

Textile Restricted Substance List (RSL): Master list

The textile Restricted Substance List (RSL) forms an Annex to criteria **x** of the EU Ecolabel for textile products. Each restriction shall be applied to the specified substance group and according to the scope of the restriction. Threshold limits and verification and testing methods are then specified that relate either to the substance group as a whole or to specific substances listed within the scope of the group.

An Oeko-tex 100 (Edition 01/2013) certification may be accepted as demonstrating compliance provided that the read across requirements in Annex **x** are complied with. The read across requirements highlight where additional testing or verification is required over and above that required for Oeko-tex 100 certification.

The need for specific laboratory tests to be carried out in support of verification shall be identified by Competent Bodies and Applicants using the decision matrix provided in Annex **x**. Applicants shall demonstrate that they have used the decision tree to specify testing as appropriate to their product.

Laboratory test reports that have been obtained on behalf of other clients or customers may be accepted provided that they are for equivalent final products or processes and that they comply with the testing methods specified in the EU Ecolabel RSL.

Substance group	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification requirements and testing methods
Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC's)			
<p>Substances that have been entered onto the ECHA Candidate List .</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i> All products.</p>	<p>SVHC's that appear on the Candidate List that is current at the time of application and which may appear in the final product shall not be present at concentrations of more than 0.10% w/w.</p> <p>The current Candidate List can be consulted at: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table</p> <p>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%.</p>	0.1% w/w	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>Documentation of Candidate List screening.</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>To be specified according to substances.</p>
<p>Candidate List SVHC's that are derogated.</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i> Elastane, acrylic</p>	<p>N,N-Dimethylacetamide (127-19-5)</p> <p><i>The following limit values apply to end products containing elastane and acrylic:</i></p> <p>Products for babies and children under 3 years old.</p> <p>All other products including interior textiles.</p>	<p>0.001% w/w</p> <p>0.005% w/w</p>	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>Fibre or final product testing</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>Solvent extraction, GCMS or LCMS</p>
Biocides			

<p>Biocides used to impart biocidal properties to intermediate or final products.</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i></p> <p>All products.</p>	<p>Biocides shall not be incorporated into final or intermediate products.</p> <p>Common examples include <i>triclosan, nano-silver, zinc organic compounds, tin organic compounds, dichlorophenyl(ester) compounds, benzimidazol derivatives and isothiazolinones.</i></p>	<p>Limit of detection</p> <p>1.0 mg/kg for individual substances</p>	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>Declaration of non-use.</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>Derivatisation with acetic anhydride, determination by capillary gas-liquid chromatography with electron capture detection.</p>
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<p>Biocides used to protect textiles during transportation and storage.</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i></p> <p>Natural fibres</p>	<p>Only biocides that are authorised under Biocide Directive 98/8/EC and Biocide Regulation (EC) No 528/2012 are permitted for use. <i>Applicants should consult the most current authorisation list:</i></p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/biocides/annexi_and_ia.htm</p> <p><i>The following specific biocides are restricted with a sum limit value or specific limit values applying if verification is required.:</i></p> <p>Chlorophenols (their salts and esters)</p> <p>Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)</p> <p>Organotin compounds, including TBT, TPhT, DBT and DOT</p> <p>Dimethyl fumarate (DMFu)</p>	<p>Sum total limit of detection of 0.05 mg/kg</p> <p>0.1 mg/kg</p>	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>Declaration of non-use.</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>Derivatisation with acetic anhydride, determination by capillary gas-liquid chromatography with electron capture detection.</p>
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Auxilliaris and surfactants

<p>Halogenated carriers</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i></p> <p>Polyester, acrylic, polyamide</p>	<p>Halogenated dyeing accelerants (carriers) shall not be used to dye polyester fibres and fabrics containing polyester.</p> <p><i>Examples of carriers include 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, chlorophenoxyethanol.</i></p>	<p>1 .0 mg/kg</p>	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>SDS's to be provided for dye carriers (if used)</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>DIN 54232-2007 or solvent extraction and GCMS</p>
<p>Azo dyes</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i></p> <p>All fibres except polyester and acrylic.</p>	<p>Azo dyes shall not be used that may cleave to aromatic amines.</p> <p><i>Annex X contains a list of restricted aryl amines and an indicative list of azo dyes that may cleave to these aryl amines. This should be used a guide to dyes that should not be used. The limit value for aryl amines shall be applied to the final product.</i></p>	<p>30 mg/kg for each amine¹</p> <p>50 mg/kg for each dye</p>	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>SDS to be provided for the dyes used.</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>EN 14362-1 and 2</p> <p><i>See also note 1</i></p>
<p>CMR dyes</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i></p> <p>All products.</p>	<p>Dyes shall not be used that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction.</p> <p><i>Annex X contains a listing of CMR dyes that shall not be used. The limit value for dyes shall be applied to the final product.</i></p>		<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>SDS to be provided for the dyes used. Product testing on a risk basis (see risk matrix)</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>DIN 54231</p>
<p>Potentially sensitising dyes</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i></p> <p>Polyester, acrylic, polyamide</p>	<p>Dyes shall not be used that are potentially sensitising.</p> <p><i>Annex X contains a listing of sensitising dyes that shall not be used. The limit value for dyes shall be applied to the final product.</i></p>		<p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>DIN 54231</p>

<p>Chrome mordant dyes</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i></p> <p>Wool, polyamide</p>	<p>Chrome mordant dyes shall not be used.</p> <p><i>Verification may be required for wool products if SDS information is inadequate. The following limit of detection value is to be used if verification is required.</i></p>	<p>3 ppm</p>	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>SDS to be provided for the dyes used. Product testing on a risk basis (see risk matrix)</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>EN ISO 17075:2007</p>
<p>Metal complex dyes .</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i></p> <p>Polyamide, wool, cellulose fibres</p>	<p>Metal complex dyes based on copper, chrome and nickel shall only be permitted for dyeing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wool fibres - polyamide fibres - blends with man-made cellulose fibres. 	<p>n/a</p>	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>SDS to be provided for the dyes used.</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>n/a</p>
Heavy metals			
<p>Extractable heavy metals</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i></p> <p>All products.</p>	<p><i>The following limit values apply to products intended for babies and children under 3 years old:</i></p> <p>Antimony (Sb)</p> <p>Arsenic (As)</p> <p>Cadmium (Cd)</p> <p>Chromium (Cr)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Textiles dyed with metal complex dyes - All other textiles <p>Cobalt (Co)</p> <p>Copper (Cu)</p> <p>Lead (Pb)</p> <p>Nickel (Ni)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Textiles dyed with metal complex dyes All other textiles <p>Mercury (Hg)</p>	<p>All mg/kg</p> <p>30.0</p> <p>0.2</p> <p>0.1</p> <p>1.0</p> <p>0.5</p> <p>1.0</p> <p>25.0</p> <p>0.2</p> <p>1.0</p> <p>0.5</p> <p>0.02</p>	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>Product testing</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>Extraction - DIN EN ISO 105-E04-2009 (Acid sweat solution)</p> <p>Detection – GC-ICP-MS</p>

	<p><i>The following limit values apply to all other products including interior textiles:</i></p> <p>Antimony (Sb)</p> <p>Arsenic (As)</p> <p>Cadmium (Cd)</p> <p>Chromium (Cr)</p> <p>- Textiles dyed with metal complex dyes</p> <p>- All other textiles</p> <p>Cobalt (Co)</p> <p>- Textiles dyed with metal complex dyes</p> <p>- All other textiles</p> <p>Copper (Cu)</p> <p>Lead (Pb)</p> <p>Nickel (Ni)</p> <p>Mercury (Hg)</p>	<p>All mg/kg</p> <p>30.0</p> <p>1.0</p> <p>0.1</p> <p>2.0</p> <p>1.0</p> <p>4.0</p> <p>1.0</p> <p>50.0</p> <p>1.0</p> <p>1.0</p> <p>0.02</p>	<p>Verification:</p> <p>Product testing</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>Extraction - DIN EN ISO 105-E04-2009 (Acid sweat solution)</p> <p>Detection – GC-ICP-MS</p>
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Printing

<p>Printing pastes</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i></p> <p>Where printing is applied</p>	<p>Printing pastes used shall not contain more than 5% Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's). These may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - aliphatic hydrocarbons (C10 - C20) - monomers such as acrylates, vinyl acetates, styrene - monomers such as acrylonitrile, acrylamide, butadiene - alcohols, esters, polyols - formaldehyde - phosphoric acid esters - benzene as impurity from upper hydrocarbons - ammonia (e.g., urea decomposition, biuret reaction) 	<p><5% w/w VOC content</p>	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>Declaration that no printing has been made or SDS for the printing formulation.</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>Solvent extraction and GC-MS</p>
<p>Plastisol binders</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i></p> <p>Where printing is applied</p>	<p>'Plastisol' additives to print binders, including PVC and restricted phthalates, shall not be used.</p> <p>Indicative substance list is required</p>	<p>Sum total 0.1%</p>	

Functional finishes, treatments and additives

<p>Easy care</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i></p> <p>Where applied.</p>	<p><i>The following limit values apply to residual formaldehyde:</i></p> <p>Products for babies and children under 3 years old.</p> <p>Products that may come into direct contact with the skin</p> <p>All other products including interior textiles.</p>	<p>16 ppm</p> <p>75 ppm</p> <p>300 ppm</p>	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>Product testing</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>EN ISO 14184-1</p> <p>A change to Japanese Law 112 is proposed</p>
<p>Anti-felting and shrink resistance</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i></p> <p>Where applied.</p>	<p>Halogenated substances or preparations shall only be applied to wool slivers and loose scoured wool.</p>	<p>xxx ppm</p> <p>OX bound to fibres</p>	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>SDS to be provided for the recipe used.</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>ISO 11480:97</p>
<p>Water and oil repellent treatments</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i></p> <p>Where applied.</p>	<p>The PFAS (perfluoroalkyl sulfonate) group of substances shall not be used. <i>The following trace limits apply:</i></p> <p>PFOS (perflourooctane sulfonate and its derivatives)</p> <p>All other PFAS forms</p>	<p>1.0 µg/m² of the coated material.</p> <p>20.0 µg/kg</p>	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>SDS to be provided for the treatment applied to the product.</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>Solvent extraction GC-MS or HPLC-MS</p>
	<p><i>The following limit values apply to residues of perfluorocarboxylic acid and salts (PFCA) where used in the treatment:</i></p> <p>Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (375-22-4)</p> <p>Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (307-24-4)</p> <p>Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (335-67-1)</p> <p>Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (375-95-5)</p>	<p>PFOA</p> <p>0.05 mg/kg</p> <p>Sum total</p> <p>0.1 mg/kg</p>	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>Product testing</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>Solvent extraction GC-MS or HPLC-MS</p>

<p>Flame retardants</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i> Where applied.</p>	<p>Flame retardant treatments shall not be used unless the product in which the flame retardant is incorporated is required to meet ISO, EN or Member State legislation or standards for specific product end-uses.</p> <p><i>The following flame retardants shall not be used:</i></p> <p>HBCDD – Hexabromocyclododecane</p> <p>PeBDE – Pentabromodiphenyl ether</p> <p>OcBDE – Octabromodiphenyl ether</p> <p>PBBs – Polybrominated biphenyls</p> <p>TEPA – Tris(aziridiny) phosphin oxide</p> <p>TRIS – Tris (2,3 dibromopropyl) phosphate</p> <p>TCEP – Tris (2, chloroethyl) phosphate</p> <p>Paraffin, C10-C13, chlorinated (SCCP)</p> <p>The synergist antimony trioxide (H351) is derogated for use under the condition that workplace occupational exposure limit values are met.</p>	<p>5 mg/kg</p> <p>Eight hour mean shift value ELV for 0.5 mg/m³</p>	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>SDS to be provided for the treatment applied to the product.</p> <p><i>Testing method:</i></p> <p>Solvent extraction and GCMS/LCMS</p> <p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>Monitoring data is to be provided from production plant where the treatment is applied.</p>
<p>Coatings, laminates and membranes</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i> Where incorporated into textile structure</p>	<p><i>Polymers should not contain the following phthalates:</i></p> <p>DEHP (Bis-(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate)</p> <p>BBP (Butylbenzylphthalate)</p> <p>DBP (Dibutylphthalate)</p> <p>DMEP (Bis2-methoxyethyl) phthalate</p> <p>DIBP (Diisobutylphthalat)</p>	<p>Sum total 0.1% w/w</p>	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>SDS is to be provided for the polymer formulation.</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>DIN EN 15777:2009-12</p>
	<p><i>The following limit values apply to residues of perfluorocarboxylic acid and salts (PFCA) where fluoropolymer membranes and laminates are incorporated into a product.</i></p> <p>Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (375-22-4)</p> <p>Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (307-24-4)</p> <p>Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (335-67-1)</p> <p>Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (375-95-5)</p>	<p>0.05% w/w</p>	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>Product testing</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>Solvent extraction GC-MS or HPLC-MS LCMS</p>

Accessories			
<p>Accessories such as buttons, rivets and zips</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i></p> <p>Where incorporated into garment structure</p>	<p>Metal accessories:</p> <p>A migration limit shall apply to nickel-containing metal alloys that are in direct and prolonged contact with the skin.</p> <p>A limit value for chrome content shall apply to chrome plated parts.</p>	<p>Nickel 0.5 µg/cm²/week</p> <p>Chrome 60 mg/kg</p>	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>Composition of the metal components.</p> <p><i>Test methods:</i></p> <p>For nickel migration</p> <p>EN 12472-2005</p> <p>EN 1811-1998+A1-2008</p> <p>For chromium content</p> <p>test method</p>
	<p>The following phthalates shall not be used in any plastic accessories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DEHP (Bis-(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate) - BBP (Butylbenzylphthalate) - DBP (Dibutylphthalate) - DMEP (Bis2-methoxyethyl) phthalate - DIBP (Diisobutylphthalate) <p>The following phthalates shall not be used in children's clothing where there is a risk that the accessory may be placed in the mouth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DINP (Di-isononyl phthalate) - DIDP (Di-isodecyl phthalate) 	<p>Sum total 0.1%</p>	<p><i>Verification:</i></p> <p>SDS is to be provided for the plastic formulation.</p> <p><i>Test method:</i></p> <p>DIN EN 15777:2009-12</p>

Notes:

1. False positives may be possible with respect to the presence of 4-aminoazobenzene, and confirmation is therefore recommended

Textile Restricted Substance List (RSL): Dye restrictions**4.1 Aromatic amines that are restricted by REACH Annex XVII**

Aryl amine	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
4-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-chloro-aniline)	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
4-aminoazobenzene	60-09-3
o-anisidine	90-04-0

4.2 Aromatic amines that are restricted in some EU Member States

2,4-Xylidine 95-68-1

2,6-Xylidine 87-62-7

4.3 Dyes that may cleave to aromatic amines

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

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

Acid dyes that may cleave to aromatic amines		
CI Acid Black 29	CI Acid Red 24	CI Acid Red 128
CI Acid Black 94	CI Acid Red 26	CI Acid Red 115
CI Acid Black 131	CI Acid Red 26:1	CI Acid Red 128
CI Acid Black 132	CI Acid Red 26:2	CI Acid Red 135

CI Acid Black 209	CI Acid Red 35	CI Acid Red 148
CI Acid Black 232	CI Acid Red 48	CI Acid Red 150
CI Acid Brown 415	CI Acid Red 73	CI Acid Red 158
CI Acid Orange 17	CI Acid Red 85	CI Acid Red 167
CI Acid Orange 24	CI Acid Red 104	CI Acid Red 170
CI Acid Orange 45	CI Acid Red 114	CI Acid Red 264
CI Acid Red 4	CI Acid Red 115	CI Acid Red 265
CI Acid Red 5	CI Acid Red 116	CI Acid Red 420
CI Acid Red 8	CI Acid Red 119:1	CI Acid Violet 12

Direct dyes that may cleave to aromatic amines

Direct Black 4	Basic Brown 4	Direct Red 13
Direct Black 29	Direct Brown 6	Direct Red 17
Direct Black 38	Direct Brown 25	Direct Red 21
Direct Black 154	Direct Brown 27	Direct Red 24
Direct Blue 1	Direct Brown 31	Direct Red 26
Direct Blue 2	Direct Brown 33	Direct Red 22
Direct Blue 3	Direct Brown 51	Direct Red 28
Direct Blue 6	Direct Brown 59	Direct Red 37
Direct Blue 8	Direct Brown 74	Direct Red 39
Direct Blue 9	Direct Brown 79	Direct Red 44
Direct Blue 10	Direct Brown 95	Direct Red 46
Direct Blue 14	Direct Brown 101	Direct Red 62
Direct Blue 15	Direct Brown 154	Direct Red 67
Direct Blue 21	Direct Brown 222	Direct Red 72

Direct Blue 22	Direct Brown 223	Direct Red 126
Direct Blue 25	Direct Green 1	Direct Red 168
Direct Blue 35	Direct Green 6	Direct Red 216
Direct Blue 76	Direct Green 8	Direct Red 264
Direct Blue 116	Direct Green 8.1	Direct Violet 1
Direct Blue 151	Direct Green 85	Direct Violet 4
Direct Blue 160	Direct Orange 1	Direct Violet 12
Direct Blue 173	Direct Orange 6	Direct Violet 13
Direct Blue 192	Direct Orange 7	Direct Violet 14
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	

4.4 Dyes that are CMR or which potentially be sensitising

Dyes that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction		
C.I. Acid Red 26	C. I. Direct Black 38	C.I. Disperse Blue 1
C.I. Basic Red 9	C. I. Direct Blue 6	C.I. Disperse Orange 11
C.I. Basic Violet 14	C. I. Direct Red 28	C. I. Disperse Yellow 3

Disperse dyes that are potentially sensitising		
C.I. Disperse Blue 1	C.I. Disperse Blue 124	C.I. Disperse Red 11

C.I. Disperse Blue 3	C.I. Disperse Brown 1	C.I. Disperse Red 17
C.I. Disperse Blue 7	C.I. Disperse Orange 1	C.I. Disperse Yellow 1
C.I. Disperse Blue 26	C.I. Disperse Orange 3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3
C.I. Disperse Blue 35	C.I. Disperse Orange 37	C.I. Disperse Yellow 9
C.I. Disperse Blue 102	C.I. Disperse Orange 76	C.I. Disperse Yellow 39
C.I. Disperse Blue 106	C.I. Disperse Red 1	C.I. Disperse Yellow 49

Annex 5

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

Substance group	Read across to Oeko-Tex 100 (01/2013)	Limit values	Instructions to applicants
Proposed SVHC's entered onto ECHA's Candidate List	There is no specific requirement to consult the Candidate List.	0.1% w/w for derogation	Applicants are to follow RSL verification guidelines.
	DMAc is subject to a higher limit value	0.1% w/w in fibre prior to wet processing	Final product testing is required to a stricter limit value. If raw fibre testing meets the Oeko-Tex 100 limit value then final product testing will not be required.
Biocides	The strictest Ecolabel requirement for biocides only applies to Product Class I PCB's are not currently tested for.	0.05% w/w sum total	Where verification is required the specified sum total limit value shall apply and PCB's shall additionally be tested for .
Auxilliaris and surfactants	Oeko-tex 100 tests shall be accepted for alkylphenols and alkylphenoethoxyoxalates (APEO's), subject to a breakdown of the concentrations for individual APEO's being provided.	100 ppm for each APEO	The individual APEO concentrations must meet the 100 ppm limit value.
Dyes and carriers	Oeko-Tex 100 tests will be accepted for azo, CMR and sensitising dyes and for chlorinated benzenes and toluenes (in relation to carriers).	n/a	Separate EU Ecolabel verification will be required for the non-use of mordant dyes and metal complex dyes (as appropriate)

Heavy metals	<p>Oeko-Tex 100 tests shall be accepted for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - antimony, arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead and mercury - for chromium Class II-IV with Class I only when metal complex dyes are used - for cobalt Class I with Class II-IV only when metal complex dyes are used - for nickel Class I-IV but with a stricter Class I requirement where metal complex dyes are used 	See limit values as applicable	<p>Separate EU Ecolabel verification will be required for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chromium: Class I (no metal complex dyes) - Cobalt: Class II-IV (no metal complex dyes used) - Nickel: Class I (metal complex dyes used)
Printing	<p>Oeko-tex 100 tests shall be accepted for print paste VOC's and plastisol printing based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the sum total of organic volatiles - the sum total of restricted phthalates 	<p>0.1%</p> <p>0.5 mg/m³</p>	
Easy-care	Oeko-tex 100 tests shall be accepted for formaldehyde.	See limit values as applicable	
Anti-felting and shrink resistance	Wool OX levels are not currently tested for.	See OX test method	Where verification is required then the specified test method should be used.
Water and oil repellent treatments	Oeko-tex 100 tests shall be accepted for PFOS but a stricter limit value is required for PFOA.	PFOA 0.05 mg/kg	Separate EU Ecolabel verification will be required for the PFCA substance group and according to a stricter limit value.
Flame retardants	Oeko-tex 100 tests shall be accepted for flame retardants.		

Coatings, laminates and membranes	Oeko-tex 100 tests shall be accepted for phthalates.	PFOA 0.05 mg/kg	Separate EU Ecolabel verification will be required for the PFCA substance group and according to a stricter limit value.
Accessories such as buttons, rivets and zips	Oeko-tex 100 tests shall be accepted for phthalates that may be present in plastic accessories.	Nickel 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{week}$ Chrome 60 mg/kg	Separate EU Ecolabel verification will be required for metal accessories containing nickel and/or chromium.

Risk matrix to inform selection of final product testing

Product	Product-related risk	Substance group and testing requirement
Natural fibres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cotton, flax, man-made cellulose, wool 	Biocides may be used to protect goods during transportation.	To be completed upon agreement of product risks
Textiles used for babies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Garments and their accessories - Bedding 	Exposure risk may arise from elevated levels of auxiliaries and heavy metals in fabrics and from phthalates that may be present in plastic accessories.	
Sports or outdoor wear with skin contact	Biocides may be applied in order to reduce odour from sweat.	
Textiles with the following colours: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deep colours on acrylic, cotton, polyamide, wool - Yellow, orange and red on acrylic, cotton, polyamide, wool - Colour specificity to be confirmed on cotton 	Deep colours require significantly more dyestuff increasing the risk that cheaper, more hazardous dyes may be used.	
	Azo dyes may have been used to achieve yellow, orange and red on these fibres.	
	Metal complex dyes may have been used to achieve colour specificity on cotton fabric.	
Elasticated or stretchable skin contact garments or underwear <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Polyester fibre - Polyamide fibre 	Elasticated, skin contact items may be dyed with allergenic disperse dyes.	
Polyester fabrics that will have skin contact	Carriers may have been used to accelerate the dyeing process.	

<p>Textiles with printed patterns or graphics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where graphics have been screen printed 	<p>Restricted phthalates may be present in the binder of print paste formulations.</p>	
<p>Garments in skin contact which have an easy care (stay press) finish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shirts - Trousers 	<p>The consumer may be exposed to formaldehyde and other residual cross linking agents.</p>	
<p>Garments in skin contact that has a flame retardant finish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clothing that is required to meet to Member State fire regulations e.g. nightwear 	<p>The consumer may be exposed to restricted flame retardants, synergists and binders.</p>	
<p>Garments which comprise an ETFE membrane within their construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weatherproof jackets and trousers 	<p>The consumer may be exposed to residual PFOA surfactant remaining from the manufacturing of the membrane.</p>	