

Criterion 10: Plant response

Note: This criterion applies to growing environments and soil healers.

Final products will not adversely affect the appearance or subsequent growth of the plant.

Note: According to EN 16086, the test report reports abnormalities compared to the control sample, for example, where symptoms are defined as precisely as possible, referring to:

- leaf color and morphology
- fever morphology
- roots color and morphology
- root death.

If abnormalities were reported, the product would not meet this criteria.

Note: If the average germination in the control sample is below 85% after five days, the test is valid.

Criterion 11: Growing media features

Note: This criterion applies only to growing environments.

Criterion 11.1 Electrical conductivity

The electrical conductivity of the final product must be below 100 mS/m.

Criterion 11,2 pH

The pH of the final product should be in the range of 4-7.

In the case of mineral wool, pH testing will be carried out under normal professional conditions of use,

that is, after pre-soing the material with a nutrient solution of 5.5 pH

Due to the variability of materials used as components of growing media, the +/- 1 tolerance is allowed to meet this criterion. This means that products with a pH equal to 3 or 8 are suitable.

#### Criterion 11.3 Sodium content

The sodium content in the water extracts of the final product cannot exceed 150 mg/l fresh product.

Criterion 11.4 Chloride content

Chloride in the water extracts of thefinal product cannotexceed 500 mg/l fresh product.

Criterion 12: Provision of information

Note: This criterion applies to growing environments, soil healers and mulch.

The following information will be provided in the product packaging or information pages on the berer.

Criterion 12.1 Soil healers

- a. Name and address of the body responsible for marketing;
- b. An identifier that identifies the product by type, including the phrase "SOIL IMPROVER";
- c. Batch ID code;
- d. Quantity (inweight);
- e. Moisture content range;
- f. The main materials from which the product is produced (those above 5% in weight);
- g. Recommended storage conditions and recommended 'use-by date';
- h. Guidelines for safe use and use;
- Description of the purpose of the product and limitations on use, including a statement about the suitability of the product to certain plant groups (e.g. limes or calsols);
- j. pH (reference to the test method used);
- k. Organic carbon content (%), total nitrogen content (%) and inorganic nitrogen content (%) (reference to the test method used);
- I. Carbon/Nitrogen ratio;
- m. Total phosphorus (%) and total potassium (%) (reference to the test method used);
- n. For products fornon-professional use, an expression about the stylist of organic matter (stable or very stable);

- o. An expression about recommended methods of use;
- p. In non-professional applications: the recommended application rate expressed by kilogram product (m 2) per unit surface area.

Criterion 12.2 Growing media

- a. Name and address of the body responsible for marketing;
- b. An identifier that identifies the product by type, including the phrase "GROWING MEDIA":
- c. Batch ID code:
- d. Quantity (inthe case ofmineral wool, the volume or number of plates, specifying the dimensions of the plate);
- e. Moisture content range;
- f. The main materials from which the product is produced (those above 5% in volume);
- g. Recommended storage conditions and recommended 'use-by date';
- h. Guidelines for safe use and use;
- i. Description of the purpose of the product and limitations on use, including a statement about the suitability of the product to certain plant groups (e.g. limes or calsols);
- j. pH (EN13037);
- k. Electrical Conductivity (1:5 extraction);
- I. Germination inhibition (EN 16086-1);
- m. Growth inhibition (EN 16086-1);
- n. An expression about the stylist of organic matter (stable or very stable);
- o. An expression about recommended methods of use;
- p. For the mineral growing media, a description of the practice of professional horticulture.

#### Criterion 12.3 Mulch

- a. Name and address of the body responsible for marketing;
- b. An identifier that identifies the product by type, including the expression "MULCH";
- c. Batch ID code;
- d. Quantity (involume);
- e. Moisture content range;
- f. The main materials from which the product is produced (those above 5% in volume);
- g. Guidelines for safe use and use;
- h. Description of the purpose of the product and limitations on use, including a statement about the suitability of the product to certain plant groups (e.g. limes or calsols);
- i. pH (reference to the test method used);
- j. A description of the stylist of organic matter (stable or very stable) when suitable for non-professional uses;
- k. An expression about recommended methods of use;
- I. In nonprofessional applications: the recommended application rate expressed in mm.

Criterion 13: Information about Ecomark

The optional label that contains the text box will contain the following text:

promotes recycling of materials

promotes the use of renewable and recycled materials

Additional information for soil healers and mulch will be added:

reduces soil and water pollution by limiting heavy metal concentrations

### Part C: Application Form

Please contact the Competent Authority to find out how to submit your completed application form and supporting documents.

In Section 1.4,"Where do I apply? " formore information about where you can submit your application after it is complete.

Applicants should also provide a technical file of the locator test reports and send it to the competent authority repeatedly and keep an up-to-date file showing continuous compliance with the criteria in their facilities. Peer-to-peertesting methods are used on the condition that the test methods are approved by the awarding Authority, other than those specified by the Official Commission Decision.

### Application fees:

An invoice is sent when the application and attached declarations are received. In order for the application to be processed, the applicant must pay the application fee related to the company. Please contact your Authorised Authority for fees.

This declaration shall be submitted to the Ecomark annex of the Competent Authority on 25 November 2009, numbered 66/2010 of the European Parliament and theCouncil. Regulation (EC) to determine the appropriate application and annual license fees.

All the following questions must be answered before the application can be addressed.

Growing media, not mineral growing m Declaration: Criterion 1, 2 and 4a	Criterion 1: Components
Decided the Cite of the Control of t	Criterion 2: Organic Ingredients
	Criterion 4: Recycled/recycled materials and renewable
	materials in growing media
Declaration: Criterion 3.2	Criterion 3.2 Mineral extraction sources
Declaration: Criteria for growing	Criterion 5.1 Limits for heavy metals
environments 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 6, 7, 9, 10	Criterion 5.2 Limits for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
and 11 (mineral not GM)	(PAHs)
	The criterion limits to 5.5 E. Coli and Salmonella spp
	Criterion 6: Stability
	Criterion 7: Physical pollutants
	Criterion 9: Applied omlem seeds and plant spread
	Criterion 10: Plant response
	Criterion 11: Growing media features
Declaration: Criterion for organic	Criterion 5.1 Limits for heavy metals
components of growing media 5.1	
( applicant or	
supplier)	
Declaration: Criterion 5.3 and 5.4 (*)	Criterion 5.3: Hazardous substances and mixtures
	Criteria 5.4 Items listed in accordance with Article 5.4
	59(1) Yönetmelik (EC) No 1907/2006
Declaration: Criterion 12	Criterion 12: Provision of information
Declaration: Criterion 13	Criterion 13: Information about Ecomark
Mineral growing environment	
Declaration: Criterion 1, 2 and 4a	Criterion 1: Components
Declaration: Criterion 4b	Criterion 4: Recycled/recycled materials and
	renewable
Notification: excel page	materials in growing media Criterion 3.1 Energy consumption and CO2 emissions
Declaration: Criterion 3.2	Criterion 3.2 Mineral extraction sources
Declaration: Criterion 3.2  Declaration: Criterion 3.3	Criterion 3.3 Mineral cultivation environment use and
Decidiation: effection 3.3	after use
Declaration: Criteria for mineral	Criterion 5.1 Limits for heavy metals
cultivation environment 5.1, 10 and 11	Criterion 10: Plant response
	Criterion 11: Growing media features
cultivation environment 3.1, 10 and 11	
Declaration: Criterion 5.3 and 5.4 (*)	Criterion 5.3: Hazardous substances and mixtures
	Criterion 5.3: Hazardous substances and mixtures Criteria 5.4 Items listed in accordance with Article 5.4
	Criterion 5.3: Hazardous substances and mixtures

Declaration: Criterion 1, 2 and 4a	Criterion 1: Components
,	Criterion 2: Organic Ingredients
Declaration: Criterion 3. 2nd	Criterion 3.2 Mineral extraction sources
Declaration: Criterion 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 6,	Criterion 5.1 Limits for heavy metals
7,	Criterion 5.2 Limits for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
8, 9 and 10 for soil healers	(PAHs)
,	The criterion limits to 5.5 E. Coli and Salmonella spp.
	Criterion 6: Stability
	Criterion 8: Organic matter and dry matter
	Criterion 9: Applied omlem seeds and plant spread
	Criterion 10: Plant response
Declaration: Criterion 5.3 and 5.4 (*)	Criterion 5.3: Hazardous substances and mixtures
. ,	Criteria 5.4 Items listed in accordance with Article
	59(1) of regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006
Declaration: Criterion 12	Criterion 12: Provision of information
Declaration: Criterion 13	Criterion 13: Information about Ecomark
Malç	
Declaration: Criterion 1, 2 and 4a	Criterion 1: Components
	Criterion 2: Organic Ingredients
Declaration: Criterion 3.2	Criterion 3.2 Mineral extraction sources
Declaration: Criteria for Mulch 5.1,	Criterion 3.2 Mineral extraction sources
5.2, 5.5, 6, 7 and 8	Criterion 5.1 Limits for heavy metals
	Criterion 5.2 Limits for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)
	The criterion limits to 5.5 E. Coli and Salmonella spp Criterion 6: Stability
	Criterion 8: Organic matter and dry matter
Declaration: Criterion 5.3 and 5.4 (*)	Criterion 5.3: Hazardous substances and mixtures
	Criteria 5.4 Items listed in accordance with Article
	59(1) of regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006
Declaration: Criterion 12	Criterion 12: Provision of information
Declaration: Criterion 13	Criterion 13: Information about Ecomark
Organic ingredients	
It will be provided by the	
material supplier from type 1	
facilities.	
reducing test frequency	On the patients of the county
Declaration: Criterion 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 6,	Criterion 5.1 Limits for heavy metals
7,	Criterion 5.2 Limits for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
8, 9 and 10 for organic	(PAH'lar)
components from type 1 plants	
	The criterion limits to 5.5 E. Coli and Salmonella spp.
	Criterion 6: Stability
	Criterion 8: Organic matter and dry matter
	Criterion 9: Applied omlem seeds and plant spread