EN

ANNEX VI

EU Ecolabel criteria for awarding the EU Ecolabel to hard surface cleaning products

CRITERIA

1. Toxicity to aquatic organisms
2. Biodegradability
3. Sustainable sourcing of palm oil, palm kernel oil and their derivatives
4. Excluded and restricted substances
5. Packaging
6. Fitness for use
7. User information
8. Information appearing on the EU ecolabel

ANNEX PREAMBLE

The EU Ecolabel criteria target the best detergent and cleaning products on the market, in terms of environmental performance. The criteria focus on the main environmental impacts associated with the life cycle of these products and promote circular economy aspects.

(a) Assessment and verification requirements

For the EU Ecolabel to be awarded to a specific product, the product shall comply with each requirement. The applicant shall provide a written confirmation stating that all the criteria are fulfilled.

Specific assessment and verification requirements are indicated within each criterion.

Where the applicant is required to provide declarations, documentation, analyses, test reports, or other evidence to show compliance with the criteria, these may originate from the applicant, his/her supplier(s) and/or their supplier(s), as appropriate.

Competent bodies shall preferentially recognise attestations which are issued by bodies accredited in accordance with the relevant harmonised standard for testing and calibration laboratories and verifications by bodies that are accredited in accordance with the relevant harmonised standard for bodies certifying products, processes and services.

Where appropriate, test methods other than those indicated for each criterion may be used if the competent body assessing the application accepts their equivalence.

Where appropriate, competent bodies may require supporting documentation and may carry out independent verifications or site inspections to check compliance with these criteria.

Changes in suppliers and production sites pertaining to products to which the EU Ecolabel has been granted shall be notified to competent bodies prior to their implementation, together with supporting information to enable verification of continued compliance with the criteria.

As a prerequisite, the product shall meet all applicable legal requirements of the country or countries in which the product is intended to be placed on the market. The applicant shall declare the product's compliance with this requirement.

The 'Detergent ingredient database' list (DID list), available on the EU Ecolabel website, contains the most widely used ingoing substances in detergents and cosmetics formulations. It shall be used for deriving the data for the calculations of the critical dilution volume (CDV) and for the assessment of the biodegradability of the ingoing substances. For substances not present on the DID list, guidance is given on how to calculate or extrapolate the relevant data. The latest version of the DID list is available from the EU Ecolabel website [1] or via the websites of the individual competent bodies.

The following information shall be provided together with the application for the EU Ecolabel:

— The list of all ingoing substances, indicating the trade name (if existing), the chemical name, the CAS No and/or the EC No, the DID No [2] (if existing), its function, form and concentration in mass percentage regardless of concentration in the final product formulation. In the case of polymers, the CAS No and/or EC No of their monomers.

— All ingoing substances present in the form of nanomaterials shall be clearly indicated on the list with the word 'nano' written in brackets.

— For each ingoing substance listed, the safety data sheets (SDSs) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([1]) shall be provided. Where an SDS is not available for a single substance because it is part of a mixture, the applicant shall provide the SDS of the mixture.

— Any other information associated with the production of ingredients and materials that is necessary for demonstrating compliance with the EU Ecolabel criteria shall be provided by the suppliers or producers of those ingredients and materials

Notes:

[1] https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0e3024d9-38be-415b-b141-c05d5d31dd92/library/057790be-097a-4f45-b0e3-21b81580ec60/details

[2] DID No is the number of the ingoing substance on the DID list.

(b) Measurement thresholds

Compliance with the ecological criteria is required for all ingoing substances as specified in Table 1.

Table 1. Threshold levels applicable to ingoing substances by criterion (% weight by weight)

[1] Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1). https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32006R1907

Criterion name		Surfactants	Preservatives	Colouring agents	Fragrances	Other (for example enzymes)
Toxicity to aquatic organisms		≥ 0,010	LOD (*[1])	LOD (*[1])	LOD (*[1])	≥ 0,010
Biodegradability	Surfactants	≥ 0,010	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Organics	≥ 0,010	LOD (*[1])	LOD (*[1])	LOD (*[1])	≥ 0,010
Sustainable sourcing of palm oil		≥ 1	N/A	N/A	N/A	≥ 1
Excluded or limited substances	Specified excluded and limited subst.	LOD (*[1])	LOD (*[1])	LOD (*[1])	LOD (*[1])	LOD (*[1])
	Hazardous subst.	≥ 0,010	≥ 0,010	≥ 0,010	≥ 0,010	≥ 0,010
	SVHCs	LOD (*[1])	LOD (*[1])	LOD (*[1])	LOD (*[1])	LOD (*[1])
	Fragrances	N/A	N/A	N/A	no limit (*[1])	N/A
	Preservatives	N/A	LOD (*[1])	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Colouring agents	N/A	N/A	LOD (*[1])	N/A	N/A
	Enzymes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	LOD (*[1])

(*[1]) 'LOD' means: no presence of ingoing substances above the limit of detection (LOD) with the exception of impurities, which can be present up to a concentration below 0,010 % by weight in the final formulation.

N/A not applicable

(c) Product group specificities

If a product can be marketed as RTU and undiluted, such product shall meet the requirements set out in all the criteria for their respective types (*RTU* or *undiluted*) as declared by the manufacturer, irrespective of the selling format (for example standalone, RTU product plus *undiluted* product for refill purposes).

Undiluted products in packaging designed for the sole purpose of refilling trigger sprays shall meet the packaging requirements for RTU products.

REFERENCE DOSAGE

Unless indicated otherwise in an EU Ecolabel (sub-)criterion, the following dosage shall be taken as the reference dosage for the calculations aiming at documenting compliance with the EU Ecolabel criteria and for testing product performance.

Ready-to-use (RTU) products	1 litre of RTU product
Undiluted products	Highest dosage recommended by the manufacturer for preparing 1 litre of cleaning solution for cleaning normally soiled surfaces (indicated in g/l of cleaning solution or ml/l of cleaning solution)

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide the product label, user instruction sheet or equivalent that includes the dosing instructions.

Criterion 1. Toxicity to aquatic organisms

The critical dilution volume ($CDV_{chronic}$) of the product shall not exceed the following limits for the reference dosage.

Product type	**Limit CDV (l/l of cleaning solution)**
All-purpose cleaners, RTU	250000
All-purpose cleaners, undiluted	13000
Kitchen cleaners, RTU	375000
Kitchen cleaners, undiluted	37000
Window cleaners, RTU	41000
Window cleaners, undiluted	15000
Sanitary cleaners, RTU	375000
Sanitary cleaners, undiluted	35000

Assessment and verification:

To show compliance with the *Toxicity to aquatic organisms* criterion requirements, the applicant shall provide the calculation of the $CDV_{chronic}$ of the product. A spreadsheet is available on the EU Ecolabel website to support showing compliance with the requirements set in this criterion (i.e. the $CDV_{chronic}$ calculation).

The $CDV_{chronic}$ is calculated for all ingoing substances (i) in the product, except abrasive substances and micro-organisms (if applicable), using the following equation:

$$\mathrm{CDVchronic} = \sum \mathrm{CDV}(i) = 1000 \,.\sum \mathrm{dosage}(i)\ .\frac{\mathrm{DF}(i)}{\mathrm{TFchronic}(i)}$$

Where:

$\mathrm{dosage}(i)$: weight (g) of the substance (i) in the reference dose;

$\mathrm{DF}(i)$: degradation factor for the substance (i);

$TF_{chronic}(i)$: chronic toxicity factor for the substance (i);

Reference shall be made to the most updated Detergent Ingredient Database (DID) List.

— For ingoing substances that are included in the DID list, Part A – the applicant shall provide their aquatic toxicity data (i.e. the values $\mathrm{DF}(i)$ and $\mathrm{TF}_{chronic}(i)$) as disclosed in this DID list part A.

— For ingoing substances that are not included in the DID list, Part A – the applicant shall estimate the values and shall provide the relevant information from literature or other sources, or appropriate relevant test results from European or international standards or an equivalent method, as described in the DID list. Failing the former, a *worst-case* is applied implying the use of the following parameters:

- *Acute toxicity*: Lethal concentration 50 (LC50) / Effective concentration (EC50) = 1mg/l; Safety factor $(\mathrm{SF})_{\mathrm{Acute}}$ = 0,0001; and
- *Acute toxicity*: No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) = *; Safety Factor $(\mathrm{SF})_{\mathrm{Chronic}}$ = *; $\mathrm{TF}_{\mathrm{Chronic}}$ = 0,0001.

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance for the *Toxicity to aquatic organisms* criterion, which shall be supported by:

— If ingoing substances are in the DID list part A – documentation showing the $\mathrm{CDV}_{\mathrm{chronic}}$ calculations and the DID list entry associated to each ingoing substance (for example EU Ecolabel spreadsheet).

— If ingoing substances are not in the DID list part A – copies of test reports according to relevant European or international standards or equivalent methods (as accepted by the corresponding Competent Body) and any other documentation containing relevant information (for example QSARs results; literature findings) to estimate the values of the required parameters (i.e. DF(*i*), $\mathrm{TF}_{\mathrm{chronic}}$ (*i*)) for each ingoing substance and the $\mathrm{CDV}_{\mathrm{chronic}}$ calculations. In the absence of such, the worst-case approach is applied (See above).

Criterion 2. Biodegradability

(a) Biodegradability of surfactants

All surfactants shall be biodegradable under aerobic conditions (readily biodegradable) and biodegradable under anaerobic conditions.

Aerobic biodegradation (*Ready biodegradation*) shall be demonstrated by relevant European or international standards or an equivalent method measuring mineralisation with duration up to 28 days and pass level set at ≥60% (theoretical oxygen demand (ThOD), theoretical carbon dioxide ($\mathrm{ThCO_2}$) or theoretical maximum inorganic carbon (ThIC)); or ≥70% dissolved organic carbon (DOC) removal.

Anaerobic biodegradation shall be demonstrated by relevant European or international standards or an equivalent methods measuring mineralisation with duration up to 60 days and pass level set at ≥60%.

Complementary to the former analytical testing and following DID list Part B, alternative methods (for example QSARs) and evidence (for example literature, QSARs) may be used to show aerobic and anaerobic biodegradation.

(b) Biodegradability of water-soluble film/foil

All substances within each water-soluble film/foil shall be aerobically biodegradable.

Aerobic biodegradation shall be demonstrated:

- as indicated in sub-criterion *(a) Biodegradability of surfactants* or;
- via enhanced biodegradation tests performed as modifications to relevant European or international standards or an equivalent method (for example extending duration up to 50 days) with pass level set at ≥60% (ThOD, $ThCO_2$ or ThIC) or ≥70% DOC removal or;
- if appropriate to the nature of the ingoing substance tested, as indicated in relevant European or international standards or equivalent methods tailored to miscible and water-soluble polymeric compounds (for example biodegradation of polymers in aquatic environments) with pass level set at ≥60% (ThOD; $ThCO_2$).

Complementary to the former analytical testing and following DID list Part B, alternative methods (for example QSARs) and evidence (for example literature, QSARs) may be used to show aerobic biodegradation.

(c) Biodegradability of organic compounds

Aerobic (*ready biodegradation*) and anaerobic biodegradation shall be demonstrated as indicated in sub-criterion *(a) Biodegradability of surfactants*.

Complementary to the former analytical testing and following DID list Part B, alternative methods (for example QSARs) and evidence (for example literature, QSARs) may be used to show aerobic and anaerobic biodegradation.

The content of organic substances in the product, except micro-organisms, that are aerobically non-biodegradable (not readily biodegradable, aNBO) or anaerobically non-biodegradable (anNBO) shall not exceed the following limits for the reference dosage.

Product type	**aNBO (g/l of cleaning solution)**	**anNBO (g/l of cleaning solution)**
All-purpose cleaners, RTU	1,00	5,00
All-purpose cleaners, undiluted	0,07	0,25
Kitchen cleaners, RTU	1,00	10,00
Kitchen cleaners, undiluted	0,10	0,25
Window cleaners, RTU	0,50	2,00
Window cleaners, undiluted	0,10	0,25
Sanitary cleaners, RTU	1,50	10,00
Sanitary cleaners, undiluted	0,10	0,25

Assessment and verification:

To show compliance with the *Biodegradability* criterion requirements set in parts *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)*, reference shall be made to the most updated Detergent Ingredient Database (DID) List.

- For ingoing substances that are included in the DID list, Part A – the applicant shall preferentially use and provide their biodegradability data as disclosed in this DID list part A.
- For ingoing substances that are not included in the DID list, Part A – the applicant shall provide the relevant information from literature or other sources, or appropriate relevant test results from European or international standards or an equivalent method, showing that they are aerobically and/or anaerobically biodegradable (for example *testing and/or*

structure analogies), as described in DID list Part B. Failing the former, a *worst-case* is applied implying that the use of the following parameters: *Degradation factor* (DF) = 1; *Aerobic* = Persistent (P); *Anaerobic* = Non-biodegradable (N).

A spreadsheet is available on the EU Ecolabel website to support showing compliance with the requirements set in this criterion (for example aNBO and anNBO values calculation).

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance for each part of the *Biodegradability* criterion, namely *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)*, or a justification of the non-applicability. The declaration of compliance shall be supported by:

— If ingoing substances are in the DID list part A – documentation showing the DID list entry associated to each ingoing substance (for example EU Ecolabel spreadsheet).

— If ingoing substances are not in the DID list part A – copies of test reports according to relevant European or international standards or equivalent methods (as accepted by the corresponding Competent Body) and any other documentation containing relevant information (for example QSARs results; literature findings) to estimate the values of the required parameters (*DF*, *Aerobic*, *Anaerobic*). In the absence of such, the *worst-case* approach is applied (See above).

In addition, the following specific verification requirements apply:

— *(b) Biodegradability of water-soluble film/foil*

The applicant shall provide the full list of substances composing the water-soluble film. For each substance, compliance shall be demonstrated as indicated above (i.e. preferentially use DID list Part A, failing this Part B; Provide declaration of compliance supported by respective relevant documentation). Alternatively, all substances within a water-soluble film can be deemed as aerobically biodegradable if the water-soluble film is the subject of the test, this test is deemed as a relevant European or international standard or an equivalent method according to the corresponding Competent Body and the test is passed according to pass levels indicated in sub-criterion *(b)*.

For the case of ingoing substances in the water-soluble polymer that are tested following relevant European or international standards or equivalent methods tailored to miscible and water-soluble polymeric compounds (for example biodegradation of polymers in aquatic environments), the testing documentation must also include the carbon balance calculations and the total degree of biodegradation results.

— *(c) Biodegradability of organic compounds*

The applicant shall provide the calculation of aNBO and anNBO for the product.

In the absence of documentation for biodegradability described above, an ingoing substance other than a surfactant may be exempted from the requirement for anaerobic biodegradability if not toxic to aquatic organisms (NOEC/ECx > 0.1 mg/l or LC50/EC50/IC50 > 10 mg/l) and if one of the following three alternatives is fulfilled:

(1) it is readily degradable and has low adsorption (A<25%);

(2) it is readily degradable and has high desorption (D>75%);

(3) it is readily degradable and non-bio-accumulating.

Testing for adsorption/desorption shall be conducted in accordance with relevant European or international standards or equivalent methods aimed at predicting the desorption/adsorption behaviour of a chemical on different soil types, aiming at obtaining a sorption value which can be sued to predict partitioning different environmental conditions.

A substance is considered to be not bio-accumulating if the bioconcentration factor (BCF) is < 100 or the logarithm of the octanol – water partition (log K_{ow}) is < 3,0. If both the BCF and log K_{ow} values are available, the highest measured BCF value shall be used.

The bioconcentration factor (BCF) shall be determined in accordance with relevant European or international standards or equivalent methods used to characterise the bioconcentration potential of substances tested in model organisms (for example fish) using aqueous exposure.

The log K_{ow} determined in accordance with relevant European or international standards or equivalent methods used to determine the ratio of the equilibrium concentrations of a dissolved substance in two solvent phases that are immiscible and are kept at constant temperature (25°C).

Criterion 3. Sustainable sourcing of palm oil, palm kernel oil and derivatives

In the specific case of renewable ingredients representing ≥ 1% (w/w) in the final product that originate from palm oil or palm kernel oil, or derived from palm oil or palm kernel oil, the entirety of the renewable ingredients used shall meet the requirements of a certification scheme for sustainable production that

(1) is based on multi-stakeholder organisations; and

(2) has a broad membership and a global geographical scope, including palm oil producers, processors and traders, retailers, consumer goods manufacturers, environmental and social NGOs and investors; and

(3) addresses environmental impacts including impacts on land use change, soil organic carbon stocks, biodiversity and conservation of natural resources, as well as social impacts and impacts on human rights, including impacts on workers and local communities.

from palm oil or palm kernel oil, or derived from palm oil or palm kernel oil, 100 % w/w of the renewable ingredients used shall meet the requirements of a certification scheme for sustainable production that is based on multi-stakeholder organizations that has a broad membership, including NGOs, industry and government and that addresses environmental impacts including impacts on soil organic carbon stocks, biodiversity and conservation of natural resources.

Assessment and verification:

To demonstrate compliance, evidence through third-party supply chain certificates ensuring that the palm oil and palm kernel oil used in the product or in its manufacturing originate from sustainably managed plantations shall be provided. Certificates demonstrating i) the sustainable cultivation of oil palms and the production of sustainable palm oil and oil palm products worldwide based on a set of principles, criteria and indicators including indicators for carbon stock, biodiversity, security of natural resources (land, food and water), restricted use of pesticides and respect of labour rights, and ii) the implementation by organisations in the palm value chain, of systems ensuring downstream chain of custody of palm oil and oil palm products produced and sold as certified, or any equivalent or stricter sustainable production scheme, according to the following models, shall be accepted:

— For palm oil, identity preserved and segregated models shall be accepted. Mass balance and book claim models shall not be accepted as valid chain of custody models for compliance with this EU Ecolabel criterion.

— For palm kernel oil, and palm oil and palm kernel oil derivatives, identity preserved, segregated and mass balance models shall be accepted. Certificates using book and claim model shall not be accepted as valid chain of custody model for compliance with this EU Ecolabel criterion.

The applicant shall provide, during the first application, a valid chain of custody certification for all the facilities where the products the EU Ecolabel is requested for are produced, including the number of the certificate, or the number of membership of the certification organisation. Otherwise, the applicant shall provide a valid certificate for each relevant ingredient during the first application, including the number of the certificate or the number of membership of the certification organisation.

In the case that the applicant provides a valid certificate for each ingredient, a mass balance calculation and/or invoices/delivery notes from the raw material producer shall be provided, showing that the proportion of certified raw material corresponds to the amount of certified palm oil, palm kernel oil and/or their derivatives. Alternatively, a declaration from the producer of raw materials shall be provided, showing that all purchased palm oil, palm kernel oil and/or their derivatives are certified.

The chain of custody certificates shall be valid for the whole duration of the EU Ecolabel license. In the case that one or more supply chain certifications expire during the validity period of the awarded Ecolabel, it shall be demonstrated that recertification has taken place for each of the expired certifications. Competent bodies shall check the validity of the certificates on an annual basis, starting twelve months after the date of awarding of the EU Ecolabel license.

Criterion 4. Excluded and restricted substances

4.1. Horizontal Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs)

The final product formulation and any supplied ingredients therein shall not contain any ingoing substances that meet the criteria referred to in Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 that have been identified according to the procedure described in Article 59 of that Regulation and included in the candidate list for substances of very high concern for authorisation.

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide a signed declaration that the final product formulation and any supplied ingredients therein do not contain any SVHCs as ingoing substances. The applicant declaration shall be supported by safety data sheets of all supplied ingredients used to produce the final product and declarations from the chemical suppliers.

The list of substances identified as SVHCs and included in the candidate list in accordance with Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 can be found here:

https://chem.echa.europa.eu/obligation-lists/candidateList

Reference to the list shall be made on the submission date of the EU Ecolabel application.

For any level of known impurities identified as SVHCs in ingredients, the concentration of the impurity and an assumed retention factor of 100% shall be used to estimate the quantity of the SVHC impurity remaining in the final product formulation. Impurities that are SVHCs cannot be present in the detergent product formulation at or above 0,0100% w/w or in any individual ingredient in concentrations matching or exceeding 0,100% w/w. Any deviation from a retention factor of 100% for an SVHC impurity (for example due to solvent evaporation or chemical modification) must be supported by adequate justifications.

4.2. Horizontal CLP restrictions

(a) Final product formulation

The final product formulation shall not be classified as being carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction, acutely toxic, an aspiration hazard, a specific target organ toxicant, a respiratory or skin sensitiser, hazardous to the aquatic environment, hazardous to the ozone layer, an endocrine disruptor, persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or persistent, mobile and toxic (PMT) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and specifically in terms of the hazard statement codes stated list in Table 2.

The only exceptions permitted to this rule shall be for H400, H410, H411, H412 or H413 in the case of undiluted products, if due to high concentrated nature. In particular:

- *All-purpose cleaners* that need to be diluted in water at a dilution rate of 1:**XX** or more prior to use.
- *Kitchen cleaners* that need to be diluted in water at a dilution rate of 1:**XX** or more prior to use.
- *Window cleaners* that need to be diluted in water at a dilution rate of 1:**XX** or more prior to use.
- *Bathroom cleaners* that need to be diluted in water at a dilution rate of 1:**XX** or more prior to use.

(b) Ingoing substances

Unless derogated in Table 3, the final product formulation shall not contain any ingoing substances in concentrations at or above 0,010 % weight by weight of the final product formulation that are classified, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, with any of the hazard classes, categories and associated hazard statement codes stated in Table 2.

Table 2 Restricted hazard classes, categories, codes and associated hazard statements

Carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction	
Categories 1A and 1B	**Category 2**
H340: May cause genetic defects	H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects
H350: May cause cancer	H351: Suspected of causing cancer
H350i: May cause cancer by inhalation	
H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child	H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H360F: May damage fertility	H361f: Suspected of damaging fertility
H360D: May damage the unborn child	H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child
H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child	H361fd: Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child

H360Fd: May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.	H362: May cause harm to breast fed children
H360Df: May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.	
Acute toxicity	
Categories 1 and 2	**Category 3**
H300: Fatal if swallowed	H301: Toxic if swallowed
H310: Fatal in contact with skin	H311: Toxic in contact with skin
H330: Fatal if inhaled	H331: Toxic if inhaled
	EUH070: Toxic by eye contact
Aspiration hazard	
Category 1	
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways	
Specific target organ toxicity	
Category 1	**Category 2**
H370: Causes damage to organs	H371: May cause damage to organs
H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Respiratory and skin sensitization	
Category 1, 1A and 1B	
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction	
H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled	
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	
Categories 1 and 2	**Categories 3 and 4**
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life	H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects	H413: May cause long-lasting effects to aquatic life
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects	
Hazardous to the ozone layer	
H420: Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere	
Endocrine disruptors for human health and the environment	
Category 1	**Category 2**
EUH380: May cause endocrine disruption in humans	EUH381: Suspected of causing endocrine disruption in humans
EUH430: May cause endocrine disruption in the environment	EUH431: Suspected of causing endocrine disruption in the environment.
Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT)	
PBT	**vPvB**
EUH440: Accumulates in the environment and living organisms including in humans	EUH441: Strongly accumulates in the environment and living organisms including in humans

Persistent, Mobile and Toxic (PMT)	
PMT	**vPvM**
EUH450: Can cause long-lasting and diffuse contamination of water resources	EUH451: Can cause very long-lasting and diffuse contamination of water resources

The use of substances that are chemically modified during the production process, so that any relevant hazard for which the substance has been classified under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 no longer applies, shall be exempted from the above requirement.

This criterion shall not apply to ingoing substances covered by points (a) and (b) of Article 2(7) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, which set out criteria for exempting substances within Annexes IV and V to that Regulation from the registration, downstream user and evaluation requirements.

Table 3. Derogations to restrictions on ingoing substances that are classified with one or more of the restricted hazards listed in Table 2.

Substance type, substance name and CAS number	**Derogated hazard code(s)**	**Derogation conditions**
Surfactants	H400, H411, H412	* See horizontal derogation conditions at foot of table. The H400 and H411 derogations are only applicable to non-ionic surfactants with a low degree of ethoxylation (EO ≤ 5).
Enzymes	H317, H334	* See horizontal derogation condition at foot of table. The H317 derogation applies only to auxiliary substances used in enzyme preparations. The H334 derogation applies only to enzymes.
Nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA, CAS No 139-13-9)	H351	*See horizontal derogation condition at foot of table. Only derogated in cases where ingoing substance is derived from impurities in methylglycinediacetic acid trisodium salt (MGDA, CAS No 164462-16-2) or tetrasodium glutamate diacetate (GLDA, CAS No 51981-21-6). NTA levels must be lower than 0,20 % in those raw materials and lower than 0,10 % in the final product.
Benzoic acid (CAS No 65-85-0)	H372	*See horizontal derogation condition at foot of table. Only derogated as an in-situ generated substance when sodium benzoate is added as a preservative and sodium benzoate shall only be permitted at levels up to 1,0% w/w of the final product formulation.
Amidoamine residues (for example CAS No 109-55-7, 4292-10-8, 68140-01-2 and 7651-02-7)	H317, H400, H411, H412	*See horizontal derogation condition at foot of table. Only derogated when added as residues in cocoamidopropyl betaines (CAPB) surfactants and when the total

		quantity of derogated amidoamine residues is less than 0,10% w/w of the final product formulation.
Formic acid (CAS No 64-18-6)	H331	*See horizontal derogation condition at foot of table. Only derogated up to a maximum concentration of 0,50 % w/w in the final product formulation

***Horizontal derogation condition:** none of the derogations above, either individually or in combination, shall be permitted if they result in the final product formulation being classified with any of the hazards defined in Table 2, with the notable exceptions of H400, H410, H411, H412 and H413 when due to the highly concentrated nature of undiluted detergent products.

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide a signed declaration of compliance with sub-criterion 4.2, including compliance with any relevant derogation conditions, supported by declarations from suppliers and any other relevant documentation.

A list of all ingoing substances with one or more of the restricted CLP hazards calculated to be present in the final product formulation in concentrations matching or greater than 0,010 % weight by weight shall be presented, together with their CAS numbers, CLP classification status (i.e. harmonised, joint entry or self-entries only) and the relevant function of the ingoing substance (for example surfactant, enzyme etc.). Calculations for ingoing substances concentrations in the final product formulation shall be based on:

— a list of all ingredients, chemicals or raw materials used to make the final product formulation;

— the screening of ingredients, chemicals or raw material for those ingoing substances and known impurities with any of the EU Ecolabel-restricted CLP hazards;

— the concentrations of any screened ingoing substances and known impurities with EU Ecolabel-restricted CLP hazards in the ingredients, chemicals or raw materials used in the format supplied;

— the weight of each of the ingredients, chemicals or raw materials added to make a known weight of final product formulation.

Known impurities shall be treated as ingoing substances only if the screening exercise reveals that their content in the final product formulation shall match or exceed 0,010% weight by weight or their content in an ingredient shall match or exceed 0,100% weight by weight. Known impurities below these thresholds shall not be counted in calculations.

Any screened ingoing substances shall be assumed by default to be 100 % retained in the final product. Justifications for any deviation from a retention factor of 100 % during processing (for example solvent evaporation) or for chemical modification of a screened ingoing substance shall be provided. Substances known to be released or to degrade from ingoing substances are considered ingoing substances and not impurities.

For any screened ingoing substances remaining in the final product formulation in concentrations matching or greater than 0,010 % weight by weight, but which are exempted from sub-criterion 4.2 (see Annexes IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006) a declaration to this effect by the applicant shall suffice for those substances.

Regarding information requested from suppliers that may be commercially sensitive, evidence from suppliers can also be provided directly to competent bodies without necessarily providing certain details to the applicant

4.3. Hazardous substances

(a) Specified exclusions

Unless derogated in sub-criterion 4.2, the substances indicated below shall not be included as ingoing substances in the final product formulation or as ingoing substances to the ingredients used to make the final product formulation:

— Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEOs) and their derivatives, as referred to in entry 43 to Annex XIV or entry 46 to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006;

— Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA, CAS No 67-43-6) and its salts;

— Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid and its salts (EDTA, CAS Nos: 60-00-4, 64-02-8);

— Organo-chlorine compounds

— Reactive chlorine compounds;

— Benzotriazole and benzotriazole derivatives;

— Bisphenols that have been identified by ECHA in their 2021 Assessment of Regulatory Needs report on Bisphenols for further EU regulatory risk management that are known or potential endocrine disruptors for the environment or for human health, or that can be identified as toxic for reproduction (exclusion also applies to packaging materials).

— Quaternary ammonium compounds which are not readily biodegradable, except for denatonium benzoate (CAS No 3734-33-6) and denatonium saccharide (CAS No 90823-38-4);

— Rhodamine B;

— The following PT6-approved biocidal active substances:

- 3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate (IPBC, CAS No 55406-53-6);
- 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one/2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CMIT/MIT, CAS No 55965-84-9);
- Glutaraldehyde (CAS No 111-30-8);
- Methylisothiazolinone (MIT, CAS No 2682-20-4);
- Tetramethylolglycoluril (CAS No 5395-50-6);
- Zinc pyrithione (CAS No 13463-41-7).

— Fragrance substances which are prohibited in cosmetics products according to Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009.

— Nitromusks and polycyclic musks.

— Synthetic Polymer Microparticles (Microplastics), as defined in entry 78 to Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) 1907/2006;

— Nanomaterials, as defined in Article 1 of Commission Recommendation 2022/C229/01;

— Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as defined in line with the latest agreements of the PFAS restriction process;

- Substances classified as category 1 or category 2 endocrine disruptors for human health or the environment in accordance with CLP Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, substances included in the candidate list referred to in Article 59(1) of REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 as having endocrine-disrupting properties for human health or the environment, substances identified as having endocrine-disrupting properties in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 or Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009;
- Substances classified as Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) and very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) for the environment and living organisms including in humans in accordance with CLP Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, substances included in the candidate list referred to in Article 59(1) of REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 as having PBT and vPvB properties for the environment and living organisms including in humans, substances identified as having PBT and vPvB for the environment and living organisms including in humans in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 or Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.
- Substances classified as Persistent, Mobile and Toxic (PMT) and very Persistent and very Mobile (vPvM) in accordance with CLP Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, substances included in the candidate list referred to in Article 59(1) of REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 as having PMT and vPvM properties.
- Phosphates
- Aromatic hydrocarbons
- Halogenated hydrocarbons

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall declare the non-use of the relevant substances indicated in this sub-criterion as ingoing substances in their formulation, supported by declarations from their suppliers about the non-use of the same hazardous substance groups as ingoing substances in the ingredients supplied and that are used in formulations covered by the EU Ecolabel license application procedure.

(b) Specific restrictions

The level of 1,4-dioxane impurities in surfactants shall not exceed 100 ppm (0,010%, w/w) in active matter. Testing shall be conducted on samples taken from the surfactant production facility using GC-MS and 1,4-dioxane-d8 as a calibration standard. Equivalent methods also capable of detecting 1,4-dioxane at sub-ppm levels shall also be permitted.

The free formaldehyde content of final product formulation shall not exceed 50 ppm (0,0050%, w/w) when tested according to relevant European or international standards or an equivalent test method. In the case of undiluted detergent products a limit of 100 ppm (0,010%, w/w) shall apply.

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide a signed declaration of compliance with the restrictions in this sub-criterion 4.3 (b), supported by:

- Declarations of non-applicability or compliance with the impurity limit for 1,4-dioxane from surfactant suppliers. Cases of non-applicability must be justified based on the chemistry of the surfactant production reactions. For all relevant surfactants, test reports for representative production samples shall be presented.

— Test reports of the free formaldehyde content of the final product formulations shall be provided.

4.4. Other specific restrictions

(a) Total phosphorous content

The total phosphorus (P) content calculated as elemental P shall not exceed the following limits for the reference dosage:

Product type	**P content**
All-purpose cleaners, RTU	P-free (0,00 g/l) of RTU product
All-purpose cleaners, undiluted	P-free (0,00 g/l) of cleaning solution
Kitchen cleaners, RTU	0,01g/l of RTU product
Kitchen cleaners, undiluted	0,01g/l of cleaning solution
Window cleaners, RTU	P-free (0,00 g/l) of RTU product
Window cleaners, undiluted	P-free (0,00 g/l) of cleaning solution
Sanitary cleaners, RTU	0,01 g/l of RTU product
Sanitary cleaners, undiluted	0,01 g/l of cleaning solution

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide a signed declaration of compliance, supported by declarations from suppliers, confirming that the total amount of elemental P is equal to or lower than the limits set. The declaration shall be supported by the calculations of the total P content of the final product formulation(s).

(b) Preservatives

Note: this criterion does not apply to surfactants which may exhibit biocidal properties.

The only type of preservatives permitted in detergent formulations shall be product type 6 (PT6) (in-can preservatives) that are compliant with Regulation (EU) No 528/2012. For final products originating in the Union, it is reminded that it is not sufficient that the active substances contained in the preservative product are approved under Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 for PT6, but the preservative product must be authorised under Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 for PT6 or made available on the market according to the transitional measures set out in Article 89(2) of that Regulation.

The following requirements relating to preservatives shall also apply:

(i) The total concentration of 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one in the final product formulation shall not exceed 0,0050 % weight by weight.

(ii) Any PT6 preservatives used must be non-bioaccumulating*.

(iii) It is prohibited to claim or suggest on the packaging or by any other communication that the product has an antimicrobial or disinfecting effect.

All PT6 preservatives added to ingredients must be declared by suppliers and all preservatives added directly to the final product formulation must be declared by the detergent producer.

*A preservative is considered to be non-bioaccumulating if the BCF of the active substance(s) is < 100 or log K_{ow} is < 3,0. If both the BCF and log K_{ow} values are available, the BCF value shall be used.

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide a signed declaration of compliance, supported by declarations from suppliers. The declaration shall clearly state the quantities of any preservatives added to ingredients or directly to the final product formulation, their CAS numbers, their BCF or log K_{ow} values and an overall calculation for the quantity of any BIT in the final detergent product formulation.

Values for BCF and log K_{ow} shall be based on testing by the biocidal active substance producer or by reference to results for the same substance in the ECHA database.

If BCF and log K_{ow} values are obtained from testing:

— the bioconcentration factor (BCF) shall be determined in accordance with relevant European or international standards or equivalent methods used to characterise the bioconcentration potential of substances tested in model organisms (for example fish) using aqueous exposure;

— the log K_{ow} determined in accordance with relevant European or international standards or equivalent methods used to determine the ratio of the equilibrium concentrations of a dissolved substance in two solvent phases that are immiscible and are kept at constant temperature (25°C).

If BCF and log K_{ow} values are obtained from the ECHA database but multiple values are available, an explanation of why the value chosen is most representative shall be provided within the declaration.

Upon request by the Competent Body, the applicant shall also provide an artwork or a photo of the packaging to demonstrate the absence of claims about antimicrobial or disinfecting effects.

(c) Colouring agents

Colouring agents shall only be permitted in hand dishwashing detergents / hard surface cleaners marketed as professional products and in toilet cleaners irrespective of end-use. In these cases, any colouring agents used shall be non-bioaccumulating*. This requirement shall not apply to any colourants approved for use as food additives.

*A colouring agent is considered to be non-bioaccumulating if the BCF is < 100 or log K_{ow} is < 3,0. If both the BCF and log K_{ow} values are available, the BCF value shall be used.

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide a signed declaration clearly indicating which products, if any, are marketed as professional products or toilet cleaners and which are not.

For products not marketed for professional use and excluding toilet cleaners, the applicant shall declare the non-use of colouring agents in final product formulation(s), supported by declarations from suppliers.

For products marketed for professional use and including toilet cleaners for other uses than professional, the applicant shall either:

— declare the non-use of colouring agents in final product formulation(s), supported by declarations from suppliers, or

— declare the use of colouring agents in final product formulation(s), supported by declarations from suppliers, if relevant, stating the names of the colouring agents, their CAS numbers or other identifiers, and information on its BCF or log K_{ow} values. If the colouring agent is exempt from the requirement due to being an approved food additive, evidence to this effect shall be provided.

  Where relevant, values for BCF and log K_{ow} shall be based on testing by the biocidal active substance producer or by reference to results for the same substance in the ECHA database. If BCF and log K_{ow} values are obtained from testing:

  - the bioconcentration factor (BCF) shall be determined in accordance with relevant European or international standards or equivalent methods used to characterise the bioconcentration potential of substances tested in model organisms (for example fish) using aqueous exposure;

  - the log K_{ow} determined in accordance with relevant European or international standards or equivalent methods used to determine the ratio of the equilibrium concentrations of a dissolved substance in two solvent phases that are immiscible and are kept at constant temperature (25°C).

  If BCF and log K_{ow} values are obtained from the ECHA database but multiple values are available, an explanation of why the value chosen is most representative shall be provided within the declaration.

(d) Enzymes

Enzymes shall only be permitted if they are used in encapsulated form (solids) or in liquid/slurry form.

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide a signed declaration of compliance supported by declarations from suppliers, if appropriate, along with the SDS of any enzyme ingredient added.

(e) Fragrances

Any ingoing substance added to the product as a fragrance shall be manufactured and handled following the code of practice of the International Fragrance Association (IFRA) [2]. For such ingoing substances, the recommendations of the IFRA Standards concerning prohibition, restricted use and specified purity criteria for substances shall be followed by the fragrance formulator.

Fragrance substances restricted in cosmetics products according to Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 [3] shall not be present in EU Ecolabel detergent products in concentrations ≥ 0,010 % (by weight) per substance.

---

2 Available at the IFRA website http://www.ifraorg.org

3 Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cosmetic products. Available at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02009R1223-20231201

In addition, any EU Ecolabel detergent products marked as “mild/sensitive” shall only use fragrance formulations that do not contain any ingoing substances that are classified as category 1 skin sensitisers (H317), category 1 respiratory sensitisers (H334) or fragrance allergens included in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009.

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide a signed declaration of compliance, supported by signed declarations of compliance from the supplier or fragrance formulator, as appropriate.

— For each fragrance formulation supplied, a certificate of conformity to the IFRA Standards, a safety data sheet and concentrations of any fragrance substances listed in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 shall be provided.

— If necessary, calculations to demonstrate compliance with the 0,010 % threshold for Annex III fragrance substances in the detergent product shall be provided by the applicant.

(f) Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) content

VOCs (except ethanol) shall not be present above the limits specified below:

Product type	**VOC limit**
All-purpose cleaners, RTU	15 g/l of RTU product
All-purpose cleaners, undiluted	1 g/l of cleaning solution
Kitchen cleaners, RTU	30 g/l of RTU product
Kitchen cleaners, undiluted	10 g/l of cleaning solution
Window cleaners, RTU	60 g/l of RTU product
Window cleaners, undiluted	30 g/l of cleaning solution
Sanitary cleaners, RTU	10 g/l of RTU product
Sanitary cleaners, undiluted	5 g/l of cleaning solution

Note 1: for the purposes of this sub-criterion, VOC means any organic compound having a boiling point lower than 150°C at a standard pressure of 101,3 kPa. This definition shall apply at the level of individual substances and substances in mixtures, but not of mixtures as a whole.

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide a signed declaration of compliance, together with a list of all HSC products, their product type, corresponding VOC limit from the table above, and the calculated total amount of VOCs in the final product formulation(s) covered by the EU Ecolabel licence application.

For each product, the applicant shall also provide a list of all ingoing substances that are considered as VOCs and their quantities in grams per litre of the final product formulation. If necessary, declarations from suppliers about the VOC content (i.e. organic compounds with a boiling point lower than 150 °C) of the chemicals they supply shall be provided.

(g) Micro-organisms

(i) Identification:

— All intentionally added micro-organisms shall belong to or be deposited in a collection of an International Depository Authority (IDA) and be maintained by the culture collection for the authorised period of the EU ecolabel license.

— All intentionally added micro-organisms shall be identified and characterised using whole genome sequence (WGS) analysis according to *"EFSA Guidance on the characterisation of microorganisms used as feed additives or as production organisms antimicrobial"* ([4]).

— The following taxonomic information shall be provided considering the latest published information in the International Codes of Nomenclature (ICN): genus, species and strain name or code.

(ii) Safety:

— All intentionally added micro-organisms shall belong to Risk Group I as defined by Directive 2000/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ([5]) — biological agents at work,

— A safety/risk assessment shall be performed:

(a) at microorganisms (strain) level;

(b) at product level under all foreseeable use conditions as claimed in the product;

(c) considering under its scope human, animal, plant and environmental health;

(d) assessing sensitization (dermal and respiratory) in addition to other relevant end-points, as identified by the safety/risk assessment;

(e) making remarks on potential effects on vulnerable groups (for example immunocompromised, elderly, infants, pregnant women, etc).

(f) highlighting information necessary for end-user to enable safer use.

For products where their foreseeable use imply contact with food-surfaces, the safety/risk assessment must additionally consider "ingestion" as exposure route. Microorganisms included in the *Qualified Presumption of Safety* (QPS) status list issued by the *European Food Safety Authority* (EFSA) are exempted from this requirement.

(iii) Absence of contaminants:

— It must be controlled that the product is not contaminated with unintended microorganisms. Alternatively, the product should present a low risk of microbial contamination and/or intended use according to relevant European or international standards or equivalent test methods.

— Pathogenic micro-organisms, as defined below, shall not be in any of the strains included in the finished product when screened using relevant European or international standards or equivalent test methods:

- E. coli;
- Streptococcus spp (Enterococcus spp);
- Staphylococcus aureus;
- Bacillus cereus;
- Salmonella spp;

[4] EFSA Panel on Additives and Products or Substances used in Animal Feed (FEEDAP), G. Rychen, G. Aquilina, G. Azimonti, V. Bampidis, M. de L. Bastos, G. Bories, et al., 'Guidance on the Characterisation of Microorganisms Used as Feed Additives or as Production Organisms', EFSA Journal, Vol. 16, No. 3, March 2018. DOI: 10.2903/j.efsa.2018.5206

[5] Directive 2000/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2000 on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to biological agents at work (seventh individual directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) (OJ L 262, 17.10.2000, p. 21). https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32000L0054

- Pseudomonas aeruginosa;
- Candida albicans;
- other micro-organisms listed in Annex II, section 2. of Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXX (6).

(iv) All intentionally added micro-organisms shall not be genetically modified micro-organisms (GMMs).

(v) Hazard/s identification – All intentionally added micro-organisms shall be assessed for antibiotic susceptibility, antimicrobial production and toxigenicity/pathogenicity according to the *“EFSA Guidance on the characterisation of microorganisms used as feed additives or as production organisms”* (7). The outcome shall be “no hazard identified”, meaning that microorganisms are:

— free from acquired antibiotic resistance determinants and susceptible to each of the five major antibiotic classes (aminoglycoside, macrolide, beta-lactam, tetracycline and fluoroquinolones);

— shown not to produce relevant antimicrobial substances and;

— shown to be non-pathogenic/non-toxigenic.

Microorganisms included in the QPS status list issued by EFSA and that fulfil the qualifications provided by it, shall be exempt from the previous [point (v)] requirements concerning humans and animals.

(vi) The minimum shelf life of a product shall not be shorter than 18 months, during which microorganisms count shall be guaranteed. Products in their in-use form shall have $\geq 1 \times 10^5$ colony-forming units (CFU) per ml in accordance with relevant European or international standard or an equivalent scientifically recognised method for the determination of microorganisms’ numbers. The stability of the product, assessed under relevant storage condition and as recommended by the manufacturer, shall be demonstrated by measuring microorganisms count at least every 18 months.

(vii) Fitness for use: the product shall fulfil all the requirements set out in Criterion 6 on fitness for use

(viii) All claims made by the manufacturer on the actions or the performance of the micro-organisms intentionally added to the product shall be substantiated with appropriate tests.

(ix) Claims: it is prohibited to claim or suggest on the packaging or by any other communication that the product has an antimicrobial or disinfecting effect.

(x) User information: the product label shall include the following information:

— that the product contains micro-organisms,

— an indication of the shelf life of the product,

— use instructions or special precautions, where relevant (as identified in safety/risk assessment).

---

6 Regulation (EU) XXXX/ XXX refers to the final adopted version of the revised Detergent Regulation

7 EFSA Panel on Additives and Products or Substances used in Animal Feed (FEEDAP), G. Rychen, G. Aquilina, G. Azimonti, V. Bampidis, M. de L. Bastos, G. Bories, et al., ‘Guidance on the Characterisation of Microorganisms Used as Feed Additives or as Production Organisms’, EFSA Journal, Vol. 16, No. 3, March 2018. DOI: 10.2903/j.efsa.2018.5206

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide:

(i) Per microorganism in the product:

- a valid certificate of deposition from the collection, specifying the accession number under which the strain is held.
- the taxonomic information: genus, species and strain name or code and;
- identification with IDA numbers or documentation on DNA identification.
- Documentation about the minimum set of information for WGS analysis, in accordance with section 2.1.1 of *"EFSA Guidance on the characterisation of microorganisms used as feed additives or as production organisms antimicrobial"* ([8]).

(ii) Documentation demonstrating that all micro-organisms belong to Risk Group I and; documentation on any safety/risk assessment made at (a) microorganisms (strain) or (b) product level encompassing the scope mentioned in (c) and structured as *Hazard identification, Hazard characterisation, Exposure assessment, Risk characterisation*. The safety/risk assessments shall, at the minimum: contain information on the aspects cited in (d), (e) and (f); discuss/demonstrate why the use of such microorganism/s and/or product/s are deemed safe/of acceptable risk; and highlight areas on uncertainty and their impact on the assessment made. The structure of the assessment and the methods intended to be used to validate it (inclusive of specific claims) shall be approved beforehand by the corresponding Competent Body.

For products where their foreseeable use imply contact with food-surfaces, the safety/risk assessment must additionally refer to "ingestion" as exposure route. To be exempted from this requirement, a proof that the microorganisms belongs to the QPS list issued by EFSA, making reference to the most up to date version, shall be provided.

iii) Documentation describing how it is controlled that the product is not contaminated with pathogen microorganisms or documentation according to relevant European or international standards or equivalent test methods demonstrating that the product can be considered a microbiologically low-risk product. Test documentation according relevant European or international standards or equivalent test methods demonstrating that the pathogenic micro-organisms are not present in the product.

(iv) Documentation demonstrating that all micro-organisms are not GMMs.

(v) Test documentation, in accordance with "*EFSA Guidance on the characterisation of microorganisms used as feed additives or as production organisms antimicrobial"* ([9]), demonstrating that all micro-organisms are:

- free from acquired antibiotic resistance (excluding intrinsic resistance) and susceptible to each of the five major antibiotic classes indicated:
- Not antimicrobial producers and;
- Non-pathogenic / non-toxigenic.

[8] EFSA Panel on Additives and Products or Substances used in Animal Feed (FEEDAP), G. Rychen, G. Aquilina, G. Azimonti, V. Bampidis, M. de L. Bastos, G. Bories, et al., 'Guidance on the Characterisation of Microorganisms Used as Feed Additives or as Production Organisms', EFSA Journal, Vol. 16, No. 3, March 2018. DOI: 10.2903/j.efsa.2018.5206

[9] EFSA Panel on Additives and Products or Substances used in Animal Feed (FEEDAP), G. Rychen, G. Aquilina, G. Azimonti, V. Bampidis, M. de L. Bastos, G. Bories, et al., 'Guidance on the Characterisation of Microorganisms Used as Feed Additives or as Production Organisms', EFSA Journal, Vol. 16, No. 3, March 2018. DOI: 10.2903/j.efsa.2018.5206

The term “relevant” within the clause “shown not produce relevant antimicrobial substances” should be interpreted and reported in the context of the “WHO List of Medically Important Antimicrobials” (WHO MIA List) ([10]).

To be exempted from (v) requirements, a proof that the microorganisms belongs to the QPS list issued by EFSA, making reference to the most up to date version, shall be provided. In addition, the associated “qualifications” alongside reasoning on why these are equivalent to what EUEL criteria shall be provided.

(vi) Test documentation of CFU per ml of in-use solution (for undiluted products, the dilution ratio recommended for ‘normal’ cleaning shall be used), measured at the start and at least every 1812 months for a product stored under relevant storage condition and as recommended by the manufacturer.

(vii), (viii) Packaging artwork and/or sample/copy of the product's label disclosing the claims made on the actions and/or the performance of the intentionally added micro-organisms and test results/reports substantiating such claims.

(vi), (ix) and (x) Packaging artwork and/or a sample/copy of the product's label.

Criterion 5. Packaging

(a) Recycled materials content

The criterion sets requirements for sales packaging and grouped packaging for consumer and professional detergent products

a) Paper/cardboard used for packaging

- Sales packaging made of paper and/or cardboard shall contain a minimum 85 % of recycled material.
- Grouped packaging made of paper and/or cardboard shall contain a minimum 75 % of recycled material.

Exemptions from requirement: Cardboard packaging for liquid products

The remaining share (100% minus recycled content percentage) of paper and/or cardboard used for the sales and grouped packaging shall be covered by valid Sustainable certificates issued by an independent third-party certification scheme, except for paper/cardboard used as sales packaging for liquid packaging where 100% shall be covered by such sustainable sourcing certifications. The certification scheme shall demonstrate responsible forestry practices and comply with internationally recognized standards for environmental, social, and economic sustainability. The certification bodies issuing Sustainable sourcing certificates shall be accredited/recognised by that certification scheme.

b) Plastic used for packaging

(i) Sales packaging

From 1 January 2030, sales packaging made of PET shall contain a minimum of 50% recycled material, other plastics (e.g. PP, HDPE) shall contain a minimum of 40% recycled material.

[10] WHO's List of Medically Important Antimicrobials: a risk management tool for mitigating antimicrobial resistance due to non-human use. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2024. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. Accessible at: https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/gcp/who-mia-list-2024-lv.pdf?sfvrsn=3320dd3d_2

Exemptions from the requirement:

— Closures

— Pouches

— Any plastic part representing less than 5% of the total weight of the whole packaging unit

— Packaging used for the transport of dangerous goods in accordance with Directive 2008/68/EC

— Products delivered in a plastic package that is part of a re-use and refill system

(ii) Grouped packaging

— Single-use plastic packaging shall not be used in grouped packaging.

— Other types of plastics used in grouped packaging shall be fully compatible with recycling processes (i.e. have a minimum recyclability performance grade of 95%).

— Alternatively, reusable packaging shall be used complying with Article 11 and Article 27 of Regulation (EU) 2025/40) ([11]).

The percentage of recycled content in the sales packaging may be disclosed in the product packaging (for example label) or in its accompanying technical sheet.

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall submit: (1) a signed declaration of compliance specifying the percentages of recycled content in the sales and grouped packaging; (2) technical documentation accompanying the packaging, where the recycled content of the sales packaging and grouped packaging shall be indicated, and the recycled content stated shall refer to the total weight of the whole packaging unit; (3) a declaration of compliance specifying that single-use plastic packaging is not utilized in grouped packaging and a declaration of compliance specifying the recyclability performance grade of grouped plastic packaging; (4) if the applicant intends to make a claim about the recycled content of the sales packaging, the claim shall be displayed in the product packaging (for example label) and/or its accompanying technical sheet. The applicant shall provide either a high-resolution photograph of the sales packaging showing the label with the claim clearly visible, or a sample of the product label, s documentation of the claim.

The applicant shall provide audited accounting documents that demonstrate that the remaining share (100% minus recycled content percentage) of the paper and/or cardboard used for the sales and grouped packaging is defined as certified material according to a certification scheme that demonstrates responsible forestry practices and that comply with internationally recognized standards for environmental, social, and economic sustainability. For the case of paper/cardboard used as sales packaging for liquid packaging the totality (100%) shall be covered by such sustainable sourcing certifications. The audited accounting documents shall be valid for the whole duration of the EU Ecolabel license.

Recycled content shall be verified by complying with relevant European or international standards. Plastic recycled content in the packaging shall comply with chain of custody relevant

[11] OJ L, 2025/40, 22.1.2025. Regulation (EU) 2025/40 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 2024 on packaging and packaging waste, amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and Directive (EU) 2019/904, and repealing Directive 94/62/EC. Available at: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2025/40/oj

European or international standards. Equivalent methods may be accepted if considered equivalent by a third-party, and shall be accompanied by detailed explanations showing compliance with this requirement and related supporting documentation. Invoices demonstrating the purchase of the recycled material shall be provided.

Recyclability of plastic grouped packaging shall be verified by complying with Design for Recycling provisions of relevant European or international standards or equivalent methods. Equivalent testing methods may be accepted if deemed comparable by an independent third-party certification for plastic packaging. Once the relevant Design for Recycling European standards are implemented, they will supersede all other international standards or equivalent testing methods.

(b) Design for recycling

Plastic packaging shall be designed to facilitate effective recycling by avoiding potential contaminants and incompatible materials that are known to impede separation or reprocessing or to reduce the quality of recyclate. The label or sleeve, closure and, where applicable, barrier coatings shall not comprise, either singularly or in combination the materials and components listed in Table 4.

Fibre-based packaging (except Liquid Packaging Cartons) shall contain at least 90% paper/cardboard.

Liquid packaging board shall contain at least 60% paper/cardboard.

Table 4. Materials, components and treatment excluded from packaging elements

Packaging element	**Excluded materials, components and treatment** (*1)
Main Body/ Material composition	For all fibre-based packaging — Lacquered surface *(Exception: clear protective lacquer up to a thickness of ≤ 5 µm)* — PVC or plastic based on other types of halogenated plastics — Aluminium and other metals For fibre-based packaging (except Liquid Packaging Cartons) — Two-sided plastic laminate For pouches/plastic bags and other laminates — Multilayer structure composed of different polymers/materials *(Exception 1: PP up to 5 wt% in PE flexibles and PE up to 10 wt% in PP flexibles; Exception 2: Flexible plastic pouches with a volume > 1L that are exclusively used in a refill system)* For all plastic packaging — Fluorination treatment — Electrobeam treatment — Biodegradable polymers
Colours	For all plastic packaging — Non-NIR detectable colours — Black, carbon black, inner black layer, fluorescent, For PET packaging

	— Opaque For Liquid Packaging Cartons — Colorants/dyes not approved for food packaging application — Metal pigments taking up > 50% of the projected surface — > 50% fully printed black using carbon black
Label or sleeve	For all fibre-based packaging — Non-paper based labels For all plastic packaging — Metallised labels or sleeves — Non-releasable or welded to a packaging body (in mould labelling) — Paper labels with fibre loss For PET packaging — PS, PVC, PETG, C-PET, POM, PET (*Exception: LDPET (< 1 g/cm^3)*) labels/sleeves or any other plastic materials for sleeves/labels with a density > 1 g/cm^3 For HDPE/PE and PP packaging — PS, PVC, PET, PETG, C-PET, PLA, PE-X (crosslinked PE), or any other no-PO plastic materials for sleeves/labels with a density < 1 g/cm^3 (*Exception: for PO, PE, PP labels/sleeves*) For PE and PP flexible films packaging — Labels of a different material to the main material (*Exception: PP up to 5 wt% in PE flexibles and PE up to 10 wt% in PP flexibles*) — PE-X (cross-linked PE), — Fibre-based (paper) labels
Adhesives	For PET packaging — Alkali/water non-soluble adhesive — Alkali/water non-releasable adhesive at 60-80°C For HDPE/PEpackaging — Non-releasable in the recycling process for HDPE packaging For PP packaging — Non-releasable in the recycling process for PP packaging For PE and PP flexible films packaging — Non-soluble in water or non-releasable in water at less than 40°C For all fibre-based packaging — Water-insoluble adhesives — Pressure sensitive hotmelt
Closure	For all plastic packaging — Closures made of metal, glass — Closures made of silicone.

	— Metallic foils or any seals which remain fixed to the bottle or its closure after the product has been opened <u>For PET packaging</u> — PS, PVC, C-PET, POM, PETG closures with a density > 1 g/cm^3 and any other materials and blends with density >1 g/cm^3 — EVA- containing component (e.g. liner or valve) with density ≥1 g/cm^3 <u>For HDPE/PE packaging</u> — PS, PVC closures, — PET, PETG, PLA (all with density > 1 g/cm^3) — PP >10%, PE-X (cross-linked PE), — Non-PO-plastics with a density of < 1 g/cm^3 — Foams with density < 1 g/cm^3 <u>For PP packaging</u> — PS, PVC closures, — PET, PETG, PLA (all with density > 1 g/cm^3) — HDPE, LDPE, LLDPE, MDPE, PE-X (cross-linked PE), — Non-PO-plastics with a density of < 1 g/cm^3 — Foams with density < 1 g/cm^3 <u>For PE and PP flexible films packaging</u> — Closure of a different material to the main material — Aluminium, PVC, PET, PETG, PS, PLA, nonPO — Foams with density < 1g/cm^3 <u>For all fibre-based packaging</u> — PVC/PVdC <u>For liquid packaging cartons</u> — Non-PO plastics with a density of < 1 g/cm^3
Barrier coatings	<u>For all plastic packaging</u> — Polyamide (PA) — Functional polyolefins — Metallised and light blocking barriers <u>For PET packaging</u> — EVOH — PGA <u>For HDPE and PP packaging</u> — EVOH ≥ 6 wt% provided with tie layers ratio ≥ 2 made by a polymer different that the one used for the packaging body — PVDC — PVOH <u>For PE and PP flexible films packaging</u> — EVOH ≥ 5 wt% provided with tie layers made by a polymer different that the one used for the packaging body

	— PVC, PVDC, PE-X (cross-linked PE), — PVOH, AlOx coating with PVOH primer — Aluminium For all fibre-based packaging — PVC or plastic based on other types of halogenated plastics — Aluminium and other metals For liquid packaging board — > 10% EVOH as coextruded layer in the polymer component of the PolyAl film fraction, with at least one surrounding layer containing maleic anhydride (MAH) grafted PE in a ratio ≥ 1 g per g EVOH. — PET
Additives	For all polyolefin plastic packaging — Additives that do increase the density higher than 0,97 g/cm³ (e.g.$CaCO_3$, etc.) — Bio-/oxo-/photodegradable additives; For PET packaging — Nanocomposites — Bio-/oxo-/photodegradable additives — UV stabilizers; Acetaldehyde (AA) blockers; Optical brighteners; Oxygen scavengers For HDPE and PP packaging — Flame-retardant additives, plasticizers For PE and PP flexible films packaging — Foaming agents used as expanding chemical agents For all fibre-based packaging — Wet strength agents: Polyamide epichlorohydrin (PAE), and Urea/Formaldehyde, Urea/Melamine For liquid packaging cartons — Wet strength agents: Glyoxalated poly-acrylamide (GPAM), Polyamide epichlorohydrin (PAE), and Urea/Formaldehyde, if relative wet strength is > 15% (*2)
Inks/Printing	For all packaging — Inks non-compliant with EuPIA Exclusion Policy for Printing Inks and Related Products ([12]) — Bleeding inks — De-inking/washable inks — NC and PVC binders For all rigid plastics packaging — Direct print (Exceptions: production codes, dates codes and UFI codes ([13]))

[12] EuPIA Exclusion Policy for Printing Inks and Related Products

[13] The UFI (Unique Formula Identifier) code is used to uniquely identify hazardous mixtures in order to enable poison control centres to administer first aid faster. The code is found on products classified as hazardous to health or physical hazards under EU Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation).

	For PET packaging — Metallic inks For HDPE and PP packaging — PVC copolymers and terpolymer binders and any other chlorinated binders For PE and PP flexible films packaging — Direct print *(Exceptions: a) production codes, date codes and UFI codes ([14]); b) inks (without NC and PVC binders) up to a maximum 5% of total packaging structure weight)* For all fibre-based packaging — Direct print with non-water based inks — Digital-hotmelt inks — Mineral oil based inks
(*1) AlOx — Aluminium oxide, $CaCO_3$ — calcium carbonate, C-PET — crystallised polyethylene terephthalate), EVA — Ethylene Vinyl Acetate, EVOH — Ethylene vinyl alcohol, HDPE — High-density polyethylene, LDPE — Low Density Polyethylene, LLDPE — Linear Low Density Polyethylene, LDPET – Low Density Polyethylene terephthalate, MDPE — Medium density polyethylene, NC — Nitrocellulose, NIR — Near-Infrared, PA — Polyamide, PE — Polyethylene, PET — Polyethylene terephtalate, PETG — Polyethylene terephthalate glycol-modified, PE-X — cross-linked polyethylene, PGA — poly(glycolic) acid, PLA — Polylactic acid, PO — Polyolefins, POM — Polyoxymethylene, PP — Polypropylene, PS — Polystyrene, PVC — Polyvinylchloride, PVDC — Polyvinylidene chloride, PVOH — Polyvinyl alcohol (*2) determined by measuring the dry tensile strength and the wet tensile strength according to relevant European or international standards.	

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide a signed declaration of compliance specifying the material composition of the packaging including the container, label or sleeve, adhesives, closure, barrier coating, Main Body/ Material composition, Colours, Adhesives, Additives, Inks/Printing, as appropriate, along with photos or technical drawings of the primary packaging. Adhesive requirements shall be verified according to Design for Recycling guidelines of relevant European or international standards, to ensure that adhesives are not classified as not compatible with recycling.

(c) Weight/utility ratio (WUR)

The weight/utility ratio (WUR) of the product shall be calculated for the sales packaging (primary packaging) only and shall not exceed the following values for the reference dosage.

Product type	**WUR (g/l of cleaning solution)**
Undiluted products	3,5
RTU products	140
RTU products sold in bottles with trigger sprays	170

[14] The UFI (Unique Formula Identifier) code is used to uniquely identify hazardous mixtures in order to enable poison control centres to administer first aid faster. The code is found on products classified as hazardous to health or physical hazards under EU Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation).

— Paper/cardboard sales packaging made of more than 85 % of recycled materials is exempted from this requirement.

— Plastic sales packaging made of more than 80 % of recycled materials is exempted from this requirement.

— If the product is delivered in packaging that is part of a re-use and/or refill system for a product, that product is exempted from this requirement.

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide the calculation of the WUR of the product. If the product is sold in different packaging (i.e. with different volumes), the calculation shall be submitted for each packaging size for which the EU Ecolabel shall be awarded.

The WUR is calculated as follows:

$$\mathbf{WUR} = \sum \frac{(W_i + U_i)}{(D_i + R_i)}$$

Where:

W_i: weight (g) of the sales packaging (primary packaging) (i);

U_i: weight (g) of non-post-consumer recycled packaging in the sales packaging (primary packaging) (i). $U_i = W_i$ unless the applicant can prove otherwise;

D_i: number of reference doses contained in the sales packaging (primary packaging) (i);

R_i: refill index. $R_i = 1$ (packaging is not reused for the same purpose) or $R_i = 2$ (if the applicant can document that the packaging component can be reused for the same purpose and they sell refills).

The applicant shall provide a signed declaration of compliance confirming the content of post-consumer recycled material, along with relevant documentation. Packaging is regarded as post-consumer recycled if the raw material used to make the packaging has been collected from packaging manufacturers at the distribution stage or at the consumer stage.

(d) Packaging re-use and refill systems

If the product is delivered in packaging that is part of a re-use and/or refill system for a product, that product is exempted from the requirements set out in sub-criteria (b) and (c) of Criterion 5.

If the product is delivered in plastic packaging as part of the re-use and/or refill system, that product is also exempt from the requirements set out in sub-criterion (a) of Criterion 5.

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide a signed declaration of compliance along with relevant documentation describing or demonstrating that a re-use and/or refill system has been put in place for the packaging.

(e) Product sold in spray bottle

Sprays containing propellants shall not be used. Spray heads shall be removeable and reattacheable. Spray bottles shall be refillable and reusable. For products sold in spray bottles, a refilling option shall be provided in the same or higher sales packaging capacity.

Spray products shall have a permanent aerosol-reducing foaming nozzle. Alternatively, aerosol-reducing formulations in the form of a viscous product could be used if tested against a reference product.

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide a signed declaration of compliance along with relevant documentation describing or demonstrating how the spray bottles that are part of the packaging can be refilled. (for example pictures of the products as marketed) and a description of the refilling option offered (kind of refills, volume). For the refilling option, the applicant or retailer shall demonstrate that the refills shall be available for purchase on the market.

For aerosol-reducing foaming nozzles, the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance along with documentation from the manufacturer of the spray trigger stating that it has a permanent foaming nozzle.

For aerosol-reducing formulations in the form of a viscous product, a test shall be performed comparing the test product in its ordinary packaging to a reference product with a mesh foamer. The test shall show that the amount of inhalable, thoracic and respirable aerosol is at least as low for the test product as for the reference product. To be considered suitable as reference product for the purposes of EU Ecolabel criteria compliance and with reference to the test product group applying for the EU Ecolabel award, a market product shall meet the requirements set in the fitness for use framework for performance testing for hard surface cleaning products. The chemical composition and physical properties of the reference product must be equivalent to the cleaning product that is subject of the licence application. The test must be performed according to the method for "Determination of inhalable, thoracic, and respirable aerosol fractions" (i.e. "Bestemmelse av inhalerbar, torakal og respirabel aerosolfraksjon") as described in Olsen et al. ([15]) [1]. The test must be performed by a laboratory that fulfils general requirements of test laboratories set in the framework for performance testing for hard surface cleaning products.

Criterion 6. Fitness for use

The product shall have a satisfactory cleaning performance at the lowest temperature and dosage recommended by the manufacturer for the water hardness (if a range is provided, the lower end) in accordance with the 'Framework for performance testing for hard surface cleaning products' available on the EU Ecolabel website ([16]).

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide documentation demonstrating that the product has been tested under the conditions specified in the 'Framework for performance testing for hard surface cleaning products' and that the results showed that the product achieved at least the minimum cleaning performance required.

The applicant shall also provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the laboratory requirements included in the relevant harmonised standards for testing and calibration laboratories, if appropriate.

15 Olsen et al, (2017). Rengjøringsmidler i sprayform – Frigir de helseskadelige stoffer til arbeidsatmosfæren som kaninhaleres til lungene?: https://stami.brage.unit.no/stami-xmlui/bitstream/handle/11250/2433134/STAMI-rapport%2bnr%2b%2b2%2b2017.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=yD

16 [URL for protocol on EU Ecolabel website will be inserted later currently all proposed protocol documents can be found in the Technical Report]

An equivalent test performance may be used if equivalence has been assessed and accepted by the competent body.

Criterion 7. User information

The product shall be accompanied by instructions for proper use so as to maximise product performance and minimise waste, and reduce water pollution and use of resources.

Unless otherwise specified in the subsequent sub-sections, these instructions shall be provided via sales packaging (on, attached or inside it) or be available via a Digital Product Passport (DPP), a web-link or a QR code directing to a website and/or to a document (for example technical datasheets) containing such information.

These instructions shall be legible or include graphical representation or icons and include information on the following:

(a) Dosing instructions

The applicant shall take suitable steps to help consumers respect the recommended dosage, making available on the sales packaging the dosing instructions based on the format of the product (liquid, gel, solid, powder, caps, tablets or any other) and the dosage system compatible with such instructions (for example, the graduation of caps shall reflect dosing instructions).

The following text shall appear on the sales packaging of RTU products: 'This product is solely intended for use on a small-scale cleaning (small surfaces; "spot cleaning")'.

Dosage instructions shall include the recommended dosage for at least two levels of soiling and, if applicable, the impact of the water hardness on the dosing.

If applicable, indications of the most prevalent water hardness in the area where the product is intended to be marketed or where this information can be found shall be provided.

(b) Packaging disposal information

The sales packaging shall include information on the reuse, recycling and/or correct disposal of this packaging.

Information on the reuse, recycling and/or correct disposal of any other packaging associated with the product shall be made available to users.

The sales packaging shall include information about the possibility to refill or re-use the sales packaging of the spray products used as HSC products.

(c) Environmental information

A text shall appear on the sales packaging indicating the importance of using the correct dosage to minimise energy and water consumption and reduce water pollution.

(d) Special information and/or precautions

Precautionary information about products containing intentionally added micro-organisms deemed as conducive to safer use shall appear on the sales packaging when identified in the safety/risk assessment performed.

Any other information that has been verified and validated by the Competent Body (for example claims about the product) may be disclosed/provided to users on the sales packaging.

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide a signed declaration of compliance along with a sample of the product label (as included on the sales packaging) or an artwork/ photograph of the sales packaging where the label is clearly visualised. In addition, the applicant shall provide all the necessary documentation (for instance test reports) to verify the information provided via digital means (in the DPP, web-link, or QR code).

The product label on the sales packaging shall include (when relevant) information about: dosing instructions including if related to water hardness and levels of soiling; packaging disposal information; environmental information (including correct dosage, minimum temperature of use of the product, use of the dishwasher machine in the ‘eco’-cycle mode, and information on peracetic acid and/or hydrogen peroxide use as a bleaching agent); intentional addition of micro-organisms and verified claims.

The information that shall be available via a DPP, a web-link or a QR code directing to a website and/or to a document (for example technical datasheet) corresponds to the full ingredient list of the product and any other information requested by other policy instruments.

Criterion 8. Information appearing on the EU Ecolabel

The logo should be visible and legible. The EU Ecolabel registration/licence number shall appear on the product and it shall be legible and clearly visible.

The applicant may choose to include an optional text box on the label that contains the following text:

— Limited impact on the aquatic environment,

— Restricted amount of hazardous substances,

— Tested for cleaning performance.

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide a signed declaration of compliance along with a sample of the product label or artwork of the packaging where the EU Ecolabel is placed.