

EN

ANNEX

EU ECOLABEL CRITERIA AND ASSESSMENT AND VERIFICATION
REQUIREMENTS

Criteria for awarding the EU Ecolabel to 'footwear ':

1. Origin of hides and skins, cotton, wood and cork, and man-made cellulose fibers;
2. Reduction of water consumption and restrictions in tanning of hides and skins;
3. Emissions to water from the production of leather, textile, and rubber;
4. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs);
5. Hazardous substances in the product and shoe components;
6. Restricted Substances List;
7. Parameters contributing to durability;
8. Corporate Social Responsibility;
9. Packaging;
10. Information on the packaging;

Assessment and verification

The detailed assessment and verification requirements are indicated for each criterion.

Where the applicant is required to provide declarations, documentation, analyses, test reports, or other evidence to show compliance with the criteria, these may originate from the applicant or his supplier(s) and/or third party certification and testing bodies, as appropriate. Where possible, the testing shall be performed by laboratories that meet the general requirements of European Standard EN ISO 17025 or equivalent.

Where appropriate tests method other than those indicated for each criterion may be used if their equivalence is accepted by the Competent Body assessing application. Competent Bodies shall preferentially recognise tests which are accredited according

to ISO 17025¹ and verification performed by bodies which are accredited under the EN 45011 standard or an equivalent international standard.

Where appropriate, Competent Bodies may require supporting documentation and may carry out independent verifications or site visits.

The validity of the license is based on verification upon application. Where specified under criterion 6 product testing shall be periodically submitted to Competent Bodies for on-going verification.

Changes in suppliers and production sites pertaining to licensed products shall be notified to Competent Bodies, together with supporting information to enable verification of continued compliance with the criteria.

The final product is one pair of shoes. Requirements are based on shoe size: 42 Paris point for men, 38 Paris point for women, 40 Paris point for unisex models and 32 Paris point for children (or the largest size in the case of sizes smaller than 32 Paris point).

Unless separately specified, the criteria apply to the final product that is composed of shoe uppers and soles that are made of homogenous materials and articles that form the final product.

The applicant shall provide the bill of materials of the product, listing all homogenous materials and articles used. The weight of each constituent material shall be expressed as grams and as a percentage of the shoe uppers and the shoe soles. The total final product unit weight shall be stated.

Criterion 6 refers to a Restricted Substances List which is provided in Appendix I. The list sets out the scope of restrictions and respective verification methods.

¹ ISO/IEC 17025:2005 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories

EU ECOLABEL CRITERIA

Criterion 1 – Origin of hides and skins, cotton, wood and cork, and man-made cellulose fibers

1(a) Requirements on hides and skins

Raw hides and skins destined to be used in a final product shall be subject to the restriction specified in criterion 1(a)i and 1(a)ii.

1(a)i Hides and skins

Criterion 1(a)i shall apply when leather content in shoe uppers and/or shoe soles is greater than 10.0% weight by weight of either component.

Only raw hides and skins from animals raised for milk and/or meat production are allowed to be used for the production of leather that is destined to compose the final product.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall submit a declaration of compliance from the leather manufacturer or leather supplier. The declaration shall state that the leather-manufacturing company conducts compliance verification checks on the raw materials used, and that raw hides and skins destined to be used in the final product originate from animals raised for milk and/or meat production.

1(a)ii Exempted hides and skins

Raw hides and skins originated from extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, and near-threatened species, according to the categories established by International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species², shall not be used for the production of leather used in the final product.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance from the leather manufacturer or leather supplier. The declaration should state that raw hides and skins destined to be used in a final product do not originate from extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, and near-threatened according to the IUCN classification.

1(b) Cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres

Criterion 1(b) shall apply when cotton content in shoe uppers and/or shoe soles is greater than 10.0% weight by weight of either component.

Cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres (hereinafter referred to as cotton) shall contain a minimum content of either organic cotton (see criterion 1(b)(i)) or integrated pest management (IPM) cotton (see criterion 1(b) (ii)).

² <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

Cotton that contains equal or greater than 70% weight by weight of recycled content is exempted from the requirement of criterion 1(b).

Textile products that are awarded with the EU Ecolabel based on the ecological criteria of the Commission Decision 2014/350/EU³ are considered being compliant with criterion 1(b).

Assessment and verification: *the applicant or material supplier, as appropriate, shall provide a declaration of compliance.*

Where EU Ecolabel textile products are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the EU Ecolabel certificate showing that it was awarded in accordance with the Commission Decision 2014/350/EU.

Where applicable, recycled content shall be traceable back to the reprocessing of the feedstock. This shall be verified by independent third party certification of the chain of custody or by documentation provided by feedstock suppliers and reprocessors.

1 b(i) Organic production standard

With the exception of footwear intended for children less than 3 years old a minimum of 10.0 % weight by weight of the cotton used in footwear shall be grown according to the requirements laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007⁴, the US National Organic Programme (NOP) or equivalent legal obligations set by trade partners of the EU. The organic cotton content may include organically grown cotton and transitional organic cotton.

At least 95% weight by weight of cotton used in footwear intended for children less than 3 years old shall be organic.

For the production standard Organic, any conventional cotton or IPM cotton blended with organic cotton shall be from non-genetically modified organisms.

Assessment and verification: *the applicant or material supplier, as appropriate, shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by evidence confirming that at least 10% of the cotton contained in the product, or 95% in the case of footwear intended for children less than 3 years old, is organic certified by an independent control body to have been produced in conformity with the production and inspection requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 the US National Organic Programme (NOP) or those set by other trade partners. Verification shall be provided on an annual basis for each country of origin.*

Non-genetically modified varieties of cotton shall be verified in conformity with Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council.⁵ IPM schemes that exclude genetically modified cotton shall be accepted as proof of compliance for IPM content.

³Commission Decision 2014/350/EU: of 5 June 2014 establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for textile products (notified under document C(2014) 3677) (OJ L 174, 13.6.2014, p. 45)

⁴ Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 (OJ L 189, 20.7.2007, p. 1).

⁵ Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 concerning the traceability and labelling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed products produced from genetically modified organisms and amending Directive 2001/18/EC (OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 24)

1 b(ii) Cotton production according to IPM principles and restriction on pesticides

With the exception of footwear intended for children less than 3 years old a minimum of 20% weight by weight of the cotton used in the product shall be grown according to IPM principles as defined by the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) IPM programme or Integrated Crop Management (ICM) systems incorporating IPM principles.

At least 60% of the cotton used in footwear intended for children less than 3 years old shall be grown according to IPM principles.

IPM cotton destined to compose the final product shall be grown without the use of any of the following substances: alachlor, aldicarb, aldrin, camphechlor (toxaphene), captafol, chlordane, 2,4,5-T, chlordimeform, chlorobenzilate, cypermethrin, DDT, dieldrin, dinoseb and its salts, endosulfan, endrin, glyphosulfate, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers), methamidophos, methyl-o-demeton, methylparathion, monocrotophos, neonicotinoids (clothianidine, imidacloprid, thiametoxam), parathion, phosphamidon, pentachlorophenol, thiofanex, triafanex, triazophos.

Assessment and verification: *the applicant or material supplier, as appropriate, shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by evidence that at least 20% weight by weight of the cotton contained in the product, or 60% weight by weight in the case of footwear intended for children less than 3 years old, has been grown by farmers that have participated in formal training programmes of the UN FAO or Government IPM and ICM programmes and/or that have been audited as part of third party certified IPM schemes. Verification shall either be provided on an annual basis for each country of origin or on the basis of certifications for all IPM cotton bales purchased to manufacture the product.*

IPM certification schemes that exclude the use of listed substances shall be accepted as a proof of compliance.

1(c) Origin of wood and cork

Criterion 1(c) shall apply when wood or cork content used in shoe uppers and/or shoe soles is greater than 10.0% weight by weight of either component.

All wood and cork shall be covered by chain of custody certificates issued by an independent third party certification scheme such as FSC, PEFC or equivalent.

Virgin wood and cork shall be covered by valid sustainable forest management and chain of custody certificates issued by an independent third party certification scheme such as FSC, PEFC or equivalent.

Where certification scheme allows mixing of uncertified material with certified and/or recycled materials in a product or product line, a minimum of 70% of the wood or cork material, as appropriate, shall be sustainable certified virgin material and/or recycled material.

Uncertified material shall be covered by a verification system which ensures that it is legally sourced and meets any other requirement of the certification scheme with respect to uncertified material.

The certification bodies issuing forest and/or chain of custody certificates shall be accredited or recognised by that certification scheme.

Assessment and verification: *the applicant or material supplier, as appropriate, shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by a valid, independently certified chain of custody certificates and demonstrate that at least 70% of the wood or cork material originates from virgin material from forests managed according to Sustainable Forestry Management principles and/or from recycled sources that meet the requirements set out by the relevant independent chain of custody certification scheme. FSC, PEFC or equivalent schemes shall be accepted as independent third party certification.*

If the product or product line includes uncertified virgin material, proof shall be provided that the content of uncertified virgin material does not exceed 30 % and is covered by a verification system which ensures that it is legally sourced and meets any other requirement of the certification scheme with respect to uncertified material.

1(d) Man-made cellulose fibres (including viscose, modal and lyocell)

Criterion 1(d) shall apply when man-made cellulose fibre content used in shoe uppers and/or shoe soles is greater than 10.0% weight by weight of either component.

A minimum of 25.0 % of pulp fibres shall be manufactured from wood that has been grown according to the principles of sustainable forestry management as defined by the UN FAO. The remaining proportion of pulp fibres shall be from pulp that is sourced from legal forestry and plantations.

Man-made cellulose fibres that contains equal or greater than 70% weight by weight of recycled content is exempted from the requirement of the criterion 1(d).

Textile products that are awarded with the EU Ecolabel based on the ecological criteria of the Commission Decision 2014/350/EU are considered being compliant with criterion 1 (d).

Assessment and verification: *the applicant or material supplier, as appropriate, shall provide a declaration of compliance.*

Where EU Ecolabel textile products are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the EU Ecolabel certificate showing that it was awarded in accordance with the Commission Decision 2014/350/EU. Otherwise, the applicant shall obtain from the fibre manufacturer(s) valid, third-party certified chain of custody certificates demonstrating that the wood fibres have been grown according to sustainable forestry management principles and/or are from legal sources. FSC, PEFC or equivalent schemes shall be accepted as independent certification.

The fibre manufacturer shall demonstrate that due diligence processes have been followed as specified in Regulation (EC) 995/2010⁶ in order to ensure that timber has been legally harvested. Valid EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) or UN Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) licenses and/or third party certification shall be accepted as evidence of legal sourcing.

⁶ Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market Text with EEA relevance (OJ L 295, 12.11.2010, p. 23).

Where applicable, recycled content shall be traceable back to the reprocessing of the feedstock. This shall be verified by independent third party certification of the chain of custody or by documentation provided by feedstock suppliers and reprocessors.

Criterion 2 – Reduction of water consumption and restrictions on tanning of hides and skins

Raw hides and skins that are destined to be used in the product shall be subject to the limit on water consumption in the tanning process as specified under criterion 2(a).

Leather used in products intended for children less than 3 years old shall be subject to restriction on the chromium – based tanning as specified under criterion 2(b).

2(a) Water consumption

The criterion shall apply when leather content used in shoe uppers and/or shoe soles is greater than 10.0% weight by weight of either component.

Water consumption expressed as annual average volume of water consumed per tonne of raw leather for the tanning of hides and skins shall not exceed the limits given in Table 1.

Table 1. Water consumption in tanning processes

Hides	28 m ³ /t
Skins	45 m ³ /t
Vegetable tanned leather	35 m ³ /t
Pig skin	80 m ³ /t
Sheepskins	180 l/skin

Water consumption shall be calculated based on the monthly average values of the last twelve months preceding the application and measured by the amount of water discharged.

Assessment and verification: *the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance from the leather supplier or leather manufacturing company, where relevant. The declaration shall specify the annual amount of leather production and related water consumption based on the monthly average values of the last twelve months preceding the application, measured by the quantity of waste water discharged.*

If the leather production process is conducted in different geographical locations, the applicant or supplier of semi-finished leather shall provide documentation that specifies the quantity of water discharged (m³) for the quantity of semi-finished leather produced in tonnes (t) or number of skins for sheepskin, as appropriate, based on the monthly average values during the twelve months preceding the application.

2(b) Restrictions in tanning of hides and skins

For children less than 3 years old, raw hides and skins destined to be used in linings and socks, as defined in the Article 2(2) to this Decision, shall be processed using chromium-free tanning technology.

Assessment and verification: for children less than 3 years old shall submit a declaration of compliance from the leather manufacturer or leather supplier, as appropriate, with the information that leather used in the interior parts of footwear (lining and socks) is chromium-free tanned. The declaration shall specify the tanning technology used in the processing of raw hides and skins.

Criterion 3 – Emissions to water from the production of leather, textile, and rubber

Textile, leather, and rubber that are destined to be used in the product shall be subject to the limit on emissions to water.

The criterion shall apply when leather, or textile, or rubber content, as appropriate, used in shoe uppers and/or shoe soles is greater than 10.0% weight by weight of either component.

3(a) Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in wastewater from leather tanning sites

The COD value in wastewater from leather tanning sites, when discharged to surface waters after treatment (whether on-site or off-site), shall not exceed 200.0 mg /l.

Assessment and verification: the applicant or material supplier, as appropriate, shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by detailed documentation and test reports in accordance with ISO 6060 showing compliance with this criterion on the basis of monthly averages for the six months preceding the application. The data shall demonstrate compliance of the production site or, if the effluent is treated off-site, of the wastewater treatment operator.

3(b) Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in wastewater from textile

The COD value in wastewater discharges from textile finishing processes shall not exceed 20.0 g COD/kg textiles processing.

Finishing processes shall include the thermosetting, thermosoling, coating and impregnating of textiles. This requirement shall apply to wet-processes used in the finishing of the textile fabric. The requirement shall be measured downstream of on-site wastewater treatment plant or municipal wastewater treatment plant receiving wastewater from these processing sites.

Textile products that are awarded with the EU Ecolabel based on the ecological criteria of the Commission Decision 2014/350/EU are considered being compliant with Criterion 3(b).

Assessment and verification: the applicant or material supplier, as appropriate, shall provide a declaration of compliance.

Where EU Ecolabel textile products are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the EU Ecolabel certificate showing that it was awarded in accordance with the Commission Decision 2014/350/EU.

Otherwise, the applicant or material supplier, as appropriate, shall provide detailed documentation and test reports in accordance with ISO 6060, showing compliance with this criterion on the basis of monthly averages for the six months preceding the application. The data shall demonstrate compliance of the production site or, if the effluent is treated off-site, of the wastewater treatment operator.

3(c) Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in wastewater from processing of natural and synthetic rubber

The COD value in wastewater from the processing of natural or synthetic rubber, as applicable, when discharged to surface waters after treatment (whether on-site or off-site), shall not exceed 150.0 mg COD/l. This requirement shall apply to wet-processes used to manufacture the product(s).

Assessment and verification: *the applicant or material supplier, as appropriate, shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by detailed documentation and test reports, based on ISO 6060 showing compliance with this criterion on the basis of monthly averages for the six months preceding the application, together with a declaration of compliance. The data shall demonstrate compliance by the production site or, if the effluent is treated off-site, by the wastewater treatment operator.*

3(d) Chromium in tannery waste water after treatment

Total chromium concentration in tannery wastewater after treatment shall not exceed 1.0 mg/l.

Assessment and verification: *the applicant or material supplier, as appropriate, shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by a test report of his supplier using the following test methods: ISO 9174 or EN 1233 or EN ISO 11885 for chromium and showing compliance with this criterion on the basis of monthly averages for the six months preceding the application. The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with BAT 11, and BAT 10 or 12 following Commission Implementing Decision 2013/84/EU⁷ for the reduction of chromium content of waste water discharges.*

Criterion 4 – Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

This criterion shall apply when any homogenous material or article used in shoe uppers and/or shoe soles is greater than 3.0% weight by weight of either component.

Unless specified, the total use of VOCs during final footwear production shall not exceed, on average, 18.0 g VOC/pair.

For footwear classified as personal protective equipment in accordance with Council Directive 89/686/EEC, the total use of VOCs during final footwear production shall not exceed, on average, 20.0 g VOC/pair.

⁷Commission Implementing Decision of 11 February 2013 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions for the tanning of hides and skins notified under document C(2013) 618 (OJ L 45, 16.2.2013, p.13)

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by a calculation of the total use of VOCs during final shoe production in accordance with EN 14602. Calculation shall be supported by test results and documentation (registration of purchased leather, adhesives, finishes and production of footwear) as appropriate. The calculation shall be provided for the period of at least six months prior the application.

Where applicable, a copy of certification issued by certification body notified under Council Directive 89/686/EEC that proves that the product is classified as personal protective equipment shall be provided.

Criterion 5 - Hazardous substances in the product and shoe components

The presence in the final product, and any homogenous materials or articles that form part of the final product, of substances that meet the criteria for classification with the Article 59 of the REACH⁸ or CLP⁹ hazards listed in Table 2, shall be restricted in accordance with sub-criterion 5(a) and 5(b).

For the purpose of this criterion Candidate List Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) and CLP hazard classifications are grouped in Table 2 according to their hazardous properties.

The criterion does not apply to substances or mixtures which change their properties upon processing (e.g., become no longer bioavailable, undergo chemical modification) so that the identified hazard no longer applies. This shall include chemical reactions where substances have been modified such as polymerisation where monomers or additives become covalently bonded.

Textile products that are awarded with the EU Ecolabel based on the ecological criteria of the Commission Decision 2014/350/EU are considered being compliant with criterion 5.

Table 2. Candidate List SVHCs and CLP hazards

Group 1 hazards – Substances of Very High Concern

Hazards that identify a substance as being within Group 1:

- *Substances that appear on the Candidate List for Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC).*
- *Category 1A or 1B CMR*: H340, H350, H350i, H360F, H360D, H360FD, H360Fd, H360Df*

⁸ Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency (OJ L 336, 29.05.2007, p. 3).

⁹ Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1).

Group 2 hazards – CLP

- *Hazards that identify a substance as being within Group 2:*
- *Category 2 CMR*: H341, H351, H361f, H361d, H361fd, H362*
- *Category 1 aquatic toxins: H400, H410*
- *Category 1 and 2 acute toxins: H300, H310, H330, H304*
- *Category 1 STOT*: H370, H372*
- *Category 1 Skin Sensitiser H317*

Group 3 hazards – CLP

- *Category 2, 3 and 4 aquatic toxins: H411, H412, H413*
- *Category 3 acute toxins: H301, H311, H331, EUH070*
- *Category 2 STOT*: H371, H373*

*CMR = Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or toxic to reproduction; STOT = Specific Target Organ Toxicity

5(a) Restriction of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC's)

The final product, and any homogenous materials or articles that form part of the final product shall not contain substances that have been identified according to the procedure described in Article 59(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (the 'REACH Regulation') and included in the Candidate List for SVHCs in concentrations higher than 0.10% (weight by weight).

No derogation shall be given to Candidate List SVHCs if they are present in the final product, and any homogenous materials or articles that form part of the final product in concentrations higher than 0.10 % (weight by weight).

The screening shall be based on identification of the potential for presence of substances in the product.

Assessment and verification: *the applicant shall provide declaration of compliance supported, where relevant, by declarations from material supplier regarding the non-presence of SVHCs above the specified concentration limit for the final product, and any homogenous materials or articles that form part of the product. Declarations shall be referenced to the latest version of the Candidate List published by ECHA¹⁰.*

Where EU Ecolabel textile products are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the EU Ecolabel certificate showing that it was awarded in accordance with the Commission Decision 2014/350/EU.

5(b) Restriction based on CLP hazard classifications

With the exception of lining and socks, as defined in the Article 2(2) to this Decision, the criterion shall apply when the content of any homogenous material or article in

¹⁰ ECHA, *Candidate List of substances of very high concern for Authorisation*, <http://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>

shoe uppers and/or shoe soles is greater than 3.0% weight by weight of either component. For lining and socks, any homogenous material or article that composes lining and socks shall be subject to the restriction specified below.

Substances falling within the groups identified in Table 3 that meet the criteria for classification with the CLP hazards in Table 2 shall not be present in any homogenous materials or articles that form part of the final product in concentrations higher than 0.10% (weight by weight).

The most recent classification rules adopted by the European Union as Adaptations to Technical Progress (ATPs) shall take precedence when determining hazard classifications.

Table 3. Substances groups to which criterion 5(b) shall apply

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Biocides;</i> • <i>Dyestuff (including inks, pigments and varnishes);</i> • <i>Auxiliary carriers, levelling, blowing and dispersing agents, surfactants;</i> • <i>Fatiquoring agents;</i> • <i>Solvents;</i> • <i>Print thickeners, binders, stabilizers, and plasticizers;</i> • <i>Flame retardants;</i> • <i>Cross linking agents, adhesives;</i> • <i>Water, dirt, and stain repellents.</i>
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The use of specific substances and groups of substances meeting the criteria for classification with CLP hazards listed in Table 2 are derogated from the requirements of criterion 5(b) under the conditions specified in Table 4.

Table 4. Derogations conditions that shall apply to the use of functional substances and substance groups

Substance groups	Scope of derogation	Derogation conditions	Applicability to footwear
Nickel	H317, H351, H372	Nickel can only be contained in stainless steel. Specific migration value shall be respected	Metal toe-caps and footwear accessories
Dyestuff for dyeing and non-pigment printing	H301, H311, H331, H317	Dust free dye formulations or automatic dosing and dispensing of dyes shall be used by dye houses and printers to minimise worker exposure	Dyestuff

Dyestuff for dyeing and non-pigment printing	H411, H413	H412,	Dyeing processes using reactive, direct, vat, sulphur dyes with these classifications shall meet a minimum of one of the following conditions: 1) Use of high affinity dyes; 2) Achievement of a reject rate of less than 3.0%; 3) Use of colour matching instrumentation; 4) Implementation of standard operating procedures for the dyeing process; 5) Use of colour removal to treat wastewater 6) The use of solution dyeing and/or digital printing are exempted from these conditions water	Dyestuff
Water, dirt and stain repellents	H413		The repellent and its degradation products shall be readily and/or inherently biodegradable and non bioaccumulative in the aquatic environment, including aquatic sediment, as specified under Art 2 (7), (8), and (9) to this Decision	Water repellence
Residual auxiliaries found in any homogenous materials or articles that form part of the final product				
Auxiliaries comprising: Carriers, Levelling agents, Dispersing agents, Surfactants, Thickeners, Binders,	H301, H331, H373, H411, H413, EUH070,	H311, H371, H317 (1B), H412,	Recipes shall be formulated using automatic dosing systems and processes shall follow standard operating procedures. Individual residual auxiliaries classified with H311, H331, H317 (1B) shall not be present on the final product at concentrations greater than 1.0% w/w.	Auxiliaries

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide declaration of compliance with the criterion 5(b) supported, where relevant, by declarations from material supplier(s). The declaration shall be supported by the list of restricted substances according to CLP hazards listed in Table 2 that are present in any homogenous

material or article that form the final product, together with a declaration about their hazard classification or non-classification.

Applicants shall identify where derogated substances are present in the product and provide supporting evidence showing how the derogation conditions have been met.

The following information shall be provided to support declarations of the hazard classification or non-classification for each substance and material:

- *The substance's CAS, EC or list number;*
- *The physical form and state in which the substance is used;*
- *Harmonised CLP hazard classifications;*
- *Self-classification entries in ECHA's REACH registered substance database¹¹.*

Self-classification entries from joint submissions shall be given priority when comparing entries in the REACH registered substance database.

Where a classification is recorded as 'data lacking' or 'inconclusive' according to the REACH registered substance database, or where the substance has not yet been registered under the REACH system, toxicological data meeting the requirements in Annex VII to the REACH Regulation shall be provided that is sufficient to support conclusive self-classifications in accordance with Annex I of the CLP Regulation and ECHA's supporting guidance. In the case of data lacking' or 'inconclusive' database entries, self-classification shall be verified with the following sources of information:

- *Toxicological studies and hazard assessments by ECHA peer regulatory agencies¹², Member State regulatory bodies or Intergovernmental bodies;*
- *A Safety Data Sheet fully completed in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006;*
- *A documented expert judgement provided by a professional toxicologist. This shall be based on a review of scientific literature and existing testing data, where necessary supported by results from new testing carried out by independent laboratories using methods recognised by ECHA;*
- *An attestation, where appropriate based on expert judgement, issued by an accredited conformity assessment body that carries out hazard assessments according to the GHS or CLP hazard classification systems.*

Information on the hazardous properties of substances may, in accordance with Annex XI to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, be generated by means other than tests, for instance through the use of alternative methods such as in vitro methods, by quantitative structure activity models or by the use of grouping or read-across.

Where EU Ecolabel textile products are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the EU Ecolabel certificate showing that it was awarded in accordance with the Commission Decision 2014/350/EU.

¹¹ ECHA, REACH registered substances database, <http://www.echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances>

¹² ECHA, Co-operation with peer regulatory agencies, <http://echa.europa.eu/en/about-us/partners-and-networks/international-cooperation/cooperation-with-peer-regulatory-agencies>

Criterion 6 – Restricted Substances List

The criterion shall apply when any homogenous material or article used in shoe uppers and/or shoe soles is greater than 3.0% weight by weight of either component.

The final product, homogenous materials or articles that compose the final product, or production recipes used, as applicable, shall not contain substances specified under the Restricted Substances List (RSL). Applicability, scope of restrictions, verification and testing requirements are provided in the RSL for each substance or group of substances. The RSL can be found in Appendix I to this Decision.

The RSL shall be communicated by the applicant to all the suppliers of materials or articles that will be used as components of the EU Ecolabel product.

Textile products that are awarded with the EU Ecolabel based on the ecological criteria of the Commission Decision 2014/350/EU are considered being compliant with Criterion 6.

Assessment and verification: *the applicant and their material supplier(s), as appropriate, shall provide a declaration of compliance with the RSL supported by evidence as applicable to the substances and production recipes used to manufacture the composing material, or the final product. The requirements are indicated in the Restricted Substances List (RSL) and include declarations obtained from those responsible for related production stages, declarations from chemical suppliers and test results from laboratory analysis of samples of the final product. Declarations obtained from production stages shall be supported by declaration of non-use, or Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for production recipes and, where necessary, declarations from chemical suppliers, as applicable.*

Safety Data Sheets shall be completed in accordance with the guidance in Section 10, 11 and 12 of Annex II of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (Requirements for the Compilation of Safety Data Sheets). Incomplete Safety Data Sheets (SDS) will require supplemental declarations from chemical suppliers.

Laboratory analysis of the final product shall be performed for specific product lines, where specified in the RSL and according to the test methods listed. Laboratory testing shall be carried out for each product line based on random sampling. Where specified, testing shall be carried out annually during the license period in order to demonstrate ongoing compliance with the RSL criterion with results then communicated to the relevant Competent Body. Test data obtained for the purposes of compliance with industry RSLs and other footwear certification schemes shall be accepted where the test methods are equivalent. Failure of a test result during a license period shall result in retesting for the specific product line. If the second test fails, then the license shall be suspended for the specific product line. Remedial action consisting of an evaluation report identifying the reasons for test failure followed by achievement of a compliant test result will be required in order to re-instate the license.

Where EU Ecolabel textile products are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the EU Ecolabel certificate showing that it was awarded in accordance with the Commission Decision 2014/350/EU.

Criterion 7 – Parameters contributing to durability

Occupational and safety footwear shall carry the CE mark, in accordance with Council Directive 89/686/EEC.

All other footwear shall meet the requirements indicated in Table 5.

Table 5 Durability parameters

Parameter/Standard test method		General sports	School footwear	Casual	Men's town	Cold weather footwear	Women's town	Fashion	Infants	Indoor
Uppers flex resistant: (kc without visible damage)/ <i>EN 13512</i>		Dry = 100 Wet = 20	Dry = 100 Wet = 20	Dry = 80 Wet = 20	Dry = 80 Wet = 20	Dry = 100 Wet = 20 - 20° = 30	Dry = 50 Wet = 10	Dry = 15	Dry = 15	Dry = 15
Uppers tear strength (Average tear force, N)/ <i>EN 13571</i>	Leather	≥80	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥40	≥30	≥30	≥30
	Other materials	≥40	≥40	≥40	≥40	≥40	≥40	≥30	≥30	≥30
Outsoles flex resistance: <i>EN 17707</i>	Cut growth (mm) Nsc = no spontaneous crack	≤4 Nsc	≤4 Nsc	≤4 Nsc	≤4 Nsc	≤4 Nsc at - 10 °C	≤4 Nsc			
Outsoles abrasion resistance/ <i>EN 12770</i>	D ≥ 0,9 g/cm ³ (mm ³)	≤200	≤200	≤250	≤350	≤200	≤400			≤450
	D < 0,9 g/cm ³ (mg)	≤150	≤150	≤170	≤200	≤150	≤250			≤300
Upper-sole adhesion (N/mm): <i>EN 17708</i>		≥4,0	≥4,0	≥3,0	≥3,5	≥3,5	≥3,0	≥2,5	≥3,0	≥2,5
Outsoles tear strength (Average strength, N/mm)/ <i>EN 12771</i>	D ≥ 0,9 g/cm ³	8	8	8	6	8	6	5	6	5
	D < 0,9 g/cm ³	6	6	6	4	6	4	4	5	4
Colour fastness of the inside of the footwear (lining or inner face of the upper). Grey scale on the felt after 50 cycles wet/ <i>EN ISO 17700</i>		≥2/3	≥2/3	≥2/3	≥2/3	≥2/3	≥2/3		≥2/3	≥2/3
Linings and socks abrasion cycles/ <i>EN 17704</i>		>25 600 dry >12 800 wet	>25 600 dry >12 800 wet	>25 600 dry >12 800 wet	>25 600 dry >6 400 wet	> 25 600 dry >12 800 wet	>25 600 dry >6 400 wet	>25 600 dry >3 200 wet	>=25 600 dry >=12 800 wet	>8 400 dry >1 600 wet

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by test reports as specified in Table 4.

Criterion 8. Corporate Social Responsibility

Requirements in this criterion apply to the final footwear assembly site.

Having regard to the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy, the UN Global Compact (Pillar 2), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multi-National Enterprises, the applicant shall obtain third party verification supported by site audits that the applicable principles included in the ILO fundamental conventions and in the instruments identified in the supplementary provisions below have been respected at final footwear assembly site for the product.

Fundamental conventions of the ILO:

(i) Child Labour:

- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

(ii) Forced and Compulsory Labour:

- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and 2014 Protocol to the Forced labour Convention
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)

(iii) Freedom of Association and Right to Collective Bargaining:

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)

(iv) Discrimination:

- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)

Supplementary provisions:

(v) Working Hours:

- ILO Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1)

(vi) Remuneration:

- ILO Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131)
- Living wage: The applicant shall ensure that wages paid for a normal work week shall always meet at least legal or industry minimum standards, are sufficient to meet the basic needs of personnel and provide some discretionary income. Implementation shall be audited with reference to the SA8000¹³ guidance on "Remuneration";

¹³ Social Accountability International, *Social Accountability 8000 International Standard*, <http://www.sa-intl.org>

(vii) Health & Safety

- ILO Safety in the use of chemicals at work Convention, 1981 (No.170)
- ILO Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1990 (No.155)

In locations where the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining are restricted under law, the company shall recognise legitimate employee associations with whom it can enter into dialogue about workplace issues.

The audit process shall include consultation with external stakeholders in local areas around sites, including trade unions, community organisations, NGOs and labour experts. The applicant shall publish aggregated results and key findings from the audits online in order to provide evidence of their supplier's performance to interested consumers.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance together with copies of certificates and supporting audit reports for each final product assembly plant for the model(s) to be ecolabelled.

Third party site audits shall be carried out by auditors qualified to assess the compliance of the footwear industry supply chain with social standards or codes of conduct. Valid certifications from schemes or processes that audit compliance with the applicable principles of the listed fundamental ILO Conventions, together with the supplementary provisions on working hours, remuneration and health & safety, shall be accepted.

Criterion 9. Packaging

This criterion applies only to primary packaging, as defined in the Directive 94/62/EC.¹⁴

9(a) Cardboard and paper

Cardboard and paper used for the final packaging of footwear shall be made of 100% recycled material

9(b) Plastic

Plastic used for the final packaging of footwear shall be made of at least 80% of recycled material.

9(c) Textile

Textile used for the final packaging of footwear shall be made of at least 70% of recycled material.

Assessment and verification: the applicant or packaging supplier, as appropriate, shall provide a declaration of compliance specifying the material composition of the packaging and the share of recycled and virgin material.

Criterion 10. Information on the packaging

10(a) User Instructions

The following information (or equivalent text) shall be supplied with the product:

- Cleaning and care instruction specified for each product.

¹⁴ European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste (OJ L 365, 31.12.1994, p. 10)

- ‘Repair your footwear rather than throw them away. This is less damaging to the environment.’
- ‘Please dispose of your footwear in appropriate local recycling facilities .’

Assessment and verification: *the applicant shall provide a packaging sample or the proposed artwork showing the user instructions that will be supplied with the product.*

10(b) Information appearing on the eco-label

The optional label with text box shall contain the following text:

- (i) Natural origin raw materials sustainably managed (in case Criterion 1 applies)
- (ii) Reduced pollution in production processes
- (iii) Minimized use of hazardous substances
- (iv) Tested for durability

The guidelines for the use of the optional label with text box can be found in the "Guidelines for use of the Ecolabel logo" on the website:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/documents/logo_guidelines.pdf

Assessment and verification: *the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance together with a sample of the product label or the proposed artwork showing where the EU Ecolabel is placed.*

Appendix I

Restricted Substances List (RSL)

The list applies to substances that may be used during the production process or may be present in the final product. The EU Ecolabel RSL for Footwear compiles substances or group of substances which presence in the final product, materials or article thereof, or production recipes, as applicable, shall be specifically restricted or verified. The restrictions apply to:

1. Production stages (e.g. dyeing);
2. Recipes used in the footwear production stages (e.g. auxiliaries);
3. Homogenous materials or articles (e.g. synthetic or natural rubber).
4. Final product.

Applicability (relevant material(s) and/or production stage(s)), scope of restriction, verification and/or testing requirements are specified for each requirement.

The RSL shall be communicated by the applicant to all the material suppliers.

Textile products that are awarded with the EU Ecolabel based on the ecological criteria of the Commission Decision 2014/350/EU are considered being compliant with Criterion 6.

1. The following restrictions apply to specified production stages

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
<i>(a) Auxiliaries</i>			
<p><i>Any preparation or formulation/ Leather, coated leather and textile</i></p>	<p>The following substances shall not be used in any textile or leather preparations or formulations and are subject to the limit values for the presence of substances on the final product:</p> <p>Nonylphenol, mixed isomers 25154-52-3 4-Nonylphenol 104-40-5 4-Nonylphenol, branched 84852-15-3 Octylphenol 27193-28-8 4-Octylphenol 1806-26-4 4-tert-Octylphenol 140-66-9 Alkylphenoethoxylates (APEOs) and their derivatives: Polyoxyethylated octyl phenol 9002-93-1 Polyoxyethylated nonyl phenol 9016-45-9 Polyoxyethylated p-nonyl phenol 26027-38-3</p>	<p><i>25 mg/kg sum total for textile 100 mg/kg sum total for leather</i></p>	<p>Assessment and verification: <i>the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the test results of the final product or of leather, coated leather and/or textile that compose the final product. Test method: Leather: ISO/DIS 18218-2 (Indirect method). Textile: ISO/DIS 18254</i></p>
<p><i>Dyeing, finishing/ leather, coated leather and textiles</i></p>	<p>The following substances shall not be used in any preparations or formulations for dyeing and finishing of leather, coated leather, and textiles.</p> <p>Bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC) Distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC) Di(hardened tallow) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC) Ethylene diamine tetra acetate (EDTA), Diethylene triamine penta acetate (DTPA)</p>	<p><i>n/a</i></p>	<p>Assessment and verification: <i>the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide declaration of non-use.</i></p>

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
	4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol Nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA)		
<i>(b) Colophony</i>			
<i>Printing, Glueing/ inks, varnishes and adhesives.</i>	Colophony shall not be used as an ingredient in printing inks, varnishes and adhesives.	<i>n/a</i>	Assessment and verification: <i>the applicant and/or supplier(s) shall provide declaration of non-use.</i>
<i>(c) Solvents</i>			
Auxiliaries used in preparations, formulations and adhesives/ Dyeing and finishing leather, coated leather, textiles, plastics and final product.	The following substances shall not be used in any preparations or formulations for processing of component materials, any preparations, formulations, and adhesives used during the final product assembly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2-Methoxyethanol - N,N-dimethylformamide - 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone - Bis(2-methoxyethyl) ether - 4,4'- Diaminodiphenylmethane - 1,2,3-trichloropropane - 1,2-Dichloroethane; ethylene dichloride - 2-Ethoxyethanol - Benzene-1,4-diamine dihydrochloride - Bis(2-methoxyethyl) ether - Formamide - N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone; 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone - Trichloroethylene 	<i>n/a</i>	Assessment and verification: <i>the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide declaration of non-use.</i>
<i>(d) Chlorinated paraffins</i>			

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
<i>All production stages/ Leather, synthetic rubber, coatings</i>	Chlorinated paraffins, C10-C13, (SCCPs), shall not be used in the production of leather, rubber or textile components.	<i>n/a</i>	Assessment and verification: <i>the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration that Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins C10-C13 have not been used supported by Safety Data Sheet. Otherwise, the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the results of a test report according to EN ISO DIS 18219.</i>
<i>Materials processing/ Leather, synthetic rubber, coatings</i>	Chlorinated paraffins, C14-C17, (MCCPs), shall be restricted in the production of leather, rubber or textile components.	<i>100 mg/kg</i>	Assessment and verification: <i>the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the results of a test report according to EN ISO DIS 18219.</i>
<i>(e) Biocides</i>			
<i>Used during transportation or storage of raw and semi-finished materials, final product or final product packaging.</i>	(i) Only active substances included in Annex IA of the Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, and Biocide Regulation (EC) No 528/2012 shall be allowed. Applicants shall consult the most current authorisation list.	<i>n/a</i>	Assessment and verification: <i>the applicant and/or material supplier shall provide either declarations of non-use prior to transportation and storage, or evidence that the use of biocides is authorised under Annex IA of the Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament, or Regulation (EC) No 528/2012. If used, a list of biocidal products added during transportation or storage of raw, semi-finished materials or to final product packaging shall be provided, including related H statements / R phrase.</i>
	(ii) Biocides shall not be incorporated into final product or any part thereof during the footwear production process in order to impart biocidal properties to the final product.	<i>n/a</i>	Assessment and verification: <i>the applicant and/or material supplier shall provide declarations of non-use in the final product or any part thereof.</i>
	(iii) Chlorophenols (their salts and esters), organo-tin compounds (including TBT, TPhT, DBT and DOT) diethyl fumarate (DMFu),	<i>Not detectable</i>	Assessment and verification: <i>the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of non-</i>

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
	<p>triclosan, and nanosilver shall not be used during the transportation or storage of the product, any article of it and any homogeneous part of it and shall not be incorporated into the final product and product packaging.</p>		<p><i>use. The declaration shall be supported by the results of final product testing for the presence of following substances:</i></p> <p><i>Chlorophenols: Leather, EN ISO 17070; Textile, XP G 08-015 (Detection limits: Leather: 0,1 ppm; Textile: 0,05 ppm),</i></p> <p><i>Dimethyl fumarate: ISO/TS 16186</i></p>
<i>(f) Other specific substances</i>			
<p><i>Production recipes/adhesives, final product and any part thereof.</i></p>	<p>The following substances shall not be intentionally added into preparations, formulations, and into adhesives during footwear assembly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chlorinated or brominated dioxines or furans - Chlorinated hydrocarbons (1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Pentachloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene) - Hexachlorocyclohexane - Monomethyldibromo–Diphenylmethane - Monomethyldichloro-Diphenylmethane - Nitrites - Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB) - Pentabromodiphenyl Ether (PeBDE)) - Octabromodiphenyl Ether (OBDE) - Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) - Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCT)) - Tri-(2,3-dibromo-propyl)-phosphate (TRIS) - Trimethylphosphate - Tris-(aziridiny)-phosphinoxide (TEPA) 	<i>n/a</i>	<p>Assessment and verification: <i>the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide declaration of non-use.</i></p>

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tris(2-chloroethyl)-phosphate (TCEP)) - Dimethyl methylphosphonate (DMMP)) 		

2. The following restrictions apply to processes taking place in the dye house

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification																
<i>(a) Carriers</i>																			
Carriers used in dying process	Where disperse dyes are used, halogenated dyeing accelerants (carriers) shall not be used (Examples of carriers include: 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, chlorophenoxyethanol).	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety Data Sheet.																
Carriers used as blowing agents for plastics foams	Halogenated organic compounds shall not be used as blowing agents or as auxiliary blowing agents.	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety Data Sheet.																
<i>(b) Restricted dyes</i>																			
Azo dyes and azo colourants <i>Application in dying process</i>	<p>Below listed azo dyes and azo colourants that may cleave to aromatic amines that are known to be carcinogenic shall not be used.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;">Arylamine</th> <th style="width: 20%;">CAS number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4-aminodiphenyl</td> <td>92-67-1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benzidine</td> <td>92-87-5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4-chloro-o-toluidine</td> <td>95-69-2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2-naphtylamine</td> <td>91-59-8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>o-amino-azotoluene</td> <td>97-56-3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2-amino-4-nitrotoluene</td> <td>99-55-8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>p-chloroaniline</td> <td>106-47-8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Arylamine	CAS number	4-aminodiphenyl	92-67-1	Benzidine	92-87-5	4-chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2	2-naphtylamine	91-59-8	o-amino-azotoluene	97-56-3	2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	99-55-8	p-chloroaniline	106-47-8	30 mg/kg for each arylamine in the final product	<p>Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the results of specific testing according to EN 14362-1:2012 and 3:2012 for textile, and CEN ISO/TS 17234-1 and 2 for leather.</p> <p><i>(Note: false positives may be possible with respect to the presence of 4-aminoazobenzene, and confirmation is therefore recommended).</i></p>
Arylamine	CAS number																		
4-aminodiphenyl	92-67-1																		
Benzidine	92-87-5																		
4-chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2																		
2-naphtylamine	91-59-8																		
o-amino-azotoluene	97-56-3																		
2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	99-55-8																		
p-chloroaniline	106-47-8																		

2,4-diaminoanisol	615-05-4
4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	101-77-9
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1
3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine	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 (2-Methoxyanilin)	90-04-0
2,4-Xylidine	95-68-1
2,6-Xylidine	87-62-7
4-aminoazobenzene	60-09-3

An indicative list of azodyes that may cleave to arylamines is provided in the following.

Disperse dyes that may cleave to aromatic amines	
Disperse Orange 60	Disperse Yellow 7
Disperse Orange 149	Disperse Yellow 23
Disperse Red 151	Disperse Yellow 56
Disperse Red 221	Disperse Yellow 218

Basic dyes that may cleave to aromatic amines	
Basic Brown 4	Basic Red 114
Basic Red 42	Basic Yellow 82
Basic Red 76	Basic Yellow 103
Basic Red 111	

Acid dyes that may cleave to aromatic amines		
CI Acid Black 29	CI Acid Red 24	CI Acid Red 128
CI Acid Black 94	CI Acid Red 26	CI Acid Red 115
CI Acid Black 131	CI Acid Red 26:1	CI Acid Red 128
CI Acid Black 132	CI Acid Red 26:2	CI Acid Red 135
CI Acid Black 209	CI Acid Red 35	CI Acid Red 148
CI Acid Black 232	CI Acid Red 48	CI Acid Red 150
CI Acid Brown 415	CI Acid Red 73	CI Acid Red 158
CI Acid Orange 17	CI Acid Red 85	CI Acid Red 167
CI Acid Orange 24	CI Acid Red 104	CI Acid Red 170
CI Acid Orange 45	CI Acid Red 114	CI Acid Red 264
CI Acid Red 4	CI Acid Red 115	CI Acid Red 265
CI Acid Red 5	CI Acid Red 116	CI Acid Red 420
CI Acid Red 8	CI Acid Red 119:1	CI Acid Violet 12

Direct dyes that may cleave to aromatic amines		
Direct Black 4	Basic Brown 4	Direct Red 13
Direct Black 29	Direct Brown 6	Direct Red 17
Direct Black 38	Direct Brown 25	Direct Red 21
Direct Black 154	Direct Brown 27	Direct Red 24
Direct Blue 1	Direct Brown 31	Direct Red 26
Direct Blue 2	Direct Brown 33	Direct Red 22
Direct Blue 3	Direct Brown 51	Direct Red 28
Direct Blue 6	Direct Brown 59	Direct Red 37
Direct Blue 8	Direct Brown 74	Direct Red 39
Direct Blue 9	Direct Brown 79	Direct Red 44
Direct Blue 10	Direct Brown 95	Direct Red 46
Direct Blue 14	Direct Brown 101	Direct Red 62
Direct Blue 15	Direct Brown 154	Direct Red 67
Direct Blue 21	Direct Brown 222	Direct Red 72
Direct Blue 22	Direct Brown 223	Direct Red 126
Direct Blue 25	Direct Green 1	Direct Red 168
Direct Blue 35	Direct Green 6	Direct Red 216
Direct Blue 76	Direct Green 8	Direct Red 264
Direct Blue 116	Direct Green 8.1	Direct Violet 1
Direct Blue 151	Direct Green 85	Direct Violet 4
Direct Blue 160	Direct Orange 1	Direct Violet 12
Direct Blue 173	Direct Orange 6	Direct Violet 13
Direct Blue 192	Direct Orange 7	Direct Violet 14

	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Direct Blue 201</td><td>Direct Orange 8</td><td>Direct Violet 21</td></tr> <tr><td>Direct Blue 215</td><td>Direct Orange 10</td><td>Direct Violet 22</td></tr> <tr><td>Direct Blue 295</td><td>Direct Orange 108</td><td>Direct Yellow 1</td></tr> <tr><td>Direct Blue 306</td><td>Direct Red 1</td><td>Direct Yellow 24</td></tr> <tr><td>Direct Brown 1</td><td>Direct Red 2</td><td>Direct Yellow 48</td></tr> <tr><td>Direct Brown 1:2</td><td>Direct Red 7</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Direct Brown 2</td><td>Direct Red 10</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Direct Blue 201	Direct Orange 8	Direct Violet 21	Direct Blue 215	Direct Orange 10	Direct Violet 22	Direct Blue 295	Direct Orange 108	Direct Yellow 1	Direct Blue 306	Direct Red 1	Direct Yellow 24	Direct Brown 1	Direct Red 2	Direct Yellow 48	Direct Brown 1:2	Direct Red 7		Direct Brown 2	Direct Red 10																
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	C.I. Disperse Yellow 9	6373-73-5		
	C.I. Disperse Yellow 39	12236-29-2		
	C.I. Disperse Yellow 49	54824-37-2		
Chrome dyes	mordant	Chrome mordant dyes shall not be used.	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety Data Sheet.
Metal dyes	complex	Metal complex dyes based on copper, chromium and nickel shall only be permitted for leather, dyeing wool, polyamide or blends of these fibres with man-made cellulose fibres (e.g. viscose).	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety Data Sheet.
Pigments		Pigments based on cadmium, lead, chromium, mercury, antimony shall not be used	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety Data Sheet.

3. The following restriction apply to finishing process of the final product

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
<i>(a) PFCs</i>			
Final product	(i) Fluorinated water, stain and oil repellent treatments shall not be used for footwear impregnation. These shall include perfluorinated and polyfluorinated treatments. Non-fluorinated treatments shall be readily biodegradable and non-bioaccumulative in the aquatic environment including aquatic sediment.	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety Data Sheet.

Footwear with declared integrated water repellence function	(ii) Fluopolymer membranes and laminates may be used for footwear only if the required water penetration of the material shall be lower than 0.2 g and the water absorption shall be lower than 30% according to Standard ISO 20347. They shall not be manufacturer using PFOA or any of its higher homologous as defined by the OECD ¹⁵ .	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide declaration of compliance from the membrane or laminate manufacturer with respect to the polymer production. The declaration shall be supported by technical test results for material water penetration according to ISO 20347.
<i>(b) Flame retardants</i>			
Final product	(i) Flame retardants shall not be used with the exception 3 (b)ii	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide declaration of non-use.
Footwear with incorporated flame retardant function	(ii) The use of flame is allowed for footwear classified and CE marked as Category III personal protective equipment with incorporated flame retardants function to ensure safety at work in line with the specifications laid down by PPE Directive 89/686/EEC. The substance(s) used to achieve flame retardancy shall comply with the Criterion 5.	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide either declarations of non-use of flame retardants or declaration of compliance with criterion 5. <i>In both cases the declaration shall be supported by Safety Data Sheet. When applicable, a list of flame retardants used in the product shall be provided together with related H statements / R phrases. Proof that the product is marketed as flame-proof Category III personal protective equipment shall be provided.</i>

4. The following restrictions apply to the final product or specified parts thereof

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
<i>(a) PAHs</i>			
<i>Plastics and synthetic rubber, textile or leather</i>	Below listed Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) shall not be present above the specified limits in the plastic, synthetic rubber,	<i>The individual concentration limits for PAHs</i>	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) or/and shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the test report, using test method

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification																																								
coatings	<p>textile and leather coatings.</p> <p>Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) classified with Group 1 and 2 hazards shall not be present at concentrations greater than or equal to individual and sum total concentration limits in plastic, synthetic rubber, textile or leather coatings :</p> <p>The presence and concentration of the following PAHs shall be verified:</p> <p>PAH's restricted by the REACH Regulation:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>CAS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chrysen</td> <td>218-01-9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benzo[a]anthracene</td> <td>56-55-3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benzo[k]fluoranthene</td> <td>207-08-9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benzo[a]pyrene</td> <td>50-32-8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene</td> <td>53-70-3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benzo[j]fluoranthene</td> <td>205-82-3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benzo[b]fluoranthene</td> <td>205-99-2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benzo[e]pyren</td> <td>192-97-2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Additional PAH's subject to restriction:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>CAS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Naphthalene</td> <td>91-20-3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Acenaphthylene</td> <td>208-96-8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Acenaphthene</td> <td>83-32-9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fluorene</td> <td>86-73-7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phenanthrene</td> <td>85-1-8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anthracene</td> <td>120-12-7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fluoranthene</td> <td>206-44-0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pyrene</td> <td>129-00-0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene</td> <td>193-39-5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benzo[g,h,i]perylene)</td> <td>191-24-2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	CAS	Chrysen	218-01-9	Benzo[a]anthracene	56-55-3	Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	Benzo[j]fluoranthene	205-82-3	Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2	Benzo[e]pyren	192-97-2	Name	CAS	Naphthalene	91-20-3	Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	Fluorene	86-73-7	Phenanthrene	85-1-8	Anthracene	120-12-7	Fluoranthene	206-44-0	Pyrene	129-00-0	Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene	193-39-5	Benzo[g,h,i]perylene)	191-24-2	<p><i>restricted under REACH < 1 mg/kg</i></p> <p><i>The sum total concentration limit for the 18 listed PAHs <10 mg/kg</i></p> <p><i>For children less than 3 years old:.</i></p> <p><i>The individual concentration limits for PAHs restricted under REACH < 0.5 mg/kg</i></p> <p><i>The sum total concentration limit for the 18 listed PAHs <1 mg/kg</i></p>	AfPS GS 2014:01 PAK
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<i>Natural and synthetic rubber</i>	The following N-Nitrosamines shall not be detected in synthetic and natural rubber	<i>Not detectable</i>	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or rubber supplier shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the test report, using test method EN 12868 or EN 14602																												
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<i>(c) Organotin substances</i>																															
<i>Final product</i>	Below listed tinorganic compounds shall not be present in the final product above specified limit concentrations.	<i>limit values specified for each organotin compound</i>	Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by test results in accordance with test method ISO/TS 16179.																												
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Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
<i>(d) Phthalates</i>			
<i>Final product/ plastics, rubber, artificial leather, coatings and printings of materials</i>	(i) Only phthalates that at the time of application have been risk assessed and fulfil the requirements of criterion 5 may be used in the product.	<i>n/a</i>	Assessment and verification: <i>the applicant shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety Data Sheet</i>
	(ii) The following plasticizers shall not be used to the product, any article of it and to any homogeneous part of it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich (DIHP) CAS: 71888-89-6 - 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters ((DHNUP) CAS: 68515-42-4 - Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate (DMEP) CAS: 117-82-8 - Diisobutyl phthalate (DIPB) CAS: 84-69-5 - Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) CAS: 117-81-7 - Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) CAS: 84-74-2 - Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP) CAS: 85-68-7 - Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DPP) CAS: 131-18-0 - 1-2 -Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentylester, branched and linear CAS: 84777-06-0 - Diisopentylphthalate (DIPP) CAS: 605-50-5 - Dihexyl phthalate (DnHP) CAS: 84-75-3 - N-pentyl-isopentylphthalate CAS: 607-426-00-1 (iii) <u>The following phthalates shall not be used in footwear for children below 3 years age.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Di-iso-nonylphthalate (DINP)* CAS: 28553-12-0; 68515-48-0 - Di-n-octylphthalat (DNOP)* CAS: 117-84-0 - Diisodecylphthalate(DIDP)* CAS: 26761-40-0; 68515-49-1 	<i>n/a</i> <i>The sum of the prohibited plasticizers shall be lower than 0.10 % by weight;</i> <i>The sum of the prohibited plasticizers for footwear intended for children under 3 years old shall be lower than: 0,05% by weight.</i>	Assessment and verification: <i>the applicant shall provide either declaration of non-use by polymer manufacturer supported by Safety Data Sheet for the plasticisers used in the formulation otherwise the test results according to ISO/TS 16181.</i> <i>For products intended for children under 3 years old: the applicant shall provide declaration of compliance supported by test results according to ISO/TS 16181 shall be provided.</i>
<i>(e) Extractable metals</i>			

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification																																				
<i>Final product</i>	<p>For footwear intended for children less than 3 years old, the below listed substances shall not be present in the final product above specified limit concentrations.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Antimony (Sb)</td><td>30.0 mg/kg</td></tr> <tr><td>Arsenic (As)</td><td>0.2 mg/kg</td></tr> <tr><td>Cadmium (Cd)</td><td>0.1 mg/kg</td></tr> <tr><td>Chromium (Cr)</td><td>1.0 mg/kg (for textile)</td></tr> <tr><td>Cobalt (Co)</td><td>1.0 mg/kg</td></tr> <tr><td>Copper (Cu)</td><td>25.0 mg/kg</td></tr> <tr><td>Lead (Pb)</td><td>0.2 mg/kg</td></tr> <tr><td>Nickel (Ni)</td><td>1.0 mg/kg</td></tr> <tr><td>Mercury (Hg)</td><td>0.02 mg/kg</td></tr> </table> <p>The following limits value shall apply to footwear other than the footwear intended for children less than 3 years old.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Antimony (Sb)</td><td>30.0 mg/kg</td></tr> <tr><td>Arsenic (As)</td><td>1.0 mg/kg</td></tr> <tr><td>Cadmium (Cd)</td><td>0.1 mg/kg</td></tr> <tr><td>Chromium (Cr)</td><td>2.0 mg/kg (for textile)</td></tr> <tr><td>Cobalt (Co)</td><td>4.0 mg/kg</td></tr> <tr><td>Copper (Cu)</td><td>50.0 mg/kg</td></tr> <tr><td>Lead (Pb)</td><td>1.0 mg/kg</td></tr> <tr><td>Nickel (Ni)</td><td>1.0 mg/kg</td></tr> <tr><td>Mercury (Hg)</td><td>0.02 mg/kg</td></tr> </table>	Antimony (Sb)	30.0 mg/kg	Arsenic (As)	0.2 mg/kg	Cadmium (Cd)	0.1 mg/kg	Chromium (Cr)	1.0 mg/kg (for textile)	Cobalt (Co)	1.0 mg/kg	Copper (Cu)	25.0 mg/kg	Lead (Pb)	0.2 mg/kg	Nickel (Ni)	1.0 mg/kg	Mercury (Hg)	0.02 mg/kg	Antimony (Sb)	30.0 mg/kg	Arsenic (As)	1.0 mg/kg	Cadmium (Cd)	0.1 mg/kg	Chromium (Cr)	2.0 mg/kg (for textile)	Cobalt (Co)	4.0 mg/kg	Copper (Cu)	50.0 mg/kg	Lead (Pb)	1.0 mg/kg	Nickel (Ni)	1.0 mg/kg	Mercury (Hg)	0.02 mg/kg	<p>limit values specified for each substance</p>	<p>Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the test results in accordance with the following test methods: Extraction - EN ISO 105-E04-2013 (Acid sweat solution). Detection: EN ISO 17072-1 for leather, ICP-MS, ICP-OES (for textile and plastic).</p> <p>Testing shall be carried out annually during the license period in order to demonstrate ongoing compliance with the criterion.</p>
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<i>Metal components</i>	<p>The migration of nickel from nickel containing metal alloys which are in direct and prolonged contact with skin shall be lower than 0.5 µg/cm²/week</p>	<p>0.5µg/cm²/week</p>	<p>Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of no presence of nickel in footwear component supported by the certification from the manufacturer of metal parts, otherwise declaration of compliance supported by the results of test method EN 1811.</p>																																				

<i>Applicability</i>	<i>Scope of restriction</i>	<i>Limit values</i>	<i>Verification</i>
<i>Chromium tanned leather</i>	For shoes containing chromium tanned leather, there shall be no Chromium (VI) in the final product.	<i>Not detectable</i>	<p>Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the results of a test report, using test method EN ISO 17075 (detection limit 3 ppm). The sample preparation must follow the indications of the EN ISO 4044.</p> <p>Testing shall be carried out annually during the license period in order to demonstrate ongoing compliance with the criterion. Non-chromium tanned leather is exempt from the requirement.</p>
	For shoes containing chromium tanned leather extractable chromium content in the final product shall be lower than 200 mg/kg.	<i>200 mg/kg</i>	<p>Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the results of test report, using test method EN ISO 17072-1.</p> <p>Testing shall be carried out annually during the license period in order to demonstrate ongoing compliance with the criterion. Non-chromium tanned leather is exempt from the requirement.</p>
<i>(f) TDA and MDA</i>			
<i>Final product/ PU foam, PU coatings</i>	<p>The following limits value shall apply to footwear that contain PU foam or PU coatings</p> <p>2,4 Toluenediamine (2,4-TDA, 95-80-7)</p> <p>4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane (4,4'-MDA, 101-77-9)</p>	<i>Lower than 5 mg/kg each</i>	<p>Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the results of test results according to the following procedure: Extraction with 1% aqueous acetic acid solution. The sample must be a composite of 6 pieces to be taken from beneath each samples face (to a maximum of 2 cm from the surface). Four repeat extractions of the same foam sample must be performed maintaining the sample weight to volume ratio of 1:5 in each case. The extracts are combined, made up to a known volume, filtered and analysed by HPLC-UV or HPLC-MS. If HPLC-UV is performed and interference is suspected, reanalysis with HPLC-MS shall be performed.</p>

<i>Applicability</i>	<i>Scope of restriction</i>	<i>Limit values</i>	<i>Verification</i>
<i>(g) Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM)</i>			
<i>Final product: PVC, PVC coatings</i>	Where PVC components or PVC coatings are used in footwear the residual vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) content shall not exceed specified limit value.	<i>1 mg/kg</i>	Assessment and verification: <i>the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the results of a test report according to test method ISO 6401.</i>
<i>(h) Formaldehyde</i>			
<i>Final product/ leather, textile</i>	The amount of free and hydrolysed formaldehyde of the components of the footwear shall not exceed the following limits: — textile: <n.d. (20 mg/kg), — leather: < n.d. (20 mg/kg) (children footwear), 75 mg/kg (insole and socks), 150 mg/kg for other parts of the product	<i>Specified limit values</i>	Assessment and verification: <i>the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the results of a test report, using the following test methods: Textiles: EN ISO 14184-1; Leather: EN ISO 17226-1.</i>
<i>(i) Antimony</i>			
<i>Raw polyester fibres</i>	The level of antimony present in the raw polyester fibres shall not exceed 260 ppm.	<i>260 mg/kg</i>	Assessment and verification: <i>the applicant or fibre manufacturer shall either provide a declaration of non-use during manufacturing process or a declaration of compliance supported by a test report using the following test methods: direct determination by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry or Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. The test shall be carried out on a composite sample of raw fibres prior to any wet processing.</i>