

CRITERIA FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL LABELING OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS

GENERAL FRAMEWORK

ARTICLE 1- These criteria have been established under the Environmental Label Regulation dated 19.10.2018 and numbered 30570.

ARTICLE 2- The product group 'textile products' shall comprise:

- a) Textile clothing and accessories: clothing and accessories consisting of at least 80 % by weight of textile fibres in a woven, non-woven or knitted form.
- b) Interior textiles: textile products for interior use consisting of at least 80 % by weight of textile fibres in a woven, non-woven or knitted form.
- c) Fibres, yarn, fabric and knitted panels: intended for use in textile clothing and accessories and interior textiles, including upholstery fabric and mattress ticking prior to the application of backings and treatments associated with the final product.
- d) Non-fibre elements: zips, buttons and other accessories that are incorporated into the product. Membranes, coatings and laminates.
- e) Cleaning products: woven or non-woven fabric products intended for the wet or dry cleaning of surfaces and the drying of kitchenware.

The following products are not included in the product group 'textile products':

- a) Products that are intended to be disposed of after a single use;
- b) Floor coverings;
- c) Fabrics that form part of structures intended for outdoor use.

Garments, fabrics and fibres that containing the following are excluded from the product group:

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

DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 3- In order to apply these criteria, the following definitions will be used.

- a) Textile fibres; means natural fibres, synthetic fibres and man-made cellulose fibres.
- b) Natural fibres; means cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres, flax and other bast fibres, wool and other keratin fibres.
- c) Synthetic fibres; means acrylic, elastane, polyamide, polyester and polypropylene.
- d) Man-made cellulose fibres; means lyocell, modal and viscose.
- e) Recycled material is defined in two categories according to TS EN ISO 14021:
 - i) Pre-consumer recycled material: Defined as material recovered from waste generated in a production process. Turkish Environmental Label System considers all waste materials that have not undergone any further processing other than this production process as pre-consumer recyclable materials, regardless of whether

this waste material is provided from inside or outside the facility. Reuse of waste materials that can be recovered, such as reprocessed or ground in the same process, is excluded.

- ii) Post-consumer recycled material: It is defined as waste material that cannot be consumed for its intended purpose by the end user, domestic, commercial, industrial or institutional facilities. This includes the return of materials in the distribution chain.

ARTICLE 4- For 'textile clothing and accessories' and for 'interior textiles' fillings, linings, padding, membranes and coatings made of fibres included in the scope of this Decision need not be taken into account in the calculation of the percentage of textile fibres.

ARTICLE 5- Filling materials that are not made from textile fibres shall comply with restrictions listed in Criterion 10 set out in the Annex 1 that relate to auxiliaries, surfactants, biocides and formaldehyde.

ARTICLE 6- The criteria determined for the 'Textile products' product group and the relevant evaluation and verification requirements are valid for 5 years from the date of publication of the criteria. The criteria may be updated when deemed necessary by the Environmental Label Board within a five-year period. The validity period of the criteria may be extended based on the approval of the Environmental Label Board.

ARTICLE 7- The criteria for granting an Environmental Label to textile products and the subcategories under which these criteria are grouped are as follows:

Criteria for Textile Fibres

- Criterion 1- Cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres
- Criterion 2- Flax and other bast fibres
- Criterion 3- Wool and other keratin fibres
- Criterion 4- Acrylic
- Criterion 5- Elastane
- Criterion 6- Polyamide
- Criterion 7- Polyester
- Criterion 8- Polypropylene
- Criterion 9- Man-made cellulose fibres (lyocell, modal and viscose)

Criteria for Components and Accessories

- Criterion 10- Criterion
- Criterion 11- Coatings, laminates and membranes
- Criterion 12- Accessories

Criteria for Chemicals and Processes

- Criterion 13- Restricted Substance List
- Criterion 14- Substitution of hazardous substances in dyeing, printing and finishing

Criterion 15- Washing, drying and curing energy efficiency

Criterion 16- Treatment of emissions to air and water

Criteria for Fitness for use

Criterion 17- Dimensional changes during washing and drying

Criterion 18- Colour fastness to washing

Criterion 19- Colour fastness to perspiration (acid, alkaline)

Criterion 20- Colour fastness to wet rubbing

Criterion 21- Colour fastness to dry rubbing

Criterion 22- Colour fastness to light

Criterion 23- Wash resistance of cleaning products

Criterion 24- Fabric resistance to pilling and abrasion

Criterion 25- Durability of function

Criteria for Corporate Social Responsibility

Criterion 26- Fundamental principles and rights at work

Criterion 27- Restriction on the sandblasting of denim

Criteria for Consumer Information

Criterion 28- Information appearing on the Environmental Label

Appendix 1 additionally contains the Restricted Substance List (RSL) referred to in Criterion 13. This lists restrictions applying to hazardous substances that may be used to manufacture textile products and which may be contained in the final product.

The textile criteria of Environmental Label System reveal textile products with the best environmental performance in the industry. Although the use of chemicals and the release of pollutants are part of the production process, a product with an environmental label guarantees the consumer that such substances have been used as limited as technically possible.

The criteria exclude whenever possible or restrict at minimum the concentration (required for providing specific functions and properties) of a number of substances identified as hazardous or potentially hazardous to the human health and the environment that may be used to manufacture textiles. Only where a substance is required to meet consumer performance expectations or mandated requirements for the product (for instance flame retardancy), and where there are no applied and tested available alternatives, derogation for such a substance to be used in the Ecolabel is granted.

Derogations are evaluated on the basis of the precautionary principle and scientific and technical evidence, especially if safer products are available on the market.

Product testing for restricted hazardous substances is requested in order to provide a high level of assurance to consumers. Strict conditions are also imposed on the manufacturing processes for textiles to control pollution of water and air, and to minimise exposure of the

workforce. The verification of compliance with the criteria is formulated in a way that provides a high level of assurance to consumers, reflects the practical potential for applicants to obtain information from the supply chain and excludes the potential for ‘free riding’ by applicants.

ASSESSMENT AND VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

This section specifies the evaluation and verification requirements for each criterion.

In order to show compliance with the criteria the applicant is required to declare the following information about the product(s) and their supply chain.

Table 1. Criteria and Verification Methods

Criteria set	Verification source
a) Textile fibre criteria: The complete material composition of the product(s), identifying and showing compliance for textile fibres, components and accessories.	Fibre and component manufacturers, their raw material and chemical suppliers and testing laboratories working in accordance with the specified test methods.
b) Chemicals and processes: The substances, production recipes and technologies used to manufacture and impart specific qualities and functions to the product at the spinning, pre-treatment, dyeing, printing and finishing stages and to treat air and wastewater emissions.	Production sites, their chemical suppliers and testing laboratories working in accordance with the specified test methods. Where required product analytical testing shall be carried out annually during the license period and submitted to the appropriate competent body for verification.
c) Fitness for use: The performance of the product(s) as defined by specific testing procedures which address colour fastness under specific conditions, resistance to pilling and abrasion, and the durability of repellency, easycare and flame retardancy functions.	Testing laboratories working in accordance with specified test methods.
d) Corporate Social Responsibility: Compliance of the applicants' selected cut/make/trim suppliers with the defined ILO standards.	Independent verifiers or documentary evidence based on the auditing of cut/make/trim production sites.

Each criteria contains detailed verification requirements which require the applicant to compile declarations, documentation, analyses, test reports and other evidence relating to the product(s) and their supply chain.

The validity of the Environmental Label use permit is based on the verification carried out upon application and, if specified under Criterion 13, the product test submitted to the Ministry for verification. In order to verify continued compliance with the conditions of the Environmental Label use permit, changes in suppliers and production sites related to

Environmental Label products will be reported to the Ministry together with supporting information.

The Ministry recognizes the tests carried out by laboratories accredited by an accreditation body that is a party to the International Laboratory Accreditation Association (ILAC) - Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) according to TS EN ISO / IEC 17025. (The list of organizations accredited by TURKAK can be accessed at "<https://secure.turkak.org.tr/kapsam/search>".)

For tests that must be performed within the scope of evaluation and verification requirements, if it is documented that there is no accredited laboratory, accreditation according to TS EN ISO/IEC 17025 is not required.

While producing data regarding the classification of substances or mixtures, the provisions of the "Regulation on Test Methods to be Applied in Determining the Physico-Chemical, Toxicological and Ecotoxicological Properties of Substances and Mixtures" published in the Official Gazette dated 11.12.2013 and numbered 28848 second should be taken into consideration.

The functional unit to which inputs and outputs should be associated is 1 kg of textile product under normal conditions (TS EN ISO 139 standard named "Textile-Standard environments for conditioning and testing" defines normal conditions as 65±4% RH (relative humidity) and 20±2° defines it as C).

Where the applicant uses a certification system to ensure independent verification of the selected system and systems related to the accreditation of verifiers, the general requirements of TS EN ISO/IEC 17065 must be met. Where appropriate, the Department may request supporting documentation and conduct independent verification and on-site visits.

When evaluating applications or checking compliance with the criteria, it is recommended that the Ministry consider the implementation of environmental and energy management systems such as TS EN ISO 14001 and TS EN ISO 50001 (Note: It is not mandatory that such management systems are implemented).

The applicant must have fulfilled the necessary obligations within the scope of the current legislation the "Product Safety and Technical Regulations Law" dated 12.03.2020 and numbered 7223 and the "Environmental Law" published in the Official Gazette dated 11.08.1983 and numbered 18132 and entered into force pursuant to this law. In this direction, the applicant is obliged to submit the EIA Decision, Environmental Permit Certificate, Zero Waste Certificate, Waste Management Plan and other documents requested by the Ministry.

CRITERIA

Applicants shall demonstrate the compliance with the criteria as relevant to the material composition, chemical formulations, production sites and fitness for use of product(s) they wish to carry the environmental label.

1. TEXTILE FIBRE CRITERIA

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

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

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

With the exception of polyamide and polyester these criteria do not have to be met.

- By the whole product if it contains fibres that contain recycled content constituting at least 70 % by weight of all fibres in the product;
- By individual fibres forming part of the environmental labelled product which contain at least 70 % by weight of recycled content.

For the purpose of calculating the percentage of cotton in a product, if it meets Criterion 1a or 1b, the recycled cotton fiber content shall be deducted from the required minimum percentages, except for baby clothing under 3 years of age.

In this context, fibres that contain a recycled content are defined as fibres originating from pre-consumer waste (including polymer and fibre production waste, cuttings from textile and clothing manufacturers) and post-consumer waste (textile and all kind of fibre and textile products, as well as non-textile waste including PET drinking bottles and fishing nets).

Assessment and verification for recycled content: Recycled content shall be traceable back to the reprocessing of the feedstock. This shall be verified by independent third-party certification of the chain of custody or by documentation provided by feedstock suppliers and reprocessors. Where required by Criterion 13 declarations and laboratory testing results shall be provided by fibre manufacturers and feedstock suppliers.

CRITERION 1- COTTON AND OTHER NATURAL CELLULOSIC SEED FIBRES (INCLUDING KAPOK)

Cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres (hereinafter referred to as cotton) shall contain a minimum content of either organic cotton specified in Criterion 1a or integrated pest management (IPM) cotton specified in Criterion 1b. In addition to this:

- All conventional cotton and IPM cotton used shall comply with the pesticide restrictions in Criterion 1c.
- For the production all organic, conventional cotton and IPM cotton used shall come from non-genetically modified varieties.
- In calculating the percentage of cotton in a product that must meet Criterion 1b, the organic cotton fibre content will be deducted from the required minimum percentage.

- All organic and IPM cotton will be fully traceable in accordance with Criterion 1d, with verification accepted based on the annual volume of cotton purchased or the content of the final product.
- Clothing for babies of less than 3 years old shall contain a minimum of 95 % organic cotton.

Products meeting specific content thresholds for organic or IPM cotton shall be permitted to display additional text alongside the Environmental Label communicating the content claim. Guidance is provided in Criterion 28.

Criterion 1a- Organic Production Standard

Except for the products listed in the paragraph below, minimum 10% of the cotton is in the "Regulation on the Principles and Implementation of Organic Agriculture", which came into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated 18.08.2010 and numbered 27676, in the US National Organic Program (NOP) or in the EU. It will be grown in accordance with the requirements set out in equivalent legal obligations issued by trading partners or in accordance with EU Organic Regulation (EC) No 834/2007. Organic cotton content may include organically grown cotton or cotton in transition to organic cotton.

The cotton content of the following products shall contain a minimum of 95 % organic cotton: T-shirts, woman's tops, casual shirts, jeans, pyjamas and nightwear, underwear and socks.

Assessment and verification: The organic content of cotton must be certified by an independent control body as having been produced in accordance with the production and inspection requirements specified in the Regulations Concerning the Principles and Practices of Organic Farming, the US National Organic Program (NOP), or documents issued by other trading partners. Verification will be provided annually for each country of origin from which the cotton is sourced.

The compliance of non-genetically modified cotton varieties with the "Regulation on Genetically Modified Organisms and Their Products", which came into force after being published in the Official Gazette numbered 27671 dated 13.08.2010, will be verified. Tests will be carried out annually on raw cotton samples from each country of origin and before they undergo any wet processing.

Certification that IPM cotton does not contain genetically modified cotton will be accepted as proof of conformity.

Criterion 1b - Cotton Production According to IPM Principles

A minimum of 20 % of the cotton shall be grown according to IPM principles as defined by the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) IPM programme, or Integrated Crop Management (ICM) systems incorporating IPM principles, and shall comply with the pesticide restrictions in Criterion 1c.

T-shirts, woman's tops, casual shirts, jeans, pyjamas and nightwear, underwear and socks shall contain minimum 60 % the cotton that shall be grown according to IPM principles.

Assessment and verification: The applicant will provide evidence that the cotton has been grown by farmers who have participated in formal training programs of the UN FAO or IPM and ICM programs and/or has been inspected under third party approved IPM systems. Verification will be carried out either annually for each country of origin or on the basis of documentation provided for all bales of IPM cotton purchased to produce the product.

Compliance with pesticide restrictions will not be required in the following cases:

- When manufacturing processes are applied that prohibit the use of substances listed in Criterion 1c,
- Where declarations have been received from farmers and/or farmer producer groups that the substances listed in Criterion 1c are not used, verified by field visits carried out by the Ministry or recognized organic or IPM certification schemes or by accredited control bodies.

The compliance of non-genetically modified IPM cotton used in combination with organic cotton with the "Regulation on Genetically Modified Organisms and Their Products" dated 13.08.2010 and numbered 27671 will be verified. IPM systems that exclude genetically modified cotton will be accepted as evidence of IPM content compliance.

Criterion 1c - Pesticide Restrictions Applying to Conventional and IPM Cotton

All cotton used in Environmental Labelled textile products, with the exception of organic cotton and cotton from IPM schemes exempted in Criterion 1b, shall be grown without the use of any of the following substances:

Aldicarb, aldrin, campheclor (toxaphene), captafol, chlordane, 2,4,5-T, chlordimeform, cypermethrin, DDT, dieldrin, dinoseb and its salts, endosulfan, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers), methamidophos, methylparathion, monocrotophos, neonicotinoids (clothianidine, imidacloprid, thiametoxam), parathion, pentachlorophenol.

Cotton shall not contain more than 0,5 ppm in total of the substances listed above.

For cotton produced in our country, licensing, restriction, termination of use of plant protection products, market supply, etc. within the scope of the "Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law", which came into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated 11.06.2010 and numbered 5996. For its provisions, the regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will be taken into consideration. Licensed plant protection products for cotton can be accessed from the website <https://bku.tarim.gov.tr>.

Assessment and verification: Cotton shall be tested for the listed substances. A test report shall be provided based on the following test methods, as appropriate:

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

Tests shall be made on samples of raw cotton from each country of origin and before it passes through any wet treatment. For each country of origin testing shall be carried out on the following basis:

- Where only one lot of cotton is used per year a sample shall be taken from a randomly selected bale;
- If two or more lots of cotton are used per year composite samples shall be taken from 5 % of the bales.

Cotton is not required to be tested where it has been certified by an IPM scheme that prohibits the use of the listed substances.

Licensed plant protection products for cotton can be accessed from the website <https://bku.tarim.gov.tr>.

Criterion 1d- Traceability Requirements Applying to Organic And IPM Cotton

All cotton grown according to the organic and IPM production standards and used to manufacture an Environmental Labelled textile product shall be traceable from the point of verification of the production standard up until, as a minimum, greige fabric production.

Assessment and verification: All cotton grown according to the organic and IPM production standards and used to manufacture an Ecolabelled textile product shall be traceable from the point of verification of the production standard up until, as a minimum, greige fabric production:

- On an annualised basis: Transaction records and/or invoices shall be provided that document the quantity of cotton purchased on an annual basis from farmers or producer groups, and/or the total weight of certified bales, up until greige fabric production.
- On a final product basis: Documentation shall be provided from the spinning and/or fabric production stages. All documentation shall reference the Control Body or certifier of the different forms of cotton.

CRITERION 2- FLAX AND OTHER BAST FIBRES (INCLUDING HEMP, JUTE AND RAMIE)

Criterion 2a- Flax and other bast fibres shall be retted under ambient conditions and without thermal energy inputs.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of the retting method used from the farmers and/or scutching mills supplying the fibre.

Criterion 2b- Where water retting has been used the wastewater from retting ponds shall be treated so as to reduce the Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) or Total Organic Carbon (TOC) by at least 75 % for hemp fibres and by at least 95 % for flax and other bast fibres.

Assessment and verification: If water retting is used, the applicant shall provide a test report showing compliance and using the following test method: ISO 6060 or TS 2789 (COD).

If the wastewater resulting from the water retting process is discharged to an urban or

common treatment facility or an organized industrial zone (OIZ) wastewater treatment facility (indirect discharge), the applicant must submit an approval notification confirming that the discharge process has been approved or the discharged wastewater must be discharged according to the regulations dated 08.01.2006 and numbered 26047. It will be required to provide documentation confirming that it meets the requirements of the "Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulation" published in the Official Gazette numbered 25687 and the "Water Pollution Control Regulation" published in the Official Gazette numbered 25687 dated 31.12.2004. The approval notification or verification documentation submitted must not be older than six months from the date of application.

CRITERION 3- WOOL AND OTHER KERATIN FIBRES (INCLUDING WOOL FROM SHEEP AND LAMBS, AND HAIR FROM CAMEL, ALPACA AND GOAT)

Criterion 3a- The sum totals provided in Table 2 shall not be exceeded for wool ectoparasiticide concentrations on raw wool prior to scouring.

These requirements shall not apply if documentary evidence can be presented that establishes the identity of the farmers producing at least 75 % of the wool or keratin fibres in question, together with an independent verification based on site visits that the substances listed above have not been applied to the fields or animals concerned.

Table 2. Sum total restrictions on ectoparasiticide concentrations in wool

Ectoparasiticide groups	Sum total limit value (ppm)
γ-hexachlorocyclohexane (lindane), α-hexachlorocyclohexane, β-hexachlorocyclohexane, δ-hexachlorocyclohexane, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, p,p'-DDT, p,p'-DDD	0,5
Cypermethrin, deltamethrin, fenvalerate, cyhalothrin, flumethrin	0,5
Diazinon, propetamphos, chlorfenvinphos, dichlofenthion, chlorpyriphos, fenclorophos	2
Diflubenzuron, triflumuron, dicyclanil	2

Wool washing facilities with closed-circuit wastewater systems without wastewater discharge and wool washing facilities that in accordance with the "Regulation on Incineration of Waste" published in the Official Gazette dated 06.10.2010 and numbered 27721. provisions remove the mentioned ectoparasiticides that may be present in washing residues and oily sludge are exempt from the requirements for wool testing. However, these facilities must fulfill at least two of the measures in Criterion 3c.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall either provide the documentation indicated above or compile test reports, using the following test method: IWTO draft test method 59. The test should be made on sales lots of raw wool, by country of origin (if mixed) and before

any wet processing. A minimum of one composite sample of multiple lots from each country of origin shall be tested per processing lot. A composite sample should consist of:

- i) If there are more than 10 sales lots for that country of origin within the processing lot, wool fibres from at least 10 randomly selected farmer lots or the sales lot (by country of origin); or,
- ii) If there are less than 10 sales lots for that country of origin within the processing lot, one composite sample per farmer (whichever is less) or sales lot.

Alternatively residue test certificates may be submitted for all sales lots in a processing lot.

Where a derogation applies then the applicant shall provide evidence confirming the scouring plant configuration and laboratory test reports demonstrating the breakdown of ectoparasiticides that may be present in scouring residues and sludge.

Criterion 3b- Wool scouring operations shall minimise effluent COD by maximising dirt removal and grease recovery, followed by treatment to the value specified in Table 3 either on or off site. The following COD limits shall apply to coarse and fine greasy wool scouring. Fine wool is defined as merino wool of $\leq 23,5$ micron in diameter.

Table 3. COD values for the final discharge of effluent from wool scouring

Type of wool	Final discharge to the environment (g COD/kg greasy wool)
Coarse wool	25
Fine wool	45

In addition, the facility must comply with the discharge standards specified in Annex Table 10.4 of the "Water Pollution Control Regulation", which came into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated 31.12.2004 and numbered 25687.

Assessment and verification: The applicant will submit the relevant data and test reports regarding this criterion using the TS 2789 or ISO 6060 test method.

If the wastewater resulting from wool washing processes is discharged to an urban or OIZ or other common wastewater treatment facility (indirect discharge), the applicant must submit an approval notification confirming that the discharge process has been approved or the discharged wastewater must be discharged according to the regulations published in the Official Gazette No. 26047 dated 08.01.2006. It is sufficient to provide documentation confirming that it meets the requirements of the "Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulation" or the "Water Pollution Control Regulation" published in the Official Gazette dated 31.12.2004 and numbered 25687. The approval notification or verification documentation submitted must not be older than six months as of the application date.

Criterion 3c- Wool scourers shall implement at least one of the following measures to recover value from either oxidised grease, fibre, suint or sludge arising from the scouring site used for the environmental labelled wool products:

- (i) Recovery for sale as a chemical feedstock;
- (ii) The production of compost or liquid fertiliser;
- (iii) The manufacturing of products such as building materials;
- (iv) Anaerobic treatment or treatment and energy recovery in accordance with the provisions of the "Regulation on Incineration of Waste" published in the Official Gazette dated 06.10.2010 and numbered 27721.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a report and waste transfer notes confirming the type and proportion of waste recovered and the method used.

CRITERION 4- ACRYLIC

Criterion 4a- The emissions to air of acrylonitrile (during polymerisation and up to the solution ready for spinning), expressed as an annual average, shall be less than 1,0 g/kg of fibre produced.

Assessment and verification the applicant shall provide detailed documentation and/or test reports showing compliance with this criterion, together with a declaration of compliance from the fibre manufacturer(s).

Criterion 4b- N,N-dimethylacetamide (CAS: 127-19-5) emissions released into the air in the workplace during polymerization and spinning will not exceed the occupational exposure limit value of 10.0 ppm specified in the "Regulation on Health and Safety Measures in Working with Chemical Substances", which came into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated 12.08.2013 and numbered 28733.

Assessment and verification: The values of emissions should be measured in the processing stages in which the substances are used, expressed as an 8-hour average value (shift average value). The applicant shall submit test reports and monitoring data demonstrating compliance of the fiber producer(s) with this criterion.

CRITERION 5- ELASTAN

Criterion 5a- Organotin compounds shall not be used to manufacture the fibres.

Assessment and verification: Applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use from the fibre manufacturer(s).

Criterion 5b- Emissions of the following substances released into the air in the workplace during polymerization and spinning processes shall not exceed the occupational exposure limit values given below:

- (i) Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (101-68-8) 0.005 ppm
- (ii) Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (584-84-9) 0.005 ppm
- (iii) N,N-dimethylacetamide (127-19-5) 10.0 ppm

Assessment and verification: Emissions values are to be measured at those process stages in which the substances are used, expressed as an 8-hour average value (shift mean value). The applicant shall provide test reports and monitoring data from the fibre manufacturer(s)

showing compliance with this criterion.

CRITERION 6- POLIAMID (VEYA NAYLON)

Polyamide products shall comply with at least one of the production standards listed in Criteria 6a and 6b. Any product that meets the minimum recycled content threshold shall be permitted to display additional text alongside the Ecolabel communicating a content claim. Guidance is provided in Criterion 28.

Criterion 6a- Production standard 1: Minimum recycled content

Fibres shall be manufactured using a minimum content of 20% nylon that has been recycled from pre and/or post-consumer waste.

Assessment and verification: Recycled content shall be traceable back to the reprocessing of the feedstock. This shall be verified by independent certification of the chain of custody or by documentation provided by suppliers and processors.

Criterion 6b- Production standard 2: N₂O emissions from monomer production

The emissions to air of N₂O from nylon monomer production, expressed as an annual average, shall not exceed 9.0 g N₂O/kg of caprolactam (for nylon 6) or adipic acid (for nylon 6,6).

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation or test reports showing compliance based on monitoring data, together with a declaration of compliance from fibre manufacturer(s) and their feedstock providers.

CRITERION 7- POLYESTER

Textile products that are primarily for sale to consumers shall comply with Criterion 7a and 7b. Textile products that are primarily for sale to commercial or public sector customers shall comply with Criterion 7a and either 7b or 7c.

Any product that meets the minimum recycled content threshold shall be permitted to display additional text alongside the environmental label communicating this content claim. Guidance is provided in Criterion 28.

Criterion 7a- The level of antimony present in the polyester fibres shall not exceed 260 ppm. Polyester fibres manufactured from recycled PET bottles are derogated from this requirement.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall either provide a declaration of non-use or a test report using the following test methods: direct determination by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry or Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. The test shall be carried out on a composite sample of raw fibres prior to any wet processing. A declaration shall be provided for fibres manufactured from recycled PET bottles.

Criterion 7b- Fibres shall be manufactured using a minimum content of PET that has been recycled from pre-consumer and/or post-consumer waste. Staple fibres shall contain a

minimum content of 50 % and filament fibres 20 %. Micro-fibres are derogated from this requirement and shall instead comply with Criterion 7c.

Assessment and verification: Recycled content shall be traceable back to the reprocessing of the feedstock. This shall be verified by independent certification of the chain of custody or by documentation provided by suppliers and processors.

Criterion 7c- The emissions of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) during the production of polyester, expressed as an annual average including both point sources and fugitive emissions, shall not exceed 1.2 g/kg for PET chips and 10.3 g/kg for filament fibre.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide monitoring data and/or test reports demonstrating compliance with TS EN 12619 or standards with an equivalent test method. Monthly averages for the total emissions of organic compounds from production sites for environmental labelled products shall be provided for a minimum of six months preceding the application.

CRITERION 8- POLYPROPYLENE

Lead based pigments shall not be used.

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

CRITERION 9- MAN-MADE CELLULOSE FIBRES (INCLUDING VISCOSE, MODAL AND LYOCELL)

Pulp Production Sub-Criteria

Criterion 9a- A minimum 25 % of pulp fibres shall be manufactured from wood that has been grown according to the principles of sustainable forestry management as defined by the UN FAO. The remaining proportion of pulp fibres shall be from pulp that is sourced from legal forestry and plantations.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall obtain from the fibre manufacturer(s) valid, independently certified chain of custody certificates demonstrating that the wood fibres have been grown according to sustainable forestry management principles and/or are from legal sources. FSC, PEFC or equivalent schemes shall be accepted as independent certification.

Criterion 9b- Pulp produced from cotton linters shall, as a minimum, meet with the requirements of either cotton Criterion 1a or 1b.

Assessment and verification: As indicated in the corresponding criteria.

Criterion 9c- The pulp used to produce fiber will be bleached without the use of elemental chlorine. The total amount of resulting chlorine and organically bound chlorine (organic halide-OX) shall not exceed 150 ppm in the finished fibre.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall submit a test report showing compliance with the OX requirement and issued as a result of the appropriate test method: OX: TS ISO 11480 (controlled combustion and microcoulometry).

Criterion 9d- A minimum of 50 % of the pulp used to manufacture fibres shall be purchased from dissolving pulp mills that recover value from their spent process liquors either by:

- (i) Generating on-site electricity and steam
- (ii) Manufacturing chemical co-products

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

Fibre Production Sub-Criteria

Criterion 9e- For viscose and modal fibres, the sulphur content of the emissions of sulphur compounds to air from fibre production processes, expressed as an annual average, shall not exceed the following performance values in Table 4.

Table 4. Viscose and Modal fibre sulphur emissions values

Fibre type	Performance value (g S/kg)
Staple fibre	30
Filament fibre	
Batch washing	40
Integrated washing	170

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

COMPONENT AND ACCESSORIES CRITERIA

The criteria in this section apply to components and accessories that form part of a final product.

CRITERION 10- FILLINGS

Criterion 10a- Filling materials consisting of textile fibres shall comply with the textile fibre Criteria (1–9) where appropriate.

Criterion 10b- Filling materials shall comply with the textile RSL' requirements for biocides and formaldehyde (see Appendix 1).

Criterion 10c- Detergents and other chemicals used for the washing of fillings (down, feathers, natural or synthetic fibres) shall comply with the textile RSL' requirements for auxiliary chemicals and for detergents, softeners and complexing agents (see Appendix 1).

Assessment and verification: As indicated in the corresponding criteria.

CRITERION 11- COATINGS, LAMINATES AND MEMBRANES

Criterion 11a- Components made of polyurethane shall comply with Textile fibre Criterion 5a relating to organic tin and Criterion 5b relating to workplace exposure to aromatic diisocyanates and DMAc.

Criterion 11b- Components made of polyester shall comply with Textile fibre Criterion 7a and Criterion 7c regarding antimony content and the emission of VOCs during polymerisation.

Criterion 11c- Polymers shall comply with restriction g(v) of the RSL in Appendix 1 of this Decision.

Assessment and verification: As indicated in the corresponding criteria and/or in the Appendix 1 to this decision.

CRITERION 12- ACCESSORIES

Metal and plastic components such as zips, buttons and fasteners shall comply with the RSL' requirements for accessories (see Appendix 1).

Assessment and verification: As indicated in the corresponding criteria to this decision.

CHEMICALS AND PROCESS CRITERIA

The criteria in this section apply, where specified, to the following production stages:

- a) Spinning
- b) Fabric formation
- c) Pre-treatment
- d) Dyeing
- e) Printing
- f) Finishing
- g) Cut/make/trim

Unless specified otherwise these criteria, including the requirements for random testing, shall also apply to fibres containing recycled content.

CRITERION 13- RESTRICTED SUBSTANCE LIST

Criterion 13a- General requirements

The final product and the production recipes used to manufacture the final product shall not contain the hazardous substances listed in the Restricted Substance List at or above the specified concentration limits or according to the specified restrictions. The RSL can be found in Appendix 1. The restrictions in the RSL take precedence over the derogations listed in Criterion 14, Table 6.

The RSL shall be communicated to suppliers and agents responsible for the spinning, dyeing, printing and finishing stages of production. Verification and testing requirements are specified in the RSL for each production stage and for the final product.

Laboratory testing, where required, shall be carried out for each product line based on random sampling. Testing shall be carried out annually during the license period in order to demonstrate ongoing compliance with the RSL.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall submit a declaration of conformity to the KML, supported by evidence that the substances used to produce the final product and the production recipes comply with it. The requirements are specified in the KML and include declarations from those responsible for the relevant production stages, declarations from chemical suppliers and test results of laboratory analyzes of the final product. The declarations made during the production stages are supported by production recipes, relevant safety data sheets (SDS) and, when necessary, the declarations of chemical suppliers.

SDSs are included in Annex-2 of the "Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals" (KKDİK), which came into force after being published in the Official Gazette No. 30105 dated 23.06.2017, or in the Official Gazette No. 29204 dated 13.12.2014. It will be prepared in accordance with the "Regulation on Safety Data Sheets Concerning Harmful Substances and Mixtures", which came into force after being published. Incomplete SDSs must be completed with statements from chemical suppliers.

Laboratory analysis of the final product will be carried out according to the listed test method (Annex-1) and, for Environmentally Labeled product groups, by sampling, if specified in the KML. Tests are carried out, where necessary, for each product group on a random sampling basis, upon application and annually thereafter, and the results are then communicated to the relevant Ministry. Test data obtained to demonstrate compliance with industrial KMLs and other systems are accepted if the test methods are equivalent and the tests are performed on a sample representing the final product.

A failed test result during the environmental label use authorization period will result in retesting for the specific product group. If the second test is unsuccessful, the permission to use the Ecolabel will be suspended for that product group. In this case, remedial action will be required to restore the right to use the Environmental Label.

Criterion 13b- Substances of Very High Concern

The final product, including any components or accessories, shall not contain substances of very high concern as defined in Article 49 of the "Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals", which came into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated 23.06.2017 and numbered 30105, unless exempt from the provisions of this regulation.

This article applies to substances used to impart functionality to the final product and to substances that have been used to the best of knowledge in production formulas.

No exceptions will be made for substances that qualify as Substances of Very High Concern

and are present in a textile product or any homogeneous part of a complex textile product at a concentration higher than 0.10% by weight.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall, if applicable, provide a signed declaration of conformity, supported by declarations and SDSs from suppliers, confirming that the product does not contain substances on the candidate list of substances of very high concern defined in accordance with the Article 49 of the “Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals”.

In case of exemption, the applicant will demonstrate that the use of the substance complies with the concentration limit values and exemption conditions regulated in the RSL.

CRITERION 14- SUBSTITUTION OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES USED IN DYEING, PRINTING AND FINISHING

The "Regulation on Classification, Labeling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (MKSEA)", which is applied to fabrics and knitted panels during the dyeing, printing and finishing processes and remains in the final product, is listed in Table 5 and entered into force after being published in the Official Gazette numbered 28848 dated 11.12.2013. Substances and mixtures that meet the criteria for hazard classes and statements within the scope of " cannot be used unless they are exempt from the provisions of this regulation. These restrictions will also apply to functional substances incorporated into synthetic fibres and artificial cellulose fibers during their production. This criterion applies to production chemicals in the form in which they are applied to the product as a substance or mixture.

Criterion 14a- Hazard classification restrictions

Restricted hazard classes are listed in Table 5. The use of substances or mixtures that change their properties upon processing (e.g. become no longer bioavailable, undergo a chemical change) so that the identified hazard no longer becomes effective is exempt from the above requirements. This criterion covers polymers that have been modified to impart a function and monomers or additives that have become covalently bonded to the polymers.

Table 5. Restricted Hazard Classes and Categories

<i>Acute toxicity</i>	
Category 1 ve 2	Category 3
H300 Fatal if swallowed.	H301 Toxic if swallowed.
H310 Fatal in contact with skin.	H311 Toxic in contact with skin.
H330 Fatal if inhaled.	H331 Toxic if inhaled.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	EUH070 Toxic by eye contact.
<i>Specific target organ toxicity</i>	
Category 1	Category 2
H370 Causes damage to organs.	H371 May cause damage to organs

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<i>Respiratory and skin sensitisation</i>	
Category 1A	Category 1B
H317: May cause allergic skin reaction.	H317: May cause allergic skin reaction.
H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.	H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
<i>Carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction</i>	
Category 1A ve 1B	Category 2
H340 May cause genetic defects.	H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.	H351 Suspected of causing cancer
H350i May cause cancer by inhalation.	
H360F May damage fertility.	H361f Suspected of damaging fertility
H360D May damage the unborn child.	H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn.
H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.	H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
<i>Acute toxicity</i>	
Category 1 ve 2	Category 3
H360Fd May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.	H362 May cause harm to breast fed children.
H360Df May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.	
<i>Hazardous to the aquatic environment</i>	
Category 1 ve 2	Category 3 ve 4
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.	H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects	H413 May cause long-lasting effects to aquatic life
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.	
<i>Hazardous to the ozone layer</i>	
H420 Harms public health and the environment by destroying the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere.	

Criterion 14b- Derogations that apply to textile substance groups

The substance groups in Table 6 and in accordance with the defined exemption conditions are specifically exempted from the requirements set out in Criterion 14a. For each substance group, all necessary exemption conditions for the specified hazard classifications are met. These exemptions will also apply to substances added to artificial synthetic and cellulosic fibres during their production.

Table 6. Derogated Hazard Classifications by Substance Group

<i>Substances that impart function to the final product</i>		
Substance group	Derogated hazard classifications	Derogation conditions
a) Dyestuff for dyeing and non-pigment printing	H301, H311, H331, H317, H334	Dust free dye formulations or automatic dosing and dispensing of dyes shall be used by dye houses and printers to minimise worker exposure;
	H411, H412, H413	Dyeing processes using reactive, direct, vat, sulphur dyes with these classifications shall meet a minimum of one of the following conditions: a) Use of high affinity dyes; b) Achievement of a reject rate of less than 3.0 %; c) Use of colour matching instrumentation; d) Implementation of standard operating procedures for the dyeing process; e) Use of colour removal to treat wastewater in compliance with criterion 16(a). The use of solution dyeing and/or digital printing are exempted from these conditions.
b) Flame retardants	H317(1B), H373, H411, H412, H413	a) The product must be intended to be used in applications in which it is required to meet fire protection requirements in ISO, EN, EU or public sector procurement standards and regulations. b) The product shall meet the requirements for durability of function (see criterion 25).
	H351 is derogated for the application of antimony trioxide synergist as a backcoating for interior textiles.	a) The product must be intended to be used in applications in which it is required to meet fire protection requirements in ISO, EN, EU or public sector procurement standards and regulations b) Emissions to air in the workplace where the flame retardant is applied to the textile product shall meet an eight-hour occupational exposure limit value of 0,50 mg/m ³ .
c) Optical brighteners	H411, H412, H413	Optical brighteners may only be applied in the following cases: a) In white coloured printing; b) To achieve enhanced brightness in uniforms and work wear; c) As additives during the production of polyamide and polyester with a recycled content.

Substances that impart function to the final product		
d) Water, dirt and stain repellents	H413	Propellants and their reduction products must provide one of the following: - It should be easily and/or naturally biodegradable, - Should not bioaccumulate in aquatic environments, including sediments. The product shall meet the requirements for durability of function (See criterion 25)
Other residual substances that may be found on the final product		
e) Auxiliaries comprising: Carriers, Levelling agents, Dispersing agents, Surfactants, Thickeners, Binders	H301, H311, H331, H371, H373, H317(1B), H334, H411, H412, H413, EUH070	Recipes shall be formulated using automatic dosing systems and processes shall follow standard operating procedures. Substances classified with H311, H331, H317 (1B) shall not be present on the final product at concentrations of greater than 1,0 % w/w.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall obtain declarations of compliance from each dyeing, printing and finishing production site and, where necessary, their chemical suppliers. This shall declare that, where used in production recipes, the following substances, together with any additional functional substances used that may remain on the final product, do not meet the criteria for classification with one or more of the hazard classifications and risk phrases listed in Table 5:

- (i) Biocides
- (ii) Dyestuffs And Pigments
- (iii) Auxilliary Carriers, Levelling Agents and Dispersing Agents
- (iv) Optical Brighteners
- (v) Print Thickeners, Binders and Plasticizers
- (vi) Cross-Linking Agents (From Easy Care Finishes and Printing)
- (vii) Flame Retardants and Synergists
- (viii) Water, Dirt and Stain Repellents
- (ix) Fabric Softeners

Where substances are derogated in Table 6 then the declaration shall specifically identify those derogated substances and provide supporting evidence showing how the derogation conditions are to be met.

If manufacturing formulas contain excipients bearing the hazard classifications specified in exception (v), they require verification of the final or intermediate product based on laboratory testing or, alternatively, calculation of the carryover of classified excipients from the manufacturing processes to the final product.

The following technical information shall be provided to support the declaration of classification or non-classification for each substance:

- (i) For substances that are not subject to registration under the KKDIK Regulation or for which there is not yet a harmonized CLP classification under the KKDIK Regulation: information that meets the requirements listed in Annex 7 of the KKDIK Regulation.
- (ii) For substances that are subject to registration under the KKDIK Regulation but do not meet the requirements for classification within the scope of the MKSEA Regulation: information confirming the status of the substance as not classified, based on the KKDIK registration dossier.
- (iii) For substances with harmonized classification or self-classification: SDS where appropriate, where these are not appropriate or the substance has its own classification, information on the hazard classification of the substance in Annex 2 of KKDIK shall be provided.
- (iv) In case of a mixture: SDS will be obtained where appropriate, if these are not appropriate, calculations of the mixture classification according to the rules in the MKSEA Regulation and information on the hazard classification of the mixture in Annex-2 of KKDIK will be obtained.

SDS will be filled in accordance with the in accordance with the guidance in Annex-2 of the KKDIK Regulation (requirements regarding the compilation of the SDS) or the "Regulation on Safety Data Sheets Concerning Harmful Substances and Mixtures", which came into force after being published in the Official Gazette numbered 29204 dated 13.12.2014. Incomplete SDSs will need to be completed with statements from chemical suppliers.

CRITERION 15- WASHING, DRYING AND CURING ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The applicant shall demonstrate that the energy used in washing, drying and curing steps associated with dyeing, printing and finishing steps for environmental labelled products is measured and benchmarked as part of an energy or carbon dioxide emissions management system.

Furthermore, they shall demonstrate that production sites have implemented a minimum number of Best Available Techniques (BAT) energy efficiency techniques as specified in Table 7 and as listed in Appendix 3 to this decision.

Table 7. Washing, rinsing and drying energy efficiency techniques

BAT themes	Production volume	
	< 10 tonnes/day	> 10 tonnes/day
1. General energy management	Two techniques	Three techniques
2. Washing and rinsing processes	One technique	Two techniques
3. Drying and curing using stenter frames	One technique	Two techniques

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall submit energy management systems reporting for each of the dyeing, printing and finishing production sites. TS EN ISO 50001 or equivalent systems on energy or carbon dioxide emissions (TS EN ISO 14064-1) will be accepted as evidence of the energy management system.

The necessary evidence of BAT application shall include, as a minimum, relevant photographs, technical descriptions of each technique and evaluations of the energy savings achieved.

CRITERION 16- EMISSIONS TO AIR AND WATER

Criterion 16a- Wastewater discharges from wet processing

Wastewater discharges to the environment shall not exceed 20 g COD/kg textiles processed. This requirement shall apply to weaving, dyeing, printing and finishing processes used to manufacture the product(s). The requirement shall be measured downstream of on-site wastewater treatment plant and/or off-site wastewater treatment plant receiving wastewater from these processing sites.

If the effluent is treated on site and discharged directly to surface waters, it shall also meet the following requirements:

- (i) pH between 6,0 and 9,0 (unless the pH of the receiving water is outside this range)
- (ii) temperature of less than 35°C (unless the temperature of the receiving water is above this value)

If colour removal is required by a derogation condition in criterion 14 then the following spectral absorption coefficients shall be met.

- (i) 436 nm (yellow sector) 7 m⁻¹
- (ii) 525 nm (red sector) 5 m⁻¹
- (iii) 620 nm (blue sector) 3 m⁻¹

If wastewater is treated and discharged in an off-site common wastewater treatment facility, the discharge limits given in Annex Table 10 of the "Water Pollution Control Regulation" published in the Official Gazette No. 25687 dated 31.12.2004 will be met.

Assessment and verification: Along with the declaration of conformity, the applicant shall submit detailed documentation and test reports using ISO 6060/TS 2789 and TS EN ISO 7887, as relevant, and showing compliance with this criterion by providing the average of measurements made monthly for at least three months before the application.

The data will also prove the suitability of the production site or the wastewater treatment operator if the wastewater is treated off-site.

If the wastewater resulting from wet processes is discharged to an urban or common treatment plant or OIZ wastewater treatment plant (indirect discharge), the applicant must submit an approval notification confirming that the discharge process has been approved or the discharged wastewater is published in the Official Gazette No. 26047 dated 08.01.2006. It is sufficient to provide documentation confirming that it meets the requirements of the

"Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulation" and the "Water Pollution Control Regulation" published in the Official Gazette dated 31.12.2004 and numbered 25687. The approval notification or verification documentation submitted must not be older than six months from the date of application.

Criterion 16b- Emissions to air from printing and finishing processes

All emission sources in the production stages related to the process, the indication of possible emissions originating from the raw materials used in the process, BATs applied in the process, flue gas emission measurements and fugitive emission calculations will be presented.

Total emissions of VOCs arising from textile printing and finishing production sites used to produce environmentally labeled product(s) cannot exceed 100.0 mg C/Nm³ if the amount of solvent used is more than 5 tons/day.

In cases where textile coating and drying processes allow recovery and reuse of the solvent, an emission limit value of 150.0 mg C/Nm³ will be applied.

Finishing processes include thermosetting, thermosol dyeing, coating and impregnation of textile products, including associated drying (stretching) systems.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall prove conformity according to TS EN 12619 or other equivalent standard. For the best available techniques for the textile industry, the calculation of emissions of organic compounds based on the methods described in the "Communiqué on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control in the Textile Sector" published in the Official Gazette dated 14.12.2011 and numbered 28142 will also be accepted. A measurement of the total emissions of VOCs from production sites, made at least six months before the application, will be submitted. If recovery and reuse of solvents occurs, monitoring data will be provided to prove the operation of these systems. Solvent input must be submitted for the solvents used within the scope of products for which an environmental label application is made.

FITNESS FOR USE CRITERIA

The criteria in this section apply to intermediate and knitted fabrics and the final product. The test reports to be prepared to verify these criteria should include the results along with the environmental label criterion limit values.

CRITERION 17- DIMENSIONAL CHANGES DURING WASHING AND DRYING

The dimensional changes after washing and drying at either domestic or industrial washing temperatures and conditions shall not exceed those specified in Table 8.

Table 8. Tolerances For Dimensional Changes During Washing and Drying

Textile products or type of material	Dimensional changes during washing and drying
Knitted fabrics	± %4,0
Chunky knit	± %6,0
Interlock	± %5,0
Woven fabrics:	
– Cotton and cotton mix	± %3,0
– Wool mix	± %2,0
– Synthetic fibres	± %2,0
Socks and hosiery	± %8,0
Bathroom linen, including terry towelling and fine rib fabrics	± %8,0
Washable and removable woven upholstery;	
– Curtains and furniture fabric	± %2,0
– Mattress ticking	± %3,0
Non-woven fabrics	
– Mattress ticking	± %5,0
– All other fabrics	± %6,0

This criterion does not apply to:

- a) Fibres or yarn;
- b) Products clearly labelled 'dry clean only' or equivalent;
- c) Furniture fabrics that are not removable and washable.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide test reports using the standards appropriate for the product.

For domestic washing TS EN ISO 6330 in combination with TS EN ISO 5077 shall be used as follows: three washes at temperatures as indicated on the product, with tumble drying after each washing cycle.

For commercial washing in industrial laundries TS EN ISO 15797 in combination with TS EN ISO 5077 shall be used at a minimum of 75 °C or as indicated in the standard for the fibre and bleaching combination. Drying shall be as indicated on the product label.

Alternatively for removable and washable mattress ticking TS EN ISO 6330 in combination with EN 25077 shall be used. The default conditions shall be washing 3A (60°C) and drying C (flat drying) unless the product label states otherwise.

CRITERION 18- COLOUR FASTNESS TO WASHING

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

This criterion does not apply to:

- products labeled 'dry clean only' or equivalent (insofar as it is normal practice for such products to be labeled as such),
- white products,

- products that are not dyed and/or printed, or
- non-washable furniture fabrics

Assessment and verification: For domestic washing, the applicant shall submit analysis reports using the specified test method: TS EN ISO 105-C06 (single washing with perborate powder at the temperature indicated on the product).

For commercial washing in industrial laundries, TS EN ISO 105-C06 and TS EN ISO 15797 will be used together at a minimum of 75°C or as specified in the standard on fiber and bleach combination.

CRITERION 19 - COLOUR FASTNESS TO PERSPIRATION (ACID, ALKALINE)

The colour fastness to perspiration (acid and alkaline) shall be at least level 3-4 (colour change and staining). A level of 3 is nevertheless allowed when fabrics are both dark coloured (standard depth > 1/1) and made of regenerated wool.

This criterion does not apply to:

- white products,
- products that are not dyed and/or printed,
- furniture fabrics,
- perdelere,
- curtains or similar textiles intended for interior decoration.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall submit analysis reports using the specified test method: TS EN ISO 105-E04 (acid and alkali, comparison with more than one fiber fabric).

CRITERION 20 - COLOUR FASTNESS TO WET RUBBING

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

This criterion does not apply to:

- white products
- products that are not dyed and/or printed

Assessment and verification: The applicant will submit analysis reports using the TS EN ISO 105-X12 test method.

CRITERION 21 - COLOUR FASTNESS TO DRY RUBBING

The colour fastness to dry rubbing shall be at least level 4. A level of 3-4 for dark denim and a level of 2-3 for all other denim color tones are allowed

This criterion does not apply to:

- white products
- products that are not dyed and/or printed
- curtains

- similar textiles intended for interior decoration

Assessment and verification: The applicant will submit analysis reports using the TS EN ISO 105-X12 test method.

CRITERION 22- COLOUR FASTNESS TO LIGHT

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

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

This criterion does not apply to:

- mattress ticking
- mattress protection
- underwear

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

CRITERION 23- WASH RESISTANCE AND ABSORBENCY OF CLEANING PRODUCTS

Cleaning products shall be wash resistant and absorbent according to the relevant testing parameters identified in Tables 9 and 10. The testing specified for absorbency shall not apply to twisted yarn products.

Table 9. Values And Parameters for The Wash Resistance of Cleaning Products

Textile cleaning products or type of material	Numbers of washes	Temperature, °C	TS EN ISO 6630 test reference
Woven and non-woven products for wet cleaning	80	40	Procedure 4N
Microfibre products for dusting	200	40	Procedure 4N
Products deriving from recycled textile fibres	20	30	Procedure 3G
Mops for washing floors	200	60	Procedure 6N
Cloths for washing floors	5	30	Procedure 3G

Table 10. Values And Parameters for The Absorbency of Cleaning Products

Textile cleaning products or type of material	Liquid absorbency time
Products deriving from recycled textile fibres	≤10 seconds
Microfibre products for surface and floor cleaning	≤10 seconds
Woven and non-woven products for wet cleaning	≤10 seconds
Products for washing floors	≤10 seconds

Assessment and verification: The applicant will submit analysis reports using the relevant TS EN ISO 6330 and TS EN ISO 9073-6 test methods. In accordance with TS EN ISO-6330, testing will be carried out using a type A washing machines for all products and materials.

CRITERION 24- FABRIC RESISTANCE TO PILLING AND ABRASION

Non-woven fabrics and knitted garments, accessories and blankets made of wool, wool blends and polyester (including fleece), shall resist pilling to rating of a minimum of 3.

Woven cotton fabrics used for garments shall resist pilling to a rating of a minimum of 3. Polyamide tights and leggings shall resist to a rating of a minimum of 2.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide reports from tests carried out as appropriate to the substrate:

- For knitted fabrics and non-woven surface products: TS EN ISO 12945-1 pilling box method.
- For woven fabrics: TS EN ISO 12945-2 Martindale method

CRITERION 25- DURABILITY OF FUNCTION

Finishes, treatments and additives that impart water, oil and stain repellency flame retardancy and easy care (also referred to as non-crease or permanent press) to the textile product when it is in use shall be durable according to the values and parameters set out in Criterion 25a, 25b and 25c.

For water, oil and stain repellents consumers shall be provided with guidance on how to maintain the functionality of finishes applied to the product.

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

Assessment and verification: For products with intrinsic properties applicants shall provide test reports demonstrating comparable or improved performance compared with alternatives that may be applied as finishes.

Criterion 25a - Su Water, Oil and Stain Repellent Functions

Water repellents shall retain a functionality of 80 out of 90 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.

Oil repellents shall retain a functionality of 3.5 out of 4.0 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.

Stain repellents shall retain a functionality of 3.0 out of 5.0 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.

Industrial washing temperatures may be reduced to 60 °C for garments with taped seams.

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

For all products, domestic washing cycles ISO 6330 or industrial laundry cycles TS EN ISO 15797 standards will be applied together with the following:

- Water repellents: TS EN ISO 4920
- Oil repellents: TS EN ISO 14419
- Stain repellents: TS ISO 22958

Criterion 25b- Flame Retardant Functions

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.

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

- ISO 6330 for domestic washing cycles or EN ISO 10528 for commercial laundry cycles, both in conjunction with EN ISO 12138.
- Where the textile is not detachable/removable, BS 5651 or equivalent.

Criterion 25c- Easy-care (also referred to as non-crease or permanent press)

Natural fibre products shall achieve an SA-3 fabric smoothness grade and blended natural and synthetic fibre products an SA-4 fabric smoothness grade after 10 domestic wash and tumble drying cycles at 40 °C.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall submit the results of tests carried out according to the TS ISO 7768 test method to evaluate the smoothness appearance of fabrics after washing.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY CRITERIA

Criteria 26 and 27 address working conditions and human rights in the workplace. While Criterion 26 is applied for the cutting/manufacturing/decoration stages of production for textile products, Criterion 27 is especially applied for denim production.

CRITERION 26- FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND RIGHTS AT WORK

Applicants shall ensure that the fundamental principles and rights at work as described in the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Core Labour Standards, the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multi-National Enterprises shall be observed by all cut/make/trim production sites used to manufacture the licensed product(s). For the purpose of verification the following ILO Core Labour Standards shall be referred to:

- a) 029 Forced Labour
- b) 087 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise
- c) 098 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining

- d) 100 Equal Remuneration
- e) 105 Abolition of Forced Labour
- f) 111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation)
- g) 155 Occupational Safety and Health
- h) 138 Minimum Age Convention
- i) 182 Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour

These standards shall be communicated to cut/make/trim production sites used to manufacture the final product.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall demonstrate third-party verification of compliance using independent verification or documentary evidence, including on-site visits by auditors during Eco-Label verification processes for slaughter/manufacturing/decoration production sites in the supply chain of its Eco-Label products. This application takes place upon application and later, if new production sites begin to be used during the Environmental Label use permit period.

A public authority shall be deemed to be a public authority in countries where the ILO Labor Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) has been ratified and where ILO inspection indicates that the national labor inspection system is effective and that the scope of the inspection system covers the areas listed above.

CRITERION 27- RESTRICTION ON THE SANDBLASTING OF DENIM

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

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide details of all production sites used to produce environmental labelled denim products together with documentary and photographic evidence of the alternative processes used to achieve distressed denim finishes.

CONSUMER INFORMATION CRITERIA

CRITERION 28 - INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE ECOLABEL

The following information shall be included with the Environmental Label on the product.

The Environmental Label with dimensions of 3*3 cm shall be placed on the product packaging. The environmental label shall contain the document number in the 10-point font and the statement of "The use of Environmental Label in this product has been approved by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change in accordance with the Environmental Label Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 19.10.2018 and numbered 30570 due to its environmental performance." at the bottom of the label.

If approved during the application process for the product, the following statements may be included:

- More sustainable fibre production (or a text selected from Table 11 below)
- Less polluting production processes
- Restrictions on hazardous substances.

Table 11. Text That May Appear Alongside the Ecolabel Depending on Product Content

Fibres Used	Production Specification	Text That May Be Displayed
Cotton fibres	Organic content of more than 50 %	Made from xx% organic cotton. Only non-genetically modified cotton is used.
	%Organic content of more than 95 %	Made from organic cotton. Only non-genetically modified cotton is used.
	%IPM content of more than 70 %	Cotton grown with reduced pesticides
Man-made cellulose fibres	Certified sustainable pulp of more than 25 %	Made using xx % wood from sustainable forests
	Certified sustainable pulp of more than 95 %	Made using wood from sustainable forests
Polyamide	Recycled content of more than 20 %	Made with xx % recycled nylon
	Recycled content of more than 95 %	Made with recycled nylon
Polyester	Recycled content of more than 50 %	Made with xx % recycled polyester.
	Recycled content of more than 95 %	Made with recycled polyester

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

APPENDIX -1

ENVIRONMENTAL LABEL RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

RSL consists of restrictions applied to the following production stages in the textile supply chain:

- a) Fibre and Yarn Spinning
- b) Bleaching and Pre-Treatment
- c) Dye Houses
- d) Printing Processes
- e) Finishing Processes
- f) All Production Stages
- g) The Final Product

Number of restrictions under (g) also apply to the final product, for which analytical testing may be required.

Appendix -1a - Restrictions applying to fibre and yarn spinning and weaving.

Substance group	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification requirements
i) Sizing preparations applied to fibres and yarns <i>Applicability:</i> Spinning processes	At least 95 % (by dry weight) of the component substances shall be readily biodegradable. In all cases the sum of each component shall be considered.	Readily biodegradable: 70 % degradation of dissolved organic carbon within 28 days or 60 % of theoretical maximum oxygen depletion or carbon dioxide generation within 28 days.	Verification: Declaration from the chemical supplier supported by OECD or ISO test results <i>Test method:</i> OECD 301 A, TS EN ISO 7827, OECD 301 B, TS EN ISO 9439, OECD 301 C, OECD 301 D, TS ISO 10708, OECD 301 E, OECD 301 F, TS EN ISO 9408
ii) Spinning solution additives, spinning additives and preparation agents (including carding oils, spin finishes and lubricants) <i>Applicability:</i> Primary spinning processes	At least 90 % (by dry weight) of the component substances shall be readily biodegradable, inherently biodegradable or eliminable in waste water treatment plants.	Readily biodegradable: (See Explanation under Annex-1a-(ii)) 70 % degradation of dissolved organic carbon within 28 days or 60 % of theoretical maximum oxygen depletion or carbon	Verification:: Declaration from chemical supplier supported by OECD or ISO test results <i>Test method:</i> See for easy biodegradability tests. Explanation under Annex-1a-(ii). Natural biodegradability tests:

Substance group	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification requirements
	In all cases the sum of each component shall be taken into account.	dioxide generation within 28 days. <i>Eliminability:</i> 80 % degradation of dissolved organic carbon within 28 days	TS EN ISO 14593 OECD 302 A TS EN ISO 9887 OECD 302 B TS EN ISO 9888 OECD 302 C <i>Tests for eliminability:</i> OECD 303A/B TS EN ISO 11733

Appendix-1b - Restrictions applying to bleaching

Substance group	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification requirements
Bleaching of yarns, fabrics and end products <i>Applicability:</i> All fibre types	Chlorine agents shall not be used for the bleaching of any yarns, fabrics, knitted panels or end-products with the exception of man-made cellulose fibres.	n/a.	<i>Verification:</i> Declaration of non-use by production stage(s).

Appendix-1c - Restrictions applying to dye houses

Substance group	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification requirements
i) Halogenated carriers <i>Applicability:</i> Polyester, polyester-wool blends, acrylic and polyamide where disperse dyes are used.	Halogenated dyeing accelerants (carriers) shall not be used to dye synthetic fibres and fabrics or polyester-wool blends. Examples of carriers include 1,2-dichloro- benzene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, chloro-phenoxyethanol.	n/a	<i>Verification:</i> Declaration of non-use from the chemical supplier supported by SDS.

Substance group	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification requirements
(ii) Azo dyes Applicability: Application of colours from Appendix 2 to acrylic, cotton, polyamide, wool fibres, knits and fabrics.	Azo dyes shall not be used that may cleave to aromatic amines that are known to be carcinogenic. Appendix 2 contains a list of restricted aryl amines and an indicative list of azo dyes that may cleave to these aryl amines. The latter should be used as a guide to dyes that should not be used. The limit value for aryl amines shall be applied to the final product.	30 mg/kg for each amine ⁽¹⁾	Verification: Final product testing to be carried out as specified. Test method: EN 14362-1 and 3.
(iii) CMR dyes Applicability: All products.	Dyes shall not be used that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction. Appendix 2 contains a listing of CMR dyes that shall not be used.	n/a	Verification: Declaration of non-use from the chemical supplier supported by SDS.
iv) Potentially sensitising dyes Applicability: — polyester — acrylic — polyamide Elasticated or stretchable skin contact garments or underwear	Dyes shall not be used that are potentially sensitising. Appendix 2 contains a listing of sensitising dyes that shall not be used.	n/a	Verification: Declaration of non-use from the chemical supplier supported by SDS.
v) Chrome mordant dyes Applicability: Wool, polyamide	Chrome mordant dyes shall not be used.	n/a	Verification: Declaration of non-use from the chemical supplier supported by SDS..
vi) Metal complex dyes Applicability: Polyamide, wool, cellulose fibres	Metal complex dyes based on copper, chrome and nickel shall only be permitted for dyeing: a) wool fibres b) polyamide fibres c) blends of wool and/or polyamide with man-made cellulose fibres.	n/a	Verification: Declaration of non-use from the chemical supplier supported by SDS.

⁽¹⁾ Measures should be taken to avoid false positives from the presence of 4-aminoazobenzene.

Appendix-1d - (d) Restrictions applying to printing processes

Substance group	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification requirements
i) Dyes and pigments	Dyes and pigments used for printing and dyeing on Environmentally Labeled textile products comply with the restrictions applied to dye houses (See Annex-1c).	Please refer to the dye house restrictions (See Annex-1c)	<i>Verification:</i> As specified for dye houses
ii) Printing pastes <i>Applicability:</i> Where printing is applied	Printing pastes used shall not contain more than 5 % Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's). These may include: a) aliphatic hydrocarbons (C10 – C20) b) monomers such as acrylates, vinyl acetates, styrene c) monomers such as acrylonitrile, acrylamide, butadiene d) alcohols, esters, polyols e) formaldehyde f) phosphoric acid esters g) benzene as impurity from upper hydrocarbons h) ammonia (e.g., urea decomposition, biuret reaction)	< 5,0 % w/w VOC content	<i>Verification:</i> a) Declaration from applicant that no printing has been made b) Declaration from printer supported by SDS and/or calculations for the printing paste.
iii) Plastisol binders <i>Applicability:</i> Where printing is applied	'Plastisol' additives to print binders, including PVC and restricted phthalates, shall not be used.	n/a	<i>Verification:</i> a) Declaration from applicant that no printing has been made b) Declaration of non-use from chemical suppliers supported by SDS for additives.

Appendix-1e - Restrictions applying to finishing processes

Substance group	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification requirements
<i>Functional finishes, treatments and additives</i>			

Substance group	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification requirements
<p>i) Biocide finishes used to impart biocidal properties to the final products.</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i> All products.</p>	<p>Biocidal products (which fall within the scope of the "Biocidal Products Regulation" published in the Official Gazette dated 31.12.2009 and numbered 27449 fourth) will not be included in fibers, fabrics or final products to provide biocidal properties.</p> <p>Common examples include triclosan, nanosilver, zinc organic compounds, tin organic compounds, dichlorophenyl(ester) compounds, benzimidazole derivatives and isothiazolones.</p>	n/a	<p><i>Verification:</i> Declaration of non-use from the applicant.</p>
<p>ii) Anti-felting and shrink resistance.</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i> Where applied..</p>	<p>Halogenated substances or preparations shall only be applied to wool slivers and loose scoured wool.</p>	n/a	<p><i>Verification:</i> Declaration of non-use from wool processors.</p>
<p>iii) Water, stain and oil repellent treatments</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i> Where applied to provide the function.</p>	<p>Fluorinated water, stain and oil repellent treatments shall not be used. These shall include perfluorinated and polyfluorinated treatments. Non-fluorinated treatments shall be readily biodegradable and non-bioaccumulative in the aquatic environment including in aquatic sediment. They shall additionally comply with fitness for use criterion 25(a).</p>	n/a	<p><i>Verification:</i> Declaration of non-use supported by SDS for the repellents used to be provided by finishers.</p> <p>Test method: n/a.</p>
<p>iv) Flame retardants</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i> Where applied and as specified for synergists.</p>	<p>The following flame retardants shall not be used: HBCDD — Hexabromocyclododecane PeBDE — Pentabromodiphenyl ether OcBDE — Octabromodiphenyl ether DecaBDE — Decabromodiphenyl ether PBBs — Polybrominated biphenyls TEPA — Tris(aziridinyl) phosphin oxide TRIS — Tris (2,3 dibromopropyl) phosphate TCEP — Tris (2, chloroethyl) phosphate Paraffin, C10-C13, chlorinated (SCCP)</p>	n/a	<p><i>Verification:</i> Declaration of non-use supported by SDS.</p>

Substance group	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification requirements
	The synergist antimony trioxide (H351) is derogated for use as a synergist for the backcoating of interior textiles only under the condition that the product is required to be flame retardant and that workplace occupational exposure limit values are met.	Eight hour mean shift value ELV for 0,50 mg/m ³	<i>Verification:</i> Declaration of non-use supported by SDS.

Appendix-1f - Restrictions applying to all production stages

Substance group	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification requirements
<i>Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)</i>			
i) KKDIK Substances included in the list of candidate substances to the list of substances subject to authorization in Annex-14 of the Regulation. <i>Applicability:</i> All products.	Substances of high concern that meet the definition in Article 49 of the "Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals", which came into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated 23.06.2017 and numbered 30105; Substances of high concern that have been knowingly used either to add functionality to the final product or during the production stages cannot be contained in the final product unless their exemption from the provisions of this regulation is approved.	n/a	<i>Verification:</i> Declaration of compliance by each production stage and their chemical suppliers.
<i>Detergents, surfactants, softeners and complexing agents</i>			

Substance group	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification requirements
<p>ii) All detergents, surfactants, softeners and complexing agents</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i> All age transactions</p>	<p>At least 95% by weight of all detergents, softeners, complexing agents and surfactants used in each wet process area;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - readily biodegradable under aerobic conditions, - inherently biodegradable and/or - eliminable in wastewater treatment plants. <p>The latest revision of the Detergents Ingredients Database should be used as a reference point for biodegradability: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/documents/did_list/didlist_part_a_en.pdf</p>	n/a	<p><i>Verification:</i> Statement from the chemical supplier, supported by SDS and/or OECD or ISO test results</p> <p><i>Test method:</i> See sizing and spinning agents (Annex 1a-(i/ii))</p>
<p>iii) Non-ionic and cationic surfactants</p> <p><i>Applicability:</i> All wet processes</p>	<p>According to the provisions of the “Regulation on Test Methods to be Applied in Determining the Physico-Chemical, Toxicological and Ecotoxicological Properties of Substances and Mixtures” published in the Official Gazette dated 11.12.2013 and numbered 28848, the nonionic and cationic detergents and surfactants used in each wet process area classified as hazardous for the aquatic environment will be ultimately biodegradable in the anaerobic environment.</p> <p>The detergents ingredients database should be used as a reference point for biodegradability: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/documents/did_list/didlist_part_a_en.pdf</p>	n/a	<p><i>Verification:</i> Declaration from SDS and/or chemical supplier supported by OECD or ISO test results</p> <p><i>Test method:</i> TS EN ISO 11734, ECETOC No 28 OECD 311</p>
Auxilliaris			

Substance group	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification requirements
iv) Auxiliaries used in preparations and formulations. <i>Applicability:</i> All products.	The following substances shall not be used in any preparations or formulations used for textiles and are subject to limit values for the presence of substances on the final product: Nonylphenol, mixed isomers – 4-Nonilfenol (104-40-5) – 4-Nonilfenol, branched (84852-15-3) – Octylphenol (27193-28-8) – 4- Octylphenol (1806-26-4) – 4-tert- Octylphenol (140-66-9)	25 mg/kg sum total	<i>Verification:</i> Final product testing should be performed as specified for alkyphenols. <i>Test method:</i> Solvent extraction followed by LC-MS TS EN ISO 18254-1 ve 2
	Alkylphenoethoxylates (APEOs) and their derivatives: – Polyoxyethylated octyl phenol (9002-93-1) – Polyoxyethylated nonyl phenol (9016-45-9) – Polyoxyethylated p-nonyl phenol (2602738-3)		<i>Verification:</i> Final product testing <i>Test method:</i> TS EN ISO 18254-1 ve 2
	The following substances shall not be used in any textile preparations or formulations: – bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC) – distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC) – di(hardened tallow) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC) – ethylene diamine tetra acetate (EDTA), – diethylene triamine penta acetate (DTPA) – 4 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol – 1- Methyl-2-pyrrolidone – Nitrioltriactic acid (NTA)	n/a	<i>Verification:</i> Declaration of non-use from the chemical suppliers supported by SDS for all production stages.

Appendix-1g - Restrictions applying to the final product

Substance group	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification requirements
Candidate List SVHC's that are derogated. <i>Applicability:</i> Elastane, acrylic	N,N-Dimethylacetamide (127-19-5) The following limit values apply to end products containing elastane and acrylic:		<i>Verification:</i> Final product testing <i>Test method:</i> Solvent extraction, GCMS or LCMS
	Products for babies and children under 3 years old	0,001 % w/w	
	Products that are in direct contact with the skin	0,005 % w/w	
	Garments with limited skin contact and interior textiles	0,005 % w/w	
ii) Formaldehyde residues <i>Applicability:</i> All products. Specific conditions apply to garments with easy care finishes (also referred to as non-crease or permanent press)	The following limit values apply to residual formaldehyde from easy care finishes:		<i>Verification:</i> Final product testing for products with an easy care finish. A declaration of non-use is required for all other products. <i>Test method:</i> TS EN ISO 14184-1
	Products for babies and children under 3 years old	16 ppm	
	Products that are in direct contact with the skin	16 ppm	
	Garments with limited skin contact and interior textiles	75 ppm	
iii) Biocides used to protect textiles during transportation and storage. <i>Applicability:</i> All products	Within the scope of the "Biocidal Products Regulation", which came into force after being published in the Official Gazette No. 27449 dated 31.12.2009, only biocidal products containing approved active substances are allowed to be used. The following specific biocides are restricted: Chlorophenols (their salts and esters) Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) Organotin compounds, including TBT, TPhT, DBT and DOT Dimethyl fumarate (DMFu)	n/a	<i>Verification:</i> Declaration of non-use prior to shipping and storage supported by SDS.

Substance group	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification requirements	
iv) Extractable metals <i>Applicability:</i> All products with different limit values applying to babies and children under 3 years old.	The following limit values apply to products intended for babies and children under 3 years old:	mg/kg	<i>Verification:</i> Final product testing	
	Antimony (Sb)	30,0	<i>Test method:</i> Extraction — TS EN ISO 105-E04 (Acid sweat solution)	
	Arsenic (As)	0,2		
	Cadmium (Cd)	0,1		
	Cadmium (Cr)			Detection — ICP-MS or ICP-OES
	– Textile products dyed with metal complex dyes	1,0		
	– All other textile products	0,5		
	Cobalt (Co)	1,0		
	Copper (Cu)	25,0		
	Lead (Pb)	0,2		
	Nickel (Ni)			Detection — ICP-MS or ICP-OES
	– Textile products dyed with metal complex dyes	1,0		
	– All other textile products	0,5		
	Mercury (Hg)	0,02		
	The following limit values apply to all other products including interior textiles:	mg/kg	<i>Verification:</i> Final product testing	
	Antimony (Sb)	30,0	<i>Test method:</i> TS EN ISO 105-E04	
	Arsenic (As)	1,0		
	Cadmium (Cd)	0,1		
	Chromium (Cr)			Detection — ICP-MS or ICP-OES
	– Textile products dyed with metal complex dyes	2,0		
– All other textile products	1,0			
Cobalt (Co)		Detection — ICP-MS or ICP-OES		
– Textile products dyed with metal complex dyes	4,0			
– All other textile products	1,0			
Copper (Cu)	50,0			
Lead (Pb)	1,0			
Nikel (Ni)	1,0			
Mercury (Hg)	0,02			

Substance group	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification requirements
v) Coatings, laminates and membranes <i>Applicability:</i> Where incorporated into textile structure	Polymers shall not contain the following phthalates: DEHP (Bis-(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate) BBP (Butylbenzylphthalate) DBP (Dibutylphthalate) DMEP (Bis2-methoxyethyl) DIBP (Diisobutylphthalat) DIHP (Di-C6-8-branched alkylphthalates) DHNUP (Di-C7-11-branched alkylphthalates) DHP (Di-n-hexylphthalate)	Sum total 0,10 % w/w	<i>Verification:</i> Declaration of non-use by polymer manufacturer supported by SDS for the plasticisers used in the formulation. Where the information is not available testing may be requested. <i>Test method:</i> TS EN ISO 14389
	Fluoropolymer membranes and laminates may be used for outdoor wear and technical outdoor clothing. They shall not be manufactured using PFOA or any of its higher homologues as defined by the OECD.		
vi) Accessories such as buttons, rivets and zips <i>Applicability:</i> Where incorporated into garment structure	For metal accessories:		<i>Verification:</i> Testing of the composition of the metal components. <i>Test methods:</i> For nickel migration TS EN 12472, TS EN 1811+A1 For other metals Detection — GC-ICP-MS
	A migration limit shall apply to nickel-containing metal alloys that are in direct and prolonged contact with the skin.	Nickel 0,5 µg/cm ² /week	
	Additionally testing shall be carried out for the presence of the following metals, to which the following limit values shall		
	Lead (Pb)	90 mg/kg	
	Cadmium (Cd)		
	– products intended for babies and	50 mg/kg	
	– all other products including interior	100 mg/kg	
	Chrome (Cr) where there is chrome plating)	60 mg/kg	
Mercury (Hg)	60 mg/kg		
	The following phthalates shall not be used in any plastic accessories:	n/a	<i>Verification:</i>

Substance group	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification requirements
	DEHP (Bis-(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate) BBP (Butylbenzylphthalate) DBP (Dibutylphthalate) DMEP (Bis2-methoxyethyl) phthalate DIBP (Diisobutylphthalate) DIHP (Di-C6-8-branched alkyphthalates) DHNUP (Di-C7-11-branched alkyphthalates) DHP (Di-n-hexylphthalate) The following phthalates shall not be used in children's clothing where there is a risk that the accessory may be placed in the mouth e.g. zip handles: DINP (Di-isononyl phthalate) DIDP (Di-isodecyl phthalate) DNOP (Di-n-Octyl phthalate)		SDS is to be provided for the plastic formulation.

**APPENDIX 2
DYE RESTRICTIONS**

Appendix 2a - Carcinogenic Aromatic Amines

Aryl amine	CAS Number
4-aminodiphenyl	92-67-1
Benzidine	92-87-5
4-chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2
2-naphtylamine	91-59-8
o-amino-azotoluene	97-56-3
2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	99-55-8
4-chloroaniline	106-47-8
2,4-diaminoanisol	615-05-4
4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	101-77-9
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1
3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4
3,3'-dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7
3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	838-88-0
p-cresidine	120-71-8
4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloro-aniline)	101-14-4
4,4'-oxydianiline	101-80-4
4,4'-thiodianiline	139-65-1
o-toluidine	95-53-4
2,4-diaminotoluene	95-80-7
2,4,5-trimethylaniline	137-17-7
4-aminoazobenzene	60-09-3
o-anisidine	90-04-0
2,4-Xylidine	95-68-1
2,6-Xylidine	87-62-7

Appendix 2b - (b) Indicative List of Dyes That May Cleave to Carcinogenic Aromatic Amines

<i>Disperse dyes</i>		
Disperse Orange 60	Disperse Yellow 7	
Disperse Orange 149	Disperse Yellow 23	
Disperse Red 151	Disperse Yellow 56	
Disperse Red 221	Disperse Yellow 218	
<i>Basic dyes</i>		
Basic Brown 4	Basic Red 114	
Basic Red 42	Basic Yellow 82	
Basic Red 76	Basic Yellow 103	
Basic Red 111		
<i>Acid dyes</i>		
CI Acid Black 29	CI Acid Red 24	CI Acid Red 128
CI Acid Black 94	CI Acid Red 26	CI Acid Red 115
CI Acid Black 131	CI Acid Red 26:1	CI Acid Red 128
CI Acid Black 132	CI Acid Red 26:2	CI Acid Red 135
CI Acid Black 209	CI Acid Red 35	CI Acid Red 148
CI Acid Black 232	CI Acid Red 48	CI Acid Red 150
CI Acid Brown 415	CI Acid Red 73	CI Acid Red 158
CI Acid Orange 17	CI Acid Red 85	CI Acid Red 167
CI Acid Orange 24	CI Acid Red 104	CI Acid Red 170
CI Acid Orange 45	CI Acid Red 114	CI Acid Red 264
CI Acid Red 4	CI Acid Red 115	CI Acid Red 265
CI Acid Red 5	CI Acid Red 116	CI Acid Red 420
CI Acid Red 8	CI Acid Red 119:1	CI Acid Violet 12
<i>Direct dyes</i>		
Direct Black 4	Basic Brown 4	Direct Red 13
Direct Black 29	Direct Brown 6	Direct Red 17
Direct Black 38	Direct Brown 25	Direct Red 21
Direct Black 154	Direct Brown 27	Direct Red 24
Direct Blue 1	Direct Brown 31	Direct Red 26
Direct Blue 2	Direct Brown 33	Direct Red 22
Direct Blue 3	Direct Brown 51	Direct Red 28
Direct Blue 6	Direct Brown 59	Direct Red 37
Direct Blue 8	Direct Brown 74	Direct Red 39
Direct Blue 9	Direct Brown 79	Direct Red 44
<i>Disperse dyes</i>		
Direct Blue 10	Direct Brown 95	Direct Red 46
Direct Blue 14	Direct Brown 101	Direct Red 62
Direct Blue 15	Direct Brown 154	Direct Red 67
Direct Blue 21	Direct Brown 222	Direct Red 72
Direct Blue 22	Direct Brown 223	Direct Red 126
Direct Blue 25	Direct Green 1	Direct Red 168
Direct Blue 35	Direct Green 6	Direct Red 216
Direct Blue 76	Direct Green 8	Direct Red 264
Direct Blue 116	Direct Green 8.1	Direct Violet 1
Direct Blue 151	Direct Green 85	Direct Violet 4
Direct Blue 160	Direct Orange 1	Direct Violet 12

Direct Blue 173	Direct Orange 6	Direct Violet 13
Direct Blue 192	Direct Orange 7	Direct Violet 14
Direct Blue 201	Direct Orange 8	Direct Violet 21
Direct Blue 215	Direct Orange 10	Direct Violet 22
Direct Blue 295	Direct Orange 108	Direct Yellow 1
Direct Blue 306	Direct Red 1	Direct Yellow 24
Direct Brown 1	Direct Red 2	Direct Yellow 48
Direct Brown 1:2	Direct Red 7	
Direct Brown 2	Direct Red 10	

Appendix 2c - (c)Dyes That Are CMR or Which Potentially Be Sensitising

<i>Dyes that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction</i>		
C.I. Acid Red 26	C. I. Direct Black 38	C.I. Disperse Blue 1
C.I. Basic Red 9	C. I. Direct Blue 6	C.I. Disperse Orange 11
C.I. Basic Violet 14	C. I. Direct Red 28	C. I. Disperse Yellow 3
<i>Disperse dyes that are potentially sensitising</i>		
C.I. Disperse Blue 1	C.I. Disperse Blue 124	C.I. Disperse Red 11
C.I. Disperse Blue 3	C.I. Disperse Brown 1	C.I. Disperse Red 17
C.I. Disperse Blue 7	C.I. Disperse Orange 1	C.I. Disperse Yellow 1
C.I. Disperse Blue 26	C.I. Disperse Orange 3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3
C.I. Disperse Blue 35	C.I. Disperse Orange 37	C.I. Disperse Yellow 9
C.I. Disperse Blue 102	C.I. Disperse Orange 76	C.I. Disperse Yellow 39
C.I. Disperse Blue 106	C.I. Disperse Red 1	C.I. Disperse Yellow 49

APPENDIX 3

BEST AVAILABLE TECHNIQUE IN THE FIELD OF WASHING, DRYING AND CURING ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Domain	Best Available Techniques (BAT)
1. General energy management	1.1 Using filter meter systems 1.2 Using automatic control systems for process monitoring and flow control, fill volumes, temperatures and timing 1.3 Insulation of pipeline, valves and flanges 1.4 Use of frequency-controlled electric motors and pumps 1.5 Using closed design machines to reduce steam loss 1.6 Water and solution reuse/recycling in production processes 1.7 Heat recovery (e.g. rinse water, steam condensate, process exhaust air, gases resulting from combustion) 1.8 Preventing excessive energy consumption by ensuring optimum conditions for humidity and temperature within the facility 1.9 Reducing energy consumption in continuous operations with energy recovery equipment

<p>2. Washing and rinsing process</p>	<p>2.1 Use of cooling water as process water 2.2 Using non-overflow washing methods (fill-empty washing or smart rinsing techniques) instead of overflow washing 2.3 Use of 'smart' washing technologies with water flow control and reverse flow 2.4 Use of heat exchangers 2.5 Reusing the rinse water for the next dyeing 2.6 Reducing water consumption in cleaning processes 2.7 Saving water and energy in intermittent washing and rinsing processes 2.8 Water and energy saving in continuous (uninterrupted) washing and rinsing 2.9 Substitution of perchlorethylene in dry cleaning processes 2.10 Reducing the use of antifoams or selecting antifoams with improved environmental performance</p>
<p>3. Drying and curing using stenter frames</p>	<p>3.1 Optimization of air flow 3.2 Insulation of enclosures 3.3 Installation of efficient burner systems 3.4 Installation of heat recovery systems 3.5 Elimination of unnecessary drying processes (that do not pose a risk on product quality) in the production flow by process modification/optimization</p>