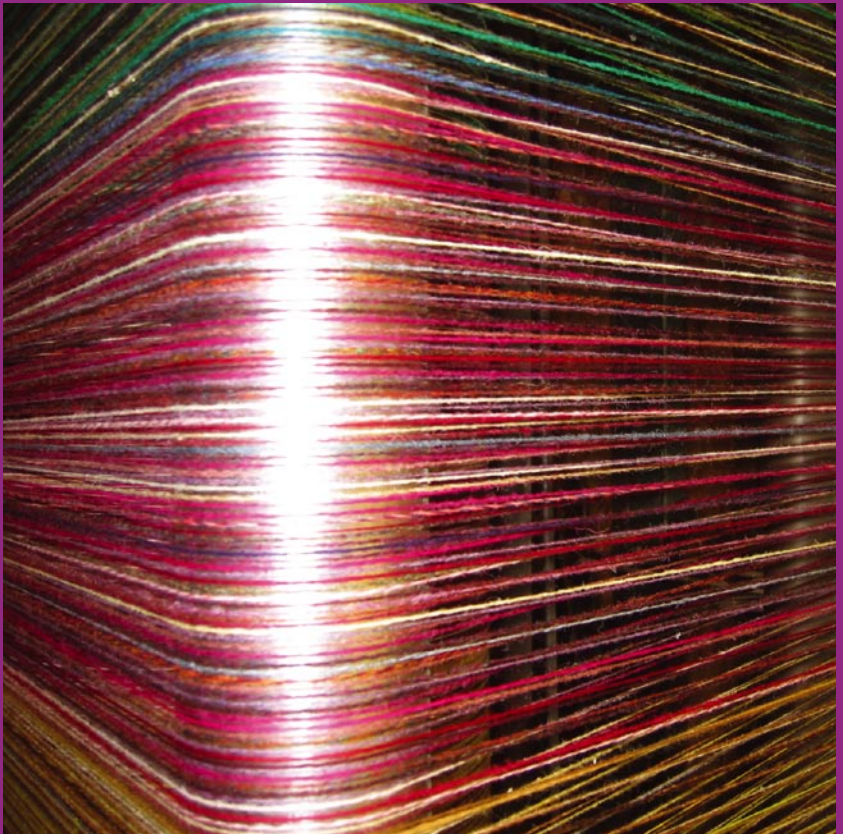


60

Textiles



In partnership with the International Working Group for organic textiles

International working group members:

OTA	Organic Trade Association
JOCA	Japanese Organic Cotton Association
IVN	International Association Natural Textile Industry
SA	Soil Association

60.0

Standards you must read with this chapter:

Chapter 1. The principles of organic production and processing

Chapter 2. The certification process

Chapter 41. Manufacturing

Textiles

- 60.1 Who these standards apply to
- 60.2 The principles of organic textile production
- 60.3 Importing and equivalence
- 60.4 Composition and labelling
- 60.5 Processing
- 60.6 Separation
- 60.7 All inputs
- 60.8 Spinning, sizing, weaving, knitting and non-woven manufacture
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- 60.10 Dyeing and printing
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- 60.13 Environmental management
- 60.14 Storage and transport, packaging and pest control
- 60.15 Record keeping and quality assurance
- 60.16 Product performance
- 60.17 Social criteria
- 60.18 Inspection and certification

Silk, wool, hides, leathers and skins

- 61.1 Silk
- 61.2 Wool
- 61.3 Hides, leathers and skins

Annex I List of Abbreviations

These standards are based on Version 1.1 of the Global Organic Textile Standards (dated 5 March 2005) of which the Soil Association standards are a part. The Soil Association has extra requirements and guidance in some areas of textile production. Please contact us if you would like to know which of the following standards these are.

60.1 Who these standards apply to

60.1.1

These standards apply to you if you do any of the following with natural textiles:

- processing
- manufacturing
- packing
- labelling
- importing
- exporting
- distributing, and/or
- use outworkers for any of these operations.

Note – please contact us for an outworker checklist.

60.1.2

These standards state how we define and verify the organic status of textile products. They cover:

- environmentally and socially responsible manufacturing
- finishing
- labelling
- packaging
- quality assurance, and
- record keeping.

60.1.3

The final products may include, but are not limited to:

- fibre products
- yarns and fabrics, and
- clothes.

60.2 Principles of organic textile production

60.2.1

These principles stem from our philosophy and set out the ideal to strive for. They guide our standards and should also guide how you operate.

- Organic textile products are high quality and include the maximum amount of organic raw materials.
- Organic textiles are grown and made using methods that cause the least amount of harm to humans and the environment.
- There is no place for genetically modified organisms or their derivatives in organic textile products.
- Social justice and rights, and high standards of animal welfare are an integral part of organic textile manufacturing throughout the whole chain.

60.2.2

We encourage you to:

- recycle fibres
- use take-back schemes, and
- reduce overall environmental impact of your operation.

60.3 Importing and Equivalence

60.3.1

You should:

- source from local operators, and
- import products certified under IWG/GOTS or IFOAM accredited programmes.

60.3.2 | Revised

If you use fibres or textiles certified by another organic certification body, they must be:

- produced to standards equivalent to these, and
- the body must be either ISO65, EN45011 or IFOAM accredited.

Note – to check that textiles are produced according to standards equivalent to these we may:

- ask other certification bodies if you are meeting equivalent standards
- inspect and certify operators in other countries
- ask for and assess inspection reports from other certification bodies
- audit certifiers in other countries, or
- assess audit reports by IFOAM or other independent organisations.

60.4 | Composition and labelling

60.4.1

Your textile labels should be clear. They should show:

- what the product is made of, and
- where the processing and manufacturing took place.

60.4.2

You should put the label that shows what the product is made of on the selvedge.

Products with 95–100% organic fibres

60.4.3

To label a product as organic, it must contain at least 95% organic fibres. The remainder may be non-organic fibre, including regenerated or synthetic fibres (see standard 60.4.8). Accessories are excluded from the calculation (see standard 60.12.3).

Products with 70–95% organic fibres

60.4.4 | Revised

To label a product as made with X% organic materials, it must contain at least 70% organic fibres and no more than 10% regenerated or synthetic fibres. Accessories are excluded from the calculation (see standard 60.12.3).

Products with 95–100% in-conversion fibres

60.4.5

To label a product as in-conversion, it must contain at least 95% in-conversion fibres. The remainder may be non-organic fibre, including regenerated or synthetic fibres (see standard 60.4.8). Accessories are excluded from the calculation (see standard 60.12.3).

Products with 70–95% in-conversion fibres

60.4.6

To label a product as made with X% in-conversion materials, it must contain at least 70% in-conversion fibres and no more than 10% regenerated or synthetic fibres. Accessories are excluded from the calculation (see standard 60.12.3).

All in-conversion products

60.4.7

To label your product as per standards 60.4.5 and 60.4.6, you must make sure that:

- the fibres have been grown on land that has gone through at least a 12 month conversion period before the crop was harvested, and
- the production standards allow in-conversion labelling for the raw materials concerned.

Note – production standards do not allow labelling of animal fibres as organic in-conversion.

60.4.8

You can only use in-conversion fibres if the organic form of that fibre is not available in sufficient quantity, quality or type.

All products

60.4.9 | Revised

For all labelling categories above, you must label your product with the wording 'Global Organic Textile Standard'.

60.4.10

You must **not** use:

- the certification code 'Organic Certification UK5' on textile products as this only applies to food, and
- organic and non-organic fibres of the same raw material in the same product (known as blending) – for example, a product cannot contain 95% organic cotton and 5% non-organic cotton.

60.4.11

The regenerated or synthetic fibre materials you may use at up to 10% (see standard 60.4.4) are:

- Regenerated cellulose fibres – viscose, acetate and lyocell
- Polyester
- Polyurethane (Elasthan)
- Polyamide (Nylon).

60.4.12

You must **not** use the following materials:

- acrylic
- asbestos
- cuprammonium rayon
- fibreglass
- chlorofibre
- modakrylic
- modal
- polypropylene.

60.5 Processing

60.5.1

When you are processing your organic fibres you should:

- use as few inputs as possible
- make sure that mechanical processing minimises energy use and waste, and
- aim to preserve or enhance the natural qualities of the original fibre.

60.5.2

When you design and operate your equipment you should:

- take environmental principles and practice into account
- design your contact surfaces so they are easy to clean
- re-use and recycle your waste materials – you must collect and dispose of waste according to relevant national legislation
- recycle and treat your waste water before disposing of it (see section 60.13 on environmental management), and
- be in control of your whole organic processing from grading raw materials to goods out.

60.5.3

Mechanical processing includes among others:

- retting
- blending
- carding
- spinning
- weaving, and
- knitting

60.5.4

You may use field retting, including dew retting for flax hemp and other bast fibres.

60.6 Separation

60.6.1

You must at all stages of processing:

- clearly label and identify organic raw materials, and
- keep organic and non-organic fibres separate.

Note – any physical or chemical treatments that you apply to your non-organic products may contaminate organic products with residues. Non-organic products themselves may contain residues.

60.6.2 | Revised

The best way to keep organic and non-organic fibres separate is to process them in separate units. You should process blended fibres (containing organic and non-organic fibres) after wholly organic fibres.

60.6.3

You should identify areas dedicated to storage and handling of organic materials, including:

- tables
- skips
- bins
- baling
- knitting
- weaving
- other processing equipment and machines.

60.6.4

If you have to use the same equipment for organic and non-organic textiles, it is essential to clean between organic and non-organic production runs. As a minimum you must show that you:

- run a full cleaning programme after non-organic production and before starting organic production ►

- clean your contact surfaces
- make sure a quality control/assurance person approves your plant and equipment as being clean and free from residues before a production run, and
- make sure that the organic production runs are not interrupted by non-organic production.

60.6.5

If you cannot clean your equipment to remove all residues of non-organic products, with our permission you may use a purge run between organic and non-organic batches.

60.6.6

You must label cleaning waste and materials used for purge runs as non-organic and not use them as organic product.

60.6.7

If you process organic products rarely, you must tell us one month in advance of an organic production run so that we have the opportunity to plan an inspection when you are producing organic product.

Note – ‘rarely’ means less frequently than every two months.

60.7 | All inputs

60.7.1 | Revised

You must **not** use any input to prepare and process your organic products that come into the categories below:

<i>Substance group</i>	<i>Criteria</i>
Permanent AOX ¹	You must not use more than 1% of this
Aromatic solvents	You must not use these
(Chloro-) Phenols (as TCP, PCP)	You must not use these
Complexing agents and active detergents	You must not use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APEO; • EDTA, DTPA and similar persistent complexing agents; • LAS, α-MES
Formaldehyde and other short-chain aldehydes	You must not use these
Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and their derivatives (including enzymes derived from genetically modified micro-organisms)	You must not use these
Halogenated solvents	You must not use these
Heavy metals ²	You must not use these except for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • iron • copper – up to 5% in blue, green and turquoise dyestuffs³
Fluorocarbons	You must not use these
Quaternary ammonium compounds	You must not use these

<i>Substance group</i>	<i>Criteria</i>
Other toxic substances	<p>You must not use any input that qualifies as:</p> <p>R40 (limited evidence of carcinogenic effect)</p> <p>R45 (may cause cancer)</p> <p>R46 (may cause heritable genetic damage)</p> <p>R49 (may cause cancer by inhalation)</p> <p>R60 (may impair fertility)</p> <p>R61 (may cause harm to the unborn child)</p> <p>R62 (possible risk of impaired fertility)</p> <p>R63 (possible risk of harm to the unborn child), or</p> <p>R68 (possible risk of irreversible effects)</p>
Other substances	<p>You must not use any substance, which is prohibited by a nationally or internationally recognised legal body.</p>

¹ AOX is 'permanent' if the molecular structure of the input contributes halogenated organic compounds to waste water generated during fibre processing.

² 'Heavy metal free' as defined by ETAD.

³ We will review the use of copper in three years with a view to withdrawing it.

60.7.2

To check that all the inputs you use meet these criteria, you must:

- tell us about all chemical inputs and other substances and treatments you use
- give us all the relevant product safety data sheets, and
- give us the technical specifications of all enzymes you use.

60.7.3

The following mechanical processing aids and lubricants should meet these criteria. You may use these provided they are washed out in further wet processes, except where the nature of the textile requires the substance to remain:

- gum derived from plants
- resin derived from plants
- clay
- starch (amylose and amylopectin).
- paraffin (for spinning)
- carboxymethylcellulose (CMC)
- dextrans, but not produced with the aid of chlorine or halogenated compounds
- chalk
- sulphates
- beeswax
- tallow wax.

See also the spinning and weaving aids that we allow in standard 60.13.1.

60.8 Spinning, sizing, weaving, knitting and non-woven manufacture

60.8.1

You must only use these spinning oils:

- oils from natural raw materials
- paraffin
- paraffin oils.

60.8.2

For sizing you must only use:

- starch
- starch derivatives
- other natural substances
- CMC (carboxymethylcellulose)
- oils from natural raw materials, and
- polyvinylalcohol (PVA) if it is less than 25% of the total sizing (the other 75% must be from this list).

60.8.3

Knitting / weaving oils must **not** contain heavy metals.

60.8.4 | New

For non-woven manufacture, you must only use mechanical compaction, webbing and entangling such as hydro-entanglement.

60.9 Pre-treatment stages, wet processing

60.9.1

You must keep processing aids to a minimum to achieve a good finish in keeping with the original character of the fibre.

60.9.2 | New

If you pre-treat or wet process your fibres, you must show that you meet the following criteria:

<i>Pre-treatment stage</i>	<i>Criteria</i>
Ammonia treatment	Only for pre-washing wool and in a closed circuit.
Bleaches	Only use those based on oxygen (peroxides, ozone, etc.). Some other bleaches may be used for non-cotton fibres but you must get our permission before you use them.
Boiling, kiering, washing	Auxiliaries must meet the basic requirements as set in section 60.9.1 and 60.10 only.
Chlorination of wools	You must not use this process.
Desizing	You may use enzymes not from GMOs for enzymatic desizing. You may use other auxiliaries that meet the basic requirements as set out in section 60.9.1 and 60.10 only.
Mechanical/thermal treatments	You may use these.
Mercerization	You may use this with auxiliaries that meet the basic requirements as set in section 60.9.1 and 60.10 only. You must recycle Alkali.
Optical brighteners	You must not use these.
Other pre-treatment methods	You may use mechanical / thermal pre-treatment methods using substances based on natural raw materials only.

60.9.3 | Revised

You may use the following in wet processing provided they meet the requirements in section 60.9.1 and 60.10:

- ammonium hydrogen sulphate (NH_4HSO_4)
- sodium sulphate (Glauber's salts – $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$)
- hydrogen peroxide bleaches.

60.9.4 | Revised

The following stabilising agents and other processing aids in wet processing should meet the criteria above:

- salts including:
 - i. sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3)
 - ii. ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH)
 - iii. ammonium sulphate (NH_4SO_4), sulphuric acid (only recommended for use with wool)
 - iv. magnesium sulphate (Epsom Salts – $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$)
 - v. potassium sulphate (K_2SO_4)
 - vi. potassium carbonate and sodium carbonate (soda)
- caustic soda (sodium hydroxide – NaOH)
- extra processing aids:
 - i. anti foaming agents (foam regulators or anti-foam agents):
 - cerose (table syrup)
 - soft soap ($\text{R} \cdot \text{CO}_2\text{Na}$ or $\text{R} \cdot \text{CO}_2\text{K}$ where R = fatty acid)
 - ii. moisturising agents (tensides or surfactants):
 - citric acid
 - short chained, non-ionic, linear tensides ($\text{R} \cdot \text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2$) $_n$.OH)
 - polyglycolethers
 - fatty alcohols
 - fatty alcohol sulphates
 - soft soap
 - palmitate, stearate, margarate, oleate, linoleate and linolenate from natural sustainable sources ►

- iii. complexing agents (e.g. water softeners):
 - hydroxycarboxylic acids – citric acid, lactic acid and tartaric acid
 - zeolite
- other substances:
 - i. non-GM derived enzymes – see previous definitions 60.16.3
 - ii. chalk
 - iii. caustic soda (sodium hydroxide – NaOH)
 - iv. sodium carbonate (soda)
 - v. potassium silicate and sodium silicate – $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (water glass)
 - vi. potassium hydrogen sulphate (KHSO_4)
 - vii. sulphuric acid (only recommended for use with wool)
 - viii. water/steam
 - ix. acetic acid and citric acid
- for mercerisation of cotton:
 - i. caustic soda (sodium hydroxide – NaOH).

60.10 Dyeing and printing

60.10.1

You should use:

- cultivated or natural mineral dyes when they are available
- dyes from organically grown plants where possible.

60.10.2

You may use natural dyes.

Note – the following natural dyes are available:

- Alkanet
- Annatto
- Barberry
- Black walnut leaves
- Brazilwood
- Buckthorn bark
- Butternut root bark
- Camwood
- Cutch (Catechu)
- Chamomile
- Cherry bark
- Cochineal/Kermes
- Dyer's mignonette
- Elderberries
- Eucalyptus leaves
- Fustic (old & young)
- Golden rod
- Heather flowers
- Henna
- Indigo (e.g. from woad, polygonum, indigofera)
- Juniper berries
- Kola nuts
- Logwood
- Madder ►

- Marigold
- Nettles
- Oak Bark
- Onion skins
- Persian berries
- Quercitron bark
- Rhubarb root
- Safflower
- Sandalwood
- Sanderswood
- Sticklac
- Turmeric
- Uva ursa leaves (bearberry)
- Walnut hulls
- Weld

60.10.3

You must only use printing methods that are based on water or natural oils.

60.10.4 | Revised

You must **not** use:

- discharge printing methods and aromatic solvents (plastic solvents, etc), or
- amine-releasing azo dyes (MAK Group III 1,2,3).

60.10.5 | New

In addition to the requirements in standard 60.7.1, you must show that auxiliary agents and dyes you use meet the following criteria:

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Criteria</i>
Oral Toxicity	LD ₅₀ more than 2000mg/kg
Aquatic Toxicity ¹	LC ₅₀ , EC ₅₀ , IC ₅₀ more than 1mg/kg ▶

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Criteria</i>
Relation of biodegradability / eliminability (OECD 301, 302A, 302B/303A) ² to aquatic toxicity (LC ₅₀ or EC ₅₀ or IC ₅₀ ; OECD 201, 202, 203) ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Either less than 70% biodegradability and more than 100mg/l aquatic toxicity • Or more than 70% biodegradability and 10–100mg/l aquatic toxicity • Or more than 95% biodegradability and 1–10mg/l aquatic toxicity
Bio-accumulative	You must not use any substance that is known to be bio-accumulative ³ and not biodegradable (70% 28d OECD 302A) (≥TEGEWA classification III=high waste water impact).

¹ Testing methods / [testing duration]: LC₅₀ fish, OECD 203, [96hr]; EC₅₀ Daphnia, OECD 202 [48hr]; algae IC₅₀, OECD 201 [72hr]

² Testing methods: OECD 301 A, OECD 301 E, ISO 7827, OECD 302 A, ISO 9887, OECD 302 B or ISO 9888; testing duration in each case: 28 days

³ A substance shall be considered as bio-accumulative, if BCF=100 or if log Pow=3

60.10.6 | Revised

The following mordants and assistants should meet the criteria (see standards 60.7.1 and 60.10.5):

- aluminium potassium sulphate
- ammonium hydroxide
- ammonium sulphate
- citric acid
- dilute acetic acid (5%)
- ferrous sulphate
- hydrogen peroxide
- lactic acid
- oak galls
- potassium carbonate and sodium carbonate (soda)
- resin derived from plants grown sustainably
- soap ►

- sodium bicarbonate
- sodium dithionite (for vat dyeing only)
- sodium hydroxide
- sodium silicate – $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (water glass)
- sodium tetraborate
- sulphuric acid
- tannic acid
- tartaric acid
- calcium hydroxide
- calcium carbonate
- yeast
- urine.

60.10.7 | Revised

The following binding and thickening agents are likely to meet the criteria (see standards 60.7.1 and 60.10.5):

- albumen
- gelatin
- gums derived from plants, e.g.:
 - i. gum arabic
 - ii. British gum
 - iii. crystalline gum
 - iv. locust bean gum
 - v. tragacanth
- products derived from plants, e.g.:
 - i. alginates
 - ii. guar flour
 - iii. resin
 - iv. oil
 - v. tamarind seed-kernel flour derivatives
- starch
- starch derivatives
- polycarboxylic acids.

60.10.8 | Revised

The following filling agents or other processing aids for dyeing and printing should meet the criteria (see standards 60.7.1 and 60.10.5):

- salts:
 - i. hydrated aluminium chloride
 - ii. aluminium sulphate
 - iii. ammonium sulphate
 - iv. Sodium and potassium:
 - acetate
 - bisulphate
 - carbonate
 - chloride
 - hydroxide
 - sulphate (potassium sulphate preferred)
- titanium (II), (III) and (IV) oxides
- paraffin wax
- beeswax.

60.10.9 | Revised

The following thinners and solvents should meet the criteria (see standards 60.7.1 and 60.10.5):

- citrus oil
- potassium disulphite
- sodium metabisulphite
- methanol, ethanol and methylated spirit
- caustic soda (sodium hydroxide – NaOH)
- water
- acetic acid
- tannic acid
- sulphuric acid.

60.11 | **Finishing****Selection of finishing methods and auxiliaries****60.11.1**

You may use:

- mechanical, thermal and physical finishing methods
- natural auxiliaries and (non-GM derived) enzymes
- synthetic auxiliaries only for softening, milling and felting and only if they meet the requirements in standards 60.9.1 and 60.10.
- flameproofing auxiliaries only if their use is legally required and only if they meet the requirements in standards 60.9.1 and 60.10
- stiffeners that are fully biodegradable.

60.12 | Accessories and trims

60.12.1

Your accessories should be:

- organic or naturally derived from sustainable sources
- metal accessories from recycled or reused sources.

60.12.2 | Revised

You must use accessories that:

- meet the residue limits in section 60.16.2 of these standards
- are **not** made from threatened sources of timber
- are **not** made with PVC, and
- do **not** contain nickel or chrome.

60.12.3 | New

You may only use the accessories made from the materials below:

Accessory	What you may use (only)
Sewing threads	Natural and synthetic
Embroidery yarns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural fibres • Viscose
Appliqué	Natural materials
Elastic bands and yarns	Natural and synthetic
Linings / pockets	Natural fibres
Inlays / Vlieseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural fibres • Viscose inlays
Seam bindings	Natural and synthetic fibres
Hatbands	Natural fibres ▶

<i>Accessory</i>	<i>What you may use (only)</i>
Shoulder pads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural fibres • Viscose • Mixtures made from polyester
Labels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural fibres • Viscose
Buttons / press-studs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural raw materials • Metal free of chrome and nickel
Zips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tapes made from natural materials and polyester • Metal chains free of chrome and nickel • Plastic made without PVC
Buckles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tapes made from natural materials • Chains made from natural materials • Metal free of chrome and nickel
Edgings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural materials • Elasthane
Cords / borders	Natural fibres
Other accessories	Natural fibres

60.12.4 | New

You should not use petrochemical-derived plastic if there is an alternative.

60.13 Environmental management**60.13.1**

You must have an environmental policy, which includes a policy statement. The policy must include as appropriate:

- who is responsible for environmental management
- procedures to show how you minimise waste and discharges
- procedures to show how you monitor waste and discharges
- procedures that you follow in case of waste or pollution incidents
- details of staff training on water conservation, energy, correct use and handling of chemicals and how to dispose of them, and
- a policy improvement programme.

Wet processing waste water treatment**60.13.2**

If you are wet processing, you must have at least a working internal or external waste water treatment plant.

60.13.3 | New

Whether you treat your waste water on or off site, on discharge to surface waters it must have an annual average COD content of less than 25g/kg textile output.

Note – this does not include the water from greasy wool scouring sites and flax retting sites.

60.13.4 | New

If you treat your effluent on site and it is discharged directly to surface waters, you must make sure:

- the pH is between 6 and 9 (unless the pH of the receiving water is outside this range) ►

- the temperature is less than 40°C (unless the temperature of the receiving water is above this), and
- the copper content does not exceed 0.5mg/l.

60.13.5

If you are wet processing, periodically and at normal operating capacity, you must measure, monitor and record your waste water for:

- contaminants
- sediment
- temperature, and
- pH.

60.13.6

If you are wet processing, you must keep full records of your use of:

- chemicals
- energy
- water, and
- sludge disposal.

60.14 | Storage and transport, packaging and pest control**60.14.1**

You must store and transport products to prevent contamination from:

- non-organic products
- substances we do not allow, and
- substitution of the contents.

60.14.2 | New

Your pest control methods must comply with section 41.9.

60.14.3

Your packaging must comply with section 41.6.

60.15 | Record keeping and quality assurance

60.15.1

You must have paper or electronic records that prove the organic status of your products. Your records must show:

- what products have been delivered to the unit and when, whether they are organic and where they have come from
- what products have left the unit and when, whether they are organic, where they are going and who will receive them.

60.15.2

You must keep up-to-date organic certificates (and transaction certificates for imported products) for the organic fibres and yarns that you buy.

60.15.3

When you receive goods you must check that the packaging or container is intact and that the information shown on the label or accompanying document is correct.

60.15.4

If you are unsure about the organic status of a product, or where it has come from, you must **not** process or pack it until you have checked that it meets all the requirements of these standards.

60.16 Product performance

Technical quality parameters

60.16.1 | New

You must either:

- make sure that your products meet the following performance criteria, or
- make consumers aware of any areas where your product may not meet them, for example on information accompanying the product.

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Criteria</i>
Rubbing fastness, dry	3–4 (DIN 54021 ISO 105x12)
Rubbing fastness, wet	2 (DIN 54021 ISO 105x12)
Perspiration fastness, alkaline and acid	3–4 (DIN 54020 ISO 105 E04)
Light fastness	3–4 (DIN 54004 ISO 105 B02)
Shrinkage values when wet	
Knitted/hosiery:	5–8% max.
Woven:	Max. 3% (DIN 53920 ISO 6330)
Saliva fastness	“FAST” for baby and childrens’ clothing (LMBG B 82.10-1)
Washing fastness when washed at 60°C	Min. 3–4 (DIN 54010 ISO 105 C03)

Residues

60.16.2 | New

You must do a risk assessment of your products for the parameters in the table below. If your risk assessment shows that there is a risk of your product not meeting the criteria, you must either:

- carry out residue testing for those parameters and make consumers aware of any criteria your products do not meet, or
- make consumers aware of any parameters you have identified as risk areas (but not tested for), for example on information with the product.

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Criteria</i>
Chlorophenols (PCP, TeCP)	0.01mg/kg (Esterification, DFG S 19)
o-Phenylphenole	1.0mg/kg (Esterification, DFG S 19)
Amines (azo dyes)	30mg/kg (LMBG § 35, 82.02)
AOX	<0.5mg/kg
Disperse dyes	30mg/kg
Formaldehyde	20mg/kg (Jap. Law 112)
Glyoxal and other short-chain aldehydes	20mg/kg (HMBT/UV-VIS)
pH for wools	4.5–9.0 (DIN ISO 1413)
pH for other textiles	4.5–8.0 (DIN ISO 1413)
Total pesticides DFG S19, GC/MS, /ECD, /PND	
Cellulose fibres, silk	0.1mg/kg
Shorn wool, non-organic	1.0mg/kg
Shorn wool, certified organic	0.5mg/kg
Heavy metals (in eluate to DIN 54020, analysis by AAS, ICP/MS to DIN 38406, figures in mg/kg referred to textile)	
Antimony (Sb)	0.2mg/kg ▶

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Criteria</i>
Arsenic (As)	0.2mg/kg
Lead (Pb)	1.0mg/kg (outerwear) 0.2mg/kg (others)
Cadmium (Cd)	0.1mg/kg
Chromium (Cr)	2.0mg/kg (outerwear) 1.0mg/kg (others)
Chromium VI (Cr-VI)	0.5mg/kg
Cobalt (Co)	4.0mg/kg (outerwear) 1.0mg/kg (others)
Copper (Cu)	50mg/kg(outerwear) 25mg/kg (others)
Nickel (Ni)	4.0mg/kg (outerwear) 1.0mg/kg (others)
Mercury (Hg)	0.02mg/kg
Selenium (Se)	0.2mg/kg
Organotin compounds (individually) TBT, DBT: <0.05mg/kg, MBT: 0.1mg/kg	

Parameters for accessories and additional materials

60.16.3 | New

You must do a risk assessment of your accessories and additional materials for the parameters below. If your risk assessment shows there is a risk of your accessories and additional materials not meeting the criteria, you must either:

- carry out residue testing for those parameters and tell the consumer of any criteria they do not meet, or
- make consumers aware of any parameters you have identified as risk areas (but not tested for), for example on information with the product.

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Test method</i>	<i>Criteria</i>
Amines (azo dyes)	LMBG § 35, 82.02	30mg/kg
AOX	DIN 38409–14 i.A.	–
Disperse dyes	HPLC/DAD	30mg/kg
Formaldehyde and other short-chain aldehydes	Jap. Law 112	300mg/kg (no skin contact) 75mg/kg (skin contact) 20mg/kg (baby clothes)
Glyoxal	HMBT/UV-VIS	<20mg/kg
pH for wools	DIN ISO 1413	4.5–9.0
pH for other textiles	DIN ISO 1413	4.5–8.0
PCP, TeCP	DFG S 19 GC/ECD	0.05mg/kg
Total pesticides	DFG S19, GC/MS, /ECD, /PND	0.5mg/kg

Heavy metals (in eluate to DIN 54020, analysis by AAS, ICP/MS to DIN 38406, figures in mg/kg of textile)

Arsenic		0.2mg/kg
Lead		0.2mg/kg
Cadmium		0.1mg/kg
Chromium		1.0mg/kg
Cobalt		1.0mg/kg
Copper		50mg/kg
Nickel		1.0mg/kg
Mercury		0.02mg/kg
Nickel	LMBG/BGVO	0.5µg/cm ² week

Testing

60.16.4 | New

You must base the testing frequency and the number of samples upon your risk assessment.

60.16.5 | New

You must use laboratories that are:

- qualified to carry out tests to these standards, and
- experienced in testing textile products.

Note – they should also be accredited to EN/ISO 17025 or equivalent.

60.17 | Social criteria**Scope****60.17.1 | New**

These social criteria apply to the processing stages of textile manufacture.

Employment**60.17.2 | New**

You must employ your workers on the basis of a legal employment relationship.

60.17.3 | New

You must follow the same labour and social security laws and regulations as you do for regular employees, if you employ your workers on contracts such as:

- labour only contracting
- sub contracting
- home working, or
- apprenticeship schemes.

60.17.4 | New

If you give your workers fixed-term contracts, they must still have the same rights as your regular employees.

60.17.5 | New

You must make sure that:

- your policies and procedures conform to relevant International Labour Organisation (ILO) standards (C138, C182)

Note – these can be found on the ILO website at www.ilo.org

- your workers can leave their job after reasonable notice, and
- working children can remain in quality education whilst they are still children.

Note – child and child labour are defined by the ILO.

60.17.6 | New

You must **not**:

- use child labour
- employ children and young people under 18 for night work or work in hazardous conditions
- ask your workers to pay you a deposit, or
- keep your workers' identity papers.

Safe and hygienic working conditions

60.17.7 | New

You must:

- provide your workers with a safe and hygienic working environment
- be aware of any risks to your workers related to industry hazards
- take adequate steps to prevent accidents and injury to your workers
- do all you can to minimise hazards in the working environment
- provide access to potable water and clean toilets
- if appropriate, provide rest areas, somewhere to eat food and somewhere clean to store food ►

- provide your workers with regular health and safety training and make a record of this training
- make sure you give training to new or reassigned workers, and
- have a health and safety representative who is a senior manager.

60.17.8 | New

If you give your workers accommodation, it must be:

- clean
- safe, and
- meet their basic needs.

Freedom of association and collective bargaining

60.17.9 | New

You must:

- let your workers join or form a trade union and bargain collectively if they choose
- adopt an open attitude towards the activities of trade unions and their organisational activities
- make sure that you or others do not discriminate against workers' representatives, and
- give your workers' representatives the space to carry out their duties in the workplace.

60.17.10 | New

If your country's laws restrict the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining you must help develop other ways of encouraging this.

Wages

60.17.11 | New

The wages and benefits you pay for a normal working week must:

- comply with at least the national legal standard or industry benchmark, whichever is higher, and
- meet basic needs and give some discretionary income.

60.17.12 | New

You must give your workers:

- before they start working for you, clear written information about their employment conditions and wages, and
- each time you pay them, the details about that particular wage.

60.17.13 | New

You must **not** deduct any money from your workers' wages:

- except deductions required under national law and then only with their permission, or
- as a disciplinary measure.

60.17.14 | New

You should record all disciplinary measures.

Working hours

60.17.15 | New

The working hours you set your workers must at least comply with national laws, and with industry standards if these offer greater protection.

60.17.16 | New

You must make sure your workers do **not**:

- work more than 48 hours per week on a regular basis
- work more than six days out of seven days, on average
- have to work overtime if they do not want to
- work more than 12 hours overtime per week, or
- work overtime on a regular basis.

60.17.17 | New

You must always pay your workers a premium rate for any overtime work that they do.

Discrimination or threatening behaviour**60.17.18 | New**

You must **not** discriminate against workers based on:

- race
- caste
- national origin
- religion
- age
- disability
- gender
- marital status
- sexual orientation, or
- union membership or political affiliation.

60.17.19 | New

You must **not** discriminate against workers:

- during recruitment
- through their wages ►

- in the way you offer access to training, or
- in your promotion, termination or retirement system.

60.17.20 | New

You must **not** subject your workers to:

- physical abuse
- physical discipline
- physical threats
- verbal harassment
- sexual abuse, or
- other forms of intimidation.

60.18 Inspection and certification

60.18.1

If you want to label the products that you produce, make or sell with our symbol, you must hold a valid certificate of registration from us for that product.

60.18.2

You must allow us to:

- inspect your operation and premises (normally each year)
- carry out unannounced inspections, and
- take samples for residue testing if we or our inspector think there may be a risk of contamination or as a back up to the certification process.

Note – we will use laboratories that are qualified to carry out tests to these standards.

60.18.3 | Revised

If you subcontract work to low risk operators you must have contracts with them which require them to comply with all aspects of these standards.

Note – examples of low risk operations include non-wet processing units such as:

- home based knitting / weaving units
- mechanical finishing units
- units that manufacture ready to wear clothing.

60.18.4 | Revised

If you are a sub-contractor and we consider your operation to be low risk, we may decide not to inspect your operation each year.

60.18.5 | Revised

If you are a low risk unit, you must have a contract with one of our certified operators. If we think it is necessary, we may inspect your operation and charge our certified operator for this.