

## **Verification Statement**

Certificate No. GPC8119445993

Manufacturing

Site

Eco Pallet Private Limited, Plot No.1, KIADB Industrial Area, Bashettyhalli,

Village Kasaba Hobli, Doddaballapura Talluk Post Bangalore

561203., State: Karnataka, India

Verification Statement Mark



Product Details Refer Annexure 01 and 02 of the Certificate

Audit Report No. 8119445993

Reference Indian Standard - Environmental Labels & Declarations- Self Declared

Environmental Claims-Type II Environmental Labelling-Principles & Procedures (IS/ISO 14021:2016). Please refer Annexure 01 of the

Certificate for claims made by Eco Pallet

Issued on 2022-01-10

Valid until 2023-01-09

This product was assessed according to the evaluation criteria of TUV India's Environment Labelling Programme.



For TUV India Pvt. Ltd. Pune; 2022-01-10

This Statement is part of a full audit report and should be read in conjunction with it. This Statement remains the property of TUV India and shall be returned upon request. TUV India expressly disclaims any liability or co-responsibility for any decision a person or entity would make based on this Type-II category which follows requirements of IS/ISO 14021:2016. The manufacturer is solely responsible for compliance of any product that has the same designation as the product type-audited. EcoPallet is responsible to adhere to the undertakings of Type II category. TUV India has verified Eco Pallet based on the claims made by EcoPallet in form of various submitted documents. Validity of given statement is subject to the annual surveillance. Person relaying on this statement should verify its validity by checking with <a href="mailto:energy@tuv-nord.com">energy@tuv-nord.com</a>.

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## Annexure 01

## Claim 01:

Wooden pallets which are treated as per ISPM 15 regulation have disadvantage of affecting the ozone layer. The blowing agent used to manufacture EPS is pentane, which is totally free of chlorofluorocarbons and unrelated to the CFC.

In comparison to wooden pallets undergoing treatment as per ISPM 15 regulation; EPS pallets with the top layer from Pure/ Hybrid Polyurea (hence fourth termed as EPS Pallet) has advantage of no/ negligible impact on ozone and less carbon intensive during transport (air, water and land). The below comparison is between wooden pallet undergoing treatment as per ISPM 15 regulation and EPS pallet which does not require any such treatment (EPS is absent of any nutritional value, so no fungi or microorganisms can grow within EPS. Because EPS doesn't decompose in a landfill, it doesn't release any methane emissions into the air and because it is inert, non-toxic and stable; it won't contaminate subterranean water supplies).

For example: A 4.2 kg pallet can deliver performance equivalent to 20 kg wooden pallet and 15 kg plastic pallet.

Based on the correlation to calculate transport emissions which is given as:

Transport Emissions = Distance in km X Specific emission factor pertaining to mode of transport (tCO<sub>2</sub>/tonne.km) X Weight of material transported. Hence scope 3 emissions are proportional to weight. The advantage of less weight translates into cost savings which is demonstrated in the letter of claim submitted for certification.

Wooden pallets which are treated as per ISPM 15 regulation have disadvantage of affecting the ozone layer. The blowing agent used to manufacture EPS is pentane, which is totally free of chlorofluorocarbons and unrelated to the CFC.

In comparison to wooden pallets undergoing treatment as per ISPM 15 regulation; EPS pallets with the top layer from Pure Polyurea (hence fourth termed as EPS Pallet) has advantage of

- It displaces the equivalent number of trees, (based on publicly available data <u>average pine</u> tree takes upto 25 years to grow, 40 pallets are made from a pine tree)
- Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) and the top layer from Pure Polyurea pallets can be reused if it is in acceptable conditions (mechanical and ISPM norms are met).
- No / negligible impact on ozone and less carbon intensive during transport (air, water and land). The below comparison is between wooden pallet undergoing treatment as per ISPM 15 regulation and EPS pallet which does not require any such treatment (EPS is absent of any nutritional value, so no fungi or microorganisms can grow within EPS. Because EPS doesn't decompose in a landfill, it doesn't release any methane emissions into the air and because it is inert, non-toxic and stable; it won't contaminate subterranean water supplies).

For example, load bearing capacity 1000 kg: A 5 kg pallet can deliver performance equivalent to 20 kg wooden pallet and 12 kg plastic pallet.

Based on the correlation to calculate transport emissions which is given as:

Transport Emissions = Distance in km X Specific emission factor pertaining to mode of transport (tCO<sub>2</sub>/tonne.km) X Weight of material transported. Hence scope 3 emissions are proportional to weight. The advantage of less weight translates into cost savings which is demonstrated in the letter of claim submitted for certification.

## Claim 02:

From the publicly available data, it is identified that out of total 2 billion pallets, 350 million pallets are reused by pallet users and less than 1 % of recovered pallets go into landfill sites, thus the recycle/reuse percentage of wooden pallets is lower. The pallet is made with Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) and the top layer from Pure Polyurea. EPS (Expanded Polystyrene), is recyclable material and is being recycled by businesses and consumers across the world. The EPS industry developed



collection infrastructures to support global recycling efforts. EPS can be recycled into a variety of new products. EPS has a very high calorific value, higher than that of coal, and can be safely burnt within energy recovery units, or incinerators, without giving off toxic or environmentally damaging fumes. Polyurea can be managed by Mechanical Recycling, Chemical and Feedstock Recycling, Energy Recovery. Thus, the pallet can be recycled at the end of its lifetime.

# Pallet Details: Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) and top layer from pure polyurea EPS (Expanded Polystyrene)

Pallet	Dynamic Load (kg)	Static Load (kg)	Time (hr) for Static Load	Result	Tested as per
E1210EXHTDBL PU on EPS	1000	2000	24	No deformation was observed	Guidelines of IS: 6219: 1989 RA 2019
E1210RKHTHTBL PU on EPS	1000	2000			Guidelines of IS: 6219: 1989 RA 2019

<sup>\*</sup> Reference: Self-Declaration of the Fitness of Purpose, received on date 2021/10/27 and Certificate issued by Indian Institute of Packaging issued on 10/01/2022 (Ref: 100/01-2122/4520)



## **Annexure-02**





## LABORATORY TEST REPORT

ULR - TC587522000002731F

Form / Format No : 32

Page 1 of 2

e	10 Jan 2022
e of Start of Test	04 Jan 2022
e of Completion of Test	10 Jan 2022
stomer Ref.No	Covering Letter
. Date	04 Jan 2022
npling Plan	Sampling done by the party
n	e of Completion of Test tomer Ref.No Date

## **Test Results**

Sr No.	Test	Unit	Results Obtained	Tested as per
1			E1210EXHTDBL PU on EPS	
1.1	Dynamic Load Test At load 1000 kg.	-	No deformation was observed.	Guidelines of IS : 6219 : 1989 RA 2019
1.2	Static Load Test At load 2000 kg. for 24 hrs.	-	No deformation was observed.	Guidelines of IS : 6219 : 1989 RA 2019
2			E1210RKHTHTBL PU on EPS	
2.1	Dynamic Load Test At load 1000 kg.	-	No deformation was observed.	Guidelines of IS : 6219 : 1989 RA 2019
2.2	Static Load Test At load 2000 kg. for 24 hrs.	-	No deformation was observed.	Guidelines of IS : 6219 : 1989 RA 2019
3			PLY1210HMTBL PU on Plywood	
3.1	Dynamic Load Test At load 1500 kg.	-	No deformation was observed.	Guidelines of IS : 6219 : 1989 RA 2019
3.2	Static Load Test At load 4000 kg. for 24 hrs.	-	No deformation was observed.	Guidelines of IS : 6219 : 1989 RA 2019
4			WP1210MHTBL PU on Wood	
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#### LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Date: 10 Jan 2022 Page 2 of 2

Sr No.	Test	Unit	Results Obtained	Tested as per
4 . 1	Dynamic Load Test At load 1500 kg.	-	No deformation was observed.	Guidelines of IS : 6219 : 1989 RA 2019
4.2	Static Load Test At load 5000 kg. for 24 hrs.	-	No deformation was observed.	Guidelines of IS : 6219 : 1989 RA 2019

## General Remarks

- 1. This test report cannot be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory. This is not applicable when part report is given due to failure of the machine or test in progress.
- 2. Sampling done by the party. The test samples are submitted by the client. The sample descriptions provided in the test report are based on declaration by the party.

his report pertains to the submitted samples only.	
End of	Test Report

TESTED BY

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