Cosmetics

Criteria 2018:4

Updated 2025-12-05

Good Environmental Choice

NOTE: This text is a translation. The original Swedish version always prevails.

Good Environmental Choice Ecolabelling by the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation

The Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) is a non-profit organisation that is independent of political and religious affiliations. We are driven by an ambition to preserve the environment and protect people's health. It is partly due to us that seals, sea-eagles and peregrine falcons are no longer endangered species in Sweden. We promote biological diversity, and strive to prevent climate change, acidification, eutrophication, the spread of dangerous chemicals and much more.

However, it is not enough to protect nature in reserves or stop individual polluters. We need to reduce our total environmental impact. Companies that adapt their production methods and products to reduce the burden on the environment play a vital role in this work.

Good Environmental Choice is SSNC's own ecolabel and one of the tools we use to drive development towards a sustainable society. Good Environmental Choice places demanding environmental requirements on the products and services that it approves for labelling.

Good Environmental Choice is a third-party certification independent of the partners involved. Good Environmental Choice is a member of GEN (the Global Ecolabelling Network), which is an international network of environmental labelling organisations. To ensure that Good Environmental Choice meets quality assurance demands, the ecolabel has been reviewed by GENICES (the Global Ecolabelling Network's Internationally Coordinated Ecolabelling System).

Thanks to Good Environmental Choice, hundreds of products have been revised and made environmentally friendly. Labelling has led to concrete results. Thanks to Good Environmental Choice, phosphates were phased out from laundry detergents and eventually banned within the EU. Good Environmental Choice Grocery shops pushed for the first ecolabelled, mercury-free button-cell batteries and convinced producers of self-playing greetings cards to switch to such batteries for the entire Swedish market.

Another example is that electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice has established demands on water flow through hydropower plants and thereby benefited plants and animals in river environments. The ecolabel also creates incentives for improving energy efficiency and for building fish ladders around dams. Good Environmental Choice also aids consumers in choosing the transportation method that has the lowest environmental impact. Good Environmental Choice's criteria for insurance companies include environmental demands on the license holders asset management.

Public procurement is a powerful tool for driving sustainable development. When municipalities, regions and government agencies choose eco-labelled products and services in their procurements, it can have a major impact. Good Environmental Choice serves as a support in this work – by setting high and independent environmental requirements, the label makes it easier for procuring entities to make sustainable decisions. The eco-label also facilitates the follow-up of whether set environmental requirements are actually met, which contributes to increased transparency and quality assurance in the procurement process.

In the eyes of the consumer, the Good Environmental Choice label is a trustworthy symbol. For the license holder, labelling provides a competitive advantage.

Good Environmental Choice

Read more about Good Environmental Choice and download the criteria and other documents at www.bramiljoval.se

Content

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Preface

The Good Environmental Choice label for cosmetics is one of the tools used by the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) to promote the development of a sustainable society.

To reach the, by the Swedish parliament set environmental objective Non-toxic environment, strong measures are required, both nationally and internationally. In addition to political decisions, there is a need for innovative environmentally conscious companies, as well as consumers who make conscious decisions. The ecolabel Good Environmental Choice guides consumers and purchasers to the best environmental choices. By doing so, the label contributes toward reaching the environmental objective of a Non-toxic environment.

The aim of the ecolabel is to reduce the use of substances that are hazardous to the environment or human health and encourage the substitution to better alternatives. SSNC´s policy for environmental pollutants has been the basis for the design of the criteria. As a result, substances suspected to cause cancer or affect reproductive capacity are not permitted. Chemicals should have a low toxicity to aquatic organisms and fulfil strict requirements on biodegradability. In addition, strict requirements are placed on endocrine disrupting substances as well as sensitising substances. In some cases, groups of structurally similar substances have been banned e.g. phthalates, parabens and cyclic siloxanes. This is because SSNC believes that these are problematic and can be replaced by substances that are not likely to cause adverse effects on health and the environment.

The requirements placed on the products' packaging are designed to minimise climate impact and promote efficient use of resources. To minimise the environmental impact of the products there are also requirements for user information and that the license holder shall have a policy stating that they aim to increase the proportion of ingredients originating from renewable sources.

The criteria are designed to be directly applicable in public procurement, by reference to the ecolabel.

The criteria for Good Environmental Choice Cosmetics have been ratified by the secretary-general of the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation. Many license holders, individuals and companies have contributed with valuable information and comments during their preparation, and we would like to thank them here.

Sofie Munteanu
Chef för Bra Miljöval

Aim

- To minimise the negative impact of cosmetic products on the environment and health
- To promote the phasing out of substances that are hazardous to the environment or human health, and to encourage the substitution to better alternatives
- To make it easy for consumers to choose products with as little negative impact on the environment and human health as possible
- To offer public procurers a tool to easily set relevant environmental and health requirements for cosmetic products

Scope of the criteria

The Good Envionmental Choice criteria apply from 2018-03-01 until the next version is introduced. After a criteria review, 2025-12-01, Good Environmental Choice decided that the criteria are still relevant. Revised criteria can enter into force earliest by 2027-03-01.

Products covered by the Cosmetics Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 can be labelled according to these criteria. The criteria are open to both consumer products and products for professional users. The Swedish Society for Nature Conservation reserves the right to not label product groups that are contradictory to the organisation´s work and policies.

The criteria impose requirements on all ingredients. There are also requirements on the product packaging and user information. The General requirements, 1.1 – 1.22, apply to all ingredients and the final product. For each ingredient there are also additional requirements, depending on its function in the product. Some ingredients, such as surfactants and perfumes, have their own section in the criteria document. Other ingredients must meet the requirements of Other additives, requirements 11.1 – 11.13. In cases where SSNC considers it relevant to set more stringent requirements, or allow exceptions for specific product groups, such have been included in the criteria. The product groups that are subject to product-specific requirements are listed below.

Definitions of product groups

Decorative cosmetics:	Products used for aesthetic purposes, such as mascara and eyeliner.
Deodorants and antiperspirants:	Products used in the armpit to inhibit sweating or disguise body odour.
Intimate hygiene products:	Products intended exclusively for use in external intimate hygiene.
Lip products:	Products intended for use on the lips.
Oral products:	Products, except for toothpaste, used in the oral cavity.
Shaving products:	Products used when shaving.
Sunbathing products:	Products used to protect the consumer from the sun's ultraviolet radiation.
Toothpaste:	Products used when brushing the teeth.

1 Generel requirements

1.1 All added ingredients must be listed in the recipe. This requirement also applies to synthetic residues, reaction products and traces present in a concentration higher than 0.01 % by weight of the ingredient. Where an ingredient consists of a mixture, all chemical substances in the mixture must be specified, with each substance meeting the requirements.

Ingredient refers to a pure chemical substance or a mixture of several chemical substances.

Product requirements

1.2 The product must not contain lead, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, mercury, nickel, EDTA and its salts, cocamide DEA, nylon, polyethylene, benzophenone, tartazine, organic halogen compounds (e.g. perfluorinated and polyfluorinated compounds), phthalates, parabens, cyclic siloxanes or endocrine disrupting substances. Endocrine disrupting substances are defined as

- substances classified as ED HH category 1 and category 2 (endocrine disruption for human health)
- substances classified as ED ENV category 1 and 2 (endocrine disruption for the environment)
- endocrine disrupting substances on the SIN list (sinsearch.chemsec.org/)

1.3 The product must not contain nanomaterials.

Exceptions from the requirement may be granted for individual nanomaterials if an independent party has evaluated the specific use and found that it is safe from a health and environmental perspective. Examples of independent parties are the committees Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS) and Scientific Committee on Health, Environment and Emerging Risks (SCHEER).

Nanomaterial refers to an insoluble or biopersistant and intentionally manufactured material with one or more external dimensions, or an internal structure, on the scale from 1 nm to 100 nm.

1.4 The product must not contain microplastics.

1.5 The product must not contain substances that are classified as PBT or vPvB, meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB substances in accordance with Annex XIII of the REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, or substances included on the Candidate list, (http://echa.europa.eu/en/candidate-list-table).

Microplastics refers to plastic particles in a solid form, insoluble in water, less than 5 mm in at least one dimension, and not readily biodegradable according to OECD 301, OECD 310 or an equivalent test.

1.6 The product must not contain any of the sensitising substances/extracts listed in the table below.

Name (according to SCCS/1459/11)	CAS number
Hydroxyisohexyl 3-Cyclohexene Carboxaldehyde	31906-04-4, 51414-25-6
Atranol	526-37-4
Chloroatranol	57074-21-2
Evernia furfuracea Extract	90028-67-4
Evernia prunastri Extract	90028-68-5

Ingredient requirements

1.7 Ingredients or their known degradation products, must not be, or be suspected of being, carcinogenic according to the following classifications:

H350, May cause cancer

H351, Suspected of causing cancer

Classification refers to harmonised classification or self-classification in accordance with the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Self-classification means that the manufacturing company determines if an ingredient should be assigned to one or more hazard statements in accordance with the classification system. If a hazard statement covers more than one category, e.g. H300 which covers both acute toxicity category 1 and category 2, and the criteria does not explicitly state otherwise, all categories are included. For certain hazard statements, there are subvariants, stating the specific effect and/or route of exposure, if those are known. One example is "H360Df, May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility". Another example is "H350i, May cause cancer by inhalation". Note that if a hazard statement is prohibited, the prohibition also includes all subvariants.

1.8 Ingredients, or their known degradation products, must not be, or be suspected of being, mutagenic according to the following classifications:

H340, May cause genetic defects

H341, Suspected of causing genetic defects

1.9 Ingredients, or their known degradation products, must not be, or be suspected of being, toxic to reproduction according to the following classifications:

H360, May damage fertility or the unborn child

H361, Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

H362, May cause harm to breast-fed children

The substance hexyl salicylate, with CAS number 6259-76-3, is permitted in perfumes that are assessed and accepted before 2026-05-01, when the harmonized classification H361d of the substance enter into force. After 2026-05-01 hexyl salicylate is not allowed in new perfumes.

Kommenterad [KV1]: Kvalitetsbeslut 2025:43

1.10 Ingredients that are prohibited since they are specific target organ toxicants and have the classification H370, H371, H372 or H373, and where the exposure route is specified in the classification, may be approved on an individual basis. This requires that the SSNC finds the exposure route irrelevant to the particular use for which the application refers

Benzoic acid (CAS number 65-85-0) is classified as H372 (Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation)) but can be used in lotions in accordance with requirement 1.10, since the route of exposure is considered as irrelevant for this particular use.

1.11 Biocides must only be used to preserve the product, including its ingredients, during storage and use**.**

A biocide is a substance that prevents the growth and harmful effects of microorganisms, fungi and pests.

Requirements on renewable raw materials

1.12 If the product contains ingredients from fossil raw materials the license holder must have a, by the management established, policy (or equivalent) with the aim to increase the proportion of renewable raw materials over time. The requirement concerns the product for which the company is applying.

1.13 The license holder must have knowledge of the proportion of renewable raw materials for each ingredient consisting of one or more organic substances. In addition, the license holder must know the total share of renewable raw materials in the product and the origin of the raw materials (e.g. coconut). Perfumes and aromas are exempt from this requirement.

If there is a secrecy agreement between the Licence holder and the producing company, we accept that it is the producing company that has the required knowledge of renewable raw materials.

1.14 Oils, fats and other substances extracted from the oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*), with CAS numbers 8002-75-3 or 8023-79-8, must come from organic production.

Organic production refers to production being conducted in accordance with Regulation EU) 2018/848, and which has been certified in accordance with it.

1.15 Ingredients containing raw materials obtained from the oil palm (Elaeis guineensis), and are not covered by requirement 1.14, must be certified in accordance with RSPO Mass Balance, Segregated or Identity Preserved**.**

Other requirements

1.16 In the sections where the criteria require toxicity values for acute or chronic aquatic toxicity, the result from algae, crustaceans and fish tests should be attached to the application. Acute aquatic toxicity should primarily be specified by using existing data from OECD 201 - 203 or an equivalent test. If there is no data from OECD tests, tests performed according e.g. EU Method C.1-C.3 can be usedFor chronic aquatic toxicity OECD 201, OECD 210, OECD 211, OECD 215 or an equivalent test should be used. Secondary, in vitro test methods, (Q)SAR or other alternative test methods validated by the European Union Reference Laboratory for alternatives to animal testing (EURL-ECVAM) or other international body should be used. As a last option, the ingredient can be assessed by using test data from structurally similar substances. If data for chronic toxicity is missing, an assessment factor should be used, as described in Appendix 2: Assessment factor.

Existing data and existing results refers to tests carried out by the manufacturing company, or by another company, authority or organisation. To compensate for lack of data, an assessment factor can be applied to existing data. The more data available, the lower the assessment factor.

1.17 If information about bioaccumulation is required, primarily the bioconcentration factor (BCF) should be used, using existing data from OECD 305. Secondary, in vitro tests, (Q)SARs or other alternative tests validated by the European Union Reference Laboratory for alternatives to animal testing (EURL-ECVAM) or other international body should be used. As a last option, the partition coefficient for octanol/water (log KOW) according to OECD 107, OECD 117 or an equivalent test should be used.

1.18 Chemical substances that are not harmonised classified must be self-classified. Where possible, existing results from prior classifications should be used. Otherwise, in vitro test methods, (Q)SAR or other alternative test methods validated by the European Union Reference Laboratory for alternatives to animal testing (EURL-ECVAM) or other international body should be used.

1.19 The directive on Good Laboratory Practice (2004/10/EC) must be applied whenever chemicals are tested. The requirement applies to testing of chemicals included in the product for which the company is applying.

1.20 If the SCCS recommendations are more restrictive than the requirements in this document, the SCCS recommendations must be followed. However, the SCCS "OPINION on Fragrance allergens in cosmetic products" (SCCS/1459/11) is excluded from this requirement.

1.21 The precautionary principle should be applied in the evaluation of the ingredients and the product.

The precautionary principle is enshrined in the Swedish Environmental Code and the REACH Regulation. This means that, for example, when conflicting test data exists, the endpoint value indicating the highest degree of toxicity should be applied. It also means that substances may be banned if there is reason to believe that they can cause serious harm, even though they meet the criteria in this document.

1.22 When the criteria places requirements on consumer information on the packaging, such information should be in all official languages or equivalent, in the countries where the product is sold. Exceptions may be permitted provided that a large majority of the population has good knowledge of the language used to communicate the information. In the the table below languages that must be used (alone or together with other languages) are listed for a selection of countries.

Language on the packaging

Country	Language
Sweden	Swedish
Norway*	Norwegian
Finland	Finnish
Iceland	Icelandic
Denmark*	Danish
Faroe Islands	Faroese and Danish
Greenland	Greenlandic and Danish
Estonia	Estonian
Latvia	Latvian
Lithuania	Lithuanian
Germany	German
Italy	Italian
Singapore	English
Great Britain	English

* In Norway and Denmark it is accepted to use a common text, where only the words that differ, or cannot be understood between the countries, have been translated.

Reasons for requirements

[1.1] All substances added to a product must meet the specified requirements in order to protect the environment and human health. Substances present in very low concentrations can also have undesirable effects.

[1.2] These substances may cause unwanted and serious environmental and health effects. Many of them are prohibited by other requirements in the criteria document. Some of them are also prohibited under the Cosmetics Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009, but residues may be present.

[1.3] There is considerable uncertainty about the effects of nanomaterials on health and the environment. In accordance with the precautionary principle, they are not permitted.

[1.4] Microplastics have well-documented negative impacts on the aquatic environment and they are persistent.

[1.5] These substances have such properties that they can cause serious and permanent environmental and health effects.

[1.6] These sensitising substances/extracts are particularly problematic, according to the evaluation presented in SCCS/1459/11. Therefore, they must not be included in the product, regardless of concentration.

[1.7] – [1.9] Cancer, genetic damage and damage to the reproductive system are serious health effects. Since no safe levels can be determined, the requirements apply regardless of the concentration in the product.

[1.10] According to the CLP Regulation, the route of exposure must only be stated if it has been conclusively proven that the damage is not caused by some other route.

[1.11] Biocidal substances are typically associated with higher risks than other chemicals. To minimise the risks, biocidal substances are only permitted to preserve the product, including its ingredients, during storage and use.

[1.12] – [1.13] For climate reasons, it is of great importance to shift from fossil-based resources to renewable ones. For it to be possible to evaluate whether the license holder's policy (or equivalent) has

had the intended effect, it is necessary that the license holder knows the proportion of renewable raw materials in the ingredients.

[1.14] – [1.15] Large-scale palm oil plantations are associated with serious consequences for both the people in its vicinity and the environment. While the RSPO certification has it flaws, it requires that several important basic criteria for palm oil production have been met. For certain ingredients it is possible to set stricter requirements and consequently such ingredients must come from organic production.

[1.16] – [1.18] All substances must be adequately tested in order to avoid damage to the environment.

[1.19] In order to ensure the quality of test results, any new tests must be performed in accordance with good laboratory practice.

[1.20] SCCS continuously evaluates the health effects of chemicals, which means that previously unknown risks may be revealed.

[1.21] The precautionary principle is enshrined in several different regulations and is applied in order to minimise the risk of future adverse effects on health and the environment.

[1.22] It is important that as many people as possible understand the information that the criteria demand. A country's official language (s) is the one/ones used in the country's official administration.

2 Surfactants

2.1 The surfactant must be readily biodegradable according to OECD 301, OECD 310 or an equivalent test.

2.2 The surfactant must be anaerobically biodegradable to 60 % according to ECETOC No 28, ISO 11734, OECD 311 or an equivalent test.

2.3 The surfactant must have a very low residual content of organic halogen compounds, <100 mg/kg TOX.

2.4 The surfactant must have an acute aquatic toxicity where LC_{50}, EC_{50} and IC_{50} is > 1 mg/L.

2.5 The surfactant must have a chronic aquatic toxicity where NOEC/EC_x is > 0.1 mg/L.

2.6 The surfactant must not be hazardous to the aquatic environment according to the following classifications:

H400, Very toxic to aquatic life

H410, Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H411, Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H413, May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

2.7 The surfactant must not be acutely toxic according to the following classifications:

H300, Fatal if swallowed

H310, Fatal in contact with skin

H330, Fatal if inhaled

H301, Toxic if swallowed

H311, Toxic in contact with skin

H331, Toxic if inhaled

2.8 The surfactant must not show specific target organ toxicity according to the following classifications:

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

2.9 The surfactant must not be sensitising according to the classifications below, or be associated with data that indicates sensitisation.

H317, May cause an allergic skin reaction

H334, May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

Product-specific requirements

Toothpaste

2.10 Sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS) must not exceed 1.3 % by weight in the product.

2.11 If the toothpaste contains SLS the packaging must be clearly labelled with the phrase "Contains sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS), which can prolong the healing time of mouth ulcers (Aphthous stomatitis) and should be avoided when you have such"**.**

Reasons for requirements

[2.1] Substances that degrade slowly accumulate in the environment and may pose a risk in the future. Such substances can also spread over long distances.

[2.2] Degradation in oxygen-free environment is an important characteristic for substances that accumulate in sewage sludge or sediment, otherwise there is a risk that these substances cause problems in the future.

[2.3] Organic halogen compounds have many undesirable serious environmental and health effects.

[2.4] – [2.5] Substances that are acutely or chronically toxic to aquatic organisms affect the aquatic ecosystem negatively.

[2.6] To minimise the environmental risks, the substance must not be classified with any of these hazard statements.

[2.7] – [2.9] The products should be safe to use and not pose a health risk to the user.

[2.10] – [2.11] SLS can prolong the healing time of mouth ulcers (Aphthous stomatitis), why the criteria limit the concentration and require consumer information.

3 Emulsifiers and emollients

3.1 The emulsifier/emollient must be readily biodegradable according to OECD 301, OECD 310 or an equivalent test.

3.2 The emulsifier/emollient must have an acute aquatic toxicity where LC50, EC50 and IC50 is > 1 mg/L.

3.3 The emulsifier/emollient must have a chronic aquatic toxicity where NOEC/ECx is >0.1 mg/L.

3.4 The emulsifier/emollient must have a bioconcentration factor (BCF) < 500. If no BCF data is available, log K_{OW} < 4.

Exceptions may be made if any of the following requirements are met:

a) LC_{50}, EC_{50} and IC_{50} is > 100 mg/L or NOEC/EC_x is > 10 mg/L.

b) it can be shown that the emulsifier/emollient is broken down very quickly into substances whose BCF or log K_{OW} satisfies the requirements.

c) the emulsifier/emollient is not bioavailable (molar mass > 700 g/mol).

3.5 The emulsifier/emollient must not be hazardous to aquatic environments according to the following classifications:

H400, Very toxic to aquatic life

H410, Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H411, Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H413, May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

3.6 The emulsifier/emollient must not be acutely toxic according to the following classifications:

H300, Fatal if swallowed

H310, Fatal in contact with skin

H330, Fatal if inhaled

H301, Toxic if swallowed

H311, Toxic in contact with skin

H331, Toxic if inhaled

3.7 The emulsifier/emollient must not show specific target organ toxicity according to the following classifications:

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

3.8 The emulsifier/emollient must not be sensitising according to the classifications below, or be associated with data that indicates sensitisation.

H317, May cause an allergic skin reaction

H334, May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

Reasons for requirements

[3.1] Substances that degrade slowly accumulate in the environment and may pose a risk in the future. Such substances can also spread over long distances.

[3.2] – [3.3] Substances that are acutely or chronically toxic to aquatic organisms affect the aquatic ecosystem negatively.

[3.4] Substances that bioaccumulate in the environment are stored in the food webs and can have adverse effects on animals and plants.

[3.5] To minimise the environmental risks, the substance must not be classified with any of these hazard statements.

[3.6] – [3.8] The products should be safe to use and not pose a health risk to the user.

4 Preservatives

4.1 The preservative must be readily biodegradable according to OECD 301, OECD 310 or an equivalent test.

4.2 The preservative must have an acute aquatic toxicity where LC_{50}, EC_{50} and IC_{50} is >1mg/L.

4.3 The preservative must have a chronic aquatic toxicity where NOEC/EC_x is > 0.1 mg/L.

4.4 The preservative must have a bioconcentration factor (BCF) < 500. If no BCF data is available, log K_{OW} < 4.

Exceptions may be made if any of the following requirements are met:

a) LC_{50}, EC_{50} and IC_{50} is > 100 mg/L or NOEC/EC_x is > 10 mg/L.

b) it can be shown that the preservative is broken down very quickly into substances whose BCF or log K_{OW} satisfies the requirements.

c) the preservative is not bioavailable (molar mass > 700 g/mol).

4.5 The preservative must not be hazardous to the aquatic environment according to the following classifications:

H400, Very toxic to aquatic life

H410, Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H411, Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H413, May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

4.6 The preservative must not be acutely toxic according to the following classifications:

H300, Fatal if swallowed

H310, Fatal in contact with skin

H330, Fatal if inhaled

H301, Toxic if swallowed

H311, Toxic in contact with skin

H331, Toxic if inhaled

4.7 The preservative must not show specific target organ toxicity according to the following classifications:

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

4.8 The preservative must not be sensitising according to the classifications below, or be associated with data that indicates sensitisation.

H317, May cause an allergic skin reaction

H334, May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

Product-specific requirements

Lip products, toothpaste and oral products

4.9 The preservative must be approved in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1333/2008 on food additives**.**

Reasons for requirements

[4.1] Substances that degrade slowly accumulate in the environment and may pose a risk in the future. Such substances can also spread over long distances.

[4.2] – [4.3] Substances that are acutely or chronically toxic to aquatic organisms affect the aquatic ecosystem negatively.

[4.4] Substances that bioaccumulate in the environment are stored in the food webs and can have adverse effects on animals and plants.

[4.5] To minimise the environmental risks, the substance must not be classified with any of these hazard statements.

[4.6] – [4.8] The products should be safe to use and not pose a health risk to the user.

[4.9] Food additives authorised under current EU legislation are considered to fulfil high requirements with regard to human health.

5 Oils, fats and waxes

Oils, fats and waxes, in this context, refers to substances that are exempt from registration according to Annex V § 9 of the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

5.1 The ingredient must be readily biodegradable according to OECD 301, OECD 310 or an equivalent test.

5.2 The ingredient must have an acute aquatic toxicity where LC_{50}, EC_{50} and IC_{50} is >1mg/L.

5.3 The ingredient must have a bioconcentration factor (BCF) < 500. If no BCF data is available, log K_{OW} < 4.

Exceptions may be made if any of the following requirements are met:

a) LC_{50}, EC_{50} and IC_{50} is > 100 mg/L.

b) it can be shown that the ingredient is broken down very quickly into substances whose BCF or log K_{OW} satisfies the requirements.

c) the ingredient is not bioavailable (molar mass > 700 g/mol).

5.4 The ingredient must not be hazardous to the aquatic environment according to the following classifications:

H400, Very toxic to aquatic life

H410, Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H411, Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H412, Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H413, May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

5.5 The ingredient must not be acutely toxic according to the following classifications:

H300, Fatal if swallowed

H310, Fatal in contact with skin

H330, Fatal if inhaled

H301, Toxic if swallowed

H311, Toxic in contact with skin

H331, Toxic if inhaled

5.6 The ingredient must not show specific target organ toxicity according to the following classifications:

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

5.7 The ingredient must not be classified with H334, May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

5.8 Individual substances classified with H317, May cause an allergic skin reaction, must not exceed a concentration of 0.01 % by weight in rinse-off products and 0.001 % by weight in leave-on products. The concentration must be combined with any contributions from requirement 8.4.

A rinse-off product is a cosmetic product that is intended to be removed after use. A leave-on product is a cosmetic product intended for prolonged contact with the skin, hair or mucous membranes.

5.9 Individual substances listed in the table below, or fragrances listed in Annex III (with reference number 67-92) to the Cosmetics Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009, must not exceed a concentration of 0.01 % by weight in rinse-off products and 0.001 % by weight in leave-on products. This requirement applies irrespective of the function of the substance in the product.

Name	CAS number
Cananga odorata and Ylang-ylang oil	83863-30-3, 8006-81-3
Eugenia carophyllus Leaf/Flower oil	8000-34-8
Jasminum grandiflorum/officinale	84776-64-7, 90045-94-6, 8022-96-6
Myroxylon pereirae	8007-00-9
Santalum album	84787-70-2, 8006-87-9
Turpentine oil	8006-64-2, 9005-90-7, 8052-14-0
Cinnamomum cassia leaf oil/ *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* extract	84961-46-6, 8007-80-5, 84649-98-9

5.10 Substances defined in requirement 5.8, 5.9, 8.4 and 8.5 must not exceed a total concentration of 0.1 % by weight in rinse-off products. For leave-on products, a concentration limit of 0.01% by weight is applied.

Product-specific requirements

Sunbathing products, intimate hygiene products, decorative cosmetics and products designed for or specifically intended for children under 12 years of age

5.11 Substances defined in requirement 5.8, 5.9, or those that are associated with data that indicates sensitisation, are not permitted**.**

Reasons for requirements

[5.1] – [5.3] Although these substances occur naturally in the environment, they can cause adverse effects in aquatic ecosystems.

[5.4] To minimise the environmental risks, the substance must not be classified with any of these hazard statements.

[5.5] – [5.7] The products should be safe to use and not pose a health risk to the user.

[5.8] – [5.10] The most common sensitising fragrances are listed in Annex III to the Cosmetics Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009. To reduce the risk for sensitisation the use of these substances is restricted. For the same reason the use of substances classified with H317, May cause an allergic skin, and substances listed in the table in requirement 5.9 is restricted.

[5.11] Sensitising substances, some of which are photosensitising, are not permitted in children's products, products used on sensitive skin, or products associated with sun exposure.

6 UV filters

6.1 UV filters are only permitted in sunbathing products.

6.2 The UV filter must meet at least one of the following requirements:

a) readily biodegradable according to OECD 301, OECD 310 or an equivalent test, and LC_{50}, EC_{50} and IC_{50} is > 1 mg/L or NOEC/EC_x is > 0.1 mg/L

b) inherently biodegradable according to OECD 302 or an equivalent test, and LC_{50}, EC_{50} and IC_{50} is > 10 mg/L or NOEC/EC_x is > 1 mg/L

c) LC_{50}, EC_{50} and IC_{50} is > 100 mg/L or NOEC/EC_x is > 10 mg/L

When data from both acute and chronic toxicity is available, all data must fulfill the requirements in a), b) or c).

6.3 The UV filter must not be hazardous to the aquatic environment according to the following classifications:

H400, Very toxic to aquatic life

H410, Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H411, Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

6.4 The UV filter must have a bioconcentration factor (BCF) < 500. If no BCF data is available, log K_{ow} < 4.

Exceptions may be made if any of the following requirements are met:

a) LC_{50}, EC_{50} and IC_{50} is > 100 mg/L or NOEC/EC_x is > 10 mg/L.

b) it can be shown that the UV filter is broken down very quickly into substances whose BCF or log K_{OW} satisfies the requirements.

c) the UV filter is not bioavailable (molar mass > 700 g/mol).

6.5 The UV filter must not be acutely toxic according to the following classifications:

H300, Fatal if swallowed

H310, Fatal in contact with skin

H330, Fatal if inhaled

H301, Toxic if swallowed

H311, Toxic in contact with skin

H331, Toxic if inhaled

6.6 The UV filter must not show specific target organ toxicity according to the following classifications:

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

6.7 The UV filter must not be sensitising according to the classifications below, or be associated with data that indicates sensitisation.

H317, May cause an allergic skin reaction

H334, May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

6.8 Sunbathing products should be labelled with the phrase "Do not stay for long periods in the sun, even when using a sunscreen product" or similar wording.

6.9 Sunbathing products should follow the European Commission's recommendations on the efficacy of sunscreen products and the requirements relating thereto (2006/647/EC).

6.10 The expiration date of the opened sunbathing product should be indicated on the packaging**.**

Reasons for requirements

[6.1] UV filters are often problematic to the environment and the area of use is, therefore, limited to sunbathing products, where they are necessary.

[6.2] – [6.3] To minimise the environmental risks, requirements regarding biodegradability and aquatic toxicity are set. Substances classified with H400, H410 or H411 are not permitted.

[6.4] Substances that bioaccumulate in the environment are stored in the food webs and can have adverse effects on animals and plants.

[6.5] – [6.7] The products should be safe to use and not pose a health risk to the user.

[6.8] No sunbathing product provides full protection against UV radiation and prolonged exposure to the sun may, therefore, be harmful to health.

7 Colouring agents

7.1 The colouring agent must be approved as a food additive (colour) according to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 on food additives.

7.2 The colouring agent must not be classified with H317, May cause an allergic skin reaction, or be associated with data that indicates sensitisation.

7.3 The colouring agent must not be hazardous to the aquatic environment according to the following classifications:

H400, Very toxic to aquatic life

H410, Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H411, Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Product-specific requirements

Sunbathing products

7.4 Colouring agents are not permitted.

Decorative cosmetics

7.5 Colouring agents, which are not approved as food additives, may be included provided that the colouring agent is readily biodegradable according to OECD 301, OECD 310 or an equivalent test, and fulfil requirements 11.6 - 11.8. The exemption does not include lip products or products designed for or specifically intended for children under 12 years of age. In these products, the colouring agent should be approved for use as a food additive colorant according to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008.

Toothpaste

7.6 Kaolin (CI 77004, CAS number1332-58-7) may be used as a colorant in toothpaste even though it is not approved for use as a food additive.

Reasons for requirements

[7.1] Colouring agents may have negative effects on health. Food colouring agents have been approved in accordance with current EU legislation on food additives and are considered to fulfil high requirements with regard to human health.

[7.2] To reduce the risk of allergies, substances classified with H317, or associated with data that indicates sensitisation, are not permitted.

[7.3] Usually, food colouring agents are not hazardous to the environment. However, there are exceptions. For this reason, substances classified with H400, H410 or H411 are not permitted.

[7.4] Sunbathing products often end up in the aquatic environment without passing through a waste water treatment plant. Colouring agents are seldom used in sunbathing products and they are not considered important for the function of the product.

[7.5] In decorative cosmetics, colouring agents are important for the function and, consequently, more substances are permitted.

8 Perfume and aroma

8.1 No more than 0.50 % by weight perfume and aroma combined is permitted in the product.

8.2 A declaration of all substances in the perfume and aroma that are classified with H317, May cause an allergic skin reaction, or listed in Annex III (with reference number 67-92) of the Cosmetics Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009, or listed in the table in requirement 8.5 must be attached to the application and the exact concentration must be stated. Other substances included in the perfume or aroma must be declared if they exceed 1 % by weight. For these substances, no exact concentration is required. Note that the substances listed in the table of requirement 1.6 are not permitted in the product.

A fragrance is a substance in the perfume that has been added for its scenting properties. A flavour is a substance added to the aroma for its flavouring properties.

8.3 Those substances in the perfume or aroma that are not fragrances or flavours must meet the requirements in the criteria that apply to their function.

8.4 Individual fragrances or flavours classified with H317, May cause an allergic skin reaction, must not exceed a concentration of 0.01 % by weight in rinse-off products and 0.001 % by weight in leave-on products. The concentration must be combined with any contributions from requirement 5.8.

8.5 Substances listed in the table below, and the ones listed in Annex III (with reference number 67-92) to the Cosmetics Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 must not exceed a concentration of 0.01 % by weight in rinse-off products and 0.001 % by weight in leave-on products. This requirement applies irrespective of the function of the substance in the product.

Name	CAS number
Cananga odorata and Ylang-ylang oil	83863-30-3, 8006-81-3
Eugenia carophyllus Leaf/Flower oil	8000-34-8
Jasminum grandiflorum/officinale	84776-64-7, 90045-94-6, 8022-96-6
Myroxylon pereirae	8007-00-9
Santalum album	84787-70-2, 8006-87-9
Turpentine oil	8006-64-2, 9005-90-7, 8052-14-0
Cinnamomum cassia leaf oil/ *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* extract	84961-46-6, 8007-80-5, 84649-98-9

8.6 Substances defined in requirement 5.8, 5.9, 8.4 and 8.5 must not exceed a total concentration of 0.1 % by weight in rinse-off products. For leave-on products, a concentration limit of 0.01% by weight is applied.

8.7 The perfume must be used in accordance with the recommendations established by the International Fragrance Association (IFRA).

8.8 Nitromusk compounds and polycyclic musk compounds are not permitted.

8.9 The perfume or aroma must not be hazardous to the aquatic environment according to the following classifications:

H400, Very toxic to aquatic life

H410, Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H411, Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H413, May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

The requirement (8.9) refers to the perfume or the aroma as such and not the individual substances in the perfume or aroma**.**

Product-specific requirements

Sunbathing products, intimate hygiene products and decorative cosmetics

8.10 Perfumes are not permitted.

Lip products, toothpaste and oral products

8.11 Aromas must be approved as food additives (aromas) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008.

Products designed for or specifically intended for children under 12 years of age

8.12 Perfumes and aromas are not permitted. Exempt from this requirement are aromas in toothpaste, which are permitted provided that they are approved for use as food additives in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008.

Reasons for requirements

[8.1] Perfumes and aromas often contain substances that are sensitising and environmentally hazardous. The concentration is therefore limited in all product types.

[8.2] – [8.3] Substances present in very low concentrations can also have undesirable effects.

[8.4] – [8.6] These substances have been identified as sensitising substances. To reduce the risk of sensitisation, the concentration of these substances in the product is limited.

[8.7] IFRA is a member organisation for trade organisations in the perfume industry. IFRA recommends which perfumes are suitable and the concentrations in which they can be used.

[8.8] Nitromusk compounds and polycyclic musk compounds may pose a health risk, they have poor degradability and bioaccumulate.

[8.9] Perfumes and aromas often contain substances that are environmentally hazardous. Although perfumes and aromas, in comparison to other chemicals, are included in relatively low concentrations, SSNC considers it important to minimise the use and dissemination of substances with these properties.

[8.10] Perfumes often contain sensitising substances, some of which are photosensitising. For this reason, perfumes are not permitted in products used on sensitive skin or in products associated with sun exposure.

[8.11] Aromas can have adverse health effects. Aromas approved in accordance with current EU legislation on food additives and are considered to fulfil high standards with regard to human health.

[8.12] To avoid allergies, perfumes and aromas are not permitted in products intended for children. Toothpaste is exempt from the ban as SSNC considers aromas to be essential in children’s toothpaste, in order to create products that children appreciate.

9 Abrasives and exfoliating additives

9.1 Abrasives and exfoliating additives, except hard organic material, must meet requirements 11.1 - 11.8. Hard organic material must not be classified as hazardous to the environment according to the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and must meet requirements 11.6 - 11.8.

Exfoliating additives are ingredients used to physically remove dead cells from the skin surface. Hard organic material refers to renewable organic material with a hard texture, such as ground walnut shells or apricot stones.

Reasons for requirements

[9.1] It is logical that the same high environmental and health requirements are imposed on abrasives and exfoliating additives as on other ingredients.

10 Enzymes

10.1 Enzymes are permitted provided they are not used in spray products and are added as liquids or encapsulated granulates. Note that products that are not sold in a spray package, but are intended for spray applications, are considered spray products

10.2 Enzyme stabilizers classified with H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction) must not exceed 0.01% by weight in the final product.

Motivering till kraven

[10.1] Enzymes are usually respiratory sensitisers, and consequently, they are not permitted in spray products.

11 Other additives

11.1 The ingredient must be readily biodegradable according to OECD 301, OECD 310 or an equivalent test. Ingredients that are not readily biodegradable according to definition above, but inherently biodegradable according to OECD 302 or an equivalent test, may be included in the product at a total maximum concentration of 5 % by weight, including any contribution from non-biodegradable substances in requirement 11.9 and 11.11.

Ingredients that are exempt from the registration obligation according to Annex V § 8 of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 are exempted from requirements 11.1 (provided that this data is not available) and may be included in the product with a total of 3% by weight.

Denatonium benzoate (CAS number 3734-33-6) has low biodegradability but is approved for denaturing in accordance with (EU) 2017/1112 (1.0 g /hL absolute ethanol).

11.2 The ingredient must have an acute aquatic toxicity where LC_{50}, EC_{50} and IC_{50} is >1mg/L.

Ingredients that are exempt from the registration obligation according to Annex V § 8 of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 are exempted from requirements 11.2 (provided that this data is not available) and may be included in the product with a total of 3% by weight.

11.3 The ingredient must have a chronic aquatic toxicity where NOEC/EC_x is > 0.1 mg/L.

Ingredients that are exempt from the registration obligation according to Annex V § 8 of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 are exempted from requirements 11.3 (provided that this data is not available) and may be included in the product with a total of 3% by weight.

11.4 The ingredient must have a bioconcentration factor (BCF) < 500. If no BCF data is available, log K_{OW} < 4.

Exceptions may be made if any of the following requirements are met:

a) LC_{50}, EC_{50} and IC_{50} is > 100 mg/L or NOEC/EC_x is > 10 mg/L.

b) it can be shown that the ingredient is broken down very quickly into substances whose BCF or log K_{OW} satisfies the requirements.

c) the ingredient is not bioavailable (molar mass > 700 g/mol).

Ingredients that are exempt from the registration obligation according to Annex V § 8 of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 are exempted from requirements 11.4 (provided that this data is not available) and may be included in the product with a total of 3% by weight.

11.5 The ingredient must not be hazardous to the aquatic environment according to the following classifications:

H400, Very toxic to aquatic life

H410, Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H411, Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H413, May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

11.6 The ingredient must not be acutely toxic according to the following classifications:

H300, Fatal if swallowed

H310, Fatal in contact with skin

H330, Fatal if inhaled

H301, Toxic if swallowed

H311, Toxic in contact with skin

H331, Toxic if inhaled

11.7 The ingredient must not show specific target organ toxicity according to the following classifications:

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

Ingredients containing the substance triethanolamine (CAS 102-71-6) are permitted given that the level of the contaminant diethanolamine (CAS 111-42-2, classified as H373) is below 50ppm in the final product.

11.8 The ingredient* must not be sensitising according to the classifications below, or be associated with data that indicates sensitisation.

H317, May cause an allergic skin reaction

H334, May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

* Tocopherol and tocopheryl acetate are excluded from this requirement.

Product-specific requirements

Decorative cosmetics

11.9 Ingredients that do not meet requirement 11.1 may be included in the product at a total maximum concentration of 5 % by weight, provided that the LC_{50}, EC_{50} och IC_{50} is > 100 mg/L or NOEC/ECx is > 10 mg/L.

Deodorants and antiperspirants

11.10 The concentration of aluminium must not exceed 0.6 % by weight.

Shaving products and sunbathing products

11.11 Ingredients that do not meet requirement 11.1, may be included in the product at a total maximum concentration of 1 % by weight, provided that the LC_{50}, EC_{50} och IC_{50} is > 100 mg/L or NOEC/ECx is > 10 mg/L.

Toothpaste and oral products

11.12 Fluorine compounds are exempt from requirement 11.6. Please note that fluorinated organic compounds are not permitted according to requirement 1.2.

11.13 The guidelines established by the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare (Socialstyrelsen) on fluorine content in toothpaste and mouth wash should be followed. Exceptions may be made if a fluorine-free toothpaste has been evaluated by an independent party and the conclusion is that it has the same protective effect as fluorine-containing toothpastes.

Reasons for requirements

[11.1] Substances that degrade slowly accumulate in the environment and may pose a risk in the future. Such substances can also spread over long distances.

[11.2] – [11.3] Substances that are acutely or chronically toxic to aquatic organisms affect the aquatic ecosystem negatively.

[11.4] Substances that bioaccumulate in the environment are stored in the food webs and can have adverse effects on animals and plants.

[11.5] To minimise the environmental risks, the substance must not be classified with any of these hazard statements.

[11.6] – [11.8] The products should be safe to use and not pose a health risk to the user.

[11.9], [11.1] Some substances are not readily biodegradable but necessary for the function of the product. A low concentration of such substances is acceptable.

[11.10] Correlations between the use of antiperspirant/deodorant (containing aluminium) on damaged skin and cancer have been shown in several studies. Aluminium is therefore limited to 0.6 % by weight.

[11.12] – [11.13] Fluorine has a documented positive effect on dental health. The Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare (Socialstyrelsen) recommends the use of toothpaste containing fluorine.

12 Material in wet wipes

The requirements in this section refer to the cloth in wet wipes.

12.1 The wet wipe cloth must come from 100% bio-based raw material. Examples of permitted raw materials are cotton, viscose, lyocell and paper.

Bio-based raw materials refer to natural polymers as defined in the EU commission's guidance to the directive for certain plastics (EU 2019/904).

12.2 Recycled material may be used provided it is bio-based and consist of pre-consumer waste. Post-consumer waste may not be used.

12.3 As for recycled raw material, the licensee must have knowledge about the raw materials origin in terms of country and supplier. Forest based virgin raw material must come from 100% FSC certified forestry. Virgin cotton material must be organically farmed and/or cultivated in transition and certified with IFOAM Family of Standards. Other types of certifications can be approved at the discretion of Naturskyddsföreningen. If this becomes relevant, it will be announced to the public by Naturskyddsföreningen which new tests or certifications that will be approved.

12.4 Fiber content and amount of recycled material must be visible on the packaging. It must be presented in percent based on the European regulation regarding textile fiber names and related labelling and marking requirements (EU 1007/2011).

12.5 If the wet wipes are sold/marketed as biodegradable or compostable, this has to be verified with a test accordning to the European standard EN 13432. Other types of tests can be approved at the discretion of Naturskyddsföreningen. If this becomes relevant, it will be announced to the public by Naturskyddsföreningen which new tests or certifications that will be approved.

12.6 Bleaching with chlorine is not permitted.

12.7 Optical brighteners are not permitted.

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12.8 The following substances may not be used at any stage of the production of the material: organic flourine compounds, substances on the Candidate list (echa.europa.eu/sv/candidate-list-table) as well as substances listed in Annex XIV and Annex XVII in the REACH regulation (EG 1907/2006).

12.9 The licensee must have an action plan for how the total emissions from the production of the cloth, i.e. from pulp to finished cloth, to air and water of chemical pollutants will be reduced over time. The action plan must contain a compilation of the five most environmentally harmful chemical pollutants that are released during production, as well as a justification for the choice of pollutants. Relevant pollutants are those mentioned in BAT. The plan should also contain at least three timed targets for how emissions are to be reduced. The licensee must annually follow up and, if necessary, update the action plan.

BAT refers to the conclusions regarding best available practices for the production in the textile industry that complied in accordance with the direction on industrial emission (EU 2010/75).

12.10 The licensee must have an action plan on how cloth waste material from production of wet wipes should be reduced over time. The amount of waste that the production of wet wipes produce should be calculated and there must be a plan regarding how the amount of waste should be reduced or be reused as raw material.

Motivation to the requirements

[12.1] Many disposable wet wipes contain synthetical fibers made from fossil raw material. Since it is possible to produce this type of product without synthetical fibers it is advised to do that. The risk of plastic materials polluting the nature can be avoided and production can be made from renewable raw materials.

[12.2] Recycled material is from a resource point of view the best option and should be chosen when possible. Post-consumer waste is excluded in cosmetic products for precautionary reasons.

[12.3] Recycled raw material is to prefer when possible. FSC certified forestry does not guarantee a sustainable forestry but gives a better traceability than uncertified forestry. Conventionally grown cotton has a big impact on the environment when you look at the amount of pesticides that are used. Organic farming prohibits these kinds of pesticides and artificial fertilizers.

[12.4-12.5] Accounting for fiber content gives the consumer full information about the product, as well as makes it easier to understand how it should be recycled. It is important to the consumer that it is clear what should happen to the product after it has been used. If you market the product as biodegradable or compostable this has to be tested so that the consumer can for example be sure that the product will degrade in the home compost.

[12.6] If chloride from for example bleaching in a pulp mill pollutes the environment with dioxins, they will be a threat to aquatic organisms as well as humans. Dioxins are toxic, fat-soluble and persistent. Today there are good alternatives to chlorine bleaching to be used.

[12.7] All chemicals have an impact on the environment, including dye and optical brighteners.

[12.8] These substances have such properties that they can cause serious and lasting environmental and health effects.

[12.9] The cloth production has a significant part in the entire product's environmental impact. The requirement aims for the licensee to have a continuous dialogue with its producers about which polluting substances that are released and take action for the pollution to decrease.

[12.10] A positive environmental gain that can be made in production of wet wipes is to get the waste to a minimum. The requirement aims for the licensee to move towards circularity in production.

13 Packaging

Packaging refers to the product´s consumer packaging or equivalent for professional users. Transport packaging is not included.

13.1 Packaging must consist of parts that are easy to take apart and each part must consist of a single type of material. Spray nozzles, pump nozzles, pressure containers, packaging for decorative cosmetics and packaging of soft plastic that consist of more than one plastic material, are exempt from this requirement.

13.2 Fluorinated organic compounds, substances included in Annex XIV or XVII of the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, and substances included on the Candidate list (http://echa.europa.eu/sv/candidate-list-table) must not exceed 0.1% by weight in the packaging. If the packaging partly consists of recycled materials, this part of the packaging is exempt from the requirement.

13.3 Plastic packaging and labels must be made from polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP) or polyethylene terephthalate (PET). Packaging for toothpaste, deodorants and antiperspirants are exempt from this requirement, provided that the polymer and its monomers meet requirement 1.7 - 1.9 and 11.6 - 11.8, are not classified as hazardous to the environment according to the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, and do not contain organic halogen compounds.

Plastic packaging in PE or PP may have components (e.g. spray or pump nozzles) made of preferably PE, PP, TPO or TPS. Other plastic material may be approved, after an assessment of the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, provided a density above 1 g/cm^3. For PET packaging, other materials may be approved for components after an assessment by the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, provided a density below 1 g/cm^3. PCV and other halogenated plastics are not allowed regardless of density.

Renewable raw materials must not come from the oil palm (Elaeis guineensis).

13.4 Plastic packaging must be labelled in accordance with DIN 6120 or American SPI. Corks, spray nozzles, pump nozzles and packaging for decorative cosmetics are exempt from this requirement. For soft plastic packaging sold in the Nordic countries you can write information about the plastic in a text on the label, instead of using DIN 6120 or American SPI.

13.5 Paper and cardboard packaging, and other materials made of paper or cardboard must be manufactured using at least 80 % wood fibers from recycled raw materials. If new raw material is used for the rest of the paper or cardboard packaging, at least 30% of this must be certified by FSC. Only completely chlorine-free bleaching methods are permitted. Paper labels consisting of 100% new raw material is accepted, provided that 100% of the raw material is FSC certified.

13.6 Glass must not be used in the packaging. Packaging for decorative cosmetics is exempt from this requirement.

13.7 Metal must not be used in the packaging. Exempt from this requirement are seals of toothpaste tubes, pressure containers of steel or aluminium, and springs in spray nozzles and pump nozzles.

13.8 Perfumes or other scenting substances are not permitted in the packaging.

13.9 Nanomaterials are not permitted in the packaging.

13.10 The date of manufacture of the product must be traceable in form of a date stamp, batch number or equivalent which is stated in the application.

13.11 To the largest extent possible the packaging should be adapted to NPA's (Näringslivets producentansvar, a Swedish producer organisation) recommendations in order to facilitate recycling. The packaging must carry instructions on how it should be separated for recycling according to NPA's recommendations for labelling of the packaging. If the product is sold in other countries than Sweden, each country's recycling policies should be applied. If the packaging consists of different materials, information on how the different components should be recycled must be provided. Packaging for decorative cosmetics is exempt from this requirement. Packaging for wet wipes must carry a phrase or a symbol that makes it clear that the wipes must not be thrown in the toilet.

13.12 When sold to the customer, the product must consist of only one package unit. For example, a tube in a box is not permitted. Packaging for decorative cosmetics is exempt from this requirement**.**

Reasons for requirements

[13.1] Packaging that consists of parts that are easily disassembled facilitates the recycling of the constituent materials. Pump bottles facilitate proper dosage of the product and packaging of soft plastic requires less packaging material than those of hard plastic material.

[13.2] These substances have such properties that they can cause serious and permanent environmental and health effects.

[13.3] For the plastic types PE, PP and PET there are well-established systems for recycling. In addition, SSNC does not consider PE, PP and PET to be problematic based on the constituent monomers. Compared to other types of plastics (such as PVC) few additives are used. Packaging for toothpaste and deodorant and antiperspirants are difficult to create with only these types of plastics, why they are exempt from the requirement. As large scale palm oil plantations are associated with serious consequences for humans and the environment, it is important to not introduce new uses for raw materials derived from the oil palm.

[13.4] The DIN 6120 and American SPI systems facilitate the sorting of plastic materials at recycling plants.

[13.5] The use of recycled raw materials and chlorine-free bleaching methods reduce climate impact and the environmental impact from the pulp- and paper industry and logging.

[13.6] The use of glass is restricted since manufacture and transport imply extensive negative environmental impacts.

[13.7] The use of metal is restricted since especially new production of aluminium is very energy consuming.

[13.8] – [13.9] SSNC believes that perfumes and other fragrance substances, as well as nanomaterials, have no essential function in packaging. In order to avoid unnecessary environmental impact they are not permitted in the packaging.

[13.10] Manufacturing date of the product must be traceable in order to verify compliance with the current criteria.

[13.11] Recycling conserves natural resources and reduces climate impact of products. The requirement is set in order to facilitate recycling. Flushing down wet wipes may cause severe problems for wastewater treatment plants.

[13.12] The requirement is set in order to reduce the use of packaging material.

Appendix 1 Endocrine disrupting substances

For an updated definition of endocrine disrupting substances, see criterium 1.2.

Appendix 2 Assessment factor

For substances where no data is available for chronic aquatic toxicity for algae, crustaceans and fish, an assessment factor (AF) should be used. The lowest $LC_{50}/EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ value or $NOEC/EC_x$ value is divided by an assessment factor, which varies depending on the amount of data available.

For substances where no data is available for chronic aquatic toxicity, or where none of the requirements in the table below are met, an assessment factor of 100 must be applied to the lowest $LC_{50}/EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ value.

For substances with existing data for chronic aquatic toxicity, a lower assessment factor may be used provided that one of the conditions in the table below is met. The assessment factor must always be applied to the lowest $NOEC/EC_x$ value, provided that there is no $LC_{50}/EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ value lower than the lowest $NOEC/EC_x$ value. In that case, the lowest $LC_{50}/EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ value must be used:

Table. Instructions for using assessment factor

Existing data for chronic aquatic toxicity	AF
No existing data from chronic aquatic toxicity tests.	100
One $NOEC/EC_x$ from chronic aquatic toxicity tests (fish or crustaceans), where the data is from the trophic level that has the lowest $LC_{50}/EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ value.	10
Two $NOEC/EC_x$ from chronic aquatic toxicity tests (algae, fish or crustaceans), where the data is not from the trophic level that has the lowest $LC_{50}/EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ value.	10
Two $NOEC/EC_x$ from chronic aquatic toxicity tests (fish or crustaceans), where the data is from the trophic level that has the lowest $LC_{50}/EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ value.	5

Bra Miljöval (Good Environmental Choice) is an independent ecolabel by the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC), which is the largest environmental NGO in Sweden with over 200 000 members. Bra Miljöval was launched in 1990 and the ecolabel is based on two fundamental ideas: that natural resources must be saved and that biodiversity and human health must not be threatened. Our requirements for licence holders are tough and constantly evolving. Products and services labelled with Bra Miljöval must therefore be continually developed in order to be more environmentally friendly.

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