

COMMISSION DECISION

of **XXXXX**

establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for **textile 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 Ecolabel¹, and in particular Article 8(2) thereof,

After consulting the European Union Eco-labelling Board,

Whereas:

(1) **Preamble to be completed**

¹ OJ L 27, 30.1.2010, p. 1.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Product scope

The product group “textile products” shall comprise:

- a) **Textile clothing and accessories:** Clothing (including tops, underwear, nightwear, hosiery, bottoms, jackets, dresses, suits, sports and swimwear and gloves) and accessories (including ties, handkerchiefs, shawls, scarves and bags) consisting of at least 80% by weight of textile fibres in a woven, non-woven or knitted form;
- b) **Interior textiles:** Textile products for interior use (including curtains, bed linen, table linen, towels, blankets, throws, mats and rugs) consisting of at least 80% by weight of textile fibres in a woven, non-woven or knitted form.
- c) **Fibres, yarn, fabric and knitted panels:** Intended for use in textile clothing and accessories and interior textiles, to include upholstery fabric and mattress ticking prior to the application of backings and treatments associated with the final product.

For ‘textile clothing and fabric accessories’ and for ‘interior textiles’ fillings, linings and padding made of fibres covered by this document need not be taken into account in the calculation of the percentage of textile fibres.

The following non-fibre elements of a textile product are addressed by criteria within this document:

- Zips, buttons and other accessories
- Membranes, coatings and laminates

Filling materials that are not made from textile fibres should still comply with restrictions listed in Criterion 11 that relate to auxiliaries, surfactants, biocides and formaldehyde.

The following products are not covered by these criteria:

- Medical devices
- Single use products
- Cleaning products
- Wall and floor coverings (Please see the EU Commission Decision 2009/967/EC for textile floor coverings)
- Fabrics that form part of structures intended for use outdoors (such as banners and tents)

Garments, fabrics and fibres that contain the following are excluded by these criteria:

- Electrical devices or which form an integral part of electrical circuitry
- Devices or impregnated substances designed to sense or react to changes in ambient conditions

Article x

Miscellaneous articles to be added

FRAMEWORK

The aims of the criteria

Amended environmental improvement aims to be completed

Assessment and verification

The specific assessment and verification requirements are indicated within each criterion.

Where the applicant is required to provide declarations, documentation, analyses, test reports or other evidence to show compliance with the criteria, it is understood that these may originate from the applicant and/or his supplier(s) and/or their supplier(s), etc., as appropriate.

Where appropriate, test methods other than those indicated for each criterion may be used if their equivalence is accepted by the Competent Body assessing the application. Where possible, the testing shall be performed by laboratories that meet the general requirements of European Standard EN ISO 17025² or equivalent.

The functional unit, to which inputs and outputs should be related, is 1 kg of textile product at normal conditions (65 % RH \pm 4 % and 20 °C \pm 2 °C; these norm conditions are specified in ISO 139 Textiles — standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing).

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

² ISO/IEC 17025:2005 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories

The Competent Bodies are recommended to take into account the implementation of recognised environmental management schemes, such as EMAS or ISO 14001, when assessing applications and monitoring compliance with the criteria (*note*: it is not required to implement such management schemes).

Where the applicant uses a certification system to provide third party verifications the chosen system and associated systems for accreditation of verifiers should reflect as far as possible the guidance in EN 45011 and ISO 17065.

Draft for consultation

ECOLOGICAL CRITERIA

The criteria are divided into three main categories concerning textile fibres, processes and chemicals, and fitness for use.

TEXTILE FIBRE CRITERIA

Fibre-specific criteria are set out in this section for the following fibre types:

- Natural fibres: Cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres, flax and other bast fibres, greasy wool and other keratin fibres, silk;
- Synthetic fibres: Acrylic, elastane, polyamide, polyester and polypropylene;
- Man-made cellulose fibres: Cupro, lyocell, modal and viscose..

The criteria for a given fibre-type need not be met if a fibre contributes to less than 5% of the total weight of the product or if they constitute a lining or padding.

These criteria do not have to be met if:

- a) the product contains fibres that are of recycled origin constituting at least 70% by weight of all fibres in the product, or
- b) a fibre forming part of the product consists of at least 70% by weight of recycled content.

In this context, recycled fibres are defined as fibres originating **from cuttings from textile and clothing manufacturers or from post-consumer waste (textile or otherwise).**

For some fibres specific criteria on recycled content set out specific requirements which take precedent.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall supply detailed information as to the composition of the textile product.

1. Acrylic

1.1 The residual acrylonitrile content in raw fibres leaving the fibre production plant shall be less than 1.5 mg/kg.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a test report, using the following test method: extraction with boiling water and quantification by capillary gas-liquid chromatography.

1.2 The emissions to air of acrylonitrile (during polymerisation and up to the solution ready for spinning), expressed as an annual average, shall be less than 1 g/kg of fibre produced.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide detailed documentation and/or test reports showing compliance with this criterion, together with a declaration of compliance.

2. Cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres (including kapok)

Cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres (hereinafter referred to as cotton) shall be grown according to one of the following two production standards and must meet the common content claim requirements.

2.1 Production standard option 1: IPM

50% of the cotton used shall be grown according to Integrated Pest Management (IPM) principles as defined by the UN FAO's IPM programme.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide evidence that the cotton is grown by farmers that participate either in Government IPM programmes or third party certified IPM schemes. Government programmes include the UN FAO IPM programme, the USDA IPM programme and other programmes to be specified. Certification to the following IPM schemes will be accepted – the Better Cotton

Initiative (BCI), Cotton Made in Africa and the Australian Better Management Programme (BMP).

2.1 All cotton shall be grown without the use of any of the following substances:

Alachlor, aldicarb, aldrin, 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-dematon, methylparathion, monocrotophos, parathion, phosphamidon, pentachlorophenol, thiofanex, triafanex, triazophos

Cotton shall not contain more than 0.5 ppm in total (sensitivity of the test method permitting) of the substances listed above. Cotton is not required to be tested where it has been certified by a suitable IPM scheme that prohibits the use of the listed substances.

Assessment and verification: A test report should be provided demonstrating that the listed substances have not been used. The following test methods shall be used, as appropriate:

- US EPA 8081 A (organo-chlorine pesticides, with ultrasonic or Soxhlet extraction and apolar solvents (iso-octane or hexane)),
- 8151 A (chlorinated herbicides, using methanol),
- 8141 A (organophosphorus compounds),
- 8270 C (semi-volatile organic compounds).

Tests should be made on raw cotton, before it comes through any wet treatment, for each lot of cotton or composite samples of 5% of the bales from each country of origin if more than two lots of cotton per year are received.

Declarations of non-use compiled from farmer producer groups will be accepted where they are verified by annual site visits. The following IPM certification schemes

will be accepted - **BCI, Cotton Made in Africa and Fair Trade** – together with IPM schemes which restrict use of the pesticides list in their criteria.

2.2 Production standard option 2: Organic

A minimum of 25% of cotton shall be grown according to the requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 834/2007³ or the US National Organic Programme (NOP). The cotton content may include organically grown cotton and transitional organic cotton. **The remaining balance of the cotton is excluded from pesticide testing.**

Assessment and verification: Organic content should be certified by an independent organisation to have been produced in conformity with the production and inspection requirements laid down in Regulation 834/2007/EC or the US National Organic Programme (NOP). Verification either on an annual basis for a proportion of the cotton purchased or of the blending of cotton at the spinning stage shall be accepted.

2.3 Common requirement: traceability of cotton

It shall be possible to trace the IPM or organic cotton used to manufacture an Ecolabelled product from **farmer and producer groups** to, as a minimum, greige fabric production. This shall be ensured for all cotton purchased for use in Ecolabelled products. Documentary evidence shall be provided that assures the integrity of the cotton content claim.

Assessment and verification: Transaction records and/or invoices shall be provided that document the quantity of cotton purchased on an annual basis from farmer or producer groups up until greige fabric production before dyeing, printing and finishing. Documentary evidence shall reference the Control Body or certifier of the cotton. Cotton certified to the GOTS, Fair Trade, **OE Blended and OE 100 standards**, as well as any other equivalent content claim standards shall be accepted as complying with these requirements.

³ European Parliament and the Council of the European Union, 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, Office Journal of the European Union, 20th July 2007

3. Elastane

3.1. Organotin compounds shall not be used.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use.

3.2. The concentration of N,N-Dimethylacetamide (127-19-5) in the elastane fibres shall not exceed 0.7% w/w.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall either provide a test report using the following test method: direct determination by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. The test shall be carried out on the raw fibre prior to any wet processing.

3.3. The workplace emissions to air of the following substances during polymerisation and spinning shall not exceed the following Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELV):

- diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (101-68-8) 0.005 ppm
- toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (584-84-9) 0.005 ppm
- N,N-dimethylacetamide (127-19-5) 10.0 ppm

Assessment and verification: Limit values are to be measured in those process stages in which they occur, expressed as an 8-hour average value (shift mean value). The applicant shall provide detailed documentation containing test reports showing compliance with this criterion.

4. Flax and other bast fibres (including hemp, jute and ramie)

4.1 Flax and other bast fibres should be retted in ambient conditions without thermal energy inputs.

Assessment and verification: The applicant should provide documentation and records of retting conditions.

4.2 Flax and other bast fibres obtained by water retting shall be treated so as to reduce the COD or TOC of wastewater from retting ponds by at least 75% for hemp

fibres and by at least 95% for flax and the other bast fibres.

Assessment and verification: If water retting is used, the applicant shall provide a test report, using the following test method: ISO 6060 (COD).

5. Greasy wool and other keratin fibres (including wool from sheep, camel, alpaca, goat)

5.1 The following sum totals shall not be exceeded for wool ectoparasiticide concentrations on raw wool prior to scouring.

Ectoparasiticide groups	Sum total limit value
Group 1: γ -hexachlorocyclohexane (lindane), α -hexachlorocyclohexane, β -hexachlorocyclohexane, δ -hexachlorocyclohexane, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, p,p'-DDT, p,p'-DDD	0.5 ppm
Group 2: Cypermethrin, deltamethrin, fenvalerate, cyhalothrin, flumethrin	0.5 ppm
Group 3: Diazinon, propetamphos, chlorfenvinphos, dichlorfenthion, chlorpyrifos, fenchlorphos	2 ppm
Group 4: Diflubenzuron, triflumuron, dicyclanil	2 ppm

These requirements do not apply if:

- a) Wool is organically produced (including transitional wool) and is certified by an independent organisation to have been produced in conformity with the production and inspection requirements laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, with the exception of **Group 2: Pyrethroid ectoparasiticides** which shall not be present in a sum concentration of more than 0.5 ppm.
- b) Documentary evidence can be presented that establishes the identity of the farmers producing at least 75 % of the wool or keratin fibres in question, together with a third party verification based on site visits that the substances listed above have not been applied to the fields or animals concerned. .

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall either provide the documentation indicated above or provide test reports, using the following test method: IWTO Draft Test Method 59. Sampling and testing should be carried out by a recognised wool testing agency.

The test should be made on sales lots of raw wool, before any wet processing. A minimum of one composite sample of multiple farmer lots should be tested per processing lot. A composite sample should consist of wool fibres from at least 10 randomly selected farmer lots within the sales lot **or one composite sample per farmer supplying the lots where there are less than 10** within the processing lot. Alternatively residue test certificates may be submitted for all wools in a processing lot.

5.2 Wool scouring operations shall minimise effluent COD by maximising dirt removal and grease recovery, followed by treatment to secondary standards either on or off site. The following COD limits will apply to coarse and fine wool scouring.

Type of wool	COD limits	
	Prior to any on-site treatment discharge as waste	Final effluent before discharge to the environment
Coarse wool	100 g/kg	25 g/kg
Fine wool	180 g/kg	45 g/kg

In all cases the pH of the effluent discharged to surface waters shall be between 6 and 9 (unless the pH of the receiving waters is outside this range), and the temperature shall be below 40 °C (unless the temperature of the receiving water is above this value).

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide relevant data and test reports related to this criterion, using the following test method: ISO 6060.

5.3 Wool scours should implement at least one resource efficiency measure to recover value from their waste streams. They shall address as a minimum one of the following waste streams: fibre, suint or sludge. Value recovery can include the production of composting or liquid fertiliser, and treatment by anaerobic digestion or incineration.

Assessment and verification: The applicant should provide reports and waste transfer notes confirming the annual arisings for each waste stream and how value has been obtained.

6. Man-made cellulose fibres (including viscose, modal, lyocell and cupro)

Pulp production sub-criteria

6.1 A minimum of 25% 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 balance of pulp fibres shall be from pulp that is from legal forestry and plantations.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide valid, independently certified chain of custody certificates demonstrating that pulp fibres have been grown according to Sustainable Forestry Management principles and/or are from legal sources. FSC and PEFC shall be accepted as independent certification schemes. Due diligence processes shall be followed as specified in Regulation (EC)19/2010 in order to minimise the risk that timber has been illegal harvested. Valid FLEGT or CITES licenses and/or third party certification shall be accepted as evidence of legal sourcing.

6.2 Dissolving pulp produced from cotton linters shall meet with the requirements of the cotton criterion, with the exception that 25% of cotton should comply with the IPM production standard if selected and 10% should comply with the organic production standard if selected.

6.3 Pulp used to manufacture fibres shall be bleached without the use of elemental chlorine. The resulting level of halogenated compounds (OX) in the fibres shall not exceed 150 ppm.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a test report, using the following test method: ISO 11480.1997 (controlled combustion and microcoulometry).

6.4 A minimum of 50% of the pulp used to manufacture fibres shall be purchased from dissolving pulp mills that recover value from their spent process liquor either by:

- a) Generating on-site electricity and steam
- b) Manufacturing chemical co-products.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a list of pulp suppliers used to make the fibres and the proportion they supply. Supporting documentation and evidence shall be provided that the required proportion of suppliers have energy generating equipment and/or co-product recovery and manufacturing systems installed at production sites.

Fibre production sub-criteria

6.5 For viscose fibres, the sulphur content of the emissions of sulphur compounds to air from the processing during fibre production, expressed as an annual average, shall not exceed the following performance values:

Fibre type	Performance value
Staple fibre	30 g/kg
Filament fibre	
- Batch washing	60 g/kg
- Integrated washing	170 g/kg

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide detailed documentation and/or test reports showing compliance with this criterion, together with a declaration of compliance.

6.6 For viscose fibres, the emission to water of zinc from the production site, expressed as an annual average, shall not exceed 0.16 g/kg filament fibre produced and 0.30 g/kg staple fibre produced.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide detailed documentation and/or test reports showing compliance with this criterion, together with a declaration of compliance.

6.7 For cupro fibres, the copper content of the effluent water leaving the site, expressed as an annual average, shall not exceed 0.1 ppm.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide detailed documentation and/or test reports showing compliance with this criterion, together with a declaration of compliance.

7. Polyamide

7.1 The emissions to air of N₂O from adipic acid used to produce virgin nylon, expressed as an annual average, shall not exceed 18g N₂O /kg adipic acid. .

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide detailed documentation and/or test reports showing compliance with this criterion, together with a declaration of compliance.

7.2 Fibres shall be manufactured using a minimum content of 20% nylon that has been recycled from pre and/or post-consumer waste. Fibres with a recycled content greater than 70% are exempted from sub-criteria 7.1.

The incorporation of recycled content may be derogated where pre-existing customer quality specifications (such as abrasion or piling resistance, tensile strength, colour matching) cannot be met.

Assessment and verification: Content shall be traceable back to the reprocessing stage. This shall be verified by independent third party certification of the chain of custody or by documentation provided by suppliers and processors.

Where an applicant wishes to request a derogation for a specific part of a product line, then the applicant shall submit documentary evidence of the pre-determined quality specifications together with the results from quality testing and colour matching of fibres containing the minimum recycled content stipulated by the criteria.

8. Polyester

8.1 The amount of antimony in the polyester fibres shall not exceed 260 ppm.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall either provide a declaration of non-use or a test report using the following test method: direct determination by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. The test shall be carried out on the raw fibre prior to any wet processing.

8.2 The emissions of VOCs during the production of polyester, expressed as an annual average and including fugitive emissions as well, shall not exceed 1.2 g/kg for PET chips and 10.3 g/kg for filament fibre.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide detailed documentation and/or test reports showing compliance with this criterion, together with a declaration of compliance. VOCs are defined as 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.

8.3 Fibres shall be manufactured using a minimum content of PET that has been mechanically or chemically recycled from post-consumer waste. Staple fibres should have a minimum content of 50% and filament fibres 20%.

Pre-consumer waste may only be used in commercial products where pre-existing quality specifications (such as abrasion or piling resistance, tensile strength, colour matching) cannot be met using post-consumer waste content. In this case staple fibres should have a minimum content of 70% and filament fibres 50%.

Fibres with a recycled content are exempted from sub-criteria 8.1 and where the recycled content is higher than 70% from sub-criteria 8.2.

Ecolabelled products may be derogated from the requirement for a minimum recycled content under the following circumstances:

- a) The polyester is a micro-fibre;
- b) The fibres are used for medical applications;
- c) The product is for commercial customers and pre-existing quality specifications (such as abrasion or piling resistance, tensile strength, colour matching) cannot be met.
- d) The product is supplied as a textile service in which the polyester fibres will be taken back for recycling;

Assessment and verification: Content shall be traceable back to the reprocessing stage. The applicant shall provide independent third party certification of the chain of custody and/or documentation provided by suppliers and reprocessors that enables the feedstock to be traced.

Where an applicant wishes to use pre-consumer waste, or to request a derogation for a specific part of a product line, then the applicant shall submit documentary evidence of the pre-determined quality specifications together with the results from quality testing and colour matching of fibres containing the minimum recycled content stipulated by the criteria.

9. Polypropylene

9.1 Lead based pigments shall not be used.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use.

Draft for consultation

COMPONENT AND ACCESSORIES CRITERIA

The criteria in this section apply to components and accessories that form part of a final product. They mainly cross-reference specific other criteria and the textile Restricted Substance List (RSL).

10. Fillings

10.1 Filling materials consisting of textile fibres shall comply with the textile fibre criteria (1–9) where appropriate.

10.2 Filling materials shall comply with the textile Restricted Substance List's requirements for biocides and formaldehyde (see annex **x**).

10.3 Detergents and other chemicals used for the washing of fillings (down, feathers, natural or synthetic fibres) shall comply with the textile Restricted Substance List's requirements for Auxiliary chemicals (see annex **x**) and Criterion **xx** on Detergents, fabric softeners and complexing agents.

Assessment and verification: As indicated in the corresponding criteria

11. Coatings, laminates and membranes

11.1 Products made of polyurethane shall comply with Textile fibre criteria 3.1 and 3.3 regarding organic tin and workplace exposure to aromatic diisocyanates.

11.2 Products made of polyester shall comply with Textile fibre criteria 8.1 and 8.2 regarding antimony content and the emission of VOCs during polymerisation.

12. Accessories

Metal and plastic components such as zips, buttons and fasteners shall comply with the textile Restricted Substance List's requirements for accessories (see annex **x**).

Assessment and verification: As indicated in the corresponding criteria.

Draft for consultation

CHEMICALS AND PROCESS CRITERIA

The criteria in this section apply to the post-fibre production stages of the product and to the final product according to the stipulations in the criteria. It is nevertheless accepted that recycled fibres may contain some of the dyes or other substances excluded by these criteria, but only if they were applied in the previous life-cycle of the fibres.

13. Restricted Substance List (RSL)

Production recipes and final products shall not contain the hazardous substances listed in the Restricted Substance List (RSL) at or above the specified concentration limits. The RSL can be found in Annex 1. The RSL requires that the final product and any component shall not contain substances that:

- a) Meet the criteria in Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and of the Council of 18th December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
- b) Have been identified according to the procedure described in Article 59(1) which establishes the Candidate List for Substances of Very High Concern

No derogation shall be given concerning substances that meet these two conditions, and which are present in a textile article, or in any homogeneous part of a complex textile article, in concentrations higher than 0,1 % (weight by weight).

The RSL shall be communicated to suppliers and agents at the dyeing, printing, finishing and the cut/make/trim stages of production. Verification and testing requirements are specified in the RSL for each substance group.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall follow the steps below in order to specify the appropriate verification applying to their product:

1. Identify whether risk-based final product testing is required based on the product characteristics listed in annex 2.

2. Identify which substance groups in the textile RSL are relevant to the product and steps in its supply chain. The form of verification required is then specified in the textile RSL for each relevant substance group.
3. If the product already has Oeko-tex 100 certification these test results could be used to demonstrate compliance with relevant substance groups. Applicants should check the read across matrix in annex 3. *Please also see the additional note below with regards to Oeko-tex 100 and third party certification.*
4. Compile a list of the verification and testing requirements identified from steps 1, 2 and 3 and submit for agreement with the appropriate Competent Body.
5. The applicant shall compile Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the substances used, as specified by the textile RSL, and (where necessary) carry out product testing according to the textile RSL's specifications. *Please also see the additional notes below regarding SDS preparation and final product testing.*
6. In cases where self-declarations are considered to provide inadequate verification then final product testing as specified in the textile RSL may be required by the Competent Body.

Final product testing, where required, shall be carried out upon application and **once a year thereafter**. The applicant shall provide documentation and test reports showing compliance with the RSL. Laboratories used for testing shall be accredited to ISO 17025 and sample selection and verification should be carried out by bodies accredited to EN 45011 or ISO 17065.

Safety Data Sheets should be completed according to the guidance in Section 10, 11 and 12 of Annex II of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (Requirements for the Compilation of Safety Data Sheets). Poor or incomplete Safety Data Sheets (SDS) will require verification by laboratory testing of final or intermediate products. Failure of a test result during a license period shall result in suspension of the license for the related product line. Remedial action consisting of an evaluation report identifying the reasons for test failure together with achievement of a compliant test result will be required in order to re-instate the license.

Oeko-tex 100 certification will be accepted as demonstrating compliance with the RSL, subject to the additional testing requirements and limit value variations specified in annex 3. Other certifications and RSL testing results with equivalence to the EU Ecolabel RSL will be accepted subject to the use of the same test methods and to meeting the same requirements for laboratories and third party verification of results.

14. Substitution of hazardous substances used in dyeing, printing and finishing

Substances applied to fibres, fabrics, knitted panels or yarns during dyeing, printing and finishing processes which may appear on the final product and which meet the criteria for classification with the listed hazard classes or risk phrases and in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1271/2008 are subject to the following restrictions.

Textile hazard class restrictions

For the purpose of this criteria only, the listed hazard classes have been split into textile hazard categories A and B. The following restrictions apply:

- Substances classified with textile category A hazard classes shall not be used in dyeing, printing and finishing processes and shall not be present on the final product.
- Substances classified with textile category B hazard classes shall only be used in dyeing, printing and finishing processes where they have been specifically derogated for use and according to associated derogation conditions.

For each textile category B hazard the generic concentration limits, or the specific concentration limits listed in Annex 1 of the Regulation (EC) No 790/2009, apply to an article or any homogenous parts of a complex article unless specified otherwise by the derogation.

Hazard category A	Hazard category B
Acute toxicity	
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)
H372 Causes damage to organs (R48/25/24/23)	H373 May cause damage to organs (R48/20/21/22)
Sensitisers	
H317 (1A): May cause allergic skin reaction (R43)	H317 (1B): May cause allergic skin reaction (R43)
H334 (1A): May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled (R42)	H334 (1B): May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled (R42)
CMR	
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	H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child

(R60/61/60-61)	(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)	
Environmental hazards	
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life (R50)	H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects (R51/53)
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects (R50/53)	H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects (R52/53)
H413 May cause long-lasting effects to aquatic life (R53) ¹	H413 May cause long-lasting effects to aquatic life (R53) ²
EUH059 Hazardous to the ozone layer (R59)	

Notes:

1. Where a substance that is classified with H413 is *both* non-biodegradable and bioaccumulative.
2. Where a substance that is classified with H413 is *either* non-biodegradable or bioaccumulative.

The listed hazard classes and risk phrases generally apply to substances. However, where information on substances cannot be obtained, the classification rules for mixtures shall be applied.

The most up to date classifications adopted by the European Union shall take precedence over the listed hazard classes and risk phrases. Applicants shall therefore ensure that their classification of substances is based on the most recent rules on classification.

The use of 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 are exempted from the above requirements.

Derogations that apply to textile substance groups

In accordance with Article 6(7) of Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 the following substances are specifically derogated from the requirements above and according to the derogation conditions described below. No derogation from the exclusion in this criterion shall be given concerning substances identified as substances of very high concern and included in the list foreseen in Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, present in the article or in any homogenous part of it in concentrations > 0,10%.

Draft for consultation

Substances that impart function to the final product

Substance group	Derogated classifications	Derogation conditions
Dyes	H411, H412, H413, H300-331, H317 and H334 <i>Concentration limit:</i> 3.0% w/w	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dust free dye formulations and/or automatic dosing and dispensing of dyes shall be used to minimise worker exposure when handling dyes in powder form (see textile BREF p-xxx); ○ Wastewater shall be treated according to the additional requirements for colour removal in criteria 27.
Easy care	H351, H317 <i>Concentration limit:</i> 8.0% w/w	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The function must be durable (see criteria 28) ○ Where substances carrying H351 are used workplace aerial emissions must meet eight hour occupational exposure limit values. ○ Aerial emissions from the finishing process must meet the hazardous substance emission limit for VOC's (see criteria 27);

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Flame retardants	H317, H373, H411, H412, H413. H351 is specifically derogated for antimony trioxide synergist. <i>Concentration limit:</i> 20.0% w/w	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The product must be designed in order to meet fire regulations and/or ISO, EN or Member State standards. ○ Where substances carrying H351 are used workplace aerial emissions must meet eight hour occupational exposure limit values. ○ The function must be durable (see criteria 28)
Membranes and laminates	H411, H412, H413 <i>Concentration limit:</i> 8.0% w/w	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No specific additional requirements
Optical brighteners	H411, H412, H413 <i>Concentration limit:</i> 0.5% w/w	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No specific additional requirements
Softeners	H317, H334 <i>Concentration limit:</i> 3.0% w/w	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The function must be durable (see criteria 28)

Water and stain repellents	H411, 412, 413 <i>Concentration limit:</i> 0.3% w/w	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The function must be durable (see criteria 28)
Other residual substances that may be found on the final product		
Auxilliaris <i>including carriers, leveling agents and surfactants</i>	Textile hazard category B, with the exception of H311, H351, H361f, H361d. <i>Concentration limit:</i> 1.0% w/w	<p>The dosing and use of chemical ingredients shall be managed in order to minimise workforce exposure and optimise chemical use (see Annex 4, BAT theme 2: Production management)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Substances discharged to wastewater at the factory that are hardly (inherently) biodegradable or non-biodegradable must be treated according to the additional requirements in Criteria 27
Contaminants and impurities that have not been intentionally added.	Textile hazard category B <i>Concentration limit:</i> 0.1% w/w	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No specific additional requirements

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall demonstrate compliance with this criterion by providing a technical report of the classification and/or non-classifications for each substance that forms part of a dyeing, printing or finishing preparations according to the hazard classes referred to above and their predicted concentrations on

the final product. The Classification & Labelling (C&L) Inventory for substances registered or notified in Europe can be consulted here:

<http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Hazard classifications should be made 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). The technical report should also identify substances that are proposed for derogation by the applicant, accompanied by justifications for how the derogation requirements are met.

15. Dyeing, printing and finishing process efficiency

The applicant shall demonstrate that all dyeing, printing and finishing production sites used to manufacture Ecolabel products have implemented the BAT techniques specified in the table below drawing upon the list contained in Annex **x** of this Decision.

Textile BAT themes	Production <10 tonnes/day	Production >10 tonnes/day
1. Minimum requirements	All techniques	All techniques
2. Production management	A minimum of one technique	A minimum of one technique from 2 and 3 and two techniques from 4.
3. Process improvements	Not applicable	
4. Energy and water management	A minimum of one technique	

Alternative techniques can also be accepted provided that the applicant submits technical evidence that they have an improvement potential equal to or better than BAT techniques addressing the same BAT theme listed in Annex **4**.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a list of their suppliers of dyeing, printing and top finishing services, together with evidence from each production site of implementation of the selected BAT measures.

Verification provided by schemes such as Oeko-tex 1000, Bluesign and **the Higg Index** will be accepted as proof of compliance. Site visits may be requested by Competent Bodies from time to time in order to verify compliance.

16. Fibre and yarn spinning

16.1 At least 95% (by dry weight) of the component substances of any sizing preparation applied to yarns shall be readily biodegradable, or else shall be recycled.

At least 90% (by dry weight) of spinning solution additives, spinning additives and preparation agents for primary spinning (including carding oils, spin finishes and lubricants) shall be readily biodegradable or **inherently biodegradable** and eliminable in waste water treatment plants.

This requirement does not apply to preparation agents for secondary spinning (spinning lubricants, conditioning agents), coning oils, warping and twisting oils, waxes, knitting oils, silicone oils and inorganic substances.

In all cases the sum of each component shall be taken into account.

Assessment and verification: In this context, a substance is considered as ‘readily biodegradable’ if when tested with one of the methods OECD 301 A, OECD 301 E, ISO 7827, OECD 302 A, ISO 9887, OECD 302 B, or ISO 9888 it shows a percentage degradation of at least 70 % within 28 days,

- a) or 'inherently biodegradable' if when tested with one of the methods OECD 301 B, ISO 9439, OECD 301 C, OECD 302 C, OECD 301 D, ISO 10707, OECD 301 F, ISO 9408, ISO 10708 or ISO 14593 it shows a percentage degradation of at least 60% within 28 days,
- b) or if when tested with one of the methods OECD 303 or ISO 11733 it shows a percentage degradation of at least 80% within 28 days,
- c) or, for substances for which these test methods are inapplicable, if evidence of an equivalent level of biodegradation or elimination is presented.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide appropriate documentation, safety data sheets, test reports and/or declarations, indicating the test methods and results as above, and showing compliance with this criterion for all sizing preparations used.

16.2 The content of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in the mineral oil proportion of a product shall be less than 3% by weight.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide appropriate documentation, safety data sheets, product information sheets or declarations, indicating either the content of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons or the non-use of products containing mineral oils.

17. Detergents, fabric softeners and complexing agents

17.1 At each wet-processing site, at least 95% by weight of fabric softeners, complexing agents and detergents by weight shall be readily biodegradable under aerobic conditions or inherently biodegradable and eliminable in wastewater treatment plants.

17.2 All non-ionic and cationic surfactants must also be readily biodegradable under anaerobic conditions

Assessment and verification: The reference tests for ready and inherent biodegradability shall be those referred to in criteria 16.1

The reference test for anaerobic degradability shall be EN ISO 11734, ECETOC No 28 (June 1988), OECD 311 or an equivalent test method, with the requirement of 60 % ultimate degradability under anaerobic conditions. Where a substance is listed in the Detergents Ingredients Database then this shall provide the reference point for its biodegradability.

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/documents/did_list/didlist_part_a_en.pdf

The applicant shall provide appropriate documentation, safety data sheets, test reports and/or declarations, indicating the test methods and results as above, and showing compliance with this criterion for all detergents, fabric softeners and complexing agents used.

18. Bleaching of yarns, fabrics and end products

Chlorine agents shall not be used for the bleaching of any yarns, fabrics or end-products with the exception of those made from man-made cellulose fibres.

Assessment and verification The applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use of chlorinated bleaching agents.

19. Treatment of aerial emissions and wastewater discharges

19.1 Wastewater discharges from wet processing

Wastewater from spinning, dyeing, printing and finishing sites shall be subject to the following requirements which apply to discharges to sewer prior to municipal wastewater treatment and to final discharges to the environment. All wet processing sites must comply with the requirement for final discharges.

Receiving body	Criteria requirement
Discharges to sewer	85% reduction in COD from untreated effluent.
Discharges to the environment	20 g/kg COD

Special treatment systems will be required in order to remove hardly (inherently) biodegradable or non-biodegradable substances that are subject to derogation conditions in Criteria 11. In this case mineralisation and/or colour removal should be at least 90%.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide detailed documentation and test reports, using ISO 6060, showing compliance with this criterion, together with a declaration of compliance.

If the effluent is treated on site and discharged directly to surface waters, it shall also have a pH between 6 and 9 (unless the pH of the receiving water is outside this range) and a temperature of less than 40°C (unless the temperature of the receiving water is above this value).

19.2 Aerial emissions from finishing processes

Total emissions of organic substances as carbon shall not exceed 1.2 g C per kg of textiles during the thermosetting, thermosoling, coating, impregnating or finishing of textiles including the respective drying facilities. This emissions limit includes provision for the carry over of substances from upstream processes.

A total emissions limit of 0.4 g C per kg of textiles shall apply to substances classified in textile hazard class B as described in criteria 11. This specifically includes formaldehyde.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall demonstrate compliance either by providing a report detailing predicted emissions factors for finishing plant used to manufacture the ecolabelled product or using *or* by providing data from a test report according to DIN EN 12619.

The emissions factors should be calculated using the methodology described in the European Commission's textile BREF. Compliance with the equivalent Blue Angel and Bluesign criteria will be accepted.

When testing according to DIN 12619 the product-related emission factor shall be determined from the measured concentration value and the actual air/product ratio.

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CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY CRITERIA

The criteria in this section apply to the dyeing, printing, finishing and cut/make/trim stages of production for textile products as specified.

20. Observation of ILO Core Labour Standards

Applicants shall ensure that the fundamental principles and rights at work as specified in the International Labour Organisation's Core Labour Standards shall be observed by all dyeing, printing, finishing and the cut/make/trim production sites. The ILO Core Standards that shall apply are:

029 Forced Labour

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 should be communicated to suppliers and agents at the dyeing, printing, finishing and the cut/make/trim stages of production. **Production sites in the European Union are deemed to meet these criteria.**

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall compile reports on compliance from dyeing, printing, finishing and cut/make/trim production sites in the supply chain for

their product. This shall take place upon application and subsequently during the license period for any new production sites.

Third party certification of the listed ILO standards will be accepted as evidence of compliance. A license may be suspended or revoked if substantive evidence is received that ILO Core Labour Standards have been breached.

21. Restriction on the sandblasting of denim

The use of manual and mechanical sandblasting to achieve distressed denim finishes shall not be permitted.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide details of all production sites used to produce ecolabelled products together with documentary and photographic evidence of the alternative processes used.

FITNESS FOR USE CRITERIA

The criteria in this section apply to the post-fibre production stages of the product and to the final product according to the stipulations.

22. Dimensional changes during washing and drying

The dimensional changes after washing and drying either at domestic or industrial washing temperatures and conditions shall not exceed:

Textile products or type of material	Dimensional changes during washing and drying
for curtains and for furniture fabric that is washable and removable	+/- 2 %
knitted fabrics	+/- 4 %
Chunky knit	+/- 6 %
For bathroom linen, including terry towelling and fine rib fabrics	+/- 8 %
Interlock	+/- 5 %
Woven fabrics:	
Cotton and cotton mix	+/- 3 %
wool mix	+/- 2 %
synthetic fibres	+/- 2 %

This criterion does not apply to:

- a) fibres or yarn,

- b) products clearly labelled “dry clean only” or equivalent (insofar as it is normal practice for such products to be so labelled),
- c) furniture fabrics that are not removable and washable.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide test reports using the standards appropriate for the product. For domestic washing EN ISO 63 30, ISO 5077 should be used as follows: 3 washes at temperatures as indicated on the product, with tumble drying after each washing cycle unless other drying procedures are indicated on the product. ISO 15797 shall be used for commercial products that are to be washed in industrial laundries at a minimum of 75 °C or as indicated on the product.

23. Colour fastness to washing

The colour fastness to washing shall be at least level 3-4 for colour change and at least level 3-4 for staining.

This criterion does not apply to products clearly labelled “dry clean only” or equivalent (in so far as it is normal practice for such products to be so labelled), to white products or products that are neither dyed nor printed, or to non-washable furniture fabrics.

Assessment and verification: For domestic laundering the applicant shall provide test reports using the following test method: ISO 105 C06 (single wash, at temperature as marked on the product, with perborate powder). ISO 15797 shall be used for commercial products that are to be washed in industrial laundries.

24. Colour fastness to perspiration (acid, alkaline)

The colour fastness to perspiration (acid and alkaline) shall be at least level 3-4 (colour change and staining). A level of 3 is nevertheless allowed when fabrics are both dark colored (standard depth > 1/1) and made of regenerated wool. This criterion does not apply to white products, to products that are neither dyed nor printed, to furniture fabrics, curtains or similar textiles intended for interior decoration.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide test reports using the following test method: ISO 105 E04 (acid and alkaline, comparison with multi-fibre fabric).

25. Colour fastness to wet rubbing

The colour fastness to wet rubbing shall be at least level 2-3. A level of 2 is nevertheless allowed for indigo dyed denim.

This criterion does not apply to white products or products that are neither dyed nor printed.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide test reports using the following test method: ISO 105 X12.

26. Colour fastness to dry rubbing

The colour fastness to dry rubbing shall be at least level 4. A level of 3-4 is nevertheless allowed for indigo dyed denim.

This criterion does not apply to white products or products that are neither dyed nor printed, or to curtains or similar textiles intended for interior decoration.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide test reports using the following test method: ISO 105 X12.

27. Colour fastness to light

For fabrics intended for furniture, curtains or drapes, the colour fastness to light shall be at least level 5. For all other products the colour fastness to light shall be at least level 4.

A level of 4 is nevertheless allowed when fabrics intended for furniture, curtains or drapes are both light coloured (standard depth < 1/12) and made of more than 20% wool or other keratin fibres, or more than 20% linen or other bast fibres.

This requirement does not apply to mattress ticking, mattress protection or underwear.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide test reports using the following test method: ISO 105 B02.

28. Fabric resistance to pilling

Non-woven fabrics made of polyester (including fleece) and knitted fabric made of wool and/or acrylic shall resist pilling to a standard of 4.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide test reports using the following test method: ISO 12945-2

29. Durability of function

Finishes, treatments and additives that impart a functional benefit to the textile product should be durable. Functions addressed by this criterion are easy care, water repellency, stain repellency and flame retardancy. The following requirements apply:

- a) Flame retardant, water repellent and stain repellent functions shall demonstrate the following levels of durability:
 - Washable articles must retain **xx**% of their functionality after 50 domestic wash cycles at 40°C, or **xx** industrial wash cycles at 75°C.
 - Non –washable articles must retain **xx**% of their functionality after a soak test
- b) Easy care finishes shall achieve an SA-4 fabric smoothness grade after 10 domestic wash cycles at 40°C.
- c) Softeners shall retain **xx**% of their handle after 10 domestic wash cycles at 40°C or **xx** industrial wash cycles at 75°C.

For water repellents and flame retardants consumers should be provided with guidance as how to maintain the functionality of the coatings applied to the product.

Textile fibres, fabrics and membranes that lend the final product intrinsic functional properties are exempt from these requirements.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide reports from tests carried out according to the following standards, as appropriate to the product:

- a) Flame retardants, water and stain repellents:
 - For domestic wash cycles: ISO 6330:2001 (+ 2009 A1)
 - For industrial laundry cycles: ISO 10528
 - For non-removal textiles: **BS 5651:1989**
- b) Easycare: ISO 7768 Test method for assessing the smoothness appearance of fabrics after cleanings.
- c) Softness: See a) for domestic wash cycles. Softness shall be assessed by a hand panel according to **guidance reference**.

For products with intrinsic properties applicants shall provide test reports demonstrating a high level of comparable performance with alternatives which may be applied as finishes.

29. Information appearing on the Ecolabel

Box 2 of the Ecolabel shall contain the following text:

- **to be completed: options to be provided dependant on the make-up of the product.**

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

Annex 1

Textile Restricted Substance List (RSL): Master list

See separate draft RSL document

Draft for consultation

Annex 2

Risk matrix to inform selection of final product testing

See separate draft RSL document

Draft for consultation

Annex 3

Read across between EU Ecolabel RSL and Oeko-Tex 100 (Edition 01/2013)

See separate draft RSL document

Draft for consultation

Textile process efficiency BAT measures

(Textiles industry BREF, July 2003 edition)

BAT theme	Proposed self-audit criteria
1. Minimum requirement	<p>Engagement of the workforce</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental management and awareness training 2. Good practices for maintenance and cleaning (p-227)
2. Production management	<p>Automatic dosing and dispensing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Automatic dispensing of chemicals, auxiliaries and water (p-236) <p>Process control and optimisation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Well-documented production procedures 3. Process monitoring, flow control and timing 4. Input and output stream management (p-231)
3. Process-specific measures	<p>Dyeing</p> <p>Design and colour instrumentation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Digital colour matching of customer designs and colours <p>Right first time dyeing results</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Reject rates of less than <2-3% 3. Specification of high-fixation dyestuffs (p-320) <p>Optimising the dyeing process</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Use of low liquor ratio dyeing machines (p-343) 5. Water re-use/recycling in batch processes (p-355) <p>Printing</p> <p>Print paste waste recovery systems and routines</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recovery from preparation and production (p-364) <p>Digital printing (p-371)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Use for sample runs 3. Use for small to medium sized production runs

	<p>Finishing</p> <p>Control of VOC emissions from drying processes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Optimised application of finishes 5. Installation of pollution control equipment 6. Use of emissions factor concept to minimise emissions (p-262)
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4. Energy and water efficiency

Energy and water management (p-229 and p-239)

1. Sub-metering,
2. Process energy monitoring,
3. Insulation of pipework, valves and flanges
4. Heat recovery e.g. rinse water, steam condensate

Washing and rinsing (p-394)

5. Smart rinsing technologies

Drying and curing (including stenter frames) (p-273)

6. Insulated enclosures
7. Efficiency burner systems

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