CRITERIA FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL LABELING OF WET WIPES

CRITERIA

ARTICLE 1 – These criteria are regulated within the scope of the 9th and 15th articles of the Environmental Label Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 19.10.2018 and numbered 30570.

ARTICLE 2 – (1) These criteria include wet wipes.

The national environmental label criteria for wet wipes support sustainable production and consumption practices for products manufactured, distributed, exported or imported into the market in Türkiye.

The criteria do not cover products used for disinfectant and antibacterial purposes.

ARTICLE 3 – In order for wet wipe products to be given an environmental label, the criteria specified in this document must be fulfilled.

ARTICLE 4 – The evaluation and verification requirements regarding the Environmental Label criteria determined for the "Wet Wipes" will be valid for 5 (five) years from the date of publication. The criteria may be updated within five years when deemed necessary by the Environmental Labeling Board. The validity period of the criteria can be extended based on the approval of the Environmental Labeling Board.

ARTICLE 5 – In order to assess and verify the conformity of the products to the environmental label criteria, it is necessary to submit the necessary measurement and test methods and confirmatory documents in the first part of this document.

ARTICLE 6 – (1) In terms of the application of the criteria, the following definitions are valid in addition to the definitions in the Environmental Label Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 19.10.2018 and numbered 30570 within the scope of wet wipes.

DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of applying these criteria, the following definitions shall be used:

Active ingredient: The total weight of the organic constituents present in the formulation of the product, expressed in grams,

Primary packaging: Packaging in direct contact with the contents designed to form the smallest unit of sale to the end user or consumer at the point of purchase,

Secondary packaging: Packaging that can be separated from the product without affecting the character of the product, designed to form a grouping of a certain number of products and can be sold to the end user in this form or used only to fill the shelves at the point of sale,

INCI: Abbreviation of "International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredients"; international cosmetic product ingredients terminology,

Preservatives: Substances intended solely or primarily to prevent the growth of microorganisms in the cosmetic product,

means.

ASSESSMENT AND VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

a. Requirements

The specific assessment and verification requirements are indicated within each criterion.

The applicant is required to provide declarations, documentation, analyses, test reports, or other evidence to show compliance with the criteria, it is understood that these may originate from the applicant and/or his supplier(s) and/or their supplier(s), et cetera, as appropriate.

A method different from the test methods determined for each criterion can be used by evaluating on a case-by-case basis, provided that the equivalence is accepted by the technical evaluation committee.

The Ministry recognizes the tests performed by laboratories accredited by an accreditation body that is a party to the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) - Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) according to TS EN ISO/IEC 17025. TÜRKAK accredited organizations can be accessed at https://portal.turkak.org.tr/tr/accreditation/accreditationagencysearch. TS EN ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation condition is not required if it is documented that there is no accredited organization for the test method, which is mandatory within the scope of assessment and verification requirements. If deemed appropriate, the Ministry may request supporting documents and perform independent verification.

When generating data on the classification of substances or mixtures, the provisions of the "Regulation on the Test Methods to be Applied in Determining the Physico-Chemical, Toxicological and Ecotoxicological Properties of Substances and Mixtures" in the Official Gazette dated 11.12.2013 and numbered 28848 with the second duplicate, or with internationally recognized scientific principles or validated methods under international procedures shall be considered.

The applicant shall have fulfilled the necessary obligations within the scope of the Product Safety and Technical Regulations Law No. 7223, as well as the Environmental Law and the current legislation enacted based on this law. In this respect, it is obliged to submit the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Decision, Environmental Permit, Zero Waste Certificate, Waste Management Plan, and other documents requested by the Ministry.

It is necessary to demonstrate the toxicity and biodegradability effects of the chemicals and mixtures used in wet wipes on aquatic environments. For this, the "EU Commission Detergent Content Database" (Detergent Ingredient Database - DID list) [1] has been developed and includes the most used substances in detergent and cosmetic formulations.

In addition, the following information about the product or products applied for will be provided to the Ministry by the applicant:

(i) Presenting the prescription of the product clearly and understandably that the verifier can understand, indicating the trade name, chemical name, CAS No and INCI (International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredient) definitions, DID No[2], input amount including and without water, the function and chemical structure of all components regardless of concentration, and in the process, the maximum values declared by the company will be used for calculations.

(ii) Under the "Regulation on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals" published in the Official Gazette dated 23.06.2017 and secondly numbered 30105, Safety Data Sheet (SDS) will be provided for each input substance or mixture. If SDS is not available for each substance that is a component of a mixture, the applicant shall provide the SDS of the mixture.

As stated in Article 6 of the "Guideline on the Analysis of Cosmetic Products" published by Ministry of Health, Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency, TS EN ISO/IEC 17025 standard, TS 5822-1 ISO 5725-1, TS 5822-2 ISO 5725-2, TS 5822-3 ISO 5725-3, TS 5822-4 ISO 5725-4, TS 5822-5 ISO 5725-5 and TS 5822-6 ISO 5725-6 standards (standards for accuracy of measurement methods and results, 6 chapters) or related IUPAC guidelines for the validation of the methods can be used for analysis methods.

In accordance with the 12th Article of the Cosmetics Regulation No. 25823 dated 23.05.2005 published in the Official Gazette, the "Cosmetic Product Safety Report", which states that the product is safe, must be prepared by appropriate persons before a cosmetic product is placed on the market. A person who has a diploma in pharmacy or has a certificate given to those who have

[1] **http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/documents/did_list/didlist_part_a_en.pdf**
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/documents/did_list/didlist_part_b_en.pdf

[2] DID No is the number of the input item in the DID list.

completed the theoretical and applied curriculum offered in the field of toxicology or cosmetic product safety assessment with a diploma in medicine, dentistry, biology, chemistry, biochemistry, microbiology, or equivalent is qualified to prepare a safety report. In Annex I/B part of this regulation, there is information that the products shall contain at least in terms of physical, chemical, and microbiological properties. It is expected that the Cosmetic Product Safety Report will contain the information necessary for compliance with the criteria.

With the application for the Environmental Label application, if the validity date of the test or measurement results made for the products that have completed all the processes and are on sale, it is deemed appropriate to be accepted, and the measurements and/or tests whose validity date has expired must be performed again.

b. Measurement Thresholds

Compliance with the defined criteria is required for all ingoing substances determined for the wet wipes. The Criterion 2 “Excluded and Restricted Substances” criterion is equal to or exceeds 0.01% by weight in the final formulation for fragrance agents, preservatives, and coloring agents in items (2.3) and (2.4), (2.5), respectively in cases where they are equal to or exceed 0.01% by weight in the final formulation.

CRITERIA

CRITERION 1. Sustainable Sourcing of Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Oil, and Their Derivatives

Ingoing substances used in the products which are derived from palm oil or palm kernel oil shall be sourced from plantations that meet the requirements of a certification scheme for sustainable production that is based on multistakeholder organizations that has a broad membership.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide evidence through third-party certificates and chain of custody that palm oil and palm kernel oil used in the manufacturing of the ingoing substances originates from sustainably managed plantations.

In order to prove that products containing palm oil, palm kernel oil, and their derivatives are obtained with sustainable management, the applicant or suppliers RSPO (Sustainable Palm Oil Roundtable) (palm oil with a certain product type, separated or produced by mass balance) or based on the criteria of multi-stakeholder sustainable management must have certificates such as GreenPalm RSB (Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials), ISCC (International Sustainable Palm Oil), MSPO (Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil) and/or ISPO (Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil).

If the applicant has a certificate other than these certificates, the applicant shall prove its validity by comparing its criteria with RSPO.

CRITERION 2. Excluded and Restricted Substances

Criterion 2.1. Specified Excluded Substances

The following ingredients and mixtures shall not be included in the product formulation or any mixture added to the formulation:

- Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEOs) and other alkylphenol derivatives
- Nitrilo-triacetate (NTA)
- Nitro musks and polycyclic musks
- Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4)
- Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT)
- Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and its salts
- Triclosan, parabens, formaldehyde, and formaldehyde sequestrants
- Hydroxyisohexyl 3-cyclohexene carboxaldehyde (HICC), atranol, and chloroatranol
- Microplastics and nanosilver

***Assessment and verification*:** The applicant shall submit a signed declaration of conformity and a product recipe, supported by statements from the manufacturers of the mixture, confirming that the listed substances and/or mixtures are not included in the product, taking into account Annex II of the Cosmetics Regulation No. 25823 dated 23.05.2005 published in the Official Gazette by the Ministry of Health.

Criterion 2.2. Hazardous Substances

Acute toxicity, specific target organ toxicity, respiratory or skin sensitizer, in accordance with the list in Table 1, within the scope of Annex-I of the "Regulation on Classification, Labeling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures" published in the Official Gazette dated 11.12.2013 and numbered 28848, hazard statements are included in the categories harmful to the aquatic environment, carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to the reproductive system. Environmental Labels cannot be given to products that correspond to the specified classification of hazard statements or contain substances given in Annex II of the Cosmetics Regulation.

Substances or mixtures which, by processing, change their properties and are therefore no longer bioavailable or which have undergone chemical modification to eliminate the previously identified hazard are exempt from Criterion 2.

Table 1. Restricted hazard classifications

Acute toxicity	
Categories 1 and 2	Category 3
H300: Fatal if swallowed.	H301: Toxic if swallowed.
H310: Fatal in contact with skin.	H311: Toxic in contact with skin.
H330: Fatal if inhaled.	H331: Toxic if inhaled.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	EUH070: Toxic by eye contact.
EUH059: Toxic effect on the ozone layer.	EUH029: Toxic gas in contact with water.
EUH031: Toxic gas in contact with acids.	EUH032: Very toxic gases in contact with acids.
Specific target organ toxicity	
Category 1	Category 2
H370: Causes damage to organs.	H371: May cause damage to organs.
H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Respiratory and skin sensitization	
Category 1A/1	Category 1B
H317: May cause allergic skin reaction.	H317: May cause allergic skin reaction.
H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.	H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Carcinogenic, mutagenic, or toxic for reproduction	
Categories 1A and 1B	Categories 1A and 1B
H340: May cause genetic defects	H340: May cause genetic defects
H350: May cause cancer	H350: May cause cancer
H350i: May cause cancer by inhalation	
H360F: May damage fertility	H360F: May damage fertility
H360D: May damage the unborn child	H360D: May damage the unborn child
H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.	H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H360Fd: May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.	H360Fd: May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H360Df: May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility	
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	
Categories 1 and 2	Categories 3 and 4
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life	H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.	H413 May cause long-lasting effects to aquatic life
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.	
Hazardous to the ozone layer	
H420 Harms public health and the environment by destroying the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere	

Table 2 shows the relevant hazard statements for exceptional substances.

Table 2. Derogated substances and their hazard statements

Substance	**Hazard Statement**
Surfactants (concentration less than 20% found in the final product)	H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
	H413: May cause long-lasting effects on aquatic life.
Fragrance Ingredients	H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
	H413: May cause long-lasting effects on aquatic life.

Preservatives	H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
	H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
	H413: May cause long-lasting effects on aquatic life.

Assessment and verification:

- The applicant must submit a declaration and show a bill of materials stating its compliance with Criterion 2.2 for each substance and mixture present in concentrations higher than 0.01% regarding the exceptional substances contained in the product.
- In order to control the hazard statements of the substances used in the product, the applicant shall submit a Safety Data Sheet for each substance and a signed declaration stating that the listed substances are not found in the product, provided by the mixture manufacturers.
- In terms of acute toxicity, specific target organ toxicity, respiratory and skin damage, damage to the aquatic environment, carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, or toxic effect for the reproductive system of the substances contained in the product obtained after the production stage, it was published in the Official Gazette dated 11.12.2013 by Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change and secondly numbered 28848 "Regulation on the Test Methods to be Applied in Determining the Physico-Chemical, Toxicological and Ecotoxicological Properties of Substances and Mixtures", Article 5, paragraph 2, the test methods specified in the relevant annex of the Regulation shall be taken into consideration. In accordance with these test methods, OECD Guidelines Part 4 – Health Effects (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/oecd-guidelines-for-the-testing-of-chemicalssection-4-health-effects_20745788? Page=1) methods may also be considered.
- A declaration by the applicant for substances will be sufficient for eligibility for listed within the scope of Annex IV and Annex V of the "Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals", which entered into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated 23.06.2017 and secondly numbered 30105 and exempted from registration in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of the fifth paragraph of article 2 of the Regulation.

Criterion 2.3. Fragrances

(i) Any substance or mixture added to the product as a fragrance shall be manufactured and handled following the code of practice of the International Fragrance Association (IFRA).

(ii) Fragrance substances to be used in products designed and marketed for children (under 3 years of age) shall not exceed the concentrations determined in Appendix III of the Cosmetics Regulation.

Assessment and verification:

- The applicant shall submit a signed statement supported by the fragrance manufacturer's statement. It shall be declared that the substances used for fragrance and included in Appendix III of the Cosmetics Regulation dated 23.05.2005 and numbered 25823 published in the Official Gazette by the Ministry of Health shall not be used in more than the specified limits.
- At the same time, the "Regulation on the Test Methods to be Applied in the Determination of the Physico-Chemical, Toxicological and Ecotoxicological Properties of Substances and Mixtures" published in the Official Gazette dated 11.12.2013 and numbered 28848 by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, Article 5, the provision of paragraph 2 *"Test methods in the B part of Annex-1 of this Regulation are used in determining the toxicological properties of substances and mixtures arising from their intrinsic properties"* shall be taken into consideration.
- In addition, Analytical Methods to Calculate the Amount of 57 Possible Injectable-Ready Allergens (and Their Isomers) in Fragrance Substances by Gas Chromatography and Mass Spectrometry (https://ifrafragrance.org/docs/default-source/guidelines/23754_gd_2017_04_11_ifra_analytical_method_to_quantify_57_suspected_allergens_(and_isomers)_in_ready_to_inject_fragrance_materials_by_gc-ms-(3).pdf?sfvrsn=ad55ac1_6) published by the International Fragrance Association (IFRA) document shall be taken into consideration. The method described in this document enables the identification and measurement of volatile compounds in vitro. The method is performed by GCMS on “ready-to-inject” matrix samples and is compatible with gas chromatography.

Criterion 2.4. Preservatives

(i) The preservatives contained in the product comply with the requirements outlined in Criterion 2.2 and do not release or degrade into substances classified as hazardous.

(ii) If the product does not bioaccumulate, it may contain preservatives. A preservative is considered non-bioaccumulative if the BCF value is less than 100 or the log K_{ow} value is less than 3.0.

Assessment and verification: The biological concentration factor (BCF – bioconcentration factor) is a value used to evaluate the environmental performance of a chemical, such as whether it is bioaccumulative or not. It is calculated as follows:

BCF = concentration (mg/kg) in the organism (usually fish) / concentration in the environment (mg/L)

As the BCF value of a chemical increases, its solubility in water decreases.

Octanol-water partition coefficient - log K_{ow} measures the hydrophobic property of a chemical. It is seen as a useful value for evaluating the path a chemical takes after it is released into the environment. The log K_{ow} value of a chemical is inversely proportional to its solubility in water and directly proportional to its molecular weight. It is calculated as follows:

log K_{ow} = = concentration in octanol/concentration in water

- The applicant shall submit a declaration stating that the prohibited preservatives specified in Criterion 2.2 and Annex V of the Cosmetics Regulation dated 23.05.2005 and numbered 25823 is not used in the product.
- The applicant shall submit a declaration stating that the preservatives used in the product formulation do not exceed the limit BCF and log K_{ow} values. The declaration shall be supported by safety data sheets.

Criterion 2.5. Colorants

Colorants in products shall not be bioaccumulated. A colorant is considered non-bioaccumulative if its BCF value is less than 100 or its log K_{ow} value is less than 3.0. If both BCF and log K_{ow} values are available, the highest measured BCF value is used.

For colorants approved for use in foods, documentation showing the potential for bioaccumulation need not be submitted.

***Assessment and verification*:** The applicant shall submit a declaration stating that the colorants used in the product formulation do not exceed the limit BCF and log K_{ow} values. The declaration shall be supported by safety data sheets.

Criterion 2.6. Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)

The final product cannot contain substances that have the characteristics of substances of high importance as defined in Article 47 of the Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals.

***Assessment and verification*:** The applicant shall provide a signed declaration of conformity, supported by statements and SDSs from suppliers, confirming the absence of substances of high concern, if applicable.

CRITERION 3. Biodegradability and Aquatic Toxicity

At least 95% by weight of the total content of organic ingoing substances must be:

- Readily biodegradable (OECD 301 A-F[3]) and/or
- Lowest aquatic toxicity NOEC[4]/EC_x[5] > 0.1 mg/L or EC[6]/LC_{50}[7] > 10.0 mg/L and not be bioaccumulable (log K_{ow} < 4 or BCF < 500), and/or
- Lowest aquatic toxicity NOEC/EC_x > 0.1 mg/L or EC/LC_{50} > 10.0 mg/L and be potentially biodegradable (OECD 302 A-C) and/or
- Lowest aquatic toxicity NOEC/EC_x > 0.1 mg/L or EC/LC_{50} > 10.0 mg/L and not be bioavailable (molar weight > 700 g/mol)

Note: Compliance with this criterion is not required for the fibre material used in the wet wipes.

Exceptions to the definition of ingoing substances and impurities:

Impurities present in the raw material at a content of 1.0 wt% or less shall not be included in the calculations.

Assessment and verification: The above parameters shall be calculated and submitted with reference to the current DID lists. In calculations; the same DID list shall be used for all substances. For substances not included in the DID list or for which data are missing from the DID list, a specification for biodegradability/toxicity/bioaccumulation potential/bioavailability is required. The lowest available NOEC/EC_x/EC/LC_{50} value shall be used. If general long-term values are available, these shall be used instead of short-term/instantaneous values.

CRITERION 4. Wipes Material

Criterion 4.1. Material/Fibre Type

The material/fibre type shall meet at least one of the requirements specified for the relevant material/fibre type specified in Table 3 or have the relevant Turkish Environmental Label below for the fibre type(s);

- Turkish Environmental Label for Personal Hygiene Products or
- Turkish Environmental Label for Textile Products or
- Turkish Environmental Label for Tissue Paper

[3] OECD Guideline for Testing of Chemicals, https://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/testing/oecdguidelinesforthetestingofchemicals.htm
[4] Concentration at which no effect was observed
[5] Concentration at which x % effect (mortality, growth inhibition, reproduction, etc.) is observed compared to the control group
[6] Concentration of effect
[7] The concentration of a substance in water that causes the death of 50% (half) of a group of test animals

Other material/fibre types may not be used.

The requirements for the relevant criteria that shall be met according to the relevant material/fibre type for different environmental label product groups are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Requirements according to material/fibre types

Material/Fibre Type	**Turkish Environmental Label Personal Hygiene Product Group Criteria**	**Turkish Environmental Label Textile Product Group Criteria**
Regenerated cellulose	Criterion 1, Criterion 2, Criterion 3, Criterion 7*	Criterion 9, Criterion 13, Criterion 14
Polyethylene (PE)	Criterion 1, Criterion 5, Criterion 7*	-
Polyethylene tetraphthalate (PET)	Criterion 1, Criterion 5, Criterion 7*	-
Polypropylene (PP)	Criterion 1, Criterion 5, Criterion 7*	-
Cotton and other cellulosic fibres	-	Criterion 1, Criterion 13, Criterion 14
Linen, bamboo and bast fibres	-	Criterion 2, Criterion 13, Criterion 14
Non-woven	Criterion 1, Criterion 2, Criterion 3, Criterion 4, Criterion 5, Criterion 7*	-

*Note: Adhesives, inks and paints, fragrances, lotions and silicone specified in Turkish Environmental Label Personal Hygiene Product Group Criterion 6 may not be included in the material.

***Assessment and verification*:** If the applicant obtain the material/fibre used in the wet wipe product from suppliers, it is required to submit a declaration from its suppliers that the requirements specified in Table 3 are met or the relevant Turkish Environmental Label, if any. It will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the relevant criteria of any of the environmental labelling product groups given in Table 3 for the material/fibre type.

Criterion 4.2. Process Water

Sensitizing substances with H317 and/or H334 can be used in the process water of the wet wipe material only if the concentration in the carrier material/wipe is <0.10 ppm per sensitizing substance.

***Assessment and verification*:** A signed declaration on the use of sensitizers in the process water for the material in the wet wipes shall be submitted. If sensitizers are used, an analysis report showing <0.10 ppm for each sensitizer shall be included.

CRITERION 5. Packaging

Criterion 5.1. Amount of Packaging

More than one layer of packaging is only permitted where more than 1 product/unit are sold together or where the packaging layer is made from recycled[8] material. More than two layers of packaging are not permitted. All packaging used for the product (if there are two layers, the sum of the two layers) shall fulfil the following calculation.

$$\frac{\sum(mf_i \cdot \text{Ağırlık}_{material\ i} \cdot \frac{(2 - rf_i)}{2})}{t} \leq 4 \cdot \ln(Volume_{\text{product}} + 1) + 2$$

mf_i=Material factor for type of material divided into the following 4 groups of materials

$mf_{paper/cardboard}$=0.5
$mf_{laminate}$=1.1
mf_{other} materials =1.0

$Weight_{material\ i}$ = Weight of the packaging component (including label weight, if applicable), grams

rf_i= Fraction of the recyclable amount of material i after consumption
t = Reuse factor (t=1 if the packaging is not reused for the same purpose)
ln= Natural logarithm
$Volume_{product}$= Volume of the packaged product, mL (The volume of the package contents will be calculated as width x length x height as a block).

Assessment and verification:

- A description of the packaging, its weight and calculation as above shall be provided.
- If recycled material is included, a certificate from the packaging manufacturer shall be provided.

Criterion 5.2. Type of Packaging

All components of the packaging (paper, cardboard, plastic, metal, glass) shall be separable without any tools. Parts consisting of mixed materials that cannot be separated may not be used. This requirement does not apply to plastic laminate or plastic paper laminate.

Assessment and verification: Specifications of the materials, including a description of all components, shall be provided.

[8] Recycled material is material with a recycled material content of ≥ 80%.

CRITERION 6: Energy Management

Companies shall have the TS EN ISO 50001 Energy Management System, which is a guide in ensuring the use of renewable energy sources, taking measures to save energy, and realizing regulations for efficient use of energy. Companies that do not have this standardization shall prepare an Energy Management Plan to achieve the objectives specified within the scope of energy management.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide the TS EN ISO 50001 Energy Management System standardization, and in this context, they shall present the Energy Management Plan within a system to be prepared by energy experts. The efficiency obtained with the plan shall be demonstrated using the "TS ISO 50015: 2014 Measurement and Verification of Energy Performance of Organizations" standard and improvement shall be proven. Businesses that already have TS EN ISO 50001 Energy Management System certificates are deemed to have met this criterion.

On the other hand, it is not required for every business to establish an Energy Management System. Applicants who do not have the TS EN ISO 50001 Energy Management System will appoint an energy manager, prepare an energy management plan specific to energy efficiency and production, and monitor their energy consumption. The National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, published in the Official Gazette on 27.10.2011, and numbered 30971, can be used as an example in establishing the Energy Management Plan. In addition, the provisions of the "Regulation on Increasing Efficiency in the Use of Energy Resources and Energy" published in the Official Gazette dated 27.10.2011 and numbered 28097 by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources shall be utilized. In addition, the updates within the scope of the "Regulation Amending the Regulation on Increasing Efficiency in the Use of Energy Resources and Energy" published in the Official Gazette dated 25.01.2020 and numbered 31019 shall also be considered.

CRITERION 7. Waste Management

The applicant shall prepare a Waste Management Plan, which includes the management of waste and residues that may occur in all steps from the raw material procurement to the placing on the market of the product. Waste Management shall start from the choices at the purchasing stage and include the planning of remedial practices for each year to avoid waste.

For each type of waste, information on the processes and activities where the waste is generated, the amount of waste collected annually, the distribution of the total waste amount according to recovery and disposal, the reasons for sending it to disposal shall be recorded, and the recovery targets for the coming years shall be specified. It will be essential that decomposable waste types such as cardboard, paper, and glass are collected separately and sent to licensed recycling

facilities, only in cases where recycling is not possible.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall have the "Zero Waste" basic document within its scope and shall have the Waste Management Plan covering the provisions of the relevant regulations, official registration/waste transportation, etc. information and documents shall be submitted for approval in the application file.

In accordance with the "Waste Management Regulation" dated 02.04.2015 and numbered 29314 published in the Official Gazette by Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, the prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery and final disposal of waste, and control and inspection after disposal shall be carried out. Accordingly, the Waste Management Plan shall include long-term policies that will ensure waste management in an environmentally compatible manner. In accordance with the "Packaging Waste Control Regulation" dated 27.12.2017 and numbered 30283, to protect natural resources and ensure production in line with sustainable development goals, the formation of packaging wastes is prevented, and in cases where production is unavoidable, they are reused, recycled, recovered and used as an energy source is essential.

Separate collection of wastes shall be ensured as in the examples regarding the collection system specified in Annex 5 of the "Zero Waste Regulation" dated 12.07.2019 and numbered 30829. It shall be carried out together with the existing waste management systems in line with the implementation guide for the enterprises prepared by the Ministry for the monitoring and operation of the zero-waste management system.

The applicant shall submit a declaration stating that the product has been evaluated according to the requirements of the Waste Management Plan established under the relevant Legislation.

CRITERION 8: Organic and Natural Content

Criterion 8.1. Organic Content

If there is an "organic" claim on the product, the organic content of the product must consist of at least 95% of components produced in accordance with the principles of organic farming activities or directly obtained from nature. This criterion is not required for products that do not have an "organic" claim.

***Assessment and verification*:** The applicant, for the percentages of organic content, entered into force with the Authority's Approval dated 28.10.2020 and numbered E.2624, the provisions of which were carried by the Ministry of Health, Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency, according to Article 7 of the "Information Guide for Cosmetic Product Manufacturers, Consumers, Service Provided Institutions and Professional Persons Applying Professional

Products", in order to certify the products in terms of organic content, a document showing the content of the product or documentation showing the organic content within the scope of the internationally accepted TS ISO 16128-1/ISO 16128-1, ISO 16128-2 standards shall be submitted.

- The applicant must submit a declaration stating that the organic content in the product has been calculated as desired and is at least 95%. In this regard, if it has a valid national/international certificate, this certificate is accepted.
- The applicant shall submit a document proving that the organic content in the product consists of products for which organic farming certificate has been issued by an accredited organization listed under the heading "Control and Certification Organizations Entrepreneur Lists Web Addresses" on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/Konular/Bitkisel-Uretim/Organik-Tarim).

Criterion 8.2. Natural Content

Natural ingredient refers to the ingredients in the product formulation derived from plants and/or animals. This criterion is not required for products that do not have a "natural" claim.

The percentage of natural ingredients of a cosmetic product will be calculated as follows.

Natural ingredient % of total= [(final product weight - Total weight of non-natural ingredients - total weight of petrochemical components) / (weight of all components)] x 100

Assessment and verification: : The applicant, for the percentages of natural content, entered into force with the Authority's Approval dated 28.10.2020 and numbered E.2624, the provisions of which were carried by the Ministry of Health, Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency, according to Article 7 of the "Information Guide for Cosmetic Product Manufacturers, Consumers, Service Provided Institutions and Professional Persons Applying Professional Products", in order to certify the products in terms of natural content, a document showing the content of the product or documentation showing the organic content within the scope of the internationally accepted TS ISO 16128-1/ISO 16128-1, ISO 16128-2 standards shall be submitted.

In this regard, if it has a valid national/international certificate, this certificate is accepted. While obtaining the natural content, in accordance with Article 56 of the Constitution and Article 9 of the Environmental Law and to which we are a party. In accordance with international conventions such as the CITES Convention, the Ramsar Convention, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the legislative requirements regarding flora, fauna, and wildlife and all protected species must be complied with.

The applicant shall submit a declaration stating that the natural content contained in the product has been calculated as desired.

CRITERION 9. Guidance on The Product Disposal

Manufacturers, on product packaging;

- That the product must not be flushed into toilets
- How to dispose the product correctly

should include statements on the subjects or indicate them with visual symbols.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a sample of the packaging.

CRITERION 10. Fitness for Use

A cosmetic product placed on the market, in accordance with Article 6 of the Cosmetics Regulation dated 23.05.2005 and numbered 25823 published in the Official Gazette, shall be safe for human health when applied under normal and foreseeable conditions or when applied according to the conditions of use recommended by considering the presentation, labeling, use of the product or the information provided by the manufacturer. While testing the suitability of the product for use, the “Guide on the Analysis of Cosmetic Products” and “Guide on Microbiological Controls of Cosmetic Products” prepared by the Ministry of Health Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency based on the 6th, 11th, 16th, and 20th articles of the Cosmetics Regulation documents shall be considered.

***Assessment and verification*:** The applicant shall comply with the obligations specified in Article 4 (c), (d), and (e) clauses of the Cosmetic Law dated 30.03.2005 and numbered 5324 published in the Official Gazette. In order to test the effectiveness of the product, the applicant must submit the results of the analyzes to be carried out in accordance with the TS EN ISO/IEC 17025, TS 5822-1 ISO 5725-1, TS 5822-2 ISO 5725-2, TS 5822-3 ISO 5725-3, TS 5822-4 ISO 5725-4, TS 5822-5, ISO 5725-5 ve TS 5822-6 ISO 5725-6 standards specified in Article 6 of the "Guideline for the Analysis of Cosmetic Products", adhering to the requirements of Article 7 of the Cosmetics Regulation. It is accepted if the company has current and up-to-date analyses in this field.

CRITERION 11. Information Appearing on the Environmental Label

The environmental label, shall be placed on the product packaging in dimensions of 2*2 cm. Under the label, the document number in 6-point font and "The use of the environmental label in this product has been approved by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change in accordance with the Environmental Label Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 19.10.2018 and numbered 30570 due to its environmental performance." shall be included.

If the product is approved during the application process, it can be included in the following statements:

- Reduced impact on aquatic ecosystems
- Environmentally friendly production
- Environmentally friendly packaging

Assessment and Verification: The applicant shall provide a sample of the product label or the design of the packaging on which the Turkish Environmental Label is placed, together with a signed declaration of conformity. The Environmental Label shall be placed on the packaging of products of different sizes, in the dimensions determined by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. Approval of the Ministry is required for it to take place in different sizes.