

Article 8 WRMG

Paragraph 8 of the Detergents and Cleaning Agents Act (WRMG) regulates which data must generally be applied to the packaging of detergents and cleaning agents. In addition, it holds which information on the composition of detergents and cleaning agents must be published on the Internet.

Labeling, publication of datasheet on ingredients

(1) Detergents and cleaning agents within the meaning of Section 2 (1) sentence one only to be placed on the market if they are labeled in German by Article 11 (2) to (4) of Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004. The provisions of Sections 13 to 15 of the Chemicals Act on labeling remain unaffected.

(2) Manufacturers of detergents and cleaning agents within the meaning of Section 2 (1) sentences 1 and 2 nos. 2 and 3 have, following Annex VII Section D of Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004, at the latest from the time they are placed on the market of detergents and cleaning agents to provide a list of the ingredients.

Article 9 WRMG

Paragraph 9 WRMG defines applying the water hardness ranges according to the packaging with the dosage of laundry detergents.

Specification of the water hardness ranges

(1) The water supply companies must inform the consumer of the hardness range of the drinking water they supply at least once a year, and also in the event of any non-temporary change in the hardness range in the form of stickers or a similarly effective manner.

(2) The hardness ranges are to be specified as follows:

- Soft hardness range: less than 1.5 millimoles of calcium carbonate per liter
- Medium hardness range: 1.5 to 2.5 millimoles of calcium carbonate per liter.
Complex hardness range: more than 2.5 millimoles of calcium carbonate per liter.

Labeling according to Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004

Section 8 WRMG refers to Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004 on detergents. Article 11 regulates which data should generally be printed on the packaging of detergents. In addition, Annex VII Section D regulates which information on the composition of detergents and cleaning agents must be published on the Internet.

Article 11

Labeling

(1) The provisions of this Article are without prejudice to the provisions relating to the classification, packaging, and labeling of dangerous substances and preparations in Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC.

(2) The following information must appear legibly, clearly, and indelibly on the packaging in which the detergents are offered to the consumer:

a) name and trade name of the product;

b) name, trade name and trademark, complete address, and telephone number of the economic operator responsible for placing the product on the market;

c) the address, e-mail address, if available, and telephone number from the data sheet referred to in Article 9(3).

The same information must be included in all accompanying documents for detergents transported in bulk.

3. The packaging of detergents shall indicate the content by the rules set out in Section A of Annex VII. Instructions for use and special precautions shall also be displayed on the packaging where necessary.

4. In addition, the information provided in Section B of Annex VII shall be given on the packaging of detergents sold to the general public and intended for laundry detergents.

The currently valid version of Annex VII can be found in Commission Regulation (EC) No. 907/2006 of June 20, 2006, amending Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council on detergents to adapt the Appendices III and VII.

Please note that the list of ingredients according to Annex VII Section D following Section 8 (2) WRMG must also be drawn up for detergents and cleaning agents within the meaning of Section 2 (1) sentence two nos. 2 and 3 WRMG!

Appendix VII Section D

Publication of the list of ingredients

The manufacturers provide the data mentioned above sheet on ingredients on a website, except the following information:

Statements on parts by weight in percent are not required.

The CAS numbers are not required.

The ingredients must be named according to the INCI nomenclature or, if not available, according to the European Pharmacopoeia. If none of these names are available, the chemical or IUPAC name is given instead. The term 'perfume' is used for perfume, and the word 'colorant' is used for a dye. A perfume, essential oil, or colorant is considered a single ingredient, and none of the substances need to be

listed. An exception is those allergenic fragrances listed in the list of substances in Annex III Part 1 of Directive 76/768/EEC; if the allergenic fragrance in the detergent exceeds the total concentration of the allergenic fragrance in the detergent limit specified in Section A.

Access to the website is not subject to any restriction or condition. The website shall contain a link to the European Commission's Pharmacos website or any other appropriate website where a table of correspondences between INCI names, European Pharmacopoeia names, and CAS numbers is provided.

This obligation does not apply to detergents for industrial or institutional use or to surfactants intended for detergents for industrial or institutional use for which a technical data sheet or a safety data sheet is available.

Labeling according to hazardous substances legislation

The labeling of hazardous substances and preparations is regulated in European Union directives, which were converted into German law with the Ordinance on Hazardous Substances (GefStoffV).

In addition, Directive 1999/45/EC for the classification, packaging, and labeling of dangerous preparations has been in force since 1999. The Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA) has published a compendium "Classification and labeling" and the "List of dangerous substances and preparations according to Annex I of Directive 67/548/EEC".

In principle, the manufacturer or importer must classify dangerous preparations and pack and label them according to the classification. Since the hazard can only be determined for defined individual chemical substances, generic terms such as "surfactant" are not a suitable basis for classification.

When awarding eco-labels, the following principle applies: Detergents and cleaning agents may not be labeled with the eco-label if the preparation has to be labeled as dangerous according to the Ordinance on Hazardous Substances; an exception to this is the labeling with "Irritant."

The Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health can provide detailed information on the Ordinance on Hazardous Substances.