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Proposal for a

**DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

**on establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for footwear products**

(Text with EEA relevance)

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**DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

**on establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for footwear products**

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel<sup>1</sup>, and in particular Article 8(2) thereof,

After consulting the European Union Eco-labelling Board,

Whereas:

- (1) Under Regulation (EC) No 66/2010, the EU Ecolabel may be awarded to products which have a reduced environmental impact during their entire life cycle.
- (2) Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 provides that specific EU Ecolabel criteria are to be established according to product groups.
- (3) Commission Decision 2009/563/EC has established the ecological criteria and the related assessment and verification requirements for footwear products.
- (4) In order to better reflect the state of the art of the market for this product group and take into account the innovation that has taken place during the intervening period, it is considered appropriate to modify the scope of the product group and establish a revised set of ecological criteria.
- (5) The criteria aim, in particular, at promoting products that have a reduced environmental impact along their life cycle, which are resource efficient, which are manufactured in a more sustainable way, which use a limited amount of hazardous substances, and which limit the level of hazardous residues in the final product. Since the main environmental impacts of footwear along the life cycle are related to the use of natural resources, emissions from materials and footwear processing, energy consumption and the use of hazardous substances, the durable and high quality products with improved performance on these aspects should be promoted. It is therefore appropriate to establish EU Ecolabel criteria for the product group 'footwear'.
- (6) The revised criteria as well as the related assessment and verification requirements should be valid for four years from the date of adoption of this Decision, taking into account the innovation cycle for this product group.
- (7) Decision 2009/563/EC should be therefore replaced by this Decision.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 27, 30.1.2010, p. 1.

- (8) A transitional period shall be allowed for the producers whose products have been awarded the EU Ecolabel for footwear products on the basis of the criteria set out in Decision 2009//563/EC, so that they have sufficient time to adapt their products to comply with the revised criteria and requirements.
- (9) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 66/2010.

DRAFT - Work in Progress

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

**Product scope**

(1) The product group 'footwear' shall comprise all articles of clothing designed to protect or cover the foot, with applied sole which comes into contact with the ground. Protective footwear classified under Directive 89/686/EEC<sup>2</sup> is included in the scope.

(2) The following products are not covered by these criteria:

- (a) Footwear that contains any electric or electronic components.;
- (b) Products that are intended to be disposed of after a single use;
- (c) Socks with applied sole
- (d) Toy footwear

*Article 2*

For the purpose of this Decision, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) Shoe upper refers the upper structural element, composed of one or more materials, which is attached to the outer sole. For the purpose of this Decision shoe upper includes lining and sock that constitute the inside of the footwear article.

(2) Shoe sole, including midsole, refers to the bottom part of the footwear article which is attached to the upper. The outsole is the footwear part that contacts the ground and includes elements like tap, rand, heel, top pieces, cushioning elements and circles.

(3) Skin contact refers to the entire construction of shoe uppers with the exclusion of external decoration.

*Article 3*

In order to be awarded the EU Ecolabel under Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 a product shall fall within the product group 'footwear' as defined in Article 1 of this Decision and shall comply with the related assessment and verification requirements set out in the Annex to this Decision.

*Article 4*

The criteria and the related assessment and verification requirements set out in the Annex, shall be valid for **four** years from the date of adoption of this Decision.

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<sup>2</sup> OJ L 399, 30.12.1989, p. 18

*Article 5*

For administrative purposes, the code number assigned to the product group 'footwear products' shall be "x".

*Article 6*

Decisions 2009/563/EC is repealed.

*Article 7*

- (1) By derogation from Article 6, applications for the EU Ecolabel for products falling within the product group 'footwear' submitted before the date of adoption of this Decision shall be evaluated in accordance with the conditions laid down in Decisions 2009/563/EC.
- (2) Applications for the EU Ecolabel for products falling within the product group 'footwear' submitted within two months of from the date of adoption of this Decision may be based either on the criteria set out in Decision 2009/563/EC, or on the criteria set out in this Decision.
- (3) Those applications shall be evaluated in accordance with the criteria on which they are based.
- (4) Where the Ecolabel is awarded on the basis of an application evaluated in accordance with the criteria set out in Decision 2009/563/EC, that Ecolabel may be used for 12 months from the date of adoption of this Decision.

*Article 8*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, x xxx xxxx

*For the Commission*  
*Janez POTOČNIK*  
*Member of the Commission*

## ANNEX

### FRAMEWORK

#### The aims of the criteria

The criteria aim in particular at identifying products that have a lower environmental impact along their entire life cycle, with specific improvements so that they are:

- sourced from more sustainable forms of agriculture and forestry,
- manufactured using cleaner, less polluting processes
- manufactured using less harmful substances,
- manufactured with improved work safety and social conditions
- designed and specified to be high quality and durable,

Criteria for awarding the EU Ecolabel to footwear are set to promote labelling of footwear which has lower environmental impact. Criteria for awarding the EU Ecolabel to footwear are set for:

1. Materials origin;
2. Reduction of water consumption;
3. Emissions from the production of materials;
4. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs);
5. Energy consumption;
6. Hazardous substances present in the final product;
7. Restricted Substances List;
8. Parameters contributing to durability.
9. Waste management during footwear assembly
10. Social Requirements;
11. Packaging;

12. Information on the packaging;

13. Information appearing on the eco-label;

Appendix I contains Energy consumption calculation at manufacturing stage of the final product

Appendix II contains use of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) calculation

Appendix III contains a Restricted Substance List that specifies restrictions and assessment and verification methods applying to identify substances of concern that may be used during production process or may be contained in the final product.

### **Assessment and verification**

The specific assessment and verification requirements are indicated within each criterion. For criterion 7 specific assessment and verification requirements are also provided in Appendix III RSL

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. If available, the testing shall be performed by laboratories that meet the general requirements of European Standard EN ISO 17025<sup>3</sup> or equivalent.

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 and/or supplier(s) and/or their suppliers, etc., as appropriate.

Where appropriate, Competent Bodies may require supporting documentation(s), and may carry out independent verifications.

Changes in suppliers and production sites pertaining to licensed products shall be notified to Competent Bodies, together with supporting information to verify ongoing compliance with the license conditions.

The Competent Bodies are recommended to take into account the implementation of recognised environmental management schemes, such as EMAS or ISO 14001, or

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<sup>3</sup> ISO/IEC 17025:2005 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories

equivalent, when assessing applications and monitoring compliance with the criteria (note: implementation of such management schemes is not required).

The functional unit 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 maximum sizes smaller than 32 Paris point).

Any upper shoe components made of identical material with total weight of less than 3 % of the whole upper part shall not be taken into account for the application of the criteria.

Any shoe sole components made of identical material with total weight of less than 3 % of the whole outer sole shall not be taken into account for the application of the criteria.

In the case of injection moulded footwear processed with the use of the same material and made as one integral element e.g. rain boots , any components weighing less than 3 % of the whole product shall not be taken into account for the application of the criteria.

Where the applicant uses a certification system to provide third party verifications the chosen system and associated systems for accreditation of verifiers shall meet the general requirements of EN 45011 and ISO 17065.

All textile materials which have been awarded EU Ecolabel for textile as established in Commission Decision xxxx/xx/xx, are considered being automatically compliant with the criterion 1(b), 3 (b), 6, 7, and 10.

## **EU ECOLABEL CRITERIA**

Applicants must demonstrate the compliance with the criteria referring to the material composition of the final product, chemical formulations used, production sites and fitness for use of products they wish to carry the Ecolabel.

### **Criterion 1. Materials origin**

#### **1(a) Hides and skins**

Only raw hides and skins from animal raised for milk and/or meat production are allowed to be used in the product. Threatened species according to International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species cannot be used<sup>4</sup>.

(ii) Hides or skins should not have been treated with the following pesticides:

Aldrine, Chlorthalonii, DDT, DDE, DDD, Dieldrine, Endrin, Ethylparathione, Endosulfanes, Isodrin, Mirex, Dichlofluanide, HCH's without Lindane, Heptachloroepoxide, Lindane, Pentachloroanisol, Malathione, Permethrine, Methoxychlor, Tolyfluanide,

#### Assessment and verification:

The verification of criterion is required if the footwear structural elements are labelled as leather in line with Directive 94/11/EC.<sup>5</sup>

(i) The applicant shall submit a declaration from the leather manufacturer stating that no hides and skins of threaten species according to the IUCN classification are used, or that the leather-manufacturing company conducts compliance verification checks on the raw materials used.

(ii) The applicant/or leather supplier should declare that supplying contract specifies the requirement of compliance with the criterion. The verification can be provided by showing that regulatory requirements that apply to the agriculture site geographical location restrict the use of substances that are:

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 100, 19.04.1994, p. 37

- listed in Directive 2008/105/EC on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy,
- (ii) listed in Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants, and
- (iii) classified as carcinogen, mutagen or reprotoxic according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.

### **1(b) cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres**

(i) Cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres (hereafter referred to as cotton) shall contain a minimum content of 10% w/w either organic cotton or 20% w/w of IPM (Integrated Pest Management) cotton. In addition to this, products meeting specific content thresholds for organic or IPM cotton shall be permitted to display additional text alongside the Ecolabel communicating the content claim.

(ii) The following list of pesticides should not be used in cotton and IPM scheme:

Alachlor, aldicarb, aldrine, campheclor (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 verification of criterion is required if the footwear structural elements are labelled as textile in line with Directive 94/11/EC<sup>6</sup> on Footwear Labelling, and contain 40% w/w of cotton. The applicant should provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion from the cotton manufacturer. As proof of compliance to this requirements the award of the EU Ecolabel for textiles when it is based on the EC Decision XX/XX/XXX is also accepted.

(i) Organic content should be certified by an independent control body to have been produced in conformity with the production and inspection requirements laid down in

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<sup>6</sup> OJ L 100, 19.04.1994, p. 37

Regulation 834/2007/EC or the US National Organic Programme (NOP). Verification shall be provided on an annual basis for each country of origin.

The applicant shall provide evidence that the cotton 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.

(ii) For the restricted list of pesticides, the applicant shall provide declarations of non-use. A list of active substance used during plant growing shall be also provided, including concentrations and related H statements/R phrases, and compliance with Criterion 6 shall be demonstrated accordingly.

#### **1(c) Natural rubber, wood, and cork**

Virgin wood, cork or natural rubber present in the sole for over 40% w/w shall not come from illegal felling and trade or from forests that need to be protected for ecological and/or social reasons. The material 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. Cellulose for synthetic cellulose fibres must come from sustainable forestry.

Where certification schemes allow mixing of certified material and uncertified material in a product or product line, the proportion of uncertified material shall not exceed 50% w/w. Such 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.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide information on the geographic origin of wood, cork or the natural rubber used for producing rubber products. With respect to the wood, cork, natural rubber or cellulose fibres used by the applicant shall submit certificates establishing compliance with this criterion. Certificates will be accepted from the independent third-party certification scheme, such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), or equivalent, providing evidence of

sustainable forestry and a chain of custody (CoC). Regarding wood from the European economic area (EU and EFTA), the PEFC certification scheme is recognized as equivalent (PEFC - Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes).

If the product or product line includes uncertified material, proof should be provided that the uncertified material is less than 50 % 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.

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

## **Criterion 2. Reduction of water consumption**

The following limits to water consumption for the tanning of hides and skins based on the monthly average values during twelve months before the application and measured by waste water discharge shall not be exceeded:

- Hides: 28 m<sup>3</sup>/t,
- Skins: 45 m<sup>3</sup>/t,
- Sheepskins: 180 l/skin

Assessment and verification: The applicant, leather supplier or leather manufacturing company shall provide appropriate documentation that the referenced limits have not been exceeded. Documentation should include information on the annual leather production and related water usage based on the monthly average values during twelve months. The data should refer to the entire tanning process.

If leather production process is conducted in different geographical location, the supplier of semi-finished leather should provide information on the quantity of water used (l) for the quantity of semi-finished leather produced (tonnes) based on the monthly average values during twelve months.

### **Criterion 3. Emissions from the production of material**

3(a) Waste water from leather tanning sites shall, when discharged to surface waters after treatment (whether on-site or off-site), have a COD content of less than 200 mg/l.

Assessment and verification: the applicant 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, 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(b) Wastewater discharges from textile weaving, dyeing, printing and finishing shall not exceed 20 g COD/kg textiles processing. This requirement shall apply to wet-processes used to manufacture the product(s). The requirement shall be measured downstream of on-site wastewater treatment plant and/or municipal wastewater treatment plant receiving wastewater from these processing sites.

If the effluent is treated on site and discharged directly to surface waters, it shall also meet the following requirements:

- (i) pH between 6 and 9 (unless the pH of the receiving water is outside this range)
- (ii) Temperature of lower than 35°C (unless the temperature of the receiving water is above this value)

If colour removal is required, then the following spectral absorption coefficients shall be met:

- (i) 436 nm (yellow sector) 7 m<sup>-1</sup>
- (ii) 525 nm (red sector) 5 m<sup>-1</sup>
- (iii) 620 nm (blue sector) 3 m<sup>-1</sup>

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide detailed documentation and test reports in accordance with ISO 6060 and ISO 7887 when relevant, and 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.

As proof of compliance to this requirements is also accepted the award of the EU Ecolabel for textiles when it is based on the EC Decision XX/XX/XXXX

3(c) Waste water from processing of natural rubber and/or manufacturing of synthetic rubber sites shall, when discharged to surface waters after treatment (whether on-site or off-site), have a COD content of less than 150 mg/l. This requirement shall apply to wet-processes used to manufacture the product(s).

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide detailed documentation and test reports, using ISO 6060, and 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) If the waste water from activities covered by Criterion 3 (a), (b) and (c) are released into a municipal waste water treatment plant/facility, then Criterion 3 (a), (b) and (c) shall not apply, as long as it can be demonstrated that:

- (i) the discharge of waste water from the site into the municipal waste water treatment plant is authorised and,
- (ii) the municipal waste water treatment facility is operational and that the subsequent discharge of treated water into the fresh water system is in line with minimum Community requirements according to Council Directive 91/271/EEC.

Assessment and verification: The applicant/or material supplier shall declare the compliance with the criterion supported by the documentation that prove the compliance with the criterion.

3(e) Tannery waste water after treatment shall contain less than 1 mg/l of total Chromium.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a test report in accordance with the following test methods: ISO 9174 or EN 1233 or EN ISO 11885 for Cr and showing compliance with this criterion on the basis of monthly averages for the six months preceding the application. The applicant should provide a declaration of compliance with BAT 11, and BAT 10 or 12 following Commission Implementing Decision 2013/84/EU<sup>7</sup> for the reduction of chromium content of waste water discharges should be accordingly demonstrated.

#### **Criterion 4: Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)**

VOCs are any organic compound having at 293.15 K a vapour pressure of 0.01 kPa or more, or having a corresponding volatility under the particular conditions of use.

The total use of VOCs during final footwear production shall not exceed, on average, 18 gram VOC/pair.

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

#### **Criterion 5: Energy consumption**

The energy consumption at the manufacturing stage shall be declared.

Assessment and verification: the applicant is requested to provide the relevant information according to specification set in the Appendix II to this Decision.

#### **Criterion 6: Hazardous substances present in the final product**

6 (a) Hazardous substances and mixtures

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<sup>7</sup> OJ L 45, 16.2.2013, p.13

According to Article 6(6) of Regulation (EC) No 66/2010, the EU Ecolabel may not be awarded to any product, or any article of it as defined in Article 3(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 or homogenous part of it that contains substances meeting the criteria for classification with the hazard statements or risk phrases as specified in Table 1 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council or Council Directive 67/548/EC, or substances referred to in Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. In case the threshold for classification of a substance or mixture with a hazard class differs from the one of a risk phrase, then the former prevails. The risk phrases in Table 1 generally refer to substances. However, if information on substances cannot be obtained, the classification rules for mixtures apply. Substances or mixtures which change their properties through processing and, thus, are no longer bioavailable, or undergo chemical modification in a way that removes the previously identified hazard are exempted from criterion 6 (a).

**Table 1: Restricted hazard classification and risk phrases and their CLP categorisation**

<b>Acute toxicity</b>	
<b>Category 1 and 2</b>	<b>Category 3</b>
H300 Fatal if swallowed (R28)	H301 Toxic if swallowed (R25)
H310 Fatal in contact with skin (R27)	H311 Toxic in contact with skin (R24)
H330 Fatal if inhaled (R23/26)	H331 Toxic if inhaled (R23)
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways (R65)	EUH070 Toxic by eye contact (R39/41)
H370 Causes damage to organs (R39/23/24/25/26/27/28)	H371 May cause damage to organs (R68/20/21/22)
<b>Specific target organ toxicity</b>	
<b>Category 1</b>	<b>Category 2</b>
H317: May cause allergic skin reaction (R43)	H317: May cause allergic skin reaction (R43)

H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled (R42)	H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled (R42)
<b>Carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction</b>	
<b>Category 1A and 1B</b>	<b>Category 2</b>
H340 May cause genetic defects (R46)	H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects (R68)
H350 May cause cancer (R45)	H351 Suspected of causing cancer (R49)
H350i May cause cancer by inhalation (R49)	
H360F May damage fertility (R60)	H361f Suspected of damaging fertility (R62)
H360D May damage the unborn child (R61)	H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child (R63)
H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child (R60/61/60-61)	H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child (R62/63)
H360Fd May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child (R60/63)	H362 May cause harm to breast fed children (R64)
H360Df May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility (R61/62)	
<b>Hazardous to the aquatic environment</b>	
<b>Category 1 and 2</b>	<b>Category 3 and 4</b>
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life (R50)	H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects (R52/53)
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects (R50/53)	H413 May cause long-lasting effects to aquatic life (R53)
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects (R51/53)	
<b>Hazardous to the ozone layer</b>	
EUH059 Hazardous to the ozone layer (R59)	

Concentration limits for substances or mixtures which may be or have been assigned the hazard statements or risk phrase listed in Table 1, meeting the criteria for

classification in the hazard classes or categories, and for substances meeting the criteria set out in points (a), (b) or (c) of Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, shall not exceed the generic or specific concentration limits determined in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Where specific concentration limits are determined, they shall prevail over the generic ones.

Concentration limits for substances meeting the criteria set out in points (d), (e) or (f) of Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 shall not exceed 0.1% weight by weight.

The final product shall not be labelled with a hazard statement.

For substances listed in Annexes IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, which are exempted from registration obligations under point (a) and (b) of Article 2(7) of that Regulation, a declaration by the applicant shall suffice to comply with criterion 6 (a).

In accordance with Article 6(7) of Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 the substance groups in table 2 are specifically derogated from the requirements specified above and in accordance with the derogation conditions described in table 2. For each substance group all derogation conditions shall be met for the specified hazard classifications.

**Table 2: Derogated hazard classifications by substance group**

<b>Substances that impart function to the final product</b>			
<b>Substance group</b>	<b>Derogated hazard classifications</b>	<b>Derogation conditions</b>	<b>Applicability</b>
<b>All materials</b>	<b>All hazard statements</b>	<b>The material threshold of 3% w/w as specified in the framework to this Decision.</b>	<b>Final product</b>
<b>Nickel</b>	<b>H317, H351, H372</b>	<b>Nickel in stainless steel</b>	<b>Metal toe-caps and accessories</b>

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide the bill of materials of the product, including a list with all articles and homogenous part of it.

The applicant shall screen the presence of substances and mixture that may be classified with the hazard statements or risk phrases reported in Table 1. The applicant shall provide declaration of compliance with Criterion 6 (a) for the product, any article or any homogenous part of it.

The applicant shall select the most appropriate form of verification:

(i) Articles manufactured according to a specific chemical formulation or treatment (e.g. textile, leather, PUR): Safety Data Sheet shall be provided for the final article or for the substances and mixture composing the final article above the cut-off limit of 0.10 % w/w

(ii) Homogenous parts and any associated treatments or impurities (e.g. plastics, metal accessories): Safety Data Sheet shall be provided for the materials composing the part of the product and for substances and mixtures used in the formulation and treatment of the materials remaining in the final product above a cut off limit of 0.10% w/w

(iii) Chemical recipes used to impart specific function to the final product or product components (e.g. glues, adhesives, water repellents, biocides, dyes, plasticisers): Safety Data Sheet shall be provided for substances and mixtures used in the assembly of the final product or substances and mixtures applied to component materials during their processing and remaining in the final product

The declaration shall include related documentation, such as declaration of compliance signed by the suppliers, on the non-classification of the substances, mixtures or materials with any of the hazard statements or risk phrases referred in the Table 1 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, as far as this can be determined, as a minimum, from the information meeting requirements listed in Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

The information provided shall relate to the forms of physical states of the substance or mixture as used in the final product.

(i) For substances that have not been registered under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and/or which do not yet have a harmonised CLP classification: Information meeting the requirements listed in Annex VII to that Regulation;

(ii) For substances that have been registered under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and which do not meet the requirements for CLP classification: Information based on the REACH registration dossier confirming the non-classified status of the substance;

(iii) For substances that have a harmonised classification or are self-classified: safety data sheets where available. If these are not available or the substance is self-classified then information shall be provided relevant to the substances hazard classification according to Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006;

(iv) In the case of mixtures: safety data sheets where available. If these are not available then calculation of the mixture classification shall be provided according to the rules under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 together with information relevant to the mixtures hazard classification according to Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) 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 SDS will require supplementing by declarations from chemical suppliers.

Information on intrinsic properties of substances may be generated by means other than tests, for instance, through use of alternative methods such as in vitro methods, by quantitative structure activity models or by the use of grouping or read-across in accordance with Annex XI to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Sharing of relevant data across the supply chain is strongly encouraged. The information provided shall relate to the forms or physical states of the substance or mixtures as used in the final product.

Where substances are derogated in table 2 then the declaration shall specifically identify those derogated substances and provide supporting evidence showing how the derogation conditions are to be met.

6(b) Substances listed in accordance with Article 59(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

No derogation from the exclusion in Article 6(6) of Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 shall be given concerning substances: identified as substances of very high concern and included in the list provided for in Article 59(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, or present in mixtures, in an article or in any homogeneous part of a complex article in concentrations > 0.1%. Specific concentration limits determined in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 shall apply in cases where the concentration is lower than 0.1%.

Assessment and verification: Substances and recipes used at each production stage shall be screened against the latest version of the candidate list published by ECHA. The applicant shall compile declaration of compliance from each production stage supported by screening documentation.

#### **Criterion 7. Restricted Substance List**

The final product, specified production recipes, or materials used to manufacturer final product shall not contain hazardous substances specified in the Restricted Substance List (RSL) at or above the concentration limits specified. The RSL can be found in Appendix III. The RSL refers to defined production stages, product functions, or materials for which verification is required. The restrictions set in RSLs take precedence over the derogations listed in Criterion 6 (a).

The RSL shall be communicated to suppliers and agents responsible for the different stages of production. Verification and testing requirements are specified in the RSL for the production stage, material or for the final product.

Laboratory testing, where required, shall be carried out for each product line based on random sampling. Testing shall be carried out annually during the license period in order to demonstrate ongoing compliance with the RSL.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with the RSL supported by evidence as applicable to the substances and production recipes used to manufacture the material or to the final product. The specific 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 Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for production recipes and, where necessary, declarations from chemical suppliers. 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. Testing, where required, shall be performed upon application and once a year thereafter on a random basis for each product line, 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 and have been performed on a representative sample of the final product. A failing 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.

#### **Criterion 8. Parameters contributing to durability**

Occupational and safety footwear shall carry the EC mark (in accordance with Council Directive 89/686/EEC).

All other footwear shall meet the requirements indicated in the table overleaf.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a test report corresponding to the parameters indicated in the table overleaf, using the following test methods:

- EN 13512 — Upper — Flex resistance,
- EN 13571 — Upper — Tear strength,

- EN 17707 — Outsoles — Flex resistance,
- EN 12770 — Outsoles — Abrasion resistance,
- EN 17708 — Whole sole — Sole adhesion,
- EN 12771 — Outsoles — Tear strength,
- EN ISO 17700 — Test methods for uppers, linings and in socks — Colour fastness to rubbing.
- EN 17704 — Insoles - abrasion resistance

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**Table 3: Durability parameters**

		General sports	School footwear	Casual	Men's town	Cold weather footwear	Women's town	Fashion	Infants	Indoor
Uppers flex resistant: (kc without visible damage)		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)	Leather	≥80	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥40	≥30	≥30	≥30
	Other materials	≥40	≥40	≥40	≥40	≥40	≥40	≥30	≥30	≥30
Outsoles flex resistance	Cut growth (mm)	≤4	≤4	≤4	≤4	≤4	≤4			
	Nsc = no spontaneous crack	Nsc	Nsc	Nsc	Nsc	Nsc at - 10 °C	Nsc			
Outsoles abrasion resistance	D ≥ 0,9 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (mm <sup>3</sup> )	≤200	≤200	≤250	≤350	≤200	≤400			≤450
	D < 0,9 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (mg)	≤150	≤150	≤170	≤200	≤150	≤250			≤300
Upper-sole adhesion (N/mm)		≥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)	D ≥ 0,9 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	8	8	8	6	8	6	5	6	5
	D < 0,9 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	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		≥2/3	≥2/3	≥2/3	≥2/3	≥2/3	≥2/3		≥2/3	≥2/3
Linings and socks abrasion cycles		>25 600 dry	>25 600 dry	>25 600 dry	>25 600 dry	> 25 600 dry	>25 600 dry	>25 600 dry	>=25 600 dry	>8 400 dry
		>12 800 wet	>12 800 wet	>12 800 wet	>6 400 wet	>12 800 wet	>6 400 wet	>3 200 wet	>=12 800 wet	>1 600 wet

### **Criterion 9. Waste management during footwear assembly**

The implementation of the waste management scheme at the footwear manufacturing stage should be demonstrated. The waste management plan should at least meet the following conditions:

- (i) Dedicated storage space to cater for recyclable materials generated during the production phase shall be provided. The waste collection area provided with the different containers shall be clearly labelled for recycling and adequately dimensioned according to the plant operation.
- (ii) A waste management plan shall be developed containing information on, the estimated amount of waste generated broken down by type according to the Directive 2008/98/EC<sup>8</sup> on Waste, how to collect the waste generated and giving instructions on how to dispose of the separated waste streams.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall declare the compliance with the criterion supported by the following documentation:

- (i) Short description of waste management programme implemented; and
- (ii) Report on the quantity of waste generated together with quantitative information on applied collection, transportation, treatment, disposal, recycling and recovery for all waste streams. Report should refer to the period of 12 months prior to the date of application on the annual base.

### **Criterion 10. Social Requirements**

The criteria in this section apply to textile and leather processing for Footwear products and to the final product assembly site.

Applicants shall ensure that the fundamental principles and rights at work as described in the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Core Labour Standards, the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multi-National Enterprises shall be observed by textile and leather production sites used to manufacture the licensed product(s) and by the site of final assembly of the product. For the purpose of verification the following ILO Core Labour Standards shall be referred to:

029 Forced Labour

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<sup>8</sup> OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3

087 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise

098 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining

100 Equal remuneration

105 Abolition of Forced Labour

111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation)

155 Occupational safety and health

138 Minimum Age Convention

182 Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour

These standards shall be communicated to respective production sites used to manufacture the final product.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall demonstrate third party verification of compliance, using independent verification or documentary evidence, including site visits by auditors during the Ecolabel verification process for textile and leather production sites used to manufacture the materials for the licensed product(s) and by the site of final assembly of the product. This shall take place upon application and subsequently during the license period if new production sites are introduced. For textiles, as proof of compliance to this requirements the award of the EU Ecolabel for textiles when it is based on the EC Decision XX/XX/XXX is also accepted.

### **Criterion 11. Packaging**

11 (a) Where cardboard boxes are used for the final packaging of footwear, they shall be made of 100 % recycled material.

Where bags are used for the final packaging of footwear, they shall be made of at least, 75 % recycled material and/or they should be 100% recyclable

Packaging shall be so manufactured that the packaging volume and weight is limited to the minimum adequate amount to maintain the necessary level of safety, hygiene and acceptance for the packed product and for the consumer.

11 (b) The product packaging may not contain dimethylfumarate.

Assessment and verification: Only primary packaging, as defined in the Directive 94/62/EC is subjected to the criterion.

- i. a sample of the product packaging and its picture shall be provided on application, together with a supportive declaration of compliance with this criterion.
- ii. The applicant should demonstrate compliance with the criterion 10 (b) by providing test results for dimethylfumarate content in the packaging according to the specification set in Criterion 7. The laboratory testing should be conducted on random sampling

## **Criterion 12. Information on the packaging**

### 12(a) User Instructions

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

- Cleaning and care instruction following the specific product requirements.
- ‘These shoes have been treated to improve their water resistance. They do not require further treatment.’ (This criterion is applicable only to footwear that has been treated for water-resistance)
- ‘Repair your footwear rather than throw them away. This is less damaging to the environment.’
- ‘Please use appropriate local recycling facilities to dispose of your footwear.’

### 12(b) Information about the eco-label

The following text (or equivalent text) shall appear on the packaging:

‘For more information visit the EU Ecolabel website: <http://www.ecolabel.eu>’

### 12(c) Information to consumers

An information box in which the applicant explains its approach to environmental sustainability should be displayed on the packaging.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a picture of the product packaging, accompanying by information supplied with the product, together with a declaration of compliance with each part of this criterion.

**Criterion 13: Information appearing on the eco-label**

- (i) More sustainable material origin (in case Criterion 1 applies)
- (ii) Less polluting production processes
- (iii) Restrictions on hazardous substances
- (iv) Tested for durability

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a picture of the product packaging showing the label, together with a declaration of compliance with this criterion.

## Appendix I

The total amount of VOCs emission generated during footwear production is a sum of emission from different process stages. The emission should be calculated according to European Standard EN 14602:2012 "*Footwear-Test methods for the assessment of ecological criteria*" as follows:

$$M_{VOCtotal} = \sum(M_{adhesives} \times C_{VOCa}) + \sum(A_{finishes} \times M_{finishes} \times C_{VOCf})$$

Where:

$M_{VOCtotal}$  is the total amount of VOCs used in the production of the pair of shoes, in g;

$M_{adhesives}$  is the amount of adhesives applied to the pair of shoes considered, in g; only adhesives with solvents have to be taken into account, water based and hot melt adhesives are exempted;

$C_{VOCa}$  is the VOC content of the adhesives applied, in g of VOCs per g of adhesives;  $A_{finishes}$  is the area of the pair of shoes onto which the finish is applied in m<sup>2</sup>;

$M_{finishes}$  is the amount of finishes applied per metre square, in g/m<sup>2</sup>;

$C_{VOCf}$  is the VOC content of the finishes applied, in g of VOCs per g of finish

Finishes refers to base coats, top coats and repair coats, (upper) finish layers of leather, synthetics upper, lining, cotton, etc. only when based on solvents.

## Appendix II

### Energy consumption calculation

The energy consumption calculation refers only to the assembly (manufacturing stage) of the final product.

The average electric consumption (AEC) for each pair of shoes can be calculated two ways:

(A) On the basis of the overall daily production of shoes of the plant:

— MJdp = average energy used per day in production of shoes [electricity + fossil fuels] (calculated on an annual basis),

— N = average number of pair of shoes produced per day (calculated on an annual basis),

$$AEC = MJdp / N$$

(B) On the basis of the production of eco-labelled shoes of the plant:

— MJep = average energy used per day in production of eco-labelled shoes [electricity + fossil fuels] (calculated on an annual basis),

— Nep = average number of pairs of eco-labelled shoes produced per day (calculated on an annual basis),

$$AEC = MJep / Nep$$

## Appendix III

### **Footwear Restricted Substance List (RSL)**

The EU Ecolabel RSL consists of restrictions that apply to the production stages in the footwear supply chain and to the final product, as specified:

- (a) Wet processing
- (b) Dye houses
- (c) Printing processes
- (d) Finishing processes
- (e) All production stages
- (f) The final product

## Restrictions applying to all production stages

1. The following restrictions are proposed to be applied to all production stages

<i>(a) Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC's)</i>		
<p>Substances that have been entered onto the ECHA Candidate List.</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i> All intermediate materials and final product.</p>	<p>SVHC's that appear on the ECHA Candidate List that is current at the time of application <u>shall not be present in the final product</u> unless a specific derogation has been approved.</p> <p>The current Candidate List can be consulted at: <a href="http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table">http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table</a></p> <p>No derogation from the exclusion in this criterion shall be given concerning substances identified as SVHC's and which have been entered onto the list foreseen in Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, and which are present in the article or in any homogenous part of it in concentrations of more than 0.1%.</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance for each production stage supported by Safety Data Sheet.</p>	<p>SDS verification</p>
<i>(b) Surfactants, softeners and complexing agents</i>		
<p>All surfactants, softeners and complexing agents</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i> All wet processes</p>	<p>(i) At least 95% by weight of softeners, complexing agents and surfactants shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-readily biodegradable under aerobic conditions or</li> <li>-inherently biodegradable and/or</li> <li>-eliminable in wastewater treatment plants.</li> </ul> <p>The latest revision of the Detergents Ingredients Database should be used as a reference point for biodegradability: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/documents/did_list/didlist_part_a_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/documents/did_list/didlist_part_a_en.pdf</a></p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> Declaration from SDS and/or chemical supplier supported by results of appropriate OECD or ISO tests for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Readily biodegradability (OECD 301 A, ISO 7827, OECD 301 B, ISO 9439, OECD 301 C, OECD 301 D, ISO 10708, OECD 301 E, OECD 301 F, ISO 9408)</li> <li>• Inherently biodegradability (ISO 14593, OECD 302 A, ISO 9887, OECD 302 B, ISO 9888, OECD 302 C)</li> <li>• Eliminability (OECD 303A/B, ISO 11733)</li> </ul>	<p>Specified restriction</p>
<p>Non-ionic and cationic</p>	<p>(ii) All non-ionic and cationic surfactants must also be readily biodegradable under anaerobic conditions</p>	<p>Specified restriction</p>

<p>Surfactants</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i></p> <p>All wet processes</p>	<p>The Detergents Ingredients Database should be used as a reference point for biodegradability:</p> <p><a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/documents/did_list/didlist_part_a_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/documents/did_list/didlist_part_a_en.pdf</a></p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> Declaration from SDS and/or chemical supplier supported by OECD or ISO test results Test method: EN ISO 11734, ECETOC No 28 OECD 311</p>	
<p>Fluorinated surfactants</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i></p> <p>All wet processes</p>	<p>(iii) Long chain perfluoroalkyl sulfonates (<math>\geq C5</math>) and perfluorocarboxylic acids (<math>\geq C7</math>) shall not be used in the production processes for ecolabelled products.</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance for each production stage supported by Safety Data Sheet.</p>	<p><i>SDS verificaiton</i></p>
<p><i>(c)Auxiliaries</i></p>		
<p>All production stages.</p>	<p><i>The following substances shall not be used in any textile or leather preparations or formulations and are subject to limit values for the presence of substances on the final product:</i></p> <p>Nonylphenol, mixed isomers 25154-52-3</p> <p>4-Nonylphenol 104-40-5</p> <p>4-Nonylphenol, branched 84852-15-3</p> <p>Octylphenol 27193-28-8</p> <p>4-Octylphenol 1806-26-4</p> <p>4-tert-Octylphenol 140-66-9</p> <p>Alkylphenoethoxylates (APEOs) and their derivatives:</p> <p>Polyoxyethylated octyl phenol 9002-93-1</p> <p>Polyoxyethylated nonyl phenol 9016-45-9</p> <p>Polyoxyethylated p-nonyl phenol 26027-38-3</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance for each production stage supported by Safety Data Sheet.</p> <p>Final product testing is to be carried out as specified for alkyphenols. <i>Test method:</i> <b>ISO/DIS 18218-1 (Direct method) and ISO/DIS and 18218-2 (Indirect method).</b></p>	<p><i>Not used</i></p> <p><i>Limit: xx</i></p> <p><i>mg/kg sum total</i></p>

	<p>The following substances shall not be used in any textile or leather preparations or formulations within the supply chain</p> <p>bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC)</p> <p>distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC)</p> <p>di(hardened tallow) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC)</p> <p>ethylene diamine tetra acetate (EDTA),</p> <p>diethylene triamine penta acetate (DTPA)</p> <p>4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol</p> <p>1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone</p> <p>Nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA)</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance for each production stage supported by Safety Data Sheet.</p>	<i>Not used</i>
<i>(d) Colophony</i>		
Adhesives	<p>Colophony shall not be used as an ingredient in printing inks, varnishes and adhesives.</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance for each production stage supported by Safety Data Sheet.</p>	Not used
<i>(e) Solvents</i>		
<p>Auxilliaris used in preparations, formulations and adhesives.</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i></p> <p>Intermediate materials and final product.</p>	<p><i>The following substances shall not be used in any preparations or formulations during footwear production or any part thereof</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2-Methoxyethanol</li> <li>- N,N-dimethylformamide</li> <li>- Bis(2-methoxyethyl) ether</li> <li>- 4,4'- Diaminodiphenylmethane</li> <li>- 1,2,3-trichloropropane</li> <li>- 1,2-Dichloroethane; ethylene dichloride</li> <li>- 2-Ethoxyethanol</li> <li>- Benzene-1,4-diamine dihydrochloride</li> </ul>	<i>Not used</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bis(2-methoxyethyl) ether</li> <li>- Formamide</li> <li>- N,N-dimethylacetamide (DMAC)</li> <li>- N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone; 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone</li> <li>- Trichloroethylene</li> </ul> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance for each production stage supported by Safety Data Sheet.</p>	
<i>(f) Chloralkanes</i>		
<i>Applicability:</i> Leather, rubber, textile components	<p>C10-C13 chloralkanes shall not be used in the production of leather, rubber or textile components.</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> the applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide a declaration that such chloralkanes have not been used. The declaration should be supported by a test report from the <b>EN ISO DIS 18219</b>.</p>	<i>Not used</i>
	<p>The use of C14-C17 chloralkanes shall be restricted in the production of leather, rubber or textile components.</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> the applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide a declaration that such chloralkanes have not been used. The declaration should be supported by a test report from the <b>EN ISO DIS 18219</b>.</p>	<i>1000 mg/kg</i>
<i>(g) Biocides</i>		
<i>Applicability:</i> intermediate materials	<p>(i) The use of biocidal substances, understood as chemical preservation of raw or semi-finished materials for transportation or storage, should be avoided to the greatest possible extent.</p> <p>If the use of biocide substances cannot be avoided, 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, and authorised for use in footwear, shall be allowed. Applicants should consult the most current authorisation list: Applicants should consult the most current authorisation list: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/biocides/annexi_and_ia.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/biocides/annexi_and_ia.htm</a></p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant shall provide either declarations of non-use or evidence that the use of biocides is authorised under Annex IA of the Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament, and Regulation (EC) No 528/2012. A list of biocidal products added to the product shall be also provided, including</p>	<i>Avoided</i>

	concentrations and related H statements / R phrases, and compliance with Criterion 6 shall be demonstrated accordingly.	
	<p>(ii). Chlorophenols (their salts and esters), organo-tin compounds (including TBT, TPhT, DBT and DOT) diemthyl fumarate (DMFu), <b>triclosan</b>, 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 should not be incorporated into the final product.</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant shall provide and shall make suppliers to provide a declaration of non-use, as appropriate. The declaration should be supported by the results of final product testing for the presence of following substances.</p> <p>Chlorophenols: Leather, EN ISO 17070; Textile, XP G 08-015 (Detection limits: Leather: 0,1 ppm; Textile: 0,05 ppm)</p> <p>Dimethyl fumarate: ISO/TS 16186 (<b>testing should include footwear packaging as specified in Criterion 9</b>)</p>	Declaration of no-use /testing
<i>(h) Other specific substances</i>		
Specific listed substances shall not be intentionally added into preparations, formulations, adhesives, final product and any part thereof.	<p>Chlorinated or brominated dioxines or furans</p> <p>Chlorinated hydrocarbons (1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Pentachloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene)</p> <p>Hexachlorocyclohexane (58-89-9)</p> <p>Monomethyldibromo-Diphenylmethane (99688-47-8)</p> <p>Monomethyldichloro-Diphenylmethane (81161-70-8)</p> <p>Nitrites</p> <p>Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB, 59536-65-1)</p> <p>Pentabromodiphenyl Ether (PeBDE, 32534-81-9)</p> <p>Octabromodiphenyl Ether (OBDE, 32536-52-0)</p> <p>Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB, 1336-36-3)</p> <p>Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCT, 61788-33-8)</p> <p>Tri-(2,3-dibromo-propyl)-phosphate (TRIS, 126-72-7)</p> <p>Trimethylphosphate (512-56-1)</p> <p>Tris-(aziridiny)-phosphin oxide (TEPA, 5455-55-1)</p> <p>Tris(2-chloroethyl)-phosphate (TCEP, 115-96-8)</p> <p>Dimethyl methylphosphonate (DMMP, 756-79-6)</p>	Not added intentionally

	<u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety Data Sheet.	
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2. The following restrictions are proposed to apply to dye house, dyes and pigments, and printing process.

<i>(a) Carriers</i>																										
i. Carriers used in dying process	<p>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).</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety Data Sheet.</p>	Not used																								
i. Carriers used in blowing agents for plastics foams	<p>Halogenated organic compounds shall not be used as blowing agents or as auxiliary blowing agents.</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety Data Sheet.</p>	Not used																								
<i>(b) Restricted dyes</i>																										
ii. Azo dyes and azo colourants  Application in dying process of all materials	<p>Azo dyes and azo colourants that may cleave to aromatic amines that are known to be carcinogenic shall not be used. The limit value for the content of each arylamine in the final product shall be lower than xx mg/kg.</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> <tr><td>2,4-diaminoanisol</td><td>615-05-4</td></tr> <tr><td>4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane</td><td>101-77-9</td></tr> <tr><td>3,3'-dichlorobenzidine</td><td>91-94-1</td></tr> <tr><td>3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine</td><td>119-90-4</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	2,4-diaminoanisol	615-05-4	4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	101-77-9	3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4	Limit: lower than <b>30</b> mg/kg
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

	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>Direct Blue 22</td><td>Direct Brown 223</td><td>Direct Red 126</td></tr> <tr><td>Direct Blue 25</td><td>Direct Green 1</td><td>Direct Red 168</td></tr> <tr><td>Direct Blue 35</td><td>Direct Green 6</td><td>Direct Red 216</td></tr> <tr><td>Direct Blue 76</td><td>Direct Green 8</td><td>Direct Red 264</td></tr> <tr><td>Direct Blue 116</td><td>Direct Green 8.1</td><td>Direct Violet 1</td></tr> <tr><td>Direct Blue 151</td><td>Direct Green 85</td><td>Direct Violet 4</td></tr> <tr><td>Direct Blue 160</td><td>Direct Orange 1</td><td>Direct Violet 12</td></tr> <tr><td>Direct Blue 173</td><td>Direct Orange 6</td><td>Direct Violet 13</td></tr> <tr><td>Direct Blue 192</td><td>Direct Orange 7</td><td>Direct Violet 14</td></tr> <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> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> Specific testing according to EN 14362-1:2012 and 3:2012 for textile, and <b>CEN ISO/TS 17234-1 and 2</b> for leather. Limit value is 30 mg/kg for each arylamine. (Note: false positives may be possible with respect to the presence of 4-aminoazobenzene, and confirmation is therefore recommended).</p>	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	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. Direct Red 28	573-58-0	
	C.I. Disperse Blue 1	2475-45-8	
	C.I. Disperse Orange 11	82-28-0	
	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	2832-40-8	
iv. Potentially sensitising dyes	Dyes that are potentially sensitising shall not be used.		Not used
	Disperse dyes that are potentially sensitising	CAS number	
	C.I. Disperse Blue 1	2475-45-8	
	C.I. Disperse Blue 3	2475-46-9	
	C.I. Disperse Blue 7	3179-90-6	
	C.I. Disperse Blue 26	3860-63-7	
	C.I. Disperse Blue 35	12222-75-2	
	C.I. Disperse Blue 102	12222-97-8	
	C.I. Disperse Blue 106	12223-01-7	
	C.I. Disperse Blue 124	61951-51-7	
	C.I. Disperse Brown 1	23355-64-8	
	C.I. Disperse Orange 1	2581-69-3	
	C.I. Disperse Orange 3	730-40-5	
	C.I. Disperse Orange 37	12223-33-5	
	C.I. Disperse Orange 76	13301-61-6	
	C.I. Disperse Red 1	2872-52-8	
	C.I. Disperse Red 11	2872-48-2	
	C.I. Disperse Red 17	3179-89-3	
	C.I. Disperse Yellow 1	119-15-3	
	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	2832-40-8	
	C.I. Disperse Yellow 9	6373-73-5	
	C.I. Disperse Yellow 39	12236-29-2	
	C.I. Disperse Yellow 49	54824-37-2	
	<u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety Data Sheet.		

v. Chrome mordant dyes	<p>Chrome mordant dyes shall not be used.</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety Data Sheet.</p>	Not used
vi. Metal complex dyes	<p>Metal complex dyes based on copper, chromium and nickel shall only be permitted for dyeing wool, polyamide or blends of these fibres with man-made cellulose fibres (e.g. viscose).</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety Data Sheet.</p>	Not used
vii. Pigments	<p>(i) Pigments based on cadmium, lead, chromium, mercury, antimony shall not be used</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety Data Sheet.</p>	Not used

### 3. Restriction applying to finishing process: (Biocides, water repellents, flame retardants)

<i>(a) PFCs</i>		
PFCs  Applicability:  Footwear with integrated water repellence function	(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.  <u>Assessment and verification:</u> Declaration of compliance from membrane or laminate manufacturer with respect to the polymer production supported by test results <b>CEN/TS 15968:2010</b> .	Not used
	(ii) Fluopolymer membranes and laminates may be used only in case when specific water resistance is required (e.g. tracking footwear). They should not be manufacturer using PFOS or PFOA or any of its higher homologous as defined by the OECD <sup>9</sup> .  <u>Assessment and verification:</u> Declaration of compliance from membrane or laminate manufacturer with respect to the polymer production supported by test results <b>CEN/TS 15968:2010</b> .	Restricted use
<i>(b) Anti-microbial treatment</i>		

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.oecd.org/fr/env/ess/gestion-risques/perfluorooctanesulfonatepfosandrelatedchemicalproducts.htm>

Biocides  Final product and product components  (lining, insocks, shoe uppers)	Biocides shall not be incorporated into final product or any part thereof during the footwear production process in order to impart biocidal properties.  <u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety Data Sheet.	Not used
<i>(c) Flame retardants</i>		
Footwear with incorporated flame retardant <b>function</b>	<p>(i) Flame retardants should not be used unless footwear is classified as Category III Personal Protective Equipment and requires flame retardancy function to ensure safety at work in line with the specifications laid down by PPE Directive 89/686/EEC.</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u>The applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide declaration of non-use.</p> <p>(ii) For footwear classified as Category III Personal Protective Equipment with incorporated flame retardants function the substances used to achieve flame retardancy should comply with the Criterion 6.</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant shall provide either declarations of non-use or declaration of compliance with <b>Criterion 6</b>. In both cases the declaration should be supported by Safety Data Sheet. A list of flame retardants used added to the product shall be also provided, including concentrations and related H statements / R phrases.</p>	Restricted use

#### 4. Restrictions proposed to apply to the final product or specific parts thereof

<i>(a) PAHs</i>														
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons  Applicability:  Plastics and rubber, artificial leather, plastic coatings	<p>The specified limits for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) shall not be exceeded in the plastic, coatings, natural and synthetic rubber:</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="416 1608 1294 1957"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Name</th> <th style="text-align: left;">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> </tbody> </table>	Name	CAS	Naphthalene	91-20-3	Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	Fluorene	86-73-7	Phenanthrene	85-1-8	<p><b>Limit:</b></p> <p>10 mg/kg sum total,</p> <p>BaP &lt;1 mg/kg</p> <p><b>Test method:</b> ZEK 01.4-08</p>
Name	CAS													
Naphthalene	91-20-3													
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	<p>Anthracene 120-12-7</p> <p>Fluoranthene 206-44-0</p> <p>Pyrene 129-00-0</p> <p>Chrysene 218-01-9</p> <p>Benzo[a]anthracene 56-55-3</p> <p>Benzo[b]fluoranthene 205-99-2</p> <p>Benzo[k]fluoranthene 207-08-9</p> <p>Benzo[a]pyrene 50-32-8</p> <p>Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene 53-70-3</p> <p>Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene 193-39-5</p> <p>Benzo[g,h,i]perylene) 191-24-2</p> <p>Benzo[j]fluoranthene 205-82-3</p> <p>Benzo[e]pyrene 192-97-2</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant shall provide a test report, using test method <b>ZEK 01.2-08</b></p>																							
<i>(b) N-Nitrosamines</i>																								
<p>N-Nitrosamines</p> <p>Applicability:</p> <p>Natural and synthetic rubber</p>	<p>The following N-Nitrosamines shall not be detected in synthetic and natural rubber</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>N-nitrosamine</b></th> <th><b>CAS</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>N-nitrosodiethanolamine (NDELA)</td> <td>1116-54-7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)</td> <td>62-75-9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N-nitrosodipropylamine (NDPA)</td> <td>621-64-7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N-nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA)</td> <td>55-18-5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N-nitrosodiisopropylamine (NDiPA)</td> <td>601-77-4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N-nitrosodibutylamine (NDBA)</td> <td>924-16-3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N-nitrosopiperidine (NPIP)</td> <td>100-75-4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N-nitrosodiisobutylamine (NdiBA)</td> <td>997-95-5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N-nitrosodiisononylamine (NdiNA)</td> <td>1207995-62-7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N-nitrosodibenzylamine (NDBzA)</td> <td>5336-53-8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>N-nitrosamine</b>	<b>CAS</b>	N-nitrosodiethanolamine (NDELA)	1116-54-7	N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	62-75-9	N-nitrosodipropylamine (NDPA)	621-64-7	N-nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA)	55-18-5	N-nitrosodiisopropylamine (NDiPA)	601-77-4	N-nitrosodibutylamine (NDBA)	924-16-3	N-nitrosopiperidine (NPIP)	100-75-4	N-nitrosodiisobutylamine (NdiBA)	997-95-5	N-nitrosodiisononylamine (NdiNA)	1207995-62-7	N-nitrosodibenzylamine (NDBzA)	5336-53-8	<p>Not detected</p>
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	<p>N-nitrosomorpholine (NMOR) 59-89-2</p> <p>N-nitroso N-methyl N-phenylamine 614-00-6 (NMPPhA)</p> <p>N-nitroso N-ethyl N-phenylamine 612-64-6 (NEPhA)</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant shall provide a test report, using test method <b>EN 12868 or EN 14602</b></p>	
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*(c) Tinorganic substances*

<p>Tinorganic substances</p> <p>Applicability:</p> <p>final product (leather, plastic coatings, plastic and textile material)</p>	Tinorganic substances shall not be present in the final product		<p>Specified limit values</p>
	Tributyltin (TBT)	50 ppb	
	Dibutyltin (DBT)	100 ppb	
	Monobutyltin (MBT)	100 ppb	
	Tetrabutyltin (TeBT)	-	
	Monooctyltin (MOT)	-	
	Diocetyl tin (DOT)	-	
	Tricyclohexyltin (TcyT)	-	
	Triphenyltin (TPhT)	-	
	Sum	500 ppb	
<p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> the applicant shall provide a declaration that the requirements of this criterion have been met supported by test results in accordance with test method <b>ISO/TS 16179</b></p>			

*(d) Phthalates*

<p>Applicability:</p> <p>plastics, rubber, artificial leather, coatings and printings of materials</p>	<p>(i) Only phthalates that at the time of application have been risk assessed and fulfil the requirement 1(a) may be used in the product (if applicable).</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant shall provide and shall make suppliers to provide a list of phthalates used within the production process of plastic elements, coatings, and artificial leather.</p> <p>(ii) The presence of following substances shall be specifically restricted</p> <p>1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich (DIHP) CAS: 71888-89-6</p> <p>1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl</p>	<p><i>Limit value:</i></p> <p>0.1 % w/w</p> <p><b>(0,05%</b></p> <p><b>w/w)*sum</b></p> <p><i>total</i></p>
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	<p>esters ((DHNUP) CAS: 68515-42-4</p> <p>Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate (DMEP) CAS: 117-82-8</p> <p>Diisobutyl phthalate (DIPB) CAS: 84-69-5</p> <p>Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) CAS: 117-81-7</p> <p>Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) CAS: 84-74-2</p> <p>Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP) CAS: 85-68-7</p> <p>Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DPP) CAS: 131-18-0</p> <p>1-2 -Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentylester, branched and linear CAS: 84777-06-0</p> <p>Diisopentylphthalate (DIPP) CAS: 605-50-5</p> <p>DnHP Dihexyl phthalate CAS: 84-75-3</p> <p>N-pentyl-isopentylphthalate CAS: 607-426-00-1</p> <p>Di-iso-nonylphthalate (DINP)* CAS: 28553-12-0; 68515-48-0</p> <p>Di-n-octylphthalat (DNOP)* CAS: 117-84-0</p> <p>Diisodecylphthalate(DIDP)* CAS: 26761-40-0; 68515-49-1</p> <p>*Refers to footwear designated for children under 36 months</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> Declaration of non-use supported by SDS for the plasticisers used in the formulation. Otherwise the results according to ISO/TS 16181 or EN ISO 14389 should be provided.</p>															
<i>(e) Heavy metals</i>																
<p>Extractable metals</p> <p>Applicability: Final product</p>	<p>The following limits value should apply to footwear intended for babies and children under 36 months</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="411 1527 1157 1966"> <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> </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	Limit values
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Nickel Applicability: Metal components	<p>The migration of nickel from nickel containing metal alloys which are in direct and prolonged contact with skin should be lower than 0.5 µg/cm<sup>2</sup>/week</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> 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>	lower than 0.5 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /week																						
Cr (VI) Applicability: Chromium tanned leather	<p>For shoes made of chromium tanned leather, there shall be no Chromium (VI) in the final product.</p> <p><u>Assessment and verification:</u> the applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide 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>	lower than 3 mg/kg																						

Chromium total Applicability: Chromium tanned leather	For shoes made of chromium tanned leather total Chromium content in the final product shall be lower than 200 mg/kg  <u>Assessment and verification:</u> the applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide a test report, using test method <b>EN ISO 17072-1</b> . The sample preparation shall follow EN ISO 4044.	Lower than 200 mg/kg
<b>(f) TDA and MDA</b>		
Applicability: PU foam, PU coatings	The following limits value should apply to footwear that contain PU foam or PU coatings  2,4 Toluenediamine (2,4-TDA, 95-80-7) 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane (4,4'-MDA, 101-77-9)  <u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide a test report according to test method <b>EN ISO 10283</b> .	Lower than 5 mg/kg each
<b>(g) Vinyl monomer</b>		
PVC, PVC coatings	<b>If the PVC material is used in footwear it should not contain residual vinyl monomer.</b>  <u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide a test report according to test method headspace GC-MS according to BVL B 80.32-1	Lower than: 1 mg/kg
<b>(h) Formaldehyde</b>		
Formaldehyde (final product: leather, textile)	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 (with skin contact), 150 mg/kg for others  <u>Assessment and verification:</u> The applicant and/or his supplier(s) shall provide a test report, using the following test methods: Textiles: <b>EN ISO 14184-1</b> ; Leather: <b>EN ISO 17226-1 or 2</b> .	Specified Limit values