

Green Cleaning Product Procurement Policies, Initiatives, and Requirements in the U.S.

Prepared by

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INTRODUCTION

Environmental preferability is the new mantra of the business community, as prudent companies across all industry sectors use environmental-based strategies to innovate, create value, and build competitive advantage. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the cleaning industry where green cleaning has taken firm hold in the marketplace.

The demand and interest in environmentally preferable cleaning products and services has greatly accelerated in the past few years. Moreover, the growth in green cleaning product procurement policies has been most pronounced in the public sector. Inevitably, the public sector green procurement policies significantly impact and otherwise shape the purchasing policies of the private sector institutional markets on the local and national levels.

In order for ISSA members to remain competitive, it is imperative that they be well informed about the green trending in the marketplace. ISSA, therefore, has prepared this document to provide association members with a comprehensive overview of the green cleaning product procurement policies, initiatives, and requirements of state, local and federal governments.

For each entry in this document, you will find a summary of the green cleaning product procurement policy as well as imbedded hyperlinks that will allow you to readily access the underlying documents that formed the basis for the summary. While the summaries provide a comprehensive overview, you are encouraged to click on the hyperlink for more detailed information for those jurisdictions in which you have a particular interest. There is also an appendix that lists the appropriate URLs for all the imbedded hyperlinks.

This document was compiled based on extensive electronic and traditional research methods, and represents our best attempt to identify and summarize green cleaning product procurement policies and initiatives across the United States. Please realize, however, that this is a rapidly evolving area, and readers would be well served to always consult directly with the appropriate governmental entity to ensure that they have the most current information.

Likewise, for the same reasons, we do not consider this document to be an exhaustive list and it may inadvertently omit certain jurisdictions that have adopted green cleaning product procurement policies. If you are aware of a city, state or other government entity that has a green cleaning product procurement policy that is not included in this document, we encourage you to inform us so that we can update this document as appropriate.

Please direct any questions or comments regarding this publication to the attention of Bill Balek, ISSA, bill@issa.com, 800-225-4772.

I STATES

A. California

Website: <http://www.green.ca.gov>

Summary

1. State Law. [Public Contract Code sections 12400-12404](#), enacted in September 2002, directs the Department of General Services (DGS), in consultation with the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA), members of the public, industry, and public health and environmental organizations, to provide state agencies with information and assistance regarding environmentally preferable purchasing including, but not limited to, the following:

- The promotion of environmentally preferable purchasing;
- The development and implementation of a strategy to increase environmentally preferable purchasing. This may include the development of statewide policies, guidelines, programs, and regulations;
- The coordination with other state and federal agencies, task forces, workgroups, regulatory efforts, research and data collection efforts, and other programs and services relating to environmentally preferable purchasing;
- The development and implementation, to the extent fiscally feasible, of training programs designed to instill the importance and value of environmentally preferable purchasing.
- The development, to the extent fiscally feasible, of an environmentally preferable purchasing best practices manual for state purchasing employees.

2. Green California Web Site. Governor Schwarzenegger has introduced a comprehensive new "[Green California](#)" website, designed to assist government agencies and California businesses in making environmentally preferable business decisions. Focused primarily on two general areas, the new website will provide crucial reference materials for the purchase of environmentally preferable products and services and for the design, benchmarking and operation of "green" buildings.

The site, <http://www.green.ca.gov>, will be filled with guidelines, engineering data, and environmentally preferable purchasing criteria to help government agencies and private businesses shift their practices toward environmental sustainability, energy conservation and waste reduction.

Perhaps most notably, the site is expected to include a complete online version of the [Environmentally Preferable Purchasing \(EPP\) Best Practices Manual](#). While the Manual presently does not specifically address cleaning products, the state is expected to eventually establish criteria to assist in the identification of green cleaners. In the meantime, the Manual encourages state and local governments to

develop green purchasing criteria and references [Green Seal](#) as a source of environmentally friendly standards that can be used in creating such criteria.

B. Colorado

Website: <http://www.colorado.gov/greeninggovernment/>

Summary

1. Executive Order. Governor Bill Owens issued [Executive Order D 005 05](#), Greening of State Government on July 15, 2005. The Executive order directs all state agencies and departments to develop and implement policies to promote environmentally sustainable and economically efficient practices.

More specifically, [Executive Order D 005 05](#) directs state agencies and departments to adopt the [U.S. Green Building Council](#)'s (USGBC) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Green Building Rating System for Existing Buildings ([LEED-EB](#)) in operating maintaining and managing existing buildings to the extent it is applicable and practicable.

NOTE: The [USGBC LEED-EB](#) addresses green cleaning practices and procedures. As it relates to green cleaning chemical products, LEED-EB specifies that the product must meet the criteria of the [Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners \(GS-37\)](#). As to products that are not within the purview of GS-37, LEED-EB specifies that the product must be compliant with the [California VOC limitations](#) for consumer products.

2. Guidance. Colorado has launched a new website, [Greening Colorado Government](#), that provides guidance to state agencies in implementing environmentally preferable practices. The website offers various forms of guidance to state agencies such as the [State of Colorado Greening Government Planning and Implementation Guide](#), which among other things provides guidance on environmentally preferable purchasing.

In addition, the [Greening Colorado Government](#) website also has an entire section devoted to [environmentally preferable purchasing](#). Among other things, this section addresses action steps, as well as statewide and agency strategies.

C. Connecticut

Website: <http://www.das.state.ct.us/busopp.asp>

Summary

1. Executive Order. [Executive Order No. 14](#) requires all state agencies in the executive branch to procure and use, whenever practicable, environmentally preferable cleaning and sanitizing products.

In addition, all state agencies in the executive branch and all higher education agencies and institutions shall, when procuring or contracting for cleaning services, require such contracted services to use environmentally preferable cleaning products.

Moreover, municipal governments, political subdivisions, and school districts that are not expressly subject to the requirements of the Executive Order are encouraged to comply with the provisions of the Order.

Executive Order No. 14 requires the [Department of Administrative Services](#) to provide standards and guidance to state agencies in connection with the implementation of the green cleaning procurement policies established in the Order.

2. Department of Administrative Services Policy. The Connecticut [Department of Administrative Services](#) has issued a [policy document](#) to provide guidance to state agencies in regard to the purchase of green cleaning products and services. The document defines environmentally preferable cleaning products as those products certified by [Green Seal](#).

D. Illinois

Website: <http://www.epa.state.il.us/p2>

Summary

1. Executive Orders. In December 2001 former Governor Ryan issued [Executive Order Number 11](#) designed to, among other things, encourage state agencies to purchase environmentally preferable products.

2. House Resolution 797. The Illinois House of Representatives passed [House Resolution 797](#), which requires the state to identify opportunities and make recommendations for legislative and administrative changes that would enhance the purchase of environmentally preferable products and services purchased by the state.

Pursuant to HR 797, in the [August 2005 report of the Illinois Green Government Coordinating Council](#), the Council committed to helping state agencies to increase the purchase of environmentally friendly cleaning products.

3. Green School Programs. Illinois EPA has established several programs that are designed to improve the ability of schools to provide a safe and healthy environment for all those who use their facilities. The [Illinois Green School Programs](#) provides access to a number of resources including a [Green Schools Checklist](#), and the state's [Greening Schools Program](#), which is a collaborative effort between Illinois EPA and the Waste Management Research Center.

E. Indiana

Website: <http://www.in.gov/idoa/services/greening/index.html>

Summary

- 1. Executive Orders.** Former Governor O'Bannon issued [Executive Order 99-07](#) that, among other things, established a task force charged with the responsibility of establishing guidelines for cleaning operations that would enhance pollution prevention and source reduction activities in government operations. Governor Daniels renewed and refined greening efforts with [Executive Order 05-21](#).
- 2. Greening Indiana's Government.** In May 2000, Indiana issued [Greening Indiana's Government](#) that sets forth the following guidance related to green cleaning products:
 - The State should be aware of all chemicals used in the carpet cleaning process.
 - Chlorinated solvents and other hazardous ingredients should not be used.
- 3. Indiana Greening the Government.** Indiana has devoted a new website called [Greening the Government](#) that addresses the five major program areas implemented by the state including [Environmentally Preferable Purchasing](#).

F. Massachusetts

Website: <http://www.mass.gov/epp/products/cleaning.htm>

Summary

1. Background. In 2003, Massachusetts worked with representatives of several jurisdictions including the City of Santa Monica, CA; King County, WA; Minnesota; Seattle, WA; Pacific Northwest National Laboratory; and others. The goal of the working group, coordinated by the [Center for a New American Dream](#), was to develop a set of specifications that could be used by institutional purchasers nationwide. Ultimately the process led to the adoption of [the Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners \(GS-37\)](#) as the basis for cleaning product specifications.

Massachusetts is the first of the work group members to use the new consensus based criteria that build upon the [Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners \(GS-37\)](#). The other participants are in the process of integrating the work group's purchasing criteria into their vendor requests.

2. Request for Response. Massachusetts has issued a [Request for Response for Cleaning Products, Environmentally Preferable \(GR016\)](#). The RFP addresses seven product lines of cleaners and sets forth environmentally preferable criteria based on GS-37, as set forth in the paragraphs below.

3. General Purpose Cleaners, Bathroom Cleaners, Glass Cleaners. These products must meet the criteria set forth in [GS-37](#).

4. Carpet Cleaners (Excluding Spot Cleaners). These products must also meet the [GS-37](#) criteria. Additionally the VOC content of these products must not exceed 1%. (Note: These specifications were issued prior to [GS-37](#) being expanded to include carpet cleaners.)

5. Disinfectants and Sanitizers. Must meet the [GS-37](#) criteria **except** for active ingredients with respect to biodegradability. The VOC content must not be in excess of 1% and the products must be registered with EPA.

6. Floor Care Products Including Floor Finishes, Floor Strippers, and Maintenance Products. (Note: These specifications were issued prior to the issuance of the [Green Seal Standard for Floor Care Products \(GS-40\)](#).)

a) Floor Finishes. Products **must** be free of zinc and other heavy metals. Further, it is **desirable** that the products not contain phthalates, glycol ethers, or ammonia.

b) Floor Strippers. The products **must** be free of zinc and other heavy metals. It is **desirable** that the products (in concentration form) have a pH between 2.5 and 12; exhibit a VOC limit of not greater than 1%; and not contain glycol ethers or ammonia.

c) Maintenance Products. Products **must** be free of zinc and other heavy metals. It is **desirable** that the products not contain phthalates, exhibit a VOC limit of not greater than 1%; and not contain glycol ethers and/or ammonia.

7. Handsoaps. Products must not be antimicrobial. It is desirable that products have a pH between 6 and 8.5.

8. Janitorial Paper and Textile Supplies. Any such paper products must meet or exceed the minimum federal standards and Massachusetts' standards for post-consumer recycled content and must be unbleached or bleached without the use of chlorine. Textile products (rags) must be made of reclaimed/recycled textiles.

G. Michigan

Website: http://www.michigan.gov/deq/0,1607,7-135-3585_4127_4174---,00.html

Summary

1. Background. A memorandum of understanding between the Michigan Department of Management and Budget and the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality has created a state-wide environmentally preferred purchasing initiative to encourage and increase the use of products and services that are preferred environmentally, within state government, municipalities, and the general public.

2. Industrial and Institutional Cleaners. To encourage the purchase and use of environmentally preferable industrial and institutional cleaning products, Michigan has issued a [Fact Sheet](#) and [The Green Industry Guide to Environmental Purchasing](#) that set forth the following criteria to consider when purchasing a green cleaner:

- The product should be readily biodegradable.
- Avoid products containing EDTA and NTA.
- Products with 0.5% or less phosphate content are preferred.
- Concentrated products (less than 20% water by weight) that work in cold water are preferred.
- Avoid products with chlorine bleach or sodium hypochlorite.
- VOC content should be no more than 10% of the weight of the properly diluted product.
- Avoid products with petroleum-based solvents such as glycol ethers and phenolic compounds.
- A product with a neutral pH is preferred. An acceptable pH level is between 5 and 12.
- Products should be packaged in recyclable or refillable containers that contain post-consumer materials.

H. Minnesota

Website: <http://www.moea.state.mn.us/lc/purchasing/cleaners-criteria-mn.cfm>

Summary

1. Background. In 2003, Minnesota worked with representatives of several jurisdictions including the City of Santa Monica, CA; King County, WA; Massachusetts; Seattle, WA; Pacific Northwest National Laboratory; and others. The goal of the working group, coordinated by the [Center for a New American Dream](#), was to develop a set of specifications that could be used by institutional purchasers nationwide. Ultimately the process led to the adoption of the [Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners \(GS-37\)](#) as the basis for cleaning product specifications.

Massachusetts is the first of the work group members to use the new consensus based criteria that build upon the [Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners](#)

[\(GS-37\)](#). The other participants, including Minnesota, are in the process of integrating the work group's purchasing criteria into their vendor requests.

2. Minnesota's Vendor Certification of Environmental Attributes. The state of Minnesota evaluates green cleaners based on a point system that assigns a value to the environmental characteristics of a product, with the total number of points representing an overall environmental rating of the product. The overall score can then be used to compare and eliminate products. [Minnesota's Vendor Certification of Environmental Attributes](#) evaluates the following "environmental concerns" listed in order of importance.

- Products shall not be toxic or highly toxic as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, Appendix A (Se 29 CFR 1910.1200, Appendix A).
- Products should not include any ingredients recognized as carcinogenic.
- Select products with a "high flash point".
- Choose products with a pH of 2 to 12.5.
- Avoid products that contain petroleum-based ingredients. Instead, select products derived from biobased materials.
- Select products that minimize phosphate content.
- Products shall not contain any ozone depleting chemicals.
- Select products that maximize the opportunities to reduce, reuse and/or recycle packaging.

3. Minnesota Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Guide. Minnesota issued the [Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Guide](#) as a reference tool to assist government agencies and schools in the selection of environmentally preferable products. This publication provides the following guidance in reference to cleaners:

- Product should have a flash point of 200°F or greater.
- Products should not contain SARA Title III chemicals.
- Products should not exceed a VOC content of 5%.
- Products should not contain chlorine, hypochlorite or phosphates.
- Avoid products that are extremely flammable, corrosive or highly toxic.
- Avoid products that contain petroleum-based ingredients. Preference should be given to biobased products.
- Avoid unnecessary fragrances and dyes that may irritate allergies.
- Choose products with refillable containers or those that are made from recycled materials.
- Choose pump spray containers instead of aerosols.

4. Minnesota State Contract. The Minnesota State Contract for cleaning products includes a number of environmentally preferable cleaning products that were evaluated using the [Green Seal](#) Standards.

I. New Jersey

Website: www.state.nj.us/cgi-bin/governor/njnewsline/view_article.pl?id=2883

Summary

1. Executive Order No. 76. New Jersey [Governor Richard J. Codey](#) signed [Executive Order No. 76](#) on January 12, 2006 mandating that all state departments purchase and use environmentally preferable cleaning products. The following is a summary of that executive order.

a) Overview. According to the Executive Order, “All State departments, authorities and instrumentalities with purchasing responsibility shall procure and use cleaning products having properties that minimize potential impacts to human health and the environment consistent with maintaining the effectiveness of these products for the protection of the public health and safety.”

b) Guidelines. The Executive Order directs the Department of the Treasury, in consultation with the Department of Health and Senior Services and the Department of Environmental Protection, to establish guidelines or regulations to provide guidance to covered State in purchasing green cleaning products.

On January 19, 2007, the NJ Department of Treasury issued a [Request for Proposal for Environmentally Preferable Cleaning Products](#). The RFP recognizes as environmentally preferable chemical based cleaners that are certified by Green Seal or Environmental Choice, or which are recognized by the U.S. EPA Design for the Environment (DfE) Formulator Program.

Suppliers may still seek environmentally preferable recognition for products that are not so certified or recognized by Green Seal, Environmental Choice or DfE by submitting an affidavit from a certified laboratory stating that the products meet or exceed the performance and health and environmental criteria set forth in the RFP.

c) County and Municipal Governments. County and municipal governments and school districts are not subject to the requirements of the Executive Order. However, these entities are encouraged to comply with the provisions of the Executive Order as it relates to purchasing green cleaning products.

d) Timing. Whenever feasible, State entities covered by the Executive order shall transition to green cleaning products “as soon as possible in a manner that avoids wasting of existing inventories, accommodates establishment of supply chains for new products, enables the training of

personnel in appropriate work practices, and allows the phase out of products and practices inconsistent with this Order.”

e) New Purchasing Contracts. New purchasing contracts for the purchase of green cleaning products or cleaning services shall include an “appropriate requirement consistent with this Order and the guidelines published by the Department of the Treasury.”

J. New York State

Website: <http://www.ogs.state.ny.us/bldgadmin/environmental/default.html>

Summary

1. Executive Order 134. On January 5, 2005, Governor Pataki issued [Executive Order 134](#) that directs all state agencies to procure and use cleaning products that have “properties that minimize potential impacts to human health and the environment....”

The New York Commissioner of the Office of General Services (OGS), in consultation with the Commissioner of the Department of Health (DOH) and the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) shall provide consultation and guidance to State Agencies to select and procure products that have positive environmental attributes such as:

- Biodegradability
- Low toxicity
- Low volatile organic compound content
- Reduced packaging
- Low life cycle energy use
- Ensure cleaning effectiveness

2. Green Cleaning Products in Schools. On August 23, 2005, Governor Pataki signed into law [S. 5435](#), legislation that requires the use of environmentally sensitive cleaning products in all schools in New York State.

The law authorizes the State Office of General Services to work with the State Education Department and the Departments of Health and Environmental Conservation to develop guidance for schools on the procurement and use of green cleaning products. Such guidance shall be based on, but not limited to, guidance issued by the U.S. EPA and the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive.

The law applies to “elementary and secondary schools” defined as a facility used for instruction of elementary or secondary students by:

- Any school district, including a special act school district and a city school district in a city having a population of 125,000 inhabitants or more;
- A board of cooperative educational services;
- A charter school;
- An approved private school for the education of students with disabilities;
- A state supported school for the deaf or blind; and
- Any other private or parochial elementary or secondary school

The law takes effect on Sept. 1, 2006. Nothing in the law precludes a school from depleting existing cleaning and maintenance supplies purchased prior to the effective date of the law.

3. Green Cleaning Guidelines. To implement the Executive Order and S. 5435, the NYS OGS issued [guidelines](#) for the procurement and use of green cleaning products. Among other things, the guidelines addresses best cleaning management practices and also specify criteria to be used in the selection of green cleaning products. The following is an overview of the major product criteria addressed in the guidelines.

a) Scope of Products Covered. In general, the guidelines apply to only the following product categories:

- General Purpose Cleaners
- Bathroom Cleaners
- Carpet Cleaners
- Glass, Window, and Mirror Cleaners
- Hand Soaps
- Floor Finishes and Strippers
- Vacuum Cleaners

b) Green Seal (GS-37) or Environmental Choice (CCD-146). OGS has adopted the Green Seal Standard [GS-37](#) and [Environmental Choice](#) Standard CCD-146 for institutional and industrial general purpose cleaners, bathroom cleaners, carpet cleaners, and glass, window and mirror cleaners. Products certified to these standards are acceptable. In the alternative, companies that do not have certification for a specific product may submit an affidavit from a certified laboratory stating that the product meets or exceeds GS-37 or CCD-146.

c) Green Seal (GS-41) or Environmental Choice (CCD-104). OGS will accept hand soaps that are certified to Green Seal's [GS-41](#) or Environmental Choice's [CCD-104](#). In the alternative, companies that do not have certified green hand soaps can submit an affidavit from a certified laboratory stating that the product meets or exceeds GS-41 or CCD-104.

d) Floor Finishes. OGS has chosen not to adopt Green Seal's [GS-40](#) for floor finishes. Instead, for companies to qualify their floor finishes as green must submit certification forms from 3 different educational facilities that attest to the fact that the floor finish in question:

- Has been used in a heavily trafficked area;
- Has been used for 3 or more years in a heavily trafficked area without having to strip the floor;
- Retains its shine when burnished as little as once a month; and
- Does not powder when burnished.

e) Vacuum Cleaners. OGS has adopted the Carpet and Rug Institute [Green Label Standard for Vacuum Cleaners](#). Companies that do not have the Green Label certification for their vacuum cleaner may submit an affidavit from a certified laboratory that the vacuum cleaner meets or exceeds the Green Label standard.

f) Sanitary Paper Products. In August 2006, OGS revised its guidelines to exclude sanitary paper products from its scope. This decision was based on the fact that the underlying state statute only addressed concerns for exposure to chemical based products. However, the guidelines do reference Green Seal, Environmental Choice and EPA standards and guidelines at page 18.

K. Oregon

Website: <http://www.sustainableoregon.net>

Summary

1. Executive Order 00-07. On May 17, 2000, Oregon Governor Kitzhaber issued [Executive Order 00-07](#) in which the State of Oregon committed to developing and promoting policies and programs that will help Oregon meet its goal of becoming sustainable. The EO directs the Department of Administrative Services to create the Sustainable Supplier Council and together they are charged with the responsibility of establishing sustainable purchasing policies for five broad product categories including cleaning products and coatings.

2. Oregon Sustainability Act. In 2001, the State Legislature passed the [Oregon Sustainability Act](#) that established the Sustainability Board and directed it to develop and promote policies and programs that will assist Oregon in meeting its sustainability goals including ensuring that state purchasing decisions take into account potential environmental impacts.

3. Executive Order 03-03. On June 17, 2003, Governor Kulongoski issued [Executive Order 03-03](#) that directs the Sustainability Board to issue guidance to assist state agencies in achieving sustainability.

4. State Agency Guidance for Implementing Executive Order 03-03. The Oregon Sustainability Board issued the [State Agency Guidance for Implementing Executive Order 03-03](#) to help state agencies determine how they can best contribute to the State's goal of sustainability. Included in the recommended state actions is the purchase of environmentally preferable cleaning products and coatings.

L. Pennsylvania

Website: <http://www.gggc.state.pa.us/>

Summary

1. Executive Order 1998-1. In March of 1998, Governor Thomas Ridge issued [Executive Order 1998-1](#) that established the Governor's Green Government Council. The Council is charged with the responsibility of facilitating the incorporation of environmentally sustainable practices cooperatively across all state agencies. The Council is responsible for providing advice and assistance in the preparation and review of agency Green Plans and the implementation of initiatives undertaken to fulfill these plans.

2. Green Buildings Operations and Maintenance Manual. The [Pennsylvania Green Buildings Operations and Maintenance Manual](#) is designed to help carry out Pennsylvania Executive Order 1998-1. This manual was prepared by the Pennsylvania Department of General Services and Green Seal and intended to "green" the operations and maintenance of state government buildings and grounds. The manual is used as a tool for everyday operations in state buildings, and, among other things, makes recommendations for cleaning procedures and product selection.

Pages 83-90 of the [Manual](#) set forth criteria for purchasing green cleaning products. The recommendations cover 20 product categories including all purpose cleaners, bathroom cleaners, bathroom disinfectants, carpet cleaners, chrome cleaners, floor finishes and strippers, graffiti removers, lime and scale removers, urinal deodorizers, and disposable paper and plastic bags.

Pages 67-81 of the [Manual](#) contains a discussion of green cleaning practices including floor and carpet care, dusting and dust mopping, entryway systems, and restroom cleaning. Pages 91-101 set forth a general discussion on the benefits of green cleaning, general stewardship principles, and the role of suppliers, janitorial staff, and building occupants.

3. Green Procurement. In 2004, Pennsylvania specified by contract that all [janitorial dilution control](#) cleaning chemicals would be environmentally preferable as specified under [Green Seal GS-37](#).

M. Vermont

Website: <http://www.bgs.state.vt.us/PCA/epp/index.htm>

Summary

1. Environmental, Safety and Health Criteria for Custodial Products. The State of Vermont has established environmental and safety and health specifications for custodial cleaning products and service contracts that it includes as part of its request for proposal. The paragraphs below summarize these criteria.

2. Certification of Mandatory Product Criteria. Bidders must submit documentation that provides proof that all ingredients in the cleaning products adhere to the criteria specified below. Required documentation includes a completed Manufacturer's Product Assessment Tool and an MSDS.

3. Critical Product Exclusion Criteria. The following criteria are mandatory for green cleaning products.

- No persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic chemicals
 - No ingredient shall be on EPA's Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III, Section 313 list of Toxic Release Inventory Chemicals
 - No product shall contain alkylphenol ethoxylates above trace amounts
- No carcinogens, mutagens and teratogens
- Products shall not contain the following substances beyond trace amounts:
 - Paradichlorobenzene (CAS 106-46-7)
 - 1,4-dioxane (CAS 123-91-1)
 - Sodium hypochlorite (CAS 7681-52-9)
 - Nitrilotriacetic acid (CAS 139-13-9)
 - Sodium ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (CAS 60-00-4)
- No ozone depleting compounds
- No product shall contain VOCs in concentrations that are equal to or greater than 5% of the weight of the product
- No product, rendered unusable due to circumstances such as expired shelf life or as cleanup from a spill, shall contain compounds that would result in their designation as a hazardous waste as defined in the Vermont Hazardous Waste Management Regulations. Criteria included in this designation include:
 - Inclusion of discarded chemical product list or dangerous waste source list
 - Flashpoint of less than 140°F
 - pH of less than 2.0 or greater or than or equal to 12.5
 - Reactive
 - Fails the Toxic Characteristics Leaching Procedure
 - Wastes specifically designated for control
- No phosphate or phosphonates in excess of a trace quantity

- No products shall be combination cleaner-disinfectants

4. Non-Critical Product Criteria. Vermont also sets forth a set of non-critical product criteria for which a score is assigned based on the products characteristics in relation to these criteria, described below:

- Vapor pressure of the most volatile product constituent present in the product in excess of 5% by weight
- Inhalation toxicity
- Ingestion toxicity
- pH
- VOC content
- Skin absorption
- Combustibility
- Presence of fragrance and dyes
- Biodegradability
- Aquatic toxicity
- Bio-based

N. Washington

Website: <http://www.ga.wa.gov/pca/pcacust.htm>

Summary

1. State Contract. The State of Washington has established a set of product attributes for environmentally responsible cleaning products that are purchased by the state and made available to all state agencies, political subdivisions of Washington and Oregon, and certain colleges and universities. The state contract sets forth Mandatory Product Attributes as well as Ranked Product Attributes as described below.

a) Mandatory Attributes

- Bidders must submit documentation that provides proof that the product meets the mandatory criteria
- Products shall not contain any ingredients that are on EPA's Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act (SARA) title III, Section 313 List of Toxic Release Inventory Chemicals; nor shall the products contain any of the 27 chemicals on the State Dept. of Ecology's Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic Chemicals list
- No product shall contain alkyphenol ethoxylates above trace amounts
- No product shall be toxic to aquatic life
- No product shall contain an ingredient classified as a known or probable carcinogen, mutagen, or teratogen

- No product shall contain more than trace amounts of paradichlorobenzene, 1,4 –dioxane, sodium hypochlorite, NTA or sodium EDTA
- The product as a whole or individual ingredients must meet the OECD definition of readily biodegradable
- No product shall contain ozone depleting compounds
- No product shall contain VOCs in concentrations that exceed 10% of product weight
- No product, rendered unusable due to circumstances such as expired shelf life or as cleanup from a spill, shall be designated as a hazardous waste by the [Washington State Dangerous Waste Regulations](#)

b) Ranked Product Attributes. In addition to the mandatory attributes, other environmental characteristics of a product (see below) are judged on a relative ranking basis. Point scores are assigned to each criterion that is reflective of the State of Washington’s priorities for protecting human health and the environment.

- Reusable, refillable or recyclable packaging
- Concentrated product (i.e., contains less than 20% water by weight)
- Product available in bulk form with dispensing equipment
- Non-aerosol
- Product container is comprised of post consumer recycled content
- Acute toxicity
- VOC content
- Skin and eye irritation
- Bio-based product
- Vendor provided training
- Presence of dyes and fragrances
- Phosphate content

2. Purchasing Reference Guide for Environmentally Preferable Purchasing.

The State of Washington published the [Purchasing Reference Guide for Environmentally Preferable Purchasing](#) to help buyers at state agencies, colleges and universities, and political subdivisions incorporate environmental preferability into their purchasing decisions. In regard to cleaning products, the Guide sets forth the following recommendations:

- Select products with a VOC content of 5% or less
- Buy products in concentrated form
- Select bio-based products
- Avoid products that contain SARA Title III chemicals
- Avoid products that contain chlorine, hypochlorite, phosphates and petroleum based components
- Avoid products that contain unnecessary dyes or fragrances that may cause irritation

- Select non-aerosol products
- Select products whose label has the “lowest level of warning” (i.e., “caution”)

II CITIES, COUNTIES AND OTHER LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

A. Alameda County, California

Website: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/epp/LawPolicy/AlaPolicy.doc

Summary

1. Background. Alameda County, California established an [Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Model Policy](#) that encourages the purchase of products that minimize environmental impacts, toxics, pollution, and hazards to worker and community safety.

2. Toxics and Pollution.

- To the extent practicable, no cleaning or disinfecting products shall contain ingredients that are carcinogens, mutagens, or teratogens.
- All surfactants and detergents shall be readily biodegradable and, where practicable, shall not contain phosphates.
- When maintaining buildings, use products with the lowest amount of VOCs, highest recycled content, and low or no formaldehyde.
- Reduce or eliminate the use of products that contribute to the formation of dioxins and furans. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - Purchasing paper, paper products, and janitorial paper products that are unbleached or that are processed without chlorine or chlorine derivatives, whenever possible.
 - Prohibiting purchase of products that use polyvinyl chloride (PVC)

3. Recycled Content. All products for which the U.S. EPA has established recycled content standard guidelines, such as those for janitorial paper, shall contain the highest postconsumer content practicable, but no less than the minimum recycled content standards established by the U.S. EPA Guidelines.

B. Chicago, Illinois

Website:

http://egov.cityofchicago.org/webportal/COCWebPortal/COC_EDITORIAL/GreenCleaning.pdf

Summary

1. Background. The City of Chicago issued its [Green Cleaning Low Environmental Impact Cleaning Policy](#) the purpose of which is to require the Cleaning and Maintenance Contractor to use environmentally benign cleaning products and promote housekeeping practices that will limit hazards to the building occupants as well as maintenance and janitorial staff.

2. Low-Impact Environmental Cleaning Fluids and Housekeeping Policy. It is the policy of the City of Chicago to use concentrated cleaning products dispensed from closed dispensing systems. Such products must comply with the minimum standards established in the [Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners \(GS-37\)](#).

3. Cleaning Agents—Mandatory Criteria. Chicago’s policy requires that low-impact cleaning products meet the following mandatory criteria based principally on [GS-37](#):

- Products shall not contain any ingredients on the list of Prohibited Industrial Toxic Chemicals (as defined by the City of Chicago’s policy) and shall not be toxic as defined by GS-37
- Products shall not contain any carcinogens
- Products shall not contain any ozone depleting ingredients
- The product as used must not contain more than 0.5% by weight of total phosphorous
- The VOC of the product as used shall not exceed the following:
 - 1% by weight for general purpose and bathroom cleaners
 - 3% by weight for glass cleaners

5. Cleaning Agents—Additional Criteria. In addition to the above mandatory criteria, products must comply with the additional criteria below to the greatest extent possible. Products that do not meet any of the additional criteria should be noted in the submittal of the low-impact environmental cleaning plan submitted to the Department of General Services, Architecture, Engineering and Construction Management Division. The additional criteria listed below are based on [GS-37](#):

- Hazardous Waste: Products are favored that do not require disposal as a hazardous waste
- Skin and Eye Irritation: Products are favored that are less irritating
- pH: Products are favored that have a pH closer to neutral
- Flash Point: Products are favored that do not ignite easily
- VOC Content: Products with the lowest VOC content are favored
- Biodegradable products are favored
- Alkylphenol Ethoxylates: Products are favored that do not contain APEs
- Dyes and Fragrances: Products that are offered without dyes or fragrances are favored

- Packaging: Products are favored if they are available as a concentrate, and is available using a system of container collection and refilling (reuse)

6. Prohibited Industrial Toxic Chemicals. The following comprise the list of Prohibited Industrial Toxic Chemicals that cannot be used in any cleaning product:

- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
- Alkylphenol ethoxylates
- Benzene
- Cadmium
- Carbon tetrachloride
- Chloroform
- Cyanide
- Dibutyl phthalate
- Dichloromethane
- Lead
- Mercury
- Methyl ethyl ketone
- Methyl isobutyl ketone
- Nickel
- Tetrachloroethylene
- Toluene
- Trichloroethylene
- Xylene
- Heavy metals including arsenic, lead, cadmium, cobalt, and chromium
- Ozone depleting compounds

7. Low Environmental Impact Housekeeping Disposable Products Policy. Use disposable janitorial paper products and trash bags that meet the minimum requirements of U.S. EPA's [Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines](#) for the appropriate category. Also, use plastic trashcans and other liners with a minimum of 30% post-consumer recycled content. Furthermore, it is preferable that the paper products be manufactured without the additional use of elemental chlorine or chlorine compounds.

8. Low Environmental Impact Cleaning Equipment Policy. The city shall follow a policy for the use of janitorial equipment that maximizes reduction of building contaminants with minimum environmental impact.

C. Chicago Public Schools

Website: <http://policy.cps.k12.il.us/documents/410.8.pdf>

Summary

1. Background. On September 28, 2005, the Chicago Public Schools (CPS) adopted a [Green Cleaning Policy](#).

2. Overview. It is the policy of CPS to encourage the maintenance of clean, safe, and healthy schools through the elimination of contaminants that affect children and adult health, performance and attendance and the implementation of cleaning processes and products that protect health without harming the environment. Specifically, CPS will promote the use of “health and high performing cleaning” (HHPC) based on:

- The U.S. Green Building Council’s Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design-Existing Buildings criteria ([LEED-EB](#)); and
- ASTM’s E-1971 Standard Guide on Stewardship for Cleaning Commercial and Institutional Buildings.

NOTE: The [USGBC LEED-EB](#) addresses green cleaning practices and procedures. As it relates to green cleaning chemical products, LEED-EB specifies that the product must meet the criteria of the [Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners \(GS-37\)](#). As to products that are not within the purview of GS-37, LEED-EB specifies that the product must be compliant with the [California VOC limitations](#) for consumer products.

D. Kansas City, Missouri

Website: <http://www.newdream.org/procure/policy/kansascity.pdf>

Summary

1. Background. Kansas City, MO adopted its [Green Purchasing Ordinance](#) for the purpose of affirmatively encouraging City departments, offices, agencies and contractors to buy and use environmentally preferable products.

2. Environmentally Preferable Products. The ordinance directs the Commissioner of Purchases to periodically designate certain products as targets for environmentally preferable purchases by the City. Among the various product categories identified in the original ordinance for environmentally preferable purchasing are cleaning products and paper products.

E. King County, Washington

Website: <http://www.metrokc.gov/procure/green/cleaners.htm>

Summary

1. Background. In 2003, King County, WA worked with representatives of several jurisdictions including the City of Santa Monica, CA; Massachusetts; Minnesota; Seattle, WA; Pacific Northwest National Laboratory; and others. The goal of the working group, coordinated by the [Center for a New American Dream](#), was to develop a set of specifications that could be used by institutional purchasers nationwide. Ultimately the process led to the adoption of [the Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners \(GS-37\)](#) as the basis for cleaning product specifications.

Massachusetts is the first of the work group members to use the new consensus based criteria that build upon the [Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners \(GS-37\)](#). The other participants, including King County, are in the process of integrating the work group's purchasing criteria into their vendor requests.

2. King County Transit Division, Contract for the Supply and Delivery of Janitorial and Chemical Cleaning Supplies. A contract was established in 2001 by the King County Transit Division for the Supply and Delivery of Janitorial and Chemical Cleaning Supplies. The contract sets forth criteria for environmentally preferable cleaners as described below:

- Products must not contain carcinogens or mutagens (suspected or positive)
- Products must not contain methylene chloride
- Products must not contain butyl cleaners
- Aerosol propellant must not be chlorinated fluorocarbons
- Products must not contain chlorinated solvents
- Product's pH must be between 2.0 and 12.5
- Vendors must accept return of all 55 gallon drums used for their product at no additional cost
- Products must not contain any of the chemicals listed in the Washington State Dangerous Waste regulations
- Product must not be flammable
- Products that require the use of respiratory protective equipment for use by personnel are not acceptable
- For Bulk Cleaning Products:
 - Vendor must be capable of delivering products in bulk to above ground tanks
 - Products must be phosphate free
- For General Purpose Cleaners
 - Product must be non-toxic according to 29 CFR 1910.1200
 - Product must be biodegradable as per 40 CFR 796.3200
 - Product must be noncorrosive
 - Product must be phosphate free
 - Product must not contain harsh acids or strong alkalis
 - HMIS codes must be "zero" or "ones"

- Aerosols are not acceptable

F. Lawrence, Kansas

Website: <http://www.lawrenceks.org/policies/EnvProcurePolicy.pdf>

Summary

- 1. Background.** The City of Lawrence, KS issued an [Environmental Procurement Policy](#) that encourages all City department personnel to purchase environmentally preferable products whenever practicable.
- 2. Selected Environmental Products.** The [Finance Department](#), in coordination with other city departments, is charged with the responsibility of evaluating environmentally preferable products and purchases them whenever the evaluation is favorable. Included in the list of selected environmental products are:
 - Cleaning products with lowered toxicity
 - Recycled paper and paper products

G. Minneapolis, Minnesota

Website: <http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/procurement/>

Summary

Low Environmental Impact Cleaning Policy. In October 2006, the Minneapolis City Council passed a [resolution](#) that established the city's low environmental impact cleaning policy that became effective January 1, 2007. The resolution requires the city's Purchasing Department and its Operating Departments to purchase environmentally sensitive cleaning products and services.

Under the terms of the resolution, cleaning products and services procured by Minneapolis must, to the greatest extent practical, meet the minimum standards established by [Green Seal](#) or alternative standards that are determined by the city Purchasing Department to be equivalent. The Purchasing Department will be responsible for disseminating their guidelines to all city departments along with a sample list of acceptable cleaning products.

H. Multnomah County, Oregon

Website: <http://www.multcopurch.org/files/8707b.pdf>

Summary

1. Background. In September 2005, Multnomah County, Oregon passed [Resolution 05-154](#) by which the County adopted a green cleaning policy. In issuing the resolution, the County committed to phase-in sustainable general purpose cleaners and disinfectant cleaners by the end of 2006, and sustainable floor care and laundry cleaning products by the end of 2007, using standards developed by Green Seal as guidance.

2. Contract. Pursuant to [Resolution 05-154](#) the County issued a contract for green cleaning products that specifies the following:

- The County's first choice for award is products with Green Seal certification. The contract specifies the [Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners \(GS-37\)](#); the [Green Seal Standard for Floor Care Products \(GS-40\)](#); and the [Green Seal Standard for Powdered Laundry Bleach \(GC-11\)](#).
- If Green Seal certification for a product is not available, the County's second choice for award is products formulated under [the EPA's Design for the Environment Formulator Initiative](#).
- For products that are not certified by Green Seal or EPA's Design for the Environment, the County has a preference for products that :
 - Are the least toxic product available for the given application;
 - Are readily biodegradable;
 - Have a minimal and recyclable packaging; and
 - Effectively and efficiently clean soils and surfaces in its category

I. Nassau County, New York

Summary

Executive Order. Nassau County Executive Thomas R. Suozzi signed an [executive order](#) in November 2006 mandating that "green" cleaning products, free of potentially harmful chemicals, be used in all county facilities.

J. Nevada County, California

Website: <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/BuyRecycled/Policies/GPpolicy.pdf>

Summary

1. Background. The County of Nevada's [Green Procurement and Sustainable Practices Policy](#) directs county agencies to purchase environmentally preferable products, and products with recycled content.

2. General Policy. All Nevada County personnel will specify recycled content and environmentally preferable products unless such products do not perform

satisfactorily and/or are unreasonably expensive. The priority for purchasing recycled content products shall be as follows:

- The highest percentage of recycled content of post-consumer recovered material, available in the marketplace; and
- The highest percentage of pre-consumer recovered material, available in the marketplace.

3. Best Procurement Practices. The Dept. of General Services and the Recycling Coordinator shall work in collaboration with the Green Procurement and Sustainable Practices Committee to evaluate various environmentally preferable product categories, and produce a list of such products. Agency, departments and divisions of Nevada County shall order from the list of products that meet the environmentally preferable criteria.

Including in the environmentally preferable product categories is:

- Paper products including janitorial supplies, shop towels, hand towels, facial tissue, toilet paper, and other paper products.
- Janitorial cleaning supplies, and building and maintenance products

K. New York City, New York

Website: <http://webdocs.nycouncil.info/attachments/70426.htm>

Summary

1. Background. On December 29, 2005, Mayor Bloomberg signed into law the Green Cleaning Act, [Int. 552-A](#), that requires the City to conduct a green cleaning pilot program and ultimately will require the city to purchase green cleaning products. On the same date, the Mayor also signed into law [Int. 545-A](#) that requires the City to purchase green cleaning products and products composed of recycled content.

2. Int.552-A. The City is required to establish a pilot program to study the feasibility of using green cleaning products in city facilities. The City shall develop a list of cleaning products currently used in large quantities and shall select cleaning product categories currently used by city agencies that are suitable for inclusion in the pilot program. At a minimum, the following products shall be considered for inclusion in the pilot program:

- General purpose cleaners
- Bathroom cleaner
- Glass cleaners
- Carpet cleaners
- Floor finishes and strippers
- Air fresheners

- Disinfectants and sanitizers
- Graffiti removers
- Metal cleaners
- Furniture polishes
- Degreasers

For each product category in the pilot program, the City shall establish health and environmental criteria for selecting products, and then, based on these criteria, select environmentally preferable cleaning products for inclusion in the program. No later than three years from the date of enactment, a report detailing the feasibility of using environmentally preferable cleaning products shall be submitted to the Mayor.

Effective June 1, 2009, the City will be required to purchase and use green cleaning products to the extent and in the manner that such use is determined to be feasible through the pilot program.

3. Int. 545-A. Under Int. 545-A, scheduled to become effective Jan. 1, 2007, the City must purchase products that meet the recycled content requirements of the [EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guideline \(CPG\)](#). As it relates to the cleaning industry, the City must meet the recycled content standards of the CPG for commercial/industrial sanitary tissue, steel shower or restroom dividers, plastic trash bags, office recycling containers, office waste receptacles, mats, and signage.

L. Phoenix, Arizona

Website: <http://phoenix.gov/P2/index.html>

Summary

1. Background. The City of Phoenix has adopted a [pollution prevention \(P2\) policy](#) to provide sound environmental stewardship, protect human health, reduce operating expenses associated with the use of hazardous materials, and reduce potential liability to the City.

2. Specifications. Acceptable cleaning products shall adhere to the following criteria:

- No chemical constituents listed as SARA Title III, Section 313 chemicals
- Less than 0.5% phosphorous-containing constituents
- pH greater than 2 and less than 12.5
- Flashpoint greater than 150°F
- No carcinogenic, mutagenic, or teratogenic constituents

- All products shall meet the National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Consumer products as defined in 40 CFR Part 59, Subpart C, Sections 201-214

M. San Francisco, California

Website: www.sfenvironment.com/aboutus/innovative/epp/specs_janchem05.pdf

Summary

1. Background. The City and County of San Francisco have adopted a total of 19 mandatory specifications for the procurement of janitorial products based on the [Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners \(GS-37\)](#).

2. Specifications based on Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners (GS-37). The following specifications for the procurement of environmentally preferable janitorial cleaners are based on the [Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners \(GS-37\)](#):

- Toxic Compounds—Acute Toxicity
- Carcinogens and Reprotoxins
- Eye and Skin Irritation
- Skin Sensitization
- Combustibility
- VOC Content
- Aquatic Toxicity
- Aquatic Biodegradability
- Eutrophication
- Packaging
- Concentrate
- Fragrances
- Prohibited Ingredients
- Training
- Packaging
- Animal Testing
- Labeling

2. Additional Specifications Based on the Requirements of the City and County of San Francisco.

- Additional Prohibited Ingredients—The product in its concentrated form shall contain less than 0.01% by weight of any of the following ingredients:
 - Global warming compounds, as listed by US EPA
 - 1,1,1-TCE
 - Acetone
 - Benzyl alcohol

- Butoxy propanol
- Coconut diethanolamide
- Coconut oil diethanolamine
- Cyclohexanol
- Diethanolamine
- Diethylene glycol
- Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether
- Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether
- Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether
- Ethylene glycol
- Hexylene glycol
- Methyl ethyl ketone
- Naphtha
- Naphthalene
- N-hexane
- N-methyl pyrrolidinone
- Perchloroethylene
- Propylene glycol
- Propylene glycol monomethyl ether
- Stoddard solvent
- Toluene
- Triethanolamine
- Trichloroethylene
- Xylene
- Additional Prohibited Ingredients—The product in concentration form shall contain less than 10% by weight of any of the following ingredients:
 - Ammonia
 - Ethyl Alcohol
 - Isopropyl alcohol
- Skin Absorption Potential—The product as a whole in its diluted-for-use form shall have a low potential to absorb through skin. In addition, each individual ingredient that comprises 1.0% or more of the diluted product by weight shall have a low potential to absorb through the skin. Moreover, the following ingredients shall not be present in the product at or above 1.0% by weight of the diluted for use product:
 - 2-butoxyethanol
 - Monoethanolamine
- Aerosol Containers Prohibited

N. Santa Monica, California

Website: <http://santa-monica.org/epd/>

Summary

1. Background. In 2003, the City of Santa Monica, CA worked with representatives of several jurisdictions including the King County, WA;

Massachusetts; Minnesota; Seattle, WA; Pacific Northwest National Laboratory; and others. The goal of the working group, coordinated by the [Center for a New American Dream](#), was to develop a set of specifications that could be used by institutional purchasers nationwide. Ultimately the process led to the adoption of the [Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners \(GS-37\)](#) as the basis for cleaning product specifications.

2. Specifications. Currently Santa Monica evaluates vendors of green cleaning products based on the specifications established by [Green Seal](#).

O. Sarasota County, Florida

Website: <http://www.sustainablesarasota.com/Default.aspx?C3D0B6B4=8499A3>

Summary

1. Background. In November 2003, Sarasota County adopted a procurement code that commits the County to purchasing environmentally preferable products.

2. Janitorial Products. Sarasota County is working to incorporate environmentally preferable janitorial products throughout county facilities. Sarasota has also conducted pilot studies of a variety of “green” cleaners to study their health effects. The County has recommended a [list of recommended “green” products](#) that have been tested and approved for meeting specified environmental and performance criteria by one of the following groups:

- [Green Seal](#)
- [Commonwealth of Massachusetts](#)
- [Canada’s Environmental Choice Program](#)
- State of Washington
- [State of Minnesota](#)
- State of Vermont
- City of Santa Monica, CA

P. Seattle, Washington

Website: <http://www.seattle.gov/environment/Documents/JanitorialSpecs.pdf>

Summary

1. Background. In 2003, Seattle, WA worked with representatives of several jurisdictions including the City of Santa Monica, CA; Massachusetts; Minnesota; King County, WA; Pacific Northwest National Laboratory; and others. The goal of the working group, coordinated by the [Center for a New American Dream](#), was to develop a set of specifications that could be used by institutional purchasers nationwide. Ultimately the process led to the adoption of the [Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners \(GS-37\)](#) as the basis for cleaning product specifications.

Massachusetts is the first of the work group members to use the new consensus based criteria that build upon the [Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners \(GS-37\)](#). The other participants, including Seattle, are in the process of integrating the work group's purchasing criteria into their vendor requests.

2. Technical Specifications for Environmentally Preferable Janitorial Chemicals. The City of Seattle has set forth [Technical Specifications for Environmentally Preferable Janitorial Chemicals](#). These specifications are divided into two major categories: 1) Pass/Fail; and 2) Relative Score Requirements.

3. Pass/Fail Evaluation. The product must pass all of these specifications to be considered acceptable by Seattle. A number of the requirements in this section are based on the [Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners \(GS-37\)](#) or the State of Washington's green purchasing criteria:

- Product in its concentrated form shall contain less than 0.1% by weight of any ingredient that is a known, probable, or possible human carcinogen or reproductive toxin.
- Product shall contain less than 0.1% by weight of each of the following substances:
 - Propylene glycol
 - Diethanolamine
 - Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether
 - Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether
 - N-methyl pyrrolidinone
 - Coconut diethanolamide
 - Coconut oil diethanolamine
- The product in its concentrated form shall contain less than 1.0% by weight of any of the following ingredients:
 - Propylene glycol
 - Acetone
 - Methyl ethyl ketone
 - Trichloroethylene
 - Benzyl alcohol
 - Hexylene glycol
 - Propylene glycol monomethyl ether
 - Toluene
 - Cyclohexanol
 - N-hexane
 - Diethylene glycol
 - Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether
 - Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether
 - Perchloroethylene
 - Xylene
 - Butoxy Propanol
 - Naphtha

- Stoddard solvent
- The product in its concentrated form shall contain less than 10% by weight of any of the following ingredients:
 - Ethyl alcohol
 - Isopropyl alcohol
 - Ammonia
- The product in its concentrated form shall contain less than 1.0% by weight of any ingredient identified as having a known or probable effect on the human nervous system
- Product shall have a Flashpoint of 140°F or higher
- An aqueous product as a whole in its concentrated form shall have a pH between 2.0 and 12.5
- Product in its diluted for use concentration shall have a VOC content on a weight basis that is equal to or less than the percentages below:
 - Air freshener/Room deodorant, liquid 18%
 - Air freshener/Room deodorant, solid gel 3%
 - General purpose cleaner 4%
 - Glass cleaner 4%
 - All other products 10%
- The product in its concentrated form shall contain a combined total of less than 0.1% by weight of any ingredient that is a listed endocrine modifier
- Product shall be furnished in an unpressurized non-aerosol container

4. Relative Score Requirements. If a product satisfies all of the pass/fail elements outlined above, the product is then scored according to a series of desirable attributes as described below. The prospective vendor, at its option, may satisfy these requirements by submitting evidence that the product has been accepted by Green Seal (GS-37) or the State of Washington as meeting a similar requirement:

- Eye irritation
- Skin irritation
- Skin absorption
- VOC content
- Eutrophication (phosphate content)
- Acute toxicity
- Aquatic toxicity
- Combined disinfectant/cleaner
- Biodegradability
- Fragrances
- Dyes
- Concentrates
- Recyclable container & package

III FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

A. Executive Order. [Executive Order 13101](#) issued in Sept. 1998 (supercedes EO 12873 issued Oct. 1993) in which Pres. Clinton proclaimed that it was the policy of the Federal Government to help “Green” the Government through federal acquisition policy that provided a preference for Environmentally Preferable Products.

B. GSA. In regard to cleaning products, the GSA catalog identifies products that meet the acute toxicity (Oral LD 50 > 50mg/kg; Inhalation LC 50 > 2mg/L) and biodegradability (OECD Ready Biogradibility, 60-70% biodegradable within 28 days). Suppliers of products that meet these standards are then encouraged to voluntarily report additional information on the following environmental attributes:

- Skin Irritation
- Air Pollution Potential (i.e., VOC content)
- Fragrances
- Dyes
- Reduced Packaging/Recycled Content
- Minimize Exposure to Concentrate

C. EPA’s Office of Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (www.epa.gov/epp). [EPA’s Environmentally Preferable Purchasing](#) (EPP) is a federal-wide program that encourages and assists Executive agencies in the purchasing of environmentally preferable products and services.

EPP has issued a guide titled [Greening Your Purchase of Cleaning Products](#) that lists various product attributes that EPP encourages federal purchasers to incorporate into their cleaning contract purchasing decisions.

The following is a summary of some of the criteria set forth in EPP’s Greening Your Purchase of Cleaning Products:

- Minimal presence of or exposure to potentially harmful chemicals
- Use of renewable sources, such as biobased solvents
- Low VOC content
- Biodegradable
- Low aquatic toxicity
- Low flammability (i.e., flashpoint greater than 200°F)
- Designed for use in cold water
- Limit use of disinfectants to critical areas
- Concentrated formulas
- Efficient and recyclable packaging
- Recycled content packaging
- Refillable bottles
- Pump sprays as opposed to aerosols
- Dilution systems designed to reduce exposure

- Products shipped in bulk

D. USDA Biobased Products Preferred Procurement Program. Pursuant to the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act, the USDA is establishing guidelines for designating products made from biobased materials that will be afforded procurement preference by Federal agencies.

The purpose of this program is to: (1) Increase domestic demand for many agricultural commodities that can serve as feedstocks for the production of biobased products; (2) Substitution of products with a possibly more benign or beneficial environmental impact compared to fossil fuel based products; (3) Enhance the Nation's energy security by substituting biobased products for fossil fuel based products derived from oil and natural gas.

USDA has issued several rounds of proposed rules that would designate various cleaning and maintenance products as biobased. In [Round 2](#) of the USDA rulemaking process, USDA has proposed to designate as biobased hand cleaners and sanitizers, and graffiti and grease removers. [Round 3](#) addresses glass cleaners and carpet and upholstery cleaners, and [Round 4](#) covers bath and tile cleaners, floor strippers, de-icers, and wood and concrete sealers.

More information on the USDA Biobased Products Preferred Procurement Program can be obtained by going to: www.biobased.oce.usda.gov.

E. EPA Design for the Environment (DfE) Formulator Initiative. The [DfE Formulator Initiative](#) engages formulators in a partnership that encourages and supports formulators in their efforts to design and manufacture cleaning products with a more positive environmental and health and safety profile. In addition, EPA's DfE is working to establish a database of ingredients for hard surface cleaners that will have a positive environmental and health and safety profile.

1. DfE Formulator Initiative. Under its Formulator Initiative, [DfE](#) invites interested formulators to enter into a partnership in which DfE acts as an environmental consultant and shares its wealth of information regarding green formulations, including new "green" ingredients. Formulators can tap into DfE's chemical expertise, including its technical review team with specialized chemical knowledge. DfE can help formulators fill data gaps with unique models that can be used to estimate aquatic toxicity, biodegradation, etc.

DfE has set forth a full discussion of the criteria it uses in evaluating environmentally preferable cleaners in a document titled [A Discriminating and Protective Approach to Cleaning Product Review and Recognition](#).

For more information please visit <http://www.epa.gov/dfe/pubs/projects/formulat/index.htm>.

2. DfE Green Formulation Initiative. [DfE](#) and [GreenBlue](#) are working together to create and make available a database of ingredients known as [CleanGredients](#) for hard surface cleaners that will have a positive environmental and health and safety profile. Ideally it will help lower the cost of developing environmentally preferable cleaning product formulations by making credible data available to the formulating community. It will make self-certification easier, and less costly, as well as assist companies in pursuing third party certifications. For more information on this initiative, please visit www.cleangredients.org.

3. Safer Detergents Stewardship Initiative (SDSI). EPA is developing the [Safer Detergents Stewardship Initiative \(SDSI\)](#) to recognize companies, facilities, and others who voluntarily phase out or commit to phasing out the manufacture or use of nonylphenol ethoxylate surfactants, commonly referred to as NPEs. These surfactants are used in detergents in cleaning and other products. Both nonylphenol ethoxylates and their breakdown products, such as nonylphenol, can harm aquatic life.

The Safer Detergents Stewardship Initiative will complement EPA's Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Nonylphenol. These criteria are designed to protect aquatic life in both fresh and saltwater and can form the basis for state and tribal water quality standards. For more information, see the [Aquatic Life Criteria for Nonylphenol](#).

F. EPA Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines Program. The [EPA Comprehensive Procurement Guideline \(CPG\)](#) program is part of EPA's continuing effort to promote the use of materials recovered from solid waste. Buying recycled-content products ensures that the materials collected in recycling programs will be used again in the manufacture of new products.

The CPG program is authorized by Congress under [Section 6002](#) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and [Executive Order 13101](#). EPA is required to designate products that are or can be made with [recovered materials](#), and to recommend practices for buying these products. Once a product is designated, [procuring agencies](#) are required to purchase it with the highest recovered material content level practicable.

A key component of the CPG program is EPA's list of designated products and the accompanying recycled-content recommendations. Of particular interest to the cleaning industry are the recycled-content recommendations for:

- [Commercial and Industrial Sanitary Tissue](#) (which covers bathroom tissue, paper towels, paper napkins, facial tissues and general industrial wipes)
- [Plastic Trash Bags](#),
- [Office Recycling Containers and Waste Receptacles](#)
- [Mats](#)
- [Sorbents](#)

G. Office of the Federal Environmental Executive (OFEE). [OFEE](#) is dedicated to promoting sustainable environmental stewardship, including the purchase of environmentally preferable products, throughout the federal government. OFEE has devoted a web page to the discussion of “[green janitorial products and services.](#)”

APPENDIX A

The following is a listing of the Internet addresses for the documents referenced in ISSA's *Green Cleaning Product Procurement Policies, Initiatives and Requirements in the United States*.

I STATES

A. California

1. Public Contract Code sections 12400-12404
<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=pcc&group=12001-13000&file=12400-12404>
2. "Green California" website
<http://www.green.ca.gov/default.htm>
3. Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) Best Practices Manual
<http://www.green.ca.gov/EPP/Introduction/default.htm>
4. Green Seal
<http://www.greanseal.org>

B. Colorado

1. Executive Order D 005 05
<http://www.colorado.gov/governor/eos/d00505.pdf>
2. U.S. Green Building Council
<http://www.usgbc.org/>
3. USGBC LEED-EB
<http://www.usgbc.org/DisplayPage.aspx?CMSPageID=221&>
4. Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners (GS-37)
<http://www.greenseal.org/certification/standards/g37.pdf>
5. California VOC Limitations
<http://www.arb.ca.gov/consprod/regs/cp.pdf>
6. Greening Colorado Government
<http://www.colorado.gov/greeninggovernment/>
7. State of Colorado Greening Government Planning and Implementation Guide
<http://www.colorado.gov/greeninggovernment/guide/Guide.pdf>

8. Environmentally Preferable Purchasing
<http://www.colorado.gov/greeninggovernment/programs/epp/index.html>

C. Connecticut

1. Executive Order No. 14
<http://www.ct.gov/governorrell/cwp/view.asp?a=1719&Q=312904&PM=1>
2. Department of Administrative Services
<http://www.das.state.ct.us/>
3. Policy Document
<http://www.das.state.ct.us/Purchase/Epp/EPPPpolicy.pdf>
4. Green Seal
<http://www.greenseal.org/>

D. Illinois

1. Executive Order Number 11
<http://www.illinois.gov/PressReleases/PressReleasesListShow.cfm?RecNum=1603>
2. House Resolution 797
<http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/93/HR/PDF/09300HR0797lv.pdf>
3. August 2005 report of the Illinois Green Government Coordinating Council
http://www.standingupforillinois.org/pdf/GGCC_2005.pdf
4. Illinois Green School Programs
<http://www.epa.state.il.us/p2/green-schools/>
5. Green Schools Checklist
<http://www.epa.state.il.us/p2/green-schools/green-schools-checklist.pdf>
6. Greening Schools Programs
<http://www.greeningschools.org/>

D. Indiana

1. Executive Order 99-07
<http://www.issa.com/legislative/IndianaEO99-07.pdf>
2. Executive Order 05-21
<http://www.in.gov/idoa/services/greening/EO05-21.pdf>
3. Greening Indiana's Government
<http://www.in.gov/idoa/services/greening/greeningguidance.pdf>

4. Greening the Government
<http://www.in.gov/idoa/services/greening/>
5. Environmentally Preferable Products
<http://www.in.gov/idoa/services/greening/initiatives/epp.html>

E. Massachusetts

1. Center for a New American Dream
<http://www.newdream.org/>
2. Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners (GS-37)
<http://www.greenseal.org/certification/standards/gs37.pdf>
3. Request for Response for Cleaning Products, Environmentally Preferable (GR016)
<http://www.newdream.org/procure/products/MassRFP.pdf>
4. Green Seal Standard for Floor Care Products (GS-40)
<http://www.greenseal.org/certification/standards/gs40.pdf>

F. Michigan

1. Fact Sheet
<http://www.deq.state.mi.us/documents/deq-ead-p2-epp-greencleaners.pdf>
2. The Green Industry Guide to Environmental Purchasing
<http://www.deq.state.mi.us/documents/deq-ess-p2-turf-purchasingguide.pdf>

G. Minnesota

1. Center for a New American Dream
<http://www.newdream.org/>
2. Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners (GS-37)
<http://www.greenseal.org/certification/standards/gs37.pdf>
3. Minnesota's Vendor Certification of Environmental Attributes
<http://www.moea.state.mn.us/lc/purchasing/cleaners-criteria-mn.cfm>
4. Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Guide
http://www.swmcb.org/EPPG/10_2.asp
5. Green Seal
<http://www.greenseal.org/>

H. New Jersey

1. Executive Order No. 76
http://www.state.nj.us/cgi-bin/governor/njnewsline/view_article.pl?id=2883
2. Request for Proposal for Environmentally Preferable Cleaning Products
<https://wwwnet1.state.nj.us/Webdocs/Treasury/DPP/eBid/07-X-39313RFP.pdf>

I. New York

1. Executive Order 134
http://www.gorr.state.ny.us/gorr/EO134_fulltext.htm
2. S. 5435
<http://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?bn=S05435&sh=t>
3. OGS Guidelines for the Procurement and Use of Green Cleaning Products
<http://www.ogs.state.ny.us/bldgadmin/environmental/GreenGuidelines.pdf>
4. GS-37
<http://www.ogs.state.ny.us/bldgadmin/environmental/GreenGuidelines.pdf>
5. Environmental Choice
<http://www.environmentalchoice.com/>
6. GS-41
<http://www.greenseal.org/certification/standards/gs41-handcleaners.pdf>
7. CCD-104
<http://www.environmentalchoice.com/images/ECP%20PDFs/CCD104GS41.pdf>
8. GS-40
<http://www.greenseal.org/certification/standards/gs40.pdf>
9. Green Label Standard for Vacuums
http://www.carpet-rug.org/drill_down_2.cfm?page=8&sub=9&requesttimeout=350

J. Oregon

1. Executive Order 00-07
http://www.sustainableoregon.net/execOrder-2000/sustain_eo-2000.cfm
2. Oregon Sustainability Act
http://www.sustainableoregon.net/sust_act/HB3948.cfm
3. Executive Order 03-03

http://www.sustainableoregon.net/execOrder-2000/sustain_eo.cfm

4. State Agency Guidance for Implementing Executive Order 03-03
<http://www.sustainableoregon.net/documents/sb/State-Agency-Guidance.pdf>

K. Pennsylvania

1. Executive Order 1998-1
http://www.dgs.state.pa.us/dgs/lib/dgs/green_bldg/greenbuildingbook.pdf
2. Pennsylvania Green Buildings Operations and Maintenance Manual
http://www.dgs.state.pa.us/dgs/lib/dgs/green_bldg/greenbuildingbook.pdf
3. Manual
http://www.dgs.state.pa.us/dgs/lib/dgs/green_bldg/greenbuildingbook.pdf
4. Janitorial Dilution Control
<http://www.dgsweb.state.pa.us/comod/Contracts/792008.pdf>
5. Green Seal GS-37
<http://www.greenseal.org/certification/standards/gs37.pdf>

L. Vermont

M. Washington

1. Washington State Dangerous Waste Regulations
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/wac173303.pdf>
2. Purchasing Reference Guide for Environmentally Preferable Purchasing
<http://www.ga.wa.gov/PCA/Forms/EPP-Manual.pdf>

II CITIES, COUNTIES AND OTHER LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

A. Alameda County, California

1. Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Model Policy
<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/epp/LawPolicy/AlaPolicy.doc>

B. Chicago, Illinois

1. Green Cleaning Low Environmental Impact Cleaning Policy
http://egov.cityofchicago.org/webportal/COCWebPortal/COC_EDITORIAL/GreenCleaning.pdf
2. Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners (GS-37)

<http://www.greenseal.org/certification/standards/gs37.pdf>

3. Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines
<http://www.epa.gov/cpg>

C. Chicago Public Schools

1. Chicago Public School Green Cleaning Policy
<http://policy.cps.k12.il.us/documents/410.8.pdf>
2. USGBC LEED-EB
<http://www.usgbc.org/DisplayPage.aspx?CMSPageID=221&>
3. California VOC limitations
<http://www.arb.ca.gov/consprod/regs/cp.pdf>

D. Kansas City, Missouri

1. Green Purchasing Ordinance
<http://www.newdream.org/procure/policy/kansascity.pdf>

E. King County, Washington

1. Center for a New American Dream
<http://www.newdream.org/>
2. Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners (GS-37)
<http://www.greenseal.org/certification/standards/gs37.pdf>

F. Lawrence, Kansas

1. Environmental Procurement Policy
<http://www.lawrenceks.org/policies/EnvProcruePolicy.pdf>
2. Finance Department
<http://www.lawrencefinance.org/purchpro.shtml>

G. Minneapolis

1. Resolution
<http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/council/2006-meetings/20061020/docs/Low-Environ-Impact-Cleaning-Draft-Resl2b.pdf>
2. Green Seal
<http://www.greenseal.org/>

H. Multnomah County, Oregon

1. Resolution 05-154
<http://www2.co.multnomah.or.us/cfm/boardclerk/viewdetail.cfm?DOCID=9641>
2. Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners (GS-37)
<http://www.greenseal.org/certification/standards/gs37.pdf>
3. Green Seal Standard for Floor Care Products (GS-40)
<http://www.greenseal.org/certification/standards/gs40.pdf>
4. Green Seal Standard for Powdered Laundry Bleach (GC-11)
<http://www.greenseal.org/certification/standards/powderedlaundrybleach.cfm>
5. EPA's Design for the Environment Formulator Initiative
<http://www.epa.gov/dfe/pubs/projects/formulat/index.htm>

I. Nassau County

1. Executive Order
<http://www.nassaucountyny.gov/agencies/CountyExecutive/NewsRelease/2006/11-29-2006.html>

J. Nevada County, California

1. Green Procurement and Sustainable Practices Policy
<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/BuyRecycled/Policies/GPpolicy.pdf>

K. New York City, New York

1. Int. 552-A
<http://webdocs.nycouncil.info/attachments/70426.htm>
2. Int. 545-A
<http://webdocs.nycouncil.info/attachments/70425.htm>
3. EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (CPG)
<http://www.epa.gov/cpg>

L. Phoenix, Arizona

1. Pollution Prevention (P2) Policy
<http://phoenix.gov/P2/index.html>

M. San Francisco, California

1. Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners (GS-37)
<http://www.greenseal.org/certification/standards/gs37.pdf>

N. Santa Monica, California

1. Center for a New American Dream
<http://www.newdream.org/>
2. Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners (GS-37)
<http://www.greenseal.org/certification/standards/gs37.pdf>
3. Green Seal
<http://www.greenseal.org/>

O. Sarasota County, Florida

1. List of Recommended “Green” Products
<http://www.sustainablesarasota.com/Default.aspx?C3D0B6B4=84A2A3>
2. Green Seal
<http://www.greenseal.org/>
3. Commonwealth of Massachusetts
<http://www.state.ma.us/osd/enviro/products/cleaning.htm>
4. Canada’s Environmental Choice Program
<http://www.environmentalchoice.com/products.cfm?cat=5>
5. State of Minnesota
<http://www.moea.state.mn.us/lc/purchasing/cleaners.cfm>

P. Seattle, Washington

1. Center for a New American Dream
<http://www.newdream.org/>
2. Green Seal Standard for Institutional Cleaners (GS-37)
<http://www.greenseal.org/certification/standards/gs37.pdf>
3. Technical Specifications for Environmentally Preferable Janitorial Chemicals
<http://www.seattle.gov/environment/Documents/JanitorialSpecs.pdf>

III FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

1. Aquatic Life Criteria for Nonylphenol
<http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/criteria/nonylphenol/>
2. Commercial and Industrial Sanitary Tissue

<http://www.epa.gov/cpg/products/recommended>

3. DfE

<http://www.epa.gov/dfe/>

A Discriminating Approach to Cleaning Products Review and Recognition

<http://www.epa.gov/dfe/pubs/formulat/formulator-review1.pdf>

4. DfE Formulator Initiative

<http://www.epa.gov/dfe/pubs/projects/formulat/index.htm>

5. EPA Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (CPG)

<http://www.epa.gov/epp/>

6. EPA's Environmentally Preferable Purchasing

<http://www.epa.gov/epp/>

Greening Your Purchase of Cleaning Products

<http://www.epa.gov/epp/pubs/clean/cleaning.htm>

7. Executive Order 13101

<http://www.ofee.gov/eo/13101.htm>

8. GreenBlue

<http://www.greenblue.org/>

9. Green Janitorial Products and Services

<http://www.ofee.gov/gp/greenjanitorial.html>

10. Mats

<http://www.epa.gov/cpg/products/mats.htm>

11. OFEE

<http://www.ofee.gov/>

12. Office Recycling Containers and Waste Receptacles

<http://www.epa.gov/cpg/products/office.htm>

13. Plastic Trash Bags

<http://www.epa.gov/cpg/products/trashbag.htm>

14. Procuring Agencies

<http://www.epa.gov/cpg/procuring>

15. Recovered Materials

<http://www.epa.gov/cpg/recovered>

16. Safer Detergents Stewardship Initiative (SDSI)
<http://www.epa.gov/cpg/products/sorbents.htm>

17. Section 6002
<http://www.epa.gov/cpg/products/sorbents.htm>

18. Sorbents
<http://www.epa.gov/cpg/products/sorbents.htm>

19. USDA Biobased Products Preferred Procurement Program
<http://www.biobased.oce.usda.gov>

Round 2

http://www.biobased.oce.usda.gov/fb4p/files/Round_4_proposal.pdf

Round 3

http://www.biobased.oce.usda.gov/fb4p/files/Round_3_proposal.pdf

Round 4

http://www.biobased.oce.usda.gov/fb4p/files/Round_4_proposal.pdf