5.5 Textile product health and safety regulations
The transition of the textile ecosystem

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About this learning unit

▼ CONTENT DESCRIPTION

TEXTILE PRODUCT HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATIONS AND RELATIONSHIP WITH THE EU STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE AND CIRCULAR TEXTILES

▼ LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Understand the Regulation of the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (REACH).
- Know the basics of the safety of textile products, current EU legislation related to textiles and clothing.
- Interpret and associate aspects of main EU law to protect human health and the environment from the risks that can be posed by chemicals.
- Identify and provide examples of product safety regulations from various fields including the textile and clothing sector.

▼ STUDENT WORKLOAD

Lectures
Self study
Visits to T&C companies and exhibitions
Approx. 30h

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Learning materials

Presentation
Literature lists

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Content.

Introduction.
> Single market for goods
> Building blocks of the single market
> The textiles ecosystem

General Product Safety Directive/Regulation

Standards

Risk mitigation – types of risk & ensuring compliance

Product safety & The transition of the textiles ecosystem
> EU strategy for sustainable and circular textiles
> Transition pathway for the textiles ecosystem
> Digital product passport
> Due diligence

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Introduction.

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Single market for goods.

The European Commission's main goal in the EU single market for goods is to ensure the free movement of goods within the market, and to set high safety standards for consumers and the protection of the environment.

https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market_en

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Building blocks of the single market.

❖ Conformity assessment

- A manufacturer can only place a product on the EU market when it meets all the applicable requirements. The conformity assessment procedure is carried out before the product can be marketed. Manufacturers are required to carry out a **risk analysis** and keep a full technical file, including all test reports, improvements, etc. this involves also ensuring a safe production environment.

- The European Commission's main objective is to help ensure that unsafe or otherwise non-compliant products do not find their way to the EU market.

- Particular attention to vulnerable people such as babies, children under 14, the elderly and people with disabilities.

- Product legislation describes the conformity assessment procedures for each product.

https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/goods/building-blocks/conformity-assessment_en

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Building blocks of the single market.

❖ Accreditation of conformity assessment bodies
- Accreditation is designed to ensure that conformity assessment bodies (eg. laboratories, inspection or certification bodies) have the technical capacity to perform their duties. Used in regulated sectors and voluntary areas.
- Requirements for accreditation are set in Regulation 765/2008

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008R0765

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Building blocks of the single market.

❖ Notified bodies (https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/single-market-compliance-space/#/notified-bodies)

  - A notified body is an organisation designated by an EU country to assess the conformity of certain products before being placed on the market. These bodies carry out tasks related to conformity assessment procedures set out in the applicable legislation, when a third party is required. The European Commission publishes a list of such notified bodies.
  - Manufacturers are free to choose any notified body that has been legally designated to carry out the conformity assessment procedure.

https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/goods/building-blocks/notified-bodies_en

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Building blocks of the single market.

❖ Market surveillance

▪ Market surveillance ensures that non-food products on the EU market do not endanger European consumers and workers. It also ensures the protection of other public interests such as the environment, security and fairness in trade. It includes actions such as product withdrawals, recalls and the application of sanctions to stop the circulation of non-compliant products and/or bring them into compliance.

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019R1020#:~:text=The%20objective%20of%20this%20Regulation,providing%20a%20high%20level%20of

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Building blocks of the single market.

❖ Information and communication system on market surveillance (ICSMS)
- The Information and Communication System on Market Surveillance (ICSMS) is an IT platform to facilitate communication between market surveillance bodies in EU and EFTA countries. It quickly and efficiently shares information on non-compliant products, avoids duplication of work and speeds up the removal of unsafe products from the market.

https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/icsms/

https://ec.europa.eu/safety-gate/#/screen/home

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Building blocks of the single market.

❖ Legal metrology
- Legal metrology is the science of measurement.
- The SI serves as a global standard and EU law makes the SI units the legal units of measurements to be used for expressing quantities in the EU.
- EU law establishes the essential requirements that measuring instruments have to satisfy to be sold or put into use in the EU.

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New legislative framework.

❖ The new legislative framework aims to improve the internal market for goods and strengthen the conditions for placing a wide range of products on the EU market. It is a package of measures that aim to improve market surveillance and boost the quality of conformity assessments. It also clarifies the use of CE marking and creates a toolbox of measures for use in product legislation (e.g. GPSD, PPE, Toy safety)

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The Textiles Ecosystem – TCLF (Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear).

❖ Textile products contain at least 80% by weight of textile fibres and include leisure apparel and clothing accessories, household/interior textiles as well as technical textiles

❖ The textiles ecosystem also contains the leather industry and footwear sector. Therefore, all non-textile components of animal origin, used in the production of garments and footwear are a part   of the ecosystem as well.

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Subsectors of the Textiles Ecosystem.

❖ Leisure apparel and clothing accessories; household/interior textile, leather and fur products.
- Products meet primarily aesthetic criteria, rather than technical/functionality criteria
- Fashion and high-end industry

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Subsectors of the Textiles Ecosystem.

❖ Technical TCLF products
  ▪ Products meet primarily technical/functionality criteria, rather than aesthetic criteria
  ▪ Present across many economic sectors such as agriculture (agrotextiles), construction (geotextiles, insulation, flooring,..), transport, defence and space and medical products. Include products meant for both professional and non-professional use, such as filters, cleaning products, hygiene products, protective equipment and certain sports and work wear

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EU legislation impacting technical TCLF products.

❖ Personal protective equipment (regulation 2016/425)

❖ Medical devices (regulation 2017/745)

❖ Toys (directive 2009/48/EC)

❖ Construction products (regulation 305/2011)

❖ Biocidal products (regulation 528/2012)

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General Product Safety Directive/Regulation.

General Product Safety Directive.

❖ EU: **Directive** 2001/95/EC on general product safety (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=celex%3A32001L0095)

❖ Belgium: Book IX of the Economic Law Code (transposition of the European directive) (https://economie.fgov.be/nl/legislation/boek-ix-wetboek-van-economisch) → ends 12/12/2024

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General Product Safety Directive.

❖ A product is safe if it meets all statutory safety requirements under European or national law

- Under normal and foreseen use
- Throughout the service life
- Warnings and instructions may reduce risks

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General Product Safety Directive.

❖ If there are no **regulations** or EU standards referenced in the Official Journal of the European Union, the product's compliance is determined according to other reference documents such as other European standards, national or international standards, Commission recommendations, or codes of practice.

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Hierarchy – product compliance

- ❖ **EU legislation**
- ❖ **EU decision, directive, recommendation**
- ❖ **National laws of country where sold**
- ❖ **Harmonised EN standards**

- -

- ❖ EN standards
- ❖ National standard of country where sold
- ❖ International standard or agreement
- ❖ State-of-the-art technology
- ❖ Reasonable consumer expectations

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General Product Safety Directive.

❖ In addition, sector specific legislation applies for certain product groups such as toys, PPE, electronics, etc.

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The new General Product Safety Regulation.

❖ The European Commission has replaced the current Directive with a new General Product Safety Regulation.

❖ The new General Product safety Regulation entered into force on 12 June 2023 and will start to apply on 13 December 2024.

❖ Addresses the new challenges posed to product safety by the digitalisation of our economies

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2023.135.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2023%3A135%3ATOC

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Safety Gate Rapid Alert System.

❖ Enables national authorities (united in PROSAFE) of EU and EEA countries and the European Commission to quickly exchange information. Products that present a risk to health and safety can be traced and swiftly taken off the market.

❖ Information about the product, the risks linked to the product and measure taken are send to the Safety Gate Rapid Alert System

❖ Notification requirement for producers when a product is found to be dangerous via central product contact point

https://economie.fgov.be/nl/themas/kwaliteit-veiligheid/veiligheid-van-goederen-en/centraal-meldpunt-voor

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https://ec.europa.eu/safety-gate/#/screen/home?lang=en

Standards

Standards.

❖ Technical speficiation defining requirements for products, processes, services and test methods

❖ Voluntary

❖ Developed by industry and market actors

❖ Ensure interoperability

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Harmonized standards.

❖ A harmonised standard is a European standard developed by a recognised European Standards Organisation: CEN, CENELEC, or ETSI. It is created following a request from the EC

❖ It is linked to the legislation via its annex ZA

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Product standards.

❖ These standards establish agreements around the properties and interoperability of products.

- EN 13688:2013 Protective clothing – General requirements

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Test standards.

❖ Test standards refer to the conditions and requirements under which products must be tested.

- EN 14362-1 Textiles - Test method for determination of certain aromatic amines from azo dyes

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Service standards.

❖ By applying these standards, organisations ensure continuous 'minimum' quality of a specific service. These standards establish rights and obligations for both service providers and service users.

▪ NBN EN 16372:2015 Service provision in aesthetic surgery

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Proces & management standards

❖ Process standards refer to how products should be produced, stored and packed

❖ Management standards help organisations manage their operations in the broad sense. For example, some management standards relate to quality, environment or sustainability.

  ▪ ISO 9001 Quality management

Standards - Structure.

- ❖ Title
  - ▪ Introductory element
  - ▪ Main issue
  - ▪ Additional fact

- ❖ Annex ZA: relationship between the standard and essential requirements of the EU directive/regulation

- ❖ Contents

- ❖ Foreword (optional)

- ❖ Introduction (optional): describes the contents and why

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Standards - Structure.

❖ Scope: (mandatory): describes what the document stands for

❖ Normative references: listing of other documents/standards essential for the use of the present standard

❖ Terms & definitions: glossary

❖ Clauses: what must be done to implement the standard

❖ Annexes

❖ Bibliography

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Annex ZA.

❖ Harmonised European standards are linked to the legal framework via Annex ZA
  - Standards are a tool: the Directive/Law takes precedence
  - Standards give a presumption of conformity
  - Standards provide a technical translation of the health and safety requirements of the directive/legislation
  - Standards reflect the state-of-the-art
  - Standards are easier, quicker to adapt than legislation
  - List of harmonised standards via http://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/harmonised-standards/personal-protective-equipment/index_en.htm

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National and EN standards.

❖ National standards (NBN, NEN, BS, DIN, …)
  ▪ Only valid when no EN standard is available

❖ European standard (EN)
  ▪ Once EN is published, there is an obligation to adopt it as national standard for members of CEN/CENELEC and ETSI
  ▪ Immediate obligation to withdraw any national standards with the same scope

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ISO standards.

❖ International (ISO)
- No obligation to adopt published standard or withdraw existing national standards
- Regularly EN ISO standards are published
    - When an ISO standard is adopted in the European system, the same rules of EN standards apply

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Standard – TR – TS - CWA.

❖ Other documents possible in addition to standards

- TR: Technical Report
- TS: Technical Specification
- CWA: CEN Workshop Agreement

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Organising standardisation work.

❖ TC: Technical Committee

❖ WG: Working Group

❖ JWG: Joint Working Group

❖ SC: Sub Committee (enkel ISO)

❖ PG: Project Group

❖ TG: Task Group

❖ SR: Secretariat Rapporteur
  ▪ e.g: CEN TC 162 WG 2: protective clothing heat and flame

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Organising standardisation work.

- ❖ European WI (Work Item)
- ❖ Vote on new WI
- ❖ New standard or revision of existing one
- ❖ Elaborated within WG or PG
- ❖ 1st enquiry (voting round) - yes/no/abstention and (technical) comments
- ❖ Possibly 2nd enquiry
- ❖ Final vote - yes/no/abstention, only editorial comments
- ❖ Publication
- ❖ National mirror committees follow work of TC and WG and determine national vote and comments

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Organising standardisation work.

❖ Voting weight by country

❖ CEN/CENELEC: weight as a function of country size:
  ▪ Belgium: 12
  ▪ Netherlands: 13
  ▪ Luxembourg: 4
  ▪ Germany, France, Italy: 29

❖ ISO: all voting countries have 1 vote with equal weight

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Risk mitigation –Types of risk & ensuring compliance.

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Chemicals.

❖ ECHA (European Chemicals Agency) was established by the EC to implement the EU's chemicals legislation REACH to protect it's citizens health, and the environment.

❖ EU Chemicals Strategy https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM%3A2020%3A667%3AFIN

Safe and sustainable chemicals

Minimise and control

Eliminate and remediate

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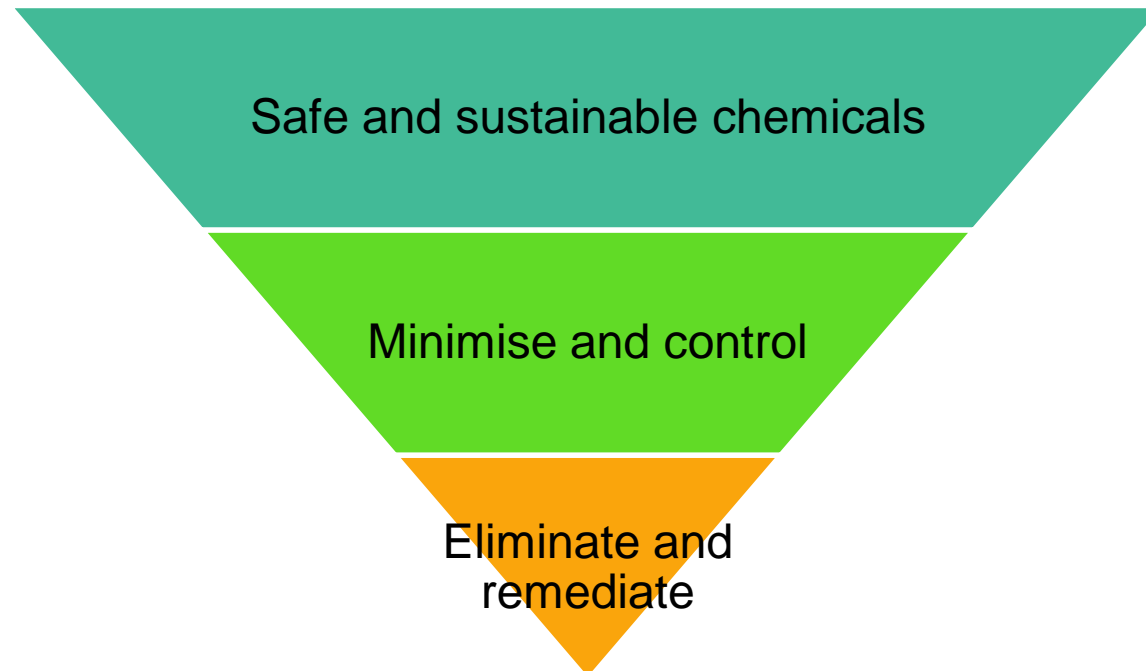
Chemicals strategy.

❖ Ban harmful chemicals in consumer products, unless essential

❖ Account for the cocktail effect

❖ Phase out PFAS, unless essential

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REACH (https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/understanding-reach).

❖ REACH (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006) stands for Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals. It entered into force on 1 June 2007

❖ REACH applies to all chemical substances; not only those used in industrial processes but also in our day-to-day lives, for example in cleaning products, paints as well as in articles such as clothes, furniture and electrical appliances.

❖ REACH impacts most companies

❖ REACH impacts the manufacturers, importers, downstream users (eg. textile companies)

❖ Companies established outside the EU are not bound by the obligations of REACH, even if they export their products into the customs territory of the EU. The responsibility for fulfilling the requirements of REACH, such as registration lies with the importers established in the EU, or with the only representative of a non-EU manufacturer established in the EU

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REACH.

❖ Annex XVII to REACH includes all the restrictions (production, sales, use in consumer products) adopted in the framework of REACH and the previous legislation, Directive 76/769/EEC

❖ Obligations of downstream users can be found on https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-reach

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ECHA report 2018.

❖ 5625 products examined for
  - Cadmium
  - Nickel
  - Azo dyestuffs
  - Chrome VI
  - Lead
  - Phtalates

82% OK
18% NOK

- Textiles and fashion, including shoes
- Leather clothing and footwear
- Metal parts
- Jewellery
- Toys
- Children's articles

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Other legislation in force.

❖ The POPs (Persistant Organic Pollutants) Regulation (EU 2019/1021) bans or severely restricts the production and use of POPs in the EU

- POPs are organic substances that persist in the environment, accumulate in living organisms and pose a risk to our health and the environment
- POPs can be transported by air, water or migratory species across international borders, reaching regions where they have never been produced or used
- Chemical substances that have been identified as POPs include: pesticides (eg. DDT), industrial chemicals (eg. perchlorinated biphenyls (PCB), per- and polyfluoralkyl substances (PFAS), polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE))
- Unintentional by-products formed during industrial processess, degradation or combustion (eg. dioxins and furans)

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Other legislation in force.

❖ Biocidal Products Regulation (EU 528/2012)

- Concerns the placing on the market and use of biocidal products, which are used to protect humans, animals, materials or articles against harmful organisms like pests or bacteria

- The BPR sets rules for the use of articles treated with, or intentionally incorporating, one or more biocidal products.
  - ○ Articles can only be treated with biocidal products containing active substances approved in the EU.
  - ○ Manufacturers and importers of treated articles need to ensure that products are labelled according to both the regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging and the additional requirements defined by the BPR when they claim that the article has biocidal properties or when it is required in the conditions of approval of the active substance contained   in the biocidal product

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Other legislation in force.

❖ Biocidal Products Regulation (EU 528/2012)

- Products that harm organisms without physical or mechanical activity are considered as biocides if the property is claimed (eg.
- User-based risk analysis
- Marking, labelling, instructions, warnings are part of compliancy
- Textile applications: Odour-free footwear, sportswear, socks, uniforms and lab coats, (eg. for the food sector), antibacterial mattresses, antiviral products (eg. face masks), mosquito repellent textiles, …

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Additional restrictions regarding chemical risks.

❖ Some product groups apply stricter regulations than foreseen within REACH

  ▪ Toy Safety Directive (2009/48/EC): especially important for small children, who might put objects in their mouth. EN 71-3 specifies different migration limits.

❖ Some labels apply stricter regulations

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Flame retardant (FR) chemicals.

❖ Flame retardancy of textile fabrics can be achieved by use of inherently flame-resistant fibers, use of chemical after-treatments or both.

❖ Some FR are hazardous and therefore restricted or banned.

❖ Aromatic brominated FR that are confirmed as persistent and (potentially) bioaccumulative and toxic are candidates for an EU-wide restriction

❖ For many aliphatic brominated and some organophosphorus-based flame retardants, more data is needed to determine if a restriction is necessary.

❖ No regulatory action is recommended for several non-halogenated subgroups of flame retardants, including certain organophosphorus-based flame retardants

https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/2082415/flame_retardants_strategy_en.pdf/9dd56b7e-4b62-e31b-712f-16cc51d0e724?t=1679045593845

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Flame retardant (FR) textiles.

❖ Demand for flame retardancy in textiles is mainly in work clothing, firefighter apparel, institutional draperies, institutional upholstery, institutional and commercial carpet, transportation (especially aircrafts where blankets and seat covers must pass Federal requirements), military garments, professional racers garments, children's nightwear, toys and bedding.

❖ Children's nightwear must comply with EN 14787:2007 Burning behaviour of children's nightwear

❖ Toys must comply with EN71-2 which specifies requirements and testing methods for ensuring that toys do not catch fire easily

❖ Additional national (voluntary) standards may apply for daywear, children's wear, baby's wear, nightwear in several countries such   as UK, France, Sweden, …

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Flame retardant (FR) textiles.

❖ Child care articles
- ▪ Sleep bags   EN 16781
- ▪ Cot bumpers   EN 16780:2018
- ▪ Cot duvets   EN 16779-1:2018*
- ▪ Cot duvet covers   EN 16779-2:2022
- ▪ Labelling required

* Additional requirements in France

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AZO dyestuffs/banned amines.

❖ Regulations for AZO dyestuff only applies for those dyestuffs that produce amines classified as carcinogenic due to reduction decomposition.

❖ Skin contact can occur through perspiration, enzyme systems in the human body can have reduction properties on those dyestuffs.

❖ About 5% of azo dyes are affected

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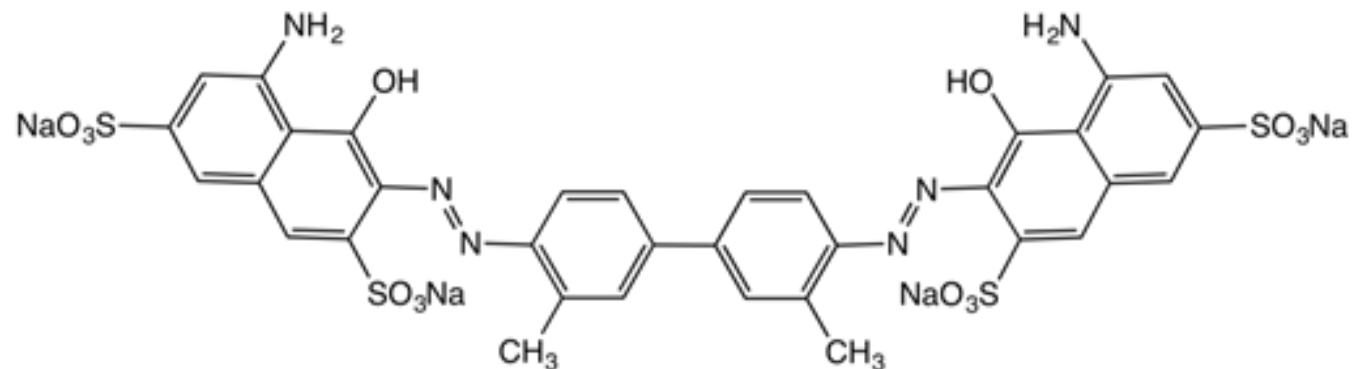
AZO dyestuffs/banned amines.

❖ Ensure compliance with legislation
  ▪ Manufacturers know which products are affected
  ▪ Retailer or importer is responsible for compliance, textile finisher must ensure not to use banned azo dyestuffs

❖ Official methods for textiles
  ▪ EN ISO 14362-1:2017: Methods for the determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colourants — Part 1: Detection of the use of certain azo colourants accessible without extraction
  ▪ EN 14362-2:2003: Methods for the determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colourants — Part 2: Detection of the use of certain azo colourants accessible by extracting the fibres
  ▪ EN ISO 14362-3:2017: Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants — Part 3: Detection of the use of certain azo colorants, which may release 4-aminoazobenzene

❖ Official methods for leather
  ▪ EN ISO 17234-1:2020: Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colourants in dyed leathers - Part 1: Determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants
  ▪ EN ISO 17234-2:2011: Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers — Part 2: Determination of 4-aminoazobenzene

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Heavy metals.

❖ EN71-3:2019 – Safety of toys - Migration of certain elements

Maximum migration limits[†]

	mg/kg (ppm)		mg/kg (ppm)
Aluminium	70,000/28,130	Copper	7,700
Antimony	560	Lead	23
Arsenic	47	Manganese	15,000
Barium	18,750	Mercury	94
Boron	15,000	Nickel	930
Cadmium	17	Selenium	460
Chromium III	460	Tin	180,000
Chromium VI	0.053	Organic tin	12
Cobalt	130	Zinc	46,000

[†]*Category III Scrapped off material.* **New limit applies from 20 May 2021**

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Nickel.

❖ Why nickel in metal parts?
   ▪ strength

❖ Can induce allergic reactions

❖ Test method (all articles except spectacle frames and sunglasses)
   ▪ EN 1811:2023: Reference test method for release of nickel from all post assemblies which are inserted into pierced parts of the human body and articles intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin
   ▪ EN 12472:2020: Method for the simulation of accelerated wear and corrosion for the detection of nickel release from coated items

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Nickel.

❖ Maximum release: 0,5 µg/cm²/week for at least 2 years of normal use

❖ Of interest for (pressure) buttons, zips, buckles, …

❖ Spot test: Screening test for the presence of nickel in articles which are inserted into pierced parts of the human body and articles intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin
  ▪ CEN/TR 12471:2022
  ▪ qualitative method, reference method for release remains EN 1811

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Lead.

❖ Metal accessories in clothing, sleeping bags, etc. that can be put in the mouth
  ▪ Risk of anaemia, kidney and/or brain damage, ...

❖ < 0,05% owf, unless it can be demonstrated that the release is lower than 0.05 µg/cm²/h

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Chromium.

❖ Chromium as a metal or atom is excluded

❖ Cr VI (hexavalent ionic state)
- Tanning (leather)
- Flame retardants

❖ Test methods for leather
- EN ISO 17075-1:2017:Leather - Chemical determination of chromium(VI) content in leather - Part 1: Colorimetric method (ISO 17075-1:2017)
- EN ISO 17075-2:2017: Leather - Chemical determination of chromium(VI) content in leather - Part 2: Chromatographic method (ISO 17075-2:2017

❖ Test method for textiles and toys:
- EN 71-3:2019
- Cat III scraped off material

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Cadmium.

❖ The sale of articles containing more than 100mg/kg Cd (0.01%) is prohibited
  ▪ Risk of kidney damage, bone and endocrine system damage, environmental damage

❖ Used as a stabiliser in some plastic accessories such as buttons and zips, coated or laminated bags (artificial leather), coatings (eg. coloured zips), toys or anti-corrosion additive

❖ Official test method:
  ▪ Plastic or plastic coated parts: EN 1122:2001: Plastics - Determination of cadmium - Wet decomposition method
  ▪ Toys: EN71-3

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Phtalates.

❖ Used to improve the flexibility and durability of certain plastics
  ▪ Risk of damage to liver, kidneys, lungs and reproductive system

❖ Textiles: applies to toys and child care products

❖ < 0,1 % by weight

❖ Migration limit max. 1mg/kg

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Formaldehyde.

❖ Reinforcement of textile components (interlinings) and certain resins to make textiles flame-retardant
  ▪ carcinogenic

❖ Limit for formaldehyde content for textiles in contact with the human skin is set at 75 ppm (mg/kg)
  ▪ Exception for coats & jackets or upholstery until 1/11/2023 < 300 ppm (mg/kg)

❖ Official test method
  ▪ EN ISO 14184-1: Textiles - Determination of formaldehyde - Part 1: Free and hydrolysed formaldehyde (water extraction method) (ISO 14184-1:2011)
  ▪ EN ISO 14184-2: Textiles - Determination of formaldehyde - Part 2: Released formaldehyde (vapour absorption method) (ISO 14184-2:2011)

❖ Limit for formaldehyde content for textiles in toys is set at 30 ppm (mg/kg)
  ▪ Test method: EN71-9 Safety of toys - Part 9: Organic chemical compounds -   Requirements

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Formaldehyde.

- ❖ EU Ecolabel limitations
  - ▪ limitations for clothing and textiles products related to formaldehyde content are set as follows:
    - ○ Formaldehyde < 20ppm for infant and children's products
    - ○ Formaldehyde < 30ppm for products in direct contact with the skin
    - ○ Formaldehyde < 75ppm for other clothing and textile products

Mechanical & physical safety.

❖ Children's clothing
- ▪ Not included:
  - ○ Childcare articles,
  - ○ Shoes and boots,
  - ○ Ties,
  - ○ Hats, scarves and gloves
  - ○ Belts
  - ○ Religious clothing
  - ○ Party wear
  - ○ Specialised sportswear
  - ○ Theatre costumes
  - ○ Aprons
  - ○ Bags and purses

❖ Toys
- ▪ Including disguise costumes

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Standards dedicated to ensuring safe children's clothing.

❖ EN 14682:2015 specifies the requirements for drawstrings and cords on clothing designed for children up to 14 years of age. EN 14682 is harmonised under the General Product Safety Directive (GPSD). This means that complying with the standard provides a presumption of conformity with the general safety requirements set out in the GPSD.

- Avoiding accidental strangulation by (pull) cords, ribbons, etc.
- Avoiding getting caught in moving vehicles (eg. sliding doors)
- Not all designs covered → perform your own risk analysis
- Under revision, publication foreseen 2023?

❖ CEN/TR 17376:2019

- Guidance document clarifying the requirements and interpretation of EN 14682

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Reports dedicated to ensuring safe children's clothing.

❖ CEN/TR 16792:2014: Safety of children's clothing - Recommendations for the design and manufacture of children's clothing - Mechanical safety
  ▪ Associated risks:
    ○ Laceration of blood vessels due to loose thread ends, mesh fabrics, elastic wristbands
    ○ Injury from sharp objects such as buttons, rivets and snaps or head pins, etc. from production or display
    ○ Choking risk from buttons, cord stoppers, sequins, beads, pumice stones, limited air-permeability of textiles
    ○ Ingestion of sharp objects, batteries and magnets
    ○ Slipping, falling due to poor fit, belts, socks
    ○ Restriction of vision and hearing
      • Hoods and head gear
    ○ suffocation
      • Hoods up to 12 months
    ○ Overheating
      • Hoods on night wear, thermal clothing → sudden infant death

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Standards dedicated to ensuring safe children's clothing.

❖ EN 14878 – Burning Behavior of Children's Nightwear

❖ EN 17394-1 – Textiles and Textile Products: Part 1 – Safety of children's clothing – Security of attachment of attached components to infants' clothing – Specification

   ▪ This standard provides requirements regarding the security of attached components

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Standards dedicated to ensuring safe children's clothing.

❖ EN 17394-2 – Textiles and Textile Products: Part 2 – Safety of children's clothing – Security of attachment of buttons – Test method

  ▪ specifies a method for testing how secure the attachments of decorative and functional buttons are to clothing

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Standards dedicated to ensuring safe children's clothing.

❖ EN 17394-3 – Textiles and Textile Products: Part 3 – Safety of children's clothing – Security of metal mechanically attached press fasteners– Test method
  ▪ specifies a method for testing how secure the attachments of decorative and functional press fasteners are

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Standards dedicated to ensuring safe children's clothing.

❖ EN 17394-4 – Textiles and Textile Products: Part 4 – Safety of children's clothing – Security of attachment of components except for buttons and metal mechanically applied press fasteners – Test method

  ▪ method specifically developed to assess if the relevant components (labels, rivets, sequins,..) remain attached to children's clothing

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Prosafe action on children's clothing.

❖ Compliance with EN 14682
  ▪ 2008 – 2010 : 16381 products assessed; 13,4% failed
  ▪ 2012 – 2015: 10981 products assessed of which 790 or 7,2% failed, 450 due to cords in the hood or around the neck

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Terms & definitions EN 14682.

❖ All clothing designed and produced for and worn by children up to 14 years of ageTypes:

- Drawstrings,
- Functional cord
- Decorative cord
- Elastic cord

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Terms & definitions EN 14682.

❖ Young child: up to 6 years and 11 months and 134 cm

Older child: up to 13 years and 11 months and 176 cm (girls) or 182 cm (boys)

- Age determines child's behaviour
- Height determines the child's size

Terms & definitions EN 14682.
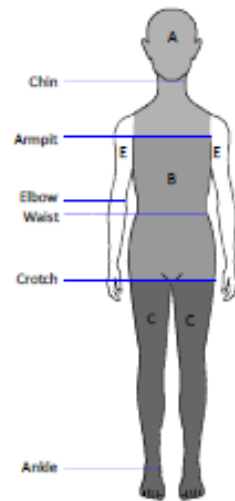
A - head, neck and upper chest area

B - chest and waist area

C - below hip area

E - arms

A - whole head and back neck

D - back

E - arms

NOTE: back excludes head and back neck

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General requirements.

- Free ends of functional cords, drawstrings, tied belts and sashes - no additional hazard of entrapment, no three-dimensional embellishment at end or along their length

- Toggles only on draw strings with no free ends or on decorative cords

- Drawstrings have fixings equidistant from exit points
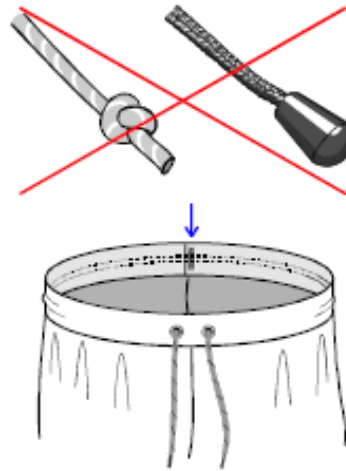
- Fixed loops - 75mm max circumference

- Flat loops which do not protrude from garment, length 75mm

- Hanger loops - risk assess

- Zip pullers -
  - no longer than 75mm
  - not hang below hem of garment finishing at ankle.

≤7.5cm
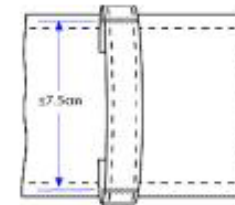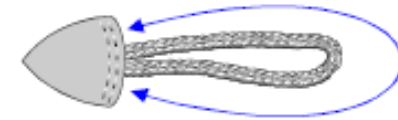
Specific requirements.

❖ Depending on
  ▪ the age of the child the clothing is made for
  ▪ the type of cord
  ▪ Functionality
  ▪ the position on the body
  ▪ the design (eg. sleeve length)

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Design & Production.

❖ material
  ▪ Involve no risks, strong
  ▪ Paddings involve no risks (no shaop or hard parts)

❖ yarn
  ▪ Avoid monofilaments
  ▪ Be aware of loose thread ends

❖ Attach buttons with lockstitch, no chain stitch

❖ Accessories
  ▪ strong
  ▪ 2-part buttons involve risks
  ▪ Press fasteners, sequins, beads, zips involve risks

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The EU Green Deal

Transforming the EU's economy for a sustainable future

- Increasing the EU's climate ambition for 2030 and 2050
- A zero-pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment
- Supplying clean, affordable and secure energy
- Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity
- Mobilizing industry for a clean and circular economy
- From "Farm to Fork": a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system
- Building and renovating in an energy- and resource-efficient way
- Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility

The European Green Deal

Financing the transition

Leave no one behind (Just Transition)

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FTILAB+ HO GENT

Source: gisreportsonline.com

Strategy for sustainable and circular textiles.

The new EU industrial startegy.

❖ Textiles identified as a key value chain
   → urgent need and strong potential for the transition to sustainable and circular production, consumption and business models

SusTexEdu
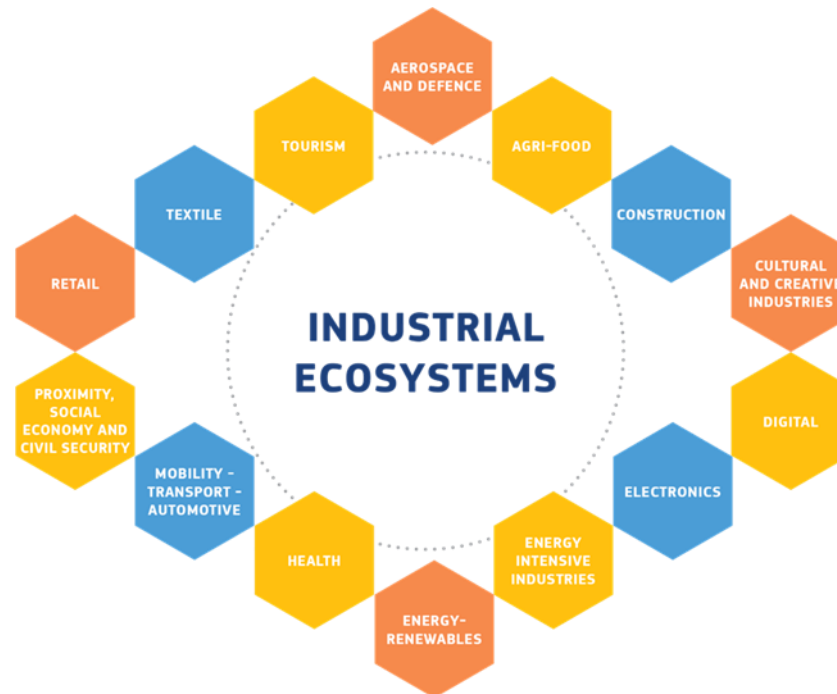
The EU strategy for sustainable and circular textiles

❖ Impact of production and consumption of textile products on the environment

❖ Textiles account for
- the fourth highest negative impact on the environment and on climate change
- the third highest for water and land use

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
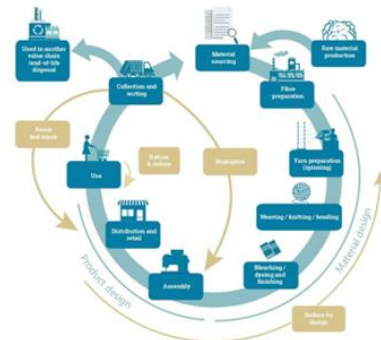
Brussels, 30.3.2022
COM(2022) 141 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles

The Commission's 2030 Vision for Textiles

All textile products placed on the EU market are:
- durable, repairable and recyclable
- to a great extent made of recycled fibres
- free of hazardous substances
- produced respecting social rights

"Fast fashion is out of fashion" – consumers benefit longer from **high quality textiles**

Profitable **re-use and repair services** are widely available

In a **competitive, resilient and innovative textile sector** producers take responsibility for their products along the value chain

Circular rather than throw-away clothes have become the norm, with sufficient capacities for recycling and minimal incineration and landfilling

Key Actions in the textile strategy.

Set design requirements (Eco Design): longevity, repairability, recyclability, recycled content

Reverse OverProduction & Overconsumption, discourage destruction

Address unitentional relaease of microplastics

Introduce a Digital Product Pasport / clearrer Textile Labelling

Tackle greenwashing

Mandatory and harmonised Extended Product Responsability

Restrict export of textile waste

Incentivise circular business models

Encourage companies and member states to support the objectives of the strategy

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Transition pathway for the textiles ecosystem.

Transition pathway for the textiles ecosystem.

- ❖ Create high demand for sustainable products
  - ▪ Enhanced labelling
- ❖ Strengthen market surveillance and border control
  - ▪ 80% of garments are imported from outside EU
- ❖ IPR
- ❖ SME support
- ❖ Green Public procurement
- ❖ Reduce number of fast fashion collections

Upcoming regulations or regulations under revision.

❖ Regulation on ecodesign requirements for specific products

❖ Textile labelling regulation

❖ Green claims directive

❖ Common rules promoting the repair of goods

❖ EU Ecolabel criteria for textiles and footwear

❖ Green public procurement for textiles

❖ Waste framework directive

❖ Corporate sustainablilty due diligence directive

❖ General product safety directive

❖ REACH

❖ Industrial emissions directive

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Regulations on ecodesign requirements for sustainable products.

❖ *The plan underlines that, for citizens, the circular economy will provide high-quality, functional and safe products, which are efficient and affordable, last longer and are designed for reuse, repair, and high-quality recycling*.

❖ Establishing a framework

❖ Rules proposed under ESPR will apply to all products placed on the EU market, whether produced inside or outside the EU

https://www.vleva.eu/sites/default/files/2023-08/13-jul-23-european-parliament-negotiating-position-on-espr.pdf
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM%3A2022%3A0142%3AFIN

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Regulations on ecodesign requirements.

❖ Includes requirements on:
- product durability, reusability, upgradability and reparability
- presence of substances that inhibit circularity
- energy and resource efficiency
- recycled content
- remanufacturing and recycling
- carbon and environmental footprints
- information requirements, including a Digital Product Passport

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Drafting design requirements .

Definitions from the ESPR:
'**ecodesign requirement**' means a performance requirement or an information requirement aimed at making a product more environmentally sustainable;

'**performance requirement**' means a quantitative or non-quantitative requirement for or in relation to a product to achieve a certain performance level in relation to a product parameter referred to in Annex I;

'**information requirement**' means an obligation for a product to be accompanied by information as specified in Article 7(2);

Ecodesign requirements shall meet the following criteria:
(a) There shall be no significant negative impact on the functionality of the product, from the perspective of the user;
(b) There shall be no adverse effect on the health and safety of persons;
(c) There shall be no significant negative impact on consumers in terms of the affordability of relevant products, also taking into account access to secondhand products, durability and the life cycle cost of products;
(d) There shall be no disproportionate negative impact on the competitiveness of economic actors, at least of SMEs;
(e) There shall be no proprietary technology imposed on manufacturers or other economic actors;
(f) There shall be no disproportionate administrative burden on manufacturers or other economic actors

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Drafting performance design requirements for textiles.

(a) **Durability**

(b) Reliability (not relevant for textile, except smart textiles)

(c) Reusability (re-use is a function of durability, see (a))

(d) Upgradability (not relevant for textile)

(e) **Reparability**

(f) Possibility of maintenance and refurbishment (should be addressed in care instructions)

(g) **Presence of substances of concern**

(h) Energy use or energy efficiency (part of maintenance instructions)

(i) Resource use or resource efficiency (information requirement)

(j) **Recycled content**

(k) **Possibility of remanufacturing and recycling**

(l) Possibility of recovery of materials (design requirements can en should be focused on recycling (k))

(m) Environmental impacts, including carbon and environmental footprint (information requirement)

(n) **Expected generation of waste materials (emission of micro fibres)**

Drafting performance design requirements for textiles.

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Textiles
- Consumer clothes
  - Short cycle*
  - Long cycle
- Workwear
  - Protective wear
  - Non-protective wear
    - Short cycle*
    - Long cycle
- Household textiles**
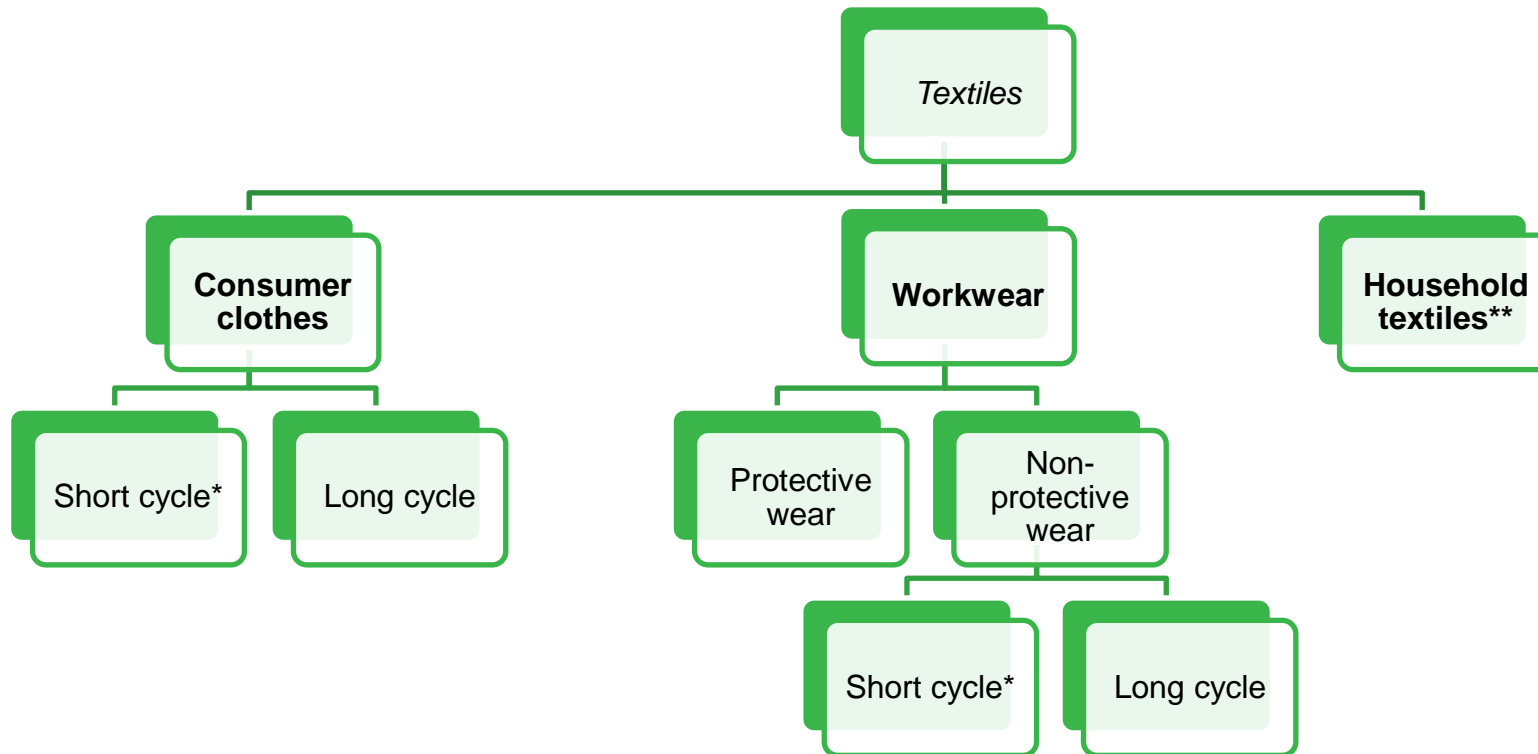
* Although unwanted, short cycle cannot be prevented by design requirements
** Household textiles are already long lived

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Drafting performance design requirements for textiles.

The three main categories (consumer clothes, workwear and household textiles) correspond to the circular textile policy program.

Consumer clothes
- Due to the scope of clothing products in combination with fashion, esthetical and economical perspectives, this category is divided into two lifespan cycles
  - Short cycle → design for recycling, to decrease the total amount of waste
  - Long cycle → design for durability, to increase the use phase of a product

Workwear
- Due to the scope of clothing products in combination of functionality, type of product and safety perspectives, this category is divided into two categories, one divided into two lifespan cycles
  - Workwear protective wear
  - Workwear non-protective wear
    - Short cycle → design for recycling, mainly promotional and disposable textiles
    - Long cycle → design for durability

Household textiles
- The scope of this category include bed, bath and kitchen textiles. Generally, long lived with a high recyclability

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Drafting performance design requirements for textiles.

Consumer clothes short cycle	Design requirements
Technical durability After the number of washing cycles the textile product should still comply with: • ISO 15487 (2018) – Textiles — Method for assessing appearance of apparel and other textile end products after domestic washing and drying. • ISO 105-C06:2010 – Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part C06: Colour fastness to domestic and commercial laundering	Minimum design requirement • 20 washing cycles Progressive design requirement • 30 washing cycles
Recycled content • Only post-consumer recycled content • Closed loop (textile-to-textile) should be the standard	Starting at 5% per item Increase of 2% each year
Possibility for recycling • Aesthetic additions to textiles that hamper recycling or are not recyclable are prohibited	• Preferably use mono materials • Preferably no multi-layer • No metal rivets • No paillettes • No metal / glitter yarn • No PVC/PU printing

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Drafting performance design requirements for textiles.

Consumer clothes long cycle	Design requirements
Technical durability After the number of washing cycles the textile product should still comply with: • ISO 15487 (2018) – Textiles — Method for assessing appearance of apparel and other textile end products after domestic washing and drying. • ISO 105-C06:2010 – Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part C06: Colour fastness to domestic and commercial laundering	Minimum design requirement • 40 washing cycles Progressive design requirement • 50 washing cycles
Recycled content • Post-consumer and post-production recycled content allowed • Closed loop (textile-to-textile) should be the standard	Starting at 5% per item Increase of 2% each year

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Drafting performance design requirements for textiles.

Workwear non-protective short cycle	Design requirements
Technical durability After the number of washing cycles the textile product should still comply with: • ISO 15487 (2018) – Textiles — Method for assessing appearance of apparel and other textile end products after domestic washing and drying. • ISO 105-C06:2010 – Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part C06: Colour fastness to domestic and commercial laundering	Minimum design requirement • 20 washing cycles Progressive requirement • 30 washing cycles
Recycled content • Only post-consumer recycled content from textiles • Closed loop (textile-to-textile) should be the standard	Starting at 5% per item Increase of 2% each year
Possibility for recycling • Aesthetic additions to textiles that hamper or are not recyclable is prohibited	• Preferably use mono materials • Preferably no multi-layer • No metal rivets • No paillettes • No metal/ glitter yarn • No PVC/PU printing

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Drafting performance design requirements for textiles.

Workwear non-protective long cycle	Design requirements
Technical durability After the number of washing cycles the textile product should still comply with: • ISO 15487 (2018) – Textiles — Method for assessing appearance of apparel and other textile end products after domestic washing and drying. • ISO 105-C06:2010 – Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part C06: Colour fastness to domestic and commercial laundering	Minimum design requirement • 40 washing cycles Progressive requirement • 50 washing cycles
Recycled content • Post-consumer and post-production recycled content • Closed loop (textile-to-textile) should be the standard	Starting at 5% per item Increase of 2% each year

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Drafting performance design requirements for textiles.

Household textiles	Design requirements
Technical durability After the number of washing cycles the textile product should still comply with: • ISO 12947-2 (2016) – "Textiles — Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method — Part 2: Determination of specimen breakdown"	Minimum design requirement • 100 washing cycles Progressive requirement • 150 washing cycles
Recycled content • Only post-consumer recycled content • Closed loop (textile-to-textile) should be the standard	Starting at 5% per item Raising each year by 2%
Possibility for recycling • Aesthetic additions to textiles that hamper or are not recyclable is prohibited	• Preferably use mono materials • Preferably no multi-layer • No metal rivets • No paillettes • No metal/ glitter yarn • No PVC/PU printing

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Digital Product Passport.

Digital Product Passport.

❖ DPP is a secure, unique identity that links information about the entire life cycle of any textile product to its physical origin and simplifies fighting counterfeiting

❖ Could cover aspects such as:

- Working conditions under which products are manufactured, reused or recycled
- The environmental footprint of the product
- Bill of materials (BOM)
- Presence of hazardous chemicals including substances of concern used in production
- Use of recycled content
- Durability/expected lifetime
- Microplastics release

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Textile labelling regulation.

- ❖ Regulation EU 1007/2011

- ❖ All products containing at least 80 % by weight of textile fibres
  - ▪ Provide fibre composition
  - ▪ Specify if the product contains non-textile parts of animal origin

- ❖ Revision to introduce specifications for physical and digital labelling of textiles, including sustainability and circularity parameters based on requirements under the proposed Regulation on eco-design for sustainable products

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⌄ Text

►B ↓

REGULATION (EU) No 1007/2011 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 27 September 2011

on textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products and repealing Council Directive 73/44/EEC and Directives 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

(Text with EEA relevance)

(OJ L 272 18.10.2011, p. 1)

Amended by:

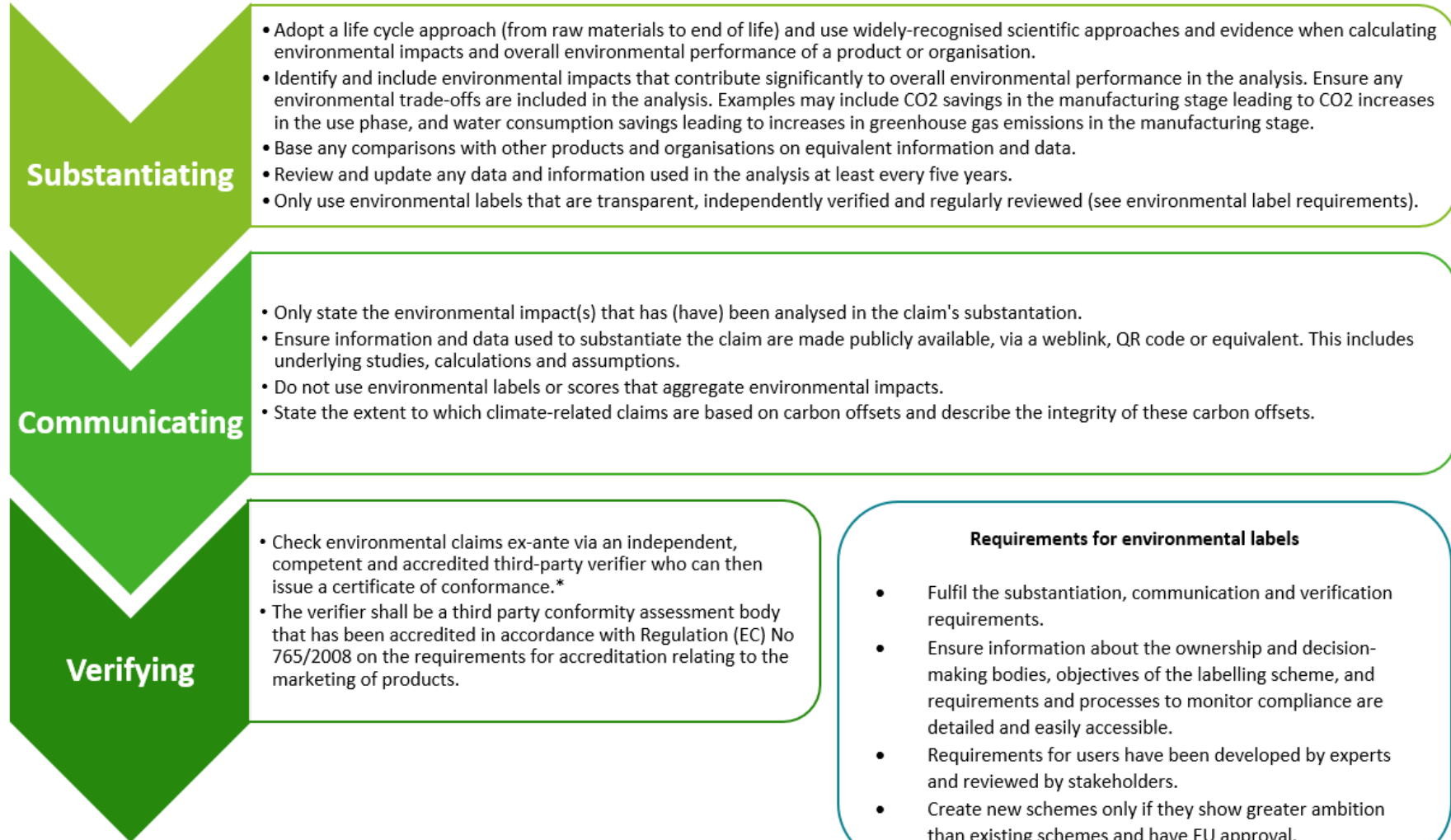|		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
►M1 ↓	ADDENDUM to Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2011 on textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products and repealing Council Directive 73/44/EEC and Directives 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council	L 338	1	21.12.2011
►M2 ↓	COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) No 286/2012 of 27 January 2012	L 95	1	31.3.2012
►M3 ↓	COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) No 517/2013 of 13 May 2013	L 158	1	10.6.2013
►M4 ↓	COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2018/122 of 20 October 2017	L 22	3	26.1.2018

Corrected by:

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02011R1007-20180215

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Green claims directive

Substantiating

- Adopt a life cycle approach (from raw materials to end of life) and use widely-recognised scientific approaches and evidence when calculating environmental impacts and overall environmental performance of a product or organisation.
- Identify and include environmental impacts that contribute significantly to overall environmental performance in the analysis. Ensure any environmental trade-offs are included in the analysis. Examples may include CO_2 savings in the manufacturing stage leading to CO_2 increases in the use phase, and water consumption savings leading to increases in greenhouse gas emissions in the manufacturing stage.
- Base any comparisons with other products and organisations on equivalent information and data.
- Review and update any data and information used in the analysis at least every five years.
- Only use environmental labels that are transparent, independently verified and regularly reviewed (see environmental label requirements).

Communicating

- Only state the environmental impact(s) that has (have) been analysed in the claim's substantation.
- Ensure information and data used to substantiate the claim are made publicly available, via a weblink, QR code or equivalent. This includes underlying studies, calculations and assumptions.
- Do not use environmental labels or scores that aggregate environmental impacts.
- State the extent to which climate-related claims are based on carbon offsets and describe the integrity of these carbon offsets.

Verifying

- Check environmental claims ex-ante via an independent, competent and accredited third-party verifier who can then issue a certificate of conformance.*
- The verifier shall be a third party conformity assessment body that has been accredited in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 on the requirements for accreditation relating to the marketing of products.

Requirements for environmental labels

- Fulfil the substantiation, communication and verification requirements.
- Ensure information about the ownership and decision-making bodies, objectives of the labelling scheme, and requirements and processes to monitor compliance are detailed and easily accessible.
- Requirements for users have been developed by experts and reviewed by stakeholders.
- Create new schemes only if they show greater ambition than existing schemes and have EU approval.

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Brussels, 22.3.2023

COM(2023) 166 final

2023/0085(COD)

Proposal for a

DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on substantiation and communication of explicit environmental claims (Green Claims Directive)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. **CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL**

In March 2022 the Commission proposed to update Union consumer law to ensure that consumers are protected and to empower them to contribute actively to the green transition [1] . This proposal provides more specific rules (lex specialis) and complements the proposed changes to the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive [2] (lex generalis).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM%3A2023%3A0166%3AFIN

The EU Ecolabel for Textiles products
"The official European label for Greener Products"

EU Ecolabel
www.ecolabel.eu

Choose the EU Ecolabel for your Textile products to show your commitment to a better environment.

Once it's on your products, the EU Ecolabel guarantees

- A more sustainable fibre production
- A durable product
- A lesser polluting production process
- Strict restrictions on the use of hazardous substances

The EU Ecolabel can be awarded to all kinds of textile clothing and accessories, interior textiles, fibres, yarn, fabric and knitted panels. It can also be awarded to cleaning products.

Meet your customers' demand

Today, consumers are more aware that protecting the environment is fundamental. Four out of five European consumers would like to buy more environmentally friendly products, provided that they are properly certified by an independent organisation.

With your products bearing the EU Ecolabel, you offer consumers the reliable and only EU wide (all EU countries supports and recommend the EU Ecolabel) logo to easily identify high performing environmentally friendly products that are available on the European market.

Give your Textile products a credible sign of environmental excellence... apply for the EU Ecolabel!

For a quick test, use the check list on the back!

For more information...

... on the scheme, its feature, the actors involved, the application process:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel

... on the detailed criteria for Textile product group:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/products-groups-and-criteria.html

"Beirholm focuses on environmental and ethical issues throughout the entire institutional textiles value chain, starting from growing cotton until the endpoint, when it reaches the consumer. We use the EU Ecolabel to promote our products to consumers and producers, as it ensures that our products are produced in an ethical and environmentally friendly manner.
We are EU Ecolabel certified on an array of our most important products.
The EU Ecolabel certification ensures that high (environmental) standards are met during the production of textiles, as well as the end product's quality. The requirements are rigid which safeguard local production, including the level of emissions as well as discharges, and include rigid restrictions on waste chemicals."
Birgitte Vendel, Purchasing Manager, Beirholm A/S

"In 2002, Lenzing became the first fiber producer in the world to be awarded the EU Ecolabel. The EU Ecolabel has been an important benchmark for the Lenzing Group ever since, because of its strict criteria as well as its high level of public recognition. The stringent values of the EU Ecolabel are the basis for the "Environmental Standards of the Lenzing Group". This comprises a voluntary commitment which is applied to all Lenzing production sites across the globe."
Karin Moosbauer, SHE Engineer, Global Safety, Health and Environment, Lenzing

...to market your EU Ecolabel products use our free E-catalogue: http://ec.europa.eu/ecat

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Checklist (for a first assessment only) in terms of requirements

This is a non-exhaustive list of EU Ecolabel criteria for Textile products. Please see the Commission Decision (2014/350/EU) for full details.

Life cycle step	Criterion	Expectations
Manufacturing	Corporate Social Responsibility	• For cut/make/trim production sites the fundamental principles and rights at work described in the International Labour Organisation's Core Labour Standards and detailed in the full criteria document shall be respected. • Manual and mechanical sandblasting to achieve distressed denim finishes shall not be permitted.
Manufacturing	Textile fibres	• Cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres: For T-shirts, woman's tops, casual shirts, jeans, pyjamas and underwear a minimum of 95 % organic cotton or 60% integrated pest management (IPM) cotton shall be used . In addition, in case of use of recycled cotton the above shares are respectively deducted . It shall be traceable from the point of verification of the production standard up until greige fabric production and the use of pesticides is restricted. • Wool (and other keratin fibres): See full criteria document for derogations and sum total limit vales for ectoparasiticide concentrations on raw wool prior to scouring. • Polyamide products/Nylon : Manufactured fibres shall include 20% recycled nylon. Exemptions apply if products comply with the related nylon emissions to air requirement. • Polyester: Staple fibres shall at least contain 50% recycled PET and at least 20% filament fibres. Products for sale to commercial or public sector can comply with this requirement or with the VOC requirement for polyester (in "emission to air"). • Polypropene : Lead based pigments shall not be used. • Man-made cellulose fibres (lyocell, modal and viscose): At least 25% of pulp fibres shall be manufactured from sustainable forestry management (UN FAO) wood- the remaing pulp shall come from legal forestry and plantations.
Manufacturing	Limitations on emissions to air	• See the full criteria document for specifications on emissions to air for acrylic, elastane, polyester (and its components), viscose and modal fibres, and nylon. • Total emission of organic compounds from textile printing and finishing production sites shall be < 100,0 mg C/Nm3. An emissions limit of 150,0 mg C/ NM3 applies if textile coating and drying processes allow the recovery and reuse of solvents.
Manufacturing	Limitation of water pollution during fibre processing	• See the full criteria document for specifications on: – Water retting treatment flax and other bast fibres (e.g. wastewater treatment) shall reduce COD by 75% for hemp and 95% for flax – Man-made cellulose wood pulp specifications (e.g. chlorine used for bleaching) – Wool and other keratin fibre scouring operations shall minimise effluent COD. Limits of g COD/ kg greasy wool in the final discharge to the environment are 25 for coarse wool and 45 for fine wool. • For all weaving, dyeing, printing and finishing sites wastewater discharges to the environment shall be < 20g COD/kg textiles processed (measured downstream of on-site wastewater treatment plant and/or off-site wastewater treatment plant receiving wastewater from the processing sites). See full criteria document for requirements if effluent is treated on site and discharged directly to surface waters.
Manufacturing	Limitation of toxic residues in fibres	• Manufactured Elastane shall not contain organotin compounds. • Cotton shall not contain > 0,5 ppm in total of specific substances listed in the full criteria document. • Polyester (and its components): Antimony shall be < 260 ppm (except for polyester fibres manufactured from recycled PET bottles). • The final product/production recipes shall not contain hazardous substances: Listed in the RSL (Appendix 1 in the full criteria document), that meet Article 57 criteria, or have been identified in Article 59(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006's described procedure. • Refer to the full criteria document for derogations, restrictions on substances used during dyeing, printing and finishing. Classifications are based on the most recent classification rules.
Manufacturing	Components and accessories	• Fillings shall comply with the textile fibres and the textile Restricted Substance List (RSL) biocides, formaldehyde, detergents, softeners and complexing agents, and auxiliary chemicals. Polymers shall comply with the relevant restrictions listed in the RSL • Metal and plastic components shall comply with RSL requirements for accessories.
Manufacturing	Energy used	• Energy used in washing, drying and curing steps shall be measured and benchmarked via an energy or carbon dioxide emissions management system. • These production sites shall also implement a minimum number of BAT energy efficiency techniques as, specified in Table 4 and Appendix 3 in the full criteria document.
Use	Fitness for use	• Dimensional changes during washing and drying shall not exceed the values listed in the full criteria document. • Colour fastness shall achieve the values listed in the full criteria document. Some exceptions are also listed: – Washing and perspiration (acid, alkaline): Shall be at least level 3-4 (colour change and staining). For perspiration, level 3 is allowed when fabrics are dark coloured and made of regenerated wool. – Wet rubbing: Shall be at least level 2-3 (level 2 is allowed for indigo dyed denim). – Dry rubbing: At least level 4 (level 3-4 is allowed for indigo dyed denim). – Light: Furniture fabric shall be at least level 5. • See Tables 9 and 10 in the full criteria document for cleaning products' wash resistance and absorbency requirements. • Fabric shall resist pilling to a minimum of 3, apart from polyamide tights and leggings (minimum of 2). • Repellents shall retain a functionality of: 80/90 (for water), 3,5/4 (for oil), and 3/5 (for stains) after 20 domestic wash and tumble dry cycles at 40 °C, or after 10 industrial washing and drying cycles at a minimum of 75 °C. • Flame retardants on washable products shall retain their functionality after 50 industrial wash and tumble dry cycles at a minimum of 75 °C. Non-washable products shall retain their functionality after a soak test. • Natural fibre products with easy care properties (also referred to as non-crease or permanent press) shall achieve an SA-3 fabric smoothness grade and blended natural and synthetic fibre products an SA-4 fabric smoothness grade, both after 10 domestic wash and tumble drying cycles at 40 °C.
Use	Information appearing on the EU Ecolabel	• The optional label next to the Eco-flower with text box shall may contain the following text: : – Less polluting production processes – More sustainable fibre production (or a text selected from Table 11 in the full criteria document). – Restrictions on hazardous substances – GMO-free and organic cotton cotton claim (if applicable) • The use of the optional label with the text box is explained in the "Guidelines for the use of the EU Ecolabel logo".

Green public procurement

Relevant EU Regulations and EU Directives

• Directive 2014/24/EU on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC, the principle EU directive that regulates public procurement in general, but also addresses and promotes the integration of environmental requirements into public procurement in particular.

• Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) and Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/675 amending the Appendices to Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 as regard to CMR substances, both adopted to improve the protection of human health and the environment from the risk that can be posed by chemicals, including potentially hazardous substances that may be used in textile production.

• Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 on textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products, as the central textile and clothing legislation aimed at protecting consumer interests and eliminating potential obstacles to the proper functioning of the internal market, by ensuring that the material composition of a textile product is known, and that minimum performance requirements, and environmental aspects of textile products are complied with (e.g. the European standard CEN/TS 16822:2015 regarding self-declared environmental claims).

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Green public procurement

- Commission Decision (EU) 2017/1392 amending Decision 2014/350/EU establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for Textile Products, a voluntary certification programme that establishes ecological criteria guaranteeing limited use of substances harmful to health and the environment, reduction in water and air pollution, as well as criteria for extending the lifetime of clothes (resistance to shrinking during washing and drying, and colour resistance to perspiration, washing, wet and dry rubbing and light exposure). To the extent possible the GPP textile criteria are closely aligned with the EU Ecolabel criteria for textile products.
- Council Regulation (EC) No 2018/848 on organic production and labelling of organic products, and Directive 2009/128/EC establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides, both relevant for cotton fibres used in textiles.

More information regarding relevant EU directives and policies can be found on the European Commission GPP webpage and in the Annex of the Buying Green! Handbook.

Waste framework directive.

❖ Requirement to collect textiles separately from 2025

❖ Producers' contribution will finance investments to separate collection, sorting, re-use and recycling capacities
  - ✓ Ensure that textiles are sorted for re-use
  - ✓ What cannot be re-used is directed to recycling

❖ Exports of textile waste to third countries forbidden
  - ✓ Revised Waste shipment regulation

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Waste hierarchy

Source: environment.ec.europa.eu

Waste framework directive.

- ❖ Requirement to collect textiles separately from 2025

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Extended producers responsability.

- ❖ Background
  - 12 kg of textile waste/person/year
  - Only 22 % of post-consumer waste collected for re-use or recycling
  - Only 1% textile-to-textile recycling

- ❖ Producers responsible for the full lifecycle of textile products

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General product safety regulation.

❖ GPSR requires that all consumer products on the EU markets are safe and it establishes specific obligations for businesses to ensure it.

❖ What's new?
  ✓ Precautionary principle shall be widely applied by all stakeholders for product safety
  ✓ Specific product safety obligations for both economic operators and providers of online marketplaces
  ✓ Reinforced product traceability requirements
  ✓ List of aspects to be taken into account when assessing the safety of products, including for new technologies
  ✓ Accident reporting to authorities by businesses
  ✓ Reinforced market surveillance rules
  ✓ Specific rules on how to handle product safety recalls, includin

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REACH

❖ The commission is currently revising the REACH regulation

❖ REACH could impact use of recycled materials

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New regulation on the safety of toys.

❖ On 28 July 2023, the European Commission published a proposal
  - New chemical requirements
  - Introduction of the digital product passport
  - Expected to be largely approved in the foreseeable future. Transition period of 30 months after the final version of the Toy Safety Regulation has been published.

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Proposal for a Directive on Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence 2022/0051.

❖ On 23 February 2022, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a Directive on CSDG

❖ On 1 June 2023, the parliament voted the JURI report and adopted the amendments
  - Foster sustainable and responsible corporate behaviour
    - o Anchor human rights
    - o Anchor environmental considerations
    - o Businessess address adverse impacts of their actions

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Proposed Belgian Human Rights Due Diligence Law.

❖ Will apply to companies with more than 500 employees

❖ and/or those with a turnover of over €40 million

- identify and prevent human rights violations
- mitigate social and environmental risks in their supply chains, including in their subsidiary companies
- required to provide reparations for damage caused
- report on due diligence efforts

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Visit the project website to see all the intellectual outputs of the project.

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