

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

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## INTRODUCTION

Environmental preferability has taken strong hold in 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 and programs in which you have a particular interest.

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](mailto: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.

**3. Green Chemistry Initiative.** In May 2007, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control was tasked with the responsibility of leading the [California Green Chemistry Initiative](#). According to the Agency, the idea behind “green chemistry” is to reduce the use of toxic chemicals in products in order to avoid having to manage them at the end of the life cycle.

The Green Chemistry Initiative will provide recommendations for developing a consistent means for evaluating risk, reducing exposure, encouraging less-toxic industrial processes, and identifying safer alternatives.

The California Green Chemistry Initiative will focus on:

- A framework to design less toxic products;
- How the state should stimulate green chemistry;
- How to design a strategy that encourages manufacturers to assume greater responsibility for products and processes that involve toxic materials; and
- How to develop policies to avoid toxics in products by accident.

More information on the Green Chemistry Initiative can be found at:

<http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/PollutionPrevention/GreenChemistryInitiative/index.cfm>

## **B. Colorado**

**Website:** <http://www.colorado.gov/energy/greening/index.asp>

### **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. In general, as it relates to green cleaning chemical products, LEED-EB specifies that the product must meet the criteria of specified Green Seal standards or comparable standards issued under the Environmental Choice

EcoLogo program. LEED-EB also references the [California VOC limitations](#) for consumer products as an alternative criterion.

**2. Guidance.** Colorado has launched a new website, [Greening Colorado Government](#), that provides guidance to state agencies in implementing environmentally preferable . 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/Purchase/New\\_PurchHome/Busopp.asp](http://www.das.state.ct.us/Purchase/New_PurchHome/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. An Act Concerning the Use of Cleaning Products in State Buildings.** In late July 2007, Connecticut enacted a state law, [An Act Concerning the Use of Cleaning Products in State Buildings](#), which requires cleaning products used in state buildings to meet “guidelines or environmental standards set by a national or international environmental certification program approved by the Department of Administrative Services.” Such cleaning products should “minimize the potential harmful impact on human health and the environment. The Act defines cleaning product to exclude disinfectants, sanitizers or any other EPA registered antimicrobial product. The Act is effective Oct. 1, 2007.

**3. 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](#).

**4. Green Cleaning for Schools.** [HB 6496](#) requires each local and regional board of education to implement a green cleaning program for all school buildings and facilities no later than July 1, 2011. HB 6496 defines a “green cleaning program” as the procurement and use of environmentally preferable cleaning products.

In turn, HB 6496 defines “environmentally preferable cleaning products” as including but not limited to “general purpose cleaners, bathroom cleaners, carpet cleaners, glass cleaners, floor finishes, floor strippers, hand cleaners, and soaps” that meet the guidelines or environmental standards set by a national or international environmental certification program approved by the Connecticut Department of Administrative Services (DAS).

The law states that cleaning products should minimize to the extent possible the potential harm to human health and the environment. Although the law does not explicitly direct the state to develop guidelines or specifications by a certain date, the law prohibits the use of cleaning products unless the product meets a third-party certification standard that has been approved by the state DAS. An [existing department policy](#) (implementing a separate state law governing state-owned buildings) requires that only cleaning products that are labeled certified by Green Seal or EcoLogo shall be used in state-owned buildings. Department officials indicate that these certification systems are also approved for use by schools.

In addition, HB 6496’s definition of “environmentally preferable cleaning products” **excludes** disinfectants and sanitizers, as well as any product “for which no guideline or environmental standard has been established by any national or international certification program...”

By October 1, 2010, and every year after, every local and regional board of education must provide school staff, and upon request, parents and guardians, with a written statement of the school district’s green cleaning program with certain minimum specified information. The written statement must also be made available on the Web sites of the board and of the individual schools within the board’s jurisdiction, or by alternative means if no Web sites exist.

Each local and regional board of education must report biennially to the state Commissioner of Education on the condition of its facilities and on actions taken to implement its green cleaning program, using a state-developed school facilities survey form. The report must also be posted on the web sites of the board and of individual schools.

## D. District of Columbia

### Summary

The DC Healthy Schools Act requires that all public schools in the District of Columbia use environmentally friendly cleaning products. The law also establishes an environmental programs office within D.C. government that is responsible for a range of other activities to promote healthy schools, including establishing an integrated pest management program and promoting EPA's Tools for Schools program in public schools to reduce exposure to environmental factors that impact asthma in children and adults.

Under the law, D.C. public schools are permitted to continue using conventional cleaning products until their existing supplies are exhausted.

## E. Hawaii

### Summary

**Green Cleaning for Schools (HB 1538).** In July 2009, the Hawaii Green Cleaning for Schools legislation ([HB 1538](#)) was enacted. The law requires the state department of education to require all public school facilities to "...give first preference, where feasible, to the purchase and use of environmentally sensitive cleaning and maintenance products that have been approved by the Green Seal program..."

The new state law limits the scope of cleaning products covered to the following:

- Bathroom or restroom cleaners
- Carpet cleaners
- General purpose cleaners
- Glass cleaners
- Hand cleaners, hand soaps
- Paper towels or other paper used for cleaning
- Other categories as determined by the state department of health.

HB 1538 does NOT cover:

- Products intended primarily to strip, polish, or wax floors
- Cleaners intended primarily to clean toilet bowls, dishes, laundry, upholstery, or wood
- Toilet paper, facial tissue, or paper towels used for drying hands.

Under HB 1538, the Hawaii Department of Health is charged with the responsibility of maintaining a list of products that have been approved by Green Seal. Under the law, public schools will use this list as a first-preference guideline when purchasing and using environmentally sensitive cleaning and maintenance products.

The Department of Health is also required to “...review and evaluate existing research regarding environmentally-sensitive cleaning and maintenance products, including any research and guidance issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.”

The law became effective immediately after it was enacted.

## F. 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.

**4. Green Cleaning Schools Act.** On August 13, 2007, Illinois Governor Blagojevich signed into law the [Green Cleaning Schools Act](#). The Illinois statute requires all public and non-public elementary and secondary schools with 50 or more students to “...establish a green cleaning policy and exclusively purchase and use environmentally sensitive cleaning products.”

**Guidelines:** Under the Act, the IGGCC is charged with primary responsibility to “...establish and amend on an annual basis guidelines and specifications for environmentally sensitive cleaning products for use in school facilities.

IGGCC completed the [guidelines](#) in February 2008 and are posted at: <http://www.standingupforillinois.org/uploads/GreenCleanFinalGuidelines.pdf>

The Guidelines set forth a series of **mandatory** and **recommended** actions designed to give Illinois schools clear direction in purchasing and using green cleaning products as well as implementing a green cleaning program, as required by the Act. The mandatory provisions became effective May 9, 2008.

**Mandatory Provisions:** The **mandatory section** covers the following product categories:

- Bathroom Cleaners
- Carpet Cleaners
- General Purpose and Hard Floor Surface Cleaners
- Glass, Window and Mirror Cleaners
- Hand Cleaners and Hand Soaps
- Paper Products

In regard to the cleaning product formulations in the aforementioned categories, schools may comply with the Act by using products that are certified / recognized by:

- Green Seal
- U.S. EPA Design for the Environment
- Environmental Choice EcoLogo Program

For **jan/san paper products** schools will be deemed in compliance with the Act if they use products that comply with the U.S. EPA Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines for Commercial and Industrial Sanitary Tissue, or which are certified by Green Seal or the Environmental Choice EcoLogo Program.

In addition, schools may procure and use cleaning supplies in the above referenced categories that are not certified or recognized by any of the aforementioned eco-label organizations provided that the manufacturer or distributor of those supplies provides alternative qualification of “environmental sensitivity” by providing independent documentation verifying that the products meet the criteria of at least one of the Green Seal standards (GS-37 or GS-41 for chemicals; GS-9 for paper) or EcoLogo standards (CCD (Certification Criteria Document)-104, CCD-146 or CCD-148 for chemicals; CCD-86 for paper).

**Recommended Provisions:** The Guidelines also set forth **recommended** green cleaning procurement guidance and cleaning practices, which may be implemented individually or as a collective policy at the discretion of the schools.

The recommendations address product categories such as air fresheners, bathroom and facial tissues, chrome cleaners and polishes, degreasers, disinfectants and sanitizers, floor care products, graffiti removers, and plastic bags. The recommended section also addresses powered cleaning equipment and sets forth “best practices” for implementing a green cleaning program.

**5. Green Cleaning for State Owned Buildings.** Illinois Governor Pat Quinn signed into law legislation ([HB 2437](#)) that requires all state-owned buildings to establish a green cleaning policy effective July 24, 2009.

Specifically, all Illinois state-owned buildings must now procure and use “environmentally sensitive cleaning products” as defined by the [guidelines and specifications](#) established by the Illinois Green Government Coordinating Council pursuant to the state’s Green Cleaning for Schools Act. Under the newly enacted law, state-owned buildings are allowed to deplete their existing stocks of cleaning products before implementing a green cleaning policy.

In addition, the law exempts state-owned buildings from the green cleaning requirements if implementing such a program would not be “economically feasible.” Adopting a green cleaning policy is not economically feasible if it would result in an increase in the cleaning costs of the building.

## **G. Indiana**

**Website:** <http://www.in.gov/idoa/3106.htm>

### **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](#).

## **H. Iowa**

### **Summary**

**HF 823.** On April 23, 2010, Iowa Governor Chet Culver signed into law legislation ([HF 823](#)) that requires, effective July 1, 2012, all school districts,

community colleges, institutions under the control of the state board of regents, and all state agencies to purchase and use environmentally preferable cleaning and maintenance products. Prior to that date, covered state facilities are encouraged to implement green cleaning programs.

HF 823 allows covered facilities to deplete their existing supplies of cleaning products prior to implementing a green cleaning program. In addition, the bill provides for the continued use of disinfectants and sanitizers when necessary to protect public health.

The bill defines "environmentally preferable cleaning and maintenance products" as cleaning and maintenance products identified by the state as such, or which meet "nationally recognized standards."

The law's requirement to purchase environmentally preferable cleaning products directs schools to purchase products identified by the state Department of Administrative Services or products that meet nationally recognized standards. The department is directed to provide information on its web site regarding environmentally preferable cleaning and maintenance products used by the department. The department is also authorized to provide information regarding other nationally recognized standards for cleaning and maintenance products. The department has posted on its [web site](#) information about green cleaning and about third-party product certification programs, including links to organizations such as EcoLogo, Green Seal, the US Environmental Protection Agency's Design for the Environment (DfE) Formulator Initiative, and the Responsible Purchasing Network.

## I. Maine

**Website:** <http://www.maine.gov/purchases/policies/epp.html>

### Summary

**1. Executive Order.** In February 2006, Governor Baldacci issued an [Executive Order for Safer Chemicals in Consumer Products and Services](#) that among other things continues the state's commitment to environmentally preferable procurement. The Executive Order charged the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Administrative and Financial Services and the Division of Purchases with the task of developing improved specifications for the purchase of environmentally preferable chemical cleaners.

**2. Procurement Policy.** The State of Maine requires the chemical cleaning products it purchases to conform to Green Seal criteria. As indicated in the State's [Interim Report Task Force Promoting Safer Chemicals in Consumer Products](#), cleaning products must be GS-37 certified or must be certified by an independent accredited laboratory as qualifying under GS-37 criteria. Disinfectants and other product categories not covered by Green Seal standards

must meet the Maine specifications developed using criteria based on the Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories standards.

Maine plans on extending the opportunity to purchase green cleaning products through the state system to municipal, county, and regional government subdivisions.

**3. Green Cleaning for Schools.** The Maine law that requires the State to encourage schools to use environmentally preferable cleaners by compiling a list of cleaning products that have been certified as meeting “health-based criteria for safety and efficacy” by a third party independent agency such as Green Seal and to distribute that list to every school administrative unit in the State.

The State is also required to compile a list of disinfectants that have been evaluated using criteria established by the Division of Purchases or other acceptable criteria for environmentally preferred janitorial products and registered by the Board of Pesticides Control.

A complete list of green cleaners and disinfectants compiled by Maine is posted online at: [www.maine.gov/education/const/chem/green\\_cleaning\\_prod\\_list.xls](http://www.maine.gov/education/const/chem/green_cleaning_prod_list.xls). It is important to note that the list includes cleaning products certified by **Green Seal** and **EcoLogo**, as well as those products recognized by the **U.S. EPA Design for the Environment**.

In addition, the Department shall develop recommendations for cleaning procedures that will reduce the use of toxic chemicals and improve indoor air quality while meeting performance standards for cleanliness.

Maine has aggregated these and other green cleaning resources online at: [http://www.maine.gov/education/const/chem/overview\\_green.htm](http://www.maine.gov/education/const/chem/overview_green.htm)

It is important to note that the Maine law does not require school districts to use green cleaning products, but rather requires the state to “promote the implementation of green cleaning programs in schools.” The law also requires the state to recognize school green cleaning programs by compiling and maintaining a list of school administrative units that have committed to using cleaning products and disinfectants that are included in lists developed by the state. The list is to be made available to the public.

## **J. Maryland**

**Website:** <http://mlis.state.md.us/2009rs/bills/hb/hb1363e.pdf>

### **Summary**

**Green Cleaning for Schools.** On May 7, 2009, Maryland Governor Martin O’Malley signed legislation ([HB 1363](#)) into law that requires the state’s K-12

public schools to procure and use green cleaning products. The law is effective October 9, 2009.

[HB 1363](#) requires Maryland County Boards of Education to purchase green cleaning products for use in K-12 public schools throughout the state. The bill defines “green cleaning products and supplies” as those that have “positive environmental attributes” such as:

- Biodegradability;
- Low toxicity;
- Low VOC content;
- Reduced packaging; and
- Low life cycle energy use.

HB 1363 requires the Maryland County Boards of Education with the responsibility of drafting specifications that provide “clear and accurate descriptions of the functional characteristics or nature” of green cleaning products that will be bought and used by the schools. In drafting such specifications, the County Boards of Education must allow for “multiple avenues” in qualifying cleaning products as environmentally preferable including at the very least products recognized by the:

- U.S. EPA Design for the Environment Formulator program;
- Environmental Choice; and
- Green Seal.

HB 1363 allows schools to first use existing cleaning products and supplies before they transition to green cleaning products. In addition, schools may opt out of implementing a green cleaning program if it is not “economically feasible.” The law also specifically states that the green cleaning specifications to be issued by the County Boards of Education shall not preclude the use of disinfectants or sanitizers.

## **K. 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 (FAC59) in which a total of five states are participating: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New York, and Vermont

The RFP addresses several product categories of cleaning chemicals that are required to be certified by Green Seal or Ecologo. For janitorial paper products and trash liners, products may be accepted that are not third-party certified, but can document compliance with the other specifications indicated (e.g. for recycled content). In addition, whereas equipment and entryway systems do not currently have a relevant third-party standard, compliance with specifications other than Green Seal or EcoLogo are required as indicated.

The following is a summary of the mandatory provisions of FAC59:

- General Purpose Cleaners (including floor cleaners), Restroom Cleaners, Glass Cleaners (GS-37 (2006 or 2008) or CCD 146)
- Carpet Cleaners (including spot cleaners) (GS-37, or CCD 148)
- Floor Care Finisher and Stripper (GS-40 or CCD 147)
- Hand Cleaners (GS-41 or CCD 104)
- Cooking Appliance Cleaners (GS-37, CCD 110, CCD 112, or CCD 146)
- Janitorial Paper Products
  - All products must comply with the U.S. EPA Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (CPG) minimum levels of post-consumer recycled content (Paper Towels 40%; Toilet Tissue 20%; Facial Tissue 10%; Napkins 30%; Paper Wipes, Disposable 50%)
  - In addition, the following standards apply: GS09 (undergoing revision) or CCD086 (hand towels and napkins), GS01 (undergoing revision) or CCD082 (toilet tissue), and CCD083 - facial tissue
  - It is desirable that the products are certified by CFPA
- Trash Liners
  - CCD 126 and/or EPA CPG minimum 10% post-consumer recycled content; or bio-based compostable liners are also acceptable.
- Powered Cleaning Equipment
  - Vacuums—CRI Green Labeled
  - Carpet Extraction – CRI Bronze Seal of Approval (at a minimum)
  - Hot Water Extraction – proposed systems should provide documentation to demonstrate a drying time of 24 hours or less
  - Automatic Floor Scrubbing Machines – variable speed chemical speed to minimize use of cleaning chemicals

- Floor Burnishers - must contain shrouds and active vacuum attachments to capture particles produced during use
- Propane-powered floor equipment – proposed equipment should provide documentation to demonstrate high-efficiency and low-emissions engines
- Entry Mats
  - EPA CPG minimum standard for post-consumer recycled content for rubber mats (75%); PVC free; alternative material (e.g. polyactic acid); take-back of return mats.

## L. Michigan

**Website:** [http://www.michigan.gov/deq/0,1607,7-135-3585\\_4127\\_4174---,00.html](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.

## M. 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.

## N. Missouri

**Website:** <http://www.senate.mo.gov/08info/pdf-bill/tat/SB1181.pdf>

### Summary

**1. Missouri Green Cleaning for Schools Act.** On July 10, 2008, Missouri Governor Matt Blunt signed into law an act that required the State Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to establish green cleaning guidelines and specifications for schools. While it is mandatory for the Department to issue the green cleaning guidelines, implementation by Missouri schools is voluntary.

Missouri is the third state to enact a law that specifically addresses green cleaning for schools. The Missouri law was preceded by similar, but mandatory, legislation enacted in New York State in 2006 and Illinois in 2007. The Missouri green cleaning for schools act can be viewed online by clicking [HERE](#) (Section 161.365, p.22, addresses green cleaning for schools).

**2. Missouri Green Cleaning Guidelines and Specifications.** The Missouri State Board of Education formally approved the [Missouri Green Cleaning Guidelines and Specifications for Schools](#) at a meeting conducted on January 15, 2009.

The [Missouri guidelines](#) are largely consistent with the green cleaning guidelines issued by Illinois in the spring of 2008. One major difference is that implementation of the Missouri green cleaning guidelines by schools is **voluntary**, while Illinois schools are mandated to adopt green cleaning programs.

However, in all other regards, the Missouri guidelines are consistent with the green cleaning product procurement recommendations set forth in the Illinois guidelines. Of particular interest, both Missouri and Illinois reference Green Seal, the EPA Design for the Environment Formulator Program, and the Environmental

Choice EcoLogo Program in regard to defining environmentally preferable bathroom cleaners, carpet cleaners, general purpose cleaners, glass cleaners and hand soaps.

In general, the Missouri guidelines provide a comprehensive approach to green cleaning including recommendations related to the purchase of “environmentally sensitive” cleaning and maintenance products, janitorial paper supplies, and cleaning equipment. In addition the guidelines set forth specific best practices for implementation of a green cleaning program.

The Missouri green cleaning guidelines were developed by the State Department of Elementary and Secondary Education pursuant to legislation signed into law on July 10, 2008 by Gov. Matt Blunt.

A copy of the Missouri green cleaning guidelines is posted at [www.issa.com/mogc](http://www.issa.com/mogc).

## **O. Nevada**

### **Summary**

**Green Cleaning for Schools.** Nevada has taken a decidedly different approach in its green cleaning for schools law. On or before July 1, 2010, [SB 185](#) would require all public K-12 schools to use environmentally sensitive cleaning and maintenance products in the cleaning of all **floor surfaces** only. In an apparent compromise to obtain passage, the legislation was amended to mandate green cleaning for floor surfaces only.

However, the legislation does allow the board of trustees of a school district to use environmentally sensitive cleaning products on surfaces other than just flooring.

Under SB 185, the Department of Education, in consultation with other stakeholders, including industry, are required to adopt regulations that set forth the “...standards for environmentally sensitive cleaning and maintenance products for use in the cleaning of all floor surfaces in the public schools.”

These regulations shall not preclude the use of disinfectants and sanitizers when necessary to protect the health and welfare of students. In addition, the Department would be required to provide each school district with a list of products that meet those environmental standards.

SB 185 allows schools to opt out of implementing a green cleaning program for floor surfaces if it would place an undue economic burden on the school.

Effective January 2011, each school district must prepare and submit to the Department of Education a written report regarding implementation of the law,

including an evaluation of the effectiveness of the products used and a description of any requests for waivers. The law requires the department to submit a written report to the state legislature summarizing the school district reports by February 2011.

## P. New Jersey

**Website:** [www.state.nj.us/cgi-bin/governor/njnewsline/view\\_article.pl?id=2883](http://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.”

## Q. New York State

**Website:** <https://greencleaning.ny.gov/Entry.asp>

### 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, which were revised in June 2010. Among other things, the guidelines address 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
- Toilet Bowl Cleaners
- Carpet Cleaners and Spotters
- Glass, Window, and Mirror Cleaners
- Hand Soaps
- Floor Finishes and Strippers
- Vacuum Cleaners

**b) Green Seal (GS-37) or Environmental Choice (CCD-146, 148).** OGS has adopted the Green Seal Standard [GS-37](#) and [EcoLogo](#) Standards CCD-146 and CCD-148 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](#) stating that the product meets or exceeds the appropriate Green Seal or EcoLogo Standard, and has the necessary data to support their claim.

**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 EcoLogo’s

[CCD-104](#). In the alternative, companies that do not have certification for a specific product may submit an [affidavit](#) stating that the product meets or exceeds the appropriate Green Seal or EcoLogo Standard, and has the necessary data to support their claim.

**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 (not from three schools within the same district) 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) Floor Finish Strippers.** Companies wishing to qualify their floor finish stripper products for inclusion on the OGS Approved Green Cleaning Products List must submit signed [certification forms](#) from three different educational facility customers (not from three schools within the same district).

The forms must attest to the fact that the floor finish stripper is a total floor finish liquefier, and strips any old floor finish and/or the accepted floor finish as follows:

- Stripper is mixed in cold water;
- Stripping solution turns old finish white in one to five minutes and becomes totally liquefied when scrubbed with carbide-impregnated brush mechanical action;
- After the brushing action, 100% of the old floor finish must be ready for removal using a water vacuum squeegee;
- Immediately following the vacuuming of the spent floor finish, fresh cold water may be applied and vacuumed up; and
- When the floor dries, it must be 100% free of any white residue (old floor finish film).

**f) 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](#) attesting that the vacuum cleaner meets or exceeds the Green Label standard, and has the necessary data to support that claim.

## R. Oregon

### 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.
- 5. Oregon Request for Proposal for Janitorial Supplies.** Oregon recently issued a Request for Proposal for Janitorial Supplies, Industrial Paper and Related Services (RFP) that, among other things, specifies environmental requirements for cleaning products.

In effect, Oregon requires that the chemical based cleaners either have Green Seal certification or recognition by the EPA Design for the Environment. For products that are not certified by Green Seal or recognized by DfE, Oregon indicates a preference for products that are the least toxic, readily biodegradable, and which have minimal and recyclable packaging.

The **Oregon RFP** also specifies that all paper products shall be chlorine free and shall contain a minimum amount of post consumer recycled content based on the product category.

The **Oregon RFP** is issued on behalf of the Western States Contracting Alliance (WSCA) and members of the Oregon Cooperative Purchasing Program, Members of the WSCA include Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii,

Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

## S. 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](#).

## T. Vermont

**Website:** <http://bgs.vermont.gov/adminpolicies/policy32>

### Summary

**1. Environmental, Safety and Health Criteria for Cleaning Products Used in State Owned or leased Facilities.** Executive Orders 02-04 and 14-03 require the State of Vermont to specify, buy, and use only Environmentally Preferable Custodial Cleaning Products in state owned and leased facilities.

Environmentally Preferable Cleaning Products (EPP) are defined as products that have a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products or services that serve the same purposes. Products on the Environmentally Preferable Custodial Cleaning contracts meet or exceed the established criteria.

Use of any non-Environmentally Preferable cleaning product is only allowed if the state facility secures a signed waiver for use. A copy of the approved waiver must be maintained and made accessible at the work location where the product is approved for use and provided to the office of Workplace Safety. Requested waivers shall typically be for use of a specific product, for a specific purpose, at a specific location.

The paragraphs below summarize the environmental criteria Vermont uses in procuring green cleaning products for use in state owned or leased facilities.

**a) 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.

**b) Critical Product Exclusion Criteria.** The following criteria are mandatory for green cleaning products.

- No Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic Chemicals;
- No Carcinogens, Mutagens and Teratogens;
- No Ozone-Depleting Compounds;
- Low Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs);
- No Hazardous Waste Characteristics;
- No Phosphates or Phosphonates;
- No Combination Cleaner-Disinfectants.

**c) Desirable Product Criteria.** Vermont also sets forth a set of "desirable product criteria" to further define and assist in the selection of

environmentally sound choices for cleaning products. Considerations include:

- Vapor Pressure
- Inhalation Toxicity
- Ingestion Toxicity
- pH
- Skin Absorption
- Combustibility
- Bio-based
- Petroleum Containing Products
- Fragrance and Dyes
- Biodegradability
- Aquatic Toxicity
- Renewable Resources

**d) Other Considerations.** Other Considerations include:

- Dispensers, Containers, Packaging Delivery Systems, Labeling
- Concentrates
- No Aerosol Containers

A summary of Vermont's criteria for "green" cleaners can be found at:

<http://bgs.vermont.gov/adminpolicies/policy32>

**2. Green Cleaning for Schools.** On January 24, 2012, Vermont Governor Peter Shumlin signed into law [S.92](#) that requires distributors and manufacturers of cleaning products to "...sell, offer for sale, or distribute to a school, school district, supervisory union, or procurement consortium..." environmentally preferable cleaning products. In addition, the bill requires those who provide contract cleaning services to schools to use environmentally preferable cleaning products.

For these purposes, the bill defines "environmentally preferable cleaning products" as: 1) Cleaning products certified as environmentally preferable by an independent third party; or 2) Environmentally preferable cleaning products used by the department of buildings and general services under state contracts.

It should be noted that Vermont's state owned and leased buildings have already transitioned to "green" cleaning products as a result of the Clean State Program created by an executive order signed by Governor Douglas in 2004. More information on that program can be found online at:

<http://bgs.vermont.gov/adminpolicies/policy32>.

Contrary to earlier versions of the bill, S. 92 states that nothing in the legislation shall be construed to regulate or limit the sale, use, or distribution of antimicrobial pesticides, such as disinfectants or sanitizers. The law also requires distributors or

manufacturers of cleaning products to provide green cleaning training at no cost to each school district it provides with environmentally preferable cleaners. In addition, unlike the original bill, S. 92, as signed by the Governor, allows for the sale and use of air fresheners in schools provided they are environmentally preferable.

The effective date of the Vermont green cleaning for schools law is July 1, 2012. Schools with fewer than 50 students have until July 1, 2013 to comply.

The Vermont green cleaning for schools law also requires the commissioner of health and of buildings and general services to jointly create an electronic school environmental clearinghouse website including information on such subjects as integrated pest management, a list of environmentally preferable cleaning products, and procedures for using green cleaning products.

## U. Washington

**Website:** <http://www.ga.wa.gov/pca/contract/00307c.doc>

### Summary

**1. State Contract.** The Washington General Administration's Office of State Procurement expanded the types of janitorial supplies available to state customers by electing to operate under the Western States Contracting Alliance (WSCA) contract awarded by the State of Oregon. The WSCA contract has 24 categories of janitorial products, industrial papers and related services.

The contract directs state customers that seek environmentally preferable cleaning products to select products that meet the appropriate **Green Seal** standards, or the criteria established by the **U.S. EPA Design for the Environment Formulator Program**.

**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”)

### V. Summary of State Green Cleaning Procurement Policies and Referenced 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Ecolabel Programs

State	Green Seal	DfE	EcoLogo	Comments
California	X			
Colorado	X		X	
Connecticut	X			
Hawaii	X			
Illinois	X	X	X	
Indiana				No reference to Ecolabel Programs
Iowa	X	X	X	
Maine	X	X	X	
Maryland	X	X	X	
Massachusetts	X		X	
Michigan				No reference to Ecolabel Programs
Minnesota	X			
Missouri	X	X	X	
Nevada				Guidelines not yet issued yet
New Jersey	X	X	X	
New York	X		X	Guidelines under review
North Dakota	X		X	
Oregon	X	X		
Pennsylvania	X			
South Dakota	X	X	X	
Vermont				No reference to Ecolabel Programs
Washington	X	X		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	

## II CITIES, COUNTIES AND OTHER LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

### A. Alameda County, California

**Website:** [www.ciwmb.ca.gov/epp/LawPolicy/AlaPolicy.doc](http://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. Boston, Massachusetts

**Website:** <http://www.cityofboston.gov/news/default.aspx?dept=55>

#### Summary

Signing his second major Executive Order on green initiatives, Mayor Thomas M. Menino on July 3 enacted an order that increases the purchase of environmentally preferred products such as green cleaning supplies, expands the recycling programs in City facilities, and advances additional green policies across the City.

Known as the “Green Building Maintenance Order,” the policy looks to reduce costs and harmful chemicals from City buildings as well as improve operations.

The policy will cover all municipal buildings maintained by the City. The City of Boston owns and operates some 400 buildings and facilities throughout Boston with approximately 18,000 employees.

A summary of the Executive Order is as follows:

1. All City of Boston departments adhere to the City's new Green Cleaning Policy both for all City-managed building maintenance programs and for any new contracted maintenance services;
2. Within 60 days, the City of Boston Purchasing Agent and the Chief of Public Property, in consultation with City departments, shall publish Environmentally Preferable Procurement (EPP) guidelines covering all goods and services purchased for building maintenance and operations;
3. All City departments shall seek to expand recycling programs in all municipal buildings and new cleaning services contracts;
4. Within 60 days, the City of Boston Chief Information Officer, in consultation with City departments, shall issue a Green Information Technology Roadmap to further reduce municipal consumption of resources;
5. The City will establish a Green Operations coordinating committee to further pursue and develop additional measures to reduce municipal consumption and increase efficiency.

## C. Chicago, Illinois

### Website:

[http://egov.cityofchicago.org/webportal/COCWebPortal/COC\\_EDITORIAL/GreenCleaning.pdf](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.

**D. 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.

## E. 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.

## F. King County, Washington

**Website:** <http://www.kingcounty.gov/procurement/green>

### 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 \(GS-37\)](#).

**2. County-Wide Policy.** King County, Washington has an Environmental Purchasing Policy that requires county agencies to buy environmentally preferable products “whenever practicable”. You can reference the [2007 King County Environmental Purchasing Report](#) online.

In regard to Green Cleaning, King County, Washington established a [new contract](#) in January, 2008 that makes Green Seal certified cleaning chemicals available to all county agencies. If the results of these trials are positive, thereby demonstrating that compliant products are available, functional and economical; King County will propose that future specifications limit purchases to Green Seal certified products.

The **King County Transit Division** published a [new operations and maintenance manual](#) to provide direction for the use of green cleaning chemicals. They have reduced the number of different chemicals purchased from 30 to 2. In addition to reducing the purchase of toxic chemicals, they were able to phase-out the use of the typical heavy mops and buckets in favor of light-weight microfiber mops and cloths that they wash and re-use.

**Facilities Management Division, the Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention, the Department of Public Health and Safety and Claims Management** have been testing various green cleaners from the county contract. Since many of these are concentrated products with dispenser systems, they have seen a significant reduction in chemical use. We will publish results when these trials are concluded.

The **Green Building Program** of the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks is coordinating a multiagency group to develop green building operational guidelines, including green cleaning standards, per the newly revised and adopted green building ordinance.

## **G. Lawrence, Kansas**

**Website:** <http://www.lawrenceks.org/policies/EnvProcruePolicy.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

## H. 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.

## I. 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

## **J. 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.

## **K. 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

## **L. 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.

## **M. Oakland, California**

**Website:** <http://www.oaklandpw.com/AssetFactory.aspx?did=2738>

### **Summary**

The City of Oakland has implemented an environmentally preferable purchasing policy that among other things requires the city to implement a green cleaning program.

The Oakland [Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Policy](#) requires the city to purchase, or require janitorial contractors to supply cleaning products that meet Green Seal certification or “other equivalent standards for environmental preferability and performance.

To the extent practicable, the City of Oakland shall purchase, or require cleaning contractors to supply, vacuum cleaners that meet the requirements of the Carpet and Rug Institute “Green Label” Testing Program, and which are capable of capturing 96% of particulates 0.3 microns in size, and operate with a sound level of less than 70dBA.

Where applicable, other janitorial cleaning equipment shall be capable of capturing fine particulates, removing sufficient moisture so as to dry within 24 hours, operate with a sound level of less than 70dBA, and use high-efficiency, low emission engines.

In addition all surfactants and detergents shall be readily biodegradable, and shall not contain phosphates where practicable. Also, in maintaining its buildings, the City of Oakland shall use products with the lowest amount of VOCs.

## **N. 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

## O. San Francisco, California

**Website:** [www.sfenvironment.com/aboutus/innovative/epp/specs\\_janchem05.pdf](http://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

**P. 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](#).

### Q. Sarasota County, Florida

**Website:**

<http://www.scgov.net/EnvironmentalServices/SustainableSarasota/SustainableSarasota.asp>

### 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

### R. 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 momomethyl 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 13514.** Demonstrating a commitment to lead by example, President Obama issued [Executive Order 13514](#) that sets sustainability goals for Federal agencies and focuses on making improvements in their environmental, energy and economic performance. The Executive Order requires Federal agencies to set a 2020 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target within 90 days; increase energy efficiency; reduce fleet petroleum consumption; conserve water; reduce waste; support sustainable communities; and leverage Federal purchasing power to promote environmentally-responsible products and technologies.

In regard to acquisition policy, EO 13514 promotes the purchase of bio-based, environmentally preferable, energy efficient, water efficient, and recycled content products. It also promotes the use of paper products with at least 30% post-consumer content.

**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](http://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 BioPreferred Procurement Program.** Pursuant to the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act, all federal agencies must give a procurement preference for biobased products so designated by the USDA. The biobased preferred procurement program will apply to all federal purchases in amounts of \$10,000 or more. The procurement preference must be given to all products the USDA has designated as biobased.

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.

**Cleaning Products.** USDA finalized guidelines that designate numerous categories of cleaning products as "biobased" in a series of final rules issued by the Agency in early May 2008. USDA issued final guidelines designating as biobased cleaning products in the following categories:

- Bath products
- Bathroom cleaners
- Carpet and upholstery cleaners
- Dishwashing products
- Floor cleaners
- Floor strippers
- Food cleaners
- General purpose de-icers
- General purpose household cleaners
- Glass cleaners

- Graffiti and grease removers
- Hair care products
- Hand cleaners and sanitizers
- Industrial cleaners
- Ink removers and cleaners
- Laundry products
- Multipurpose cleaners
- Parts wash solutions
- Wood and concrete sealers

The specific requirements regarding the biobased content these products must possess to meet the biobased designation are set forth in the final rules posted online at the following URLs:

[http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round\\_2\\_Final\\_Rule.pdf](http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round_2_Final_Rule.pdf)  
[http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round\\_3\\_Final\\_Rule.pdf](http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round_3_Final_Rule.pdf)  
[http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round\\_4\\_Final\\_Rule.pdf](http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round_4_Final_Rule.pdf)  
[http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round\\_5\\_Final\\_Rule.pdf](http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round_5_Final_Rule.pdf)  
<http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2010/pdf/2010-26122.pdf>  
[http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round\\_7\\_Final\\_Rule.pdf](http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round_7_Final_Rule.pdf)

In addition, USDA issued a [proposed rule](#) on Sept. 14, 2011 that would designate other cleaning products as biobased for purposes of federal procurement including air fresheners and deodorizers, electronic component cleaners, furniture cleaners and protectors

Lastly, USDA launched a [voluntary labeling program](#) for biobased products. It establishes a USDA certified biobased product label and make it easier for Federal agencies and private sector institutional and household consumers to identify products meeting USDA's BioPreferred program, as well as other biobased products.

More information on the USDA BioPreferred Procurement Program can be obtained by going to [www.biopreferred.gov](http://www.biopreferred.gov).

**E. EPA Design for the Environment (DfE) Formulator Program.** The [DfE Safer Product Labeling Program](#) 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. Safer Chemical Products.** Under its Safer Chemical Products Program, [DfE](#) invites interested formulators to enter into a partnership with DfE. Under this partnership arrangement, 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.

The basis for a DfE partnership rests on the selection of the safest possible ingredients that permit the formulation of high-performing, cost-effective products. DfE can provide formulators with information on chemical characteristics and toxicities of raw materials and additives, safer substitutes for chemicals of concern, and innovative new chemistries. The DfE documents "[Criteria for Safer Cleaning Products \(CSCP\) in the form of a Standard](#)" (PDF) and the [Screens for Safer Ingredients](#) describe the program's unique approach to product review and formulation improvement.

DfE Formulator partners enjoy Agency recognition, including the use of the DfE logo on products with improved formulations.

For more information please visit: [www.epa.gov/dfc](http://www.epa.gov/dfc)

**2. CleanGredients.** To share the DfE thinking on safer formulations with the widest possible audience and to make forming partnerships easier, DfE sponsored [CleanGredients®](#), a database of safer cleaning product ingredients. Organized by product component class (e.g., surfactants, solvents, etc.), CleanGredients creates a green marketplace where formulators can select functionally appropriate ingredients that pass the [DfE Screen](#) for safer chemicals.

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](http://www.cleangredients.org).

**3. Safer Detergents Stewardship Initiative (SDSI).** The U.S. EPA Design for the Environment (DfE) Program developed the [Safer Detergents Stewardship Initiative](#) (SDSI) to recognize environmental leaders who voluntarily commit to the use of safer surfactants. The recognition provided by DfE under SDSI serves as a strong incentive for companies to transition to products with surfactants that have a preferred environmental profile.

Surfactants are an important and common ingredient in cleaning product formulations. Safer surfactants are surfactants that break down quickly to non-polluting compounds and help protect aquatic life in both fresh and salt water.

DfE has identified safer alternative surfactants through partnerships with industry and environmental advocates. These safer alternatives are comparable in cost and are readily available. CleanGredients™ is a source of safer surfactants and can be found at [www.CleanGredients.org](http://www.CleanGredients.org).

A one-page [fact sheet on SDSI \(PDF\)](#) is available online.

**Who is Eligible for Recognition:** EPA's DfE Program recognizes businesses engaged in the production or use of surfactants (such as formulators), as well as those involved in the purchase, use, or distribution of products containing surfactants (i.e., contract cleaners and distributors). Others, including nonprofit organizations, may qualify through actively encouraging the use of safer surfactants.

There are two categories for recognition under SDSI: Champion and Partner. Champion is the highest level of recognition offered under SDSI. At this level, the participant is invited to an awards ceremony, is listed on the EPA SDSI Web site as a Champion, and may use a special logo in their literature to help explain their participation in the program.

The Partner category provides recognition of significant accomplishment towards the use of safer surfactants. Partners will be listed on the EPA SDSI Web site and may be granted recognition as Champions in the future.

A complete list of SDSI Champions and Partners can be found online at: <http://www.epa.gov/dfepubs/projects/formulat/sdsi.htm#sdsichampions>

**How to Apply for Recognition:** An [application for recognition](#) is available for download. Be sure you have version 7 or 8 of Adobe Reader to fill out and save a copy of the form. The application includes the criteria for Champion and Partner status.

The review process is closed at this time. If you wish to submit an application, DfE will keep it on file and contact you if the recognition process opens in the future.

If you would like more information, please contact [David Difiore](mailto:difiore.david@epa.gov) (difiore.david@epa.gov).

**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](#)."

**H. Office of Federal Procurement Policy.** In a recent [Federal Register notice](#), the Office of Federal Procurement Policy proposed new "green purchasing policies" that will require all federal agencies to "give preference to the acquisition of green products and services" including environmentally preferable **cleaning products and janitorial services**.

The proposed policy would require federal agencies to give preference to the procurement of green products and services, including biobased products designated as such by the USDA; environmentally preferable products and services; low or non-toxic, non-hazardous chemicals or materials; recycled content and or remanufactured products; and water efficient products.

The federal green procurement policy provides guidance to agencies for the purpose of implementing a Jan. 26, 2007, executive order (Executive Order No. 13423). That Executive Order requires federal agencies to: **i)** Use sustainable environmental practices including the acquisition of biobased, environmentally preferable, energy efficient and recycled content products; and **ii)** Use paper with at least 30% post-consumer fiber content.

The proposed policies would apply to all acquisition and contracting mechanisms, including service contracts, purchases made using government purchase cards and fleet cards, and purchases valued at less than the micropurchase threshold.

The policy specifically references the procurement of environmentally preferable **cleaning products and services** including but not limited to paper towels, sanitary tissue products, plastic trash can liners, and biobased and/or environmentally preferable cleaning products

The proposed federal green procurement policy calls upon the General Services Administration (GSA) and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to identify opportunities and establish policies to automatically substitute functionally equivalent green products

and services in place of non-green products and services ordered by customer agencies. These services and products may include tissues and towels, biobased cleaning products, and any other green products and services appropriate for agencies' needs.

Under the proposed policy, GSA and DLA are required to identify and prominently display designated green products and services in federal catalogs and on-line ordering systems. In addition, GSA and DLA must phase out competing non-green products from their supply catalogs, contracts, specifications, inventories and schedules.