

Core Sustainable
Development Goals

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



Sustainable Products and Services (Life Cycle Assessment Based)

Standard No: SPS v2.0i-2020

Type 1 ecolabel standard in accordance with ISO 14024

Issued 26 May 2021 by GECA

(Good Environmental Choice Australia Ltd)



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Sustainable Products and Services (Life Cycle Assessment based)

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Status: **Current**

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Versions	Date Published	Summary of Changes
1.0	June 2007	
1.0i	July 2017	Update: Alignment with GHS in relevant criteria; "Definitions and Acronyms"; Inclusion of notes in 'How to apply for GECA Certification' and 'Social and Legal Compliance' sections.
2.0	2020	Revision: change of criterion 3, addition of criteria 29 and 30 about modern slavery and human and labour right, removing of criterion 6. Update of details e.g. addition of new terminologies, change of GECA address, change of text in "USE OF GECA STANDARDS", change of text in "HOW to APPLY FOR GECA CERTIFICATION", change of DOCUMENT HISTORY, replacing OHSAS18001 by ISO45001:2018 in DoC 26.3. change of exemption, audit, auditor and auditing body to exception, assessment, assessor and assurance provider, respectively according to the new scheme rules, Addition of SDG, change of criterion 3 requirements.
2.0i	May 2021	Changes in the reordering of the criteria into the four sections fit for purpose – health – environmental – social: criterion 11 and criteria specific for services reordered; minor changes added to the changes in version 2.0.

HOW TO APPLY FOR GECA CERTIFICATION

Organisations interested in GECA certification using the Good Environmental Choice Australia Ecolabel are encouraged to read carefully through the entire standard. A **checklist at the back of the standard** provides a helpful list of all criteria within the standard.

Please contact us via email enquiries@geca.org.au or complete the [brief form located here](#) on the GECA website to begin the application process. We will then forward an **information pack** and a link to complete an **obligation-free application form**. After receiving the completed application form, an approved GECA Assurance Provider will contact the applicant and give a clear overview of the steps needed to achieve certification and provide a quote for assessment.

Note: GECA reserves the right to refuse, suspend or postpone an application if (a) the organisation does not meet minimum compliance with Environmental Law, Labour Law, Fair Pay, Work, Health and Safety, Lawful behaviour (e.g. pending or ongoing lawsuits), (b) the organisation does not have transparent reporting that is available/accessible on request or (c) the core mission of the organisation and/or product is in conflict with GECA's mission and/or is perceived by GECA to pose a risk to the GECA brand or reputation.

DEFINITIONS & ACRONYMS

Allocation: Partitioning the input or output flows of a process.

Assessment: Process performed by the assessor to determine if the product conforms with the applicable GECA standard.

Assessment report: Full document composed by the assurance provider that states how the nominated product conforms or fails to conform to GECA standards. This report shall include appropriate and substantial evidence to justify the conformance decision.

Assessor: The individual performing the assessment as an employee or contractor of the assurance provider.

Assurance provider: Person or organisation accredited by the Independent Appointment Panel performing the conformance assessment.

ASTM: American Society for Testing and Materials.

Attributional LCA: A system modelling approach in which inputs and outputs are attributed to the functional unit of a product system by linking and/or partitioning the unit processes of the system according to a normative rule.

AusLCI: Australian Life Cycle Inventory Database Initiative.

Cradle to grave: The full life cycle assessment from resource extraction ('cradle') to use phase and disposal phase ('grave').

Ecoinvent: The world's leading LCI database.

Exception: An exception is granted when an applicant is given permission by the GECA CEO or Board to become certified despite not meeting a particular criterion in the standard as identified during the assessment process, usually with a mandatory transition period.

Functional unit: Quantified description of the performance of the product systems, for use as a reference unit.

GECA approved assessor: An assessor that has been accredited to assess against GECA's scheme rules.

GECA scheme rules: Requirements for bodies and individuals seeking to assess applicant and licensee products.

GHS: Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

Label: means the Good Environmental Choice Australia Label.

LCA: Life cycle assessment.

LCA Certified Practitioner (LCACP): [Life cycle assessment certified practitioner](#), a qualification by ALCAS (Australian Life Cycle Assessment Society), LCA NZ (Life Cycle Association of New Zealand) or ACLCA (American Center for Life Cycle Assessment).

Life cycle impact assessment: The step in LCA associated with evaluating the magnitude and significance of potential environmental impacts of a product system.

Life cycle inventory: The step in LCA associated with the quantification and aggregation of exchanges with the environment (inputs and outputs) for a given product system through its life cycle.

Peer review: a process of subjecting an author's scholarly work, research or ideas to the scrutiny of others who are experts in the same field.

PVC: Polyvinyl chloride.

ReCiPe endpoint assessment: An impact assessment method developed by RIVM, CML, PRé Consultants, and Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen.

Reference product / reference service: A property of a product/service for which a difference in performance causes a change in production output.

SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals. Adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, SDGs are a universal set of goals, targets and indicators that UN member states are expected to use to frame their agendas and political policies over the next 15 years.

VOCs /TVOCs: Volatile organic compounds/Total volatile organic compound.

OVERVIEW OF GECA'S STANDARDS

Following ISO 14024: *Environmental labels and declarations - Type I environmental labelling - Principles and procedures* and [ISEAL frameworks](#) for global best practice in ecolabelling, we've developed our rigorous standards, which are independently assessed by GECA Approved Assurance Providers.

ISO 14024 is internationally recognised and has been adopted as a benchmark for life cycle-based ecolabels by GEN, the international federation of ecolabelling bodies. Our standards are relevant to critical Australian industries, and GECA is the only Australian [GEN member](#).

ISO 14024 requires environmental labelling specifications to include criteria that are objective, reasonable and verifiable. The purpose of voluntary environmental labels and declarations is to communicate **verifiable and accurate** information for the numerous environmental and social aspects of goods and services. As required by the [Trade Practices Act](#), the information cannot be misleading. Such transparent information encourages the demand for, and supply of, those products or services that cause less harm to people and planet, thereby stimulating the potential for market-driven continuous environmental and social improvement.

While following ISO 14024 for environmental, health and fit for purpose criteria, **GECA's standards go above and beyond**, including social impact criteria. At GECA, we know that nothing can be truly sustainable if it only looks at environmental impacts and ignores the treatment of people. GECA standards identify the **environmental, human health, fit for purpose and social impact** criteria that the top environmentally and socially performing products or services sold in the Australian marketplace can meet to be recognised by GECA as "environmentally and socially preferable".

All GECA standards are based on life cycle thinking, allowing organisations to understand their sustainability impacts and where they occur within their operation's life cycle, **from raw materials to end-of-life**. We have used these principles to set criteria to address relevant sustainability loads typical in a product category. As such, this standard may also offer guidance for organisations to reduce the harmful impacts of their products or services. Organisations may use the criteria in this standard as an optimisation tool to design and refine the processing, manufacturing, packaging and delivery of their products or services. Also, organisations may uncover other sustainability issues and potential measures within the product's or service's life cycle.

At GECA, we encourage both manufacturers and retailers to include and adapt improvements in their processes and product designs that will enable them to achieve even better sustainability results where technically possible. GECA welcomes feedback where this has occurred.

While all GECA ecolabelling standards are voluntary, nevertheless they contain criteria that address compliance with specific laws. Also, a GECA standard may recognise specific Australian standards. A prerequisite for certification under the GECA ecolabel is to satisfy the relevant Australian and international standards, where required by law. However, Australia's compulsory standards typically focus on fit for purpose criteria instead of assuring environmental and social preferability. **GECA's ecolabelling standards go beyond mandatory Australian standards** and define an environmental and social benchmark for specific product categories.

Where a product or service is certified under our standard, it may display the GECA ecolabel (the "Good Environmental Choice Australia Mark") to show that it has been independently assessed and demonstrates conformance with the environmental and social criteria detailed in this standard.

Products or services certified as conforming to our standards may gain a marketing advantage in government and business procurement programs, as well as greater market recognition in general because of their independently verified sustainability attributes. GECA certification demonstrates leadership and may help to future-proof supply chains and improve economic performance. By generating genuine benefits for people and planet, it is possible to gain increased customer loyalty.

For further information please contact GECA

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The GECA Certified logo consists of a circular emblem with a green leaf and the text 'GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL CHOICE AUSTRALIA' around it, with a red checkmark and 'GECA CERTIFIED' below.

One ecolabel says it all
A better environmental,
healthier and ethical choice

Four green leaf-shaped icons arranged horizontally. The first contains a globe, the second a plus sign, the third a hand, and the fourth a checkmark.

ENVIRONMENT HEALTH SOCIAL & ETHICAL FIT FOR PURPOSE

STRUCTURE OF THE STANDARD

Within each section of this standard, you will find criteria and Demonstrations of Conformance (DoCs). The criteria outline the requirements for the product and applicant company regarding its sustainability performance. The DoCs list the information required to verify compliance with the criteria. Selected sections also contain introductory text which outlines the purpose behind the criteria or the reason for its inclusion in the standard.

REQUESTING ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

DoCs are listed for each criterion within this standard; however, a GECA Approved Assessor may request additional information to ensure conformance on a case-by-case basis. Therefore, the DoCs listed below should be considered a guide to the applicant organisation's minimum DoCs.

RELEVANCE WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Each of GECA's standards is linked to specific [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs) set by the United Nations. The 17 SDGs are an internationally agreed framework for urgent action to achieve the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) adopted by all UN member states in 2015, including Australia. The goals address global challenges, including global inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice. Each standard criterion answers specific SDG targets.

Each criterion within this standard answers to a specific SDG target. These specific SDGs are shown below and are highlighted throughout each section of the standard, including the core SDGs related to this standard as further illustrated.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION







If the global population reaches **9.6 billion** by 2050, the equivalent of almost **three planets** will be required to sustain current lifestyles

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

All SDGs relevant to GECA's Sustainable Products and Services standard

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 

Core SDGs relevant to GECA's Sustainable Products & Services standard

	<p>CORE SDG: 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p> <p>GECA Standard Criterion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous substances: criteria 3-7 • Workplace health and safety: criterion 27 <p>SDG 3 Specific target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.</p>
	<p>CORE SDG: 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p> <p>GECA Standard Criterion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and legal compliance: criteria 25-31 <p>SDG 10 Specific target 10.2 Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.</p> <p>SDG 10 Specific target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard.</p> <p>SDG 10 Specific target 10.4 Adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality.</p>
	<p>CORE SDG: 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p> <p>GECA Standard Criterion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental load reduction, life cycle assessment: criterion 11 <p>SDG 12 Specific target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.</p> <p>SDG 12 Specific target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.</p> <p>SDG 12 Specific target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.</p>
	<p>CORE SDG: 13 CLIMATE ACTION</p> <p>GECA Standard Criterion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life cycle assessment including global warming potential: criterion 11 <p>SDG 13 Specific target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.</p>

BACKGROUND

This standard specifies environmental performance requirements for the award of the GECA ecolabel to products and services that may objectively be classified as sustainable (life cycle assessment based). The GECA ecolabel complies with ISO 14024: "Environmental labels and declarations - Guiding principles" which requires environmental labelling specifications to include criteria that are objective, reasonable and verifiable.

This standard seeks to provide a framework for the recognition of good environmental performance for sustainable products and services. Voluntary environmental labelling standards implemented by GECA aim to specify environmental performance criteria for the environmental loads of products and services throughout the major aspects of their life cycle.

The production and consumption of products and services invariably generate a number of environmental loads, many of which result in the degradation of our natural environment. The purpose of this standard is to define the environmental load reduction requirements for a diverse range of products and services for the Australian market which can be classed as sustainable products and services (life cycle assessment based).

There is a growing public awareness of the need for sustainable consumption and a concomitant increase in consumer demand for products and services that reduce the environmental burden of day-to-day life. Product designers are increasingly aware of the environmental impact of their choices, and continuous technological innovations are creating opportunities for significant environmental gains by allowing the redesign of previously environmentally harmful products or the invention of new functional products with a greatly reduced ecological footprint.

Good Environmental Choice Australia uses this standard to recognise and support truly sustainable products and services where there is clear evidence of strong environmental load reductions compared to competing products performing the same function in the Australian market.

FIT FOR PURPOSE CRITERIA

1. STANDARD CATEGORY SCOPE

This standard is applicable to the full range of products and services on the Australian market.

2. FITNESS FOR PURPOSE

Certified products and services should be good performers in their intended application. Certain standards of quality and product performance are implicit in the Label. The manufacturer of the product must ensure that the product is fit for its intended purpose.

2.1 Applicable Standards

Criterion 1: The product or service meets or exceeds the requirements of the relevant Australian Standard for its intended application, or the product or service meets or exceeds the applicable and accepted standard in its target market if it is to be exported.

If another GECA standard exists for a certain product or service, all standards listed under that fitness for purpose section apply.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 1.1: A detailed description of the product or service as it relates to relevant Australian (or other equivalent) standards.

2.2 Other Evidence of Fitness for Purpose

Criterion 2: Where there is no suitable industry standard governing fitness for purpose, the product can demonstrate sufficient quality by providing testing reports from an independent organisation or case studies from installations demonstrating market suitability and quality.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 2.1: Testing reports from independent organisation; or

DoC 2.2: Case studies from installations demonstrating market suitability and quality.

HEALTH CRITERIA



3. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

This section is applicable to products, not to services.

The criteria in this section are intended to address some of the main hazardous substances added to the product, or to ingredients during manufacturing. The intention of this section is to reduce the use of hazardous materials and to prevent pollutants entering the environment.

Criterion 3: Products and individual components such as adhesives, textiles, refrigerants, timber or natural fibres that fall under an existing GECA standard category, must fulfil the requirements of the relevant GECA standard. Users of this standard should check the GECA website for a full list of products covered by existing standards at the time of application.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 3.1: All relevant documents of conformance of the applicable GECA standard.

3.1 Banned Substances

Criterion 4: In order to promote the reduction of pollutant hazards in the manufacture, use, or disposal of products the following substances (and where appropriate, their compounds) must not be added to products or used during manufacture*:

- Compounds or ingredients that are or may decompose into substances that are classified as a known or suspected endocrine disruptor, carcinogen, mutagen or teratogen, including:
- any R45 (H350), R46 (H340), R48 (H372, H373), R49 (H350) substances
- IARC group 1 or 2A substances
- EU consolidated list of C/M/R category 1 or 2 substances
- Substances of Very High Concern listed on the REACH Candidate list (<http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>)
- Toxic heavy metals and their compounds, or ingredients containing heavy metals and their compounds, including lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), mercury (Hg), chromium (Cr), arsenic (As), selenium (Se), cobalt (Co), tin (Sn), antimony (Sb), and Nickel (Ni) must not be deliberately added or used.

Exceptions:

Above substances may be present as contaminants. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material production or from a previous life cycle (in case of recycled materials) present in the finished product, in raw materials or in alternative fuels, but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity. Trace levels of contaminants may not exceed publicly available safety standards.

Exceptions for a specific substance may be permitted only where the applicant can demonstrate that the substance:

- is necessary for performance or safety reasons; and
- is stored and managed in a manner that prevents environmental pollution during manufacture; and
- is chemically bound in a way that will prevent environmental pollution upon disposal by landfill or incineration.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 4.1: A schedule of the constituent chemical substances in g/kg used in the manufacture of the product that are classified as harmful, and relevant SDS; and

DoC 4.2: Where an exception is claimed, the applicant must provide a signed declaration from an Executive Director of the applicant company stating that attempts have been undertaken to find alternatives for the substance(s) for which the exception is claimed; and the purpose for which the given substance is necessary; documentation clearly outlining how each chemical is used, managed and stored; and evidence that human exposure or environmental contamination is prevented.

3.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

Volatile Organic Compounds released by solvents and other substances reduce indoor air quality in buildings. Indoor air quality is vital for occupant health. Thus, limiting the VOC content is important for a healthy building.

Criterion 5: If the product is intended for indoor use (fully or partly), the product must not produce a total VOC emission greater than 0.5 mg/m²hr. The results should be quantified using ASTM D5116-06 for small chamber or ASTM D6670-01(2007) for full-scale chamber determination of volatile organic emissions.

If the product/service falls within the scope of another GECA standard, the VOC limits of the other standard apply.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 5.1: A copy of test results reported by a NATA-accredited or ISO 17025 certified analytical laboratory obtained according to the test methods as outlined in Criterion 5.

3.3 Formaldehyde

Criterion 6: If the product is intended for indoor use (fully or partly), the product must comply with the following air emission limits for formaldehyde:

The total amount of formaldehyde should not exceed 0.0423 mg/m²hr. Results should be quantified using ASTM D5116-06 for small chamber or ASTM D6670-01(2007) for full-scale chamber determination of volatile organic emissions.

If the product/service falls within the scope of another GECA standard, the formaldehyde limits of the other standard apply. If the product falls within the scope of another GECA standard and formaldehyde measurements is not included in this other standard, the above criterion is not applicable.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 6.1: A copy of test results reported by a NATA- accredited or ISO 17025 certified analytical laboratory according to the test methods as outlined in Criterion 6.

3.4 Polyvinyl Chloride

Criterion 7: If a product is made from PVC, it must fulfil the guidelines and recommendations laid out in the Green Building Council of Australia publication “Literature Review and Best Practice Guidelines – Life cycle of PVC building products”.

If the product falls within the scope of another GECA standard and this other standard excludes PVC products, then the product must not contain PVC.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 7.1: Third-party assessed document explaining how the mentioned PVC best practice guidelines are met.

4. HAZARD CONTROL

This section is applicable to services, not to products.

Criterion 8: The service provider must have in place procedures for dealing with hazards as they may arise on a work site. These procedures must be made freely available to all staff and incorporated in regular training.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 8.1: Written procedures for hazard control and proof that they are available to staff.

Criterion 9: No substances banned in Criterion 4 may be used. The same exceptions as in Criterion 4 apply.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 9.1: A schedule of the constituent chemical substances in g/kg used in the service that are classified as harmful, and relevant SDS; and

DoC 9.2: Where an exception is claimed, the applicant must provide a signed declaration from an Executive Director of the applicant company stating that attempts have been undertaken to find alternatives for the substance(s) for which the exception is claimed; and the purpose for which the given substance is necessary; documentation clearly outlining how each chemical is used, managed and stored; and evidence that human exposure or environmental contamination is prevented.

4.1 Accident Control

Criterion 10: The service provider must have an appropriate accident control policy governing the procedure to be followed in the case of an accident. Accident report forms must be kept on all work sites and be readily accessible to all staff. A basic first aid kit (as a minimum) must be provided for each work site.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 10.1: Written procedures for accident control and examples of accident report forms and proof that they are available to staff.

ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA



5. ENVIRONMENTAL LOAD REDUCTION, LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

Criterion 11: The product or service shall exhibit an environmental improvement or have innate properties that demonstrate a significant reduction of environmental load compared to products/services that meet the same consumer need. This reduction must be related to the primary environmental loads of the product/service and not be limited to small or insignificant improvements. The principles and framework of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) outlined in ISO 14 040: “Environmental management -- Life cycle assessment -- Principles and framework” and requirements outlined in ISO 14 044: “Environmental management -- Life cycle assessment -- Requirements and guidelines” for attributional LCA shall be used.

The required scope is cradle to grave, and specific life cycle stages can only be excluded if they are reasonably demonstrated to be immaterial. The LCA model shall be developed assuming current market conditions, practices and technologies. For example, current grid electricity mixes, current typical user behavior, current recycling rates, current waste management practices. In the case of absence of real-life data on end-of-life of the product, the end-of-life scenario should comply with national statistics for the same materials. The functional unit for a service shall represent an annual average.

The primary life cycle inventory data (e.g. data from the manufacturer) must be representative of current conditions, and not more than five years old. The background data shall be less than ten years old, and sourced from a set hierarchy of data sources with consistent methodologies, e.g. AusLCI and ecoinvent. The method applied shall be as consistent as possible across the datasets. For example, if the economic allocation is used for the background data, economic allocation shall be used for the primary data, when applicable.

The LCA must not be older than five years.

The life cycle impact assessment method must be the most up to date ReCiPe endpoint assessment method (hierarchist model).

Sustainability shall be demonstrated in the product or service exhibiting environmental load reductions of at least 20 % in one (out of the three) end point categories which is material to the product (based on LCA analysis) and other two end point categories should not be lower than of industry average (three main endpoint categories include human health, ecological quality and resource depletion).

The product or service shall be benchmarked with current typical products/services and practices, normalised in a common functional unit. The standard practice reference product/service shall be agreed through consultation with GECA. The standard practice reference product/service must have the same:

- Function,
- aesthetics,
- intended market,
- regulatory constraints,
- and where applicable further properties.

The LCA must be peer reviewed by an independent practitioner as stated in ISO 14044 Clauses 6.1 and 6.2. The review shall be performed to provide assurance of the credibility of the LCA and its results. In general, the peer review shall include investigation of whether:

- The LCA conforms to the requirements and intent of this standard, including (but not limited to) appropriateness of scope, functional unit and reference product/service.
- The methods used to carry out the LCA are consistent with ISO 14040 and 14044.
- The methods used to carry out the LCA are scientifically and technically valid.
- The data used are appropriate and reasonable in relation to the goal of the LCA.
- The interpretations reflect the limitations identified and the goal of the LCA.
- The LCA report is transparent and consistent.

The peer review statement must also confirm that the LCA report that has been reviewed is the same LCA report (including any revisions) that has been provided for assessment.

The aim of the peer review is to provide a third-party opinion on how the LCA was conducted and whether the results are acceptable to demonstrate compliance with this standard.

The competencies of the LCA practitioner to undertake LCA and peer reviewer to review LCA must be demonstrated. For the purpose of this standard, a Competent LCA practitioner is either:

- An individual or organisation who have produced, co-produced and/or independently peer-reviewed at least five LCA studies in the past three years; or a person who is
- Qualified as an “LCA Certified Practitioner” (LCACP) through ALCAS / LCA NZ / ACLCA.

The LCA practitioner and peer reviewer cannot be the same individual or organisation. Projects are required to submit competency statements or LCACP qualifications from the practitioners undertaking both the LCA and the peer review. A competency statement shall include reference to the five previous studies; product or service LCA study is acceptable.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 11.1: Peer-reviewed LCA of the product or service as described above including a comparison with a reference product/service.

6. PACKAGING, END OF LIFE AND PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP

This section is applicable to products, not to services.

6.1 Packaging Requirements

Criterion 12: Packaging shall comply with at least one of the following:

- Each material constituting >20% by weight of the total primary and secondary packaging used, must contain at least 50% recycled content by weight;
- Each material constituting >20% by weight of the total primary and secondary packaging used, must be derived from plant-based materials (e.g. PLA plastics); or
- Each separable item constituting >20% by weight of the total primary and secondary packaging, must be recyclable in Australia. This may be demonstrated using the Australian Packaging Covenant's Packaging Recyclability Evaluation Portal (PREP);
- Paper and cardboard packaging must be either certified under recognised forest certification scheme (e.g. FSC or PEFC) or contain at least 30% recycled content by weight.

Material used for the transport of products (tertiary packaging) and whose disposal is not the responsibility of the end-consumer may be excepted from the above requirements if they are re-used by the applicant, or are recyclable in specialist recycling facilities.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 12.1: Details of materials used as packaging, including information on the input of recycled and virgin materials reported by weight if applicable. The recycled content can be averaged over a twelve-month period to find the amount or range of recycled content; and/or

DoC 12.2: Evidence of recyclability or copy of PREP Assessment Report; and/or

DoC 12.3: Evidence of certification under relevant forest certification scheme; and/or

DoC 12.4: Details of re-use programs for transport materials within the applicant company.

Criterion 13: Packaging must not be halogenated.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 13.1: Information regarding composition of packaging materials including chemical names, CAS numbers and/or SDS where applicable.

6.2 Post-Consumer Recycling and Product Stewardship

The criteria in this section are intended to ensure that products are designed with the post-consumer phase in mind. Together with the section for Separability/Design for Disassembly there is an increased chance that recycling will actually happen at the end of a product's useful life.

Criterion 14: Certified products must not be impregnated, coated or otherwise treated in a manner that would prevent recycling in Australia or in the country where the product is used. Exceptions may be made where a coating imparts a very long life span to the product that cannot be achieved in any other way.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 14.1: Detailed description of each coating or treatment applied to the product or component, or declaration of non-use; and

DoC 14.2: Explanation of how each coating affects the recyclability of the product or component; and

DoC 14.3: Description of the end-of-life options for the coated or treated components (e.g., “this coated component may be recycled at <facility name>”) with written confirmation from a recycler able to accept the component.

Criterion 15: All glass must be recyclable in local council recycling systems or by a specialist recycling facility as nominated in the Product Stewardship criterion. If the glass cannot be recycled in local council recycling systems the applicant must include notification to this effect in the product information in order to avoid contamination or glass that is recyclable in these systems.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 15.1: If glass is used in the product, the applicant must provide a specification of the type of glass used and details of any tints, colourings or coatings; and

DoC 15.2: A copy of receipts or arrangements for the recycling of glass in either a local council facility or specialist facility; and

DoC 15.3: A copy of the information provided with the product.

Criterion 16: All plastic parts weighing greater than 50 g shall be marked / stamped / embossed with an appropriate resin identification code promulgated by the Plastics and Chemical Industry Association (see <http://www.pacia.org.au>) or in compliance with ISO 11 469.

An exception may be allowed for product(s) where the circumstances of the manufacturing process or the size and shape of the product restrict the use of the plastics resin identification code on the product. The excepted product needs appropriate information describing disposal methods for the product (including the relevant resin identification code) to be provided at the time of sale of the product to encourage further recycling.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 16.1: Visual assessment from a product sample or during a site visit; or

DoC 16.2: Direct and clear inclusion of this requirement in DoC 19.2 in the engineer's report or demonstration.

Criterion 17: The applicant shall:

- accept their product without additional cost (excluding transportation costs) for further recycling in a specialist recycling facility; or
- have arrangements with a recycler to accept the product. A local recycler is preferable where possible; or
- have an established product stewardship program. Products collected under the scheme shall not be disposed of in landfill or by incineration; or

- have contractual arrangements with a third party who are able to recycle or refurbish the item. Contractual arrangements with the third party should nominate the estimated volume of product to be processed annually.

Overall, the applicant shall demonstrate that the necessary arrangements are in place to deliver the claims of the product stewardship program. Details relating to the above product stewardship program requirements and contact details for the programme operator(s) shall also be made publicly available from the official company website and/or in product information supplied at point of sale.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 17.1: Copy of instructions outlining the take back service including the costs, contact details of the take-back service, relevant website documentation; and

DoC 17.2: Copy of contractual agreements existing between the applicant(s) with either of the following: third party suppliers, transport companies, charities, second-hand retailers or refurbishment companies.

6.3 Separability/ Design for Disassembly

Products that are difficult to separate into recyclable parts at the end of the product life are significantly more likely to contribute to landfill, even if the component materials are recyclable. Products designed to be separable into recyclable parts ensure that the end-user or disposer does not face unnecessary barriers to “doing the right thing” at the end of the product’s useful life, thus minimising the chances of some potentially significant environmental loads.

Ensuring the availability of replacement parts is a simple way of allowing end-users to extend the useful life of an existing product, thus reducing the need for early replacement, and minimising the associated environmental impacts of disposal and new production.

Criterion 18: The product shall be separable into recyclable or re-useable units. Products shall be easily disassembled without the use of specialist tools. Component parts shall be easily identifiable for separation. At the discretion of the assessor/s, instructions for the disassembly method may be required to be provided with the furniture at point of sale where the method for disassembly is not immediately evident; and

Criterion 19: The product shall not contain inseparable bonds between material types that cannot be processed together in the same recycling stream.

Demonstration of Conformance (for both Criterion 18 and Criterion 19; only two DoCs required)

DoC 19.1: Where the product is comprised of more than two material types, instructions showing how disassembly can be achieved with commonly available tools; or

DoC 19.2: Engineer's report or disassembly demonstration. A demonstration may be performed as part of the site-visit or provided as a video with an application.

DoC 19.3: Mandatory: Details of materials used in the product.

Criterion 20: For those parts of a product that are subject to wear (e.g., hinges, locks, table leaves), functionally compatible replacements shall be guaranteed for a period of at least seven years. The manufacturer shall make individual replacement parts available to end-users.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 20.1: Evidence that the end-user is made aware of the availability of replacement parts. This may be part of the care instructions, user manual, or other information physically provided with the product, and/or is made available on the company website; and

DoC 20.2: Signed declaration by an Executive Officer of the producer confirming a commitment to the provision of replacement parts.

6.4 Product Information

Criterion 21: The manufacturer shall provide written information to the consumer clearly stating:

- The intended use of the product;
- Instructions for correct use and storage so as to maximise the product lifetime;
- Maintenance instructions, including cleaning instructions, if required. Maintenance instructions shall not specify the use of any chemical or coating limited by any part of this standard; and
- Recycling instructions for the product end-of-life.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 21.1: Copy of documentation to be supplied with the product clearly stating the required information.

7. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

This section is applicable to services, not to products.

Criterion 22: A nominated individual must be responsible for environmental management. GECA must be notified if this individual changes during the certification period.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 22.1: Signed declaration from an executive director confirming the person responsible for environmental management in the company.

Criterion 23: The service provider shall have in place written guidelines that define standard operating procedures. These shall, as a minimum, include suitable directions on:

- Equipment inspection and maintenance;
- Communication protocols;
- Training requirements (including required service specific / waste generators' inductions and HSE requirements);
- Quality assurance procedures including:
 - Identifying customer requirements;
 - Demonstrating how compliance is monitored and maintained;
 - Accurate record keeping and reporting;
 - Preventative maintenance schedules and reports.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 23.1: Quality assurance document covering all the above, at a minimum, either in one or more documents.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL CLAIMS

This section addresses the need to ensure that any environmental claims made beyond the scope of this standard by the manufacturer are verifiable.

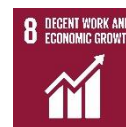
Criterion 24: Public claims made by the applicant regarding the products environmental performance that are beyond the scope of this standard (other than GECA certified content) shall be independently verified as compliant with ISO 14021: Environmental Labels and Declarations – 'Self-Declared Environmental Claims' (Type II Environmental Labelling) requirements. Also refer to the GECA Rules for the Use of the Good Environmental Choice Australia Mark.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 24.1: Report or statement from the applicant listing all public environmental claims regarding the product by the applicant, demonstrating compliance to ISO14021; and

DoC 24.2: A signed declaration from an Executive Director of the applicant company stating that any environmental claims made by the company regarding the product in the future will be verified using ISO 14021 and/or the GECA certification.

SOCIAL CRITERIA



9. SOCIAL AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

This section addresses compliance with the legal and social attributes of the producer and the applicant company; it also engages with the supply chain to ensure human and labour rights are upheld. These criteria are common to all GECA standards. The social aspect partially addresses the third dimension of sustainability - society. This concept was first understood by producers under the name "Corporate Social Responsibility" (CSR). In this standard, social criteria include laws for equal opportunity, safety and protection of workers, and compliance with human and labour rights. GECA certification cannot be given to any company that illegally exploits workers or their families.

Note: In cases where there is a conflict between GECA requirements in this section and relevant legislation or regulations introduced by governments and agencies, national legislation overrides state legislation and state legislation overrides regulations and standards issued by GECA. Where the GECA requirements go further than the applicable legislation, the producer and/or applicant company shall comply with applicable law while trying as far as possible to act in accordance with the spirit of the GECA requirements.

9.1 Environmental Legislation

Criterion 25: The producer of the product and applicant company shall as per law comply with relevant environmental legislation and government orders at the Local, State, and Commonwealth levels (if these have been issued). Where a producer is from an overseas jurisdiction, it is that jurisdiction's environmental regulations that apply. Where the producer has been found guilty of a breach of any environmental legislation or permit(s) within the last two years, there must be evidence of corrective action.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 25.1: Signed declaration from an Executive Officer of the organisation stating compliance with applicable environmental legislation and government orders;

DoC 25.2: Signed declaration disclosing any breaches of environmental legislation or permits and the date of the breach. Applicant shall:

DoC 25.3: Provide a Legal Register listing applicable environmental legislation (including applicable Regulations under that legislation) in, or as an attachment to the above two declarations (DoC 25.1 and DoC 25.2). The Legal Register shall:

- For each applicable Act and Regulation listed, state whether the manufacturer and applicant company comply; or have a certified ISO 14001, Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) or equivalent environmental management system in place; and;
- List relevant permits granted by the EPA or an equivalent national, state or local body;

DoC 25.4: Evidence of corrective action following identification of a breach of environmental legislation, if applicable.

Note:

In this criterion, 'Regulation' means an entire regulatory instrument (for example, the Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Regulation 2008) and not the individual sections, provisions or clauses of a regulatory instrument.

9.2 Minimum Entitlement including Wages

Criterion 26: All employees and contractors must receive at least the applicable minimum wage including penalty rates, allowances and superannuation and be provided with all other minimum entitlements including in relation to hours, leave and termination. All employees shall be covered by a Federal or State award, a certified industrial agreement or registered agreement as determined by the Australian Government Workplace Authority or a State or Territory Workplace Relations Agency, or an agreement that complies with Fair Work Act 2009 section 61 – National Employment Standards. A manufacturer/applicant company shall demonstrate compliance to the following requirements as taken from the [ILO](#) Convention: Convention 100 – Equal Remuneration Convention.

Where a producer is from an overseas jurisdiction, it is that jurisdiction's equivalent regulations that apply.

Where a producer/applicant company or a third party has identified a breach of applicable legislation, including underpayment of wages within the last two years, there shall be evidence of corrective action.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 26.1: Signed declaration from an Executive Officer of the organisation confirming compliance with all minimum entitlements including wages; and

DoC 26.2: List of applicable awards, certified industrial agreements or registered agreements and the number of workers to which they apply, and number of workers not covered by such; and

DoC 26.3: Text or template of a typical workplace agreement offered to employees of the company; and sample payslips; and

DoC 26.4: Evidence of corrective action following identification of a breach of legislation, if applicable.

9.3 Workplace Health and Safety

Criterion 27: A manufacturer/ applicant company shall demonstrate compliance to the following requirements as taken from the ILO Conventions:

a) Convention 155 – Occupational Safety and Health and its accompanying Recommendation No. 164;

b) Convention 161 – Occupational Health Services and its accompanying Recommendation No. 171

And general compliance with applicable State or Territory Legislation concerning Occupational, Health and Safety (OHS) / Work Health and Safety (WHS) and/or the Commonwealth Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988, where applicable. Where a manufacturer is from an overseas jurisdiction, it is that jurisdiction's equivalent regulations that apply. Where a producer/applicant company has been found guilty of a breach of relevant legislation within the last 2 years, there shall be evidence of corrective action.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 27.1: Signed declaration from an Executive Officer of the organisation stating compliance to workplace legislation and government orders, as well as declaration of any breaches of legislation and the date of the breach. Applicants shall list all applicable legislation in, or as an attachment to, this declaration;

DoC 27.2: Copy of the company Occupational / Workplace H&S policy and procedures;

DoC 27.3: Copy of employee induction records, training records, meeting records and risk assessments; or current ISO 45001:2018 (or former OHSAS 18001), AS/NZS 4801 or equivalent certification; or third-party certification stating compliance to Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 or equivalent jurisdiction specific legislation; and

DoC 27.4: Evidence of corrective action following a breach of legislation, if applicable; and

DoC 27.5: WHS incidents register

9.4 Equal Opportunity

Criterion 28: The manufacturer/applicant company shall demonstrate general compliance with the requirements of the Racial Discrimination Act 1975, Sex Discrimination Act 1984, Disability Discrimination Act 1992, Equal Opportunity for Women in the Workplace Act 1999, and complementary State Legislation. The manufacturer cannot be in the list of 'named' or non-compliant employers under the Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012. Where a manufacturer /applicant company is from an overseas jurisdiction, it is that jurisdiction's equivalent regulations that apply. Where a manufacturer has been found guilty of a breach of relevant legislation within the last two years, there shall be evidence of corrective action.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 28.1: Signed declaration from an Executive Officer of the organisation stating compliance with above legislation;

DoC 28.2: Copy of relevant company policies and procedures;

DoC 28.3: Evidence of corrective action following a breach of legislation, if applicable; and

DoC 28.4: The assessor will verify that the company does not appear on the following list: [Non-compliant list | WGEA](#)

9.5 Lawful Conduct

Criterion 29: The manufacturer/applicant company shall not have been convicted of any breach of criminal law, any breach of the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 or the Corporations Act 2001, including prosecution or de-listing by the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX or international equivalent). Where a manufacturer is from an overseas jurisdiction, it is that jurisdiction's equivalent regulations that apply. Where a producer has been found guilty of a breach of relevant legislation within the last two years, there must be evidence of corrective action.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 29.1: Signed declaration from an Executive Officer of the organisation stating compliance with above legislation; and

DoC 29.2: Evidence of corrective action following a guilty verdict, if applicable.

9.6 Modern Slavery

Criterion 30: The applicant company shall promote the elimination of Modern Slavery through collaboration with their supply chain, in accordance with the Australian Commonwealth Modern Slavery Act 2018 or NSW Modern Slavery Act 2018 and the following requirements as taken from the ILO Conventions:

- a) Conventions 29 and 105 – Elimination of Forced and Compulsory Labour; and
- b) Convention 182 – Worst Forms of Child Labour

Where an applicant has found instances of modern slavery in their business operations and or supply chains in the past two years, there shall be evidence of corrective action.

This criterion shall be valid for applicant companies of any size and is not restricted to any annual revenue threshold.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 30.1: A copy of the published Modern Slavery Statement from within the previous 12 months. The Modern Slavery Statement shall comply with the seven mandatory criteria of the Act as below:

- a) Identify the reporting entity
- b) Describe reporting entity's structure, operations and supply chains
- c) Describe the risks of modern slavery practices in the operations and supply chains of the reporting entity and any entities it owns or controls
- d) Describe the actions taken by the reporting entity and any entities it owns or controls to assess and address these risks, including due diligence and remediation processes
- e) Describe how the reporting entity assesses the effectiveness of these actions
- f) Describe the process of consultation with any entities the reporting entity owns or controls
- g) In addition to the modern slavery report, some supporting documents may be asked to be cited at the main site of manufacturing during the on-site assessment:

If a copy of the Modern Slavery Statement is unable to be presented, a rationale will be required. Also in cases where supportive documentation is unavailable at the time of certification, a grace period of three years or one certification period may be granted (no more than one certification period will be given).

The documents may include but not limited to the following documentation to support the modern slavery report:

- h) Employment records
- i) List of contractors
- j) Leave entitlements policy
- k) Any relevant Human Resources policy
- l) Payslips/ wage scales/ remuneration policy
- m) Minimum age of employment policy
- n) Any other relevant information

Where an organisation has not previously reported on the Australian Commonwealth Modern Slavery Act 2018 or NSW Modern Slavery Act 2018 and does not meet the reporting threshold of the NSW or

Commonwealth legislation, the organisation shall publish a Modern Slavery Statement within three years of certification on a voluntary basis. A grace period of up to one cycle of certification may be granted depending on the company's reporting period.

For more information about modern slavery and the *Modern Slavery Act 2018*, please see [News and Resources \(modernslaveryregister.gov.au\)](https://modernslaveryregister.gov.au).

9.7 Human Rights including Labour Rights

Criterion 31: The manufacturer/applicant company shall respect internationally recognised human rights, including labour rights, including the rights set out in:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work

In particular, this includes the following aspects and ILO conventions: No child/forced/bonded labour (ILO 29 and 105), Minimum age convention (ILO 138), Worst forms of child labour (ILO182), Health and safety procedures and training (155, 161 and 171), Right of freedom of association (ILO 87 and 98), Non-discrimination (ILO 100 and 111), Discipline/harassment and grievance procedures, Fair working hours and compensation, Anti-corruption and bribery.

The applicant company shall also take steps to ensure human rights are respected in its supply chain. Where an applicant has been found to breach this criterion in the past two years, there must be evidence of corrective action.

Demonstration of Conformance

DoC 31.1: The manufacturer/applicant company shall provide evidence of its commitments to human rights including labour rights (e.g. policies, published reports containing disclosure in relation to human rights (e.g. sustainability report) commitments to international initiatives such as the UN Global Compact); and

DoC 31.2: The manufacturer/applicant shall provide a map of at least one tier of its supply chain; and

DoC 31.3: Evidence of implementation of a Supplier 'Code of Conduct'; Code of conduct to include Human and Labour Rights, Health and Safety of workers; and

DoC 31.4: Evidence of assessment of suppliers in relation to human rights and recommendations for improvements in their supply chain; and

DoC 31.5: Evidence of [ISO20400](https://www.iso.org/standard/68554.html) implementation; or

- Evidence of valid [SA8000® Standard](https://www.sa8000.com/), or other equivalent certification; or
- Evidence of being a signatory to the [UN Global Compact](https://www.unglobalcompact.org/); or
- [SEDEX](https://www.seDEX.com/) membership ; or
- [GRI 400](https://www.gri.org/) Report (Global Report Initiative); and

If any of DoC 31.5 cannot be provided, manufacturer/ applicant shall provide:

DoC 31.6: Evidence of commitment to achieve SA 8000 certification within one year; or

DoC 31.7: Evidence of becoming a signatory to the UN Global Compact within six months;
and

DoC 31.8: Evidence of corrective action, if applicable.

GECA acknowledges that this is an emerging area of compliance and conformance. Therefore, alternative certifications, standards, ethical membership organisations or compliance reporting may be recognised as demonstration of conformance where an exception is granted by the GECA Board.

EVIDENCE OF CONFORMANCE

Demonstration of Conformance (DoC)

This section lists the sources of evidence to be considered during an assessment to establish conformance against GECA's standards. This list is provided to guide the applicant through the standard's requirements and facilitate the preparation of an application. The DoC requirements are specified along with each criterion in the standard define specific sources of evidence acceptable to GECA. In cases where criteria offer several DoC requirements, it is the sole decision of the appointed assurance provider to choose the appropriate option throughout the preliminary stage of the assessment. If none of the recommended DoC requirements stipulated for a particular criterion in the standard is applicable for a product under assessment, then the appointed assurance provider may choose an alternative but equivalent source of evidence. In cases where alternative sources of evidence have been accepted for the verification of the product, the assurance provider will inform GECA by providing a report on the details as far as appropriate. GECA will use this information to continuously improve the DoC requirements stipulated by that standard.

All laboratory testing and analysis shall be carried out by a [NATA](#) accredited laboratory. For tests carried out overseas, all analysis shall be carried out by a reputable lab accredited by an [ILAC](#).

The applicant/manufacturer shall have processes in place to ensure on-going compliance with the criteria in this standard; for example in relation to hazardous substances, having a process in place for completing a checklist (signed and dated by the authorised person) that lists all the substances and requirements in that section prior to using in/with the GECA product/s. The process may be carried out by relevant supplier/s of relevant material/s if there is no in-house capacity within the organisation being assessed to carry out this process. Documented information about any communication in regards to this process (i.e. between applicant and suppliers) shall be maintained.

The DoC requirements are summarised in Appendix A to assist applicants in preparing documentation for the verification process with a GECA designated assessor.

APPENDIX A

APPLICATION CHECKLIST

The application checklist guides the applicant through the application and verification process. An applicant may collect all information required for the verification of the product and attach the relevant documents to their application. The table below summarises the DoC requirements for each criterion in the standard.

Criterion No.	Criterion Content	Demonstration of Conformance See standard body for details	Evidence Attached	Complies Y/N or NA
FIT FOR PURPOSE CRITERIA				
Criterion 1	Applicable standards	A detailed description of the product or service as it relates to relevant Australian (or other equivalent) standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Criterion 2	Other evidence of fitness for purpose	Testing reports from independent organisation; or	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Case studies from installations demonstrating market suitability and quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	
HEALTH CRITERIA				
Hazardous Substances				
Criterion 3	Hazardous substances	All relevant documents of conformance of the applicable GECA standard	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Criterion 4	Banned substances	A schedule of the constituent chemical substances in g/kg used in the manufacture of the product that are classified as harmful, and relevant SDS; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Where an exception is claimed, the applicant must provide a signed declaration from an Executive Director of the applicant company stating that attempts have been undertaken to find alternatives for the substance(s) for which the exception is claimed; and the purpose for which the given substance is necessary; documentation clearly outlining how each chemical is used, managed and stored; and evidence that human exposure or environmental contamination is prevented.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Criterion 5	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	A copy of test results reported by a NATA- accredited or ISO 17025 certified analytical laboratory obtained according to the test methods as outlined in Criterion 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Criterion 6	Formaldehyde	A copy of test results reported by a NATA- accredited or ISO 17025 certified analytical laboratory according to the test methods as outlined in Criterion 6	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Criterion 7	Polyvinyl chloride	Third party assessed document explaining how the mentioned PVC best practice guidelines are met	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hazard Control				
Criterion 8	Hazard control	Written procedures for hazard control and proof that they are available to staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Criterion 9	Hazard control – chemical substances	Schedule of constituent chemical substances used in the service classified as harmful, and relevant SDS; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Where an exception is claimed, the applicant must provide a signed declaration from an Executive Director of the applicant company stating that attempts have been undertaken to find alternatives for the substance(s) for which the exception is claimed	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Criterion 10	Accident control	Written procedures for accident control and examples of accident report forms and proof that they are available to staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA				
Environmental Load Reduction, Life Cycle Assessment				
Criterion 11	Environmental load reduction, life cycle assessment	Peer reviewed LCA of the product or service as described above including a comparison with a reference product/service	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Packaging, End of Life and Product Stewardship				
Criterion 12	Packaging requirements	Details of materials used as packaging, including information on the input of recycled and virgin materials reported by weight if applicable. The recycled content can be averaged over a twelve-month period to find the amount or range of recycled content; and/or	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Evidence of recyclability or copy of PREP Assessment Report; and/or	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Evidence of certification under relevant forest certification scheme; and/or	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Details of re-use programs for transport materials within the applicant company	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Criterion 13	Packaging no halogen	Information regarding composition of packaging materials including chemical names, CAS numbers and / or SDS where applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Criterion 14	Post-consumer recycling and product stewardship	Detailed description of each coating or treatment applied to the product or component, or declaration of non-use; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Explanation of how each coating affects the recyclability of the product or component; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Description of the end-of-life options for the coated or treated components (e.g., "this coated component may be recycled at <facility name>") with written confirmation from a recycler able to accept the component	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Criterion 15	Glass recycling	If glass is used in the product, the applicant must provide a specification of the type of glass used and details of any tints, colourings or coatings; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		A copy of receipts or arrangements for the recycling of glass in either a local council facility or specialist facility; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	

		A copy of the information provided with the product	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Criterion 16	Resin identification code	Copy of instructions outlining the take back service including the costs, contact details of the take-back service, relevant website documentation; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Copy of contractual agreements existing between the applicant(s) with either of the following: third party suppliers, transport companies, charities, second hand retailers or refurbishment companies	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Criterion 17	Product stewardship	Copy of instructions outlining the take back service including the costs, contact details of the take-back service, relevant website documentation; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Copy of contractual agreements existing between the applicant(s) with either of the following: third party suppliers, transport companies, charities, second hand retailers or refurbishment companies	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Criterion 18	Separability/design for disassembly	Where the product is comprised of more than two material types, instructions showing how disassembly can be achieved with commonly available tools; or	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Criterion 19		Engineer's report or disassembly demonstration. A demonstration may be performed as part of the site-visit or provided as a video with an application	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Details of materials used in the product	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Criterion 20	Separability/design for disassembly – replacements	Evidence that the end-user is made aware of the availability of replacement parts. This may be part of the care instructions, user manual, or other information physically provided with the product, and/or is made available on the company website; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Signed declaration by an Executive Officer of the producer confirming a commitment to the provision of replacement parts	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Criterion 21	Product information	Copy of documentation to be supplied with the product clearly stating the required information	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Standard Operating Procedures					
Criterion 22	Environmental management	Signed declaration from an executive director confirming the person responsible for environmental management in the company	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Criterion 23	Written guidelines	Quality assurance document covering all the above, at a minimum, either in one or more documents	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Environmental Claims					
Criterion 24	Environmental claims	Report or statement from the applicant listing all public environmental claims regarding the product by the applicant, demonstrating compliance to ISO14021; and	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		A signed declaration from an Executive Director of the applicant company stating that any environmental claims made by the company regarding the product in the future will be verified using ISO 14021 and/or the GECA certification	<input type="checkbox"/>		
SOCIAL CRITERIA					
Social and Legal Compliance					
Criterion 25	Environmental legislation	Signed declaration confirming conformance to the criterion; and	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		Signed declaration disclosing any breaches of environmental legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		Legal register listing applicable environmental legislation (including applicable Regulations under that legislation)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		Evidence of corrective action (if applicable)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Criterion 26	Minimum entitlement including wages	Signed declaration confirming conformance to the criterion; and	<input type="checkbox"/>		

		List of applicable awards, industrial and registered agreements and number of workers who are covered and not covered	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Text or template of the typical workplace agreement offered to employees, and sample payslips	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Evidence of corrective action	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Criterion 27	Workplace health and safety	Signed declaration stating compliance to workplace legislation and government orders, as well as declaration of any breaches of legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		OHS/WHS policies and procedures; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Copy of employee induction records, training records, meeting records and risk assessments; or current ISO 45001:2018 (or former OHSAS 18001), AS/NZS 4801 or equivalent certification; or third-party certification stating compliance to Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 or equivalent jurisdiction specific legislation; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Evidence of corrective action (if applicable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		WHS Incidents register	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Criterion 28	Equal opportunity	Signed declaration confirming conformance to the criterion; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Copy of relevant policies and procedures and	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Evidence of corrective action (if applicable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		The assessor will verify that the company does not appear on the WGEA non-compliant list	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Criterion 29	Lawful conduct	Signed declaration confirming conformance to the criterion and	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Evidence of corrective action (if applicable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Criterion 30	Modern slavery	Copy of the published Modern Slavery Statement from within the previous 12 months	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Criterion 31	Human rights including labour rights	Evidence of commitments to human rights including labour rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Map of at least one tier of their supply chain; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Evidence of implementation of a Supplier Code of Conduct; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Evidence of assessment of suppliers in relation to human rights and recommendations for improvements in their supply chain	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Evidence of ISO20400 implementation; or	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Evidence of valid SA8000® Standard certification or other equivalent certification; or	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Evidence of being a signatory to the UN Global Compact	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		SEDEX Membership; or	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		GRI 400 Report; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Evidence of commitment to achieve SA8000® Standard certification within one year	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Evidence of becoming a signatory to the UN Global Compact within six months; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Evidence of corrective action (if applicable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Our vision is for a sustainable
future for people and planet

