

**Declaration of the manufacturer/retailer of raw materials for detergents
– Additional declaration for Shampoos, shower gels, soaps and
further so-called „Rinse-off“ cosmetic products
DE-UZ 203, Edition January 2010**

Company (Name, address):	
Trade name of the product:	

1. Criterion - Substances listed in accordance with Article 59(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

The product does not contain substances which are identified as substances of very high concern and included in the list foreseen in Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Reference to the list shall be made on the date of this declaration.

This requirement also applies to suspected SVHC, which are classified on the ECHA website under <https://echa.europa.eu/de/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances> on the infocard for the substance under “Properties of concern” as suspected PBT, CMR or ED and thus are subject to a substance evaluation. Impurities in the raw materials with a concentration of < 0.1% are excluded from this requirement for suspected SVHC.

2. Criterion Biodegradability of synthetic polymers

The product does not contain synthetic polymers

The product contains synthetic polymers which are silicone and silicone derivatives

The product contains synthetic polymers which are inherently biodegradable under aerobic conditions.

The reference test for inherent degradability under aerobic conditions shall be the OECD test OECD 302 C (MITI II test) or an equivalent test method, with the requirement of 60 % degradability under aerobic conditions. The biodegradability shall be expressed as a percentage of the theoretical maximum CO₂ production (ThCO₂), based on the amount of the test substance originally used. Biodegradability of > 60% ThCO₂ within 28 days in this test shows that the test substance is inherently biodegradable under aerobic conditions. The MITI II test (OECD 302 C) requires the use of a very specific mixture of different inocula, combined with a pre-incubation phase – an inoculum taken from other sources, such as activated sludge or a mixture of other inocula from different environmental compartments, is also acceptable.

If using a DOC-based test (such as the Zahn-Wellens Test according to OECD 302 B), the possibility of elimination due to adsorption must be carefully examined and documented – the 3-hour value in the Zahn-Wellens Test should thus always be reported, even if there is no particular suspicion of adsorption. Colouring agents shall not be bio-accumulating. A colouring agent is considered not bio-accumulating if the BCF is < 100 or log K_{ow} is < 3,0. If both the BCF and log K_{ow} values are available, the highest measured BCF value shall be used. In the case of colouring agents approved for use in food, it is not necessary to submit documentation of bio-accumulation potential.

Place:

Signature and company stamp

Date: