



## Content

### Day 2: Wednesday, 21st January 2015

1.	Excluded and limited substances and mixtures criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Specifically excluded substances and mixtures</li><li>- H-statements based restriction</li><li>- Specific limited in-going substances: Preservatives, Fragrances, etc.</li><li>- Other issues</li></ul>
	Coffee break
2.	<b>Packaging criteria</b>
	Lunch break
	Fitness for use criteria
3.	User instructions / Professional training
	Claims on packaging / Information appearing on Ecolabel
	Coffee break
4.	<b>Any other non-horizontal criteria: biocides, corrosive, etc</b>
5.	Summary and closure of the meeting

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## Packaging

## Packaging

- An average EU-27 citizen generates over 150 kg of packaging waste per year
- In the case of detergents, packaging is not among the hot sport; nevertheless for some impact categories it is of importance
- Additionally, detergents and cleaning products are so called products with "short-life" and the total amount of packaging waste due to their consumption is an issue
- Environmental performance of packaging can be improved in several ways (while ensuring that it protects the product well and remains satisfactory to customers), for instance:
  - the amount of material used in the packaging can be reduced,
  - combinations of materials compatible with recycling streams can be promoted,
  - the use of recycled raw materials and those from sustainable sources.
- Due to similarities among the packaging materials used for detergent and cleaning products and among packaging practices it is proposed to harmonise as much as possible the requirements for packaging.
- Alignment with requirements for ROCs

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Packaging

## Packaging

**Criterion X – "Packaging"**

a) Requirements specific to each EU Ecolabel, if any

b) Weight/utility ratio (WUR)

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

Product type	WUR
Type of product covered	xxxx g

Are exempted from this requirement:

- Plastic/paper/cardboard packaging containing more than 80 % recycled materials,
- Paper/cardboard packaging that comes 80% from certified sustainable sources,
- Plastic packaging containing more than 80 % plastic from sustainable sources.

**c) 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 recycle. 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 X.Z. Sprays and pumps are exempted from this requirement.

Table X.Z – Materials and components excluded from packaging elements

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For packaging containing sprays

Sprays containing propellants must not be used. Products packaged in trigger sprays must be sold as a part of a refillable system.

**Assessment and verification:** the applicant or retailer shall document that refills shall be available for purchase on the market.

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Table X.Z – Materials and components excluded from packaging elements

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The WUR is calculated as follows:

$$WUR = \sum ((W_i + U_i) / (D_i * R_i))$$

Where:

*W<sub>i</sub>*: weight (g) of the primary packaging (i),  
*U<sub>i</sub>*: weight (g) of non-recycled and non-sustainably sourced packaging in the primary packaging (i). *U<sub>i</sub>* = *W<sub>i</sub>* unless the applicant can document otherwise,  
*D<sub>i</sub>*: number of reference doses contained in the primary packaging (i),  
*R<sub>i</sub>*: number of times that the primary packaging (i) can be refilled and used for the same purpose. *R<sub>i</sub>* = 1 (packaging is not reused for the same purpose) unless the applicant can document a higher number.

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→ How to assess the refillability of packaging?

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Post-consumer cardboard/paper packaging

Industrial waste and post-consumer plastic

Sustainably sourced raw materials

→ Appropriate certification schemes?

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Packaging

## Packaging

### Main WUR proposals


**Detergents for dishwashers:**


- from simple "primary packaging" to WUR
- 2,4g for detergents and 1,5g for rinse aids
- corresponds to the same value and a requirement for 80% of recycled packaging

**I&I products:**

- the issue of packaging waste might be much less relevant for customer products and there are, in some cases, established take-back systems

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Packaging



## Packaging

Main WUR proposals

**All-purpose cleaners and sanitary cleaners:**

- category for cleaners in spray bottles
- change in values to reflect the use of the "reference dosage"

- ➔ for "undiluted" products, a product must have a dilution rate of 1:125 in order not to be penalised in terms of packaging requirements (for example, a product with a dilution rate of 1:30 would have the packaging requirement as a RTU but not in its undiluted state) ➔ how not to disadvantage undiluted products?

Product type	WUR
Ready to use	150g for 1L of solution as sold (200g for sprays)
Undiluted (1:2 – 1:125)	150g for 1L of solution as sold
Undiluted (1:125+)	1,2g for 1L of washing solution

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Table X.Z – Materials and components excluded from packaging elements

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Table X.Z – Materials and components excluded from packaging elements

Packaging element	Excluded materials and components <sup>96</sup>
Label or sleeve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PS label or sleeve in combination material used with a PET, PP or HDPE bottle</li> <li>- PVC label or sleeve in combination with a PET, PP or HDPE bottle</li> <li>- PETG label or sleeve in combination with a PET bottle</li> <li>- Sleeves made of different polymer than the bottle</li> <li>- Labels or sleeves that are metallised or are welded to a packaging body (in mould labelling)</li> </ul>
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PS closure in combination a with a PET, HDPE or PP bottle</li> <li>- PVC closure in combination with a PET, PP or HDPE bottle</li> <li>- PETG closures and/or closure material with density of above 1 g/cm<sup>3</sup> in combination with a PET bottle</li> <li>- Closures made of metal, glass, EVA</li> <li>- Closures made of silicone. Exempted are silicone closures with a density &lt; 1 g/cm<sup>3</sup> in combination with a PET bottle and silicone closures with a density &gt; 1g/cm<sup>3</sup> in combination with PEHD or PP bottle</li> <li>- Metallic foils or seals which remain fixed to the bottle or its closure after the product has been opened</li> </ul>
Barrier coatings	Polyamide, EVOH, functional polyolefins, metallised and light blocking barriers

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Packaging



## Packaging

### Consultation questions

- Should the packaging criterion be kept for all product groups?
- How can the refillability of packaging be assessed?
- How can recycled and sustainably sourced packaging be promoted?
- Are there any certification schemes for recycled plastic that can be used in detergent packaging?
- Are there any certification schemes for sustainably sourced plastic raw materials?

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