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| **Annex 3 to the contract pursuant DE-UZ 84a**  **Environmental label for  “Sanitary Additives Compatible with Wastewater Treatment Plants”** |  | **Please use this**  **printed form!** |

**Declaration by the applicant according to Paragraph 3.4,   
General exclusion of substances with certain properties**

We hereby declare that for the product the following substances may not be added:

Substances of very high concern (SVHC)

Substances which are identified as particularly alarming under the REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 and which have been incorporated into the list drawn up in accordance with Article 59, Paragraph 1 of the REACH Regulation (so-called “list of candidates").[[1]](#footnote-1) If the substance is part of a mixture, its concentration must not exceed 0.10% by mass. If a stricter, more specific concentration limit is specified for a substance in a mixture in the criteria for the CLP Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 then this is valid. The label holder is obligated to take into account current developments on the list of candidates.

Substances which according to the criteria of CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008[[2]](#footnote-2) are assigned the following H Phrases named in the table or which meet the criteria for such classification. If the substance in this case is part of a mixture then its concentration may not exceed the general generic cut-off values according to the CLP Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008. If a stricter, more specific concentration limit is specified for a substance in a mixture then this is valid.

Table 1: Table for the exclusion of ingredients according to Paragraph 3.4b

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| Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008  (CLP Regulation) | Wording |
| Toxic substances | |
| H300 | Fatal if swallowed. |
| H301 | Toxic if swallowed. |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| H310 | Fatal in contact with skin. |
| H311 | Toxic in contact with skin. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H330 | Fatal if inhaled. |
| H331 | Toxic if inhaled. |
| H334 | May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. |
| H370 | Causes damage to organs. |
| H371 | May cause damage to organs. |
| H372 | Causes damage to organs through prolonged and repeated exposure. |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| EUH029 | Contact with water liberates toxic gas. |
| EUH031 | Contact with acids liberates toxic gas. |
| EUH032 | Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas. |
| EUH066\*\* | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. |
| EUH070 | Toxic by eye contact. |
| Carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic substances | |
| H340 | May cause genetic defects. |
| H341 | Suspected of causing genetic defects. |
| H350 | May cause cancer. |
| H350i | May cause cancer if inhaled. |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer. |
| H360F | May damage fertility. |
| H360D | May damage the unborn child. |
| H360FD | May damage fertility.  May damage the unborn child. |
| H360Fd | May damage fertility.  Suspected of damaging the unborn child. |
| H360Df | May damage the unborn child.  Suspected of damaging fertility. |
| H361f | Suspected of damaging fertility. |
| H361d | Suspected of damaging the unborn child. |
| H361fd | Suspected of damaging fertility.  Suspected of damaging the unborn child. |
| H362 | May cause harm to breast fed children. |
| Water-hazardous substances | |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic organisms with long-lasting effects. |
| H412 | Harmful aquatic organisms with long lasting effects. |
| H413 | May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic organisms. |
| Other Health and Environmental Effects | |
| H420[[3]](#footnote-3) | Hazardous to the ozone layer. |
| Endocrine substances with a negative effect on human health[[4]](#footnote-4) | |
| EUH380 | May cause endocrine disruption in humans |
| EUH381 | Suspected of causing endocrine disruption in humans |
| Endocrine substances with a negative effect on environment[[5]](#footnote-5) | |
| EUH430 | May cause endocrine disruption in the environment |
| EUH431 | Suspected of causing endocrine disruption in the environment |
| Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances or very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances5 | |
| 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 substances or very persistent and very mobile substances5 | |
| 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 or mixtures which change their properties during use (e.g. become no longer bioavailable, undergo chemical modification) in a way that the identified hazard no longer applies are exempt from the above requirement.

Substances with hazardous properties in concentrations that result in classification and labelling of the end product with one of the following GHS hazard pictogram for health and environmental hazards: GHS05 (Corrosive), GHS06 (Toxic), GHS07 (harmful), GHS08 (Health hazard) and GHS09 (Environmental hazard).

The following are exempt from requirements a) and b):

* Impurities in concentrations that are not specified in the safety data sheet. The components listed on the safety data sheet must correspond with the regulations according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/830. If the substance in this case is part of a mixture then its concentration may not exceed the general generic cut-off values according to the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. If a stricter, more specific concentration limit is specified for a substance in a mixture then this is valid.
* Substances approved as food additives in Europe (e.g. citric acid)
* Fragrances as specified under Paragraph 3.6 (e.g. lavender oil)

Location:

Date:       (legally binding signature

and company stamp

1. The current version of the list of candidates (<https://www.echa.europa.eu/de/candidate-list-table>) and classifications according to the CLP Regulation at the time of application are valid. The label holder is obligated to take into account current developments and classifications on the list of candidates. If an ingredient is newly added to the list of candidates or a substance is newly classified during the term of the Basic Award Criteria, the label holder must submit an informal notification within two months stating the name of the substance, its CAS number and possible substitutes. In consultation with the German Environment Agency, a deadline for substituting this ingredient or substance may then be defined. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, as well as amending Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Commission Regulation (EC) 286/2011 of 10 March 2011 amending Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The classification and labelling of substances according to the new hazard class is mandatory from 01/05/2025 onwards. This information must then be taken into account for the sanitary additives. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The classification and labelling of substances according to the new hazard classes is mandatory from 01/11/2026 onwards. This information must be taken into account for the sanitary additives. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)