



List of criteria for the assessment of rinse-off products

Edition: March 2015 – June 2026

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Introduction – Explanations

Definition of the *rinse-off* product group

The definition of this product group is based on the EC definition for the *rinse-off* eco label which in principle includes products used for cleaning skin and hair that are not left on the skin or hair.

From an ecological perspective these products are responsible for a large proportion of potentially problematical substances in waste water. The protection of health and safety at work also plays an important part for users since the use of allergenic substances in these products is not uncommon (preservatives, fragrances ...). Since hand soaps are very frequently used, the volume attributable to Luxembourg is not insignificant either. The implementation of the criteria is also intended to lead to a reduction in the volume of waste and to inform the population of the effect of *rinse-off* products on the environment and on health.

Rinse-off includes those cosmetic products that are applied to the skin or hair exclusively or mainly for cleansing purposes. They are washed off or rinsed off immediately after use (in contrast to *leave-on* products).

By *rinse-off* is meant products for private (consumer) and professional use (commercial products).

The following products are covered by these criteria:

- Bath and shower additives (salts, foam, oil, gel, ...)
- Solid soaps, liquid soaps
- Shampoos
- Hair conditioners (washed out again)
- Shaving products (shaving foam, shaving cream, shaving gel and shaving soap).

However they do not cover products categorised as disinfectant or antibacterial (e.g. disinfectant hand soap ...). Nor do they cover toothpaste, moist tissues, makeup remover, shampoos for pets or any *leave-on* products (makeup, body lotion, face creams, eye lotions, lip salves, anti-ageing products, foot creams, ...).



Criteria for the assessment of rinse-off products

D) Classification of the products

Criteria are defined for the products that permit classification of the ingredients as

 Permitted

 Prohibited



These criteria relate for one thing to the ingredients themselves and for another on the “quantity” of the ingredients used (percentage by weight).

The criteria cover common ingredients because of their toxicological classification regarding humans and ecology. Special regulations relate to tensides, preservatives, fragrances, enzymes, microplastics and other ingredients.

The following scheme applies to product assessment:

- ▶ Observance of the essential criteria for a positive assessment.
- ▶ Observance of concentration limits for individual substances and/or total parameters.

Chemical assessment:

- ▶ A prohibited ingredient (key: ) leads to the exclusion of the product.
- ▶ With products to be prohibited (R statements/H statements shown in the table below) a positive assessment of the product is not possible.
- ▶ If the product contains only permitted ingredients (key: ) it is assessed as positive and may therefore be marked with the wording “Shop Green”.

II) The criteria

A) Essential criteria for the products

Statements about the ingredients must be submitted complete (questionnaire, safety datasheet or product datasheet).

B) Criteria regarding the ingredients

No highly toxic, toxic, carcinogenic, chronically harmful or mutagenic ingredients or ones harmful to fertility over a limit of 0.01% assigned in accordance with the Hazardous Properties Regulations (EC) no. 1272/2008 by the European Parliament and Council dated 16 December 2008 (listed below) on the classification, marking and packaging of substances and mixtures, on the amendment and repeal of Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and on the amendment of Regulations (EC) no. 1907/2006 (CLP Regulations), must not exceed a concentration of 0.01%.

H statements	Classification
H300 Fatal if swallowed	>0,01 %
H301 Toxic if swallowed	>0,01 %
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways	>0,01 %
H310 Fatal in contact with skin	>0,01 %
H311 Toxic in contact with skin	>0,01 %
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction	>0,01 %
H330 Fatal if inhaled	>0,01 %
H331 Toxic if inhaled	>0,01 %
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled	>0,01 %
H340 May cause genetic defects	>0,01 %
H350 May cause cancer	>0,01 %
H350i May cause cancer if inhaled	>0,01 %
H351 Suspected of causing cancer	>0,01 %
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child	>0,01 %
H360F May impair fertility	>0,01 %
H360D May harm the foetus	>0,01 %
H360FD May impair fertility. May harm the foetus	>0,01 %
H360Fd May impair fertility. May harm the foetus	>0,01 %
H360Df May harm the foetus. May impair fertility	>0,01 %
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child	>0,01 %
H361 d Suspected of damaging the unborn child	>0,01 %
H361 f Suspected of damaging fertility	>0,01 %
H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child	>0,01 %
H362 May cause harm to breastfed children	>0,01 %
H370 Causes damage to organs	>0,01 %
H371 May cause damage to organs	>0,01 %
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	>0,01 %
H373 May cause damage to organs through long or repeated exposure	>0,01 %
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life	>0,01 %
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects	>0,01 %
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects	>0,01 %
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects	>0,01 %
H413 May cause long-lasting harmful effects to aquatic life	>0,01 %
H420 Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere	>0,01 %
EUH029 Contact with water liberates toxic gas	>0,01 %
EUH031 Contact with acids liberates toxic gas	>0,01 %
EUH032 Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas	>0,01 %
EUH070 Toxic by eye contact	>0,01 %

Exceptions to the concentration limits are listed here for the following product groups:

- **H331 concentration limit of 0.01% applies only to products that release vapours, aerosols and dust (e.g. sprays).**

1) **Tensides**

With tensides one should bear in mind that this group is large and that even within a class of compounds the properties of tensides may in some cases be quite different depending on their precise chemical structure.

For the assessment of tensides, the percentages are not as relevant since rinse-off products are mainly mixtures or watery solutions. There are often group descriptions that makes attribution of the correct H statements more difficult.

1. Classification according to the DID list

The ecotoxicity assessment of the surfactant is carried out, as far as possible, on the basis of the classification associated with the DID (Detergent Ingredient Database) list of the European and Austrian environmental labels. The current version of the DID list is to be found on:

https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/circular-economy-topics/eu-ecolabel_en

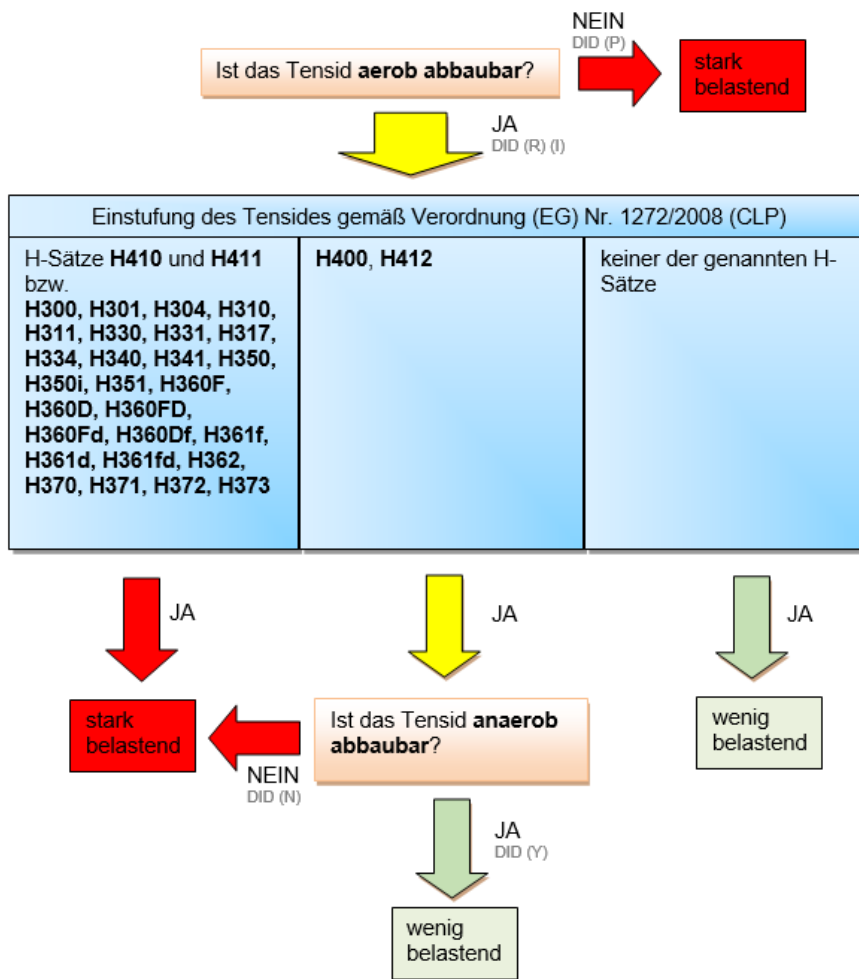


Figure 2: Diagram for the assessment of surfactants (© DIE UMWELTBERATUNG)

2) Eragrances

- a) All ingredients added to the product as fragrances must have been manufactured, processed, and/or used in accordance with the International Fragrance Association (IFRA)'s code of conduct.
- b) Fragrances may be classified as H400, H412 or H413.
- c) Products that are recommended and advertised for babies may not contain fragrances.
- d) The following fragrances are permitted up to 0.01%.

INCI name	CAS no.	Classification
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	> 0,01 %
Amyl cinnamal	122-40-7	> 0,01 %
Cinnamyl alcohol	104-54-1	> 0,01 %
Citral	5392-40-5	> 0,01 %
Eugenol	97-53-0	> 0,01 %
Hydroxycitronellal	107-75-5	> 0,01 %
Isoeugenol	97-54-1	> 0,01 %
Amylcinnamyl alcohol	101-85-9	> 0,01 %
Benzyl salicylate	118-58-1	> 0,01 %
Cinnamal	104-55-2	> 0,01 %
Coumarin	91-64-5	> 0,01 %
Geraniol	106-24-1	> 0,01 %
Hydroxyisohexyl 3-cyclohexene carboxaldehyde	31906-04-4	> 0,01 %
Anise alcohol	105-13-5	> 0,01 %
Benzyl cinnamate	103-41-3	> 0,01 %
Farnesol	4602-84-0	> 0,01 %
Butylphenyl methylpropional	80-54-6	> 0,01 %
Linalool	78-70-6	> 0,01 %
Benzyl benzoate	120-51-4	> 0,01 %
Citronellol	106-22-9	> 0,01 %
Hexyl cinnamal	101-86-0	> 0,01 %
Limonene	5989-27-5	> 0,01 %
Methyl-2-octynoate	111-12-6	> 0,01 %
Alpha-isomethyl ionone	127-51-5	> 0,01 %
Evernia prunastri extract	90028-68-5	> 0,01 %
Evernia furfuracea extract	90028-67-4	> 0,01 %

3) Colourings

Food colourings and those included in the list of authorised colourings set out in Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 on cosmetic products are permitted as colourings.

	Classification
Other colourings	

4) Preservatives

Preservatives are only permitted for preservation during transport and storage (preservation in jars). Only preservatives authorised for use in cosmetics may be used. Preservatives may be classified under hazard statements H317, H334, H400, H411, H412 and H413.

5) **Enzymes**

Enzymes with H317 or H334 are permitted up to 0.1% provided that they are encapsulated.

	Classification
Enzymes with H317, H334, encapsulated	> 0.01 %

6) **Prohibited products**

The following ingredients must not be included in the product formulation:

	Classification
Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEOs) and other alkylphenol derivatives	
Benzalkonium chloride	
Boric acid, borate, perborate	
Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA, CAS 25013-16-5)	
Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT, CAS 128-37-0)	
Cocamide DEA	
Cyclomethicone	
Endocrine disruptors as defined by the European Commission: The current list can be found here https://echa.europa.eu/de/ed-assessment	
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and its salts	
Formaldehyde, formaldehyde-releasing agents	
Isothiazolinone	
Microplastic particles (insoluble plastic particles < 5 mm and non-degradable according to OECD methods, Test 301 A-F)	
Nanomaterials	
Sodium lauryl sulphate (CAS 151-21-3)	
Phosphonates with low degradability	
Nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA)	
Nitro-musk and poly-musk compounds	
Parabens (4-hydroxybenzoic acid and its salts and esters)	
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS, PFT)	
Phosphates	
Phosphoric acid esters	
Phthalates	
Siloxane D4 (CAS 556-67-2), D5 (CAS 541-02-6), D6 (CAS 540-97-6)	
Triclosan	

C) Criteria concerning packaging

1) Labelling of packaging

Packaging must be labelled in accordance with Directive 94/62/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste, or in accordance with DIN 6120 Parts 1 and 2 in conjunction with DIN 7728 Part 1.

Produced in collaboration with Energie- und Umweltagentur Niederösterreich and "die umweltberatung"
(the environmental consultancy)

2) Packaging materials (hard plastics for bottles, vials, aerosols and cardboard)

The packaging must consist of 100% recyclable materials (e.g. cardboard, plastic, glass, etc.). In the case of plastic packaging, the type of plastic must be specified (e.g. PE, PP, etc.). Biodegradable plastics and PVC-based plastics are not permitted.

If the manufacturer uses glass containers, the assessment can only be positive if the packaging system is a deposit-return scheme.

Halogenated polymers, genetically modified raw materials and aluminium packaging (e.g. for shower gel) must not be used for packaging.

This catalogue of criteria aims to promote the use of recycled materials and/or bio-based materials that can be integrated into existing material recycling processes.

When we talk about recycled materials, we are referring, for example, to recycled cardboard (e.g. solid soaps or solid shampoo) or recycled PET (rPET) (e.g. liquid soap). The term 'bio-based materials' includes, in particular, bio-PET of plant or microbial origin. The basic components of bio-PET are chemically identical to those of conventional fossil-based plastics. These materials can therefore be incorporated into an existing recycling process. Blends of recycled materials and bio-based materials that can be incorporated into existing material recycling processes are permitted.

The decision not to use recycled materials and/or bio-based materials that can be incorporated into existing material recycling processes must be justified.

The following cases may result in a positive classification despite the decision not to use recycled materials and/or bio-based materials that can be incorporated into existing material recycling processes:

- Insufficient resources for recycled materials and/or bio-based materials that can be incorporated into existing material recycling processes.
- Incompatibility of recycled materials and/or bio-based materials that can be incorporated into existing material recycling processes with the areas of use of detergents and cleaning products.

As a general rule, unnecessary packaging should be avoided:



- On this basis, products can only receive a positive assessment if the packaging accounts for no more than 30 per cent of the total weight. Samples are an exception; they may be assessed positively if other pack sizes are available on the market and their ratio of packaging weight to total weight is significantly lower.
- Unnecessary outer packaging should be avoided wherever possible and may, on a case-by-case basis, lead to the product being rejected.

A case-by-case decision is, however, always required.

Caption :

 positive

 negative

Use of recycled materials and/or bio-based materials that can be incorporated into existing material recycling processes (mixtures of the two types of material are permitted)	
at least 80% of the packaging	
< 80 % of the packaging	

Refill offers are expected.

Exclusion of products

We reserve the right to exclude products from the scheme, or to withdraw the scheme label from products, should they be found not to meet Shop Green's key criteria following the publication of the results of external and impartial audits.

You can check the label's key criteria by following the link below. You can check the label's key criteria by following the link below: