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JUTE ECOLABEL

Criteria Document



www.jute.com/ecolabel
THE GOLDEN NATURAL FIBRE

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Jute Ecolabelling, an introduction

Jute Manufactures Development Council (JMDC), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India retained PwC Sustainable Business Solutions, India to conduct a study leading to the development of a voluntary, ecolabelling for six Indian Jute products. The scheme is expected to be administered by a Jute Ecolabelling Body, the modalities of which would be delineated by JMDC. PricewaterhouseCoopers, on behalf of and with support from JMDC, has laid down the draft criteria for the ecolabel. JMDC will be responsible for implementing the scheme at a national level. The product groups have been selected by JMDC through stakeholder consultations.

The objective of ecolabelling is to provide information to consumers to enable them to select products that are the least harmful to the environment. Life cycle considerations encourage providing the end-use customers with information regarding disposal of the products after their useful life. Ecolabelling in jute is intended to stimulate environmental design across the life cycle from cradle to cradle or cradle to grave in keeping with emerging buyer requirements. It is understood that just as customers value quality, pricing, functional utility and other attributes of the product, they would also value the environmental merits if conveyed through an ecolabel using life cycle considerations and taking stakeholder views into consideration.

The jute ecolabel is a Type I ecolabel that followed the ISO 14024:1999 standard: "Environmental labels and declarations - Type I Environmental Labelling – Principles and procedures". The criteria are based on evaluation of the environmental impacts during the product's life cycle. The life cycle assessment of the product was done according to the requirement of ISO 14024 standard, broadly on the basis of the standard ISO 14040; "Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework". Based on the outputs of this study, literature review, stakeholder consultation inputs, the criteria were developed to address possible environmental adverse impacts across the life cycle and maximize environmental benefits of jute, which is well accepted as a natural fiber for over a century.

Jute manufacturers and exporters would make application for the ecolabel for the select products (yarn, Hessian, Hydrocarbon free quality jute Hessian or bag, Floor covering, Jute Geotextiles (Woven and non-woven) and shopping bag). If the verification committee to be set up by JMDC verifies that these meet the requirements of the criteria, they would advise JMDC to award the environmental label to that particular mill's products.

Due to new knowledge and production methods the criteria would be updated periodically at regular time intervals. The period of validity of each set of criteria would be decided according to the availability of more environment friendly technology, farming practices, production methods, logistics, recyclability, reusability, end of life value, etc.. New revised criteria should be presented at least 6 months prior to the expiry date. A handling fee should be paid upon submission of a complete application. The turnover value of the actual product determines the additional annual fee.

How to read this document

Keeping in mind the interest of the readers of this document such as jute manufacturers, exporters and the stakeholders (buyers in Europe and USA, industry associations, etc.), the ecolabel criteria selected has been presented upfront. The JMDC, the jute manufacturers would discover from this section the environmental requirements to be complied with (jute growing, manufacturing, handling and storage, transportation and recycle reuse potential) and the procedures to be followed for applying for an ecolabel. The interested stakeholder would over and above the environmental criteria, also learn about the disposal protocol for jute. This jute ecolabel protocol document draws reference from other background documentation, such as the LCA study, feasibility report, stakeholder consultation etc. and other information that led to the development of the criteria and disposal protocols. The appendices hold such documentation that would be of interest to readers who wish to learn how the criteria were developed. A glossary of useful terms is included for ready reference.

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Glossary of frequently used terms

Ecolabel: A seal of approval (or certification) of a product, process or service complying with a particular set of agreed environmental criteria usually awarded by an impartial third party (certification company).

Ecolabelling: Ecolabelling is a voluntary method of certification of environmental quality (of a product) and/or environmental performance of a process based on lifecycle considerations and agreed sets of criteria and standards.

Ecolabelling body: Third party body, and its agents, which conducts a Type I environmental labelling programme

Third party: Person or body, that is recognised as being independent of the parties involved, as concerns the issue in question (ISO/IEC Guide 2: 1996)

Life cycle: consecutive and interlinked stages of a product system, from raw material acquisition or generation of natural resources to the final disposal

Life cycle assessment, LCA: compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and the potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle

Environmental impact: Any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organization's activities, products or services.

Environmental aspect: Element of an organisation's activities, products or services which can interact with the environment Note: a significant environmental aspect is an environmental aspect which has or can have a significant environmental impact [ISO 14001: 1996]

Stakeholder or interested party: Any party affected by a type I environmental labelling programme

Stakeholder consultation: A process of formal open participation among interested parties

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Introduction

The Jute Eco-label “www.jute.com/ecolabel” can be granted to six selected jute products viz. jute yarn, hessian, Hydrocarbon free quality jute hessian or sacking, jute geotextile (JGT), floor covering and jute shopping bag. A more precise definition of the types of products, which can be granted the label, is to be found in chapter 2.

The impact on the environment from jute products primarily are caused by the retting process during agricultural processing of raw jute, different types of additives used during processing of jute products and from the fossil fuel based energy use. In addition environmental impact is also caused due to transportation of jute products. At the end of their useful life, jute products can either be recycled and reused or can be properly disposed to create more positive environmental impacts such as use these products as a natural fiber fuel source that would replace fossil fuels and avoid global warming gases. The life cycle inventory and the analysis of impacts using TEAM software have led to delineation of these impacts.

The exporter of jute product would have to submit evidence through documentation demonstrating that the product fulfils the requirements set out in this document (chapters 4 to 6) in order to achieve the Eco-label. Health and safety impacts from the use of jute products have also been assessed including the probable impacts from the disposal of jute through laboratory analysis studies. Although the disposals of products after their useful life are beyond the control of the producer, the disposal protocol is appended to educate the customer and provide required information so that the disposal is in adherence to legal and environmental requirements. The ecolabel approach attempts to enhance the sustainability advantages of jute as a natural fiber and maximizes the environmental value to the customer. Reducing use of toxic substances, designing for reuse and recyclability, and providing disposal options with environmental payback are just a few of the many opportunities for jute industries to become better environmental stewards of their products.

The criteria impose specific requirements as to the constituent substances used in the respective jute products and to the production of both raw material and of the finished product. In addition, the jute products must fulfill other functional/application requirements. This will depend on the intended area of use of the product, the preferences of the buyer and market and economic considerations. An ecolabelled jute product may have marginal residual impacts that are at acceptable levels worldwide. Both Indian environmental, health and safety legislation as well as current EU and US standards, emerging ecolabel criteria have been researched to arrive at the criteria and disposal protocols. Lastly, jute industry caters to the livelihood of ten million people in the supply chain in India. Implementation of both environmental and social laws and regulation in India has been taken as a baseline for organizations who wish to apply for and obtain this ecolabel. The sustainability impacts of jute products are addressed through these considerations.

Chapter
2

Definition of the product group

This ecolabel protocol covers six product categories as decided at the inception consultation meeting at JMDC which are : jute yarn, jute hessian, Hydrocarbon free jute bags, shopping bags, floor covering and jute geotextiles. The functional characteristics were drawn from standardized specification of exported items as shown below.

Sr. No.	Product category	Fitness of purpose
1	Yarn (carpet Quality)	16 lb , 2 ply yarn as per IS 13188:2002 performing as the input to carpet weaving process
2	Hessian	Hessian cloth of 9 X 10 size , 40" length and 8 oz weight (as per IS 2818 I-VI standard)
3	Hydrocarbon free jute Hessian or bag (HFJH and HFJB respectively)	Hydrocarbon free B twill, 6 x 8, 44" x 26.5", 1020 gm carrying 90 kg weight (IS 2566: 93 version), used for 1 times (6 months)
4	Jute Geotextiles (JGT)	Type II: 500gm/sq.meter; 6.5 x 4.5 threads/dm; 122cm (Woven jute IS 14986: 2001 version) is used to cover the unit soil surface and 1050 gm/sq. meter (specification for non-woven variety) is used to cover the unit soil surface.
5	Floor covering (FC)	15 X 12; 1237 gm/sq meter used to cover the unit surface over a period of 4 years
6	Shopping bag	Size of 16.5"/13.5"/6" with cane handle (7 inch radius) weighs 240 gm (No BIS/Standard specification is available) uses for the shopping purpose

Chapter
3

Application guide

The application for jute ecolabel consists of 2 parts. Jute manufacturers and exporters need to follow the following instructions while making the application. The ecolabel criteria, the documentation and verification protocols are included herein.

Part A : Applicants are required to fill in the special form No. A (attached at the end of this document) .

Part B: Applicants are required to fill in the Ecolabel criteria document as per the requirements stated in sections 5 and 6 and enclose relevant supporting document.

The as applicable criterion for a product group is indicated after each criteria in a tabular form such as:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

In the above table, the symbol  indicates that the particular ecolabel criteria is applicable to the product. For example, in the above table the criteria is applicable only for shopping bags.

The application should be sent to the Ecolabelling body (designated by JMDC) together with the application fee as may be prescribed.

In order to be granted the ecolabel to the product all requirements in part. A and part B in this document “Jute Ecolabel” must to be fulfilled (e.g. requirements relevant to the product ECOLABEL applied for).

The action required from the applicant is stated in relation to each individual requirement in Sections 5 and 6.

Jute Ecolabelling Body will treat all information supplied in the application with the strictest confidence.

The Environmental Impact of Jute Products

The ecolabel criteria i.e. Section 5 of this document is designed based on life cycle considerations of jute. A broad based life cycle assessment based on primary as well as secondary data and stakeholder consultation provided inputs to the criteria selection process. The life cycle of jute is briefly delineated here as an introduction to the criteria document. The overall conclusion on the environmental impact is annexed as the LCA document.

Life cycle assessment of Jute aims at identifying the environmental impacts associated with the growing, manufacturing and use of jute products right from the stage of extraction of raw materials to the final disposal, when the fibers after use in one form or the other are disposed to the environment with or without multiple use or recycle. Therefore the entire life cycle of jute can be categorized into three phases:

Phase I: Production of raw jute; a cradle to gate approach, comprising of the following sub-phases

- Cultivation and production of fibre
- Transportation from farm to mill

Phase II: Processing of fibre into finished product by mills, a gate to gate approach; processing within the mills premises, delineation of impacts of additional processing for select jute products (i.e. dyeing, bleaching etc.)

Phase III: Use and disposal of the product; a gate to grave approach, comprising the following sub-phases

- Transportation from production end to consumer end
- Use and disposal of jute products by the ultimate consumers

Chapter
5

Environmental Performance Criteria

Fitness for purpose:

Certified products should be products that meet the requirement of the buyer in their intended application. It is assumed that standards of product performance are adhered to and often explicitly stated in the label or other documentation with the buyer. Certified product must ensure that:

- The product meets the performance requirements of the relevant IS Standard for its intended application (please see table below); or
- The product meets any other internationally accepted standard if it is to be exported; or
- Where appropriate, the product meets industry codes of product performance and market expectations. For example, for Hydrocarbon free quality jute hessian and sacking, the product should follow the International standards set by the International Jute Study Group (IJSG) and International Cocoa Organization (ICCO).

Applicability: all products

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

The fitness for purpose of specific product under the respective product category should follow the criteria in the table mentioned in clause 2.

Documentation:

- Document containing detailed specification of the product with respect to the International or National standards should be maintained. A register with the following columns shall be maintained.

Batch No.	Product category	Product Name	Product specification	Reference standards (National/International/ Customer specific)	Signature and date
1	e.g. geotextile	e.g jute felt (non-woven)	e.g as in the above table		

Requirements as to fibre sources:

The fibre used for the ecolabelled jute product should be sourced in such a manner that the following requirements for each applicable fibre type must be fulfilled.

- The retting should be non-conventional retting such as ribbon, chemical or mechanical. If conventional retting is used, the retting ponds should not be sources of drinking water or fishing and they should not be more than 1 m deep. Otherwise, to ensure that COD of wastewater after retting be at least 95% reduced and methane generated has to be collected and flared or utilized for energy.
- Jute fibres must also not contain more than 0,05 ppm (sensitivity of the test method permitting) of each of the following substances: Aldrin, captafol, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, Cypermethrin, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers), 2, 4, 5-T, chlordime-form, chlorobenzilate, dinoseb and its salts, monocrotophos, pentachlorophenol, toxaphene, methamidophos, methylparathion, parathion, phosphamidon, If standard quantities prescribed¹ by the Government of India are followed, then this criteria condition is achieved, provided these are not banned chemicals in the intended market.

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

- Please indicate the source of jute fibre in a register whose format is indicated in the table below.

¹ . “Jute Technology for Production and Quality Improvement”, Directorate of Jute Development, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Calcutta.

Sl. No.	Farmer's name and location	Quantity of Jute sourced (tonne)	Pesticide recommended dosage (*)	Fertiliser recommended dosage (*)	Retting process followed : (**)	If conventional retting, please specify if the depth of the pond is < 1 m or not

* ((please specify whether the following recommended dosages are followed)

Sr. No.	Name of pesticide	Recommended dose per liter	Comments
1	Endosulphan 35%	2 ml	750 ml/ha does is required Dose varies according to the growth of plant Pesticide should be sprayed equally by using sprayer
2	Quinalphos 25 EC	2 ml	
3	Carbosulphan 25% EC	2 ml	
4	Dichlorophos 76EC	0.75 ml	
5	Lindane 20%	2.5 ml	
6	Lindane 6.5% (water based)	5 gm	
7	Ethion 50%	1.0 ml	

(Reference: Instruction manual to Jute cultivation, issued by Govt. of West Bengal, 2000)

**Conventional with treatment: c1; Conventional without treatment: c2; Chemical: ch; Mechanical: M; any other: please specify the process)

- For testing methods, please refer to section 7 for COD analysis

Requirements as to the chemical used in different stages of Manufacturing Processes of respective Jute Products :

During the processing and the manufacturing of jute products the use of the following chemicals should be restricted as follows:

Detergents, fabric softeners and complexing agents:

At each wet-processing site, at least 95% by weight of the detergents, at least 95% by weight of fabric softeners such as batching oil and at least 95% by weight complexing agents used must meet the requirement for ready biodegradability.

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

- Please mention the names of detergent, fabric softener and complexing agent (if any) used in the table below
- The supplier of the detergents, fabric softener and complexing agents used should provide Material safety data sheet (MSDS) of the products or a declaration stating that the chemicals meet the required criteria. Please attach the MSDS or the declaration with this document.

Sl. No.	Name of the detergent/ fabric softener/ complexing agent	Quantity of chemicals used per tonne of product in manufacturing process	Name of the supplier	Please indicate from review of MSDS if 95% of the chemicals are biodegradable*

*if this information is not available from MSDS provided by supplier, please conduct biodegradability test as given in section 7.3

Bleaching agent:

Usually, hydrogen peroxide should be used as bleaching agent to avoid AOX emission. Otherwise, AOX emissions in the bleaching effluent shall be less than 100 mg Chloride/kg.

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

- Please mention the names of the bleaching agents used:
- Do they contain Chlorine? Yes/ No
- (The supplier of the bleaching agent should provide the manufacturer with the Material safety data sheet (MSDS) of the products. Please attach the MSDS)
- If yes, please demonstrate that the product is in line with the above criteria by submitting testing results of effluent. The effluent should be checked quarterly by the accredited laboratories.

Heavy metals:

The heavy metals as mentioned in the table below may not exist in amounts higher than as specified for finished jute products other than Hydrocarbon free quality jute sacking or hessian textile products.

CAS No.	Metal	Max value (mg/kg jute products)

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7440-38-2	Arsenic	0.2
7439-92-1	Lead	0.8
7440-43-9	Cadmium	0.1
7440-48-4	Cobalt	4.0
7440-50-8	Copper	50.0
7440-47-8	Chromium	2.0
7439-97-6	Mercury	0.02
7440-02-0	Nickel	4.0
7440-31-5	Tin	4.0
7440-66-6	Zinc	60.0

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

- Product name:
- Please submit test report for the finished product as mentioned in the following format. The testing should be done by the accredited laboratory (as mentioned in article 8.2). For testing methods please refer to section 7.3.

Sr. No.	Heavy Metals	CAS No.	Heavy metals as required in Ecolabel (mg/kg)	Heavy metals present in the product (mg/kg)
1	Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.2	
2	Lead	7439-92-1	0.8	
3	Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.1	
4	Cobalt	7440-48-4	4.0	
5	Copper	7440-50-8	50.0	
6	Chromium	7440-47-8	2.0	
7	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.02	
8	Nickel	7440-02-0	4.0	
9	Tin	7440-31-5	4.0	
10	Zinc	7440-66-6	60.0	

- This test should be done once in six months based on random sampling.

The levels of ionic impurities in the dyes:

The levels of ionic impurities in the dyes used shall not exceed the following limits:

Ag 100 ppm;	Cu 250 ppm;	Se 20 ppm;
As 50 ppm;	Fe 2 500 ppm;	Sb 50 ppm;
Ba 100 ppm;	Hg 4 ppm;	Sn 250 ppm;
Cd 20 ppm;	Mn 1 000 ppm;	Zn1500ppm
Co 500 ppm;	Ni 200 ppm;	
Cr 100 ppm;	Pb 100 ppm;	

(Any metal that is included as an integral part of the dye molecule (e.g. metal complex dyes, certain reactive dyes, etc.) shall not be considered when assessing compliance with these values, which only relate to impurities).

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

SI No.	Please provide the names of the dyes used:	Name of the supplier:	Attestion from supplier available or not*

*Supplier should provide a declaration stating that the dye does not contain impurities more than the permissible value. The testing should be done by the accredited laboratory (as mentioned in article 8.2). For testing methods please refer to section 8.3. Please attach the declaration.

For Hydrocarbon free quality jute hessian or sacking, the sum of concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium present should not exceed 100 ppm by weight.

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

- Product name:

- Please submit test report for the finished product as mentioned in the following format. The testing should be done by the accredited laboratory (as mentioned in article 8.2). For testing methods please refer to section 7.3.

Sr. No.	Heavy Metals	Heavy metals present in the product (mg/kg)	Summation of heavy metals in products (mg/kg) (< 100 mg/kg)
1	Lead		
2	Cadmium		
3	Mercury		
4	Hexavalent Chromium		

This test should be done once in every six months.

Pigments and Dye:

Impurities in the pigment: (in case of Printing and dyeing process): The levels of ionic impurities for pigments used shall not exceed the following:

As 50 ppm;	Pb 100 ppm;
Ba 100 ppm;	Se 100 ppm;
Cd 50 ppm;	Sb 250 ppm;
Cr 100 ppm;	Zn 1 000 ppm.
Hg 25 ppm;	

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

- Are you using any pigment? Yes/No
- If yes, please provide the names of the pigments used:
- Name of the supplier:
- Supplier should provide a declaration stating that the dye does not contain impurities more than the permissible value. The testing should be done by the accredited laboratory (as mentioned in article 8.2). For testing methods please refer to section 7.3. Please attach the declaration.

Chrome mordant Dyeing: These dyes require a mordant, which is often chromium. This improves the "fastness"² of the dye on the fibre such as water, light and perspiration fastness. The choice of mordant is very important as different mordants can change the

² Fastness: Dye fastness is: "That property of a pigment or dye, or the leather, cloth, paper, ink, etc., containing the coloring matter, to retain its original hue, especially without fading, running, or changing when wetted, washed, cleaned; or stored under normal conditions when exposed to light, heat, or other influences." Essentially, this means that different dyes will have different fastnesses on different materials.

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final colour significantly. .The most important mordant dyes are the synthetic mordant dyes (chrome dyes). The mordant used is potassium dichromate applied as an after-treatment. Chrome mordant dyeing is not allowed.

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation

- Do you use Chrome mordant Dye? Yes /No

Metal complex dyes : If metal complex dyes based on copper, chromium or nickel are used, less than 20% of each of those metal complex dyes applied (input to the process) shall be discharged to waste water treatment (whether on-site or off-site). The final discharge to surface water should be in strict adherence to the relevant national standard (the list of standard is annexed as Annexurel)

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

- Do you use metal complex dye? Yes/No.

If yes,

please answer the following:

1. Please identify the dye used as follows
 - Copper based: Yes/No
 - Chromium based: Yes/No
 - Nickel based: Yes/No
2. Please supply the following information.

Sr. No.	Name of the Dye used	Quantity of the dye applied per kg of product	Wastewater generated per kg of product	Quantity of the dye present in wastewater

Azo-dyes: Azo dyes shall not be used that may cleave to any one of the aromatic amines as follows:

Name	CAS No.
4-aminodiphenyl	(92-67-1)
Benzidine	(92-87-5)
4-chloro-o-toluidine	(95-69-2)
2-naphthylamine	(91-59-8)
o-amino-azotoluene	(97-56-3)
2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	(99-55-8)
p-chloroaniline	(106-47-8)
2,4-diaminoanisol	(615-05-4)
4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	(101-77-9)
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	(91-94-1)
3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine	(119-90-4)
3,3'-dimethylbenzidine	(119-93-7)
3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	(838-88-0)
p-cresidine	(120-71-8)
4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloraniline)	(101-14-4)
4,4'-oxydianiline	(101-80-4)
4,4'-thiodianiline	(139-65-1)
o-toluidine	(95-53-4)
2,4-diaminotoluene	(95-80-7)
2,4,5-trimethylaniline	(137-17-7)
4-aminoazobenzene	(60-09-3)
o-anisidine	(90-04-0)

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

- Do you use azo dye? Yes/No
- If yes, is your azo dye cleave to any one of the aromatic amines as mentioned in the criteria? Yes/No
- Please attach a declaration from the supplier that the dye used is comply with the above said

Dyes that are carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic to reproduction or are endocrine disrupters: The dyes as mentioned in the list below, that is carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction shall not be used

Dyes that is carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction:

C.I. Basic Red 9
 C.I. Disperse Blue 1
 C.I. Acid Red 26
 C.I. Basic Violet 14
 C.I. Disperse Orange 11

C.I. Direct Black 38
 C.I. Direct Blue 6
 C.I. Direct Red 28
 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(MW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

- Are you complying with this criterion? Yes/No
- Supplier should provide a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) stating that the dye used does not contain any dye that is carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction (as stated in Annex VI). Please attach the MSDS.

Dyes with Risk Phrases: No use is allowed of dye substances containing more than 0.1 % by weight of substances that are assigned or may be assigned at the time of application any of the risk phrases (or combinations thereof) as follows:

- R40 (limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect),
- R45 (may cause cancer),
- R46 (may cause heritable genetic damage),
- R49 (may cause cancer by inhalation),
- R60 (may impair fertility),
- R61 (may cause harm to the unborn child),
- R62 (possible risk of impaired fertility),
- R63 (possible risk of harm to the unborn child),
- R68 (possible risk of irreversible effects)

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(MW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

- Are you conforming to this criterion? Yes/No
- Supplier should provide a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) of dyes. Please attach the MSDS.

Potentially sensitizing dyes : The potentially sensitizing dyes as mentioned in the following list shall only be used if the fastness to perspiration (acid and alkaline) of the dyed Fibres, yarn or fabric is at least 4 using the following test method for colour fastness: ISO 105-E04:1994 (acid and alkaline, comparison with multi-fibre fabric).

Potentially sensitizing Dyes:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| C.I. Disperse Blue 3 C.I.61 505 | C.I. Disperse Orange 76 (previously designated Orange 37) |
| C.I. Disperse Blue 7 C.I.62 500 | C.I. Disperse Red 1 C.I.11 110 |
| C.I. Disperse Blue 26 C.I.63 305 | C.I. Disperse Red 11 C.I.62 015 |
| C.I. Disperse Blue 35 | C.I. Disperse Red 17 C.I.11 210 |
| C.I. Disperse Blue 102 | C.I. Disperse Yellow 1 C.I.10 345 |
| C.I. Disperse Blue 106 | C.I. Disperse Yellow 9 C.I.10 375 |
| C.I. Disperse Blue 124 | C.I. Disperse Yellow 39 |
| C.I. Disperse Orange 1 C.I.11 080 | C.I. Disperse Yellow 49 |
| C.I. Disperse Orange 3 C.I.11 005 | |
| C.I. Disperse Orange 37 | |

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

- Do you use any potentially sensitizing dyes? Yes/No
- If yes, what is the fastness to perspiration (acid or alkaline) of the dyed product according to ISO 105-E04 test method?
- Supplier should provide a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). Please attach the MSDS.

Printing:

Plastisol based printing is not allowed for Hydrocarbon free quality Jute sacking.

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

1. Please tick the type of printing used?

- Plastisol based

▪ Water based

▪ Any other

2. Please explain. If required, you may attach extra sheet also.

3. _____

Flame retardants:

No use is allowed of flame retardant substances or of flame retardant reparations containing more than 0.1% by weight of substances that are assigned or may be assigned at the time of application any of the following risk phrases (or combinations thereof):

- R40 (limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect),
- R45 (may cause cancer),
- R46 (may cause heritable genetic damage),
- R49 (may cause cancer by inhalation),
- R50 (very toxic to aquatic organisms),
- R51 (toxic to aquatic organisms),
- R52 (harmful to aquatic organisms),
- R53 (may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment),
- R60 (may impair fertility),
- R61 (may cause harm to the unborn child),
- R62 (possible risk of impaired fertility),
- R63 (possible risk of harm to the unborn child),
- R68 (possible risk of irreversible effects),

Applicability:

Products	yarn	hessian	FGJH	FGJB	FC	JGT('w)	JGT(N'w)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

- Do you use any fire retardant? Yes/No
- Supplier should provide a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) of dyes. Please attach the MSDS.

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Coating, laminate and membranes:

Coatings, laminates and membranes shall not be produced using plasticizers or solvents, which are assigned or may be assigned at the time of application any of the following risk phrases (or combinations thereof):

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- R40 (limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect),
- R45 (may cause cancer),
- R46 (may cause heritable genetic damage),
- R49 (may cause cancer by inhalation),
- R50 (very toxic to aquatic organisms),
- R51 (toxic to aquatic organisms),
- R52 (harmful to aquatic organisms),
- R53 (may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment),
- R60 (may impair fertility),
- R61 (may cause harm to the unborn child),
- R62 (possible risk of impaired fertility),
- R63 (possible risk of harm to the unborn child),
- R68 (possible risk of irreversible effects),

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

- Do you use any type of coating, laminate and membrane? Yes/No
- Do you used any plasticizer or solvent for coating, laminate or membrane? Yes/No
- Supplier should provide a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) of plasticizer or solvent. Please attach the MSDS.

Hydrocarbon:

The hydrocarbon present should be less than 1250 mg/kg in Hydrocarbon free packaging material

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

- Name of the product
- Please tick the type of batching oil used?
 - a. Jute batching Oil (JBO)
 - b. Rice Bran Oil (RBO)
 - c. Any other
- Please mention the name of the batching oil used: -

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- Please submit the test report indicating the amount of hydrocarbon present in the finished product as follows. The test should be done quarterly and the results should be maintained in a register.

SI. No.	Quantity of the product used for testing hydrocarbon	Threshold value of hydrocarbon (mg/kg)	Amount of hydrocarbon present in the product (mg/kg)

- Supplier should provide a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) of batching oil. Please attach the MSDS.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC):

VOC emissions from the manufacturing of shopping bag must be less than or equal to 2 gm/m² of the surface of shopping bag or the components of printing paste should contains a maximum of 1% in weight of organic solvents.

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(MW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

- Please mention the composition of printing paste used: (You may also attach a separate sheet):

- Supplier should provide a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) of each components of printing paste. Please attach the MSDS.
- Whether the components of printing paste contains a maximum of 1% in weight of organic solvents? Yes/ No

Odour:

Jute products shall be tested for their olfactory qualities. No undesirable odours or odours untypical of jute shall be present. No unacceptable odours shall develop after the artificial ageing of jute products.

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

1. Name of the product?
2. Whether tested for their olfactory qualities? Yes/ No

(For testing method and testing laboratory please refer to section 8.3 and 8.2 respectively)

3. Whether any undesirable odours or odours untypical of jute are present? Yes/ No

Wastewater discharge from wet processing

Waste water from wet-processing sites like batching and piling process, bleaching and dyeing process shall, when discharged to surface waters after treatment (whether on-site or off-site), have a COD content of less than 25 g/kg, expressed as an annual average.

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

1. Name of the product:
2. Please supply the following information

Sr. No.	Product manufactured	Water consumed per kg of the product	Wastewater generated per kg of the product	COD content of the wastewater (gm/kg)

3. The frequency of the sampling should be quarterly

Requirements as to Waste minimization and management

The manufacturing process must include processes to minimize waste through recovery and reuse or reprocessing and/or use of jute waste or caddies as a fuel for steam generation.

The product must be designed in such a way that it can be safely processed after use by means of the disposal protocol as annexed with this document (Annexure II) and disposed (e.g. re-use, recycling/reprocessing and/or safe disposal). Manufacturers will only be responsible for providing the relevant disposal document to the consumers along with the product in order to provide information regarding disposal, but in no way will be responsible for the disposal process.

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

1. Name of the product:
2. Please supply the following information

Sr. No.	Raw material used	Product manufactured	Solid waste generated	Solid waste/ caddies utilized as an input to boiler	Solid waste reused/recycled (other than boiler)	Solid waste disposed off

3. Is there any management plan for minimizing the waste? Yes/ No
4. If _____ yes, _____ please explain: _____

5. Is there any hazardous waste generated in the process? Yes/ No
6. If _____ yes, _____ please specify: _____

Requirements as to energy and resource consumption

1. At least 20% of the fuel consumption for steam generation should be of renewable energy sources like jute caddies, rice husks, biomass etc.
2. The energy requirement per tonne of product should not be more than the values depicted below:

Sr. No.	Product	Specific power consumption (kwh/tonne)	Specific steam consumption (Tonne/tonne)
1	Jute yarn	<510	No steam is required
2	Jute Hessian	< 450	<1.55
3	Hydrocarbon free quality Jute Hessian	<375	No steam is required
4	Hydrocarbon free quality Jute bag	< 390	No steam is required

5	Floor covering	< 575	No steam is required
6	Jute geotextiles (woven variety)	< 98	No steam is required
7	Non woven jute Geotextiles	< 80	No steam is required
8	Shopping bag	< 1500	< 4.41

3. Requirement as to CO2 emission factor during transportation: the emission factor should not be more than 0.007 kg CO2/tonne-km in case of transportation of products by sea. For road transportation, the vehicles to be used should conform to the pollution under control (PUC) regulations under the Motor Vehicles Act in India.

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

- Name of the product:
- Are you audited by any certified energy auditor? Yes/ No
- If yes, please attach the energy audit report
- For steam generation:
- Total tones of steam generated in the year : _____ tonnes
- Quality of steam used : pressure _____ bar; temperature ____ deg C
- Enthalpy of steam : ____ GJ/tonne
- Total quantity of coal used _____ tonnes:
- Average net calorific value of coal : _____ kcal.kg
- Average carbon content of coal : % Carbon
- Any other fossil fuel used ? Yes/No
- If yes, which fossil fuel ? e.g. furnace oil, kerosene, naptha, natural gas etc.
- Total quantity of any other fossil fuek used _____ tonnes:
- Average net calorific value of other fossil fuel: _____ kcal.kg

4. For Power:

- Source of power : self generated or from grid?
- What is the emission factor of the grid? (tCO2e/GwH):
- Please provide the following information:

Unit process	Quantity of product during sampling (tonnes)	Power consumed based on direct sample metering (kwh)	Steam consumed during sample metering (GJ)	Specific power consumption (kwh/tonne)	Specific steam consumption (GJ/tonne)

(Note: In order to measure the total energy, both power and steam consumption, there should be proper metering system for equipment (kwh meters and steam meters), so that the energy consumption data can be recorded periodically. On the basis of this metering, the above mentioned information can be maintained throughout the ecolabel period)

5. A declaration should be given by the Shipping company indicating the GHG emission factor during transportation. Please attach the declaration.
6. Please maintain a register showing that the vehicles used for transportation of products and raw material conforms to the PUC requirements.

Product information

Information on the following must accompany the respective product:

1. Specification of the intended applications
2. Means of recycling/reusing and or disposal

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

- Please ensure that the disposal protocol for the product has been supplied to the user

Chapter
6

Other requirements as regards ecolabelled products

Legislative Requirements

Compliances to environmental Regulations:

The applicant is required to comply with relevant environmental legislation and government orders at the Local, State and Commonwealth level, if these have been issued. An applicant's compliance with this criterion may be established by undertaking a series of random checks and gathering samples of applicant operational procedures and documents by approved assessors as evidence to support compliance during the verification and /or a statement of self declaration by an executive officer of the applicant organization. Where an applicant is from an overseas jurisdiction, that jurisdictions environmental regulations apply. A list of regulations is annexed as III.

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

Name of legislation	Document to be maintained	Are you complying with the provisions of the document?	Have you enclosed a copy of the document?
eg. Water act	Consent from pollution control board		

Compliances to Labour, Anti-discrimination and Safety Regulations

An applicant shall demonstrate that all employees are covered by the Factories act, 1948, the contract labour (regulation and abolition) Act, 1970, The Trade Unions Act, 1926, The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Rules, 1946, The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, The Payment of Wages Rules, 1937, The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, The Child Labour (Prohibition &

Regulation) Act, 1986, laws related to social security, The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 where applicable. A list of such legislative requirements is presented in Annexure IV.

Where the applicant is subject to a breach order by a government agency or a guilty verdict by an National Court within the last 24 months on the basis of a breach of State, country , Occupational, Health and Safety Legislation there must be evidence of corrective action.. Where an applicant is from an overseas jurisdiction, the applicant shall demonstrate general compliance to that jurisdictions anti-discrimination, occupational health and safety and workers compensations regulations. Where the applicant is subject to a breach order by a government agency or a guilty verdict by a legal court in their respective country within the last 24 months on the basis of a the breach of anti-discrimination, occupational health and safety and workers compensations regulations there must be evidence of corrective action. An applicants compliance with these criteria may be established by undertaking a series of random checks and gathering samples of applicant operational procedures and documents by approved assessors as evidence to support compliance during the verification and /or a statement of self declaration by an executive officer of the applicant organization.

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation:

Name of legislation	Document to be maintained	Are you complying with the provisions of the document?	IS there an ongoing legal issue with regard to this legislation?*
eg.Factories Act	Factory licence, Register for recording accident caases etc.		

Note: *: Any non compliance incidence with respect to local, State, regional, national & international Environmental, social or any other regulations. as for example - Delay in renewal of consent / authorisation/ licences; delay in filing any returns, Crossing any prescribed standard etc.

Environmental and Quality Assurance

Manufacturers holding an eco-labelled licence themselves or through a vendor/importer must by means of documented procedures and instructions:

- Ensure that the requirements in the ecolabelling criteria are met.
- Secure the quality of the ecolabelled products encompassed by the licence so that they continue to comply with the submitted information.
- Report on the organizational structure intended to ensure that the requirements of the ecolabelling criteria and environmental legislation are met.

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- Appoint an inspection/quality manager and a contact person for ecolabelling issues.

Applicability:

Product	Yarn	Hessian	HFJH	HFJB	FC	JGT(W)	JGT(NW)	Shopping bag
Applicability								

Documentation :

The monitoring and verification protocol and the QA/QC document would have to be maintained (Attached as Annexure V).

Chapter
7

Analysis and Control

Monitoring and verification for Ecolabel

Context

Sampling must be performed in a competent fashion. The analysis laboratory/test institute must be impartial and competent. Raw data must be available for inspection by the Ecolabelling body.

Products in respect of which an ecolabelling licence has been granted may be checked by an impartial third party and accredited test body. The responsibility for submitting products for testing rests with the ecolabelling body. Checks may be performed in the form of a random sample from the goods available through the retail trade. The cost involved will be borne by the licence holder if it is shown that the licence holder has submitted incorrect information to the ecolabelling body. In the opposite case, the costs will be borne by the ecolabelling body.

Requirements as to the certification body:

The analysis laboratory used must fulfil the general requirements of the (National Accreditation Board of Testing and Calibration Laboratories) NABL, or must have official GLP approval (GLP approved laboratories only applies for chemicals). The applicant is responsible for documentation and analysis costs.

The laboratory of the jute manufacturer may be approved for analysis of emissions for production or for the performance of tests if the authorities monitor the sampling and analysis or if the manufacturer has a quality system in place that includes sampling and analysis and is certified to ISO 9001, ISO 9002 or ISO 14001.

Test Methods:

PARAMETER	METHOD
<p>COD in the effluent is measured after external treatment using unfiltered and un-sedimented samples in accordance with:</p> <p>The emission value is calculated by subtracting the COD quantity in the untreated water from the COD quantity in the effluent</p>	<p>ISO 6060 Second Ed. 1989, NS 4748, 1991, USEPA Methods for Analysis of Water and Wastes, Method 410.4 (1983); APHA Standard Methods, 20th ed., pp. 5-17, Method 5220 D (1998), closed reflux method, alternatively SFS 3020, 1979, SFS 5504. 1988, SS028142, 1991, DIN 38409 part 41, NFT 90101, ASTM D 1252, 1995, Dr. Lange or DS217, 1991</p>
<p>Phosphorus in the effluent is measured after external treatment using unfiltered and un-sedimented samples in accordance with:</p> <p>The emission value is calculated by subtracting the P quantity in the untreated water from the P quantity in the effluent</p>	<p>SS02 81 02, SS02 81 27-2, SFS 3026, NS 4725, 1984, EN1189 : 1993 (NS-EN-1189), DS 292, 1985, SCAN-W8 : 73</p>
<p>Oil and grease in the effluent coming out of Batching process</p>	<p>APHA 5520 B: Partition Gravimetric Method, or APHA 5520 C: Partition Infrared Method (1998)</p>
<p>Pesticide/herbicide residue in Runoff water in harvesting phase/retting stage</p>	<p>ISO 15913:2003; Determination of selected phenoxyalkanoic herbicides, including bentazones and hydroxybenzotrioles by gas chromatography and mass spectrometry after solid phase extraction and derivatization</p>
<p>BOD5 in the effluent after retting process and also in the effluent coming after manufacturing process</p>	<p>APHA 5210 B (1998) 5 Day BOD test; APHA 4500 O G (1998) Membrane Electrode method)</p>
<p>Heavy Metals</p>	<p>ISO/DIS 9855; 40 CFR, Part 50, Appendix G (extraction with nitric and hydrochloric acids and analysis by atomic absorption spectrometry) or relevant APHA standard. Or DIN 38405 D 18 for detecting As, and by acid digestion method by ICP</p>
<p>The physical or chemical parameter to be analysed</p>	<p>Method</p>
<p>For Biodegradability the following test methods are followed:</p>	<p>OECD guidelines for testing of chemicals (ISBN 92-64-1222144) No. 301 (A-F) and 302 (A-C) (Inherent Biodegradability; Zahn-Wellens /EMPA(1) Test) or the equivalent tests specified in EU Directive 84/499 EEC and 88/302 EEC</p>
<p>For determining Ecotoxicity</p>	<p>OECD guidelines for testing of chemicals (ISBN 92-64-1222144) No. 201, 202 and 203 or the equivalent tests specified in EU Directive 84/499 EEC and 88/302 EEC</p>
<p>Oil content in Jute fibre/ product</p>	<p>IS 2969: 1974 (For each jute product there is norm for maximum oil content. The oil content in a product indicates the hydrocarbon residues present in the product and emission to air.)</p>

Aromatic amines in dyed Jute product	CEN ISO/TS 17234 which is very similar to German DIN 53316 and IUC 20
Aromatic amines derived from azo colourant	EN 14362-1:2003, EN 14362-2:2003
Heavy metals in jute fibre: As, Pb, Cr, Cu, Zn, Cd,Ti	SW 846: Method 6010B (1996) Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy, Method 7063: Arsenic in Aqueous Samples and Extracts by Anodic Stripping Voltametry (ASV); Method 7420: Lead (Atomic Absorption, Direct Aspiration) Method 7421: Lead (Atomic Absorption, Furnace Technique); Method 7190: Chromium (Atomic Absorption, Direct Aspiration); Method 7210: Copper (Atomic Absorption, Direct Aspiration); Method 7950: Zinc (Atomic Absorption, Direct Aspiration); Method 7130: Cadmium (Atomic Absorption, Direct Aspiration); Method 7870: Tin (Atomic Absorption, Direct Aspiration) Or AOAC 2000 followed By acid digestion method by ICP for all heavy metals and DIN 38405 D 18 method for As.
Organic and Inorganic analytes present in Jute, both raw and final products	EPA Method 1311 : Toxicity characteristics Leaching Procedures (TCLP test)
Organo tin compounds in jute shopping bag	DIN 38407 by GC-MS
Organic volatile compounds	EPA 8260 By GC-MS HEAD SPACE
Chlorophenols in jute shopping bag	LMBG 82.02 PART 8:2003
Polychlorobiphenyl content in jute shopping bag	EPA 8082 BY GC-MS/ECD
Pesticide content in jute products	EPA 8081,8141 & BY GC-MS/ECD
Ash content in the Jute	Standard Method for Ash content in Biomass; ASTM E1755-01 or by AOAC 2000.
Calorific value of jute	IS 1350 PART 2
Colour fastness to perspiration	ISO 105-E04:1994, Specimens of the textile in contact with adjacent fabrics are treated in two different solutions containing histidine, drained and placed between two plates under a specified pressure in a test device. The specimen and the adjacent fabrics are dried separately. The change in colour of each specimen and the staining of the adjacent fabrics are assessed with the grey scales.

Chemicals exempted from the testing requirement:

The following chemicals are exempted from testing for toxicity, degradability and bioaccumulation:

1. Substances with a short life under test conditions (< 1 hour in the case of octanol/water distribution test, < 24 hours for all other tests), degradation products should be tested when required.

2. Substances with a high molecular weight (molecular weight > 700, lowest calculated section > 9.5 Å or length > 5.5 nm) are exempted from testing for bioaccumulation.
3. Chemicals that are known to be environmentally hazardous, i.e. those that have been classified as such by the authorities.
4. Scientific references from the literature may be used to demonstrate that the constituent components of a product fulfill the requirements that have been imposed. Substances without sufficient documentation will be regarded as harmful to the environment.

Frequency of sampling:

The frequency of sampling and analysis will be based on the parameter and practice of monitoring. The frequency has already been described for each criteria.

Reporting and verification of test results

The following documentation must be kept on the applicant's site throughout the licence period, and must be produced for inspection visits in conjunction with the administration of the application, or on subsequent control at the company premises. The applicant must submit this documentation, or in some cases a description of it, during administration of the document, if so requested by the ecolabelling organization.

- A copy of the entire application.
- Basic data used to produce the documentation submitted in conjunction with the administration of the application.
- Results of all control inspections conducted in connection with production of the ecolabelled product(s).
- Results of all emission testing.

The Monitoring and Verification protocol would be used by the verifier to ascertain the status of ecolabel application and make recommendations based on this analysis.

Chapter
8

The Institutional Modalities

Registration

On registration of the license in India or elsewhere (based on mutual recognition), the following details must be documented by the applicant and controlled by the ecolabelling organization:

- National regulations or industry agreements regarding association with recycling/recovery systems and materials companies,
- Details about participation in systems for recovering consumed products under own management or in conjunction with an official recovery system.

The design of the Ecolabel

The ecolabel and the allotted identity number (stated as 007-001) must be represented as follows:



007

001

The Ecolabel logo is applied to the packaging of the product.

The validity of the criteria document

This criteria document would be applicable to the product category till 2008. Although this is a draft one, and the validity period of the document should be frozen after receiving comments on the criteria document.

The Ecolabelling Board would decide upon the validity of the criteria document. Six months prior to this date, the Jute Ecolabelling Board is required to give notice of which criteria will apply thereafter. During the period of validity the Jute Ecolabelling Board may decide on adjustments, clarifications and/or extensions of the criteria, in which event, a new version of this document is issued. This normally entails no reappraisal of license granted.

Future Criteria

1. Product Stewardship: In order to establish sustainable footprints of jute products, there is a future need of establishing product stewardship. So that the manufacturer may also take the every responsibility of jute products even after the intended use of the products
2. To take account of the environmental impacts throughout the life cycle of jute products, there is a need to link the supply chain's environmental impacts to this ecolabel. This would require the identification of the supply chain, including the source of raw jute.
3. Requirement as to the quality of energy: The jute product manufacturer must work to ensure that as much of the energy used as possible would come from renewable energy sources (i.e. not fossil fuels or nuclear power).

FORM NO. A

Please fill up the form no. A and submit along with the main ecolabel brochure.

1. Name of the organization:
2. Please identify what type of organization
 - a. Public company ___
 - b. private company ___
 - c. partnership ___
 - d. sole trader
3. Name of the Contact Person:
4. Address detail:
 - a. Postal address:
 - b. Contact No:
 - c. E-mail address:
5. Name and address of manufacturing site (if different from 3.)
6. Please specify your products (please support the document with the product specification sheet):
 - a. Jute yarn:
 - b. Jute Hessian:
 - c. Jute floor covering:
 - d. Hydrocarbon free quality jute Hessian
 - e. Hydrocarbon free quality jute bag
 - f. Jute geotextiles (woven variety)
 - g. Non woven Jute geotextiles
 - h. Jute shopping bag
 - i. Other (please specify)

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7. Please specify the products for which you wish to apply for the ecolabel:
 8. Annual production of the product:
 9. Annual exported quantity of the product:
 10. Please specify the target market of the product:
 11. List the main raw material used in product manufacture:
 12. List of chemicals/material (other than raw material) used in product manufacture:
 13. List of unit processes or methods involved in product manufacture:
 14. Please tick the type of source of water used:
 - a. Ground water
 - b. River water
 - c. Surface water (other than river)
 - d. Municipality supplied water
 - e. Any other
 - f. (Please specify): _____
-
15. Do you have wastewater treatment system/ plant? Yes/ No
 16. Where do you discharge your wastewater? Please tick
 - a. Into Surface water body
 - b. Into agricultural field
 - c. Into sewer lines
 - d. Do not discharge any wastewater
 - e. Any other
 - f. (Please specify): _____
 17. List of any current Environmental system you have;
 - a. ISO 14000: Yes/No
 - b. Environmental policy: Yes/No
 - c. OSHA 18000: Yes/No
 - d. Any other (please specify):
 18. Application fees: You are requested to submit application fee of INR XXX in favour of -
_____ along with this application form. Please specify the mode of payment:
 - a. By cash: (please enter your cash memo No.)
 - b. By cheque (please enter your cheque no.)
 - c. By card: (please enter your card no)

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19. Declaration from the Chief Executive officer/Chief of the operation:

I hereby declare that all the supplied information is correct and these data describe the total manufacturing procedure correctly.

I understand and accept the criteria of Jute Ecolabel scheme, and in particular Article 3.

I understand and accept the standard assessment and contract procedures proposed by the Ecolabelling Body, and accept its terms during the duration of the contract; I undertake to ensure that the product complies with the Ecolabel criteria at all times and to notify the Ecolabelling Body immediately of any significant modification to it or to the production processes; I take responsibility for the correct and proper use of the jute Ecolabel.

(Signature with seal)

PLEASE ENCLOSE THE FILLED IN CRITERIA DOCUMENT ALONG WITH THIS FORM AND SEND TO JMDC.

Annexure I

JUTE* PROCESSING INDUSTRY: LIQUID EFFLUENT STANDARDS

Parameter	Concentration not to exceed, in mg/l except pH
pH	5.5 TO 9.0
BOD at 270 c for 3 days	30
Total suspended solids	100
Oil & grease	10

Note :

Water consumption from the Jute processing industries will be 1.5 cum/tonne of product from January, 1992.

At present no limit for colour is given for liquid effluent however, as far as possible colour should be removed.

Stack emissions from boiler house shall conform to the standards already prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 vide Notification No. GSR 176(E),.

Source : EPA Notification

[No. GSR 93(E), Feb. 21, 1991]

Annexure II

Summary Disposal Protocol

Disposal options→ Product↓	Recycle and reuse (Note 2)	Landfill (managed, with methane recovery)(Note 3)	Composting	Incineration with energy recovery (Note 4)
Jute yarn	√√	√√	√√	√√
Jute Hessian	√√			
Hydrocarbon free quality jute Hessian or sacking	√√	√√	√√	√√
Floor covering	√√	√	√	√√
Jute Geotextiles (woven and non woven) (Note 1)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jute shopping bag	X	√	√	√√

√√ : most preferred, green disposal option, may be followed without any adverse environmental impacts

√ : may be followed with some mitigation measures

X: should not be followed

Note 1: The intended application of jute geotextile is as soil saver. With time the JGT merge with the soil and hence no separate disposal is required. The ecolabel criteria for JGT ensure that there are no significant environmental impacts of Jute geotextiles blending with soil.

Note 2: According to the German Packaging Ordinance, 80% of waste packaging is to be collected by industry by 1995, with specific targets established for certain types of packaging (an interim collection target of 50% from January 1993 is in force). Reused and recycled is most preferred.

Compliance with the recovery requirement within EU :

All packaging, including reusable packaging, must fulfill at least one of the following:

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1. Recoverable through material recycling;
2. Recoverable through energy recovery;
3. Recoverable through composting;
4. Biodegradable.

The last two options are not advised for crop/food packaging such as tobacco, potato, coffee, cocoa and other food items.

Note 3 : Under the EU landfill directive, the aggregate heavy metal limits apply to cadmium, mercury, lead and hexavalent chromium. The total by weight should not exceed 100 ppm on or after 30th June 2001. Jute products comply with this criteria (Reference : The Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No 1941)).

In both Germany and in UK, legislation permits biodegradable materials for landfill provided the landfill gas is captured and flared or used for energy. However, the trend is to send lesser quantities of biodegradable material to landfills. Jute is accepted as biodegradable materials under The Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 2003 . (Reference : _Report from the commission to the council and the european parliament on the national strategies for the reduction of Biodegradable waste going to landfills pursuant to article 5(1) of directive 999/31/ec on the landfill of waste, SEC 2005, 404 Commission of the European Communities).

Note 4 : Jute products have a net calorific value that is comparable to that of coal (18.6 Mj/kg). Jute is a natural fibre containing almost 40% of carbon. The CO2 emission from jute is considered to be carbon neutral in nature since the product is from plant source and can be considered a biomass (Reference : http://www.greenfloors.com/HP_Linoleum-Index.htm).

In Germany, no incineration without energy recovery is permitted. Jute has a good calorific value and the ash after incineration does not have any hazardous constituents as jute is a natural fiber and ecolabled jute does not allow addition of hazardous material during manufacturing, incineration with energy recovery is possible (Reference : EU Directive on Incineration of waste , 2000 ; Renewable Energy Sources Act, Federal Law Gazette I, page 1872, 22 July, 1976 and Ordinance on the Generation of Electricity from Biomass (Biomass Ordinance), Federal Law Gazette I, page 1234, 21 June 2001).

Annexure III

Compliance to Environmental Regulations

The applicant is required to comply with relevant country environmental legislation and government orders at the Local and State level, if these have been issued. An applicant's compliance with this criterion may be established by undertaking a series of random checks and gathering samples of applicant operational procedures and documents by approved assessors as evidence to support compliance during the verification and /or a statement of self declaration by an executive officer of the applicant organisation. Where an applicant is from an overseas jurisdiction, that jurisdiction's environmental regulations apply. The applicant should at least identify the list of applicable country environmental Acts and Rules and the requirement under each of these applicable Acts and Rules and also put a system of monitoring of compliance to those requirements. Following are the list of environmental Acts and Rules applicable to applicants from India:

- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as amended 1988 /Rules, 1975.
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act, 2003 / Rules, 1978.
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as amended up to 1987/ Rules, 1982.
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, amended 1991/ Amendment Rules, 2003/
- Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 1994 as amended, 2002.
- Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 as Amended, 2002.
- The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and Radiation Protection Rules, 1971.
- The Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules 1989, as amended in 2003.
- The Manufacture, Storage & Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989, as amended in 2000.
- Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 as Amended, 2003.
- The Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.
- The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, Amended, 1992/ Rules 1991 as amended, 1993.
- Ozone Depleting Substance (Regulation & Control) Rules 2000.
- Dumping and disposal of fly ash discharged from coal or lignite based thermal power plants on land Notification, 1999 as amended by S.O. 979 (E) dated 27th August 2003

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- The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 as Amended, 2002.
- Notification (S.O.243.(E) dated 23.3.1997) on Prohibition on the Handling of Azodyes notified under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986
- The Central Motor Vehicle Rules 1989 as amended in 2003(Under Motor Vehicle Act 1988 as amended in 2001).

Annexure IV

Compliance to Labour and Safety Regulations:

An applicant shall demonstrate that their establishments and all their employees are covered by the necessary licenses, registration and authorization under existing all relevant country and state regulations (Acts/ Rules/ Notification) as detailed below.

An applicant shall demonstrate general compliance to the terms of the country and State Legislation concerning Occupational, Health and Safety where applicable. Where the applicant is subject to a breach order by a government agency or a guilty verdict by a country Court within the last 24 months on the basis of a breach of country or state Occupational, Health and Safety Legislation there must be evidence of corrective action.

The applicant shall demonstrate general compliance to the requirements of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; 1976 Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986; Equal Remuneration Act, 1976; The Trade Unions Act, 1926; Factories Act, 1948; Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970; Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act, 1946; The Plantation Labour Act, 1951; Minimum Wages Act, 1948; Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948; Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and others (as detailed below) and all complementary State Legislation. Where the applicant is subject to a breach order by a government agency or a guilty verdict by any court in the last 24 months on the basis of a breach of these Acts there must be evidence of corrective action.

Where an applicant is from an overseas jurisdiction, the applicant shall demonstrate general compliance to that jurisdictions anti-discrimination, occupational health and safety and workers compensations regulations. Where the applicant is subject to a breach order by a government agency or a guilty verdict by a legal court in their respective country within the last 24 months on the basis of a the breach of anti-discrimination, occupational health and safety and workers compensations regulations there must be evidence of corrective action.

An applicant's compliance with these criteria may be established by undertaking a series of random checks and gathering samples of applicant operational procedures and documents by approved assessors as evidence to support compliance during the verification and /or a statement of self declaration by an executive officer of the applicant organization.

Labour Laws:

- Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Central Rules, 1971; State Rules like - West Bengal Contract Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Rules, 1972

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- Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 as amended up to 2002/ Rule 1924 as amended, 1998
- Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
- The employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
- Factories Act, 1948 and state Factory rules like - West Bengal Factories Act, 1958
- The Trade Unions Act, 1926 and state specific rules and regulation like West Bengal Trade Unions Rules, 1998; Bengal Trade Union Regulation, 1927; Trade Unions (West Bengal Amendment Act) 1983
- Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 and state rules like - West Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958
- Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act, 1946 and Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules, 1946
- Plantation Labour Act, 1951 and state specific rules like - West Bengal Plantation Labour Rules
- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and Maternity Benefit (Mines and Circus) Rules, 1963
- Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and Equal Remuneration Rules, 1976
- Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 & Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Rules, 1976
- Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 & Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Rules, 1988
- Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 and Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central Rules, 1980
- Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950 and state rules like -West Bengal Minimum Wages Rules, 1951
- Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and Payment of Bonus Rules, 1975
- Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and Payment of Gratuity (Central) Rules, 1972 and state rules like West Bengal Payment of Gratuity Rules, 1973
- Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and Payment of Wages (Procedure) Rules, 1937 and state specific rules like -West Bengal Payment of Wages Rules, 1958
- Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963 and Personal Injuries Compensation Insurance Rules 1972
- Apprentices Act, 1961 and Apprenticeship Rules, 1992
- State specific Acts and rules like:

- i. West Bengal Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1974 and West Bengal Labour Welfare Fund Rules, 1976
- ii. West Bengal Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1963

Safety and Occupational Health:

- The Factories Act 1948 (as amended till 2001) & State Factory Rules.
- Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Act, 1983 and Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Rules, 1984
- The Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unified) Rules, 1981 as amended in 2000.
- The Explosives Act 1884 & Rules, 1983, as amended in 2002.
- The Indian Electricity Act, 2003 & Rules 1956 as amended in 2002.
- The Petroleum Act 1934 as amended in 1977 & Rules, 2002.
- The Boilers Acts 1923 (as amended in 1962) & Rules 1950.
- Insecticides Act 1968 (as amended till 1977) & Rules 1971 (as amended till 1999)

All the applicants should prepare a legal compliance manual as reference for their regular compliance audit with respect to relevant all country regulations in relation to environment, safety and Labour practices as mentioned above. A sample copy of the manual is attached below:

THE AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981 AS AMENDED UPTO 1987/ RULES, 1982.

1. Has the valid consent to operate (for existing unit) and the consent to establish (for new units) from the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) been received?
2. Has all the conditions of the consent given by the State Pollution control board been complied with? Provide the photocopy of supporting document.

THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974, AS AMENDED 1988 / RULES, 1975.

1. Has consent been received from the SPCB to operate and for discharge of trade effluent?
2. Has compliance been made with all the conditions of the consent given by the State Pollution control board? Provide the photocopy of supporting document.

THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) CESS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2003 / RULES, 1978

1. Has water Cess returns to State Pollution Control Board been furnished in time?
2. Has the water cess payments been made based on the cess assessment sent by SPCB in time?

THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986, AMENDED 1991/ AMENDMENT RULES, 2003

1. Has the Environment Statement to SPCB for last financial year been submitted?
2. Has prior environmental clearance from the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi been obtained, in case of new projects or modernization/expansion project (as required for the projects mentioned in Schedule I of S.O.60 E) including arranging public hearing (if required)?

THE HAZARDOUS WASTE (MANAGEMENT & HANDLING) RULES 1989, AS AMENDED IN 2003

1. Has authorization from State Pollution Control Board before starting handling of Hazardous Waste been obtained?
2. Whether complying with all the conditions as mentioned in the latest authorization under this rule?
3. Is the record of Hazardous Waste generated at site in Form 3, maintained? Kindly provide the photocopy of supporting document.
4. Has the annual return (in Form 4) to the SPCB regarding disposal of Hazardous Waste been submitted?

THE MANUFACTURE, STORAGE & IMPORT OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL RULES, 1989, AS AMENDED IN 2000

1. Has the MSDS of all the Hazardous chemical used within the premises been prepared adequately and has it been made readily available to the employees using these?

THE PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE ACT, 1991, AMENDED, 1992/ RULES 1991 AS AMENDED, 1993

1. Whether coming under the purview of the above act and rule? If yes, then has an insurance policy against the liability been taken?

OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCE (REGULATION & CONTROL) RULES 2000

1. Has the return on purchase, consumption and inventory of ODS been submitted to the Member Secretary, SPCB?

BATTERIES (MANAGEMENT & HANDLING) RULE 2001

1. Has the half-yearly return of the auction been submitted to the SPCB?

THE CENTRAL MOTOR VEHICLE RULES 1989 AS AMENDED IN 2003(UNDER MOTOR VEHICLE ACT 1988 AS AMENDED IN 2001)

1. Do all the company vehicles have their up dated Pollution under control (PUC) certificates?

THE INSECTICIDES ACT 1968 (AS AMENDED TILL 1977) & RULES 1971 (AS AMENDED TILL 1999)

1. Has medical examination for all persons, who are engaged in the work of handling, dealing, or being engaged in spraying insecticides been conducted by a qualified doctor, especially for blood cholinesterase in case spraying of Organo-Phosphorous, Carbamate compound.

THE STATIC AND MOBILE PRESSURE VESSELS (UNIFIED) RULES, 1981 AS AMENDED IN 2000

1. Has hydraulic testing of vessels been conducted with proper precaution by a competent person at a pressure marked on the vessel?
2. Has the certificate of safety and license from Licensing Authority been obtained before using of any vessel after any alternations/ shifting?

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 2003 & RULES 1956 AS AMENDED IN 2002

1. Has information of any electrical accident to Electrical Inspector in case of loss of human life or serious injury to human / property been made?

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT 1923 AS AMENDED UP TO 2002/ RULE 1923 AS AMENDED, 1998

1. Has the Commissioner been informed on any serious bodily injury or fatalities occurring in the premises and indicating the circumstances in which it occurred?

THE PETROLEUM ACT 1934 AS AMENDED IN 1977 & RULE 2002

1. Has valid license for storage of petroleum substance based on its storage quantity and its class maintained? Is compliance to conditions laid down by the licenses ensured?

The Factories Act 1948 (as amended till 2001) & Assam Factories Rules, 1950

1. Has there been a valid factory license from the State Government or the Chief Inspector of Factories?
2. Have all the Approved Site & Building plans by Chief Inspector of Factories maintained
3. Has there been a Certificate of stability obtained from the authorized person and approved by Chief Inspector of Factories for all the existing structures?
4. Has a Safety Policy been drawn up by the establishment (only required if the number of employees is 50 or more workers)?
5. Is there any safety committee?
6. Have Safety officers been employed in the establishment?
7. Has work environment monitoring been conducted regarding prevention of inhalation of dusts and fumes and their accumulation in the work room?
8. Are the fire extinguishers adequate with respect to number and types as required under the Factories Act/Rules?
9. Is any process / operation are hazardous or dangerous as per the factory and / rule? If yes, has there been a Health Register maintained in respect of persons employed in occupation declared to be dangerous operations?
10. Have there been Certificates of fitness for employees involved in hazardous processes and operations which are issued by Factory Medical Officer?
11. Has there any young person employed in the factory?
12. Have there been Records maintained regarding Examination of eye sight for all persons

- engaged in operation of cranes, locomotive, lorry, dozer, tractor, fork-lift trucks, dumpers, etc?
13. Has there a system of reporting by the Manager regarding accidents (fatal/serious) in prescribed format to Inspector of Factories, District magistrate, commissioner of workmen's compensation, relatives of the injured, OC of the local police station (incase of fatal only)?
 14. Has there been a reporting of poisoning/diseases caused to any worker as listed in schedule 3 in the prescribed format to Inspector of Factories, certifying surgeon?

The Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Act, 1983 with the Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Rules, 1984

1. Has there been a registration obtained for the usage of the dangerous machine from the controller?
2. Have insurances been taken out by the employer providing for protection against any liability arising out of usage of dangerous machines?

THE BOILERS ACTS 1923 (AS AMENDED IN 1962) & RULES 1950

3. Has renewal of certificate for boiler registration been obtained?

THE PLANTATIONS LABOUR ACT, 1951 AND THE WEST BENGAL PLANTATIONS LABOUR RULES, 1956

1. Has there registration of plantations and registration certificate from registering officer.
2. Does the medical officer in-charge of each dispensary, garden or group hospital maintain registers (regarding equipment, drugs etc.), books, accounts and a medical record in respect of every patient as prescribed by the state government?
3. Has notice of accident sent to the Chief Inspector of plantations by post, which causes death or which causes bodily injury to a worker by reason of which the worker injured is prevented from working for a period of 48 hours or more immediately following the accident.
4. Does the company maintain a register of all accidents, which occur in the plantation?

Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 with the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Rules, 1988

1. Do you engage child labour as defined under this act and relevant rules and any non compliance with regard to this?

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

2. Do you engage any bonded labour as defined under this Act

Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 with the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Central Rules, 1971

1. Has the establishment / contractor been registered with the registering officer/ licensing officer?
2. Has a Register been maintained on the contractors associated with the principal employer?
3. Have the Returns been submitted to the Inspector?

The Apprentices Act, 1961 with Apprenticeship Rules, 1992

1. Has the contract of apprenticeship existing between the Apprentice and the employer been registered with the Apprentice Advisor?
2. Do the apprentices (in factories and mines) have the health, safety and welfare facilities as the workers as per the Factories Act, 1948?

The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 with the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central Rules, 1980

1. Has the establishment been registered with the Registering officer?
2. Have the requisite payments under the statute been made by the principle employer to the

inter-state migrant workers?

3. Have the Annual Returns been submitted by the Principle employer to the Registering officer?

The Emigration Act, 1983 with the Emigration Rules, 1983

1. Have there been applications made by the employer on behalf of an emigrant?

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 with the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950

1. Has there been a Register for Wages been maintained by the employer?
2. Have wage slips been issued by the employer?
3. Have the Annual Returns been submitted to the Inspector?

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936

1. Have registers and records been maintained by the employer giving all particulars in the prescribed form?

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

1. Has the factory / establishment been registered with the Corporation?
2. Has the principal employer made payments of both the employer's contribution and the employee's contribution in respect of every employee?
3. Have the Returns been submitted by the Returns Principal and immediate employer to the Corporation?

The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 with the Maternity Benefit (Mines and Circus) Rules, 1963

1. Have the requisite payments which form part of the maternity benefits, been made by the employer to eligible workers?
2. Have payments receipts been obtained by the employer from the person to whom the payment has made?
3. Have the Annual Return been submitted to the Competent authority?

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 with the Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924

1. Have the returns as to compensation been submitted by the employer to the prescribed authority?
2. Is there a Memorandum of Agreement between the employer and the Commissioner?

The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 with the Payment of Gratuity (Central) Rules, 1972

1. Has there been a compulsory insurance been obtained by the employer for his liability for payment towards the gratuity?
2. Has there been a notice of opening of establishment been given by the employer to the controlling authority?
3. Has there been a notice closure of establishment been given by the employer to the controlling authority?

The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 with the Payment of Bonus Rules, 1975

1. Have the Annual Returns been submitted to the Inspector?

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 with the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules, 1946

1. Have the draft standing orders been submitted to the certifying officer?
2. Have the standing orders been posted in the language understood by the majority of his workmen within the premises of the establishment?