List of criteria for the evaluation of sanitary paper

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Ministère de l'Environnement, du Climat
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Contents

I) Product groups

The umbrella term "sanitary paper" includes the following products:

- Toilet paper
- Paper towels (for hand-drying in toilet facilities)
- Paper tissues
- Kitchen towels
- Serviettes
- Cleaning towels (e.g. supplied as rolls of paper for industrial use)
- Facial tissues
- Covering paper (e.g. furniture covers, disposable tablecloths)

This list of criteria does not cover moist-wipe towels.

The criteria can be applied equally to products for domestic and commercial use.

II) Criteria for the evaluation of sanitary paper

A) Constituent materials and processing

1) Input material

Sanitary paper must be made from 100% recycled paper. It should consist primarily of paper of the low-grade[1] and medium-grade[2] special types.

2) Manufacturing specifications

Bleaching and complexing agents

The processing of recycled paper must not involve any of the following substances:

- Chlorine gas as a bleaching agent
- Halogenated bleaching chemicals
- Complexing agents with low biodegradability, such as EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) or DPTA (diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid)

Chemical cleaning agents, de-inking substances, foam inhibitors, dispersants and sizing agents

Chemical cleaning agents, de-inking substances, foam inhibitors, dispersants or sizing agents must not contain added alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) or their derivatives. Alkylphenol derivatives are substances that produce alkylphenols when they degrade.

The following specifications apply to the use of surfactants in de-inking formulations for recycled fibres:

- If surfactants are present in quantities of at least 100 g/ADT[3] (the total of all surfactants of different formulations used in the de-inking of recycled fibres), each surfactant must be readily biodegradable on the basis of test methods pursuant to Regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 of 16th December 2008.
- If these surfactants are present in levels of below 100 g/ADT, they must be readily or fully biodegradable on the basis of test methods pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of 16th December 2008.

[1] Low-grade special types include (for example) mixed waste paper, grey cardboard, corrugated-cardboard packaging, telephone directories, newspapers and magazines and de-inking materials.
[2] Medium-grade special types include (for example) unsold newspapers, white shredder waste, continuous forms, coloured file-cards, etc.
[3] ADT = air-dried ton: unit of quantity used in the paper industry for air-dried pulp containing no more than 10% humidity

Slime inhibitors and preservatives

All slime inhibitors and preservatives used in the production of sanitary paper products must be approved in accordance with Biocidal Products Regulation (EU) no. 528/2012.
The following substances must not be used:

Substance	CAS number
Sodium fluorosilicate	16893-85-9
N-(α-(1-Nitroethyl)benzyl)-ethylandiamine	14762-38-0
Tetramethylthiuram disulphide	127-36-8
Silver nanoparticles	7440-22-4

This prohibition likewise applies to mixtures containing tris(hydroxymethyl)nitromethane (CAS no. 126-11-4), 5-chloro-2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone (CAS no. 26172-55- 4) and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CAS no. 2682-20-4).

Wet/dry strength agents

Wet strength agents must contain no more than 0.7% of chloro-organic substances epichlorohydrin (ECH), 1,3-dichloro-2-propene (DCP) and 3-monochloropropane-1,2-diol (MCPD), calculated as the total of all three components and expressed as a proportion of the dry content of the wet strength agent concerned.

Wet/dry strength agents containing glyoxal must not be used.

Colorants, surface finishing agents, auxiliary materials and coatings

Colorants (pigments or dyes) must not contain mercury, lead, cadmium, manganese, chromium-VI compounds and/or components thereof. This prohibition likewise extends to dyes which contain azo-substances that are likely to split into the amines listed in the following table:

Amine	CAS number
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1
Benzidine	92-87-5
4-Chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8
o-Aminoazotoluene	97-56-3
2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene	99-55-8
o-Chloroaniline	106-47-8
2,4-Diaminoanisole	615-05-4
4-4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane	101-77-9
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	119-90-4
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7
3,3'-Dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	838-88-0
p-Cresidine	120-71-8
4,4'-Methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4
4,4'-Oxydianiline	101-80-4
4,4'-Thiodianiline	139-65-1
o-Toluidine	95-53-4
2,4-Diaminotoluene	95-80-7
2,4,5-Trimethylaniline	137-17-7

o-Anisidine	90-04-0
2,4-Xylidine	95-68-1
4,6-Xylidine	87-62-7
4-Aminoazobenzene	60-09-3

The above prohibition extends to colorants, surface finishing agents, auxiliary materials and coatings subject to one or more of the following hazard ("H") statements:

H statement	Designation
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H341	Likely to cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H350i	Can cause cancer when inhaled.
H351	Likely to cause cancer.
H360F	May hinder fertility.
H360D	May cause foetal damage.
H360FD	May hinder fertility. May cause foetal damage.
H360Fd	May hinder fertility. Likely to cause foetal damage.
H360Df	May cause foetal damage. Likely to hinder fertility.
H361f	Likely to hinder fertility.
H361d	Likely to cause foetal damage.
H361fd	Likely to hinder fertility. Likely to cause foetal damage.
H317	Can cause allergic skin reactions

Other constituent substances

Lotions, fragrances and bacterial suspensions must not be used in the manufacture of sanitary paper products.

3) Final product

The product must not contain optical brighteners.

The product may contain the following substances in the maximum proportions indicated:

Formaldehyde	1 mg/dm^2
Glyoxal	1,5 mg/dm^2
Pentachlorphenol	0,15 mg/kg

B) Packaging specifications

Packaging must be made of recycled materials (e.g. recycled cardboard, recycled plastic film) whenever possible.

Unnecessary outer packaging should be avoided.