



The New Zealand Ecolabelling Trust

Licence Criteria for

EC-31-12 Textiles, Skins and Leather

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Specification change history

Minor clarifications, corrections or technical changes made since the specification was last reviewed and issued in December 2011

Date	Version	Change
January 2012	EC-31-12	Addition of acceptable standards for leather for colourfastness to wet and dry rubbing (Clauses 6.5 and 6.6) and colourfastness to light (Clause 6.7)

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1. INTRODUCTION

Environmental Choice New Zealand (ECNZ) is an environmental labelling programme which has been created to help businesses and consumers find products that ease the burden on the environment. The programme results from a New Zealand Government initiative and has been established to improve the quality of the environment by minimising the adverse and maximising the beneficial environmental impacts generated by the production, distribution, use and disposal of products and the delivery of services. The programme is managed by the New Zealand Ecolabelling Trust (The Trust).

ECNZ operates to the ISO 14024:1999 standard "Environmental labels and declarations – Type I environmental labelling – Principles and procedures" and The Trust is a member of the Global Ecolabelling Network (GEN) an international network of national programmes also operating to the ISO 14024 standard.

ISO 14024 requires environmental labelling specifications to include criteria that are objective, attainable and verifiable. It requires that interested parties have an opportunity to participate and have their comments considered. It also requires that environmental criteria be set, based on an evaluation of the environmental impacts during the actual product or service life cycle, to differentiate product and services on the basis of preferable environmental performance.

The life cycle approach is used to identify and understand environmental issues (adverse or beneficial impacts) across the whole life of a product or service (within a defined product or service category). This information is evaluated to identify the most significant issues and from those to identify the issues on which it is possible to differentiate environmentally preferable products or services from others available in the New Zealand market. Criteria are then set on these significant and differentiating issues. These must be set in a form and at a level that does differentiate environmentally preferable products or services, is attainable by potential ECNZ licence applicants and is able to be measured and verified. As a result of this approach, criteria may not be included in an ECNZ specification on all aspects of the life cycle of a product or service. If stages of a product or service life cycle are found not to differentiate environmentally preferable products or services, or to have insufficient data available to allow objective benchmarking in New Zealand, those stages will not generally be included in criteria in the specification. For some issues, however, (such as energy and waste) criteria may be set to require monitoring and reporting. These criteria are designed to generate information for future reviews of specifications.

The Trust is pleased to publish this proposed revised specification for Textiles, Skins and Leather. This proposed revised specification sets out the requirements that textile products will be required to meet in order to be licensed to use the ECNZ Label. The requirements include environmental criteria and product characteristics. The specification also defines the testing and other means to be used to verify conformance with the environmental criteria and product characteristics.

This specification will be valid for a period of five years from publication. Twelve months before the expiry date (or at an earlier date if required), the Trust will initiate a further review process for the specification.

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2. BACKGROUND

Textiles are widely used products in domestic and commercial environments. These products represent a potentially significant burden on the environment, particularly in production and disposal stages of their life cycles.

The major components in textiles include a wide range of fibres from natural sources, such as keratin (wool) and cotton, and synthetic fibre sources, such as nylon and polyester. Natural fibre sources provide renewable inputs to textiles, while synthetic fibres involve the use of non-renewable resources. Natural, synthetic and/or mixed fibre content in textile products deliver different performance characteristics required for a range of different purposes and present different challenges and opportunities for fibre recover, reuse and recycling.

Important environmental impacts of textile production arise from using hazardous substances. Substances such as pesticides are used on crops used for fibre sources and in animal husbandry. These include persistent and bioaccumulative organochlorines; toxic or endocrine disrupting substances (such as Lindane and DDT) and ecotoxic organophosphates.

Manufacturing of synthetic fibres and fibre processing also involve significant use of hazardous substances, particularly in tanning, scouring, dyeing and finishing processes. The use of these hazardous substances can have effects on the environment through discharges, emissions and effluents from the processes in which they are used. Detergents used in scouring and other wet processing, for example, can be toxic or have low biodegradability. Chromium VI used in tanning processes has high chronic toxicity to aquatic life. AOX (halogenated organic compounds), zinc and copper in effluents from processing cellulose fibres can be ecotoxic, and sulphur emitted can adversely affect human health. Nitrous oxides emitted from producing polyamides (eg nylon) are greenhouse gases.

Many of the processes involved in producing textiles involve high water and energy use and result in effluents with high chemical oxygen demand. Water retting processes for bast fibres (those obtained from the skin or "bast" of a plant, such as flax) involve high water use and produce high organic load in effluent and methane emissions. Scouring processes involve significant water and energy use and also produce effluents with high biological or chemical oxygen demand.

Hazardous substance residues can also remain in the textile with potential further effects during use and disposal stages of the life cycle. Chromium residues on products from tanning processes, for example, can cause asthma by inhalation and skin irritation from prolonged skin contact. Acrylonitrile, which can be emitted to air from acrylic fibres, is toxic to humans, with carcinogenic and mutagenic effects. Organotin from elastane products can be absorbed through the skin and is toxic. Antimony and VOCs (volatile organic compounds) retained in polyester textiles can cause indoor air quality concerns, adversely affecting human health. Antimony trioxide, in particular, can be dissolved in sweat and saliva and can cause cancer. Biocides used on products are also of concern as increasing use can increase the resistance of micro organisms to these. They also have toxic and ecotoxic properties. Formaldehyde used in some processes for textiles can be emitted to air from finished products and is carcinogenic. Cerium, used in some weighting processes can accumulate in the human body and adversely affect the liver

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and is also ecotoxic. Azo dyes are of concern because they are carcinogenic and other dyes can be mutagenic or sensitising to humans.

Based on a review of currently available environmental information, the following product category requirements will produce environmental benefits by:

- reducing hazardous substances used in production processes;
- reducing discharges of hazardous substances and effluents with high chemical oxygen demand to the environment;
- encouraging energy and water use efficiencies; and
- encouraging reuse and recycling of fibres.

As information and technology change, product category requirements will be reviewed, updated and possibly amended.

3. INTERPRETATION

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) means the mass concentration of oxygen equivalent to the amount of dichromate consumed by dissolved and suspended matter when a water sample is treated with that oxidant under defined conditions.

ISO means International Organisation for Standardisation.

Label means the Environmental Choice New Zealand Label.

4. CATEGORY DEFINITION

This category includes:

- clothing textiles and accessories consisting of at least 90% by weight of textile fibres;
- interior textiles consisting of at least 90% by weight of textile fibres;
- fibre, yarn and fabric (including durable non-woven) intended for use in textile clothing, accessories or interior textiles.

Note: durable non-woven fabrics excludes those for single use.

This category does include skins and leather (from cattle, sheep, goats or pigs). This category does not include textile products for industrial use or carpets.

For textile clothing and accessories and for interior textiles, down, feathers, membranes and coatings need not be taken into account in the calculation of the percentage of textile fibres.

To be licensed to use the Label, a textile must meet all of the environmental criteria set out in clause 5 and product characteristics set out in clause 6.

Licence applicants must provide the following information to The Trust at the time of making an application. Licence holders must maintain and update this information and advise The Trust about any changes to this information.

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Information required:

- a list of products including for each product, a description with details of components and their weights (see Table 1 in Appendix A);
- supply chain details for products and components (see Table 2 in Appendix A);
- a list of chemicals used in products and processes (see Table 3 in Appendix A).

Notes:

1. Completed tables of information will be attached to and form part of the Applicant Statement on Compliance required to be signed by applicants during the licence assessment and confirmed by licence holders during licence supervision assessments.
2. Changes to information on products or suppliers will require assessment before they can be confirmed on an ECNZ licence or as part of the supply chain for a licensed product.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA

5.1 Legal Requirements

Criteria

- (a) The product must comply with the provisions of all relevant laws and regulations that are applicable during the product's life cycle.
- (b) Materials or processes involved in the production of a textile product may not be under the direct control of a licence applicant/holder. Where this is the case, the licence applicant/holder must have and implement a formal supplier regulatory compliance management/assurance programme that:
 - includes documented requirements for suppliers to provide raw materials or services compliant with applicable environmental regulatory requirements (for example in supply contract conditions);
 - identifies suppliers, materials or processes that involve, or would be expected to subject to a high level of regulatory control and/or which present a of risk of regulatory non-compliance;
 - includes appropriate requirements (based on the risk assessment) for suppliers to provide assurance to the licence applicant/holder on the supplier's environmental regulatory compliance.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on regulatory compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by documentation identifying the applicable regulatory requirements and demonstrating how compliance is monitored and maintained. In cases where there is a high potential risk associated with environmental regulatory compliance and limited assurance provided by the licence applicant/holder's supplier regulatory compliance management programme, The Trust's assessor may require an on-site inspection at the relevant supplier's premises.

Explanatory Notes

Relevant laws and regulations could, for example, include those that relate to:

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- producing, sourcing, transporting, handling and storing raw materials and components for manufacture
- manufacturing processes
- handling, transporting and disposing of waste products arising from manufacturing
- transporting product within and between countries
- using and disposing of the product.

The documentation required may include, as appropriate:

- procedures for approving and monitoring suppliers and supplies
- information provided to customers and contractors regarding regulatory requirements.

Assurance and/or information that licence applicants/holders may require from their suppliers could include:

- evidence of a formal certified environmental management system (for example an ISO 14001 certificate) and supporting records on regulatory compliance (for example, copies of regulatory requirements registers, procedures to manage regulatory compliance, monitoring and evaluation reports on regulatory compliance, internal or external audits covering regulatory compliance and management review records covering regulatory compliance);
- copies of published environmental, sustainability and/or annual reports expressly addressing environmental regulatory compliance (for example verified Environmental Statements prepared under the European EMAS regulations);
- audit reports completed by independent and competent auditors addressing regulatory compliance (for example, reports for other eco-label licences or reports from regulator audits);
- participation by the supplier in the licence applicants/holders own supplier audit programme.

It is not intended to require licence holders to accept increased legal responsibility or liability for actions that are outside their control. The Trust's intention is to ensure any potential for environmental regulatory non-compliance associated with an ECNZ labelled product is managed to a level that minimises risk of reputation damage to the ECNZ label and programme.

5.2 Fibre Sources

The textile product shall meet the requirements for the relevant fibre materials set in criteria 5.2.1 through 5.2.10 if a material contributes more than 5% of the weight of the product. This requirement does not apply if the fibre is of recycled origin. Recycled fibres are fibres originating only from cuttings from textile and clothing manufacturers or from post-consumer waste (textile or other).

Other fibres, for which no fibre-specific criteria are set, may be used, with the exception of mineral fibres, glass fibres, metal fibres, carbon fibres and other inorganic fibres.

At least 85% by weight of all fibres in the product must be either in compliance with the corresponding fibre-specific criteria, if any, or of recycled origin.

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PLANT-SOURCED FIBRES

5.2.1 Cotton and Natural Seed Fibres

Criteria

Cotton and other natural seed fibres must meet either (a), (b) or (c).

(a) Not contain more than 0.05 ppm of each of following substances:

- aldrin
- captafol
- chlordane
- DDT
- dieldrin
- endrin
- heptachlor
- hexachlorobenzene
- hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers)
- 2,4,5-T
- chlordimeform
- chlorobenzilate
- dinoseb and its salts
- monocrotophos
- pentachlorophenol
- toxaphene
- methamidophos
- methylparathion
- parathion
- phosphamidon.

The test must be made on raw cotton, before it comes through any wet treatment, for each lot of cotton or two times a year if more than two lots of cotton per year are received.

(b) Be certified organic by a specialist independent and competent organic certification body providing certification against published standards.

(c) Be fibre that is part of a supply chain for a textile product that holds a current European Flower, Nordic Swan or GECA licence.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. The statement shall be supported by documentation that includes, as relevant:

- a test report with analysis performed using the following, or equivalent, test method: US EPA 8081 A (organo-chlorine pesticides with ultrasonic or Soxhlet extraction and apolar solvents (iso-octane or hexane)), 8151 A (organophosphorus compounds), 8141 A or 8270 C (semi-volatile organic compounds) as appropriate;
- documentation on organic certification, including copies of current certificates and information on the certifying agency and standards; or

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- relevant and current European Flower, Nordic Swan or GECA licence certificates, supported with documentation demonstrating that the cotton or natural seed fibre source and supplier was and remains part of the supply chain for the licensed textile product.

5.2.2 Bast Fibres

Criteria

Flax and other bast fibres must not be obtained by water retting, unless the waste water from the water retting is treated so as to reduce the COD or TOC by at least 75% for hemp fibres and by at least 95% for flax and other bast fibres.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. If water retting is used, the applicant shall provide a test report, using the following test method: ISO 6060 (COD).

ANIMAL-SOURCED FIBRES

5.2.3 Wool Fibres

Criteria

Wool fibre destined for an ECNZ licensed textile product must meet either clause 5.2.3.1 or clause 5.2.3.2 below.

5.2.3.1 Use of an EC-47-11 compliant scouring service

- (a) The wool must be scoured using a scouring service that meets the requirements set in the ECNZ specification EC-47-11 Wool Scouring Services.
- (b) Licence applicant/holders must have and implement a fibre procurement programme for greasy wool with the objectives of purchasing wool from farmers:
 - using pesticides with lower human toxicity and aquatic ecotoxicity;
 - using pesticides with higher efficacy (likely to be based on persistence and effectiveness over time on the animals and more targeted on problem pest species);
 - implementing best practice in storing, handling, managing and using pesticides so as to avoid pesticide discharges to ground or water.
- (c) The fibre procurement programme shall be supported:
 - with records and information from the farmers on pesticides used and practices employed to apply and manage pesticides on their farms; and
 - a programme of pesticide residue testing on greasy wool that provides for:
 - at least two samples and test results initially for each farmer supplying wool; and
 - additional testing if there are changes to the pesticides or application practices employed by the farmer that may impact on pesticide residue levels on wool.

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The pesticide residue testing programme may be implemented progressively over a period of no more than three years, beginning with the farmers supplying the greatest volumes of wool. At least 10% of wool purchased must be have been tested at the time of application for an ECNZ licence.

- (d) The licence applicant/holder shall report to ECNZ on application and thereafter annually on the procurement and testing programmes; and provide information on these, on request, to the wool scourer.

Testing shall be carried out using IWTO Draft Test Method 59 *Method for the Determination of Chemical Residues on Greasy Wool* or an equivalent test method. Test results shall be reported for the following pesticides.

Substance	CAS no
Organochlorine Insecticides (OCs)	
γ-hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane)	319-84-6
α-hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7
β-hexachlorocyclohexane	58-89-9
δ-hexachlorocyclohexane	319-86-8
aldrin	309-00-2
dieldrin	60-57-1
endrin	72-20-8
p,p'-DDT	50-29-3
p,p'-DDD	72-54-8
Organophosphorous Insecticides (OPs)	
Propetamphos	31218-83-4
Diazinon	333-41-5
Dichlofenthion	97-17-6
Fenchlorphos	299-84-3
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6
Ethion	563-12-2
Pirimiphos-Methyl	29232-93-7
Synthetic Pyrethroids (SPs)	
Cyhalothrin	68085-85-8
Cybermethrin	52315-07-8
Deltamethrin	52918-63-5
Fenvalerate	51630-58-1
Flumethrin	69770-45-2
Insect Growth Regulators (IGRs)	
Diflubenzuron	35367-38-5
Triflumuron	64628-44-0
Dicyclanil	112636-83-6
Cyromazine	66215-27-8

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5.2.3.2 Reliance on an EU Flower or Nordic ecolabel licence

(a) The fibre must be part of a supply chain for a textile product that holds a current European Flower or Nordic Swan licence and be sourced from a scour meeting the following requirements:

- (i) discharges of effluent (and/or sludge) to the natural environment (natural water bodies, ocean or land) shall be of a quality that can be demonstrated to result in an acceptable and environmentally sustainable level of impact on the quality of the receiving environment; and
- (ii) the total water use measured at the water intake shall not exceed 30,000 l/tonne of greasy wool scoured; and
- (iii) alkyl phenol-based detergents shall not be used; and
- (iv) reactive chlorine compounds such as sodium hypochlorite or organic compound of chlorine shall not be used for bleaching.

(b) Applicants/licence holders shall have and implement a fibre procurement programme that:

- (i) specifically addresses and monitors technologies on energy use and efficiency in the scouring process;
- (ii) gives preference to scours with higher energy efficiencies; and
- (iii) encourages scour service providers to implement programmes to continually improve energy use efficiencies.

Reporting on energy use and initiatives required by clause 5.4, must include the scouring operations.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by documentation as follows.

For 5.2.3.1

- a copy of the ECNZ certificate covering the scoured wool; **OR**
- an assessment report showing compliance with the requirements of EC-47-11 Wool Scouring Services completed by an independent assessor from the ECNZ register and appointed by The Trust; **AND**
- production and quality control processes and records to demonstrate that the textile product includes scoured wool from a scouring service which meets the EC-47-11 requirements; **AND**
- details of the procurement and testing programme for greasy wool and reports on the implementation of those programmes.

For 5.2.3.2:

- relevant and current European or Nordic Swan licence certificates, supported with documentation demonstrating that the wool fibre source and supplier was and remains part of the supply chain for the licensed textile product; and

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- an independent assessment of the discharge quality and its impacts on the receiving environment completed by a person or agency competent to complete such an assessment; and
- records of water use and production, and calculations to demonstrate the water use limit is met; and
- copies of MSDS or other technical information for detergents and bleaches, and information on production process controls and records to demonstrate that the detergents and bleaches identified are those that are used on scourments destined for an ECNZ-licensed textile product; and
- details of the applicant/licence holder's fibre procurement programme and its implementation.

5.2.4 Skins and Leather

Criteria

- (a) The average concentration of chromium (VI) in finished skins and leather must not exceed 3 ppm.
- (b) No residual concentrations of arsenic, cadmium or lead must be present in the end product.
- (c) Wastewater from leather tanneries released after processing must not contain more than 1 mg/l of chromium (III)
- (d) Wastewater released by the tannery must be treated either in the tannery's treatment plant or in a municipal treatment plant, so that a reduction in COD content of at least 85% is achieved.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by:

- a test report for chromium (VI) with analysis performed using the following, or equivalent, test method: CEN/TS 14495:2003;
- a test report for arsenic, cadmium and lead in the end product with analysis performed using the following, or equivalent, test methods: CEN TC 309 WI 065 – 4.3. This test method has a detection limit of 100 ppm;
- a test report for chromium (III) in wastewater, with analysis performed using the following, or equivalent, test methods: ISO 9174 or EN 1233 or EN ISO 11885 for chromium:
- a test report with analysis performed using the following, or equivalent, test method: ISO 6060 Water quality – determination of the chemical oxygen demand.

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SYNTHETIC AND MAN-MADE FIBRES

5.2.5 Acrylic Fibres

Criteria

- (a) The residual acrylonitrile content in raw fibres leaving the fibre production plant shall be less than 1.5 mg/Kg.
- (b) 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.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant Company. The statement shall be supported by the following:

- a test report showing compliance with (a) using the following test method: extraction with boiling water and quantification by capillary gas-liquid chromatography;
- detailed documentation and/or test reports showing compliance with (b).

5.2.6 Elastane

Criteria

- (a) Organotin compounds must not be used.
- (b) The emissions to air of aromatic diisocyanates during polymerisation and fibre production, measured at the process steps where they occur, including fugitive emissions as well expressed as an annual average, shall be less than 5 mg/kg of fibre produced.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. The statement shall be supported by detailed documentation and/or test reports showing compliance with (b).

5.2.7 Man-Made Cellulose Fibres (including viscose & cupro)

Criteria

- (a) The level of AOX in the fibres must not exceed 250 ppm.
- (b) 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 120 g/Kg filament fibre produced and 30 g/kg staple fibre produced. Where both types of fibre are produced on a given site, the overall emissions must not exceed the corresponding weighted average.

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- (c) For viscose fibres the emission to water of zinc from the production site, expressed as an annual average must not exceed 0.3 g/Kg.
- (d) For cupro fibres, the copper content of the effluent water leaving the site, expressed as an annual average, must not exceed 0.1ppm.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by:

- detailed documentation and/or test reports showing compliance with the criteria
- a test report for AOX, using the following test method: ISO 11480.97.

5.2.8 Polyamide

Criteria

The emissions to air of N₂O during monomer production, expressed as an annual average, shall not exceed 10 g/kg polyamide 6 fibre produced and 50 g/Kg polyamide 6,6 produced.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. The statement shall be supported with detailed documentation and/or test reports showing compliance with this criterion.

5.2.9 Polyester

Criteria

- (a) The amount of antimony in the polyester fibres shall not exceed 260 ppm.
- (b) The emissions of VOCs during polymerisation and fibre production of polyester, measured at the process steps where they occur, including fugitive emissions as well, expressed as an annual average, shall not exceed 1.2 g/kg of produced polyester resin. (VOCs are any organic compound having at 293.15 K a vapour pressure of 0.01kPa or having a corresponding volatility under the particular conditions of use.)

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. The statement shall be supported by:

- either a declaration of non-use of antimony or a test report using the following test method: direct determination by Atomic Adsorption Spectrometry. The test shall be carried out on the raw fibre prior to any wet processing;
- detailed documentation and/or test reports showing compliance with criterion (b).

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5.2.10 Polypropylene

Criteria

Lead-based pigments must not be used.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by relevant quality control and production documentation.

5.3 Processes and Use of Chemicals

The criteria in this section apply, where appropriate, to all stages of production of the product, including the production of the fibres. 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.

5.3.1 Auxiliaries and Finishing Agents for Fibres and Yarns

Criteria

- (a) Size: At least 95% (by dry weight) of the component substances of any sizing preparation applied to yarns shall be sufficiently biodegradable or eliminable in waste water treatment plants, or shall be recycled.
- (b) Spinning solution additives, spinning additives, and preparation agents for primary spinning (including carding oils, spin finishes and lubricants): At least 90% (by dry weight) of the component substances shall be sufficiently biodegradable or 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.
- (c) The content of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in the mineral oil proportion of a product shall be less than 3% by weight.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. The statement shall be supported with appropriate documentation, safety data sheets, test reports and/or declarations indicating the test methods and results as above, and showing compliance with the criteria.

For (a) and (b), a substance is considered sufficiently biodegradable or eliminable:

- 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.

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- Or 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, ISO 14593 it shows a percentage degradation of at least 60% within 28 days,
- 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,
- Or, for substances for which these test methods are inapplicable, if evidence of an equivalent level of biodegradation is presented.

For (c) the applicant may provide declarations indicating either the content of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons or the non-use of products containing mineral oils.

5.3.2 Biocidal or Biostatic Products

Criteria

- (a) Chlorophenols (their salts and esters), PCB and organotin compounds shall not be used during transportation or storage of products and semi-manufactured products.
- (b) Biocidal or biostatic products shall not be applied to products so as to be active during the use phase. Insect resist treatments for wool products are exempted from this requirement.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by relevant quality control and production documentation.

5.3.3 Weighting

Criteria

Compounds of cerium shall not be used in the weighting of yarn or fabrics.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by relevant quality control and production documentation.

5.3.4 All Chemicals and Chemical Preparations

Criteria

The following substances shall not be part of any preparations or formulations used:

- Alkylphenoethoxylates (APEOs)
- linear alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS)
- bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC)
- distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC)
- di(hardened tallow) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC)
- ethylene diamine tetra acetate (EDTA)

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- diethylene triamine penta acetate (DTPA).

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by relevant quality control and production documentation.

5.3.5 Detergents, Fabric Softeners and Complexing Agents

Criteria

At each wet-processing site, at least 95% by weight of fabric softeners and at least 95% by weight complexing agents used shall be sufficiently biodegradable or eliminable in wastewater treatment plants.

This is with the exception of surfactants in detergents and fabric softeners at each wet processing site, which shall be ultimately aerobically biodegradable.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. The statement shall be supported with appropriate documentation, safety data sheets, test reports and/or declarations indicating the test methods and results and showing compliance with this requirement for all detergents, fabric softeners and complexing agents used.

The requirement for sufficiently biodegradable or eliminable is as defined under criterion 5.3.1.

Ultimate aerobic biodegradation has to be interpreted as laid down in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 of the European Parliament (see Appendix B).

5.3.6 Bleaching Agents

Criteria

Chlorinated agents must not be used for bleaching yarns, fabrics and end products.

This requirement does not apply to the production of man-made cellulose fibres.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported declaration of non-use.

5.3.7 Dyes and Dye Processes

5.3.7.1 Impurities in Dyes

(Impurities in dyes: colour matter with fibre affinity, soluble or insoluble)

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Criteria

The levels of ionic impurities in the dyes used shall not exceed the following:

- Ag 100 ppm
- As 50 ppm
- Ba 100 ppm
- Cd 20 ppm
- Co 500 ppm
- Cr 100 ppm
- Cu 250 ppm
- Fe 2 500 ppm
- Hg 4 ppm
- Mn 1000 ppm
- Ni 200 ppm
- Pb 100 ppm
- Se 20 ppm
- Sb 50 ppm
- Sn 250 ppm
- Zn 1500 ppm.

Any metal that is included as an integral part of the dye molecule (e.g. metal complex dyes, certain reactive dyes, etc) shall not be considered when assessing compliance with these values, which only relate to impurities.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by a supplier declaration and/or MSDS or similar information and relevant quality control and production documentation. Production and quality control documentation should include processes to ensure only compliant dyes are used for Environmental Choice products.

5.3.7.2 Impurities in Pigments

(Impurities in pigments: insoluble colour matter without fibre affinity)

Criteria

The levels of ionic impurities in the pigments used shall not exceed the following:

- As 50 ppm
- Ba 100 ppm
- Cd 50 ppm
- Cr 100 ppm
- Hg 25 ppm
- Pb 100 ppm
- Se 100 ppm
- Sb 250 ppm
- Zn 1000 ppm.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by relevant quality control and production documentation.

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5.3.7.3 Chrome Mordant Dyeing

Criteria

Chrome mordant dyeing is prohibited.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by relevant quality control and production documentation.

5.3.7.4 Metal Complex Dyes

Criteria

If metal complex dyes based on copper, chromium or nickel are used:

- (a) In case of cellulose dyeing, where metal complex dyes are part of the dye recipe, less than 20% of each of those metal complex dyes applied (input to the process) shall be discharged to waste water treatment (whether on-site or off-site).

In case of all other dyeing processes, where metal complex dyes are part of the dye recipe, less than 7% of each of those metal complex dyes applied (input to the process) shall be discharged to waste water treatment (whether on-site or off-site).

- (b) The emissions to water after treatment shall not exceed: Cu 75 mg/Kg (fibre, yarn or fabric); Cr 50 mg/kg, Ni 75 mg/Kg.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement may be supported by test reports using the following (or equivalent) test methods: ISO 8288 for Cu, Ni; EN 1233 for Cr. If an alternative test method is proposed, the applicant will need to provide technical supporting information from a competent laboratory that the alternative test method is equivalent and appropriate to use to test and report against the limits set in the criteria.

5.3.7.5 Azo Dyes

Criteria

Azo dyes shall not be used that may cleave (bind) to any one of the following aromatic amines:

4-aminodiphenyl	(92-67-1)
benzidine	(92-87-5)
4-chloro-o-toluidine	(95-69-2)
2-naphthylamine	(91-59-8)
o-amino-azotoluene	(97-56-3)
2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	(99-55-8)
p-chloroaniline	(106-47-8)

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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-chloraniline)	(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)
2,4-Xylidine	(87-62-7)\
2,6-Xylidine	(95-68-1)

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by relevant quality control and production documentation.

5.3.7.6 Dyes that are Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or Toxic to Reproduction

Criteria

(a) The following dyes shall not be used:

- C.I. Basic Red 9
- C.I. Disperse Blue 1
- C.I. Acid Red 26
- C.I. Basic Violet 14
- C.I. Disperse Orange 11
- C. I. Direct Black 38
- C. I. Direct Blue 6
- C. I. Direct Red 28
- C. I. Disperse Yellow 3

(b) No use is allowed of dye preparations containing more than 0.1% by weight of substances that are classified as carcinogens, mutagens or reproductive/developmental toxins, as identified using any of the classifications listed in the table in Appendix C.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by relevant quality control and production documentation.

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5.3.7.7 Potentially Sensitizing Dyes

Criteria

The following dyes shall not be used:

C.I. Disperse Blue 3	C.I. 61 505
C.I. Disperse Blue 7	C.I. 62 500
C.I. Disperse Blue 26	C.I. 63 305
C.I. Disperse Blue 35	
C.I. Disperse Blue 102	
C.I. Disperse Blue 106	
C.I. Disperse Blue 124	
C.I. Disperse Brown 1	
C.I. Disperse Orange 1	C.I. 11 080
C.I. Disperse Orange 3	C.I. 11 005
C.I. Disperse Orange 37	
C.I. Disperse Orange 76 (previously designated Orange 37)	
C.I. Disperse Red 1	C.I. 11 110
C.I. Disperse Red 11	C.I. 62 015
C.I. Disperse Red 17	C.I. 11 210
C.I. Disperse Yellow 1	C.I. 10 345
C.I. Disperse Yellow 9	C.I. 10 375
C.I. Disperse Yellow 39	
C.I. Disperse Yellow 49	

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company.

5.3.8 Halogenated Carriers for Polyester

Criteria

Halogenated carriers are prohibited.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by relevant quality control and production documentation.

5.3.9 Printing

Criteria

- (a) Printing pastes used shall not contain more than 5% volatile organic compounds (VOCs), such as white spirit.
- (b) Plastisol-based printing is not allowed.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised

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representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by relevant quality control and production documentation.

5.3.10 Formaldehyde

Criteria

The amount of free and partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the final fabric shall not exceed 20 ppm in products for babies and young children under 3 years old, 30 ppm for products that come into direct contact with the skin, and 75 ppm for all other products.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement may be accompanied by a test report using the following test method: EN ISO 14184-1.

5.3.11 Waste Water Discharges from Wet-Processing

Criteria

- (a) Waste water from wet processing sites (except greasy wool scouring sites and flax retting sites) shall, when discharged after treatment (whether on-site or off-site), have a COD content of less than 20 g/kg of textile product, expressed as an annual average.
- (b) If the effluent is treated on-site and discharged directly to water, 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).

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported with (as relevant):

- test reports from a laboratory competent to carry out the relevant test methods (ISO 6060 or equivalent); and relevant production and calculation records to demonstrate the limit as an annual average is met;
- monitoring or test reports for pH and temperature of discharges and/or receiving water.

5.3.12 Finishing Processes

5.3.12.1 Flame Retardants

Criteria

No use is allowed of flame retardants that are classified as carcinogens, mutagens, toxic to reproduction or ecotoxic as identified using any of the classifications (or combinations thereof) listed in the table in Appendix C.

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Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. The statement shall be supported by relevant documentation that:

- identifies flame retardants that are used
- includes Material Safety Data Sheets for hazardous substances or other information to confirm the requirements are met.

5.3.12.2 Anti-felting Finishes

Criteria

Halogenated substances or preparations shall only be applied to wool slivers and loose scoured wool.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by relevant quality control and production documentation.

5.3.12.3 Fabric_Finishes

Criteria

The word “finishes” covers all physical or chemical treatments giving specific properties such as softness, waterproofing or easy care, to the textile fabrics.

- (a) No use is allowed of any finishing substances or of finishing preparations (excluding insect resist agents) containing more than 0.1% by weight of substances that are classified as carcinogens, mutagens, toxic to reproduction or ecotoxic as identified using any of the classifications (or combinations thereof) listed in the table in Appendix C.
- (b) Any insect resist agent used, must not be classified as toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic or a reproductive/developmental toxins, as identified using any of the classifications (or combinations thereof) listed in the table in Appendix C.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. The statement shall be supported by relevant documentation that:

- identifies finishes that are used
- includes Material Safety Data Sheets for hazardous substances or other information to confirm the requirements are met.

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5.3.12.4 Fillings

Criteria

- (a) Filling materials consisting of textile fibres shall comply with the textile fibre criteria (5.2.1 to 5.2.10) where appropriate.
- (b) Filling materials shall comply with criterion 5.3.2 on 'Biocidal or biostatic products' and the criterion 5.3.10 on 'Formaldehyde'.
- (c) Detergents and other chemicals used to wash fillings (down, feathers, natural or synthetic fibres) shall comply with criterion 5.3.4 on 'All Chemicals and Chemical Processes' and criterion 5.3.5 on 'detergents, fabric softeners and complexing agents'.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by relevant documentation as specified in the referenced criteria.

5.3.12.5 Coatings Laminates and Membranes

Criteria

- (a) Products made of polyurethane shall comply with criterion 5.2.6 (a) regarding organic tin and criterion 5.2.6 (b) regarding emissions to air of aromatic diisocyanates.
- (b) Products made of polyester shall comply with criterion 5.2.9 (a) regarding the amount of antimony and criterion 5.2.9 (b) regarding the emissions of VOCs during polymerisation.
- (c) Coatings, laminates and membranes shall not be produced using plasticisers or solvents that are assigned or may be classified as carcinogens, mutagens, toxic to reproduction or ecotoxic as identified using any of the classifications (or combinations thereof) listed in the table in Appendix C.
- (d) Any insect resist agent used, other than permethrin or bifenthrin must not be classified as toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic or a reproductive/developmental toxins, as identified using any of the classifications (or combinations thereof) listed in the table in Appendix C.

Verification Required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the Applicant Company. This statement shall be accompanied by relevant documentation:

- as specified in the referenced criteria
- identifies coatings, laminates and membranes that are used
- includes Material Safety Data Sheets for hazardous substances or other information to confirm the requirements are met.

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5.4 Energy Management

Criteria

- (a) The textile product licence application/holder, textile manufacturer or first tier suppliers must have effective energy management policies and procedures and/or an energy management programme.

The licence applicant/holder must identify the major energy users amongst the first tier suppliers identified in the licence applicant/holders' completed Table 2 of Appendix A. If a licence applicant/holder is relying on clause 5.2.3 (b) to meet requirements for scouring processes for wool fibre, the scour(s) must be identified as major energy users and included in the annual reporting required in (b) below.

- (b) Licence holders must report annually to The Trust on energy management (covering their own operations, those of the textile manufacture and/or identified first tier suppliers), including:
- total energy use;
 - breakdown of total energy use to types of energy used;
 - energy use related to production;
 - initiatives taken to reduce energy use and improve energy efficiency;
 - initiatives taken to calculate and reduce CO₂ emissions associated with energy use; and
 - initiatives or requirements for suppliers or contract manufacturers.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied documentation that:

- describes the energy management policies, procedures and programmes; and
- includes annual reports to The Trust on energy use and management.

5.5 Waste Management

Criteria

- a) The textile product licence application/holder, textile manufacturer or first tier suppliers must have effective waste management policies and procedures and/or a waste management programme.

The licence applicant/holder must identify the major waste producers amongst the first tier suppliers identified in the licence applicant/holder's completed Table 2 of Appendix A.

- b) Licence holders must report annually to The Trust on waste management (covering their own operations, those of the textile manufacturer and/or identified first tier suppliers) including:
- quantities and types of waste recovered for reuse internally and externally;
 - quantities and types of waste recycled internally and externally;
 - quantities and types of waste disposed of to landfill;
 - quantities and types of waste burned internally for energy recovery;

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- waste generation related to production;
- initiatives taken to reduce waste generation and improve recovery/recycling of waste; and
- initiatives or requirements for suppliers or contract manufacturers.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by documentation that:

- describes the waste management policies, procedures and programmes; and
- includes annual reports to The Trust on waste generation and management.

6. PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

6.1 Fitness for Purpose

Criteria

The textile product shall be fit for its intended use and conform, as appropriate to relevant product performance standards, including, as relevant the requirements in clauses 6.2 to 6.9 below.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by relevant quality control and production documentation including:

- information on relevant product standards;
- information demonstrating how compliance and product quality is monitored and maintained; and
- records of customer feedback and complaints.

6.2 Dimension Changes during Washing and Drying

Criteria

The dimensional changes after washing and drying shall not exceed:

- plus or minus 2% (warp and weft) for curtains and for furniture fabric that is washable and removable,
- more than minus 8% or plus 4% for other woven products and durable non-woven, other knitted products or for terry towelling.

This criterion does not apply to:

- fibres or yarn,
- products clearly labelled 'dry clean only' or equivalent,
- furniture fabrics that are not removable and washable.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by documentation including:

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- test reports using the following test method: EN ISO 63 30, ISO 5077 modified 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.

6.3 Colour Fastness to Washing

Criteria

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, white products or products that are neither dyed nor printed, or to non-washable furniture fabrics.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by test reports using the following test method: ISO 105 CO6.

6.4 Colour Fastness to Perspiration

Criteria

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 coloured (standard depth > 1/1) and made of regenerated wool or more than 20% silk.

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

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by test reports using the following test method: ISO 105 E04.

6.5 Colour Fastness to Wet Rubbing

Criteria

- a) 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.

OR

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- b) Leather must meet the requirements of EN 1336: 2004 Leather – Upholstery leather characteristics – Guide for selection of leather for furniture, OR Commercial Leather Association of Australian & New Zealand’s Standard Guide 2005-2006.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by test reports using the following test method: ISO 105 X12 for a), EN ISO 11640 or EN ISO 11641 for b).

6.6 Colour Fastness to Dry Rubbing

Criteria

- a) 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.

OR

- b) Leather must meet the requirements of EN 1336: 2004 Leather – Upholstery leather characteristics – Guide for selection of leather for furniture, OR Commercial Leather Association of Australian & New Zealand’s Standard Guide 2005-2006.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by test reports using the following test method: ISO 105 X12 for a), EN ISO 11640 or EN ISO 11641 for b).

6.7 Colour Fastness to Light

Criteria

- a) 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% silk, or more than 20% linen or other bast fibres.

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

OR

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- b) Leather must meet the requirements of EN 1336: 2004 Leather – Upholstery leather characteristics – Guide for selection of leather for furniture, OR Commercial Leather Association of Australian & New Zealand’s Standard Guide 2005-2006.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by test reports using the following test method: ISO 105 B02.

6.8 Performance Requirements – Leather

6.8.1 Tear Strength

Criteria

The tear strength must not be less than 20 N.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by a test report with analysis performed using the following, or equivalent, test method: ISO 3377.

6.8.2 Flex Resistance

Criteria

For pigmented leather and corrected grain, the flex resistance of the leather must be such that it is capable of withstanding 50,000 cycles (no finish damage or cracks).

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by a test report with analysis performed using the following, or equivalent, test method: ISO 5402.

6.9 Upholstery Performance Properties

6.9.1 Resistance to Abrasion

Criteria

The upholstery fabric shall meet the following standards of resistance to abrasion

- 20,000 cycles for general use upholstery
- 40,000 cycles for heavy duty upholstery.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by a test

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report with analysis performed using the following, or equivalent, test method: Martindale test AS2001.2.25 (12 Kpa pressure).

6.9.2 Resistance to Pilling

Criteria

The upholstery fabric's resistance to pilling shall be at least 3-4.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by a test report with analysis performed using the following test method: Woolmark Company TM 196.

6.9.3 Resistance to Seam Slippage

Criteria

The maximum opening of seam shall be 8mm at 125N.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by a test report with analysis performed using the following test method: AS2001.2.22.

6.9.4 Insect Resistance for Wool and Wool-Blend Products

Criteria

Wool or wool-blend fabrics for upholstery products shall achieve Wools of NZ rate 3 (or IWS E10 Level 4) for product to be labelled with the Woolmark for Australia or may meet IWS E10 Level 5 for product to be sold and used in New Zealand.

Verification Required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by a test report with analysis performed using the following test methods: WNZ TM27 & TM 28 or equivalent.

7. REQUIREMENTS AND NOTES FOR ECNZ LICENCE HOLDERS

Monitoring Compliance

Prior to granting a licence, The Trust will prepare a plan for monitoring ongoing compliance with these requirements. This plan will reflect the number and type of products covered by the licence and the level of sampling appropriate to provide confidence in ongoing compliance with criteria. This plan will be discussed with the licence applicant and when agreed will be a condition of the licence.

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As part of the plan, The Trust will require access to relevant quality control and production records and the right of access to production facilities. Relevant records may include formal quality management or environmental management system documentation (for example, ISO 9001 or ISO 14001 or similar).

The monitoring plan will require the licence holder to advise The Trust immediately of any noncompliance with any requirements of this specification which may occur during the term of the licence. If a non-compliance occurs, the licence may be suspended or terminated as stipulated in the Licence Conditions. The licensee may appeal any such suspension.

The Trust will maintain the confidentiality of identified confidential information provided and accessed during verification and monitoring of licences.

Using the ECNZ Label

The Label may appear on the wholesale and retail packaging for the product, provided that the product meets the requirements in this specification and in the Licence Conditions.

Wherever it appears, the Label must be accompanied by the words 'Textile' or "Skin" or "Leather" and by the Licence Number eg 'licence No1234'.

The Label must be reproduced in accordance with the ECNZ programme's keyline art for reproduction of the Label and the Licence Conditions.

Any advertising must conform to the relevant requirements in this specification, in the Licence Conditions and in the keyline art.

Failure to meet these requirements for using the ECNZ Label and advertising could result in the Licence being withdrawn.

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APPENDIX A: INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED BY APPLICANTS AND MAINTAINED BY LICENCE HOLDERS

Table 1: Product Information

Product Trade Name(s)	Product Identification Code(s)	Type of Product	Textile Components		
			Component	% of Weight in Final Product	Recycled (y/n)
<i>Examples</i>					
<i>White BabyGro</i>	<i>BG 77889-W</i>	<i>Knitted baby singlet - White</i>	<i>Merino Wool Polyester</i>	<i>90 % 10 %</i>	<i>N Y</i>
<i>Coloured BabyGro</i>	<i>BG 77889-C</i>	<i>Knitted baby singlet - Pink</i>	<i>Merino Wool Polyester</i>	<i>90 % 10 %</i>	<i>N Y</i>
<i>TeenJean</i>	<i>TJ 8899-D</i>	<i>Denim jeans</i>	<i>Cotton Lycra Polyester</i>	<i>90% 8% 2%</i>	<i>N N Y</i>

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Table 2: Supply Chain Information

Product	Components/ Manufacturing Processes	Identification Code	Source/ Manufacturing Locations	Supplier/ Manufacturer	Supplier/ Manufacturer Contact Details
<i>Example for Product A</i>	<i>Merino Wool</i>	<i>M162/4</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Supplier A</i>	<i>Supplier A address, email, phone etc</i>
	<i>Wool scouring</i>	<i>A-4259</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Supplier B</i>	<i>Supplier B address, email, phone etc</i>
			<i>Eastern Europe</i>	<i>Supplier C</i>	<i>Supplier C address, email, phone etc</i>
	<i>Wool spinning</i>	<i>A-4259</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Supplier D</i>	<i>Supplier D address, email, phone etc</i>
	<i>Wool Dyeing</i>	<i>0002648</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Supplier D</i>	
	<i>Synthetic fibre production</i>	<i>F1-98</i>	<i>Thailand</i>	<i>Supplier E</i>	<i>Supplier E address, email, phone etc</i>
<i>Fabric weaving & finishing</i>	<i>BG 77889-W</i>	<i>New Zealand Australia</i>	<i>Applicant company</i>	<i>Applicant manufacturing addresses in Auckland Melbourne</i>	
<i>Product B...</i>					

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Table 3: Chemical Information

Process/ Type of Chemical	ECNZ Clause	Chemical Name	CAS Number	Use	Trade Name	Licence Applicant/ Holder Code (if applicable)	Supplier	Supplier Code
Auxiliaries & Finishing Agents for Fibres & Yarns	5.3.1 (a) Size & 5.3.4							
	5.3.2 (b) & (c) Spinning lubricants & 5.3.4							
Biocidal or Biostatic Products	5.3.2 & 5.3.4							
Weighting Products	5.3.3 & 5.3.4							
Detergents, Softeners & Complexing Agents	5.3.5 & 5.3.4							
Bleaching Agents	5.3.6 & 5.3.4	<i>Example Hydrogen Peroxide</i>	<i>7722-84-1</i>	<i>Bleach used in wool scour</i>	<i>PureOx</i>	<i>Not Applicable –not used in our operations</i>	<i>Clean Chemicals Ltd</i>	<i>HP 3456</i>
Dyes & Dye Processes	5.3.7 & 5.3.4							
Printing	5.3.9 & 5.3.4							
Flame Retardants	5.3.12.1 & 5.3.4							

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Process/ Type of Chemical	ECNZ Clause	Chemical Name	CAS Number	Use	Trade Name	Licence Applicant/ Holder Code (if applicable)	Supplier	Supplier Code
Anti-felting Finishes	5.3.12.2 & 5.3.4							
Fabric Finishes	5.3.12.3 & 5.3.4							
Coatings Laminates & Membranes	5.3.12.5 & 5.3.4							
Other Chemicals	5.3.4							

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APPENDIX B: REGULATION (EC) No 648/2004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 31 March 2004 on detergents

ANNEX III

ULTIMATE BIODEGRADABILITY (MINERALISATION) TEST METHODS FOR SURFACTANTS IN DETERGENTS

A. The reference method for laboratory testing of surfactant ultimate biodegradability in this regulation is based on the en iso standard 14593: 1999 (CO₂ headspace test).

Surfactants in detergents shall be considered as biodegradable if the level of biodegradability (mineralisation) measured according to one of the five following tests (1) is at least 60 % within twenty-eight days:

1. EN ISO Standard 14593: 1999. Water quality. — Evaluation of ultimate aerobic biodegradability of organic compounds in aqueous medium. — Method by analysis of inorganic carbon in sealed vessels (CO₂ headspace test). Pre-adaptation is not to be used. The ten days window principle is not applied. (Reference method).
2. Method of the Directive 67/548/EEC Annex V.C.4-C [Carbon dioxide (CO₂) Evolution Modified Sturm Test]: Preadaptation is not to be used. The ten days window principle is not applied.
3. Method of the Directive 67/548/EEC Annex V.C.4-E (Closed Bottle): Pre-adaptation is not to be used. The ten days window principle is not applied.
4. Method of the Directive 67/548/EEC Annex V.C.4-D (Manometric Respirometry): Pre-adaptation is not to be used. The ten days window principle is not applied.
5. Method of the Directive 67/548/EEC Annex V.C.4-F (MITI: Ministry of International Trade and Industry-Japan): Pre-adaptation is not to be used. The ten days window principle is not applied.

B. Depending on the physical characteristics of the surfactant, one of the methods listed below might be used if appropriately justified (2). It should be noted that the pass criterion of at least 70 % of these methods is to be considered as equivalent to the pass criterion of at least 60 % referred to in methods listed in point A. The adequacy of the choice of the methods listed below shall be decided on a case by case confirmation, in accordance with Article 5 of this Regulation.

1. Method of the Directive 67/548/EEC Annex V.C.4-A (Dissolved Organic Carbon DOC Die-Away): Pre-adaptation is not to be used. The ten days window principle is not applied. The pass criteria for biodegradability measured according to the test shall be at least 70 % within twenty-eight days.
2. Method of the Directive 67/548/EEC Annex V.C.4-B (Modified OECD Screening-DOC Die-Away): Pre-adaptation is not to be used. The ten days window principle is not applied. The pass criteria for biodegradability measured according to the test shall be at least 70 % within twenty-eight days.

N.B. — All the above mentioned methods, taken from Council Directive 67/548/EEC, can also be found in the publication 'Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances in the European Union', Part 2: 'Testing Methods'. European Commission 1997. ISBN 92-828-0076-8.

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Appendix C: Hazardous Substance Classifications

European Risk Phrases	New Zealand HSNO Classes	Globally Harmonised System
Toxins		
R23 toxic by inhalation	6.1B or 6.1C	Acute Tox. 2 and 3 H330, H331
R24 toxic in contact with skin	6.1B	Acute Tox. 3 H311
R25 toxic if swallowed	6.1B	Acute Tox. 3 H301
R26 very toxic by inhalation	6.1A	Acute Tox. 2 and 3 H330
R27 very toxic in contact with skin	6.1A	Acute Tox. 1 H310
R28 very toxic if swallowed	6.1A	Acute Tox. 2 H300
Carcinogens, Mutagens or Reproductive/Developmental Toxins		
R40 limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect	6.7B	Carc. 2 H351
R45 may cause cancer	6.7A	Carc. 1A and 1B H350
R46 may cause heritable genetic damage	6.6A	Muta. 1B H340
R49 may cause cancer by inhalation	6.7A	Carc. 1A and 1B H350
R60 may impair fertility	6.8A	Repr. 1A and 1B H360
R61 may cause harm to the unborn child	6.8A	Repr. 1A and 1B H360
R62 possible risk of impaired fertility	6.8B	Repr 2 H361
R63 possible risk of harm to the unborn child	6.8B	Repr 2 H361d
R68 possible risk of irreversible effects	6.6B	Muta. 2 H341
Sensitisers or Allergenic		
R42 May cause sensitisation by inhalation	6.5A	Resp. Sens. 1 H334
R43 may cause sensitisation by skin contact	6.5B	Skin Sens. 1 H317
Ecotoxins		
R50 very toxic to aquatic organisms	9.1A	Aquatic Acute 1 H400

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European Risk Phrases	New Zealand HSNO Classes	Globally Harmonised System
R51 toxic to aquatic organisms	9.1D or 9.1B	
R52 harmful to aquatic organisms	9.1D or 9.1C	
R53 may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment	9.1D	Aquatic Chronic 4 H413
R50/53 very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects	9.1A	H410
R51/53 toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects	9.1B	H411

Notes:

Where there is a discrepancy between the classifications applied to specific substances in the different schemes, The Trust's appointed assessors will review supporting information regarding the classifications on a case-by-case basis to determine whether the particular substance should be considered to have the identified hazardous characteristic. In reaching this decision, the assessors will be cognisant of the original source of the bans and limitations (which were based on the European risk phrases) and any specific information that is in particular relevant to the risks associated with the substance in a carpet product and in the New Zealand environmental context. The evaluation will consider issues such as exposure routes, biodegradability and persistence of the particular hazardous substance. The Trust will make information about any such decisions made by The Trust's appointed assessors available on request.

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