Additional information for substances not listed in the Detergents Ingredients Database (DID) list

1. For substances with no data regarding aquatic toxicity and degradability, structure analogies with similar substances may be used to assess the TF and DF. Such structure analogies shall be approved by the competent body granting the EU Ecolabel license. Alternatively, a worst case approach shall be applied, using the parameters below:

Worst case approach:

	Acute toxicity			**Chronic toxicity**			**Degradation**		
Ingredient	LC_{50}/EC_{50}	$SF_{(acute)}$	$TF_{(acute)}$	NOEC(*)	$SF_{(chronic)}$(*)	$TF_{(chronic)}$	DF	Aerobic	Anaerobic
'Name'	1 mg/l	10 000	0,0001			0,0001	1	P	N

(*) If no acceptable chronic toxicity data are found, these columns are empty. In that case TF(chronic) is defined as equal to TF(acute).

2. Where the ingredients are not listed in the DID list the following approach may be used to provide the necessary documentation of anaerobic biodegradability:

(1) apply reasonable extrapolation. Use test results obtained with one raw material to extrapolate the ultimate anaerobic degradability of structurally related surfactants. Where anaerobic biodegradability has been confirmed for a surfactant (or a group of homologues) in accordance with the DID list, it can be assumed that a similar type of surfactant is also anaerobically biodegradable. Where anaerobic biodegradability has been confirmed for a surfactant by use of an appropriate test method, it can be assumed that a similar type of surfactant is also anaerobically biodegradable (e.g. literature data confirming the anaerobic biodegradability of surfactants belonging to the group alkyl ester ammonium salts may be used as documentation for a similar anaerobic biodegradability of other quaternary ammonium salts containing ester-linkages in the alkyl chain(s));

(2) perform screening test for anaerobic degradability. If new testing is necessary, perform a screening test by use of EN ISO 11734, ECETOC No 28 (June 1988), OECD 311 or an equivalent method;

(3) perform low-dosage degradability test. If new testing is necessary, and in the case of experimental problems in the screening test (e.g. inhibition due to toxicity of test substance), repeat testing by using a low dosage of surfactant and monitor degradation by 14 C measurements or chemical analyses. Testing at low dosages may be performed by use of OECD 308 (August 2000) or an equivalent method.