UL 7006

Sustainability Standard for Household Room Air Conditioning Appliances

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Standard for Sustainability for Household Room Air Conditioning Appliances,UL 7006

Second Edition, Dated March 27, 2018

Summary of Topics

This is the Second Edition of AHAM 7006/CSA R7006/UL 7006, Sustainability Standard for Household Room Air Conditioning Appliances

These requirements are substantially in accordance with Proposal on this subject dated December 15, 2017.

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Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers
AHAM 7006-2018
Second Edition

CSA Group
CSA R7006-18
First Edition

Underwriters Laboratories Inc.
UL 7006
Second Edition

Sustainability Standard for Household Room Air Conditioning Appliances

March 27, 2018

ANSI/UL 7006-2018

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Commitment for Amendments

This standard is issued jointly by the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM), the Canadian Standards Association (operating as "CSA Group"), and Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL). Comments or proposals for revisions on any part of the standard may be submitted to AHAM, CSA Group, or UL at anytime.

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Preface

This is the first edition of CSA R7006, the second edition of UL 7006, and the most recent version of AHAM 7006, Sustainability Standard for Household Room Air Conditioning Appliances.

This harmonized standard was prepared by the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers, (AHAM), CSA Group and Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL). The efforts and support of the Technical Harmonization Committee are gratefully acknowledged.

This standard was prepared by CSA Technical Committee on Sustainability of Household Appliances under the jurisdiction of CSA Strategic Steering Committee on Business Management and Sustainability and has been formally approved by the CSA Technical Committee.

The environmental performance of household room air conditioning appliances is commonly evaluated on the single environmental attribute of electricity consumption during use. This Standard takes a multi-attribute, life cycle approach to measuring a broad spectrum of environmental and social impacts of household room air conditioning appliances as a means of assessing sustainability performance. The multi-attribute approach was developed using representative product life cycle assessment (LCA) information along with other key factors such as hot-spot or hot-button analyses influencing product environmental performance. The attributes and criteria in this Standard are drawn from a much larger list and reflect the understanding of the attributes and criteria that are most prominent in sustainable performance and over which the manufacturers of these products have control. This approach, detailed in Annex A, determined the environmental attributes of household room air conditioning appliances for inclusion in this Standard. The authors acknowledge that revisions to this standard will be considered periodically and that future editions may consider a broader range of sustainability criteria.

It has been contemplated by all parties that this Standard will be updated to reflect new U.S. Department of Energy or Natural Resources Canada minimum energy performance standards for household room air conditioning appliances products. Many of the measurements included in this Standard are unique and have not been conducted on other appliance categories. The Standard's committees expect to learn much from the application of this Second Edition in subsequent years. The use of this Standard and self-assessment by household room air conditioning appliances manufacturers and external third-party assessment bodies will be used to improve the Standard in drafting the second and subsequent editions.

This Standard was written specifically for products placed on the market in the United States and Canada. At the present time, a number of the calculations are based on systems and designs of products in North America.

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Foreword

The Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM), CSA Group, and Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL), as a Task Force, under the jurisdiction of the AHAM Major Appliance Engineering Council, CSA Group Strategic Steering Committee on Business Management and Sustainability, and UL Environment, collaborated with experts and stakeholders to initiate development of product standards for home appliances as the first step in a broader product sustainability initiative. The overall goal of this family of standards is to provide meaningful product sustainability performance information to consumers and stakeholders. It is intended for this initiative to drive innovation and continual improvement in the sustainability performance of home appliances by empowering consumers. This Standard is based on product life cycle information and consideration for consumer expectations. It provides information for consumers, governments, retailers, and other program developers to help distinguish between products based on environmental criteria.

AHAM, CSA Group, and UL would like to acknowledge the assistance of PE INTERNATIONAL and Five Winds Strategic Consulting whose staff served as experts and project managers.

AHAM

The Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM) represents manufacturers of major, portable and floor care home appliances, and suppliers to the industry in the U.S. and Canada. AHAM's membership includes over 150 companies throughout the world. AHAM is also a standards development organization, accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and authors numerous appliance performance testing standards used by manufacturers, consumer organizations and governmental bodies to rate and compare appliances. AHAM administers several appliance rating verification programs, employing third party laboratories. AHAM's consumer safety education program has educated millions of consumers on ways to properly and safely use appliances such as portable heaters, clothes dryers, and cooking products.

CSA GROUP

Canadian Standards Association (operating as "CSA Group") is a not-for-profit membership-based association serving business, industry, government, and consumers in the global marketplace. As a solutions-oriented organization, we work around the world to develop standards that address real needs, such as enhancing public safety and health, advancing the quality of life, helping to preserve the environment, and facilitating trade.

UL

Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) is a global independent safety science company offering expertise across five key strategic businesses: Product Safety, Environment, Life & Health, Knowledge Services and Verification Services. Our breadth, established objectivity, and proven history mean we are a symbol of trust and enable us to help provide peace of mind to all. In addition to being a leader in safety science, UL is a world leader in standards development for safety, health, and sustainability. Through more than a century of involvement in the standards and conformity assessment community, UL is recognized for its unrivaled technical expertise and our Standards are used to evaluate and certify products and systems. UL Standards are used by manufacturers to help them design products and systems to meet the requirements for certification, by code development organizations that adopt and reference them in their codes, and by certification organizations that utilize UL requirements for their own certifications.

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1 Scope

1.1 This Standard covers room air conditioning appliances for households included within the scope of the U.S. Department of Energy (DoE) and Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) minimum energy performance requirements. This includes the following product category: room air conditioner (see Clause 4 for a definition of room air conditioner). The room air conditioners covered by this Standard include:

a) without reverse cycle, with louvered sides, and less than 6,000 Btu/h;

b) without reverse cycle, with louvered sides, and 6,000 to 7,999 Btu/h;

c) without reverse cycle, with louvered sides, and 8,000 to 13,999 Btu/h;

d) without reverse cycle, with louvered sides, and 14,000 to 19,999 Btu/h;

e) without reverse cycle, with louvered sides, and 20,000 to 27,999 Btu/h;

f) without reverse cycle, with louvered sides, and 28,000 Btu/h or more;

g) without reverse cycle, without louvered sides, and less than 6,000 Btu/h;

h) without reverse cycle, without louvered sides, and 6,000 to 7,999 Btu/h;

i) without reverse cycle, without louvered sides, and 8,000 to 10,999 Btu/h;

j) without reverse cycle, without louvered sides, and 11,000 to 13,999 Btu/h;

k) without reverse cycle, without louvered sides, and 14,000 to 19,999 Btu/h;

l) without reverse cycle, without louvered sides, and 20,000 Btu/h or more;

m) with reverse cycle, with louvered sides, and less than 20,000 Btu/h;

n) with reverse cycle, without louvered sides, and less than 14,000 Btu/h;

o) with reverse cycle, with louvered sides, and 20,000 Btu/h or more;

p) with reverse cycle, without louvered sides, and 14,000 Btu/h or more;

q) casement-only; and

r) casement-slider.

1.2 This Standard does not include directions for conformity assessment or the use of a mark/seal of conformity assessment.

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2 General

2.1 In this Standard, “shall” is used to express a requirement, i.e., a provision that the user is obliged to satisfy in order to comply with the Standard; “should” is used to express a recommendation or that which is advised but not required; and “may” is used to express an option or that which is permissible within the limits of the Standard. Notes accompanying clauses do not include requirements or alternative requirements; the purpose of a note accompanying a clause is to separate from the text explanatory or informative material. Notes to tables and figures are considered part of the table or figure and may be written as requirements. Annexes are designated normative (mandatory) or informative (nonmandatory) to define their application.

3 References

3.1 Normative references

3.1.1 Where reference is made to any Standards, such reference shall be considered to refer to the latest editions and revisions thereto available at the time of printing, unless otherwise specified.

AHAM (Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers)

ANSI/AHAM-RAC-1-2015
Performance Evaluation Procedures for Household Room Air Conditioners

Canadian Competition Bureau

Competition Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-34

Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-38

Textile Labelling Act

CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project)

Investor Initiatives

Supply Chain Program

Water Program

CSA Group

CAN/CSA-ISO 14001:16
Environmental management systems – Requirements with guidance for use

European Commission

Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organizations in a community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS)

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European RoHS Directive (Restriction on the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment)

Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment

Directive 2005/618/EC of 18 August 2005 amending Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council for the purpose of establishing the maximum concentration values for certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment

Government of Canada

Energy Efficiency Regulations, SOR/94-651

GRI (Global Reporting Initiative)

Sustainable Reporting Guidelines, version G4 (2013)

IPC (Association Connecting Electronics Industries)

1752A-2010
Materials Declaration Management

IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report: Climate Change (AR5)
https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/

ISO (International Organization for Standardization)

11469
Plastics – Generic identification and marking of plastics products

14001
Environmental management systems – Requirements with guidance for use

14021
Self-declared environmental labels and declarations

14024
Environmental labels and declarations – Type I environmental labelling - Principles and procedures

14025
Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures

14026
Environmental labels and declarations – Principles, requirements and guidelines for communication of footprint information

14040
Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework

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14042
Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Life cycle impact assessment

14044
Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines

14050
Environmental management – Vocabulary

14064–1
Greenhouse gases – Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

14064–2
Greenhouse gases – Part 2: Specification with guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removal enhancements

ISO/IEC (International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission)

17000
Conformity assessment – Vocabulary and general principles

Guide 67
Conformity assessment – Fundamentals of product certification

SAE (Society of Automotive Engineers)

J 1344
Marking of Plastic Parts

TCR (The Climate Registry)

General Reporting Protocol, Version 2.1, January 2016

UL (Underwriters Laboratories)

2789
Environmental Claim Validation Procedure for Calculation of Estimated Recyclability Rate

United Nations

Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future (1987)

US Government

42 U.S.C. 6201
Energy Policy and Conservation Act

10 CFR 430 (2013)
Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products

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10 CFR 431 (2013)
Energy Efficiency Program for Certain Commercial and Industrial Equipment

16 CFR 260 (2012)
Federal Trade Commission's Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims
http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/grnrule/guides980427.htm

WRI and WBCSD (World Resource Institute and World Business Council on Sustainable Development)

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

WTO (World Trade Organization)

World Trade Organization Barriers to Trade (WTO/TBT) Agreement

3.2 Informative references

3.2.1 A list of informative references to laws and regulations for room air conditioning appliances is provided in Annex B.

4 Definitions

4.1 The following definitions shall apply in this Standard:

Note: *For consistency, where possible the definitions in this Standard are taken from existing standards and guidance documents listed as Normative References. Source documents are noted in brackets following the definition.*

4.2 **Accreditation** – third-party attestation related to a conformity assessment body conveying a formal demonstration of its competence to carry out specific conformity assessment tasks.

Note: *These tasks include sampling and testing, inspection, certification, and registration.* [ISO/IEC 17000]

4.3 **Attestation** – issue of a statement, based on a decision following review, that fulfillment of specified requirements have been demonstrated. [ISO/IEC 17000]

4.4 **Attribute** – a characteristic of a product that has a direct influence on the environmental performance of the product.

4.5 **Brand owner** – a company that manages a brand name.

Note: *This company might or might not have engineering, manufacturing, or quality assurance activities. This company might be an original equipment manufacturer (OEM), but might also purchase a finished product from an OEM and conduct sales, marketing, and management of the brand name.*

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4.6 **Certification** – third-party attestation related to products, processes, or persons that convey assurance that specified requirements have been demonstrated. [ISO/IEC 17000]

4.7 **Conformity assessment** – demonstration that specified requirements relating to a product, process, system, person, or body are fulfilled. [ISO/IEC 17000]

Note: *For this Standard, conformity assessment includes*

a) sampling and testing;

b) inspection;

c) first-party declaration of conformity;

d) certification;

e) registration;

f) accreditation of the competence of those activities by a third-party; and

g) recognition (usually by a government agency) of an accreditation program's capability.

4.8 **Criteria** – the environmental requirements that the product needs to meet in order to be awarded an environmental label. [ISO 14024]

4.9 **Dematerialization** – the reduction of the mass of and/or number of materials used in the production of the final product.

Note: *In the Task Force's opinion, for appliances, a more appropriate measure is the more efficient use of raw materials. For example, re-introducing scrap materials into the production process might not result in a reduction in mass, but would constitute a more efficient use of raw materials.*

4.10 **Environmental management system (EMS)** – part of an organization's management system used to develop and implement its environmental policy and manage its environmental aspects. [ISO 14050]

4.11 **EU eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS)** – an environmental performance management tool covered in Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009, based on Environmental Management System (EMS) guided by ISO 14001.

Note: *EMAS provides a methodology for environmental audit, policy development, and system implementation, and requires independent third-party verification and validation of the EMAS and results in a registry listing and certified eco-label: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/index_en.htm*

4.12 **First, second, and third party** –

First party – generally the person or organization that provides the object.

Note: *In the case of this Standard, the first party is the appliance manufacturer.*

Second party – generally the person or organization that has a user interest in the product, such as the customer.

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Third party – the person or body that is recognized as being independent of the person or organization that provides the object, as well as the user or customer of the object. [ISO/IEC 17000]

4.13 **First-party declaration** – a procedure by which a first party conveys assurance that the object of conformity fulfills specified requirements. [ISO/IEC 17000]

4.14 **Global warming potential (GWP)** – a factor describing the radiative forcing impact of one mass-based unit of a given GHG relative to an equivalent unit of carbon dioxide over a given period of time.

4.15 **Greenhouse gas (GHG)** – the gaseous constituent of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorbs and emits radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere, and clouds. [ISO 14050]

4.16 **Greenhouse gas (GHG) scopes** [ISO 14064-1] –

Direct greenhouse gas emission (scope I) – GHG emission from greenhouse gas sources owned or controlled by the organization.

Energy indirect greenhouse gas emission (scope II) – GHG emission from the generation of imported electricity, heat, or steam consumed by the organization.

Other indirect greenhouse gas emission (scope III) – GHG emission, other than energy indirect GHG emission, that is a consequence of an organization's activities but arises from greenhouse gas sources that are owned or controlled by other organizations.

4.17 **Impact category** – a class representing environmental issues of concern to which LCA results can be assigned.

Note: *Commonly accepted LCA impact categories include*

a) climate change potential (also known as global warming potential — GWP);

b) acidification potential (AP);

c) ozone depletion potential (ODP); and

d) eutrophication potential (EP).

For some impact categories, LCA might not be the most appropriate quantification tool. For example, the ecotoxicity (ET) and human toxicity (HT) impact categories are more commonly determined using chemical risk assessment.

4.18 **Industrial scrap** – materials such as rework, regrind, or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it.

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4.19 **Interested party** – a person or group that has a stake in the success or performance of this Standard and that might be influenced by the development and use of this Standard or that might have an influence over it.

Note: *Examples of interested parties include customers, suppliers, NGOs, government, consumer groups, or members of the general public. Interested parties are also referred to as "stakeholders".*

4.20 **Life cycle assessment (LCA)** – compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs, and potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle. [ISO 14040]

4.21 **Life cycle inventory (LCI)** – the step in conducting a life cycle assessment that involves data collection and modeling of the product system, as well as description and verification of data. This encompasses all data related to environmental (e.g., CO_2) and technical (e.g., intermediate chemicals) quantities for all relevant unit processes within the study boundaries that compose the product system.

Note: *Examples of input and output quantities include inputs of materials, energy, chemicals, and "other" and outputs of air emissions, water emissions, or solid waste. Other types of exchanges or interventions such as radiation or land use can also be included. [ISO 14040 and ISO 14044]*

4.22 **Mapping** – developing a methodology to easily identify the location of recyclable materials within the product.

4.23 **Metric** – quantification of the criteria that can be measured.

4.24 **Original equipment manufacturer (OEM)** – the manufacturer or assembler of the complete appliance.

Note: *The OEM could include fabrication of components, molded or stamped parts, or partial assemblies. The OEM also refers to the location where the completed room air conditioner is assembled for shipment to the retailer or end customer.*

4.25 **Packaging** – a coordinated system of preparing goods for transport, warehousing, logistics, sale, and end use.

Note: *Packaging includes the material that contains, protects, preserves, and transports the product, and which also provides information about the product to the customer. Packaging includes the customized containment intended for storage and protection of the appliance during its useful life.*

4.26 **Post-consumer material** – material generated by households or by commercial, industrial, and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product which can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes returns of material from the distribution chain. See Annex D. [ISO 14021]

4.27 **Pre-consumer material** – material diverted from the waste stream during a manufacturing process. Excluded is reutilization of materials such as rework, regrind, or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it. See Annex D. [ISO 14021]

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4.28 **Product certification** – an activity by which a third-party gives written assurance that a product fulfils specified requirements. [ISO/IEC Guide 67]

4.29 **Product stewardship** – product stewardship is a product-centered approach to environmental protection. It calls on those in the product lifecycle — manufacturers, retailers, users, and disposers — to share responsibility for reducing the environmental impacts of products.

Note: *Product stewardship is described by the U.S. EPA at https://archive.epa.gov/wastes/conserve/tools/stewardship/web/html/index.html*

4.30 **Progress** – the ability to show, based on empirical data, an increase or decrease in the relevant measurement over a specified time period. The specified time period will be defined as the term is used in individual sections.

4.31 **Recycle** – the series of activities, including collection, separation, and processing, by which products or other materials are recovered from the solid waste stream for use in the form of raw materials for the manufacture of new products (other than fuel).

4.32 **Registration** – third-party attestation related to systems that convey assurance that specified requirements have been demonstrated.

Note: *Such systems include those established for the management of product, process, or service quality and environmental performance. [ISO/IEC 17000]*

4.33 **Room air conditioner** – a consumer product, other than a "packaged terminal air conditioner," that is powered by a single-phase electric current and that is an encased assembly designed as a unit for mounting in a window or through the wall for the purpose of providing delivery of conditioned air to an enclosed space. It includes a prime source of refrigeration and may include a means for ventilating and heating. This includes through-the-wall and window mounted appliances. [10 CFR 430.2]

Note: *"Packaged terminal air conditioner" means a wall sleeve and a separate un-encased combination of heating and cooling assemblies specified by the builder and intended for mounting through the wall, and that is industrial equipment. It includes a prime source of refrigeration, separable outdoor louvers, forced ventilation, and heating availability by builder's choice of hot water, steam, or electricity. [10 CFR 431.92] Additionally, the definition used for room air conditioner in Canada is a "single-phase electric air conditioner that has a cooling capacity of 10.55 kW (36,000 Btu/h) or less. It does not include a packaged terminal air conditioner, a portable air conditioner or a single package vertical air conditioner" ("climatiseur individuel")*.

4.34 **Stakeholder (see Interested party)** – those groups or individuals

a) who can reasonably be expected to be significantly affected by the organization's activities, products, and/or services; or

b) whose actions can reasonably be expected to affect the ability of the organization to successfully implement its strategies and achieve its objectives. [GRI]

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4.35 **Standard** – a document approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines, or characteristics for products or related processes and production methods, with which compliance is not mandatory. [WTO TBT Agreement]

4.36 **Sustainable development** – development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. [UN World Commission on the Environment and Development].

4.37 **Task force** – the AHAM-CSA Group-UL Task Force responsible for the development of and revisions to this Standard.

4.38 **Test** – a technical operation that consists of the determination of one or more characteristics of a given product, material, equipment, organism, person's qualification, physical phenomenon, process, or service in accordance with a specified technical procedure (test method). [ISO/IEC 17000]

4.39 **Tier-one supplier** – a top-level supplier that provides components or parts to the original equipment manufacturer for integration into the final consumer product.

4.40 **Weighting** – converting and possibly aggregating indicator results across impact categories using numerical factors based on value-choices.

5 General requirements

5.1 Units of measurement

5.1.1 For the purposes of this Standard, metrics shall be reported in accordance with the requirements of the individual criterion and shall be in SI units, where they exist.

5.1.2 If SI units of measurement are not available, the units used shall be documented and justified as to the reason and relevance for that change.

5.2 Undated references

5.2.1 Any undated reference to a code or standard appearing in the requirements of this Standard shall be interpreted as referring to the latest edition of that code or standard. The exception shall be in the case where the criteria explicitly state a certain edition or date to be used.

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5.3 Attributes

5.3.1 Eligible room air conditioning products shall be evaluated for their sustainability on all of the five following attributes [the first four attributes are required; Item e), innovation, is a bonus attribute and is therefore not required]:

a) materials;

b) energy consumption during use;

c) manufacturing and operations;

d) end-of-life; and

e) innovation (bonus attribute).

5.3.2 The choice of the above five attributes is explained in Annex A. Product evaluations shall be conducted using the attribute evaluation criteria for each of the attributes outlined in this Standard.

5.3.3 Products shall receive points from the attribute categories in Items (a) to (d), according to the results of the evaluations, and may receive points from the innovation attribute category (see Clause 6.1 for clarification).

5.4 Assessment

5.4.1 Assessment of product attributes and criteria shall be based on the year the candidate product is produced.

6 Point allocation system

6.1 Products shall be allocated points for meeting criteria in each of the attribute categories in accordance with the point system. The points from all attributes shall be added together to produce a total score. A product can achieve a maximum score of 100 points from the sum of points when evaluated against the required four attributes.

6.2 The innovation attribute is a bonus attribute. A maximum of 10 points may be added to the product score if it has less than 100 points, but the product score shall not receive innovation points that take the total score above 100 points.

6.3 In instances where points are awarded for demonstrating progress, reduction, or some equivalent language that implies a reduction in the product's overall environmental burden, the points shall not be awarded unless that progress or reduction is significant.

Note: *The interpretation of whether or not an action is significant should be in keeping with the General Principles of the Federal Trade Commission's Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims (October 1, 2012). In 16 CFR 260.3, the Guides provide examples of claims that overstate an environmental attribute. Section 260.3(c) states, "[a]n environmental marketing claim should not overstate, directly or by implication, an environmental attribute or benefit. Marketers should not state or imply environmental benefits if the benefits are negligible." Further, Section 260.4(c) states that to "avoid deception, marketers should use clear and prominent qualifying language that limits the claim to a specific benefit or benefits. Marketers should not imply that any specific benefit is significant if it is, in fact, negligible." The interpretation of whether or not an action is significant should also be in keeping with the Canadian Competition Bureau's guidelines on environmental labels and claims in Canada.*

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