

CRITERIA FOR THE AWARD OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LABEL TO FOOTWEAR, SEMI-FINISHED/FINISHED LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS PRODUCTS

ARTICLE 1 - These criteria have been established within the scope of the Environmental Label Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 19 October 2018 and numbered 30570.

ARTICLE 2 - The product group “Footwear, Semi-Finished/Finished Leather and Leather Goods” covers all footwear with a sole intended to protect or cover the foot (including casual, sports, children’s, indoor, fashion footwear, boots, sandals and slippers), tanned leather (semi-finished and finished), and leather goods (such as bags, wallets, belts, suitcases, gloves, etc.). This product group does not include footwear containing electrical or electronic components, single-use footwear, socks with sole coatings, or toy footwear. Product groups defined under other Environmental Label criteria (e.g. textile products) shall not be evaluated within the scope of this product group.

ARTICLE 3 - The Environmental Label criteria and the related assessment and verification requirements established for the product group “Footwear, Semi-Finished/Finished Leather and Leather Goods” shall remain valid for a period of five (5) years. Within this five-year period, the criteria may be revised if deemed necessary by the Environmental Label Board. Subject to the favourable opinion of the Environmental Label Board, the validity period of the criteria may be extended.

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of these criteria, the following definitions shall apply:

Lining / lining material: The inner layer covering the inside surface of the upper/product body in footwear and leather goods; in footwear, this includes the sock lining (insole surface). The material may be textile, leather or synthetic.

Component: Any part or material forming the final product (e.g. upper/body panel, lining, outsole, insole/sock lining, handle/strap, sewing thread, adhesive lines, coating/finish/edge paint, metal accessories and other hardware elements). The definition of component covers parts, materials and applications present in or remaining on the final product, and does not include production or processing stages as such.

Primary packaging: The final packaging supplied together with the footwear, semi-finished/finished leather or leather goods product for delivery to the end user/consumer, which directly encloses the product or is presented together with it for sale, ensuring its protection, transport and presentation.

Leather goods: Saddlery and leather products in which at least 60% of the total mass of the final product (including all components) consists of genuine leather as defined in EN 15987.

Outsole: The bottom part of the footwear that comes into contact with the ground and is joined to the upper (in high-heeled footwear, the heel is considered part of the outsole).

Inherently biodegradable substance: A substance demonstrated, using one of the following test methods—TS EN ISO 14593, OECD 302 A, TS EN ISO 9887, OECD 302 B, TS EN ISO 9888 or OECD 302 C—to achieve 70% degradation of dissolved organic carbon within 28 days, or 60% of the theoretical maximum oxygen consumption or carbon dioxide production within 28 days.

Raw hide/skin: Hide or skin that has not undergone any chemical or mechanical processing following flaying and may only have been subject to temporary preservation methods such as salting, cooling or freezing to prevent deterioration; it has not yet been tanned.

IPM Cotton: Cotton cultivated in accordance with the FAO Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programme or the “Directive on the Implementation of Integrated Control Projects¹” issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Coating / finish / edge paint: Coatings, varnishes, finishes and edge paints applied to leather or textile surfaces or edges to enhance appearance and durability.

Readily biodegradable substance: A substance shown, using one of the following test methods—OECD 301 A, TS EN ISO 7827, OECD 301 B, TS EN ISO 9439, OECD 301 C, OECD 301 D, TS EN ISO 10708, OECD 301 E, OECD 301 F or TS EN ISO 9408—to achieve 70% degradation of dissolved organic carbon within 28 days, or 60% of the theoretical maximum oxygen consumption or carbon dioxide production within 28 days.

Handle/strap: Bands, strips or elements enabling the carrying of leather goods.

Finished leather: Leather that has undergone all processing steps following semi-finished leather, including dyeing, fatliquoring, drying and finishing, and has acquired the desired colour, surface, handle and performance characteristics, making it ready for direct use in the manufacture of footwear, bags, garments, upholstery and similar final products.

Metal accessory/hardware: Metal parts such as buckles, zippers, sliders, rivets, rings, snap fasteners, eyelets and similar components.

Plastic: A synthetic or semi-synthetic polymer-based material that can be moulded under heat and pressure.

Upper: The upper structural part of footwear (it may consist of one or more materials and, together with the outsole, forms the footwear; the upper includes the lining and insole).

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Organic compounds having a vapour pressure of 0.01 kPa or more at 293.15 K, or having a corresponding volatility under particular conditions of use, as defined in EN 14602.

Semi-finished leather: An intermediate product obtained after raw hide/skin has undergone main processing steps such as soaking, liming and tanning and has been permanently stabilised

¹ https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/Belgeler/Mevzuat/Talimatlar/gkgm/entegre_muc_proje_yurut_talimat.pdf

against biological degradation, but whose final finishing processes (such as surface finishing) have not yet been completed (including wet-blue and crust leather; excluding pickled hides/skins).

Adhesive: Any adhesive or binding mixture used to join product components.

CRITERIA

The criteria for the award of the Environmental Label to the product group “Footwear, Semi-Finished/Finished Leather and Leather Goods” are structured under the following headings:

1. Origin of leather, cotton, wood and cork, man-made cellulosic fibers and plastics
2. Reduction of water consumption in raw hide tanning and tanning restrictions
3. Wastewater discharges from leather, textile and rubber production
4. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
5. Hazardous substances in the product and its components
6. Restricted Substances List (RSL)
7. Parameters contributing to durability
8. Packaging
9. Information on the packaging

ASSESSMENT AND VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The assessment and verification requirements specific to each criterion are set out separately under each criterion. Where the applicant is required to provide declarations, documentation, analyses, test reports or other evidence to demonstrate compliance with the criteria, such evidence may be provided, as appropriate, by the applicant, its supplier(s) and/or their sub-supplier(s).

Where test methods other than those specified for the criteria are used, alternative methods may be accepted provided that their equivalence is approved by the Ministry.

The Ministry (Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change) recognizes tests carried out by laboratories accredited by TÜRKAK in accordance with TS EN ISO/IEC 17025 and management system and product certificates issued by certification bodies accredited by TÜRKAK in accordance with TS EN ISO/IEC 17021-1 and TS EN ISO/IEC 17065. (The list of organizations accredited by TÜRKAK can be accessed via the official TÜRKAK website or at <https://asist.turkak.org.tr/tr/accreditation/accreditationagencysearch>). Where it is documented that no accredited laboratory and/or management system certification body and/or product certification body is available for tests and/or certificates required under the assessment and verification requirements, accreditation in accordance with TS EN ISO/IEC 17025 and/or TS EN ISO/IEC 17021-1 and/or TS EN ISO/IEC 17065 shall not be required.

For the classification of substances or mixtures, the provisions of the “Regulation on Test Methods for Determining the Physicochemical, Toxicological and Ecotoxicological Properties of Substances and Mixtures,” published in the Official Gazette dated 11.12.2013 and numbered 28848 (duplicate issue), or methods validated in accordance with internationally recognized scientific principles or international procedures shall be taken into account.

The applicant shall fulfil its obligations under the Environmental Law, published in the Official Gazette dated 11.08.1983 and numbered 18132, and the relevant legislation enacted pursuant thereto. Accordingly, the applicant shall submit other documents requested by the Ministry, such as the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Decision, Environmental Permit and License Certificate, Zero Waste Certificate, etc.

The applicant shall provide a bill of materials listing all homogeneous materials and components used in the product. The list shall indicate the weight of each component material in grams and as a percentage of the total product weight. The total unit weight of the final product shall be specified.

Criterion 6 refers to the Restricted Substances List provided in Annex-1. This list specifies the scope of restrictions and the relevant verification methods.

Where appropriate, the Ministry may request supporting information/documentation and carry out independent verification.

CRITERIA

CRITERION 1. Origin of leather, cotton, wood and cork, man-made cellulosic fibers and plastics

Criterion 1.1. Requirements for leather

Where leather used for footwear and leather goods holds the Türkiye Environmental Label or another Type I label in accordance with ISO 14024, it shall be considered to comply with Criterion 1.1(a) and (b).

Criterion 1.1(a) Leather

Only leather derived from animals bred for milk or meat production shall be permitted.

For footwear, this criterion shall apply where the leather content of the upper or outsole component exceeds 10% by weight of the respective component.

For leather goods, this criterion shall apply where the leather content exceeds 10% by weight of the product.

For semi-finished and finished leather, this criterion shall apply directly without any minimum content threshold.

Assessment and Verification: The applicant shall submit a declaration of compliance obtained from the supplier of semi-finished or finished leather or raw hides. The declaration shall state that the manufacturer of the semi-finished/finished leather has carried out appropriate compliance verification checks on the raw hides used and that the finished leather used in the

final product originates from animals bred for milk or meat production.

Where semi-finished/finished leather with the Türkiye Environmental Label or another Type I label in accordance with ISO 14024 is used, the relevant environmental label/eco-label certificate shall be provided.

Criterion 1.1(b) Prohibited leather types

Leather derived from species classified as Extinct, Extinct in the Wild, Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, or Near Threatened according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species shall not be used in the final product.

Assessment and Verification: The applicant shall obtain from the raw hide supplier a declaration of compliance specifying the animal of origin and confirming that raw hides from the above-mentioned species have not been used.

Where semi-finished/finished leather with the Türkiye Environmental Label or another Type I label in accordance with ISO 14024 is used, the relevant environmental label/eco-label certificate shall be provided.

Criterion 1.2. Cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibers

This criterion shall apply where the cotton content of the upper or outsole components of footwear exceeds 10% by weight of the respective component.

For leather goods, this criterion shall apply where the cotton content exceeds 10% by weight of the product.

Cotton with a recycled content of 70% or more by weight shall be exempt from Criterion 1.2.

For cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibers that are not recycled fibers (hereinafter referred to as “cotton”), a minimum content requirement shall apply in the form of organic cotton (see Criterion 1.2(a)) or IPM cotton (see Criterion 1.2(b)).

Textile products holding the Türkiye Environmental Label or another Type I label in accordance with ISO 14024 shall be considered to comply with Criterion 1.2.

Assessment and Verification: The applicant or material supplier shall provide a declaration of compliance. Where textiles holding the Türkiye Environmental Label or another Type I label in accordance with ISO 14024 are used, the relevant environmental label/eco-label certificate shall be provided.

Where applicable, recycled content shall be traceable back to the reprocessing of the raw material. This traceability shall be verified through chain-of-custody certification carried out by independent third parties or through documentation provided by raw material suppliers and recyclers.

Criterion 1.2(a) Organic production standard

Except for footwear for children under three years of age, at least 10% of the non-recycled cotton content used in the product shall be organic cotton grown in accordance with the provisions of the “Regulation on the Principles and Implementation of Organic Agriculture”

(Official Gazette dated 18.08.2010 and numbered 27676) or equivalent international regulations. Organic cotton content may include cotton grown under organic conditions and transitional organic cotton.

At least 95 % w/w of the non-recycled cotton fibre used in footwear intended for children under three years of age shall be organic cotton.

Where organic cotton is mixed with conventional or IPM cotton, the conventional/IPM cotton in the blend shall not be derived from genetically modified organism (GMO) varieties.

An organic content claim may be made only where the organic content is at least 95%.

Assessment and Verification: The applicant or supplier shall provide a declaration of compliance regarding organic cotton content, supported by production and inspection compliance documentation issued by independent control bodies in the country or countries of origin. For organic cotton produced in Türkiye, certificates obtained in accordance with the “Regulation on the Principles and Implementation of Organic Agriculture” (Official Gazette dated 18.08.2010 and numbered 27676) shall be accepted. For organic cotton of foreign origin, proof of compliance with Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, the US National Organic Program (NOP), or equivalent regulations recognised by the EU’s trading partners shall be accepted. The minimum organic content shall be specified on an annual cotton procurement basis and per product; transaction records and/or invoices showing the quantity of certified cotton shall be provided. Screening tests for common genetic modifications shall be accepted as valid evidence to verify the varietal compliance of conventional or IPM cotton used in blends.

Criterion 1.2(b) Cotton production according to Integrated Pest Management (IPM) principles and pesticide restriction

For footwear for children over three years of age, at least 20% by weight of the non-recycled cotton fibre shall be IPM cotton. For footwear for children under three years of age, this proportion shall be at least 60%.

IPM cotton shall be grown without the use of substances such as aldicarb, aldrin, camphechlor (toxaphene), captafol, chlordane, 2,4,5-T, chlordimeform, cypermethrin, DDT, dieldrin, dinoseb and its salts, endosulfan, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclohexane (all isomers), methamidophos, methyl parathion, monocrotophos, neonicotinoids (clothianidin, imidacloprid, thiamethoxam), parathion, and pentachlorophenol.

Assessment and Verification: The applicant or material supplier shall provide a declaration of compliance with Criterion 1.2(b) and demonstrate that at least 20% by weight of the non-recycled cotton fibre (60% for children under three years of age) has been grown by farmers participating in IPM cotton programmes and/or verified under third-party certified IPM systems. Verification shall be carried out annually for each country of origin or based on certificates covering all IPM cotton used in the product.

The applicant or IPM cotton supplier shall also declare that the IPM cotton has been grown without the use of the substances listed in Criterion 1.2(b). Certificates issued under IPM systems that prohibit the use of these substances shall be accepted as evidence.

Criterion 1.3. Sustainable wood and cork

This criterion shall apply where the wood or cork content of the upper or outsole components of footwear exceeds 10% by weight of the respective component.

All wood and cork materials shall be documented by chain-of-custody certificates issued by certification bodies accredited by TÜRKAK for the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) or an equivalent programme.

All wood and cork materials shall not be derived from genetically modified organism (GMO) species and shall be covered by valid sustainable forest management certificates issued by certification bodies accredited by TÜRKAK for the PEFC programme or an equivalent programme.

Where a certification system (PEFC or equivalent) allows mixing of uncertified material with certified and/or recycled material in a product or production line, at least 70% by weight of the wood or cork component shall consist of sustainably certified and/or recycled material.

Uncertified material shall be covered by a verification system ensuring its legal sourcing and compliance with the certification requirements applicable to uncertified material.

Certification bodies issuing forest management and/or chain-of-custody certificates shall be accredited or recognised by the relevant certification programme.

Assessment and Verification: The applicant or material supplier shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by a valid and independently certified chain-of-custody certificate for all wood and cork used in the product. The applicant shall also demonstrate that at least 70% of the wood/cork materials originate from forests or areas managed according to sustainable forest management principles and/or from recycled sources meeting the requirements of an independent chain-of-custody certification system. Certifications issued by certification bodies accredited by TÜRKAK for PEFC or equivalent systems shall be accepted. Where the certification system does not require all virgin material to originate from GMO-free species, additional evidence shall be provided.

Where the product contains uncertified virgin material, evidence shall be provided demonstrating that the uncertified virgin material content does not exceed 30% by weight and that such material has been legally sourced.

Criterion 1.4. Man-made cellulosic fibers (including viscose, modal and lyocell)

This criterion shall apply where the man-made cellulosic fiber content of the upper or outsole components of footwear exceeds 10% by weight of the respective component.

For leather goods, this criterion shall apply where the man-made cellulosic fiber content exceeds 10% by weight of the product.

Man-made cellulosic fibers with a recycled content of 70% or more by weight shall be exempt from this criterion.

At least 25% of the non-recycled fibers shall be produced from wood grown in accordance with the sustainable forest management principles defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization

of the United Nations (FAO); the remaining portion shall originate from pulp sourced from legal forestry and plantations.

Textile products holding the Türkiye Environmental Label or another Type I label in accordance with ISO 14024 shall be considered to comply with Criterion 1.4.

Assessment and Verification: The applicant or material supplier shall provide a declaration of compliance. Where textile materials holding the Türkiye Environmental Label or another Type I label in accordance with ISO 14024 are used, the relevant label certificate shall be provided. Otherwise, the applicant shall obtain from the fiber manufacturer valid and independently third-party certified chain-of-custody certificates demonstrating that the cellulosic fibers originate from wood grown in accordance with sustainable forest management principles and/or from legally sourced materials. For this purpose, evidence such as sales/registration documents and transport documents issued by the General Directorate of Forestry, customs import declarations issued by the Ministry of Trade, certificates of origin issued by Chambers of Commerce, permits under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and third-party certification documents shall be provided where applicable.

Where applicable, recycled content shall be traceable back to the raw material reprocessing stage. This shall be verified through independent third-party chain-of-custody certification or through documentation provided by raw material suppliers and recycling/reprocessing facilities.

Criterion 1.5. Plastics

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic shall not be used in any part of the product.

Assessment and Verification: The applicant or material supplier shall provide a declaration of compliance.

CRITERION 2. Reduction of water consumption and restrictions on the tanning of raw hide tanning

The amount of water consumed in the tanning process of leather used in the final product and/or leather placed on the market as semi-finished leather shall comply with the limits specified in Criterion 2.1.

Leather used in products intended for children under three years of age shall comply with the chromium tanning restriction specified in Criterion 2.2.

Criterion 2.1. Water consumption

This criterion shall apply:

- where the leather content of the upper or outsole component of footwear exceeds 10% by weight of the respective component;
- for leather goods, where the leather content exceeds 10% by weight of the product.

For semi-finished and finished leather, this criterion shall apply directly without any minimum content threshold.

The annual average water consumption for the production of finished leather from raw hides shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 1.

Table 1. Maximum permitted water consumption in tanning processes

Tanning process/material	Maximum water consumption
Finished bovine leather	28 m ³ /t leather
Finished ovine leather	45 m ³ /t leather
Vegetable-tanned finished leather	35 m ³ /t leather
Finished pig leather	80 m ³ /t leather
Wool-on sheepskin and finished sheepskin produced for suede fur	180 L/skin

For the production of semi-finished leather from raw hides, water consumption shall not exceed 75% of the maximum values specified in Table 1.

Assessment and Verification: Applicants using semi-finished/finished leather supplied by external suppliers for the manufacture of footwear or leather goods shall submit a declaration of compliance obtained from the leather supplier. Applicants producing semi-finished or finished leather themselves shall submit their own declaration of compliance.

The declaration shall specify production quantities and corresponding water consumption based on monthly average values for the last six months prior to the application date. Water consumption shall be measured based on the volume of discharged wastewater.

Criterion 2.2. Restrictions on the tanning of hides

For footwear intended for children under three years of age, finished leather used in internal components (lining and/or insole) shall be tanned using chromium-free tanning technology.

Assessment and Verification: Applicants using finished leather supplied by external suppliers shall submit a declaration of compliance obtained from the leather supplier. Applicants producing finished leather themselves shall submit their own declaration of compliance. The declaration shall state that the leather used in the internal parts of the footwear has been tanned using chromium-free tanning technology and shall specify the tanning agents used in the processing of the raw hides.

CRITERION 3. Wastewater discharges from leather, textile and rubber production

Semi-finished/finished leather, textiles and rubber used in the final product shall comply with the chemical oxygen demand (COD) discharge limits specified in Criteria 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3, respectively. The total chromium limit specified in Criterion 3.4 shall apply to leather tanning processes.

The limits specified in these criteria shall apply where the leather, textile or rubber content of the upper or outsole components of footwear exceeds 10% by weight of the respective component.

For leather goods, this criterion shall apply where the leather, textile or rubber content exceeds 10% by weight of the product.

For semi-finished/finished leather, Criterion 3.1 and Criterion 3.4 shall apply directly without any minimum content threshold.

Criterion 3.1. COD in wastewater from leather tanning facilities

Wastewater originating from facilities where semi-finished/finished leather is tanned shall not exceed a COD concentration of 250 mg/L in the final discharge to the receiving environment after treatment in the on-site wastewater treatment plant.

Where leather tanning facilities discharge their wastewater to a municipal/common wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) via a sewer system:

- The wastewater discharged into the sewer shall comply with the applicable COD (or total organic carbon, TOC) discharge standard for sewer discharge.
- The effluent from the municipal/common WWTP discharged into the receiving environment shall comply with the COD (or TOC) discharge limits defined in the relevant legislation or permit.

Semi-finished/finished leather used for footwear and leather goods that holds another Type I label in accordance with ISO 14024 shall be considered to comply with Criterion 3.1.

Assessment and Verification: The applicant shall submit a declaration of compliance supported by test reports in accordance with TS 2789 or ISO 6060 and detailed documentation. Compliance shall be demonstrated based on the monthly average COD concentration for the three months preceding the application date.

Where wastewater from leather tanning facilities is treated in a municipal/common WWTP, it shall be sufficient for the applicant to provide documentation demonstrating that the discharged wastewater complies with the requirements of the “Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulation” (Official Gazette dated 08.01.2006 and numbered 26047) or the “Water Pollution Control Regulation” (Official Gazette dated 31.12.2004 and numbered 25687). The submitted documentation shall not be older than six months from the application date.

Where semi-finished/finished leather holding the Türkiye Environmental Label or another Type I label in accordance with ISO 14024 is used, the relevant label certificate shall be provided.

Criterion 3.2. COD in wastewater from wet processing of textile

Wastewater originating from wet textile processing (weaving, dyeing, printing and finishing processes) shall not exceed 20 g COD per kilogram of processed textile in the final discharge to the receiving environment after treatment in the on-site wastewater treatment plant.

Where wastewater is treated and discharged via an external municipal/common WWTP, the calculation shall take into account the COD removal efficiency of the WWTP and the COD load discharged into the sewer.

Textile products holding the Türkiye Environmental Label or another Type I label in accordance with ISO 14024 shall be considered to comply with Criterion 3.2.

Assessment and Verification: The applicant shall submit a declaration of compliance supported by test reports in accordance with TS 2789 or ISO 6060 and detailed documentation. Test results shall be based on monthly averages covering at least three months prior to the application date.

Data shall demonstrate compliance based on the COD load calculated using the average COD concentration of the on-site WWTP effluent.

For facilities discharging to a municipal/common WWTP, compliance shall be assessed by converting the COD load discharged to the WWTP into the equivalent load discharged to the receiving environment based on the WWTP removal efficiency and dividing this value by the amount of processed textile to verify compliance with the ≤ 20 g/kg requirement.

Where textile products holding the Türkiye Environmental Label or another Type I label in accordance with ISO 14024 are used, the relevant label certificate shall be provided.

Criterion 3.3. COD in wastewater from the processing of natural and synthetic rubber

Wastewater originating from natural or synthetic rubber processing shall not exceed a COD concentration of 150 mg/L in the final discharge to the receiving environment after treatment in the on-site wastewater treatment plant. This requirement applies to wet processes used in rubber production.

Where natural or synthetic rubber processing facilities discharge wastewater to a municipal/common WWTP via a sewer system:

- The wastewater discharged into the sewer shall comply with the applicable COD (or TOC) discharge standard for sewer discharge.
- The effluent from the municipal/common WWTP discharged into the receiving environment shall comply with the COD (or TOC) discharge limits defined in the relevant legislation or permit.

Assessment and Verification: The applicant shall submit a declaration of compliance supported by test reports and detailed documentation. Test results shall be based on monthly averages for the three months preceding the application date. Data shall demonstrate compliance based on the COD concentration of the on-site WWTP effluent.

Where wastewater from natural and synthetic rubber processing is treated in a municipal/common WWTP, it shall be sufficient for the applicant to provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the “Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulation” (Official Gazette dated 08.01.2006 and numbered 26047) or the “Water Pollution Control Regulation” (Official Gazette dated 31.12.2004 and numbered 25687). The submitted documentation shall not be older than six months from the application date.

Criterion 3.4. Total chromium in treated leather tanning wastewater

Wastewater originating from facilities where semi-finished/finished leather is tanned shall not exceed a total chromium concentration of 1 mg/L in the final discharge to the receiving environment after treatment in the on-site wastewater treatment plant.

This criterion shall not apply where wastewater is treated in a municipal/common WWTP.

Semi-finished/finished leather used for footwear and leather goods holding the Türkiye Environmental Label or another Type I label in accordance with ISO 14024 shall be considered to comply with Criterion 3.4.

Assessment and Verification: The applicant shall submit a declaration of compliance based on test reports. Compliance shall be demonstrated based on the monthly average total chromium concentration for the three months preceding the application date, and it shall be shown that samples were taken from the wastewater treatment plant effluent. Other discharge obligations under national legislation shall remain applicable.

Where semi-finished/finished leather holding the Türkiye Environmental Label or another Type I label in accordance with ISO 14024 is used, the relevant label certificate shall be provided.

CRITERION 4. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

This criterion applies only to footwear products.

The total amount of VOC used during the final footwear production shall not exceed an average value of 18 g VOC per pair of shoes.

For footwear classified as personal protective equipment, this limit value shall be 20 g VOC per pair of shoes.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance including the calculation of the total VOC used during the final footwear production in accordance with TS EN 14602. The calculation shall be supported, where applicable, by test results and documentation (purchase records of leather, adhesives, finishing materials and footwear production records). If the product is classified as personal protective equipment, a copy of the conformity/CE certificate or type-examination certificate issued by a notified body in accordance with the Regulation on the Use of Personal Protective Equipment in Workplaces (Official Gazette, 02.07.2013, No. 28695) shall be submitted. These documents may be supported by equivalent evidence issued in accordance with national legislation.

CRITERION 5. Hazardous substances in the product and its components

Substances of very high concern (SVHCs) as defined under Article 47 of the Regulation on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (KKDİK) (Official Gazette, 23.06.2017, No. 30105, repeated), and substances and mixtures classified under the Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (CPL Regulation) (Official Gazette, 11.12.2013, No. 28848, repeated), listed in Table 2, shall be

restricted in the final product and in each homogeneous material or component in accordance with Criterion 5.1 and Criterion 5.2.

For the purposes of this criterion, the SVHC candidate list and the hazard classifications defined in the SEA Regulation are grouped according to their hazard properties and presented in Table 2.

This criterion does not apply to substances or mixtures whose properties change during processing (i.e. which are no longer bioavailable or have undergone chemical transformation). This includes reactions where substances are chemically modified, such as polymerization in which monomers or additives are covalently bound.

Semi-finished or finished leather and textile products bearing the Türkiye Environmental Label or another Type I ecolabel in accordance with ISO 14024 shall be considered compliant with this criterion.

Table 1. Categories of restricted hazard classifications

Category 1 hazards – SVHCs
Category 1A ve 1B:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H340 May cause genetic defects • H350 May cause cancer • H350i May cause cancer by inhalation • H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child • H360F May damage fertility • H360D May damage the unborn child • H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child • H360Fd May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child • H360Df May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility
Category 2 hazards-CLP
Category 2 carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects • H351 Suspected of causing cancer • H361f Suspected of damaging fertility • H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child • H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child • H362 May cause harm to breast-fed children
Category 1 and 2 aquatic toxicity:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H400 Very toxic to aquatic life • H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Categories 1 and 2 acute toxicity:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H300 Fatal if swallowed • H310 Fatal in contact with skin • H330 Fatal if inhaled
Category 1 aspiration toxicity:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Category 1 specific target organ toxicity:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H370 Causes damage to organs • H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Category 1 skin sensitiser:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

Category 3 hazards-CLP
Category 2, 3 and 4 hazardous to the aquatic environment:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects • H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects • •H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.
Category 3 hazards – Acute toxicity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H301 Toxic if swallowed. • H311 Toxic in contact with skin. • H331 Toxic if inhaled. • EUH070 Toxic by eye contact.
Category 2 specific target organ toxicity:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H371 May cause damage to organs • H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Criterion 5.1. Restriction of substances of very high concern (SVHCs)

The final product and any homogeneous material or component of the final product shall not contain SVHCs at concentrations greater than 0.1% by weight.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance demonstrating that no SVHCs are present above 0.1% by weight in the final product and in each homogeneous material or component. Where necessary, this declaration shall be supported by declarations from suppliers and/or analytical test reports.

If semi-finished or finished leather and/or textile materials bearing the Türkiye Environmental Label or another ISO 14024 Type I ecolabel are used, the relevant ecolabel documentation shall be provided.

Criterion 5.2. Restrictions on substances and mixtures classified under the CLP Regulation

For footwear, excluding lining and insoles, this criterion applies where any substance contained in any homogeneous material or component of the upper or outer sole exceeds 3% by weight of that material or component.

For leather goods, this criterion applies where any substance contained in any homogeneous material or component exceeds 3% by weight of that material or component.

For semi-finished or finished leather, this criterion applies directly. Semi-finished or finished leather shall be considered a homogeneous material under this criterion.

For linings and insoles, any homogeneous material or component used in their manufacture shall be subject to the restriction specified in the paragraph below.

Substances and mixtures belonging to the groups defined in Table 3 and classified under the CLP hazard classes listed in Table 2 shall not be present in homogeneous materials or components of the final product at concentrations greater than 0.1% by weight.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance demonstrating that the product and/or semi-finished or finished leather and each homogeneous material used do not contain substances or mixtures classified under the SEA hazard classes

above the specified limits. This declaration shall be supported, where necessary, by supplier declarations and/or analytical test reports.

Table 2. Kriter 5.2'nin uygulanacağı madde ve karışım grupları

<p>Active substances in biocidal products Dyes (including inks, pigments and varnishes) Auxiliary carriers, levelling agents, foaming agents, dispersants and surfactants Lubricating agents Solvents Printing thickeners, binders, stabilizers and plasticizers Flame retardants Cross-linking agents, adhesives Water, dirt and stain-repellent additives</p>
--

The use of certain substances and mixtures listed in Table 3 may be exempt from the requirements of Criterion 5.2, subject to the conditions specified in Table 4.

Semi-finished or finished leather and textile products bearing the Türkiye Environmental Label or another ISO 14024 Type I ecolabel shall be considered compliant with this criterion.

Table 3. Exemption conditions for functional substances and mixtures

Substance / mixture	Scope (H-statement)	Derogation conditions	Application area in footwear
Nickel	H317, H351, H372	Nickel may only be present in stainless steel. Nickel release from stainless steel shall be $\leq 0.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{week}$ (as defined in Criterion 6).	Toe caps, footwear or leather goods accessories
Dyes (powder dyes, pigment-free prints)	H301, H311, H331, H317	To minimize worker exposure, dyehouses and printing facilities shall use dust-free dye formulations or automated dosing and dispensing systems.	Dyestuffs
Dyes for dyeing and pigment-free printing	H411, H412, H413	For dyeing with dyes classified in these categories, at least one of the following conditions shall be fulfilled: 1. Use of high-affinity dyes, 2. Dye rejection rate less than 3%, 3. Use of color matching equipment, 4. Implementation of standard operating procedures, 5. Removal of color during wastewater treatment. Dyeing from solution and/or digital printing methods are exempt from these conditions.	Dyestuffs

Substance / mixture	Scope (H-statement)	Derogation conditions	Application area in footwear
Water, dirt and stain repellent additives	H413	Repellent agents and their degradation products shall be inherently and/or readily biodegradable in the aquatic environment, including sediments, and shall not be bioaccumulative.	Water repellence
Residual auxiliaries found in any homogeneous materials or articles that form part of the final product			
Auxiliary substances (carriers, leveling agents, dispersants, surfactants, thickeners, binders)	H301, H311, H331, H371, H373, H317 (1B), H411, H412, H413, EUH070	Formulations shall be formulated using automated dosing systems and processes shall follow standard procedures. Substances classified as H311, H331, or H317 (1B) shall not be present in any homogeneous material or part of the final product in concentrations exceeding 1.0% by weight.	Auxiliary substances

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with Criterion 5.2, supported by declarations obtained from their suppliers. The declaration shall include information on the presence or absence of the substances or mixtures listed in Table 3 in the final product or in any homogeneous material forming part of the product, as well as their hazard classification or confirmation that they are not classified.

To support the declarations regarding the hazard classification or non-classification of each substance or mixture, the following information shall be provided:

- CAS or EC number of the substance (where available for mixtures),
- The physical form and state in which the substance or mixture is used,
- Hazard classifications according to the CLP Regulation,
- If no harmonised classification exists, the entries in the ECHA REACH registered substances database,
- Classification of mixtures performed in accordance with the criteria specified in the CLP Regulation.

If the classification of a substance is recorded as “data lacking” or “inconclusive,” declarations shall be supported by toxicological study results published by ECHA, safety data sheets, independent laboratory test results, or expert reports.

Information on the hazardous properties of substances shall be provided using test methods available under the KKDIK Regulation or equivalent scientifically validated evidence.

For substances and mixtures listed under derogations in Table 4, the applicant shall demonstrate that all derogation conditions are fulfilled.

Where semi-finished or finished leather and/or textile materials certified with the Türkiye Environmental Label or another Type I ecolabel in accordance with ISO 14024 are used, the relevant ecolabel certificate(s) shall be provided.

CRITERION 6. Restricted Substances

Criterion 6 applies to footwear products where any homogeneous material or component used in the upper or outsole exceeds 3% by weight of the respective component.

For leather goods, this criterion applies where any homogeneous material or component used in the product exceeds 3% by weight of the respective material or component.

For semi-finished and finished leather, this criterion applies directly, without any minimum content threshold.

The final product and/or semi-finished/finished leather, the homogeneous materials forming the final product, and the production formulations used shall not contain substances or substance groups that are restricted under Annex XVII of the KKDIK Regulation or that do not comply with the requirements of the Restricted Substances List defined in Annex 1 of this document.

Textile materials certified with the Türkiye Environmental Label or another Type I ecolabel in accordance with ISO 14024 shall be considered compliant with Criterion 6.

Assessment and verification: The applicant and the relevant material suppliers shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by evidence demonstrating that the final product or materials comply with Annex XVII of the KKDIK Regulation and the Restricted Substances List defined in Annex 1 of this document. Verification may be supported by one or more of the following:

- Declarations from persons responsible for the relevant production stages,
- Declarations from chemical suppliers,
- Laboratory analysis results of final product samples and/or semi-finished/finished leather.

Where necessary, safety data sheets (SDS) shall be prepared in accordance with the KKDIK Regulation.

If laboratory analysis of final products is required, the analysis shall be performed on random samples and specific product lines and shall be repeated annually during the license period, based on the limit values and verification/test methods specified for each requirement in Annex 1.

Where semi-finished or finished leather and/or textile materials certified with the Türkiye Environmental Label or another Type I ecolabel in accordance with ISO 14024 are used, the relevant ecolabel certificate(s) shall be provided.

CRITERION 7. Durability Parameters

Criterion 7.1. Durability Parameters for Footwear Products

Safety and protective footwear shall bear the CE marking and comply with the durability requirements specified in the Regulation on the Use of Personal Protective Equipment in Workplaces (Official Gazette dated 02.07.2013 and numbered 28695). All other footwear shall comply with the requirements specified in Table 5.

Table 4: Footwear durability parameters

Parameter / Standard test method		Sports footwear	School footwear	Casual footwear	Men's footwear	Cold climate footwear	Women's footwear	Fashion	Children (infant)	Indoor
Upper flex resistance (kc, without visible damage) / TS EN ISO 17694		Dry = 100 / Wet = 20	Dry = 100 / Wet = 20	Dry = 80 / Wet = 20	Dry = 80 / Wet = 20	Dry = 100 / Wet = 20 / -20 °C = 30	Dry = 50 / Wet = 10	Dry = 15	Dry = 15	Dry = 15
Upper tear strength (N) / TS EN ISO 17696		Leather ≥ 80 / Other ≥ 40	Leather ≥ 60 / Other ≥ 40	Leather ≥ 40 / Other ≥ 40	Leather ≥ 30 / Other ≥ 30	Leather ≥ 30 / Other ≥ 30	Leather ≥ 30 / Other ≥ 30			
Outsoles' flex resistance / TS EN ISO 17707	Cut growth (mm): ≤ 4, Nsc = no spontaneous crack	≤4 Nsc	≤4 Nsc	≤4 Nsc	≤4 Nsc	≤4 Nsc at -10 °C	≤4 Nsc			
Outsoles' abrasion resistance / TS EN 12770	D ≥ 0.9 g/cm ³ (volume loss, mm ³) / D < 0.9 g/cm ³ (mass loss, mg): ≤ 200 / ≤ 150	≤200 ≤150	≤200 ≤150	≤250 ≤170	≤350 ≤200	≤200 ≤150	≤400 ≤250			≤450 ≤300
Upper-to-sole adhesion strength (N/mm) / TS EN ISO 17708		≥4,0	≥4,0	≥3,0	≥3,5	≥3,5	≥3,0	≥2,5	≥3,0	≥2,5
Outsoles' tear strength	D ≥ 0.9 g/cm ³	8 / 6	8 / 6	8 / 6	6 / 4	8 / 6	6 / 4	5 / 4	6 / 5	5 / 4

Parameter / Standard test method	Sports footwear	School footwear	Casual footwear	Men's footwear	Cold climate footwear	Women's footwear	Fashion	Children (infant)	Indoor
(N/mm) / TS EN 12771									
/ D < 0.9 g/cm ³									
Lining color fastness (after 50 cycles) / TS EN ISO 17700	≥2/3	≥2/3	≥2/3	≥2/3	≥2/3	≥2/3		≥2/3	≥2/3
Insole and lining abrasion cycles / TS EN 17704 and TS EN 13520	>25.600 dry >12.800 wet	>25.600 dry >12.800 wet	>25.600 dry >12.800 wet	>25.600 dry >6.400 wet	>25.600 dry >6.400 wet	>25.600 dry >12.800 wet	>25.600 dry >3.200 wet	≥25.600 dry ≥12.800 wet	>8.400 dry >1.600 wet

Criterion 7.2. Durability parameters for semi-finished/finished leather and leather goods

Semi-finished/finished leather and leather goods shall comply with the requirements specified in Table 6.

Table 5. Durability parameters for semi-finished/finished leather and leather goods

Parameter	Application area	Product part	Test method	Minimum acceptance criteria
Seam strength	Leather goods (if stitched joints exist)	Main seam areas and load-bearing joints	TS EN ISO 23910 (Leather seam tear resistance) (If textile lining exists additionally: TS EN ISO 13935-2)	Breaking force \geq 200 N; seam opening $<$ 4 mm
Strap/handle attachment strength	Leather goods (if strap/handle connection exists)	Bag handles, shoulder straps, buckle ring attachment points	TS EN ISO 3376 (tensile) and/or TS EN ISO 3377-1 (tear)	Breaking force \geq 300 N (\geq 400 N for large bags)
Tear strength	Semi-finished/finished leather and leather goods (material test)	Leather or coated surface components (body, flap, belt body)	TS EN ISO 3377-1 (single edge) and/or TS EN ISO 3377-2 (double edge)	Tear resistance \geq 25 N/mm
Tensile strength and elongation	Semi-finished/finished leather and leather goods	Main leather material (body, strap, belt band)	TS EN ISO 3376	Tensile strength \geq 15 N/mm ² ; elongation at break 40–80%
Abrasion resistance	Semi-finished/finished	Outer surfaces and edge areas	TS EN ISO 17076-2 (Martindale top plate)	After 500 cycles, color/coating loss \leq 10%

	leather and leather goods			
Rub fastness (dry/wet/perspiration)	Semi-finished/finished leather and leather goods (if dyed/coated)	Dyed or coated leather surfaces, edge paints, suede/nubuck surfaces in contact with garments	TS EN ISO 11640 (dry/wet rubbing) and TS EN ISO 11641 (perspiration)	Dry \geq 4, Wet \geq 3 (Grey Scale); no visible cracking/peeling/delamination in edge paints; no significant color transfer from suede/nubuck surfaces
Flex resistance – at normal temperature	Semi-finished/finished leather and leather goods	Folded or bent leather parts (belt, handle, flap, edge-painted edges)	TS EN ISO 5402-1 (Bally)	No cracks or delamination after 50,000 cycles
Flex resistance – at low temperature	Semi-finished/finished leather and leather goods	Folded or bent leather parts (belt, handle, flap) – low temperature	TS EN ISO 5402-1 (applied at low temperature)	No cracking after 20,000 cycles at 0 °C
Light fastness	Semi-finished/finished leather and leather goods	Dyed or pigmented leather surfaces	TS EN ISO 105-B02 (Xenon arc)	Minimum Level 4 (Grey Scale)
Water spot/perspiration resistance	Semi-finished/finished leather and leather goods	Outer surface, lining or skin-contact areas	TS EN ISO 15700 (water spot) and TS EN ISO 11641 (perspiration)	Color change \leq Level 4

Cold crack resistance	Semi-finished/finished leather and leather goods (if coated)	Leather, coating or synthetic leather material	TS EN ISO 17233 (cold crack temperature of coated leather)	No cracking at -10 °C (also applicable to edge paints)
Heat and humidity stability	Semi-finished/finished leather and leather goods	Leather, bonded components	TS EN ISO 17228 (accelerated ageing/color)	70 °C, 95% RH for 24 h → deformation ≤ 5% (criterion-based); no blistering, adhesion loss or visible structural degradation in bonded joints
UV resistance	Semi-finished/finished leather and leather goods	Colored outer surfaces and coatings	TS EN ISO 105-B02 or equivalent (ΔE evaluation using CIE Lab)	$\Delta E \leq 3$
Mechanical resistance of metal accessories	Leather goods (if metal accessories exist)	Buckles, rings, zippers, chains	TS EN ISO 10751 (zipper cycles) and TS EN ISO 9227 (corrosion) (Other accessories: ISO 22774/75/76/77 series)	≥ 1000 cycles; no deformation under 200 N; no rust after 24 h salt spray; no blistering/peeling/significant darkening; after artificial perspiration and water contact, color change Grey Scale ≥ 3
Bonding/adhesion strength	Semi-finished/finished leather (if finished) and leather goods	Multilayer edges, lining or leather-coating joints	TS EN ISO 11644 (finish adhesion); (lamination/coated fabric) TS EN ISO 2411; (footwear) TS EN ISO 17708	Adhesion strength ≥ 2 N/mm; no blistering, adhesion loss or visible structural degradation after ageing; no visible color migration between materials (staining Grey Scale ≥ 4)
Overall product integrity	Leather goods	Entire product (bag, belt, wallet, etc.)	Visual and mechanical inspection	No loss of function under normal use; no significant or permanent deterioration in form or appearance (color fading, staining, etc.) under rainwater and perspiration exposure

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance based on the test reports specified in Table 5 and Table 6.

Where applicable, a copy of the conformity documents (CE marking, etc.) issued by a notified body under the Regulation on the Use of Personal Protective Equipment in Workplaces shall additionally be submitted to demonstrate that the product is classified as personal protective equipment.

CRITERION 8. Packaging

Criterion 8 applies only to primary packaging.

Criterion 8.1. Cardboard and paper

Cardboard and paper used for final packaging of footwear, semi-finished/finished leather and leather goods shall be made of 100% recycled material.

Criterion 8.2. Plastic

Plastic used for the final packaging of footwear, semi-finished/finished leather and leather goods shall be made of at least 80% recycled material.

Assessment and verification: The applicant or the packaging supplier shall provide a declaration of compliance indicating the material composition of the packaging and the proportion of recycled/virgin material. Where necessary, the declaration shall be supported by supplier certificates, recycled content declarations and evidence related to packaging labelling/records.

CRITERION 9. Information on the packaging

Criterion 9.1. User instructions

The following relevant information shall be provided with the product:

- Cleaning and maintenance instructions specific to each product,
- The statement: “Have your footwear/leather goods repaired instead of discarding them. This causes less harm to the environment.”
- The statement: “Dispose of your footwear/leather goods at an appropriate local collection point.”

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall submit a packaging sample or the design artwork (visual of the packaging) containing the user instructions to be provided with the product.

Criterion 9.2. Information appearing on the Environmental Label

The Environmental Label shall appear on labelled footwear and leather goods in dimensions of 3 × 3 cm. Below the label, in 6-point font, the certificate number and the following statement shall be included:

“The use of the Environmental Label on this product has been approved by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change pursuant to the Environmental Label Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 19.10.2018 and numbered 30570, on the basis of its environmental performance.”

Where applicable, at least three of the following statements may be used on the Environmental Label. The statements shall be placed in accordance with the label design (e.g. as a footer or short description); a separate “text box” element is not required.

- Natural raw materials used in this product are sustainably managed (if Criterion 1 is applicable);
Pollution has been reduced during production processes;
- The use of hazardous substances has been minimized;
- Durability has been tested;
- xx% organic cotton has been used (this statement may only be used where more than 95% of the total cotton complies with Criterion 1.2(a)).

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a sample or design showing where and how the Environmental Label appears on the product, together with a declaration of compliance confirming the appropriateness of the statements used. The formal use of the label shall comply with the TÇES Logo Usage Guide.

ANNEX-1

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

The Restricted Substances List concerns hazardous substances and substance groups present in the final product or used during its production. The restrictions under Criterion 6 apply to chemicals and mixtures used during production stages (e.g. tanning/dyeing) such as auxiliaries/finishing agents, to homogeneous materials or components (e.g. leather, textiles, coated materials, rubber/plastics, metal accessories), and to the final product.

For each requirement, the following are specified: applicability, the relevant material(s)/production stage(s), the scope of restriction, limit values, verification and/or test method, and, where applicable, the testing frequency.

Table Annex-1.1: The following restrictions apply to specified production stages.

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
a) Auxiliaries			
<p>Any mixture or formulation used in the production stages of leather, textiles, and coated leather and textiles</p>	<p>The following substances shall not be used in any mixtures or formulations used in production stages and are subject to the limit values for the presence of substances in the final product:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nonylphenol, mixed isomers CAS No 25154-52-3 - 4-Nonylphenol CAS No 104-40-5 - 4-Nonylphenol, branched CAS No 84852-15-3 - Octylphenol CAS No 27193-28-8 - 4-Octylphenol CAS No 1806-26-4 - 4-tert-Octylphenol CAS No 140-66-9 <p>The following alkylphenolethoxylates (APEOs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Polyoxyethylated octyl phenol CAS No 9002-93-1 - Polyoxyethylated nonyl phenol CAS No 9016-45-9 - Polyoxyethylated p-nonyl phenol CAS No 26027-38-3 	<p>25 mg/kg sum total for textiles 100 mg/kg sum total for leather</p>	<p>Assessment and verification: the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide either a declaration that these substances have not been used, supported by a Safety Data Sheet or test results of the final product or of the leather, textiles, coated leather or textiles that make up the final product. Test method: leather: TS EN ISO 18218-2 (indirect method); textiles and coated textiles: TS EN ISO 18254 for alkylphenolethoxylates; for alkylphenols final product testing is to be carried out by solvent extraction followed by LC-MS or GC-MS.</p>
<p>Dyeing and finishing operations for leather, textiles, and coated leather and textiles</p>	<p>The following substances shall not be used in any mixtures or formulations for dyeing and finishing of leather, coated leather, and textiles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC) - Distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC) - Di(hardenated tallow) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC) - Ethylene diamine tetra acetate (EDTA), - Diethylene triamine pentaacetate (DTPA) - 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol 	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Assessment and verification: the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of non-use.</p>

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
	- Nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA)		
b) Colophony			
Printing, varnishing and gluing	Colophony shall not be used as an ingredient in printing inks, varnishes or adhesives.	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant or supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of non-use.
c) Solvents			
Auxiliaries used in mixtures, formulations and adhesives for leather, textiles coated leather and textiles, plastics and final products	<p>The following substances shall not be used in any mixtures or formulations for the processing of component materials and in adhesives used during the final product assembly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2-Methoxyethanol - N,N-dimethylformamide - 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone - Bis(2-methoxyethyl) ether - 4,4'- Diaminodiphenylmethane - 1,2,3-trichloropropane - 1,2-Dichloroethane; ethylene dichloride - 2-Ethoxyethanol - Benzene-1,4-diamine dihydrochloride - Bis(2-methoxyethyl) ether - Formamide - N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone - Trichloroethylene 	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant or supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of non-use.
d) Chlorinated paraffins			
All production stages for leather, synthetic rubber, plastics, textiles and coatings	Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCPs), C10-C13, shall not be used in the production and finishing of leather, synthetic rubber, plastics, textiles or coatings.	Not detectable	Assessment and verification: the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration that Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins C10-C13 have not been used, supported by a Safety Data Sheet. Otherwise the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the results of a test report according to EN ISO 18219.

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
Material processing for leather, synthetic rubber, plastics, textiles and coatings	Medium Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCPs), C14-C17, shall be restricted in the production and finishing of leather, synthetic rubber, plastics, textiles or coatings.	1.000 mg/kg	Assessment and verification: the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration that Medium Chain Chlorinated Paraffins C14-C17 have not been used, supported by a Safety Data Sheet. Otherwise, the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the results of a test report according to EN ISO 18219.
e) Biocidal products			
Used during transportation or storage of raw and semi-finished materials, final products or final product packaging	(i) Only the following active substances shall be allowed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active substances listed for the relevant product type (e.g. fibres, leather, rubber and polymeric materials) under the Biocidal Products Regulation in force in Türkiye and complying with the conditions specified therein, - Active substances included in Annex I of the same Regulation and fulfilling the specified requirements, - Active substances under evaluation within the competent authority's review programme for the relevant product type. 	n/a	Assessment and Verification: The applicant or the material supplier(s) shall submit a declaration confirming that no biocidal active substances were used prior to transport and storage or shall provide supporting information and documentation demonstrating that the use of the biocidal active substance is authorized under the Biocidal Products Regulation and the relevant secondary legislation. Where a biocidal active substance has been used, it shall be declared in the application file. The list shall include, for each active substance, the relevant SDS information and the corresponding hazard statements (H statements).
	(ii) Biocidal products shall not be incorporated into final products or any part thereof during footwear assembly in order to impart biocidal properties to the final product.	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant or supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of non-use.
	(iii) Chlorophenols (their salts and esters), organotin compounds (including TBT, TPhT, DBT and DOT), dimethyl fumarate (DMFu), triclosan and nanosilver shall not be used during the transportation or storage of the product, any article of it and any homogeneous part of it and shall not be incorporated into the final product or product packaging.	Not detectable	Assessment and verification: the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of non-use. The declaration shall be supported by the results of final product testing for the presence of the following substances: Chlorophenols: leather, TS EN ISO 17070; textiles, TS EN 17134-2; Dimethyl fumarate: TS EN ISO 16186.
f) Other specific substances			

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
Production recipes and adhesives used in the final product or any part thereof	<p>The following substances shall not be intentionally added to any mixtures and formulations or to adhesives used during footwear assembly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chlorinated or brominated dioxins or furans - Chlorinated hydrocarbons (1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Pentachloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene) - Hexachlorocyclohexane - Monomethyldibromo-Diphenylmethane - Monomethyldichloro-Diphenylmethane - Nitrites - Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB) - Pentabromodiphenyl Ether (PeBDE)) - Octabromodiphenyl Ether (OBDE) - Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) - Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCT)) - Tri-(2,3-dibromo-propyl)-phosphate (TRIS) - Trimethylphosphate - Tris-(aziridiny)-phosphin oxide (TEPA) - Tris(2-chloroethyl)-phosphate (TCEP)) - Dimethyl methylphosphonate (DMMP)) 	n/a	<p>Assessment and verification: the applicant or supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of non-use.</p>

Table Annex-1.2: The following restrictions apply to processes taking place in the dye house.

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
a) Carriers			
Carriers used in dyeing processes where disperse dyes are used	Halogenated dyeing accelerants (carriers) shall not be used (examples of carriers include: 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, chlorophenoxyethanol).	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by a Safety Data Sheet..
Carriers used as blowing agents for plastics and foams	Halogenated organic compounds shall not be used as blowing agents or as auxiliary blowing agents.	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by a Safety Data Sheet.
b) Restricted dyes			
Azo dyes and azo colourants Application in dyeing process	<p>The following carcinogenic aromatic amines shall not be present in the final product.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4-aminodiphenyl – CAS No: 92-67-1 - Benzidine – CAS No: 92-87-5 - 4-chloro-o-toluidine – CAS No: 95-69-2 - 2-naphthylamine – CAS No: 91-59-8 - o-amino-azotoluene – CAS No: 97-56-3 - 2-amino-4-nitrotoluene – CAS No: 99-55-8 - p-chloroaniline – CAS No: 106-47-8 - 2,4-diaminoanisole – CAS No: 615-05-4 - 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane – CAS No: 101-77-9 - 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine – CAS No: 91-94-1 - 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine – CAS No: 119-90-4 - 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine – CAS No: 119-93-7 - 3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane – CAS No: 838-88-0 - p-cresidine – CAS No: 120-71-8 - 4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline) – CAS No: 101-14-4 - 4,4'-oxydianiline – CAS No: 101-80-4 - 4,4'-thiodianiline – CAS No: 139-65-1 - o-toluidine – CAS No: 95-53-4 - 2,4-diaminotoluene – CAS No: 95-80-7 	30 mg/kg for each arylamine in the final product	<p>Assessment and verification: the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the results of specific testing according to TS EN ISO 14362-1 and TS EN ISO 14362-3 (for textiles), and TS EN ISO 17234-1 and TS EN ISO 17234-2 (for leather).</p> <p>(Note: false positives may be possible with respect to the presence of 4-aminoazobenzene and therefore shall be reported.)</p>

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,4,5-trimethylaniline – CAS No: 137-17-7 - o-anisidine (2-methoxyaniline) – CAS No: 90-04-0 - 2,4-xylydine – CAS No: 95-68-1 - 2,6-xylydine – CAS No: 87-62-7 - 4-aminoazobenzene – CAS No: 60-09-3 		
Carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic for reproduction dyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The following dyes that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction shall not be used. - C.I. Acid Red 26 – CAS No: 3761-53-3 - C.I. Basic Red 9 – CAS No: 569-61-9 - C.I. Basic Violet 14 – CAS No: 632-99-5 - C.I. Direct Black 38 – CAS No: 1937-37-7 - C.I. Direct Blue 6 – CAS No: 2602-46-2 - C.I. Direct Red 28 – CAS No: 573-58-0 - C.I. Disperse Blue 1 – CAS No: 2475-45-8 - C.I. Disperse Orange 11 – CAS No: 82-28-0 - C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 – CAS No: 2832-40-8 	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by a SDS.
Potentially sensitising dyes	<p>The following dyes that are potentially sensitising shall not be used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - C.I. Disperse Blue 1 — CAS 2475-45-8 - C.I. Disperse Blue 3 — CAS 2475-46-9 - C.I. Disperse Blue 7 — CAS 3179-90-6 - C.I. Disperse Blue 26 — CAS 3860-63-7 - C.I. Disperse Blue 35 — CAS 12222-75-2 - C.I. Disperse Blue 102 — CAS 12222-97-8 - C.I. Disperse Blue 106 — CAS 12223-01-7 - C.I. Disperse Blue 124 — CAS 61951-51-7 - C.I. Disperse Brown 1 — CAS 23355-64-8 - C.I. Disperse Orange 1 — CAS 2581-69-3 - C.I. Disperse Orange 3 — CAS 730-40-5 - C.I. Disperse Orange 37 — CAS 12223-33-5 	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by a SDS.

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - C.I. Disperse Orange 76 — CAS 13301-61-6 - C.I. Disperse Red 1 — CAS 2872-52-8 - C.I. Disperse Red 11 — CAS 2872-48-2 - C.I. Disperse Red 17 — CAS 3179-89-3 - C.I. Disperse Yellow 1 — CAS 119-15-3 - C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 — CAS 2832-40-8 - C.I. Disperse Yellow 9 — CAS 6373-73-5 - C.I. Disperse Yellow 39 — CAS 12236-29-2 - C.I. Disperse Yellow 49 — CAS 54824-37-2 		
Chrome mordant dyes	Chrome mordant dyes shall not be used.	n/a	<i>Assessment and verification:</i> the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by a SDS.
Metal complex dyes	Metal complex dyes based on copper, chromium and nickel shall only be permitted for leather, dyeing wool, polyamide or blends of these fibres with man-made cellulose fibres (for instance viscose).	n/a	<i>Assessment and verification:</i> the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by a SDS.
Pigments	Pigments based on cadmium, lead, chromium (VI), mercury and/or antimony shall not be used.	n/a	<i>Assessment and verification:</i> the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by a SDS.

Tablo Ek-1.3. Son ürünün bitirme işlemine ilişkin aşağıdaki kısıtlamalar geçerlidir

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
a) Per- and polyfluorinated chemicals (PFCs)			
Final product	(i) Fluorinated water, stain and oil repellent treatments shall not be used for footwear impregnation. These shall include perfluorinated and polyfluorinated treatments.	n/a	<i>Assessment and verification:</i> the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by a SDS.

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
	Non-fluorinated treatments shall use substances that are readily biodegradable and non-bioaccumulative substances in the aquatic environment including aquatic sediment.		
Footwear with declared integrated water repellence function	(ii) Fluoropolymer membranes and laminates may be used for footwear only if the required water penetration of the material is lower than 0,2 g and the water absorption is lower than 30 % according to ISO Standard 20347. Fluoropolymer membranes shall not be manufactured using PFOA or any of its higher homologues as defined by the OECD.	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance from the membrane or laminate manufacturer with respect to the polymer production. The declaration shall be supported by technical test results for material water penetration according to TS EN ISO 20347.
b) Flame retardants			
Footwear with incorporated flame-retardant function	The use of flame retardants is allowed only for footwear classified and CE marked as Category III personal protective equipment with an incorporated flame-retardant function to ensure safety at work. The substance(s) used to achieve flame retardancy shall comply with criterion 5.	n/a	Assessment and Verification: The applicant shall submit a declaration that flame retardants have not been used, or a declaration of compliance with Criterion 5. In both cases, the declaration shall be supported by the SDS; where applicable, a list of the flame retardants used and their H statements / R phrases shall be provided. If the product is Category III PPE, a copy of the relevant valid certificate obtained from a notified body shall be provided.

Table Annex-1.4. The following restrictions apply to the final product or specified parts thereof.

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
a) Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)			
Plastics and synthetic rubber, textiles or leather coatings	The polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) listed below shall not be present above the specified limits in the plastics, synthetic rubber, textiles or leather coatings.	For all footwear: 1. The individual concentration limit for	Assessment and Verification: The applicant or the material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by a test report. The test report shall be issued in accordance with AfPS GS 2014:01 PAK or an

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
	<p>PAHs classified with Group 1 and Group 2 in Table 2 shall not be present in plastics, synthetic rubber, textiles or leather coatings in quantities exceeding the specified individual or total limit values.</p> <p>The presence and concentration of the following PAHs shall be verified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chrysene – CAS No: 218-01-9 - Benzo[a]anthracene – CAS No: 56-55-3 - Benzo[k]fluoranthene – CAS No: 207-08-9 - Benzo[a]pyrene – CAS No: 50-32-8 - Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene – CAS No: 53-70-3 - Benzo[j]fluoranthene – CAS No: 205-82-3 - Benzo[b]fluoranthene – CAS No: 205-99-2 - Benzo[e]pyrene – CAS No: 192-97-2 - Naphthalene – CAS No: 91-20-3 - Acenaphthylene – CAS No: 208-96-8 - Acenaphthene – CAS No: 83-32-9 Fluorene – CAS No: 86-73-7 - Phenanthrene – CAS No: 85-01-8 - Anthracene – CAS No: 120-12-7 - Fluoranthene – CAS No: 206-44-0 - Pyrene – CAS No: 129-00-0 - Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene – CAS No: 193-39-5 - Benzo[g,h,i]perylene – CAS No: 191-24-2 	<p>PAHs restricted under the KKDIK Regulation shall be < 1 mg/kg;</p> <p>2. The total concentration of the 18 listed PAH compounds shall be < 10 mg/kg.</p> <p>For footwear intended for children under three years of age:</p> <p>1. The individual concentration limit for PAHs restricted under the KKDIK Regulation shall be < 0.5 mg/kg;</p> <p>2. The total concentration of the 18 listed PAH compounds shall be < 1 mg/kg.</p>	<p>equivalent test method accepted by the Ministry.</p>
<p>b) N-Nitrosamines</p>			

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification										
Natural and synthetic rubber	<p>The following N-nitrosamines shall not be detected in synthetic and natural rubber.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N-nitrosodiethanolamine (NDELA) – CAS No: 1116-54-7 - N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) – CAS No: 62-75-9 - N-nitrosodipropylamine (NDPA) – CAS No: 621-64-7 - N-nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA) – CAS No: 55-18-5 - N-nitrosodiisopropylamine (NDiPA) – CAS No: 601-77-4 - N-nitrosodibutylamine (NDBA) – CAS No: 924-16-3 - N-nitrosopiperidine (NPIP) – CAS No: 100-75-4 - N-nitrosodiisobutylamine (NDiBA) – CAS No: 997-95-5 - N-nitrosodiisononylamine (NDiNA) – CAS No: 1207995-62-7 - N-nitrosomorpholine (NMOR) – CAS No: 59-89-2 - N-nitroso-N-methyl-N-phenylamine (NMPPhA) – CAS No: 614-00-6 - N-nitroso-N-ethyl-N-phenylamine (NEPhA) – CAS No: 612-64-6 - N-nitrosopyrrolidine – CAS No: 930-55-2 	Not detectable	Assessment and verification: the applicant or rubber supplier shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the test report, using test method TS EN 12868 or TS EN 14602.										
c) Organotin substances													
Final product	<p>The organotin compounds listed below shall not be present in the final product above the specified limit concentrations.</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>butyltin compounds (TBT)</td> <td>0.025 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dibutyltin compounds (DBT)</td> <td>1 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monobutyltin compounds (MBT)</td> <td>1 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dioctyltin compounds (DOT)</td> <td>1 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Triphenyltin (TPT)</td> <td>1 mg/kg</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	butyltin compounds (TBT)	0.025 mg/kg	Dibutyltin compounds (DBT)	1 mg/kg	Monobutyltin compounds (MBT)	1 mg/kg	Dioctyltin compounds (DOT)	1 mg/kg	Triphenyltin (TPT)	1 mg/kg	Limit values specified for each organotin compound	Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by test results in accordance with test method TS EN ISO 16179.
butyltin compounds (TBT)	0.025 mg/kg												
Dibutyltin compounds (DBT)	1 mg/kg												
Monobutyltin compounds (MBT)	1 mg/kg												
Dioctyltin compounds (DOT)	1 mg/kg												
Triphenyltin (TPT)	1 mg/kg												
d) Phthalates													
Plastics, rubber, synthetic materials, coatings and printings of materials	(i) Only phthalates that at the time of application have been risk-assessed and fulfil the requirements of criterion 5 may be used in the product.	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by a SDS.										
	<p>(ii) The following plasticisers shall not be used in the product, any article of it or in any homogeneous part of it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich (DIHP) – CAS No: 71888-89-6 	The sum of the restricted plasticisers shall be lower than 0,10	Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide either a declaration of non-use from the material manufacturer supported by a SDS for the plasticizers used in the formulation or the test results according to ISO/TS 16181.										

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters (DHNUP) – CAS No: 68515-42-4 - Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate (DMEP) – CAS No: 117-82-8 - Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP) – CAS No: 84-69-5 - Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) – CAS No: 117-81-7 - Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) – CAS No: 84-74-2 - Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP) – CAS No: 85-68-7 - Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DnPP) – CAS No: 131-18-0 - 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentyl ester, branched and linear – CAS No: 84777-06-0 - Diisopentyl phthalate (DIPP) – CAS No: 605-50-5 - Dihexyl phthalate (DnHP) – CAS No: 84-75-3 - n-pentyl isopentyl phthalate – CAS No: 607-426-00-1 <p>(iii) The following phthalates shall not be used in footwear for children under three years of age:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DINP (CAS 28553-12-0; 68515-48-0), DNOP (CAS 117-84-0), DIDP (CAS 26761-40-0; 68515-49-1). 	<p>% weight by weight; The sum of the restricted plasticisers for footwear intended for children under three years of age shall be lower than 0,05 % weight by weight.</p>	
e) Extractable metals			
Final product	<p>For footwear intended for children under three years of age, the following limits shall apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Antimony (Sb): 30.0 mg/kg - Arsenic (As): 0.2 mg/kg - Cadmium (Cd): 0.1 mg/kg - Chromium (Cr): 1.0 mg/kg (textile) - Cobalt (Co): 1.0 mg/kg - Copper (Cu): 25.0 mg/kg - Lead (Pb): 0.2 mg/kg - Nickel (Ni): 1.0 mg/kg - Mercury (Hg): 0.02 mg/kg <p>For other footwear and leather goods, the following limits shall apply:</p>	<p>Limit values specified for each substance</p>	<p>Assessment and verification: the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the test results in accordance with the following test methods: Extraction — TS EN ISO 105-E04 (acid sweat solution). Detection: TS EN ISO 17072-1 for leather, ICP-MS, ICP-OES (for textiles and plastic).</p> <p>Testing shall be carried out annually during the license period in order to demonstrate ongoing compliance with the criterion.</p>

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Antimony (Sb): 30.0 mg/kg - Arsenic (As): 1.0 mg/kg - Cadmium (Cd): 0.1 mg/kg - Chromium (Cr): 2.0 mg/kg (textile) - Cobalt (Co): 4.0 mg/kg - Copper (Cu): 50.0 mg/kg - Lead (Pb): 0.2 mg/kg - Nickel (Ni): 1.0 mg/kg - Mercury (Hg): 0.02 mg/kg 		
Metal components	The migration of nickel from nickel-containing metal alloys which are in direct and prolonged contact with skin shall be lower than 0,5 µg/cm ² /week.	0,5 µg/cm ² /week	Assessment and verification: the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of the absence of nickel in footwear components, supported by the certification from the manufacturer of the metal parts, or a declaration of compliance supported by the results of test method TS EN 1811.
Chromium-tanned leather	For shoes containing chromium-tanned leather, there shall be no chromium (VI) in the final product.	Not detectable	Assessment and verification: the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the results of a test report, using test method TS EN ISO 17075 (detection limit: 3 ppm). The sample preparation must follow the indications of TS EN ISO 4044. Testing shall be carried out annually during the license period in order to demonstrate ongoing compliance with the criterion. Non-chromium-tanned leather is exempted from the requirement.
	For shoes containing chromium-tanned leather, the extractable chromium content in the final product shall be lower than 200 mg/kg.	200 mg/kg	Assessment and verification: the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the results of test report, using test method TS EN ISO 17072-1. Testing shall be carried out annually during the license period in order to demonstrate ongoing compliance with the criterion. Non-chromium-tanned leather is exempt from the requirement.
f) TDA ve MDA			

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
Polyurethane	Each of the following aromatic diamines shall be below 5 mg/kg. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,4-Toluenediamine (2,4-TDA, 95-80-7) - 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane (4,4'-MDA, 101-77-9) 	Lower than 5 mg/kg each	Assessment and verification: Compliance shall be supported by a test report based on extraction with 1% aqueous acetic acid. The sample shall be a composite consisting of six pieces taken from beneath the surface of each part; four replicate extractions shall be performed from the same foam sample (weight/volume ratio 1:5). The extracts shall be combined, made up to a defined volume, filtered, and analyzed by HPLC-UV or HPLC-MS. If interference is suspected in HPLC-UV analysis, reanalysis shall be performed using HPLC-MS.
g) Formaldehyde			
Final product/leather, textile	The amount of free and hydrolysed formaldehyde of the components of the footwear shall not exceed the following limits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - textiles: < 20 mg/kg - leather: < 20 mg/kg (children's footwear); 75 mg/kg (linings and socks); 100 mg/kg for other parts of the product. 	Specified limit values	Assessment and verification: the applicant or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the results of a test report, using the following test methods: textiles: TS EN ISO 14184-1; leather: TS EN ISO 17226-1.
h) Antimony			
Raw polyester fibers	The level of antimony present in the raw polyester fibres shall not exceed 260 ppm.	260 mg/kg	Assessment and verification: the applicant or fibre manufacturer shall either provide a declaration of non-use during the manufacturing process or a declaration of compliance supported by 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.