



clear to wear[®]



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I. DEFINITION OF clear to wear



I. DEFINITION OF clear to wear

clear to wear is defined as a product health standard that:

- Has been developed by Inditex in conformity with the most stringent legislation on product health. In addition to the composition, pH, colour fastness and determination of odour.
- Regulates those “Substances whose Use is Legally Limited” and which, if present in the product above certain levels, could be hazardous for human health, such as: formaldehyde, prohibited azo dyes and legally regulated arylamines, phenols, Cadmium, Lead, Mercury, Chromium, Chromium(VI), Nickel, other metals, phthalates, flame retardants, pesticides, short chain chlorinated paraffins, perfluoroorganic compounds (PFCs), dimethyl fumarate, organotin compounds, allergenic dyes, N-nitrosamines, asbestos, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), organochlorinated compounds and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).
- Additionally, **clear to wear** sets limits to the use of one substance not contemplated by the legislation in effect: isocyanates.
- Lastly, **clear to wear** includes REACH as the EU regulation of mandatory compliance for all Inditex suppliers.

clear to wear is of general and mandatory application for all garments, footwear, home textiles, fabrics and leather supplied to Inditex and certain accessories, such as: handbags, belts, kerchiefs, scarves, imitation jewellery and similar products.

The responsibility of the manufacturers and/or suppliers for guaranteeing compliance with the products supplied to Inditex with **clear to wear** does not exempt them from complying with any other Law or Act that applies to these articles, even if it is not specifically included in this Standard. For more information about the commitment to comply with this standard see Annex V.

Products specifically excluded from the scope of this standard are, among others: sunglasses, watches (internal machinery), food contact articles, toys, candles, electrical and electronic devices, cosmetic and cleaning products, home fragrances, household products (non-textile), decorative items, furniture, cots, high chairs, bassinets and similar products and any other kind of article supplied to Inditex.

The exclusion of certain articles does not exclude the compliance with any applicable law or regulation and/or certain specific standards of Inditex group for such articles. For more information and resolve doubts, refer to the buyer of reference and/or of Sustainability Department of Inditex through ctw@inditex.com.

The Supplier is the only party responsible for the compliance of the products supplied to Inditex with **clear to wear**.

In addition, regardless of the commitment accepted by the Supplier to control the parameters regulated in **clear to wear**, Inditex will verify its correct implementation at any phase of the manufacturing process of those products that are manufactured, commercialized and/or distributed by it, by carrying out “Routine” and “Random Sample” analysis on determined “Models/Quality” at any point of their “Production Cycle”.

Lastly, because of the inherent measurement uncertainties of each testing method used to establish compliance of the products with **clear to wear**, Inditex will apply **reasonable safety margins for accepting productions beyond the regulated limits established in clear to wear**. Additionally, Inditex reserves the right to impose specific re-processing to the Supplier for those productions which fail to meet the above mentioned safety margins. Specific safety margins will depend on the regulated level of the substance involved:

- For substances with regulated levels up to 30 mg/kg, the acceptable safety margin is No Detection.
- For substances with regulated levels of 31-150 mg/kg, the acceptable safety margin is 40% less of the specific regulated level.



- For substances with regulated levels greater than 150 ppm, the acceptable safety margin is 30% less of the specific regulated level.
- For Releasable Nickel with regulated levels equal or less than $0.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{week}$, the acceptable safety margin is 46% less of the specific regulated level.
- For parameters and substances with levels regulated in other type of units, contact the Sustainability Department of Inditex.

clear to wear is applied through the following 8 families of products, which are defined according to article type, degree of contact with the skin and age of the end user:

- Products aimed at users younger than 3 years old (babies).
- Clothing with direct and prolonged contact with the skin.
- Clothing without direct contact with the skin.
- Footwear with direct and prolonged contact with the skin.
- Accessories with direct and prolonged contact with the skin.
- Accessories without direct contact with the skin.
- Home textiles with direct and prolonged contact with the skin.
- Home textiles without direct contact with the skin.

II. REFERENCE MANUAL: SUBSTANCES OF LEGALLY LIMITED USE



II. REFERENCE MANUAL: SUBSTANCES OF LEGALLY LIMITED USE

FORMALDEHYDE

1. What is it?

Formaldehyde (CAS 50-00-0) is a volatile chemical compound, which is a member of the aldehyde chemical family. It is widely used in the textile and leather industries due to its fixative and adhesive properties, useful to bind different products or materials. Additionally, it is used in the manufacture of plastics, rubbers and resins. It is also used as a preservative of a wide variety of products in the chemical industry, and as a fungicide and a preservative of vegetable and animal raw materials in the agricultural industry.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of formaldehyde arises from the use of manufacturing processes which employ chemical products containing formaldehyde, or derivatives thereof, which can release it due to certain variables of the process such as temperature and pressure. Formaldehyde is found in a wide variety of auxiliary products. A particularly high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Processes in which resins, fixatives and polymers “formaldehyde base” are used (such as: dyeing, printing, tanning/retanning, leather softening, wrinkle resistant and anti-shrinking finishing in cellulosic fibers, coatings, bonding/assembly processes with adhesives and glues –including metalized fibers–, among others), in which due to an inadequate curing temperature or processing time, the crosslinking reaction has not been completed, existing free formaldehyde in the fabric or leather.
- 2) Processes of application of biocides for the preservation of natural raw materials containing free formaldehyde in their composition.
- 3) Leather dyeing processes in which neutralizing and dispersing products containing formaldehyde in their composition are used.
- 4) Rongéant printing processes using chemical products type Decroline (Zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate).

3. How is it regulated?

- Finnish Decree:¹ “*Maximum Levels of Formaldehyde in Certain Textile Products. (Decree 233/2012)*”, enacted in 2012.
- Dutch Decree:² “*Decree on Formaldehyde in Textiles (No 178 of 22 March 2001)*”, enacted in 2001.
- Norwegian Regulation:³ “*Regulation No 922 of 1 June 2004*”, enacted in 2004.
- Technical Regulation on the Eurasian Customs Union (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia): “*TP TC 007/2011 On Safety of Products intended for children and adolescents*”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “*Decision N° 51 (28 April 2017)*”,⁴ enacted in 2017. “*TP TC 017/2011 On Safety of Light Industry Products*”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “*Decision N° 60 (9 August 2016)*”,⁵ enacted in 2016.
- Ukrainian Order:⁶ “*Materials and Textile, Leather and Fur Products. Main Hygiene Requirements, No 1138*”, enacted in 2013.



- Standard of People's Republic of China: "GB 20400-2006. *Leather and Fur - Limit of Harmful Matter*",⁷ enacted in 2007, "FZ/T 81014-2008. *Infant's Wear*",⁸ enacted in 2008, "GB 18401-2010. *National General Safety Technical Code for Textile Products*",⁹ enacted in 2011, "GB 25036-2010. *Children's Canvas Rubber Footwear (Shoes)*",¹⁰ enacted in 2011, "GB 25038-2010. *Rubber Shoes Healthy and Safe Specification*",¹¹ enacted in 2011, "FZ/T 73025-2013. *Knitted garment and adornment for infant*",¹² enacted in 2014, "FZ/T 73045-2013. *Knitted Children's Wear*",¹³ enacted in 2014 and "GB 30585-2014. *Safety Technical Specifications for Children's Footwear*",¹⁴ enacted in 2016.
- Japanese Law:¹⁵ "Act on Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances", enacted in 1973, its amendments "Ordinance No. 175 (8 April 2015)" and "Ordinance No. 124 (9 July 2015)", enacted in 2015 and "Guide to the Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances", enacted in 1999.
- South Korean Law: "Special Act on Children's Products Safety", enacted in 2015 and its standards "Common Safety Standards for Children's Products (Notice N° 2017-18)",¹⁶ enacted in 2017, "Safety Standards for Children's Products Subject to Safety Confirmation (Notice N° 2017-16). Annex 1-Textile products for Infants",¹⁷ enacted in 2017 and "Safety Standards for Children's Products Subject to Conformity Assessment with Individual Safety Standard (Notice N° 2017-17). Annex 1-Leather Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)",¹⁸ and "Annex 15-Textile Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)",¹⁹ enacted in 2017. "The Electric Appliances and Household Products Safety Management Law", enacted in 2017 and its standards "Safety Standards for Household Products Subject to Conformity Assessment (Notice N° 2017-336). Annex 1-Household Textile Products (Notice N° 2017-33)",²⁰ "Annex 2-Carpets (Notice N° 2017-33)",²¹ and "Annex 3-Leather Products (Notice N° 2017-33)",²² enacted in 2017.
- Taiwanese Standard:²³ "CNS 15290. *Safety of Textile Products (General Requirements)*", enacted in 2013 and "CNS 14940. *Limit of Free Formaldehyde Content in Textiles*", enacted in 2014.
- Indonesian Standard: "Indonesian National Standard for Towels",²⁴ enacted in 2013 and "Decree No. 07/M-IND/PER/2/2014",²⁵ enacted in 2014.
- Vietnamese Circular:²⁶ "Circular 37/2015/TT-BCT", enacted in 2015 and its amendment "Circular 23/2016/TT-BCT", enacted in 2016.
- Egyptian Standard: "ES 7266/2011. *Safety and Health Criteria and Labeling for Textile Products. Part 3: Home Textile; Part 4: Clothes; Part 5: Moquette and Carpets*",²⁷ enacted in 2011 and "ES 7322/2011. *Standards of Safety & Hygiene in Leather, Leather Products & Parts*",²⁸ enacted in 2011.
- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):²⁹ "GSO 1956/2009 *Harmful substances used in textile products*", enacted in 2009.

4. How is it analyzed?

Preferred methods, recommended by Inditex:³⁰

- *Textile*: Method ITX-GB/T 2912.1/2012C.
- *Leather*: Method ITX-GB/T 19941.2/2005D.

Alternative methods, recommended by Inditex:

- *Textile*: Norm EN ISO 14184-1:2011.
- *Leather*: Method ITX-GB/T 19941.1/2005A, Norm EN ISO 17226-1:2008, Norm EN ISO 17226-2:2008 and Norm EN ISO 17226-2:2008/AC:2009.
- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedures*:³¹ SOP-A-011 and SOP-A-012.



For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for formaldehyde analysis:

- Finland: SFS-EN ISO 14184-1:2012 (textile).
- China: GB/T 2912.1 (textile) and GB/T 19941 (leather).
- Japan: JIS L1041 (textile).
- South Korea: KS K ISO 14184-1 (textile) and KS M ISO 17226 (leather).
- Taiwan: CNS 15580-1:2012 (textile).
- Indonesia: SNI 7617:2013.
- Vietnam: TCVN 7421-1:2013 (textile).
- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).

5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

- **“No detection”³³** in textile, leather and synthetic leather products aimed at users younger than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 75 ppm³⁴** in textile, leather and synthetic leather products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, aimed at users older than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 75 ppm³⁴** in textile, leather and synthetic leather products without direct contact with the skin, aimed at users between 3 and 14 years old (clothing, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 150 ppm³⁴** in leather and synthetic leather products without direct contact with the skin, aimed at users older than 14 years old (clothing, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 300 ppm** in textile products without direct contact with the skin, aimed at users older than 14 years old (clothing, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

6. How can it be avoided?

The presence of formaldehyde above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by participating in any of the **programs developed by Inditex to improve and control manufacturing**, including, but not limited to, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices such as: right selection of the chemical products, supervision of the manufacturing conditions and appropriate warehouse and handling not only of the chemical products but also the raw materials used.
- b) By applying a strict program of production control and supervision including routine analysis of the chemical products as well as in the risk processes indicated in point 2.

Under exceptional circumstances, if after having applied any of the aforementioned programs formaldehyde is still detected above the levels indicated in point 5 (though close to the detection limit of the analytic technique used) in the final article, then **elimination of formaldehyde could be attempted by suitable re-processing** based on conventional washing of the article.



PROHIBITED AZO DYES AND LEGALLY REGULATED ARYLAMINES

1. What are they?

Azo dyes are a group of synthetic dyes and pigments characterized by having one or more “azo” groups (-N=N-) in their structure. They are widely used in the textile and leather industries because they belong to the main dyeing families and, specially, to those of greater volume of production and consumption.

Arylamines are a group of synthetic compounds characterized by having their amine group (-NH₂) bonded directly to an aromatic ring (Ar-NH₂). Although they are not directly used in the textile and leather industries, they are used in the synthesis or manufacture of some derived products used, such as: azo dyes, curing agents, catalysts and polymeric materials.

Within azo dyes, prohibited azo dyes are considered those:³⁵

- 1) Dyes which can release one or more legally regulated arylamines³⁶ by cleavage of their azo groups. These arylamines may be absorbed by the human body through the action of sweat and/or saliva.
- 2) Dyes which cannot be reduced to legally regulated arylamines³⁶ but which, nevertheless, contain as impurities, contaminants or components (in the case of dyes mixtures) any of the azo dyes described in the previous section, in an amount that could give rise, in the finished goods, to legally regulated arylamines³⁶ above the limits set in point 5.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of forbidden azo dyes arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which forbidden azo dyes or dyes containing such substances as impurities, have been used.

The risk of the presence of legally regulated arylamines arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which chemical products containing such substances, or derivatives thereof that can release them by certain process variables such as temperature, have been used. Legally regulated arylamines can be found in a wide variety of materials, auxiliary products and mainly in azo dyes and pigments. A particularly high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Processes of dyeing and printing of textile fibers, leather or any material, except the indigo dyeing in medium and mainly dark shades. This is due to the possible presence of impurities of prohibited arylamines or derivatives thereof, that can release them in the azo dyes and pigments used. It is also well-known the possible generation of 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine by pigments decomposition based on C.I. Pigment Orange 13 or 34 in combination with black pigments based on C.I. Pigment Black 7 as well as, the possible presence of arylamines by thermal decomposition at high temperatures of the orange or yellow pigments of diarylide type. (As for example: Pigment Brown 1, 22, 25, Pigment Green 10, Pigment Orange 13, 22, 34, Pigment Red 2, 12, 112, 183, 210, 22, 23, 38, 7, 8 and Pigment Yellow 2, 12, 13, 14, 17, 74, 81, 15, 49, 75).
- 2) Processes in which resins, fixatives, catalysts and polymers are used (such as: printings, finishing, coatings, bonding/assembly processes with adhesives and glues and the use of foams, fillers and elastane, among others) in which, an inadequate curing temperature or processing time could cause the decomposition of these materials releasing regulated arylamines.³⁷
- 3) Processes using polyurethane elastomers (such as the elastane) in which, an inadequate curing temperature or processing time together with the action of other chemical elements, could cause the decomposition of those materials releasing regulated arylamines.³⁷
- 4) Processes using curing agents of polymeric materials, which contain regulated arylamines³⁷ in their composition.



3. How are they regulated?³⁸

- European Regulation:³⁹ “1907/2006/EC”, enacted in 2007 and its amendments “552/2009/EC”, enacted in 2009 and “126/2013/EU”, enacted in 2013.
- German Law:⁴⁰ “Consumer Goods Ordinance (BedGgstV)”, enacted in 1992.
- Swiss Ordinance:⁴¹ “SR 817.023.41. Ordinance on Articles for the Human Contact”, enacted in 2005 and its amendment “AS 2010 4763”, enacted in 2010.
- Ukrainian Order:⁴² “Materials and Textile, Leather and Fur Products. Main Hygiene Requirements, No 1138”, enacted in 2013.
- Standard of People’s Republic of China: “GB 20400-2006. Leather and Fur - Limit of Harmful Matter”,⁴³ enacted in 2007, “FZ/T 81014-2008. Infant’s Wear”,⁴⁴ enacted in 2008, “GB 18401-2010. National General Safety Technical Code for Textile Products”,⁴⁵ enacted in 2011, “GB 25036-2010. Children’s Canvas Rubber Footwear (Shoes)”,⁴⁶ enacted in 2011, “GB 25038-2010. Rubber Shoes Healthy and Safe Specification”,⁴⁷ enacted in 2011, “FZ/T 73025-2013. Knitted garment and adornment for infant”,⁴⁸ enacted in 2014, “FZ/T 73045-2013. Knitted Children’s Wear”,⁴⁹ enacted in 2014 and “GB 30585-2014. Safety Technical Specifications for Children’s Footwear”,⁵⁰ enacted in 2016.
- Japanese Law:⁵¹ “Act on Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances”, enacted in 1973 and its amendments “Ordinance No. 175 (8 April 2015)” and “Ordinance No. 124 (9 July 2015)”, enacted in 2015.
- South Korean Law: “Special Act on Children’s Products Safety”, enacted in 2015 and its standards “Common Safety Standards for Children’s Products (Notice N° 2017-18)”,⁵² enacted in 2017, “Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Safety Confirmation (Notice N° 2017-16). Annex 1-Textile Products for Infants”,⁵³ enacted in 2017 and “Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Conformity Assessment with Individual Safety Standard (Notice N° 2017-17). Annex 1-Leather Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)”⁵⁴ and “Annex 15-Textile Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)”,⁵⁵ enacted in 2017. “The Electric Appliances and Household Products Safety Management Law”, enacted in 2017 and its standards “Safety Standards for Household Products Subject to Conformity Assessment (Notice N° 2017-336). Annex 1-Household Textile Products (Notice N° 2017-33)”,⁵⁶ “Annex 2-Carpets (Notice N° 2017-33)”⁵⁷ and “Annex 3-Leather Products (Notice N° 2017-33)”,⁵⁸ enacted in 2017.
- Taiwanese Standard: “CNS 15503 General Requirements for Safety of Children’s Products”,⁵⁹ enacted in 2011, “CNS 15290 Safety of Textile Products (General Requirements)”,⁶⁰ enacted in 2013, “CNS 8634 Leather Casual Shoes”,⁶¹ enacted in 2011 and “CNS 10632 Leather Shoes”,⁶² enacted in 2011.
- Indonesian Standard:⁶³ “Decree No.07/M-IND/PER/2/2014”, enacted in 2014.
- Vietnamese Circular:⁶⁴ “Circular 37/2015/TT-BCT”, enacted in 2015 and its amendment “Circular 23/2016/TT-BCT”, enacted in 2016.
- Indian Notification:⁶⁵ “The Gazette of India: Extraordinary. S.O. 243(E)”, enacted in 1997.
- Egyptian Standar: “ES 7266/2011. Safety and Health Criteria and Labeling for Textile Products. Part 3: Home Textile; Part 4: Clothes; Part 5: Moquette and Carpets”,⁶⁶ enacted in 2011 and “ES 7322/2011. Standards of Safety & Hygiene in Leather, Leather Products & Parts”,⁶⁷ enacted in 2011.



II. REFERENCE MANUAL: SUBSTANCES OF LEGALLY LIMITED USE

- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):⁶⁸ “GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products”, enacted in 2009.
- Turkish Regulation: “Regulation on Restrictions for the Manufacture, Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances & Preparations (Official Gazette No 27092 (Repeated) of 26 December 2008)”, enacted in 2008 and its amendments “Official Gazette No 27687 of 29 August 2010”, enacted in 2010, “Official Gazette No 27880 of 20 March 2011”, enacted in 2011 and “Official Gazette No 29182 of 21 November 2014”,⁶⁹ enacted in 2014. “Market Surveillance and Control of Hazardous Chemicals Content in Some Consumer Products (Official Gazette No 29236 of 14 January 2015)”,⁷⁰ enacted in 2015.

4. How are they analyzed?

Preferred methods, recommended by Inditex:

- *Textile*: Method ITX-BS EN 14362-1:2003A and Method ITX-BS EN 14362-2:2003A.⁷¹
- *Leather*: Norm EN ISO 17234-1:2015.

If the presence of aniline and/or 1,4-phenylenediamine has been detected, the corresponding analysis must be repeated using Method LFBG B 82.02-15 or the Norm EN ISO 14362-3:2017 (textile) and the Norm EN ISO 17234-2:2011 (leather) to confirm the presence of *p*-aminoazobenzene.

Alternative methods, recommended by Inditex:

- *Textile*: Norm EN 14362-1:2003 for natural fibers and EN 14362-2:2003 for synthetic fibers.
- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedures*:⁷² SOP-A-005, SOP-A-006, SOP-A-007 and SOP-A-008.

For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for legally regulated arylamines analysis:

- Germany: LFGB § 64 BVL B 82.02-2, LFGB § 64 BVL B 82.02-4 (textile) and LFGB § 64 BVL B 82.02-3 (leather). If the presence of aniline and/or 1,4-phenylenediamine has been detected, the corresponding analysis must be repeated using the Norm LFGB § 64 BVL B 82.02-15 to confirm the presence of *p*-aminoazobenzene.
- China: GB/T 17592 (textile) and GB/T 19942 (leather). If the presence of aniline and/or 1,4-phenylenediamine has been detected, the corresponding analysis must be repeated using the Norm GB/T 23344 (textile) to confirm the presence of *p*-aminoazobenzene.
- Japan: JIS L 1940-1:2014 (textile). If the presence of aniline and/or 1,4-phenylenediamine has been detected, the corresponding analysis must be repeated using the Norm JIS L 1940-3:2014 (textile) to confirm the presence of *p*-aminoazobenzene.
- South Korea: KS K 0147 and KS K 0739 (textile and leather).
- Taiwan: CNS 15205-1:2008, CNS 15205-2:2008 (textile) and CNS 15204 (leather).
- Indonesia: SNI 7617:2013.
- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).
- Textile: Norm EN ISO 14362-1:2017⁷³ for all types of fibers or its previous equivalent.

5. Which are the acceptable limits?^{32, 74}

- **Maximum 20 ppm**⁷⁵ in textile and synthetic leather products (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 30 ppm**⁷⁶ in leather products (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).



6. How can they be avoided?

The presence of prohibited azo dyes and legally regulated arylamines above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by participating in any of the **programs developed by Inditex to improve and control manufacturing**, including, but not limited to, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices such as: right selection of the chemical products, supervision of the manufacturing conditions and appropriate warehouse and handling not only of the chemical products but also the raw materials used,
- b) By applying a strict program of production control and supervision including routine analysis of the chemical products as well as in the risk processes indicated in point 2.



PHENOLS

1. What are they?

Regulated chlorophenols (pentachlorophenol (PCP) (CAS 87-86-5) and tetrachlorophenol (TeCP) (CAS 935-95-5 / 58-90-2 / 4901-51-3) are polychlorinated compounds used in the agricultural industry due to their properties as biocides, not only preservatives of vegetal and animal raw materials but also insecticides. Additionally, these chlorophenols are also used in the textile industry as preservatives of printing pastes.

Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP) (CAS 90-43-7) is a phenol derivative substance, which is also used due to its biocide properties, as fungicide in agricultural industry and as disinfectant.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of phenols⁷⁷ arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which chemical products containing phenols, have been used. In particular, a high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Dyeing and printing processes in which dyes (mainly disperse dyes, acid dyes or pigments) or other substances are used containing in their structure phthalocyanines, oxazines or a polychlorinated aromatic ring. The presence of chlorophenols in these cases would be due to their generation as impurities during the synthesis of these dyes or pigments (derived from the use of chloranil or polychlorinated solvents, among others).
- 2) Processes of application of biocides for the preservation of natural raw materials (such as leather, wood or natural fibers, mainly), containing phenols in their composition.

3. How are they regulated?

- German Law:⁷⁸ “Chemicals Prohibition Ordinance (ChemVerbotsV)”, enacted in 2017.
- Austrian Law:⁷⁹ “Chemicals Prohibition Ordinance (ChemVerbotsV)”, enacted in 2003.
- Danish Statutory Ordinance:⁸⁰ “Statutory Order on the Prohibition of the Importation, Sale and Use of Products Containing Pentachlorophenol (Regulation N° 854/2009)”, enacted in 2009.
- Norwegian Regulation:⁸¹ “Regulation No 922 of 1 June 2004”, enacted in 2004.
- Swiss Ordinance:⁸² “SR 814.81. Chemical Risk Reduction (ChemRRV)”, enacted in 2005 and its amendments “AS 2007 111”, enacted in 2006, “AS 2011 113”, enacted in 2010 and “AS 2012 6161”, enacted in 2013 and “AS 2015 2367”, enacted in 2015.
- Standard of People’s Republic of China: “GB 25036-2010. Children’s Canvas Rubber Footwear (Shoes)”,⁸³ enacted in 2011 and “GB 25038-2010. Rubber Shoes Healthy and Safe Specification”,⁸⁴ enacted in 2011.
- South Korean Law: “Special Act on Children’s Products Safety”, enacted in 2015 and its standard “Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Conformity Assessment with Individual Safety Standard (Notice N° 2017-17). Annex 1-Leather Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)”,⁸⁵ enacted in 2017. “The Electric Appliances and Household Products Safety Management Law”, enacted in 2017 and its standards “Safety Standards for Household Products Subject to Conformity Assessment (Notice N° 2017-336). Annex 2-Carpets (Notice N° 2017-33)”,⁸⁶ and “Annex 3-Leather Products (Notice N° 2017-33)”,⁸⁷ enacted in 2017.
- Egyptian Standard: “ES 3571/2015. Footwear and its Parts” and “ES 3572/2015. Sport Shoes and its Parts”,⁸⁸ enacted in 2015, “ES 6535/2008. General Requirements for Manufactured Leather”,⁸⁹ enacted in 2008 and “ES 7322/2011. Standards of Safety & Hygiene in Leather, Leather Products & Parts”,⁹⁰ enacted in 2011.



- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):⁹¹ “GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products”, enacted in 2009.
- Turkish Regulation:⁹² “Market Surveillance and Control of Hazardous Chemicals Content in Some Consumer Products (Official Gazette No 29236 of 14 January 2015)”, enacted in 2015 and its amendment, enacted in 2016.

4. How are they analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

- *Textile*: Chromatographic Methods and/or Method LFGB § 64 BVL B 82.02.8.

For the analysis of footwear: Norm UNE 59510.

- *Leather*: Norm EN ISO 17070:2015.
- *Wood and cork*: CEN/TR 14823:2003.
- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedures*:⁹³ SOP-A-009 and SOP-A-010.

For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for phenols analysis:

- China: GB/T 18414.1 and GB/T 18414.2 (textile).
- South Korea: KS K 0733 (textile and leather).
- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).

5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

- “**No detection**”⁹⁴ in textile, leather, synthetic leather, wood and cork products (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

6. How can they be avoided?

The presence of pentachlorophenol (PCP), tetrachlorophenol (TeCP) and ortho-phenylphenol (OPP) above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by participating in any of the **programs developed by Inditex to improve and control manufacturing**, including, but not limited to, the following preventive measures and production control:

- By applying good manufacture practices such as: right selection of the chemical products, supervision of the manufacturing conditions and appropriate warehouse and handling not only of the chemical products but also the raw materials used,
- By applying a strict program of production control and supervision including routine analysis of the chemical products as well as in the risk processes indicated in point 2.

Additionally, it is important to emphasize the need to avoid contamination during leather processing due to the use of drums in which phenols are used.⁹⁵



CADMIUM

1. What is it?

Cadmium (CAS 7440-43-9) is a heavy metal that have been used in the textile and leather industries due to its pigmentation and plastics stabilization properties and, in metallic parts due to its brightener, welding agent and antioxidant properties.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of Cadmium arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which chemical products or materials containing Cadmium, have been used. In particular, a high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Processes incorporating metallic parts or metal coatings (in imitation jewellery, garments, accessories and footwear), containing Cadmium (as a component or impurity) in the materials used, including the welding material.
- 2) Processes incorporating plastic parts or coatings (including prints), due to the use of Cadmium compounds as stabilizers of polymeric materials.
- 3) Processes and/or materials in which inorganic pigments (in paints, prints and plastic dyeing), are used with orange, yellow or red shades, containing Cadmium.

3. How is it regulated?

- European Regulation:⁹⁶ “1907/2006/EC”, enacted in 2007 and its amendments “552/2009/EC”, enacted in 2009, “494/2011/EU”, enacted in 2011, “835/2012/EU”, enacted in 2012 and “2016/217/EU”, enacted in 2016.
- Danish Statutory Ordinance:⁹⁷ “Statutory Order on the Prohibition of Sale, Import and Manufacture of Cadmium-Containing Products (Regulation N° 858/2009)”, enacted in 2009.
- Swiss Ordinance: “SR 814.81. Chemical Risk Reduction (ChemRRV)”, enacted in 2005 and its amendments “AS 2007 111”, enacted in 2006, “AS 2012 6161”, enacted in 2012 and “AS 2015 2367”,⁹⁸ enacted in 2015. “SR 817.023.41. Ordinance on Articles for the Human Contact”, enacted in 2005 and its amendments “AS 2010 4763”, enacted in 2010 and “AS 2012 401”,⁹⁹ enacted in 2012.
- Standard of People’s Republic of China: “GB 21550-2008. Restriction of Hazardous Materials in Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Artificial Leather”,¹⁰⁰ enacted in 2009, “GB 25036-2010. Children’s Canvas Rubber Footwear (Shoes)”,¹⁰¹ enacted in 2011, “GB 25038-2010. Rubber Shoes Healthy and Safe Specification”,¹⁰² enacted in 2011, “GB 28480-2012. Adornment-Provision for Limit of Baneful Elements”,¹⁰³ enacted in 2013, “FZ/T 73025-2013. Knitted garment and adornment for infant”,¹⁰⁴ enacted in 2014, “GB 30585-2014. Safety Technical Specifications for Children’s Footwear”,¹⁰⁵ enacted in 2016 and “GB 31701-2015. Safety Technical Code for Infants and Children Textile Products”,¹⁰⁶ enacted in 2016.
- South Korean Law: “Special Act on Children’s Products Safety” enacted in 2015 and its standards “Common Safety Standards for Children’s Products (Notice N° 2017-18)”,¹⁰⁷ enacted in 2017, “Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Safety Confirmation (Notice N° 2017-16). Annex 1-Textile Products for Infants”,¹⁰⁸ enacted in 2017 and “Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Conformity Assessment with Individual Safety Standard (Notice N° 2017-17). Annex 1-Leather Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)”,¹⁰⁹ enacted in 2017 and “Annex 11-Children’s Jewelry (Notice N° 2015-109)”,¹¹⁰ enacted in 2015 and



“Annex 15-Textile Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)”,¹¹¹ enacted in 2017. *“The Electric Appliances and Household Products Safety Management Law”*, enacted in 2017 and its standard *“Safety Standards for Household Products Subject to Conformity Assessment (Notice N° 2017-336). Annex 3-Leather Products (Notice N° 2017-33)”*,¹¹² enacted in 2017.

- Taiwanese Standard: *“CNS 15503. General Requirements for Safety of Children’s Products”*, enacted in 2011 and *“CNS 4797-2. Safety of toys”*,¹¹³ enacted in 2004. *“CNS 15290. Safety of Textile Products (General Requirements)”*,¹¹⁴ enacted in 2013.
- Indonesian Standard: *“Indonesian National Standard for Towels”*,¹¹⁵ enacted in 2013 and *“Decree No.07/M-IND/PER/2/2014”*,¹¹⁶ enacted in 2014.
- Canadian Regulation:¹¹⁷ *“Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (S.C. 2010, c.21)”*, enacted in 2011, *“Children’s Jewellery Regulations (SOR/2016-168)”*, enacted in 2016 and its amendment, enacted in 2017.
- California Law: *“Metal-Containing Jewelry (Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5, Article 10.1.1, Section 25214.1-25214.4.2)”*, enacted in 2006 and its amendments *“Chapter 575”*, enacted in 2008, *“Chapter 313”*, enacted in 2010 and *“Chapter 473”*,¹¹⁸ enacted in 2011. *“Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) (Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.6, Section 25249.5-25249.13)”* and court decisions that develop it,¹¹⁹ enacted from 1987 to present.
- Maryland Law:¹²⁰ *“Cadmium in Children’s Jewelry (Environment, Title 6: Toxic Carcinogenic and Flammable Substances, Subtitle 14)”*, enacted in 2012.
- Rhode Island Law:¹²¹ *“Comprehensive Children’s Jewelry Safety Act (Health and Safety, Title 23, Chapter 23-24.11) (P.L. 2012, Chapter 377)”*, enacted in 2012 and its amendments *“P.L. 2012, Chapter 393”*, enacted in 2012, *“P.L. 2014, Chapter 45”*, enacted in 2014 and *“P.L. 2014, Chapter 53”*, enacted in 2014.
- Washington Law:¹²² *“Children’s Safe Products, Chapter 70.240 RCW”*, enacted in 2008 and its amendment *“Chapter 176”*, enacted in 2016.
- Albany County Law:¹²³ *“The Toxic Free Toys Act”*, enacted in 2015.
- Suffolk County Law:¹²⁴ *“The Toxic Free Toys Act”*, enacted in 2015.
- Brazilian Ordinance:¹²⁵ *“Ordinance No. 43 of 22 January 2016”*, enacted in 2016.
- Egyptian Standard: *“ES 7266/2011. Safety and Health Criteria and Labeling for Textile Products. Part 3: Home Textile; Part 4: Clothes; Part 5: Moquette and Carpets”*,¹²⁶ enacted in 2011 and *“ES 7322/2011. Standards of Safety & Hygiene in Leather, Leather Products & Parts”*,¹²⁷ enacted in 2011.
- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):¹²⁸ *“GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products”*, enacted in 2009.
- Turkish Regulation: *“Regulation on Restrictions for the Manufacture, Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances & Preparations (Official Gazette No 27092 (Repeated) of 26 December 2008)”*, enacted in 2008 and its amendments *“Official Gazette No 27687 of 29 August 2010”*, enacted in 2010, *“Official Gazette No 27880 of 20 March 2011”*, enacted in 2011 and *“Official Gazette No 29182 of 21 November 2014”*,¹²⁹ enacted in 2014. *“Market Surveillance and Control of Hazardous Chemicals Content in Some Consumer Products (Official Gazette No 29236 of 14 January 2015)”*,¹³⁰ enacted in 2015.



4. How is it analyzed?¹³¹

Methods recommended by Inditex:

Determination of Total Cadmium:

- *Textile, leather, plastic, metal and wood*: the “Total Cadmium” amount is determined following analytical procedures that include microwave digestion with $\text{HNO}_3/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$, followed by detection by “Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry” (ICP-MS).
- *Leather*: Norm EN ISO 17072-2:2011.
- *Plastic*: Norm EN 1122:2001.
- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedures*:¹³² SOP-A-001 and SOP-A-002.

Determination of Extractable Cadmium:

- *Textile*: Extraction using the solutions described in the Method EN ISO 105-E04:2013 followed by detection by “Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry” (ICP-MS).

For the analysis of footwear: Norm UNE 59511-1.

- *Leather*: Norm EN ISO 17072-1:2011.

For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for Cadmium analysis:

- China: GB 21550. Clause 5.4 (synthetic leather), GB/T 17593.1, GB/T 17593.2, GB/T 30157 (textile), GB/T 28020, GB/T 28021 (jewellery) and QB/T 4340 (footwear).
- South Korea: KS G ISO 8124-3:2013, Part 3 and Common Safety Standards for Children’s Products, Annex A and B.
- Taiwan: CNS 4797-2.
- Indonesia: SNI 7617:2013.
- United States of America: CPSC-CH-E1004-11 (metal) and ASTM F963-16 (paints and surface coatings).
- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).

5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

Total Cadmium limits:

- **Maximum 75 ppm**¹³³ in textile and leather products, plastics, paints, surface coatings, printed parts and metallic parts (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 75 ppm**¹³³ in wood parts of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

Extractable Cadmium limits:

- **Maximum 0.1 ppm** in textile products (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 0.1 ppm** in synthetic leather parts of rubber footwear.¹³⁴
- **Maximum 75 ppm**¹³⁵ in leather products, plastics, paints, surface coatings and metallic parts (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).



6. How can it be avoided?

The presence of Cadmium above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices limited in this particular case to the right choice for dyes and pigments,
- b) By avoiding the use of Cadmium during the processing of the metallic and plastic parts (as a plastic stabilizer, component of metal alloys, brightening agent for metals, and most importantly avoiding its use in welding metallic parts), and,
- c) By establishing a strict control of the metallic and plastic parts used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in point b).



LEAD

1. What is it?

Lead (CAS 7439-92-1) is a heavy metal that has been used in the textile and leather industries due to its properties of pigmentation and plastics stabilization, in metallic parts due to its high density and low melting temperature and, in alloys for the manufacture of accessories. Additionally, the compounds of this element are used in ceramic glazing and as fluxes during glass production.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of Lead arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which chemical products or materials containing Lead, have been used. In particular, a high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Processes incorporating metallic parts or metal coatings (in imitation jewellery, garments, accessories and footwear), containing Lead (as a component or impurity) in the materials used, including the welding material.
- 2) Processes incorporating plastic parts and coatings (including prints), due to the use of Lead compounds as stabilizers of polymeric materials.
- 3) Processes incorporating ceramic or glass parts, due to the use of Lead compounds as fluxes and/or brighteners in ceramic glazing or during glass production.
- 4) Processes and/or materials in which inorganic pigments (in paints, prints, leather finishing, ceramic, glass and plastics dyeing), are used with orange, yellow, red or green shades, containing Lead.

3. How is it regulated?

- European Regulation:¹³⁶ “1907/2006/EC”, enacted in 2007 and its amendments “836/2012/EU”, enacted in 2012 and “2015/628/EU”, enacted in 2015.
- Danish Statutory Ordinance:¹³⁷ “Statutory Order on Prohibition of the Importation and Sale of Products Containing Lead (Regulation N° 856/2009)”, enacted in 2009.
- Swiss Ordinance: “SR 814.81. Chemical Risk Reduction (ChemRRV)”, enacted in 2005 and its amendments “AS 2007 111”, enacted in 2006, “AS 2012 6161”, enacted in 2012 and “AS 2015 2367”,¹³⁸ enacted in 2015. “SR 817.023.41. Ordinance on Articles for the Human Contact”, enacted in 2005 and its amendment “AS 2013 5301”,¹³⁹ enacted in 2014.
- Technical Regulation on the Eurasian Customs Union (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia): “TP TC 007/2011 On Safety of Products intended for children and adolescents”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “Decision N° 51 (28 April 2017)”,¹⁴⁰ enacted in 2017. “TP TC 017/2011 On Safety of Light Industry Products”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “Decision N° 60 (9 August 2016)”,¹⁴¹ enacted in 2016.
- Standard of People’s Republic of China: “FZ/T 81014-2008. Infant’s Wear”,¹⁴² enacted in 2008, “GB 21550-2008. Restriction of Hazardous Materials in Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Artificial Leather”,¹⁴³ enacted in 2009, “GB 25036-2010. Children’s Canvas Rubber Footwear (Shoes)”,¹⁴⁴ enacted in 2011, “GB 25038-2010. Rubber Shoes Healthy and Safe Specification”,¹⁴⁵ enacted in 2011, “GB 28480-2012. Adornment-Provision for Limit of Baneful Elements”,¹⁴⁶ enacted in 2013, “FZ/T 73025-2013. Knitted garment and adornment for infant”,¹⁴⁷ enacted in 2014, “GB 30585-2014. Safety Technical Specifications for Children’s Footwear”,¹⁴⁸ enacted in 2016 and “GB 31701-2015. Safety Technical Code for Infants and Children Textile Products”,¹⁴⁹ enacted in 2016.



- South Korean Law: “*Special Act on Children’s Products Safety*”, enacted in 2015 and its standards “*Common Safety Standards for Children’s Products (Notice N° 2017-18)*”,¹⁵⁰ enacted in 2017, “*Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Safety Confirmation (Notice N° 2017-16)*. *Annex 1-Textile Products for Infants*”,¹⁵¹ enacted in 2017 and “*Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Conformity Assessment with Individual Safety Standard (Notice N° 2017-17)*. *Annex 1-Leather Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)*”,¹⁵² enacted in 2017, “*Annex 11-Children’s Jewelry (Notice N° 2015-109)*”,¹⁵³ enacted in 2015 and “*Annex 15-Textile Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)*”,¹⁵⁴ enacted in 2017. “*The Electric Appliances and Household Products Safety Management Law*”, enacted in 2017 and its standards “*Safety Standards for Household Products Subject to Conformity Assessment (Notice N° 2017-336)*. *Annex 1-Household Textile Products (Notice N° 2017-33)*”¹⁵⁵ and “*Annex 3-Leather Products (Notice N° 2017-33)*”,¹⁵⁶ enacted in 2017.
- Taiwanese Standard: “*CNS 15503. General Requirements for Safety of Children’s Products*”, enacted in 2011 and “*CNS 4797-2. Safety of toys*”,¹⁵⁷ enacted in 2004. “*CNS 15290. Safety of Textile Products (General Requirements)*”,¹⁵⁸ enacted in 2013.
- Indonesian Standard: “*Indonesian National Standard for Towels*”,¹⁵⁹ enacted in 2013 and “*Decree No.07/M-IND/PER/2/2014*”,¹⁶⁰ enacted in 2014.
- Canadian Regulation: “*Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (S.C. 2010, c.21)*”, enacted in 2011, “*Children’s Jewellery Regulations (SOR/2016-168)*”, enacted in 2016 and its amendment,¹⁶¹ enacted in 2017, “*Consumer Products Containing Lead (Contact with Mouth) Regulations (SOR/2016-171)*”, enacted in 2016 and its amendment,¹⁶² enacted in 2017, and “*Surface Coating Materials Regulations (SOR/2016-193)*”,¹⁶³ enacted in 2016.
- United States of America Legislation: “*Ban of lead-containing paint and certain consumer products bearing lead-containing paint (16 CFR Part 1303)*”, enacted in 1977 and its amendments “*43 FR 8515*”, enacted in 1978 and “*73 FR 77493*”,¹⁶⁴ enacted in 2008. “*Banned hazardous substances (16 CFR Part 1500.17)*”, enacted in 1973 and its last amendment “*68 FR 19147*”,¹⁶⁵ enacted in 2003. “*Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA), (HR 4040, Public Law 110-314)*”, enacted in 2008 and its amendment “*HR 2715, Public Law 112-28*”,¹⁶⁶ enacted in 2011.
- California Law: “*Metal-Containing Jewelry (Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5, Article 10.1.1, Section 25214.1-25214.4.2)*”, enacted in 2006 and its amendments “*Chapter 575*”, enacted in 2008, “*Chapter 313*”, enacted in 2010 and “*Chapter 473*”,¹⁶⁷ enacted in 2011. “*Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) (Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.6, Section 25249.5-25249.13)*” and court decisions that develop it,¹⁶⁸ enacted from 1987 to present.
- Illinois Law:¹⁶⁹ “*Lead Poisoning Prevention Act (LPPA, 410 ICLS 45)*”, enacted in 2006 and its amendments “*Public Act 097-0612*”, enacted in 2012, “*Public Act 098-0690*”, enacted in 2015, “*Public Act 099-0078*”, enacted in 2015 and “*Public Act 099-0173*”, enacted in 2015.
- Rhode Island Law:¹⁷⁰ “*Comprehensive Children’s Jewelry Safety Act (Health and Safety, Title 23, Chapter 23-24.11) (P.L. 2012, Chapter 377)*”, enacted in 2012 and its amendments “*P.L. 2012, Chapter 393*”, enacted in 2012, “*P.L. 2014, Chapter 45*”, enacted in 2014 and “*P.L. 2014, Chapter 53*”, enacted in 2014.
- Washington Law:¹⁷¹ “*Children’s Safe Products, Chapter 70.240 RCW*”, enacted in 2008 and its amendment “*Chapter 176*”, enacted in 2016.
- Albany County Law:¹⁷² “*The Toxic Free Toys Act*”, enacted in 2015.
- Suffolk County Law:¹⁷³ “*The Toxic Free Toys Act*”, enacted in 2015.
- Brazilian Ordinance:¹⁷⁴ “*Ordinance No. 43 of 22 January 2016*”, enacted in 2016.
- Egyptian Standard: “*ES 7266/2011. Safety and Health Criteria and Labeling for Textile Products. Part 4: Clothes*”,¹⁷⁵ enacted in 2011 and “*ES 7322/2011. Standards of Safety & Hygiene in Leather, Leather Products & Parts*”,¹⁷⁶ enacted in 2011.



II. REFERENCE MANUAL: SUBSTANCES OF LEGALLY LIMITED USE

- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):¹⁷⁷ “GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products”, enacted in 2009.
- Turkish Regulation:¹⁷⁸ “Market Surveillance and Control of Hazardous Chemicals Content in Some Consumer Products (Official Gazette No 29236 of 14 January 2015)”, enacted in 2015 and its amendment, enacted in 2016.

4. How is it analyzed?¹⁷⁹

Methods recommended by Inditex:

Determination of Total Lead:

- *Textile, leather, plastic, metal, wood, glass and ceramic*: the “Total Lead” amount is determined following analytical procedures that include microwave digestion with $\text{HNO}_3/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ (or with HF for glass), followed by detection by “Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry” (ICP-MS).
- *Leather*: Norm EN ISO 17072-2:2011.
- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedures*:¹⁸⁰ SOP-A-001 and SOP-A-002.

Determination of Extractable Lead:

- *Textile*: Extraction using the solutions described in the Method EN ISO 105-E04:2013 followed by detection by “Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry” (ICP-MS).

For the analysis of footwear: Norm UNE 59511-1.

- *Leather*: Norm EN ISO 17072-1:2011.

For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for Lead analysis:

- China: GB 21550. Clause 5.4 (synthetic leather), GB/T 17593.1, GB/T 17593.2, GB/T 30157 (textile), GB/T 28020, GB/T 28021 (jewellery) and QB/T 4340 (footwear).
- South Korea: KS G ISO 8124-3:2013, Part 3 and Common Safety Standards for Children’s Products, Annex A and B.
- Taiwan: CNS 4797-2.
- Indonesia: SNI 7617:2013.
- Canada: C02.4, C08 (jewellery) and C02.2 (surface coatings).
- United States of America: CPSC-CH-E1003-09.1, ASTM E1645, ASTM F2853-10 (paints and surface coatings), CPSC-CH-E1001-08.3 (metal) and CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3 (no metal: glass, ceramic, polymers and plastic).
- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).

5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

Total Lead limits:

- **Maximum 90 ppm**¹⁸¹ in textile and leather products, plastics, paints, surface coatings, printed parts and metallic parts (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 90 ppm**¹⁸¹ in wood parts of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 100 ppm**^{181,182} in stones and in glass, crystal and ceramic parts of products aimed at users younger than 12 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 500 ppm**^{182,183} in stones and in glass, crystal and ceramic parts of products aimed at users older than 12 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).



Extractable Lead limits:

- **Maximum 0.2 ppm** in textile products (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 1 ppm** in synthetic leather parts of rubber footwear.¹⁸⁴
- **Maximum 90 ppm**¹⁸⁵ in leather products, plastics, paints, surface coatings and metallic parts (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

6. How can it be avoided?

The presence of Lead above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices limited in this particular case to the right choice for auxiliary products, dyes and pigments,
- b) By avoiding the use of Lead during the processing of metallic and plastic parts (as a plastic stabilizer, component of metal alloys and most importantly avoiding its use in welding metallic parts),
- c) By avoiding the use of Lead during the processing of ceramic and crystal parts (as a flux and/or brightening) except for the glass included as exceptions in Annex III, and,
- d) By establishing a strict control of the metallic and plastic parts used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in points b) and c).



MERCURY

1. What is it?

Mercury (CAS 7439-97-6) is a heavy metal that has been used mainly in the textile and leather industries due to its ability to form amalgams with other metals and, due to its biocide properties. These properties allow the use of Mercury as bactericide and fungicide in the agricultural industry and, as catalyst in the production of sodium hydroxide (electrochemical Mercury cell process) in the chemical industry.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of Mercury arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which chemical products containing Mercury, have been used. In particular, a high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Processes incorporating metallic parts or metal coatings (in imitation jewellery, garments, accessories and footwear), containing Mercury (as impurity) in the materials used.
- 2) Processes for the application of biocides, for the preservation of natural raw materials and paints, containing Mercury compounds in their composition.
- 3) Processes of textile or leather manufacture in which caustic soda is used, due to the possible contamination of this compound with Mercury (during its production through the "Mercury cell process").

3. How is it regulated?

- Norwegian Regulation:¹⁸⁶ "Regulation No 922 of 1 June 2004", enacted in 2004 and its amendments "Regulation No 811 of 26 June 2013", enacted in 2013 and "Regulation No 995 of 22 July 2014", enacted in 2014.
- Swiss Ordinance:¹⁸⁷ "SR 814.81. Chemical Risk Reduction (ChemRRV)", enacted in 2005 and its amendments "AS 2005 5451", enacted in 2005, "AS 2011 113", enacted in 2010 and "AS 2012 6161", enacted in 2012 and "AS 2015 2367", enacted in 2015.
- Standard of People's Republic of China: "FZ/T 81014-2008. Infant's Wear",¹⁸⁸ enacted in 2008, "GB 28480-2012. Adornment-Provision for Limit of Baneful Elements",¹⁸⁹ enacted in 2013 and "FZ/T 73025-2013. Knitted garment and adornment for infant",¹⁹⁰ enacted in 2014.
- Taiwanese Standard:¹⁹¹ "CNS 15503. General Requirements for Safety of Children's Products", enacted in 2011 and "CNS 4797-2. Safety of Toys", enacted in 2004.
- South Korean Law: "Special Act on Children's Products Safety" enacted in 2015 and its standards "Common Safety Standards for Children's Products (Notice N° 2017-18)",¹⁹² enacted in 2017 and "Safety Standards for Children's Products Subject to Conformity Assessment with Individual Safety Standard (Notice N° 2017-17). Annex 11-Children's Jewelry (Notice N° 2015-109)",¹⁹³ enacted in 2015.
- Canadian Regulation:¹⁹⁴ "Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (S.C. 2010, c.21)", enacted in 2011 and "Surface Coating Materials Regulations (SOR/2016-193)", enacted in 2016.
- Rhode Island Law:¹⁹⁵ "Comprehensive Children's Jewelry Safety Act (Health and Safety, Title 23, Chapter 23-24.11) (P.L. 2012, Chapter 377)", enacted in 2012 and its amendments "P.L. 2012, Chapter 393", enacted in 2012, "P.L. 2014, Chapter 45", enacted in 2014 and "P.L. 2014, Chapter 53", enacted in 2014.
- Albany County Law:¹⁹⁶ "The Toxic Free Toys Act", enacted in 2015.
- Suffolk County Law:¹⁹⁷ "The Toxic Free Toys Act", enacted in 2015.



- Egyptian Standard:¹⁹⁸ “ES 7322/2011. Standards of Safety & Hygiene in Leather, Leather Products & Parts”, enacted in 2011.
- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):¹⁹⁹ “GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products”, enacted in 2009.
- Turkish Regulation:²⁰⁰ “Market Surveillance and Control of Hazardous Chemicals Content in Some Consumer Products (Official Gazette No 29236 of 14 January 2015)”, enacted in 2015.

4. How is it analyzed?²⁰¹

Methods recommended by Inditex:

Determination of Total Mercury:

- *Textile, leather, plastic, metal and wood* : “Total Mercury” amount is determined following analytical procedures that include microwave digestion with $\text{HNO}_3/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ followed by detection by “Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry” (ICP-MS).
- *Leather*: Norm EN ISO 17072-2:2011.
- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedures*:²⁰² SOP-A-001 and SOP-A-002.

Determination of Extractable Mercury:

- *Textile*: Extraction using the solutions described in the Method EN ISO 105-E04:2013 followed by detection by “Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry” (ICP-MS).

For the analysis of footwear: Norm UNE 59511-2.

- *Leather*: Norm EN ISO 17072-1:2011.

For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for Mercury analysis:

- China: GB/T 17593.4 (textile), GB/T 28020 and GB/T 28021 (jewellery).
- Taiwan: CNS 4797-2.
- South Korea: KS G ISO 8124-3:2013, Part 3 and Common Safety Standards for Children’s Products, Annex A and B.
- Canada: C07 (surface coatings).
- United States of America: ASTM F963-16 (paints and surface coatings).
- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).

5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

Total Mercury limits:

- “**No detection**”²⁰³ in textile, leather and wood products, plastics, metallic parts, paints and surface coatings (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

Extractable Mercury limits:

- **Maximum 0.02 ppm** in textile, leather and wood products, plastics, metallic parts, paints and surface coatings (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).



6. How can it be avoided?

The presence of Mercury above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices limited in this particular case to the right choice of auxiliary products,
- b) By avoiding the use of Mercury during the processing of metallic and plastic parts (component of metal alloys),
- c) For the preservation of natural raw materials and paints, by avoiding the use of biocides containing Mercury compounds as well as the use of Mercury-containing caustic soda during the manufacture of textile and leather articles, and,
- d) By establishing a strict control of the metallic parts used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in points b) and c).



CHROMIUM

1. What is it?

Chromium (CAS 7440-47-3) is a heavy metal used in the textile and leather industries due to its properties of pigmentation, biocides and as leather tanning agent. Additionally, it is widely used in metal coatings and in metal alloys, as for example, in stainless steel, as it provides a higher/greater hardness and resistance to corrosion and heat in these alloys.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of Chromium arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which chemical products or materials containing Chromium, have been used. In particular, a high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Leather tanning processes using Chromium salts (see Chromium(VI)).
- 2) Dyeing processes of wool, silk and polyamide (nylon) fibers, specially in dark tones, due to the use of premetallized dyes or mordant dyes containing Chromium.
- 3) Processes in which inorganic pigments (in paints, printings and plastics dyeing), are used with yellow or greenish shades, containing Chromium.
- 4) Processes incorporating chrome plated metallic parts (in imitation jewellery, garments, accessories and footwear), containing Chromium (as a component or impurity) in the materials used.
- 5) Processes for the application of biocides, for the preservation of natural raw materials, containing Chromium compounds in their composition.

3. How is it regulated?

- Technical Regulation on the Eurasian Customs Union (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia): “TP TC 007/2011 On Safety of Products intended for children and adolescents”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “Decision N° 51 (28 April 2017)”,²⁰⁴ enacted in 2017. “TP TC 017/2011 On Safety of Light Industry Products”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “Decision N° 60 (9 August 2016)”,²⁰⁵ enacted in 2016.
- Standard of People’s Republic of China: “FZ/T 81014-2008. Infant’s Wear”,²⁰⁶ enacted in 2008, “GB 28480-2012. Adornment-Provision for Limit of Baneful Elements”,²⁰⁷ enacted in 2013 and “FZ/T 73025-2013. Knitted garment and adornment for infant”,²⁰⁸ enacted in 2014.
- Taiwanese Standard:²⁰⁹ “CNS 15503. General Requirements for Safety of Children’s Products”, enacted in 2011 and “CNS 4797-2. Safety of Toys”, enacted in 2004.
- South Korean Law: “Special Act on Children’s Products Safety” enacted in 2015 and its standards “Common Safety Standards for Children’s Products (Notice N° 2017-18)”,²¹⁰ enacted in 2017 and “Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Conformity Assessment with Individual Safety Standard (Notice N° 2017-17). Annex 11-Children’s Jewelry (Notice N° 2015-109)”,²¹¹ enacted in 2015.
- Rhode Island Law:²¹² “Comprehensive Children’s Jewelry Safety Act (Health and Safety, Title 23, Chapter 23-24.11) (P.L. 2012, Chapter 377)”, enacted in 2012 and its amendments “P.L. 2012, Chapter 393”, enacted in 2012, “P.L. 2014, Chapter 45”, enacted in 2014 and “P.L. 2014, Chapter 53”, enacted in 2014.
- Egyptian Standard:²¹³ “ES 7322/2011. Standards of Safety & Hygiene in Leather, Leather Products & Parts”, enacted in 2011.



II. REFERENCE MANUAL: SUBSTANCES OF LEGALLY LIMITED USE

- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):²¹⁴ “GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products”, enacted in 2009.

4. How is it analyzed?²¹⁵

Methods recommended by Inditex:

Determination of Total Chromium:

- *Textile and leather*: “Total Chromium” amount is determined following analytical procedures that include microwave digestion with $\text{HNO}_3/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ followed by detection by “Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry” (ICP-MS).
- *Leather*: Norm EN ISO 17072-2:2011 (except leather tanned using Chromium).
- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedures*:²¹⁶ SOP-A-001 and SOP-A-002.

Determination of Extractable Chromium:

- *Textile*: Extraction using the solutions described in the Method EN ISO 105-E04:2013 followed by detection by “Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry” (ICP-MS).

For the analysis of footwear: Norm UNE 59511-1.

- *Leather*: Norm EN ISO 17072-1:2011.

For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for Chromium analysis:

- China: GB/T 17593.1, GB/T 17593.2 (textile) and GB/T 28021 (jewellery).
- Taiwan: CNS 1291 (leather) and CNS 4797-2.
- South Korea: KS G ISO 8124-3:2013, Part 3 and Common Safety Standards for Children’s Products, Annex A and B.
- United States of America: ASTM F963-16 (paints and surface coatings).
- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).

5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

Total Chromium limits:

- **“No detection”**²¹⁷ in textile products aimed at users younger than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 60 ppm**²¹⁸ in leather footwear aimed at users younger than 3 years old.

Extractable Chromium Limits:

- **Maximum 1 ppm**²¹⁹ in textile and leather products aimed at users younger than 3 years old (clothing, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 2 ppm**²¹⁹ in textile and leather products aimed at users older than 3 years old (clothing, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 60 ppm**²¹⁸ in leather footwear aimed at users younger than 3 years old.
- **Maximum 60 ppm** in metallic parts and plastic parts of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old, paints and surface coatings (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).



6. How can it be avoided?

The presence of Chromium above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices limited in this particular case to the right choice of auxiliary products, dyes and pigments,
- b) By avoiding the use of Chromium as a coating of metallic and plastic parts, (chroming),
- c) By avoiding, the use of Chromium salts as tanning agents in leather parts in articles in contact with babies, and for the preservation of natural raw materials, by avoiding the use of biocides containing Chromium compounds, and,
- d) By establishing a strict control of the metallic and leather parts and the raw materials used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in points b) and c).



CHROMIUM(VI)

1. What is it?

Chromium(VI) is an oxidation state of metal Chromium (CAS 7440-47-3). Chromium is used mainly in chemical industry for the manufacturing of pigments and preservatives. The salts of Chromium(VI) are not used directly in leather industry, but they can be generated from the chemical products used (Chromium(III) salts) in different steps of the leather tanning process (tanning, post-tanning, greasing and dyeing).

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of Chromium(VI) arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which chemical products containing Chromium(VI), or containing Chromium in other oxidation states, can produce Chromium(VI) by influence of certain variables of the process, have been used. In particular, a high risk of Chromium(VI) arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) In subsequent processes that follow leather tanning processes (in which Chromium(III) salts (wet blue) has been used), Chromium(VI) may be generated due to high pHs, the use of inadequate greasing products or a deficient degreasing process:
 - a) Post-tanning processes of suede, split suede and nubuck leather, fur, soft and white leather for gloving. These problems arise from the fact that in these processes: (a) high pHs are required in neutralization steps, or (b) oxidizing auxiliaries may be required for special processes, or (c) vegetable tanning extracts cannot be used as retanning agents due to technical reasons.
 - b) In degreasing and post-tanning processes of lamb and pig leathers which have undergone a deficient degreasing process.
 - c) Dyeing processes with reactive dyes, in which an adequate adjustment of the final pH of the article is not carried out.
- 2) Leather finishing processes with pigments based on inorganic chromates, being of higher risk those with orange and yellow shades.

3. How is it regulated?

- European Regulation:²²⁰ “1907/2006/EC”, enacted in 2007 and its amendment “301/2014/EU”, enacted in 2014.
- German Law: “Consumer Goods Ordinance (BedGgstV)”, enacted in 1992 and its amendment “18 Amendment of the Consumer Goods Ordinance”,²²¹ enacted in 2010. “German Food and Feed Code (LFGB §30)”,²²² enacted in 2005.
- Swiss Ordinance:²²³ “SR 814.81. Chemical Risk Reduction (ChemRRV)”, enacted in 2005 and its amendments “AS 2007 111”, enacted in 2006, “AS 2011 113”, enacted in 2010, “AS 2012 6161”, enacted in 2012 and “AS 2015 2367”, enacted in 2015.
- Technical Regulation on the Eurasian Customs Union (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia): “TP TC 007/2011 On Safety of Products intended for children and adolescents”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “Decision N° 51 (28 April 2017)”,²²⁴ enacted in 2017. “TP TC 017/2011 On Safety of Light Industry Products”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “Decision N° 60 (9 August 2016)”,²²⁵ enacted in 2016.
- Standard of People’s Republic of China: “GB 28480-2012. Adornment-Provision for Limit of Baneful Elements”,²²⁶ enacted in 2013, “FZ/T 73025-2013. Knitted garment and adornment for infant”,²²⁷ enacted in



2014 and “GB 30585-2014. Safety Technical Specifications for Children’s Footwear”,²²⁸ enacted in 2016.

- South Korean Law: “Special Act on Children’s Products Safety” enacted in 2015 and its standard “Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Conformity Assessment with Individual Safety Standard (Notice N° 2017-17). Annex 1-Leather Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)”,²²⁹ enacted in 2017. “The Electric Appliances and Household Products Safety Management Law”, enacted in 2017 and its standard “Safety Standards for Household Products Subject to Conformity Assessment (Notice N° 2017-336). Annex 3-Leather Products (Notice N° 2017-33)”,²³⁰ enacted in 2017.
- Taiwanese Standard: “CNS 15503. General Requirements for Safety of Children’s Products”,²³¹ enacted in 2011, “CNS 8634. Leather Casual Shoes”,²³² enacted in 2011 and “CNS 10632. Leather Shoes”,²³³ enacted in 2011.
- Egyptian Standard:²³⁴ “ES 7322/2011. Standards of Safety & Hygiene in Leather, Leather Products & Parts”, enacted in 2011.
- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):²³⁵ “GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products”, enacted in 2009.
- Turkish Regulation:²³⁶ “Market Surveillance and Control of Hazardous Chemicals Content in Some Consumer Products (Official Gazette No 29236 of 14 January 2015)”, enacted in 2015 and its amendment, enacted in 2016.

4. How is it analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

- *Leather*: Norm EN ISO 17075-1:2017 and Norm EN ISO 17075-2:2017.
- *Textile*: GB/T 17593.3.
- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedures*:²³⁷ SOP-A-013 and SOP-A-014.

For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for Chromium(VI) analysis:

- Germany: LFGB §64 BVL B 82.02-11 (leather).
- China: GB/T 22807 (leather) and GB/T 28019 (metal).
- South Korea: KS M 6902 and KS M ISO 17075 (leather).
- Taiwan: CNS 15331-Annex A and B.

5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

- “**No detection**”²³⁸ in textile and leather products, plastics, metallic parts, paints and surface coatings (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).



6. How can it be avoided?

The presence of Chromium(VI) above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by participating in any of the **programs developed by Inditex to improve and control manufacturing**, including, but not limited to, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices such as: the right choice of the chemical products, supervision of the manufacturing conditions and appropriate warehouse and handling not only of the chemical products but also the raw materials used,
- b) By applying a strict program of production control and supervision including routine analysis of the chemical products as well as in the risk processes indicated in point 2.

Additionally, by substituting tanning processes involving Chromium by other “Chromium-free tanning processes”, that use different tanning agents, such as: glutaraldehyde, phosphonium salts, Aluminum, Zirconium, and/or Titanium (a commonly used process in the tanning sector, technically denominated as “wet white” tanning) or vegetable tanning, in those products and materials where replacement can be a feasible option due to their characteristics and properties.



NICKEL

1. What is it?

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) is a heavy metal that has been used in the textile and leather industries due to its pigmentation and dyeing properties and, in metallic parts and metal coatings due to its strengthening, brightening and anti-oxidation properties.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of Nickel arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which chemical products or materials containing Nickel, have been used. In particular, a high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Processes incorporating metallic parts, silvered metal coatings or pre-layers in golden and chrome plated surfaces (in imitation jewellery, garments, accessories and footwear), containing Nickel (as a component or impurity) to induce brightness, resistance and durability in the materials used.

3. How is it regulated?

- European Regulation:²³⁹ “1907/2006/EC”, enacted in 2007 and its amendment “552/2009/EC”, enacted in 2009.
- German Law:²⁴⁰ “Consumer Goods Ordinance (BedGgstV)”, enacted in 1992.
- Swiss Ordinance:²⁴¹ “SR 817.023.41. Ordinance on Articles for the Human Contact”, enacted in 2005 and its amendments “AS 2006 5121”, enacted in 2007, “AS 2009 2391”, enacted in 2009, “AS 2010 4763”, enacted in 2010 and “AS 2013 5301”, enacted in 2014.
- Technical Regulation on the Eurasian Customs Union (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia): “TP TC 007/2011 On Safety of Products intended for children and adolescents”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “Decision N° 51 (28 April 2017)”,²⁴² enacted in 2017. “TP TC 017/2011 On Safety of Light Industry Products”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “Decision N° 60 (9 August 2016)”,²⁴³ enacted in 2016.
- Standard of People’s Republic of China: “GB 28480-2012. Adornment-Provision for Limit of Baneful Elements”,²⁴⁴ enacted in 2013 and “FZ/T 73025-2013. Knitted garment and adornment for infant”,²⁴⁵ enacted in 2014.
- South Korean Law: “Special Act on Children’s Products Safety” enacted in 2015 and its standards “Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Safety Confirmation (Notice N° 2017-16). Annex 1-Textile Products for Infants”,²⁴⁶ enacted in 2017 and “Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Conformity Assessment with Individual Safety Standard (Notice N° 2017-17). Annex 1-Leather Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)”,²⁴⁷ enacted in 2017, “Annex 11-Children’s Jewelry (Notice N° 2015-109)”,²⁴⁸ enacted in 2015 and “Annex 15-Textile Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)”,²⁴⁹ enacted in 2017. “The Electric Appliances and Household Products Safety Management Law”, enacted in 2017 and its standards “Safety Standards for Household Products Subject to Conformity Assessment (Notice N° 2017-336). Annex 1-Household Textile Products (Notice N° 2017-33)”,²⁵⁰ and “Annex 3-Leather Products (Notice N° 20172-33)”,²⁵¹ enacted in 2017.
- Indonesian Standard: “Indonesian National Standard for Towels”,²⁵² enacted in 2013 and “Decree No.07/M-IND/PER/2/2014”,²⁵³ enacted in 2014.
- Rhode Island Law:²⁵⁴ “Comprehensive Children’s Jewelry Safety Act (Health and Safety, Title 23, Chapter 23-24.11) (P.L. 2012, Chapter 377)”, enacted in 2012 and its amendments “P.L. 2012, Chapter 393”, enacted in 2012, “P.L. 2014, Chapter 45”, enacted in 2014 and “P.L. 2014, Chapter 53”, enacted in 2014.



- Egyptian Standard: “ES 7266/2011. Safety and Health Criteria and Labeling for Textile Products. Part 3: Home Textile; Part 4: Clothes”,²⁵⁵ enacted in 2011 and “ES 7322/2011. Standards of Safety & Hygiene in Leather, Leather Products & Parts”,²⁵⁶ enacted in 2011.
- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):²⁵⁷ “GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products”, enacted in 2009.
- Turkish Regulation: “Regulation on Restrictions for the Manufacture, Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances & Preparations (Official Gazette No 27092 (Repeated) of 26 December 2008)”, enacted in 2008 and its amendments “Official Gazette No 27687 of 29 August 2010”, enacted in 2010, “Official Gazette No 27880 of 20 March 2011”, enacted in 2011 and “Official Gazette No 29182 of 21 November 2014”,²⁵⁸ enacted in 2014. “Market Surveillance and Control of Hazardous Chemicals Content in Some Consumer Products (Official Gazette No 29236 of 14 January 2015)”,²⁵⁹ enacted in 2015.

4. How is it analyzed?²⁶⁰

Methods recommended by Inditex:

Determination of Releasable Nickel:

- *Metal*: Norm EN 12472:2005+A1:2009 for accelerated wear and corrosion detection of releasable Nickel in coated articles, and later, Norm EN 1811:2011+A1:2015 to evaluate Nickel release in metallic post assemblies which are inserted into pierced parts of the human body and in products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin.
- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedure*:²⁶¹ SOP-A-004.

Determination of Extractable Nickel:

- *Textile*: Extraction using the solutions described in the Method EN ISO 105-E04:2013 followed by detection by “Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry” (ICP-MS).

For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for Nickel analysis:

- China: Method GB/T 28485 for simulation of wear and corrosion for detection of releasable Nickel in coated adornments, and GB/T 19719 for determination of Nickel release in jewellery. GB/T 17593.1 and GB/T 17593.2 (textile).
- South Korea: Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Conformity Assessment with Individual Safety Standard. Annex 11- Children’s Jewelry, Annex A.
- Indonesia: SNI 7617:2013.
- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).

5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

Releasable Nickel limits:

- **Maximum release 0.5 µg/cm²/week** in metallic parts of products (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum release 0.2 µg/cm²/week** in metallic post assemblies which are inserted into pierced ears and other pierced parts of the human body.



Extractable Nickel limits:

- **Maximum 1 ppm²⁶²** in textile and leather products aimed at users younger than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 4 ppm²⁶²** in textile and leather products aimed at users older than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

6. How can it be avoided?

The presence of Nickel above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By avoiding the use of Nickel during the processing in metallic and plastic parts (surface coating and brightening agent for metals), and,
- b) By establishing a strict control of the metallic parts used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in point a).



OTHER METALS

1. What are they?

Other metals and metalloids used in the textile and leather industries that must be controlled due to their possible adverse effects on health are:

- Arsenic (CAS 7440-38-2): It was used mainly due to its biocide and cotton defoliant properties. Additionally, it is used as a component in metal alloys.
- Antimony (CAS 7440-36-0): It is used as catalyst in the polyester polymerization, due to its properties as a flame retardant, fixative and pigmentation agent. Additionally, it is used as a component of metal alloys.
- Barium (CAS 7440-39-3): It is used due to its properties of pigmentation to provide white colours.
- Selenium (CAS 7782-49-2): It is used due to its properties of pigmentation to provide red colours.
- Copper (CAS 7440-50-8): It is used due to its pigmentation, dyeing and antimicrobial properties in textiles. Additionally, it is used in metal alloys and in electroplating processes.
- Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4): It was used mainly due to its pigmentation and dyeing properties, and in metal alloys.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of metals or metalloids arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which chemical products or materials containing those metals, have been used. In particular, a high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Processes incorporating metallic parts or metal coatings (in imitation jewellery, garments, accessories and footwear), containing some of these elements (mainly Arsenic, Antimony, Copper and Cobalt) in the materials used.
- 2) Processes and/or materials in which inorganic pigments (in paints, prints and plastics dyeing) are used, containing some of these elements in the following shades: white (Barium and Antimony), red (Selenium), green (Copper) and blue (Copper or Cobalt).
- 3) Processes incorporating polyester parts or printing processes with glitter effect due to the use of Antimony compounds as catalyst in the polymerization.
- 4) Fireproofing processes due to the use of Antimony compounds as flame retardants.
- 5) Processes for the application of biocides, for the preservation of natural raw materials, containing Arsenic compounds and Copper in their composition.

3. How are they regulated?

- Technical Regulation on the Eurasian Customs Union (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia): “TP TC 007/2011 On Safety of Products intended for children and adolescents”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “Decision N° 51 (28 April 2017)”,²⁶³ enacted in 2017. “TP TC 017/2011 On Safety of Light Industry Products”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “Decision N° 60 (9 August 2016)”,²⁶⁴ enacted in 2016.
- Standard of People’s Republic of China: “FZ/T 81014-2008. Infant’s Wear”,²⁶⁵ enacted in 2008, “GB 25036-2010. Children’s Canvas Rubber Footwear (Shoes)”,²⁶⁶ enacted in 2011, “GB 25038-2010. Rubber Shoes Healthy and



Safe Specification,²⁶⁷ enacted in 2011, “GB 28480-2012. Adornment-Provision for Limit of Baneful Elements”,²⁶⁸ enacted in 2013, “FZ/T 73025-2013. Knitted garment and adornment for infant”,²⁶⁹ enacted in 2014 and “GB 30585-2014. Safety Technical Specifications for Children’s Footwear”,²⁷⁰ enacted in 2016.

- Taiwanese Standard:²⁷¹ “CNS 15503. General Requirements for Safety of Children’s Products”, enacted in 2011 and “CNS 4797-2. Safety of toys”, enacted in 2004.
- South Korean Law: “Special Act on Children’s Products Safety”, enacted in 2015 and its standards “Common Safety Standards for Children’s Products (Notice N° 2017-18)”,²⁷² enacted in 2017 and “Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Conformity Assessment with Individual Safety Standard (Notice N° 2017-17). Annex 11-Children’s Jewelry (Notice N° 2015-109)”,²⁷³ enacted in 2015.
- Indonesian Standard: “Indonesian National Standard for Towels”,²⁷⁴ enacted in 2013 and “Decree No.07/M-IND/PER/2/2014”,²⁷⁵ enacted in 2014.
- Rhode Island Law:²⁷⁶ “Comprehensive Children’s Jewelry Safety Act (Health and Safety, Title 23, Chapter 23-24.11) (P.L. 2012, Chapter 377)”, enacted in 2012 and its amendments “P.L. 2012, Chapter 393”, enacted in 2012, “P.L. 2014, Chapter 45”, enacted in 2014 and “P.L. 2014, Chapter 53”, enacted in 2014.
- Albany County Law:²⁷⁷ “The Toxic Free Toys Act”, enacted in 2015.
- Suffolk County Law:²⁷⁸ “The Toxic Free Toys Act”, enacted in 2015.
- Egyptian Standard:²⁷⁹ “ES 7322/2011. Standards of Safety & Hygiene in Leather, Leather Products & Parts”, enacted in 2011.
- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):²⁸⁰ “GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products”, enacted in 2009.
- Turkish Regulation:²⁸¹ “Market Surveillance and Control of Hazardous Chemicals Content in Some Consumer Products (Official Gazette No 29236 of 14 January 2015)”, enacted in 2015.

4. How are they analyzed?²⁸²

Methods recommended by Inditex:

Determination of Total metals:

- *Textile, leather, plastic, metal and wood*: “Total Metal” amount is determined following analytical procedures that include microwave digestion with $\text{HNO}_3/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$, followed by detection by “Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry” (ICP-MS).
- *Leather*: Norm EN ISO 17072-2:2011.
- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedures*:²⁸³ SOP-A-001 and SOP-A-002.

Determination of Extractable metals:

- *Textile*: Extraction using the solutions described in the Method EN ISO 105-E04:2013 followed by detection by “Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry” (ICP-MS).

For the analysis of footwear: Norm UNE 59511-1 (for Antimony and Copper) and Norm UNE 59511-2 (for Arsenic).

- *Leather*: Norm EN ISO 17072-1:2011.



For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for other metals analysis:

- China: GB/T 17593.1, GB/T 17593.2, GB/T 17593.4 (textile), GB/T 28020, GB/T 28021 (jewellery) and QB/T 4340 (footwear).
- Taiwan: CNS 4797-2.
- South Korea: KS G ISO 8124-3:2013, Part 3 and Common Safety Standards for Children's Products, Annex A and B.
- Indonesia: SNI 7617:2013.
- United States of America: ASTM F963-16 (paints and surface coatings).
- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).

5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

Total metal limits:

Arsenic:

- **"No detection"**²⁸⁴ in wood products.
- **Maximum 25 ppm** in textile and leather products, plastics, metallic parts, paints and surface coatings aimed at users younger than 14 years old.
- **Maximum 1000 ppm** in metallic parts of products aimed at user older than 14 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

Antimony:

- **Maximum 40 ppm** in textile and leather products, plastics, metallic parts, paints and surface coatings aimed at users younger than 12 years old.

Barium:

- **Maximum 1000 ppm** in leather footwear aimed at users younger than 3 years old.

Selenium:

- **Maximum 500 ppm** in leather footwear aimed at users younger than 3 years old.

Cobalt:

- **Maximum 40 ppm** in textile and leather products, plastics, metallic parts, paints and surface coatings aimed at users younger than 12 years old.

Extractable metal limits:

Arsenic:

- **Maximum 0.2 ppm**²⁸⁵ in textile, leather products and metallic parts (except jewellery and imitation jewellery) aimed at users younger than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 1 ppm**²⁸⁵ in textile, leather products and metallic parts (except jewellery and imitation jewellery) aimed at users older than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 1 ppm** in synthetic leather parts of rubber footwear.²⁸⁶
- **Maximum 25 ppm** in leather footwear aimed at users younger than 3 years old.
- **Maximum 25 ppm** in metallic parts (jewellery and imitation jewellery) and plastic parts of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old, in paints and surface coatings (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

Antimony:

- **Maximum 30 ppm**²⁸⁵ in textile and leather products (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 40 ppm** in leather footwear aimed at users younger than 3 years old.



- **Maximum 40 ppm** in metallic parts and plastic parts of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old, in paints and surface coatings (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

Barium:

- **Maximum 1000 ppm** in leather footwear aimed at users younger than 3 years old.
- **Maximum 1000 ppm** in metallic parts and plastic parts of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old, in paints and surface coatings (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

Selenium:

- **Maximum 500 ppm** in leather footwear aimed at users younger than 3 years old.
- **Maximum 500 ppm** in metallic parts and plastic parts of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old, in paints and surface coatings (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

Copper:

- **Maximum 25 ppm²⁸⁵** in textile and leather products aimed at users younger than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 50 ppm²⁸⁵** in textile and leather products aimed at users older than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

Cobalt:

- **Maximum 1 ppm²⁸⁵** in textile and leather products aimed at users younger than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 4 ppm²⁸⁵** in textile and leather products aimed at users older than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

6. How can they be avoided?

The presence of any of the metals or metalloids mentioned in this chapter (Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Selenium, Copper and Cobalt), above the levels indicated in point 5, **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices limited in this particular case to the right choice of auxiliary products, dyes and pigments,
- b) By avoiding the use of any of these metals or their compounds during the processing of metallic parts,
- c) For the preservation of natural fibers, by avoiding the use of biocides containing any of these metals in their composition, and by avoiding the use of Antimony (as a catalyst or as a component of a flame retardant) during the manufacturing of polyester fibers and flame resistant garments, and,
- d) By establishing a strict control of the metallic parts and the raw materials used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in points b) and c).



PHthalATES

1. What are they?

Phthalates are a group of chemical compounds used in the textile and leather industries mainly due to their plasticizers properties (increase plastic flexibility).

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of phthalates²⁸⁷ arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which chemical products containing phthalates, have been used. In particular, a high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Processes incorporating plastic parts and coatings (including prints), containing phthalates used as plasticizers in those materials.
- 2) Bonding and assembly processes with adhesives, containing phthalates used as plasticizers in these products.

3. How are they regulated?

- European Regulation:²⁸⁸ “1907/2006/EC”, enacted in 2007 and its amendments “552/2009/EC”, enacted in 2009 and “2015/326/EU”, enacted in 2015.
- German Law:²⁸⁹ “Consumer Goods Ordinance (BedGgstV)”, enacted in 1992.
- Danish Statutory Ordinance:²⁹⁰ “Statutory Order on the Ban on Phthalates in Toys and Childcare Articles (Regulation N° 855/2009)”, enacted in 2009.
- Swiss Ordinance:²⁹¹ “SR 817.023.41. Ordinance on Articles for the Human Contact”, enacted in 2005 and its amendments “AS 2006 5121”, enacted in 2007 and “AS 2010 4763”, enacted in 2010.
- Standard of People’s Republic of China: “GB 30585-2014. Safety Technical Specifications for Children’s Footwear”,²⁹² enacted in 2016 and “GB 31701-2015. Safety Technical Code for Infants and Children Textile Products”,²⁹³ enacted in 2016.
- South Korean Law: “Special Act on Children’s Products Safety”, enacted in 2015 and its standards “Common Safety Standards for Children’s Products (Notice N° 2017-18)”,²⁹⁴ enacted in 2017, “Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Safety Confirmation (Notice N° 2017-16). Annex 1-Textile Products for Infants”,²⁹⁵ enacted in 2017 and “Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Conformity Assessment with Individual Safety Standard (Notice N° 2017-17). Annex 1-Leather Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)”,²⁹⁶ enacted in 2017, “Annex 11-Children’s Jewelry (Notice N° 2015-109)”,²⁹⁷ enacted in 2015 and “Annex 15-Textile Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)”,²⁹⁸ enacted in 2017. “The Electric Appliances and Household Products Safety Management Law”, enacted in 2017 and its standards “Safety Standards for Household Products Subject to Conformity Assessment (Notice N° 2017-336). Annex 1-Household Textile Products (Notice N° 2017-33)”,²⁹⁹ and “Annex 3-Leather Products (Notice N° 2017-33)”,³⁰⁰ enacted in 2017.
- Taiwanese Standard: “CNS 3478. Plastic Shoes”,³⁰¹ enacted in 2009, “CNS 15503. General Requirements for Safety of Children’s Products”,³⁰² enacted in 2011, “CNS 8634. Leather Casual Shoes”,³⁰³ enacted in 2011 and “CNS 10632. Leather Shoes”,³⁰⁴ enacted in 2011.
- Canadian Regulation:³⁰⁵ “Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (S.C. 2010, c.21)”, enacted in 2011 and “Phthalates Regulations (SOR/2016-188)”, enacted in 2016.



- United States of America Regulation:³⁰⁶ “Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA), (HR 4040, Public Law 110-314)”, enacted in 2008 and its amendment “HR 2715, Public Law 112-28”, enacted in 2011.
- California Law: “Phthalates in Products for Young Children (Health and Safety Code, Division 104, Part 3, Chapter 11, Section 108935-108939)”,³⁰⁷ enacted in 2007. “Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) (Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.6, Section 25249.5-25249.13)” and court decisions that develop it,³⁰⁸ enacted from 1987 to present.
- Washington Law:³⁰⁹ “Children’s Safe Products, Chapter 70.240 RCW”, enacted in 2008 and its amendment “Chapter 176”, enacted in 2016.
- Argentina Law:³¹⁰ “Resolution N° 583/2008”, enacted in 2009 and its amendments “Resolution N° 1107/2008”, enacted in 2009 and “Resolution N° 806/2010”, enacted in 2010.
- Egyptian Standard: “ES 7266/2011. Safety and Health Criteria and Labeling for Textile Products. Part 4: Clothes”,³¹¹ enacted in 2011, “ES 7322/2011. Standards of Safety & Hygiene in Leather, Leather Products & Parts”,³¹² enacted in 2011 and “ES 7562/2013. Restriction on the Use of Phthalates and their Derivatives in Toys and Childcare Articles”,³¹³ enacted in 2013.
- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):³¹⁴ “GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products”, enacted in 2009.
- Turkish Regulation: “Regulation on Restrictions for the Manufacture, Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances & Preparations (Official Gazette No 27092 (Repeated) of 26 December 2008)”, enacted in 2008 and its amendments “Official Gazette No 27687 of 29 August 2010”, enacted in 2010, “Official Gazette No 27880 of 20 March 2011”, enacted in 2011 and “Official Gazette No 29182 of 21 November 2014”,³¹⁵ enacted in 2014. “Market Surveillance and Control of Hazardous Chemicals Content in Some Consumer Products (Official Gazette No 29236 of 14 January 2015)”,³¹⁶ enacted in 2015. “Communiqué on Import Controls for Certain Consumer Products (Product Safety and Inspection: 2015/18) (Official Gazette No 29222 (Repeated) of 31 December 2014)”,³¹⁷ enacted in 2015.

4. How are they analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

- *Textile*: Norm ISO 14389:2014.

For the analysis of footwear: Norm CEN ISO/TS 16181:2011.

- *Leather*: Chromatographic Methods.
- *Plastic*: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.3.
- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedure*:³¹⁸ SOP-A-016.

For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards phthalates analysis:

- China: GB/T 22048 (plastic) and GB/T 20388 (textile).
- South Korea: Common Safety Standards for Children’s Products, Annex C.
- Taiwan: CNS 15138 (plastic).
- Canada: C34.
- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).



5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

- “No detection” in textile, leather products and plastics (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

6. How can they be avoided?

The presence of phthalates above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by participating in any of the **programs developed by Inditex to improve and control manufacturing**, including, but not limited to, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices such as: right selection of the chemical the products, supervision of the manufacturing conditions and appropriate warehouse and handling not only of the chemical products but also the raw materials used,
- b) By applying a strict program of production control and supervision including routine analysis of the chemical products as well as in the risk processes indicated in point 2,
- c) By avoiding the use of phthalates during the processing of metallic parts and adhesives, and,
- d) By establishing a strict control of the plastic parts and adhesives used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in point c).

Additionally, it is important to emphasize the following recommendations:

- a) Substituting of “solvent based” prints (plastisol prints) by “water based” prints,
- b) Avoiding all possible cross-contamination in the printing lines for those processes using “water based” technologies from those using “solvent based” technologies, in order to do so, products and machinery used in printing with both technologies must be separated/isolated.



FLAME RETARDANTS

1. What are they?

Flame retardants are a group of chemical substances used in the textile and leather industries mainly due to their fireproof properties, that delay the generation of flames or prevent the spread of fire.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of flame retardants³¹⁹ arises from the use of processes in which chemical products containing these substances, have been used. In particular, a high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Fireproofing processes, with products containing flame retardants, of the following types of garments or textile articles with resistance to high temperatures:
 - a) Household textile articles and clothing that could reasonably come into contact with high temperatures or fire during its foreseeable use (kitchen gloves and handles).
 - b) Fireproof technical garments (flame-resistant).
 - c) Pajamas and sleepwear for children.

3. How are they regulated?

- European Regulation: “1907/2006/EC”, enacted in 2007 and its amendments “552/2009/EC”, enacted in 2009, “207/2011/EU”, enacted in 2011 and “2017/227/EU”,³²⁰ enacted in 2017. “850/2004/EC”, enacted in 2004 and its amendments “757/2010/EU”, enacted in 2010 and “2016/293/EU”,³²¹ enacted in 2016.
- German Law: “Consumer Goods Ordinance (BedGgstV)”,³²² enacted in 1992.
- Norwegian Regulation:³²³ “Regulation No 922 of 1 June 2004”, enacted in 2004 and its amendments “Regulation No 811 of 26 June 2013”, enacted in 2013 and “Regulation No 121 of 12 February 2015”, enacted in 2015.
- Swiss Ordinance:³²⁴ “SR 814.81. Chemical Risk Reduction (ChemRRV)”, enacted in 2005 and its amendments “AS 2011 113”, enacted in 2010, “AS 2012 6161”, enacted in 2012 and “AS 2015 2367”, enacted in 2015.
- Ukrainian Order:³²⁵ “Materials and Textile, Leather and Fur Products. Main Hygiene Requirements, No 1138”, enacted in 2013.
- Japanese Law:³²⁶ “Act on Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances”, enacted in 1973 and “Guide to the Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances”, enacted in 1999.
- South Korean Law: “Special Act on Children’s Products Safety”, enacted in 2015 and its standards “Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Safety Confirmation (Notice N° 2017-16). Annex 1-Textile Products for Infants”,³²⁷ enacted in 2017 and “Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Conformity Assessment with Individual Safety Standard (Notice N° 2017-17). Annex 15-Textile Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)”,³²⁸ enacted in 2017. “The Electric Appliances and Household Products Safety Management Law”, enacted in 2017 and its standards “Safety Standards for Household Products Subject to Conformity Assessment (Notice N° 2017-336). Annex 1-Household Textile Products (Notice N° 2017-33)”³²⁹ and “Annex 2-Carpets (Notice N° 2017-33)”,³³⁰ enacted in 2017.



II. REFERENCE MANUAL: SUBSTANCES OF LEGALLY LIMITED USE

- Canadian Regulation: “Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (S.C. 2010, c.21)”,³³¹ enacted in 2011 and its amendment “Canada Gazette, Part II; Vol. 148, No. 9 (SOR/2014-79)”,³³² enacted in 2014. “Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (S.C. 1999, c. 33)”, enacted in 2000 and “Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2012 (SOR/2016-252)”,³³³ enacted in 2016.
- United States of America Legislation:³³⁴ “Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)”, enacted in 1977.
- California Law: “Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (Health and Safety Code, Division 104, Part 3, Chapter 10, Section 108920-108923)”, enacted in 2003 and its amendment “Chapter 641”,³³⁵ enacted in 2004. “Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) (Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.6, Section 25249.5-25249.13)” and court decisions that develop it,³³⁶ enacted from 1987 to present.
- Massachusetts Law:³³⁷ “Chapter 21A of the General Laws, Section 27: An Act to protect children and families from harmful flame retardants”.
- Minnesota Law:³³⁸ “Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 325F: Consumer Protection; Products and Sales, Section 325.071: Flame-Retardant Chemicals; Prohibition”, enacted in 2015.
- New Yorker Law:³³⁹ “TRIS-Free Children and Babies Act (Environmental Conservation Law, Article 37, Title 7), Chapter 259”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “Chapter 354”, enacted in 2014.
- Vermont Law:³⁴⁰ “Vermont Statutes, Title 9: Commerce and Trade, Chapter 80: Flame Retardants, Articles 2971-2980”, enacted in 2009 and its amendment “Act 085”, enacted in 2013.
- Washington Law:³⁴¹ “Children’s Safe Products, Chapter 70.240 RCW”, enacted in 2008 and its amendment “Chapter 176”, enacted in 2016.
- Egyptian Standard:³⁴² “ES 7266/2011. Safety and Health Criteria and Labeling for Textile Products. Part 3: Home Textile; Part 4: Clothes; Part 5: Moquette and Carpets”, enacted in 2011.
- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):³⁴³ “GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products”, enacted in 2009.
- Turkish Regulation: “Regulation on Restrictions for the Manufacture, Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances & Preparations (Official Gazette No 27092 (Repeated) of 26 December 2008)”, enacted in 2008 and its amendments “Official Gazette No 27687 of 29 August 2010”, enacted in 2010, “Official Gazette No 27880 of 20 March 2011”, enacted in 2011 and “Official Gazette No 29182 of 21 November 2014”,³⁴⁴ enacted in 2014. “Market Surveillance and Control of Hazardous Chemicals Content in Some Consumer Products (Official Gazette No 29236 of 14 January 2015)”,³⁴⁵ enacted in 2015.

4. How are they analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

- *Textile*: Chromatographic Methods.
- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedures*:³⁴⁶ SOP-A-020 and SOP-A-021.

For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for flame retardants analysis:

- South Korea: KS C IEC 62321 (for PBB, PentaBDE and OctaBDE) and Safety Standards for Household Products Subject to Conformity Assessment. Annex 2-Carpets (for TDBPP).



5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

- **“No detection”³⁴⁷** of TEPA, PBB, BDBPP, TDBPP, TCEP, TDCPP, HBCDD, TetraBDE, PentaBDE, HexaBDE, HeptaBDE, OctaBDE and DecaBDE in textile, leather products and plastics (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 1000 ppm** of TBBPA, TBB, TBPH and TCPP in textile, leather products and plastics (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

6. How can they be avoided?

The presence of flame retardants above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By avoiding the use of regulated flame retardants in flame resistant finishing, and,
- b) By establishing a strict control of the textile parts containing flame retardant finishing, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in point a).



PESTICIDES

1. What are they?

Pesticides are chemical substances traditionally used in the textile and leather industries due to their properties of natural raw materials preservatives and as insecticides for wool fibers. In the agriculture industry pesticides are used as insecticides and herbicides for growing vegetable fibers.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of pesticides³⁴⁸ arises from the use of materials made from natural fibers or leather that can be subjected to treatment processes using these compounds during their cultivation and/or preservation.

3. How are they regulated?

- European Regulation: “1907/2006/EC”, enacted in 2007 and its amendment “552/2009/EC”,³⁴⁹ enacted in 2009. “850/2004/EC”, enacted in 2004 and its amendments “757/2010/EU”, enacted in 2010 and “519/2012/EU”,³⁵⁰ enacted in 2012.
- Norwegian Regulation:³⁵¹ “Regulation No 922 of 1 June 2004”, enacted in 2004 and its amendments “Regulation No 284 of 15 March 2013”, enacted in 2013 and “Regulation No 1757 of 19 December 2013”, enacted in 2014.
- Swiss Ordinance:³⁵² “SR 814.81. Chemical Risk Reduction (ChemRRV)”, enacted in 2005 and its amendments “AS 2007 111”, enacted in 2006, “AS 2011 113”, enacted in 2010, “AS 2012 6161”, enacted in 2013 and “AS 2015 2367”, enacted in 2015.
- Japanese Law:³⁵³ “Act on Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances”, enacted in 1973 and “Guide to the Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances”, enacted in 1999.
- South Korean Law:³⁵⁴ “The Electric Appliances and Household Products Safety Management Law”, enacted in 2017 and its standard “Safety Standards for Household Products Subject to Conformity Assessment (Notice N° 2017-336). Annex 2-Carpets (Notice N° 2017-33)”, enacted in 2017.
- Canadian Regulation:³⁵⁵ “Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (S.C. 1999, c. 33)”, enacted in 2000 and “Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2012 (SOR/2016-252)”, enacted in 2016.
- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):³⁵⁶ “GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products”, enacted in 2009.
- Turkish Regulation:³⁵⁷ “Regulation on Restrictions for the Manufacture, Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances & Preparations (Official Gazette No 27092 (Repeated) of 26 December 2008)”, enacted in 2008 and its amendments “Official Gazette No 27687 of 29 August 2010”, enacted in 2010, “Official Gazette No 27880 of 20 March 2011”, enacted in 2011 and “Official Gazette No 29182 of 21 November 2014”, enacted in 2014.

4. How are they analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

- *Textile and leather*: Chromatographic Methods and/or Methods US EPA 8081A, US EPA 8081B and US EPA 8151A.



For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for pesticides analysis:

- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).
- South Korea: KS K 0732.

5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

- **“No detection”³⁵⁸** in textile and leather products (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

6. How can they be avoided?

The presence of pesticides above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) During the growing and/or preservation of natural fibers or leather, by avoiding the use of regulated pesticides, and,
- b) By establishing a strict control of the textile parts in natural fibers and leather used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in point a).



SHORT CHAIN CHLORINATED PARAFFINS

1. What are they?

Short chain chlorinated paraffins (CAS 85535-84-8) are a group of chemical substances used in the leather industry due to their properties as greasing products. Additionally, they are also used in the textile industry due to their fireproof and plasticizer properties in polymeric materials.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of short chain chlorinated paraffins arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which chemical products containing these substances, have been used. The short chain chlorinated paraffins can be found in a wide variety of auxiliary products. A particularly high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Processes incorporating plastic parts and coatings (including printing and production of synthetic leather, among others), due to the use of short chain chlorinated paraffins as plasticizers in these materials.
- 2) Post-tanning processes of leather in which greasing products containing short chain chlorinated paraffins are used.
- 3) Processes incorporating rubber parts, due to the use of processing oils and/or flame retardants containing short chain chlorinated paraffins.
- 4) Fireproofing processes of household articles made of cellulosic fibers, due to the use of flame retardant products containing short chain chlorinated paraffins.

3. How are they regulated?

- European Regulation:³⁵⁹ “1907/2006/EC”, enacted in 2007 and its amendments “552/2009/EC”, enacted in 2009 and “126/2013/EU”, enacted in 2013. “850/2004/EC”, enacted in 2004 and its amendments “519/2012/EU”, enacted in 2012 and “2015/2030/EU”, enacted in 2015.
- Swiss Ordinance:³⁶⁰ “SR 814.81. Chemical Risk Reduction (ChemRRV)”, enacted in 2005 and its amendment “AS 2015 2367”, enacted in 2015.
- Canadian Regulation:³⁶¹ “Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (S.C. 1999, c. 33)”, enacted in 2000 and “Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2012 (SOR/2016-252)”, enacted in 2016.

4. How are they analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

- *Textile, leather and plastic*: Chromatographic Methods.
- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedure*:³⁶² SOP-A-027.

5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

- “**No detection**”³⁶³ in textile and leather products, plastics, metallic parts, paints and surface coatings (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).



6. How can they be avoided?

The presence of short chain chlorinated paraffins above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By avoiding the use of short chain chlorinated paraffin as plasticisers during the manufacturing of plastic parts and coating,
- b) By avoiding the use of greasing products that contain short chain chlorinated paraffins in leather and rubber parts,
- c) By avoiding the use of flame retardants that contain short chain chlorinated paraffins in flame resistant finishing,
- d) By establishing a strict control of the plastic parts, leather, coating and rubbers as well as parts with fireproof finishing used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in points a), b) and c).



PERFLUOROORGANIC COMPOUNDS (PFCs)

1. What are they?

Perfluoroorganic compounds are a group of chemical substances derived from hydrocarbons where the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by fluorine atoms. They are usually used in the textile and leather industries due to their water and oil repellent properties.

The most relevant substances of this family, in terms of its application in the textile industry are:

- The so called "C8", containing a perfluorinated chain of eight carbon atoms, such as perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (CAS 1763-23-1) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (CAS 335-67-1).
- The so called "C6", containing a perfluorinated chain of six carbon atoms, such as perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (CAS 355-46-4) and perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (CAS 307-24-4).
- The so called "C4", containing a perfluorinated chain of four carbon atoms, such as perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (CAS 375-73-5) and perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (CAS 375-22-4).
- The telomeric alcohols, such as 2-(perfluorooctyl)ethanol (8:2 FTOH) (CAS 678-39-7), 2-(perfluorohexyl) ethanol (6:2 FTOH) (CAS 647-42-7) and 2-(perfluorobutyl)ethanol (4:2 FTOH) (CAS 2043-47-2), precursors by degradation of PFOA, PFHxA and PFBA, respectively.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of perfluoroorganic compounds³⁶⁴ can occur in textile and leather articles on which water repellent and/or oil repellent finishing are incorporated for which chemical products containing PFCs are used.

3. How are they regulated?

- European Regulation: "1907/2006/EC", enacted in 2007 and its amendments "552/2009/EC", enacted in 2009, "207/2011/EU", enacted in 2011 and "2017/1000/EU",³⁶⁵ enacted in 2017. "850/2004/EC", enacted in 2004 and its amendments "757/2010/EU", enacted in 2010 and "519/2012/EU",³⁶⁶ enacted in 2012.
- Norwegian Regulation:³⁶⁷ "Regulation No 922 of 1 June 2004", enacted in 2004 and its amendments "Regulation No 550 of 27 May 2013", enacted in 2013, "Regulation No 696 of 27 May 2014", enacted in 2014 and "Regulation No 1126 of 25 September 2015", enacted in 2015.
- Swiss Ordinance:³⁶⁸ "SR 814.81. Chemical Risk Reduction (ChemRRV)", enacted in 2005 and its amendments "AS 2011 113", enacted in 2010 and "AS 2012 6161", enacted in 2012.
- Canadian Regulation:³⁶⁹ "Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (S.C. 1999, c. 33)", enacted in 2000 and "Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2012 (SOR/2016-252)", enacted in 2016.
- Turkish Regulation: "Regulation on Restrictions for the Manufacture, Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances & Preparations (Official Gazette No 27092 (Repeated) of 26 December 2008)", enacted in 2008 and its amendments "Official Gazette No 27687 of 29 August 2010", enacted in 2010, "Official Gazette No 27880 of 20 March 2011", enacted in 2011 and "Official Gazette No 29182 of 21 November 2014",³⁷⁰ enacted in 2014. "Market Surveillance and Control of Hazardous Chemicals Content in Some Consumer Products (Official Gazette No 29236 of 14 January 2015)",³⁷¹ enacted in 2015.



4. How are they analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

- *Textile, leather and plastic*: Chromatographic Methods (LC-MS and LC-MSMS) and CEN/TS 15968:2010.
- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedure*:³⁷² SOP-A-025.

5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

- **“No detection”**³⁷³ in textile, leather products and plastics (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

6. How can they be avoided?

The presence of perfluoroorganic compounds (PFCs) above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices limited in this particular case to the right choice of auxiliary products,
- b) By avoiding the use of perfluoroorganic compounds (PFCs) and their telomeric alcohols precursors in water and oil repellent finishing in articles, and,
- c) By establishing a strict control of the parts with water and oil repellent finishing used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in point b).



DIMETHYL FUMARATE

1. What is it?

Dimethyl fumarate (CAS 624-49-7) is a chemical substance traditionally used in the agriculture and textile industries due to its properties as a biocide to prevent the formation of mould in wood and leather products.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of dimethyl fumarate can occur in those articles containing natural fibers, wood, cork, leather or its imitations, that have been treated with biocidal products for their storage and transport.

3. How is it regulated?

- European Regulation:³⁷⁴ “1907/2006/EC”, enacted in 2007 and its amendment “412/2012/EU”, enacted in 2012.
- French Decree:³⁷⁵ “NOR: ECEC0828052A”, enacted in 2008.
- Swedish Ordinance:³⁷⁶ “The Chemical Products (Handling, Import and Export Prohibitions) Ordinance (1998:944)”, enacted in 1998 and its amendment “SFS 2009:209”, enacted in 2009.
- Standard of People’s Republic of China:³⁷⁷ “GB 30585-2014. Safety Technical Specifications for Children’s Footwear”, enacted in 2016.
- South Korean Law: “Special Act on Children’s Products Safety”, enacted in 2015 and its standards “Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Safety Confirmation (Notice N° 2017-16). Annex 1-Textile Products for Infants”,³⁷⁸ enacted in 2017 and “Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Conformity Assessment with Individual Safety Standard (Notice N° 2017-17). Annex 1-Leather Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)”,³⁷⁹ and “Annex 15-Textile Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)”,³⁸⁰ enacted in 2017. “The Electric Appliances and Household Products Safety Management Law”, enacted in 2017 and its standards “Safety Standards for Household Products Subject to Conformity Assessment (Notice N° 2017-336). Annex 1-Household Textile Products (Notice N° 2017-33)”,³⁸¹ and “Annex 3-Leather Products (Notice N° 2017-33)”,³⁸² enacted in 2017.
- Taiwanese Standard: “CNS 15503. General Requirements for Safety of Children’s Products”,³⁸³ enacted in 2011, “CNS 8634. Leather Casual Shoes”,³⁸⁴ enacted in 2011 and “CNS 10632. Leather Shoes”,³⁸⁵ enacted in 2011.
- Turkish Regulation:³⁸⁶ “Market Surveillance and Control of Hazardous Chemicals Content in Some Consumer Products (Official Gazette No 29236 of 14 January 2015)”, enacted in 2015 and its amendment, enacted in 2016.

4. How is it analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

- *Textile, leather and plastic*: Chromatographic Methods (GC-MS and LC-MS).

For the analysis of footwear: Norm CEN ISO/TS 16186:2012.

- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedure*:³⁸⁷ SOP-A-029.



For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for dimethyl fumarate analysis:

- China: GB/T 26713 (footwear).
- South Korea: Safety Standards for Children's Products Subject to Safety Confirmation. Annex 1-Textile Products for Infants (leather), Annex B.
- Taiwan: CNS 15331-Annex C.

5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

- **"No detection"**³⁸⁸ in textile, leather products, plastics, wood and cork (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

6. How can it be avoided?

The presence of dimethyl fumarate above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By avoiding the use of dimethyl fumarate as a biocide for preservation and/or transport purposes, in natural fibers, wood, cork, leather or synthetic leather, and,
- b) By establishing a strict control of the textile, wood, cork, leather and synthetic leather parts used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in point a).



ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS

1. What are they?

Organotin compounds are organic compounds of Tin that are widely used in the textile and leather industries due to their biocides properties (antibacterial and antifungal agents). Additionally, they have also been used due to their properties as thermal stabilizers for plastics and as catalysts in polymer synthesis.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of organotin compounds³⁸⁹ arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which chemical products containing these substances, have been used. The organotin compounds can be found in a wide variety of products used in the textile and leather industries. A particularly high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Processes incorporating plastic parts and coatings (including prints), due to the use of organotin compounds as thermic stabilizers of plastics and as catalysts in polymerization processes.
- 2) Processes of application of biocides for the preservation of natural raw materials or antibacterial treatments containing organotin compounds for active wear.

3. How are they regulated?

- European Regulation:³⁹⁰ “1907/2006/EC”, enacted in 2007 and its amendments “552/2009/EC”, enacted in 2009 and “276/2010/EU”, enacted in 2010.
- Swiss Ordinance: “SR 814.81. Chemical Risk Reduction (ChemRRV)”, enacted in 2005 and its amendments “AS 2012 6161”, enacted in 2013 and “AS 2015 2367”,³⁹¹ enacted in 2015. “SR 817.023.41. Ordinance on Articles for the Human Contact”, enacted in 2005 and its amendment “AS 2010 4763”,³⁹² enacted in 2010.
- Japanese Law:³⁹³ “Act on Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances”, enacted in 1973, its amendments “Ordinance No. 175 (8 April 2015)” and “Ordinance No. 124 (9 July 2015)”, enacted in 2015 and “Guide to the Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances”, enacted in 1999.
- South Korean Law: “Special Act on Children’s Products Safety”, enacted in 2015 and its standards “Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Safety Confirmation (Notice N° 2017-16). Annex 1-Textile Products for Infants”,³⁹⁴ enacted in 2017 and “Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Conformity Assessment with Individual Safety Standard (Notice N° 2017-17). Annex 1-Leather Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)”,³⁹⁵ and “Annex 15-Textile Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)”,³⁹⁶ enacted in 2017. “The Electric Appliances and Household Products Safety Management Law”, enacted in 2017 and its standards “Safety Standards for Household Products Subject to Conformity Assessment (Notice N° 2017-336). Annex 1-Household Textile Products (Notice N° 2017-33)”,³⁹⁷ “Annex 2-Carpets (Notice N° 2017-33)”,³⁹⁸ and “Annex 3-Leather Products (Notice N° 2017-33)”,³⁹⁹ enacted in 2017.
- Taiwanese Standard: “CNS 15503. General Requirements for Safety of Children’s Products”,⁴⁰⁰ enacted in 2011 and “CNS 15290. Safety of Textile Products (General Requirements)”,⁴⁰¹ enacted in 2013.
- Canadian Regulation:⁴⁰² “Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (S.C. 1999, c. 33)”, enacted in 2000 and “Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2012 (SOR/2016-252)”, enacted in 2016.
- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):⁴⁰³ “GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products”, enacted in 2009.



- Turkish Regulation: “Regulation on Restrictions for the Manufacture, Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances & Preparations (Official Gazette No 27092 (Repeated) of 26 December 2008)”, enacted in 2008 and its amendments “Official Gazette No 27687 of 29 August 2010”, enacted in 2010, “Official Gazette No 27880 of 20 March 2011”, enacted in 2011 and “Official Gazette No 29182 of 21 November 2014”,⁴⁰⁴ enacted in 2014. “Market Surveillance and Control of Hazardous Chemicals Content in Some Consumer Products (Official Gazette No 29236 of 14 January 2015)”,⁴⁰⁵ enacted in 2015.

4. How are they analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

- *Textile and plastic*: Norm EN ISO 17353:2005 (Modified method: methanol extraction, derivatization and CG-MS analysis).

For the analysis of footwear: Norm CEN ISO/TS 16179:2012.

- *Textile, leather and plastic*: Chromatographic Methods (CG-MS or GC-AED).
- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedures*:⁴⁰⁶ SOP-A-018 and SOP-A-019.

For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for organotin compounds analysis:

- South Korea: KS K 0737 (textile and leather).
- Taiwan: NIEA T504.30B (textile).
- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).

5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

- **“No detection”**⁴⁰⁷ of TBT and TPhT in textile, leather products and plastics (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **“No detection”**⁴⁰⁷ of DBT in textile, leather products and plastics aimed at users younger than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 1000 ppm** of DBT in textile, leather products and plastics aimed at users older than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **Maximum 1000 ppm** of DOT and tri-substituted organotin compounds (except TBT and TPhT) in textile, leather products and plastics (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

6. How can they be avoided?

The presence of organotin compounds above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By avoiding the use of organotin compounds (as a stabilizing agent and catalyst in polymerization processes) during the manufacturing of plastic parts and coatings,
- b) For the preservation of natural raw materials, by avoiding the use of biocides and the use of antibacterial treatments containing organotin compounds for active wear, and,
- c) By establishing a strict control of the textile, leather and plastic parts as well as coatings used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in points a) and b).



ALLERGENIC DYES

1. What are they?

Allergenic dyes are a group of “disperse dyes” that can induce allergic reactions in direct contact with the skin and that have been used in the textile industry due to their dyeing properties.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of allergenic dyes⁴⁰⁸ arises from dyeing or printing processes in which chemical products containing these dyes, have been used. In particular, a high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Synthetic fibers dyeing processes using disperse dyes.
- 2) Synthetic fibers printing processes, essentially polyester and mixtures of polyester/elastane, by sublimation or printing using inks containing disperse dyes.

3. How are they regulated?

- German Law:⁴⁰⁹ “*German Food and Feed Code (LFGB §30)*”, enacted in 2005.
- Ukrainian Order:⁴¹⁰ “*Materials and Textile, Leather and Fur Products. Main Hygiene Requirements, No 1138*”, enacted in 2013.
- South Korean Law: “*Special Act on Children’s Products Safety*”, enacted in 2015 and its standards “*Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Safety Confirmation (Notice N° 2017-16). Annex 1-Textile Products for Infants*”,⁴¹¹ enacted in 2017 and “*Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Conformity Assessment with Individual Safety Standard (Notice N° 2017-17). Annex 15-Textile Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)*”,⁴¹² enacted in 2017. “*The Electric Appliances and Household Products Safety Management Law*”, enacted in 2017 and its standard “*Safety Standards for Household Products Subject to Conformity Assessment (Notice N° 2017-336). Annex 1-Household Textile Products (Notice N° 2017-33)*”,⁴¹³ enacted in 2017.
- Egyptian Standard:⁴¹⁴ “*ES 7266/2011. Safety and Health Criteria and Labeling for Textile Products. Part 3: Home Textile; Part 4: Clothes; Part 5: Moquette and Carpets*”, enacted in 2011.
- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):⁴¹⁵ “*GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products*”, enacted in 2009.

4. How are they analyzed?

Preferred methods, recommended by Inditex:

- *Textile*: Methods DIN 54231 and LFGB §64 BVL B 82.02-10.
- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedure*:⁴¹⁶ SOP-A-017.

Alternative methods, recommended by Inditex:

- *Textile*: Norm EN ISO 16373-2:2014 and EN ISO 16373-3:2014.



For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for allergenic dyes analysis:

- South Korea: KS K 0736 (textile).
- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).

5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

- **“No detection”^{39,417}** in textile and leather products (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

6. How can they be avoided?

The presence of allergenic dyes in excess above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices limited in this particular case to the right choice of dyes,
- b) By establishing a strict control of the dyed and print parts used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in point a).



N-NITROSAMINES

1. What are they?

N-nitrosamines are chemical substances that contain in their structure a nitroso group (NO) bonded to the nitrogen atom of an amine. In the textile industry, they can be found in rubber parts as impurities coming from the vulcanization process. They can be formed as secondary products in the vulcanization process or intentionally added as retardant agents in the vulcanization process.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of N-nitrosamines⁴¹⁸ arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which chemical products containing N-nitrosamines, or substances that can generate them by influence of process variables such as the presence of nitrites and secondary amines, have been used. In particular, a high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Processes in which rubber parts are incorporated, due to the generation of N-nitrosamines in the rubber vulcanization process, that can therefore be found as impurities in composed parts made of this material.

3. How are they regulated?

- Standard of People's Republic of China: "GB 25036-2010. Children's Canvas Rubber Footwear (Shoes)",⁴¹⁹ enacted in 2011, "GB 25038-2010. Rubber Shoes Healthy and Safe Specification",⁴²⁰ enacted in 2011 and "GB 30585-2014. Safety Technical Specifications for Children's Footwear",⁴²¹ enacted in 2016.
- Canadian Regulation:⁴²² "Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (S.C. 1999, c. 33)", enacted in 2000 and "Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2012 (SOR/2016-252)", enacted in 2016.

4. How are they analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

- *Rubber*: Norm EN 12868:2017 and GB/T 24153.

5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

- "No detection"^{39,423} in rubber parts of products (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

6. How can they be avoided?

The presence of N-nitrosamines above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By avoiding the use of products containing N-nitrosamines and the use of accelerating agents whose thermal degradation could release secondary amines during rubber vulcanization,
- b) By establishing a strict control of the rubber parts used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in point a).



ASBESTOS

1. What is it?

Asbestos is a metamorphic mineral composed of calcium silicate, alumina and iron that have been used in the textile and leather industries due to its excellent insulating, mechanical, chemical and fireproof excellent properties.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of asbestos⁴²⁴ arises from the use of fabrics that could have been made with asbestos fibers. In particular, a high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Manufacture processes of household textile and clothing that could reasonably be into contact with high temperatures or fire during their foreseeable use (kitchen gloves and handles, among others).
- 2) Manufacture processes of technical fireproof garments and thermal insulating fillers resistant to high temperatures.

3. How is it regulated?

- European Regulation:⁴²⁵ “1907/2006/EC”, enacted in 2007 and its amendments “552/2009/EC”, enacted in 2009, “126/2013/EU”, enacted in 2013 and “2016/1005/EU”, enacted in 2016.
- Swiss Ordinance:⁴²⁶ “SR 814.81. Chemical Risk Reduction (ChemRRV)”, enacted in 2005.
- South Korean Law:⁴²⁷ “Special Act on Children’s Products Safety”, enacted in 2015 and its standard “Common Safety Standards for Children’s Products (Notice N° 2017-18)”, enacted in 2017.
- United States of America Regulation:⁴²⁸ “16 CFR Part 1500.17. Banned Hazardous Substances”, enacted in 1973 and its last amendment “68 FR 19147”, enacted in 2003.
- Turkish Regulation:⁴²⁹ “Regulation on Restrictions for the Manufacture, Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances & Preparations (Official Gazette No 27092 (Repeated) of 26 December 2008)”, enacted in 2008 and its amendments “Official Gazette No 27687 of 29 August 2010”, enacted in 2010, “Official Gazette No 27880 of 20 March 2011”, enacted in 2011 and “Official Gazette No 29182 of 21 November 2014”, enacted in 2014.

4. How is it analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

- *Textile, leather and plastic*: Method US EPA/600/R-93/116 for qualitative analysis using Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) and Analytical Transmission Electron Microscopy (AEM) or other Analytical Methods by Microscopy (Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM)).

5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

- “No detection”³⁹⁴³⁰ in textile, leather products and plastics (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).



6. How can it be avoided?

The presence of asbestos above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By avoiding the use of asbestos fibers in the manufacturing of flame resistant apparel or thermal insulating fillings,
- b) By establishing a strict control of the textile parts and flame resistant insulating fillings used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in point a).



POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (PAHs)

1. What are they?

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) constitute a large family of organic compounds characterized by structures made of fused simple aromatic carbon rings and hydrogens.

Even though PAHs are not directly used in the textile or leather industries, they can emerge due to the use of products containing mineral oils or black pigments containing “Carbon Black”.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons⁴³¹ arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which chemical products containing these substances, have been used. PAHs can be found essentially as impurities in products that include mineral oils or the “Carbon Black” pigment. A particularly high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Processes incorporating plastic parts and coatings (including prints and synthetic leather), due to the use of mineral oils as thinners or secondary plasticizers.
- 2) Pigment printing processes or colouring of polymeric parts with black pigments containing “Carbon Black”.
- 3) Processes incorporating black rubber parts as a filler, due to the use of “Carbon Black”.

3. How are they regulated?

- European Regulation:⁴³² “1907/2006/EC”, enacted in 2007 and its amendments “552/2009/EC”, enacted in 2009, “1272/2013/EU”, enacted in 2013 and “2015/326/EU”, enacted in 2015.
- Swiss Ordinance:⁴³³ “SR 814.81. Chemical Risk Reduction (ChemRRV)”, enacted in 2005 and its amendments “AS 2007 111”, enacted in 2006, “AS 2011 113”, enacted in 2010, “AS 2012 6161”, enacted in 2012 and “AS 2015 2367”, enacted in 2015.
- Taiwanese Standard: “CNS 3478. Plastic Shoes”,⁴³⁴ enacted in 2009 and “CNS 15503. General Requirements for Safety of Children’s Products”,⁴³⁵ enacted in 2011.
- Turkish Regulation:⁴³⁶ “Market Surveillance and Control of Hazardous Chemicals Content in Some Consumer Products (Official Gazette No 29236 of 14 January 2015)”, enacted in 2015 and its amendment, enacted in 2016.

4. How are they analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

- *Plastic*: Method AfPS GS 2014:01 PAK and Chromatographic Methods (GC/MS).

For the analysis of footwear: Norm CEN ISO/TS 16190:2013.

For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for PAHs analysis:

- Taiwan: CNS 3478.



5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

- **Maximum 1 ppm⁴³⁷** of any of the following PAHs in plastics (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly): benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[e]pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[j]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene and dibenzo[a,h]anthracene.
- **Maximum 10 ppm** for the sum of the following PAHs in plastics (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly): naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, dibenzo[a,h]anthracene and benzo[g,h,i]perylene.

6. How can they be avoided?

The presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices limited in this particular case to the right choice of pigments,
- b) By avoiding the use of products containing PAHs in their composition (mineral oils acting as thinners and plasticizers) in plastic parts and coatings and by avoiding the use of rubber containing “Carbon Black” as a filler,
- c) By establishing a strict control of the plastic parts, coatings, rubber and pigment prints used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in points a) and b).



ORGANOCHLORINATED COMPOUNDS

1. What are they?

Organochlorinated compounds are chemical substances used in the textile industry due to their swelling properties of polymeric chains, making the dyeing of polyester fibers easier at low temperature (carriers).

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of organochlorinated compounds⁴³⁸ arises from the use of dyeing or printing processes where chemical products containing these substances, have been used. In particular, a high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Processes of dyeing synthetic fibers (specifically polyester) blended with fibers of animal origin (wool/polyester), using disperse dyes where organochlorinated compounds are used as carriers.
- 2) Printing processes using red-brown shade pigments, containing polychlorinated aromatic rings in their structure, as they could be impurified with organochlorinated compounds. These impurities would be generated as a result of the decomposition of one of the intermediates used during the synthesis of those pigments.

3. How are they regulated?

- European Regulation: “1907/2006/EC”, enacted in 2007 and its amendment “552/2009/EC”,⁴³⁹ enacted in 2009. “850/2004/EC”, enacted in 2004 and its amendments “757/2010/EU”, enacted in 2010 and “519/2012/EU”,⁴⁴⁰ enacted in 2012.
- Swiss Ordinance:⁴⁴¹ “SR 814.81. Chemical Risk Reduction (ChemRRV)”, enacted in 2005 and its amendments “AS 2007 111”, enacted in 2006, “AS 2011 113”, enacted in 2010, “AS 2012 6161”, enacted in 2012 and “AS 2015 2367”, enacted in 2015.
- Canadian Regulation:⁴⁴² “Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (S.C. 1999, c. 33)”, enacted in 2000 and “Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2012 (SOR/2016-252)”, enacted in 2016.
- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):⁴⁴³ “GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products”, enacted in 2009.

4. How are they analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

- *Textile*: Chromatographic Methods and/or Method DIN 54232:2010-08.
- *Leather*: Chromatographic Methods.
- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedures*:⁴⁴⁴ SOP-A-015 and SOP-A-026.

For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for organochlorinated compounds analysis:

- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).



5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

- “No detection”³⁴⁵ in textile and leather products (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

6. How can they be avoided?

The presence of organochlorinated compounds above the levels indicated in point 5 can be avoided by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices limited in this particular case to the right choice of dyes and pigments,
- b) By avoiding the use of organochlorinated compounds acting as carriers in tinctures of mixtures of synthetic fibers with fibers of animal origin,
- c) By establishing a strict control of the dyed or printed parts with pigments used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in points a) and b).



VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs)

1. What are they?

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are organic compounds with high vapor pressure under normal atmospheric conditions and that could be released as gases from certain solids or liquids containing them. This feature results from their low boiling points and causes molecules to evaporate and enter the surrounding air.

Even though VOCs are not directly used in the textile or leather industries, they can be released from fixing resins or another polymeric material and from leather tanning/retanning agents. Additionally, they have been used in the agriculture industry as biocides for the preservation of natural raw materials.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which chemical products containing VOCs, or products that can release them by certain variables of the process such as temperature and pressure, have been used. These compounds can be found in a wide variety of auxiliary products. A particularly high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Processes in which resins, fixatives and polymers are used (such as: dyeing, printing, finishing, coating application, bonding/assembly processes with adhesives, use of plastic parts, among others), due to the possible presence of not polymerized monomers (by an inadequate curing temperature or processing time), catalysts, solvents or other free or releasable volatile components in the materials where these parts or treatments are incorporated.
- 2) Leather tanning/retanning processes with formaldehyde-derived products.
- 3) Processes of application of biocides for the preservation of natural raw materials containing free formaldehyde in their composition.

3. How are they regulated?

- Technical Regulation on the Eurasian Customs Union (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia): “TP TC 007/2011 On Safety of Products intended for children and adolescents”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “Decision N° 51 (28 April 2017)”, enacted in 2017. “TP TC 017/2011 On Safety of Light Industry Products”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “Decision N° 60 (9 August 2016)”, enacted in 2016.

4. How are they analyzed?

Methods: MUK 4.1.1045-01, MP 01.024-07, MUK 4.1.745-99, MU N° 2704-83, MUK 4.1.1209-03 and headspace GC-MS.

5. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

See Annex IV: “Requirements for Volatile Organic Compounds”.



6. How can they be avoided?

The presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) above the levels indicated in point 5 **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices such as: right selection of the chemical products, right selection, maintenance and supervision of the manufacturing conditions and appropriate warehouse and handling not only of the chemical products but also the raw materials used,
- b) By applying a strict program of production control and supervision including routine analysis of the chemical products as well as in the risk processes indicated in point 2.

Additionally, it is important to emphasize the following recommendations:

- a) Substituting of “solvent based” by “water based” coatings VOCs free,
- b) Use of “water based” printing and reactive hot-melt adhesives during footwear manufacturing, and,
- c) By establishing a strict control of the parts and raw materials used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in points a) and b).

II. REFERENCE MANUAL: SUBSTANCES OF LIMITED USE



II. REFERENCE MANUAL: SUBSTANCES OF LIMITED USE

ISOCYANATES

1. What are they?

Isocyanates are a group of chemical compounds characterized by containing an isocyanate group ($-N=C=O$) in their structure. Even though isocyanates are not directly used in the textile and leather industries, they can emerge due to their use as precursors of those polyurethanes used as elastomers (elastic fibers), glues and leather and textiles coatings (synthetic leather materials).

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of isocyanates⁴⁴⁶ arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which chemical products containing isocyanates, or products/materials which can release them by the effect of certain process variables, have been used. These compounds can be found in a wide variety of auxiliary products. A particularly high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Processes in which resins, fixatives and polyurethanes based polymers are used (such as: printings, finishing, coatings, bonding/assembly processes with adhesives and glues, use of foams, fillers and elastic fibers, among others) in which, by an inadequate curing temperature or processing time, the polymerization reaction has not gone to completion.

3. How are they analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

- *Textile, leather and plastic*: Norm EN 13130-8:2004.
- *By the use of the Standard Operational Procedure*:⁴⁴⁷ SOP-A-028.

4. Which are the acceptable limits?³²

- “**No detection**”⁴⁴⁸ in textile, leather products and plastics (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

5. How can they be avoided?

The presence of isocyanates above the levels indicated in point 4 **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices such as: right selection of the chemical products, right selection, maintenance and supervision of the manufacturing conditions and appropriate warehouse and handling not only of the chemical products but also the raw materials used,
- b) By establishing a strict control of the parts and raw materials used, before starting production or the inclusion in the final article, if it is not possible to carry out the manufacturing measures described in point a).

II. REFERENCE MANUAL: LEGALLY LIMITED PARAMETERS



II. REFERENCE MANUAL: LEGALLY LIMITED PARAMETERS

pH

1. What is it?

It is a parameter used to indicate the acidity and/or basicity of any given substance. It ranges from 0 (most acidic) to 14 (most basic). The value for neutral pH is 7. In the textile and leather industries, specially in the wet treatment operations (pre-treatment, dyeing, printing, tanning and finishing, among others), pH variations are produced in the bath of the facility as chemical base of the performed operation.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of obtaining a pH out of range arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which the pH is a variable of necessary modification and a correct adjustment of pH is not performed in following steps. There are numerous processes in which the pH is modified. A particularly high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Processes that increase the acidity of the textile product, such as: carbonizing, dyeing with acid dyes, treatments with organic and inorganic acids, piece dyeing of woolen fabrics that have been carbonized and, finishing treatments with reactive resins for wrinkle resistant articles.
- 2) Processes that increase the alkalinity of the textile product, such as: scouring, bleaching and mercerization of natural cellulosic fibers, causticizing of polyester, dyeing of cellulosic fibers with reactive, vat or sulphurous dyes; polyester dyeing in medium and dark colours specially with elastane in which a reduction cleaning is performed; and, in general, treatments with organic and inorganic bases (ammonia, trimethylamine, calcium hydroxide, hydroxides, among others).
- 3) Processes that increase the acidity of the leather product, such as: dye fixation (in post-tanning processes) of leather dyed in intense shades, mainly in buffed articles (suede, split suede, nubuck) and articles destined to an aniline type finishing.

3. How is it regulated?

- Ukrainian Order:⁴⁴⁹ *“Materials and Textile, Leather and Fur Products. Main Hygiene Requirements, No 1138”*, enacted in 2013.
- Standard of People’s Republic of China: *“FZ/T 81014-2008. Infant’s Wear”*,⁴⁵⁰ enacted in 2008, *“GB 18401-2010. National General Safety Technical Code for Textile Products”*,⁴⁵¹ enacted in 2011, *“GB 25036-2010. Children’s Canvas Rubber Footwear (Shoes)”*,⁴⁵² enacted in 2011, *“GB 25038-2010. Rubber Shoes Healthy and Safe Specification”*,⁴⁵³ enacted in 2011, *“FZ/T 73025-2013. Knitted garment and adornment for infant”*,⁴⁵⁴ enacted in 2014 and *“FZ/T 73045-2013. Knitted Children’s Wear”*,⁴⁵⁵ enacted in 2014.
- South Korean Law: *“Special Act on Children’s Products Safety”*, enacted in 2015 and its standards *“Common Safety Standards for Children’s Products (Notice N° 2017-18)”*,⁴⁵⁶ enacted in 2017, *“Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Safety Confirmation (Notice N° 2017-16). Annex 1-Textile Products for Infants”*,⁴⁵⁷ enacted in 2017 and *“Safety Standards for Children’s Products Subject to Conformity Assessment with Individual Safety Standard (Notice N° 2017-17). Annex 15-Textile Products for Children (Notice N° 2017-17)”*,⁴⁵⁸ enacted in 2017. *“The Electric Appliances and Household Products Safety Management Law”*, enacted in 2017 and its standard *“Safety Standards for Household Products Subject to Conformity Assessment (Notice N° 2017-336). Annex 1-Household Textile Products (Notice N° 2017-33)”*,⁴⁵⁹ enacted in 2017.
- Egyptian Standard: *“ES 3571/2015. Footwear and its Parts”* and *“ES 3572/2015. Sport Shoes and its Parts”*,⁴⁶⁰ enacted in 2015. *“ES 6535/2008. General Requirements for Manufactured Leather”*,⁴⁶¹ enacted in 2008.
- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):⁴⁶² *“GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products”*, enacted in 2009.



4. How is it analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

- *Textile*: EN ISO 3071:2006.
- *Leather*: EN ISO 4045:2008.

For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for pH analysis:

- China: GB/T 7573 (textile).
- South Korea: KS K ISO 3071.
- Egypt: ES 5345.
- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).

5. Which are the acceptable limits?

pH limits in textiles:

- **4.0-7.5**⁴⁶³ in textile products aimed at users younger than 14 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **4.0-7.5**⁴⁶³ in textile products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, aimed at users older than 14 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **4.0-9.0**⁴⁶³ in textile products without direct contact with the skin, aimed at users older than 14 years old (clothing, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

pH limits in natural and synthetic leather:

- **3.5-6.5**⁴⁶⁴ in natural leather products (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **4.0-7.5** in synthetic leather products (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

6. How can acid and basic products be avoided?

pH values outside the levels indicated in point 5, **can be avoided** by participating in any of the **programs developed by Inditex to improve and control manufacturing**, including, but not limited to, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices such as: right selection of the chemical products, right selection, maintenance and supervision of the manufacturing conditions and appropriate warehouse and handling not only of the chemical products but also the raw materials used,
- b) By applying a strict program of production control and supervision including routine analysis of the small parts as well as in the risk processes indicated in point 2.

Under exceptional circumstances, after having applied any of the aforementioned programs, in case of pH values are found in the final article outside the levels indicated in point 5, total or partial **re-processing could be attempted**, by, for instance, acidic or basic washes, as appropriate, for the correct neutralization of the article.



COMPOSITION

1. What is it?

This is the parameter which quantifies, in percentage, the difference in composition⁴⁶⁵ between the values stated in the garment's label and the real values for the different fabrics that make up the garment.

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of noncompliance with the composition tolerance limits can be found in a wide variety of articles or parts of the article with fabrics, leather and diverse materials. A particularly high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Fabrics containing two or more fibers which undergo finishing processes with chemicals (devoré and enzyme wash, among others) or physical wear (napping, fulling and shearing, among others), in which a deficient or irregular process control originates final articles with no uniform compositions, among which there may be articles out of the tolerance range of composition.
- 2) Use of regenerated fibers (recovery) in which, by the lack of repeatability of the batches of initial first raw material as well as the blending equipment and, a deficient control of carded or of open-end spinning processes, there is no homogeneity in the final composition of the yarn, which can give rise to final articles with unequal or no uniform compositions, among which there may be articles out of the tolerance range of composition.
- 3) Use of special fabric structures (such as: corduroy, velvets, blonde laces, jacquards and laces) in which an incorrect theoretical calculation of the composition, can originate articles out of the tolerance range of composition.

3. How is it regulated?

- European Regulation: "1007/2011/EU", enacted in 2011 and its amendments "286/2012/EU", enacted in 2012 and "517/2013/EU", enacted in 2013.
- Technical Regulation on the Eurasian Customs Union (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia): "TP TC 007/2011 On Safety of Products intended for children and adolescents", enacted in 2011 and its amendment "Decision N° 51 (28 April 2017)", enacted in 2017. "TP TC 017/2011 On Safety of Light Industry Products", enacted in 2011 and its amendment "Decision N° 60 (9 August 2016)", enacted in 2016.
- Standard of People's Republic of China: "GB/T 29862-2013. Textiles-Identification of Fiber Content", enacted in 2014.
- South Korean Law: "The Electric Appliances and Household Products Safety Management Law", enacted in 2017 and its standard "Safety Standards for Household Products Subject to Conformity Assessment (Notice N° 2017-336). Annex 1-Household Textile Products (Notice N° 2017-33)", enacted in 2017.
- Canadian Regulation: "Textile Labelling Act (R.S.C. 1985, c.T-10)", enacted in 2014 and "Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations (C.R.C., c.1551)", enacted in 2014.
- United States of America Legislation: "The Textile Fiber Products Identification Act (15 USC, Section 70)", enacted in 2004, "Rules and Regulations under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act (16 CFR Part 303)", enacted in 2014, "The Wool Products Labeling Act (15 USC, Section 68)", enacted in 2006 and "Regulations under the Wool Products Labeling Act (16 CFR Part 300)", enacted in 2014.
- Turkish Regulation: "Regulation on Textile Labeling and Fiber Composition of Textile Products (Official Gazette No 29337 of 25 April 2015)", enacted in 2015.
- Regulation of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela and Bolivia): "MERCOSUR/LX SGT N° 3/RES N° 03/17", enacted in 2017.



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- Mexican Regulation: “Mexican Official Norm NOM-004-SCFI-2006”, enacted in 2006 and its amendments “DOF: 06/09/2006”, enacted in 2006, “DOF: 23/12/2011”, enacted in 2011, “DOF: 17/02/2012”, enacted in 2012 and “DOF: 03/09/2015”, enacted in 2015.
- Ecuadorian Regulation: “Ecuadorian Technical Norm NTE INEN 1875:2004”, enacted in 2004.

4. How is it analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

The different fabrics⁴⁶⁶ of a garment must be analyzed independently according to the following Norms:⁴⁶⁷

- For binary mixtures: Regulation 1007/2011/EU, Norm EN ISO 1833-1:2010.
- For ternary mixtures: Regulation 1007/2011/EU, Norm EN ISO 1833-2:2010.

For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for Composition Tolerance analysis:

- China: GB/T 2910.1 (binary mixtures) and GB/T 2910.2 (ternary mixtures).⁴⁶⁸
- Korea: KS K0210.

5. Which are the acceptable limits?

- Single (pure textile product): No tolerance.

Exception:⁴⁶⁹

- In articles 100% cashmere which have been obtained by carded spinning process, it is allowed up to 5% of “suspected wool”.
- Mixture (multiple fibers textile products): $\pm 3\%$ in weight.

6. How can it be avoided?

Composition Tolerance above the levels indicated in point 5, **can be avoided** by participating in any of the **programs developed by Inditex to improve and control manufacturing**, including, but not limited to, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying a strict program of production control and supervision including routine analysis of the raw materials (fabric and leather) as well as in the products subjected to the risk processes indicated in point 2.

Apart from aforementioned measures and when composition tolerance values are detected in the final article above the detection levels indicated in point 5, **it can be amended** through **re-processing** consisting on the composition label replacement.



COLOUR FASTNESS TO WATER

1. What is it?

This is the index and/or grade that measures the resistance of the colour of any type of textile or leather article to a process of soaking in soft water followed by a period of standing. The Colour Fastness to Water measures the colour resistance as: 1) “colour change” (variation on colour intensity) and 2) “colour staining” (staining of a white standard probe), ranging both indexes from 1 (worst fastness) to 5 (best fastness).

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of noncompliance with the colour fastness to water limits can be found in a wide variety of articles or parts of the article with fabrics, leather and diverse materials. A particularly high risk arises in those textile and leather articles which have undergone the following processes:

- 1) Dyeing processes in which non-fixed or non-reacted dyestuffs remain on the fabric surface due to reasons such as: (a) a deficient or non-existent fixation of the soluble direct dyes on cellulosic fibers and soluble acid dyes on polyamide, (b) an insufficient elimination of the hydrolyzed dye in soluble reactive dyes on cellulosic fibers; and, (c) a deficient reduction cleaning or thermomigration during the drying and thermofixing phases, in the case of disperse dyes on polyester and polyester with elastane.
- 2) Dyeing processes in certain types of leather that require an excess of dye (such as: suede, split suede and nubuck) in which, by an inadequate final fixation with formic acid or dyeing fixatives and/or insufficient washing, non-fixed dye exists on the surface.
- 3) Special finishing in leathers that, due to their process, do not include a dye fixing step (aniline and protein finishing, among others) and non-fixed dye exists on the surface.
- 4) Dewashed processes (used effects) in which by a deficient final washing or fixation, non-fixed dye exists on the surface.
- 5) Printing processes with soluble dyes in which, due to an incorrect fixation of the dye or elimination of the hydrolyzed dye (in the case of reactive dyes), non-fixed dye exists on the surface.

On the contrary, the printing or dyeing processes with insoluble dyes (pigments, vats, indigo or sulphurous) do not present a risk of noncompliance with the colour fastness to water limits, except those made with fluorescent pigments.

3. How is it regulated?

- Technical Regulation on the Eurasian Customs Union (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia): “TP TC 007/2011 On Safety of Products intended for children and adolescents”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “Decision N° 51 (28 April 2017)”,⁴⁷⁰ enacted in 2017. “TP TC 017/2011 On Safety of Light Industry Products”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “Decision N° 60 (9 August 2016)”,⁴⁷¹ enacted in 2016.
- Ukrainian Order:⁴⁷² “Materials and Textile, Leather and Fur Products. Main Hygiene Requirements, No 1138”, enacted in 2013.
- Standard of People’s Republic of China: “FZ/T 81014-2008. Infant’s Wear”,⁴⁷³ enacted in 2008, “GB 18401-2010. National General Safety Technical Code for Textile Products”,⁴⁷⁴ enacted in 2011, “FZ/T 73025-2013. Knitted garment and adornment for infant”,⁴⁷⁵ enacted in 2014 and “FZ/T 73045-2013. Knitted Children’s Wear”,⁴⁷⁶ enacted in 2014.
- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):⁴⁷⁷ “GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products”, enacted in 2009.



4. How is it analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

- The different fabrics⁴⁷⁸ of a garment must be analyzed independently according to the Norm EN ISO 105-E01:2013.
- *Leather*: Norm EN ISO 11642:2012.

For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for Colour Fastness to Water analysis:

- China: GB/T 5713 (textile).
- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).

5. Which are the acceptable limits?

The limits for “colour change” and “colour staining” in textile products, are as follows:

- **3-4** in textile products aimed at users younger than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
Exception **4**⁴⁷⁹ in lining material of textile products aimed at users younger than 1 year old.
- **3** in textile products aimed at users older than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

The limits for “colour change” and “colour staining” in leather products, are as follows:

- **3** in leather and synthetic leather products (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

6. How can it be avoided?

Color fastness to water values below the levels indicated in point 5, **can be avoided** by participating in any of the **programs developed by Inditex to improve and control manufacturing**, including, but not limited to, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices such as: right selection of the chemical products and supervision of the manufacturing conditions,
- b) By applying a strict program of production control and supervision including routine analysis of the raw materials, small parts and in the risk processes indicated in point 2.

Under exceptional circumstances, if after having applied any of the aforementioned measures, the color fastness to water values of the final article are found to be below the levels indicated in point 5, total or partial **re-processing could be attempted**, by, for instance, conventional washing of the article to eliminate the excess of dye and/or to achieve a correct dye fixation.



COLOUR FASTNESS TO PERSPIRATION

1. What is it?

This is the index and/or grade which measures the resistance of the colour of any type of textile or leather article to acid and basic sweat (human perspiration). The Colour Fastness to Perspiration measures the colour resistance as: 1) "colour change" (variation on colour intensity) and 2) "colour staining" (staining of a white standard probe), ranging both indexes from 1 (worst fastness) to 5 (best fastness).

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of noncompliance with the colour fastness to perspiration limits can be found in a wide variety of articles or parts of the article with fabrics, leather and diverse materials. A particularly high risk arises in those textile and leather articles which have undergone the following processes:

- 1) Dyeing processes in which non-fixed or non-reacted dyestuffs remain on the fabric surface due to reasons such as: (a) a deficient or non-existent fixation of soluble direct dyes on cellulosic fibers and acid dyes on polyamide, (b) a insufficient elimination of the hydrolyzed dye in soluble reactive dyes on cellulosic fibers; and, (c) a deficient reduction cleaning or thermomigration during the drying and thermofixing phases, in the case of disperse dyes on polyester and polyester with elastane.
- 2) Dyeing processes in certain types of leather which require an excess of dye (such as: suede, split suede and nubuck) in which, by an inadequate final fixation with formic acid or dyeing fixatives and/or insufficient washing, non-fixed dye exists on the surface.
- 3) Special finishing in leathers that due to their process, do not include a dye fixing step (aniline and protein finishing, among others) and non-fixed dye exists on the surface.
- 4) Dewashed processes (used effects) in which, by a deficient final washing or fixation, non-fixed dye exists on the surface.
- 5) Printing processes with soluble dyes in which, due to an incorrect fixation of the dye or elimination of the hydrolyzed dye (in the case of reactive dyes), non-fixed dye exists on the surface.

On the contrary, the printing or dyeing processes with insoluble dyes (pigments, vats, indigo or sulphurous) do not present a risk of noncompliance with the colour fastness to perspiration limits, except those made with fluorescent pigments.

3. How is it regulated?

- Technical Regulation on the Eurasian Customs Union (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia): "TP TC 007/2011 On Safety of Products intended for children and adolescents", enacted in 2011 and its amendment "Decision N° 51 (28 April 2017)",⁴⁸⁰ enacted in 2017. "TP TC 017/2011 On Safety of Light Industry Products", enacted in 2011 and its amendment "Decision N° 60 (9 August 2016)",⁴⁸¹ enacted in 2016.
- Ukrainian Order:⁴⁸² "Materials and Textile, Leather and Fur Products. Main Hygiene Requirements, No 1138", enacted in 2013.
- Standard of People's Republic of China: "FZ/T 81014-2008. Infant's Wear",⁴⁸³ enacted in 2008, "GB 18401-2010. National General Safety Technical Code for Textile Products",⁴⁸⁴ enacted in 2011, "FZ/T 73025-2013. Knitted garment and adornment for infant",⁴⁸⁵ enacted in 2014 and "FZ/T 73045-2013. Knitted Children's Wear",⁴⁸⁶ enacted in 2014.



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- Taiwanese Standard: “CNS 8634. Leather Casual Shoes”,⁴⁸⁷ enacted in 2011 and “CNS 10632. Leather Shoes”,⁴⁸⁸ enacted in 2011.
- Egyptian Standard:⁴⁸⁹ “ES 6535/2008. General Requirements for Manufactured Leather”, enacted in 2008.
- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):⁴⁹⁰ “GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products”, enacted in 2009.

4. How is it analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

- The different fabrics⁴⁹¹ of a garment must be analyzed independently according to the Norm EN ISO 105-E04:2013.
- *Leather*: Norm EN ISO 11641:2012.

For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for Colour Fastness to Perspiration analysis:

- China: GB/T 3922 (textile).
- Taiwan: CNS 1496 and CNS 8429.
- Egypt: ES 5346.
- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).

5. Which are the acceptable limits?

The limits for “colour change” and “colour staining” in textile products, are as follows:

- **3-4** in textile products aimed at users younger than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
Exceptions:
 - **4**⁴⁹² in textile products aimed at users younger than 1 year old.
 - **4**⁴⁹² in textile products with close and prolonged contact with the skin (underwear, bedding, swimwear, hosiery, headwear, scarves, handkerchiefs and other similar products).
 - **4**⁴⁹² in lining material of textile products.
- **3**⁴⁹³ in textile products aimed at users older than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
Exceptions:
 - **4**⁴⁹⁴ in textile products with close and prolonged contact with the skin (underwear, bedding, swimwear, hosiery, headwear, scarves, handkerchiefs and other similar products).
 - **4**⁴⁹⁴ in lining material of textile products.

The limits for “colour change” and “colour staining” in leather products, are as follows:

- **3**⁴⁹⁵ in leather and synthetic leather products (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
Exception **3-4**⁴⁹⁶ in footwear, gloves, headwear and hosiery products.

6. How can it be avoided?

Color fastness to perspiration values below the levels indicated in point 5, **can be avoided** by participating in any of the **programs developed by Inditex to improve and control manufacturing**, including, but not limited to, the following preventive measures and production control:



- a) By applying good manufacture practices such as: right selection of the chemical products, right selection, maintenance and supervision of the manufacturing conditions,
- b) By applying a strict program of production control and supervision including routine analysis of the raw materials, small parts and in the risk processes indicated in point 2.

Under exceptional circumstances, after having applied any of the aforementioned programs, in case of color fastness to perspiration values are found in the final article below the levels indicated in point 5, total or partial **re-processing could be attempted**, by, for instance, conventional washing of the article to eliminate the excess of dye and/or to achieve a correct dye fixation.



COLOUR FASTNESS TO RUBBING

1. What is it?

This is the index and/or grade which measures the resistance of the colour of any type of textile or leather articles to the aggression made by continuous rubbing with other fabric (dry and wet rubbing). The Colour Fastness to Rubbing measures the colour resistance as “colour staining” (staining of a white standard probe), ranging the index from 1 (worst fastness) to 5 (best fastness).

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of noncompliance with the colour fastness to rubbing limits can be found in a wide variety of articles or parts of the article with fabrics, leather and diverse materials. A particularly high risk arises in those textile and leather articles which have undergone the following processes:

- 1) Dyeing processes in which non-fixed or non-reacted dyestuffs remain on the fabric surface due to reasons such as: the use of direct or reactive dyes, mainly in dark tones, together with the application of softening or cationic fixatives results in the precipitation of the non-fixed or non-reacted soluble dye on the fiber or grinded and napped cotton fabrics, mainly dyed in dark tones. In this instance, the grinded or napped face possesses a considerably increased surface in contact with the probe which may give rise to a higher color transfer to the probe.
- 2) Dyeing processes in certain types of leather which require an excess of dye (such as: suede, split suede and nubuck) in which, by an inadequate final fixation with formic acid or dyeing fixatives and/or insufficient washing, non-fixed dye exists on the surface.
- 3) Printing processes using pigments and polyurethane coatings (synthetic leather) in which, due to an incorrect formulation of the printing paste or polyurethane, or a deficient polymerization, non-fixed dye exists on the surface.
- 4) Dewashed processes (used effects) in which, by a deficient final washing or deficient fixation, non-fixed dye or pigment exists on the surface.
- 5) Denim dyeing processes in which, by a deficient washing of the garment, non-fixed dye exists on the surface.
- 6) Grinding processes in leathers type suede, split suede and nubuck performed after the dyeing process in which, by a deficient final dusting off process, presence of dyed leather fibers exists on the surface.
- 7) Leather finishing processes in which a non-fixed pigment and/or dye exists on the leather surface due to different reasons, such as: aniline and protein type finishing, which by their nature do not include a lacquer or polyurethane finishing or a fixation with a cross-linker product; special surface feel (greasy and waxy) and pull-up or crazy horse types, which by their characteristics contain non-fixed pigmented products on the surface; conventional finishing in which, due to an incorrect formulation of the finishing or by an unusual accident, the fixing operation through the final finishing or the final crosslinking process have not reached their objective.

3. How is it regulated?

- Technical Regulation on the Eurasian Customs Union (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia): “TP TC 007/2011 On Safety of Products intended for children and adolescents”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “Decision N° 51 (28 April 2017)”,⁴⁹⁷ enacted in 2017. “TP TC 017/2011 On Safety of Light Industry Products”, enacted in 2011 and its amendment “Decision N° 60 (9 August 2016)”,⁴⁹⁸ enacted in 2016.
- Ukrainian Order:⁴⁹⁹ “Materials and Textile, Leather and Fur Products. Main Hygiene Requirements, No 1138”, enacted in 2013.



- Standard of People's Republic of China: "QB/T 1618-2006. *Leather Belt*",⁵⁰⁰ enacted in 2007, "QB/T 2880-2016. *Children's Leather Shoes*",⁵⁰¹ enacted in 2017, "FZ/T 81014-2008. *Infant's Wear*",⁵⁰² enacted in 2008, "GB 18401-2010. *National General Safety Technical Code for Textile Products*",⁵⁰³ enacted in 2011, "GB 25036-2010. *Children's Canvas Rubber Footwear (Shoes)*",⁵⁰⁴ enacted in 2011, "GB 25038-2010. *Rubber Shoes Healthy and Safe Specification*",⁵⁰⁵ enacted in 2011, "QB/T 1333-2010/XG1-2014. *Handbag and knapsack*",⁵⁰⁶ enacted in 2011, "FZ/T 73025-2013. *Knitted garment and adornment for infant*",⁵⁰⁷ enacted in 2014, "FZ/T 73045-2013. *Knitted Children's Wear*",⁵⁰⁸ enacted in 2014 and "GB 31701-2015. *Safety Technical Code for Infants and Children Textile Products*",⁵⁰⁹ enacted in 2016.
- Taiwanese Standard: "CNS 8634. *Leather Casual Shoes*",⁵¹⁰ enacted in 2011 and "CNS 10632. *Leather Shoes*",⁵¹¹ enacted in 2011.
- Egyptian Standard: "ES 3571/2015. *Footwear and its Parts*" and "ES 3572/2015. *Sport Shoes and its Parts*",⁵¹² enacted in 2015. "ES 6535/2008. *General Requirements for Manufactured Leather*",⁵¹³ enacted in 2008.
- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):⁵¹⁴ "GSO 1956/2009 *Harmful substances used in textile products*", enacted in 2009.

4. How is it analyzed?

Methods recommended by Inditex:

- The different fabrics⁵¹⁵ of a garment must be analyzed independently according to the Norms EN ISO 105-X12:2016 and EN ISO 105-X16:2016 (Colour Fastness to Rubbing in Small Areas).

For the analysis of footwear: Norm EN ISO 17700:2005.

- *Leather*: Norm EN ISO 11640:2012 and Norm EN ISO 20433:2012.

For information purposes only, some countries set their own standards for Colour Fastness to Rubbing analysis:

- China: GB/T 3920 (textile), QB/T 2537 (leather) and QB/T 2882 (footwear).
- Taiwan: CNS 1273 (leather) and CNS 8429.
- Egypt: ES 122.
- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).

5. Which are the acceptable limits?

The limits for dry "colour staining" in textiles, are as follows:

- **4** in textile products aimed at users younger than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
- **3**⁵¹⁶ in textile products aimed at users older than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
Exception **4**⁵¹⁷ in lining material of textile products.

The limits for dry "colour staining" in leather, are as follows:

- **3**⁵¹⁸ in leather and synthetic leather products (clothing, accessories and home textiles, mainly).
Exceptions:
 - **4**⁵¹⁹ in leather and synthetic leather belts, handbags and knapsacks.
 - **2**⁵²⁰ in dark colored leathers and/or suede, split suede and nubuck leathers.



- **3⁵²¹** in leather and synthetic leather footwear.

Exceptions:

- **2-3⁵²²** in suede, split suede and nubuck leather linings and insoles.
- **2⁵²³** in dark colored leather uppers and/or suede, split suede and nubuck leather uppers.

The limits for wet “colour staining” in textiles, are as follows:

- **3** in textile products aimed at users younger than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

Exceptions:

- **2-3⁵²⁴** in those articles in dark colours.
- **2⁵²⁵** in those articles in dark colours with raised, brushed, flock, washed effects or denim fabrics.

- **2-3⁵²⁴** in textile products aimed at users between 3 and 14 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

Exception **2⁵²⁵** in those articles in dark colours with raised, brushed, flock or denim fabric.

- **2-3⁵²⁶** in textile products aimed at users older than 14 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

- **2⁵²⁷** in textile parts of footwear aimed at users older than 14 years old.

The limits for wet “colour staining” in leather, are as follows:

- **3⁵²⁸** in leather and synthetic leather products (clothing, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

Exceptions:

- **4⁵²⁹** in gloves, waist belts and other small leather wares aimed at users younger than 18 years old.
- **2⁵³⁰** in dark colored leathers and/or suede, split suede and nubuck leathers.

- **3⁵²⁸** in leather and synthetic leather footwear.

Exceptions:

- **2-3⁵³¹** in suede, split suede and nubuck leather linings and insoles.
- **2⁵³²** in dark colored leather uppers and/or suede, split suede and nubuck leather uppers.

6. How can it be avoided?

Color fastness to rubbing values below the levels indicated in point 5, **can be avoided** by participating in any of the **programs developed by Inditex to improve and control manufacturing**, including, but not limited to, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices such as: right selection of the chemical products, right selection, maintenance and supervision of the manufacturing conditions,
- b) By applying a strict program of production control and supervision including routine analysis of the raw materials, small parts and in the risk processes indicated in point 2.

Under exceptional circumstances, after having applied any of the aforementioned programs, in case of color fastness to rubbing values are found in the final article below the levels indicated in point 5, total or partial **re-processing could be attempted**, by, for instance, conventional washing of the article to eliminate the excess of dye and/or to achieve a correct dye fixation and/or polymerization.



COLOUR FASTNESS TO SALIVA

1. What is it?

This is the index and/or grade which measures the resistance of the colour of any type of textile to artificial and simulated saliva. The Colour Fastness to Saliva measures the colour resistance as: 1) “colour change” (variation on colour intensity) and 2) “colour staining” (staining of a white standard probe), ranging both indexes from 1 (worst fastness) to 5 (best fastness).

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of noncompliance with the colour fastness to saliva limits can be found in a wide variety of articles or parts of the article with fabrics. A particularly high risk arises in those textile articles which have undergone the following processes:

- 1) Dyeing processes in which non-fixed or non-reacted dyestuffs remain on the fabric surface due to reasons such as: (a) a deficient or non-existent fixation of soluble direct dyes on cellulosic fibers and soluble acid dyes on polyamide, (b) an insufficient elimination of the hydrolyzed dye in soluble reactive dyes on cellulosic fibers; and, (c) a deficient reduction cleaning or thermomigration during the drying and thermofixing phases, in the case of disperse dyes on polyester and polyester with elastane.
- 2) Dewashed processes (used effects) in which, by a deficient final washing or fixation, non-fixed dye exists on the surface.
- 3) Printing processes with soluble dyes in which, due to an incorrect fixation of the dye or elimination of the hydrolyzed dye (in the case of reactive dyes), non-fixed dye exists on the surface.
- 4) Processes in which an optical whitener is used, by a shade change, due to the interaction of the solution used in the colour fastness to saliva with the softeners.
- 5) Printing processes with glitter effect.

On the contrary, the printing or dyeing processes with insoluble dyes (pigments, vats, indigo or sulphurous) do not present a risk of noncompliance with the colour fastness to saliva limits, except those made with fluorescent pigments.

3. How is it regulated?

- Standard of People’s Republic of China: “FZ/T 81014-2008. *Infant’s Wear*”,⁵³³ enacted in 2008, “GB 18401-2010. *National General Safety Technical Code for Textile Products*”,⁵³⁴ enacted in 2011 and “FZ/T 73025-2013. *Knitted garment and adornment for infant*”,⁵³⁵ enacted in 2014.

4. How is it analyzed?

Method recommended by Inditex:

- The different fabrics⁵³⁶ of a garment must be analyzed independently according to Norm GB/T 18886 (textile).

5. Which are the acceptable limits?

The limits for “colour change” and “colour staining” in textile products, are as follows:

- 4 in textile products aimed at users younger than 3 years old (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).



6. How can it be avoided?

Color fastness to saliva values below the levels indicated in point 5, **can be avoided** by participating in any of the **programs developed by Inditex to improve and control manufacturing**, including, but not limited to, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices such as: right selection of the chemical products, right selection, maintenance and supervision of the manufacturing conditions,
- b) By applying a strict program of production control and supervision including routine analysis of the raw materials, small parts and in the risk processes indicated in point 2.

Under exceptional circumstances, after having applied any of the aforementioned programs, in case of color fastness to saliva values are found in the final article below the levels indicated in point 5, total or partial **re-processing could be attempted**, by, for instance, conventional washing of the article to eliminate the excess of dye and/or to achieve a correct dye fixation.



DETERMINATION OF ODOUR

1. What is it?

This is the index and/or grade which measures the presence or absence of foreign, atypical or unusual odours, in the articles to be analyzed. The degree of odour is determined by sensory tests, ranging the index from 1 (odourless) to 5 (intolerable odour).

2. Where is the risk?

The risk of the presence of odour arises from the use of manufacturing processes in which chemical products with unusual odours in fashion articles have been used, and which can be transmitted to the materials or final articles. Most of the chemical products used in the textile or leather manufacturing present atypical odours. A particularly high risk arises from the use of the following processes and/or materials:

- 1) Processes in which resins, fixatives and polymers are used (such as: printing, coating finishing, bonding/ assembly processes with adhesives and glues, use of foams, fillers and elastic fibers, among others) due to the possible presence of non-polymerized monomers, solvents or other free or releasable volatile components in materials where these parts or treatments are incorporated.
- 2) Storage processes of articles in wet and/or poor ventilated places, mainly made of natural materials.

3. How is it regulated?

- Technical Regulation on the Eurasian Customs Union (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia):⁵³⁷ *“TP TC 017/2011 On Safety of Light Industry Products”*, enacted in 2011 and its amendment *“Decision N° 60 (9 August 2016)”*, enacted in 2016.
- Ukrainian Order:⁵³⁸ *“Materials and Textile, Leather and Fur Products. Main Hygiene Requirements, No 1138”*, enacted in 2013.
- Standard of People’s Republic of China: *“GB 18401-2010. National General Safety Technical Code for Textile Products”*,⁵³⁹ enacted in 2011, *“FZ/T 73025-2013. Knitted garment and adornment for infant”*,⁵⁴⁰ enacted in 2014, *“FZ/T 73045-2013. Knitted Children’s Wear”*,⁵⁴¹ enacted in 2014 and *“GB 30585-2014. Safety Technical Specifications for Children’s Footwear”*,⁵⁴² enacted in 2016.
- Standard of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen):⁵⁴³ *“GSO 1956/2009 Harmful substances used in textile products”*, enacted in 2009.

4. How is it analyzed?

Method recommended by Inditex:

- *All types of articles and materials*: SNV 195651:1968.

For information purposes only, some countries have set their own standards for Determination of Odour:

- Ukraine: Materials and Textile, Leather and Fur Products. Main Hygiene Requirements, No 1138.
- China: GB 18401. Clause 6.7.
- Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): GSO 1957/2009 (textile).



5. Which are the acceptable limits?

- **“No detection of abnormal odours”³⁹⁵⁴⁴** in textile and leather products, plastics, metallic parts, paints and surface coatings (clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly).

6. How can it be avoided?

Determination of odour values above the levels indicated in point 5, **can be avoided** by applying, among others, the following preventive measures and production control:

- a) By applying good manufacture practices such as: right selection of the chemical products, right selection, maintenance and supervision of the manufacturing process conditions and appropriate warehouse and handling not only of the chemical products but also the raw materials used.

III. OTHER EU LEGISLATIONS OF MANDATORY COMPLIANCE



III. OTHER EU LEGISLATIONS OF MANDATORY COMPLIANCE

REACH

1. What is it?

REACH is an European Union regulation concerning the Registration, Avaliation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Regulation (EC) Number 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and Council).

2. Is it of mandatory compliance?

REACH is a mandatory regulation for those suppliers that manufacture, distribute and/or supply ready-to-wear items, accessories, complements, footwear, labels, containers and packaging (hereinafter, "Products") for any of Inditex's "formats" and that, later, are set aside for sale in any of the European Union member States.

To do so, the mentioned Suppliers, should control and manage properly any phase (their own and/or subcontracted) of "the manufacture cycle" of the "Products" with the aim of: (1) detecting and, as a result, avoiding the presence of substances included in the list "Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) subject to authorisation"⁵⁴⁵ or in the list "Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation"⁵⁴⁶ in amounts higher than 0.1% of the total weight of the "Products" and (2) justifying the presence of SVHC to any external agency and/or Health Team Product of Inditex.

If the mentioned SVHC were detected in amounts higher than the above mentioned limit in the "Products" before its import to whichever European Union member States, Suppliers should notify immediately its existence to the Sustainability Department of Inditex, as well as the corresponding "Corrective Action Plan" for its appropriate elimination.

ANNEX I: SUMMARY

clear to wear



ANNEX I: SUMMARY clear to clear

Substances and parameters to be controlled		Materials to be tested		Products aimed at users < 3 years (babies) ⁽¹⁾		Products aimed at users > 3 years								
						Clothing		Footwear		Accessories		Home Textiles		
						In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	
Formaldehyde	Textile	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁾	75 ppm ⁽⁶⁾	75 ppm	75 ppm ⁽⁶⁾	75 ppm	75 ppm ⁽⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽⁶⁾	300 ppm	75 ppm ⁽⁶⁾	300 ppm
Arylamines ⁽¹¹⁾	Leather and synthetic leather	"No detection" ⁽⁷⁾	75 ppm ⁽⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽⁶⁾	150 ppm	75 ppm ⁽⁶⁾	150 ppm
Phenols	Leather	30 ppm ⁽¹²⁾	30 ppm ⁽¹²⁾	30 ppm ⁽¹²⁾	30 ppm ⁽¹²⁾	30 ppm ⁽¹²⁾	30 ppm ⁽¹²⁾	30 ppm ⁽¹²⁾	30 ppm ⁽¹²⁾	30 ppm ⁽¹²⁾	30 ppm ⁽¹²⁾	30 ppm ⁽¹²⁾	30 ppm ⁽¹²⁾	30 ppm ⁽¹²⁾

⁽¹⁾ Includes: clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles.

⁽²⁾ Products with direct contact with the skin are those which enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: underwear, shirts, trousers, socks, footwear, and sheets, among others.

⁽³⁾ Products without direct contact with the skin are those which do not enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: outerwear and decoration textiles.

⁽⁴⁾ The presence of formaldehyde must not be detected at concentration levels above 16 ppm.

⁽⁵⁾ The presence of formaldehyde must not be detected at concentration levels above: 75 ppm in textile products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin aimed at users older than 3 years old. Exception in Indonesia: 20 ppm in woven, knitted or crocheted terry fabrics (of cotton or of other fibers), such as: towels, cloth bathing suits, cloth bathrobes and kitchen linen, among others.

⁽⁶⁾ The presence of formaldehyde must not be detected at concentration levels above: 75 ppm in textile products aimed at users aged between 3 and 14 years old. 300 ppm in textile products aimed at users older than 14 years old.

⁽⁷⁾ The presence of formaldehyde must not be detected at concentration levels above 20 ppm.

⁽⁸⁾ The presence of formaldehyde must not be detected at concentration levels above 75 ppm in leather and synthetic leather products. Exception for Eurasian Customs Union: 20 ppm in leather clothing, leather footwear, leather accessories and leather footwear, aimed at users younger than 18 years old.

⁽⁹⁾ The presence of formaldehyde must not be detected at concentration levels above: 75 ppm in leather and synthetic leather products aimed at users aged between 3 and 14 years old. 150 ppm in leather and synthetic leather products aimed at users older than 14 years old. Exception for Eurasian Customs Union: 20 ppm in leather clothing, leather footwear, leather accessories and leather footwear, aimed at users younger than 18 years old.

⁽¹⁰⁾ The presence of formaldehyde must not be detected at concentration levels above: 75 ppm in leather and synthetic leather products aimed at users aged between 3 and 14 years old. 150 ppm in leather and synthetic leather products aimed at users older than 14 years old. This parameter will be controlled in association to the colors of the reference.

⁽¹¹⁾ The presence of arylamines must not be detected at concentration levels above 30 ppm in leather products. Exception for member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC); 20 ppm in leather products.

⁽¹²⁾ The presence of phenols must not be detected at concentration levels above: 0.05 ppm for the sum of PCP and TeCP in textile, leather and synthetic leather products. 0.5 ppm of OPP in textile and leather products. 5 ppm of PCP in wood and cork products.

ppm: parts per million (concentration unit)



Substances and parameters to be controlled		Products aimed at users < 3 years (babies) ⁽¹⁾		Products aimed at users > 3 years							
		Materials to be tested		Clothing		Footwear		Accessories		Home Textiles	
		In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾
Total Cadmium	Textile, leather, plastics, paints, surface coatings, print parts, metallic parts, and wood	75 ppm ⁽¹⁴⁾	75 ppm ⁽¹⁴⁾	75 ppm ⁽¹⁴⁾	75 ppm ⁽¹⁴⁾	75 ppm ⁽¹⁴⁾	75 ppm ⁽¹⁴⁾	75 ppm ⁽¹⁴⁾	75 ppm ⁽¹⁴⁾	75 ppm ⁽¹⁴⁾	75 ppm ⁽¹⁴⁾
Extractable Cadmium	Textile	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm
	Synthetic leather of footwear	0.1 ppm ⁽¹⁵⁾	-	0.1 ppm ⁽¹⁵⁾	-	0.1 ppm ⁽¹⁵⁾	-	0.1 ppm ⁽¹⁵⁾	-	0.1 ppm ⁽¹⁵⁾	-
	Leather, plastics, paints, surface coatings and metallic parts	75 ppm ⁽¹⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽¹⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽¹⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽¹⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽¹⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽¹⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽¹⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽¹⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽¹⁶⁾	75 ppm ⁽¹⁶⁾

⁽¹⁾ Includes: clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles.

⁽²⁾ Products with direct contact with the skin are those which enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: underwear, shirts, trousers, socks, footwear, and sheets, among others. Products without direct contact with the skin are those which do not enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: outerwear and decoration textiles.

⁽³⁾ The presence of Cadmium must not be detected at concentration levels above 75 ppm (this limit in wood parts only applies in products aimed at users younger than 14 years old). Exception for Washington: 40 ppm in children's jewellery and clothing (including footwear) aimed at users younger than 12 years old and in childcare articles. Exception for Egypt: 50 ppm in plastic parts and paints of clothing, home textile products, moquette and carpets.

⁽¹⁵⁾ This limit should only be applied in synthetic leather materials in the uppers, lining and insoles of canvas rubber footwear aimed at users younger than 14 years old and of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques.

⁽¹⁶⁾ The presence of extractable Cadmium must not be detected at concentration levels above 75 ppm. Exception for member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): 0.1 ppm in leather products.

ppm: parts per million (concentration unit)



Substances and parameters to be controlled		Materials to be tested		Products aimed at users < 3 years (babies) ⁽¹⁾		Products aimed at users > 3 years							
						Clothing		Footwear		Accessories		Home Textiles	
						In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾
Total Lead		Textile, leather, plastics, paints, surface coatings, print parts, metallic parts and wood	90 ppm ⁽¹⁷⁾	90 ppm ⁽¹⁷⁾	90 ppm ⁽¹⁷⁾	90 ppm ⁽¹⁷⁾	90 ppm ⁽¹⁷⁾	90 ppm ⁽¹⁷⁾	90 ppm ⁽¹⁷⁾	90 ppm ⁽¹⁷⁾	90 ppm ⁽¹⁷⁾	90 ppm ⁽¹⁷⁾	
													100 ppm ⁽¹⁹⁾
		Stones and glass, crystal and ceramic parts	100 ppm ⁽¹⁸⁾	500 ppm ⁽²⁰⁾	500 ppm ⁽²⁰⁾	500 ppm ⁽²⁰⁾	500 ppm ⁽²⁰⁾	500 ppm ⁽²⁰⁾	500 ppm ⁽²⁰⁾	500 ppm ⁽²⁰⁾	500 ppm ⁽²⁰⁾	500 ppm ⁽²⁰⁾	
													100 ppm ⁽¹⁹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Includes: clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles.

⁽²⁾ Products with direct contact with the skin are those which enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: underwear, shirts, trousers, socks, footwear, and sheets, among others.

⁽³⁾ Products without direct contact with the skin are those which do not enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: outerwear and decoration textiles.

⁽¹⁷⁾ This limit in wood parts only applies in products aimed at users younger than 14 years old.

⁽¹⁸⁾ The presence of Lead must not be detected at concentration levels above 100 ppm. To consult the exceptions associated with this limit, please see Annex III (page 133).

⁽¹⁹⁾ The presence of Lead must not be detected at concentration levels above 100 ppm in products aimed at users younger than 12 years old. To consult the exceptions associated with this limit, please see Annex III (page 133).

⁽²⁰⁾ The presence of Lead must not be detected at concentration levels above 500 ppm in jewellery articles and products for decorative purposes (except for products explicitly regulated in REACH). To consult the exceptions associated with this limit, please see Annex III (page 133).

ppm: parts per million (concentration unit)



SUMMARY clear to wear									
Substances and parameters to be controlled	Materials to be tested	Products aimed at users < 3 years (babies) ⁽¹⁾		Products aimed at users > 3 years					
		Clothing		Footwear	Accessories		Home Textiles		
		In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	
Extractable Lead	Textile	0.2 ppm	0.2 ppm	0.2 ppm	0.2 ppm	0.2 ppm	0.2 ppm	0.2 ppm	0.2 ppm
	Synthetic leather of footwear	1 ppm ⁽¹⁵⁾	-	1 ppm ⁽¹⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-
Total Mercury	Leather, plastics, paints, surface coatings and metallic parts	90 ppm ⁽²¹⁾	90 ppm ⁽²¹⁾	90 ppm ⁽²¹⁾	90 ppm ⁽²¹⁾	90 ppm ⁽²¹⁾	90 ppm ⁽²¹⁾	90 ppm ⁽²¹⁾	90 ppm ⁽²¹⁾
	Textile, leather, wood, plastics, metallic parts, paints and surface coatings	"No detection" ⁽¹⁾⁽²²⁾	"No detection" ⁽¹⁾⁽²²⁾	"No detection" ⁽¹⁾⁽²²⁾	"No detection" ⁽¹⁾⁽²²⁾	"No detection" ⁽¹⁾⁽²²⁾	"No detection" ⁽¹⁾⁽²²⁾	"No detection" ⁽¹⁾⁽²²⁾	"No detection" ⁽¹⁾⁽²²⁾
Extractable Mercury	Textile, leather, wood, plastics, metallic parts, paints and surface coatings	0.02 ppm	0.02 ppm	0.02 ppm	0.02 ppm	0.02 ppm	0.02 ppm	0.02 ppm	0.02 ppm

⁽¹⁾ Includes: clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles.

⁽²⁾ Products with direct contact with the skin are those which enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: underwear, shirts, trousers, socks, footwear, and sheets, among others.

⁽³⁾ Products without direct contact with the skin are those which do not enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: outerwear and decoration textiles.

⁽¹⁵⁾ This limit should only be applied in synthetic leather materials in the uppers, lining and insoles of canvas rubber footwear aimed at users younger than 14 years old and of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques.

⁽²¹⁾ The presence of extractable Lead must not be detected at concentration levels above 90 ppm. Exception in member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): 0.2 ppm in leather

products aimed at users younger than 2 years old and 1 ppm in leather articles aimed at users older than 2 years old.

⁽²²⁾ The presence of Mercury must not be detected at concentration levels above 0.5 ppm.

ppm: parts per million (concentration unit)



Substances and parameters to be controlled	Materials to be tested	Products aimed at users < 3 years (babies) ⁽¹⁾		Products aimed at users > 3 years						
		Clothing		Footwear		Accessories		Home Textiles		
		In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	
Total Chromium	Textile	-	"No detection" ^(2,3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Leather footwear	-	60 ppm ^(2,4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extractable Chromium	Textile and leather	2 ppm ^(2,5)	1 ppm ^(2,5)	2 ppm ^(2,5)	2 ppm ^(2,5)	2 ppm ^(2,5)	2 ppm ^(2,5)	2 ppm ^(2,5)	2 ppm ^(2,5)	2 ppm ^(2,5)
	Leather footwear	-	60 ppm ^(2,4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chromium(VI)	Metallic parts and plastics	60 ppm ^(2,6)	60 ppm	60 ppm ^(2,6)	60 ppm ^(2,6)	60 ppm ^(2,6)	60 ppm ^(2,6)	60 ppm ^(2,6)	60 ppm ^(2,6)	60 ppm ^(2,6)
	Paints and surface coatings	60 ppm	60 ppm	60 ppm	60 ppm	60 ppm	60 ppm	60 ppm	60 ppm	60 ppm
Chromium(VI)	Textile, leather, plastics, metallic parts, paints and surface coatings	"No detection" ^(2,9)	"No detection" ^(2,7)	"No detection" ^(2,9)	"No detection" ^(2,9)	"No detection" ^(2,9)	"No detection" ^(2,9)	"No detection" ^(2,9)	"No detection" ^(2,9)	"No detection" ^(2,9)
	Textile, leather, plastics, metallic parts, paints and surface coatings	"No detection" ^(2,9)	"No detection" ^(2,9)	"No detection" ^(2,9)	"No detection" ^(2,9)	"No detection" ^(2,9)	"No detection" ^(2,9)	"No detection" ^(2,9)	"No detection" ^(2,9)	"No detection" ^(2,9)

(1) Includes: clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles.
 (2) Products with direct contact with the skin are those which enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: underwear, shirts, trousers, socks, footwear, and sheets, among others.
 (3) Products without direct contact with the skin are those which do not enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: outerwear and decoration textiles.
 (23) The presence of Chromium must not be detected at concentration levels above 1 ppm.
 (24) This limit only applies in Egypt.
 (25) In leather products: the limit only applies in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).
 (26) This limit should only be applied in products aimed at users younger than 14 years old.
 (27) The presence of Chromium(VI) must not be detected at concentration levels above 3 ppm. Exception for China: 0.5 ppm in textile products. Exception for Korea: 0.5 ppm in leather and in synthetic leather products. Exception for member State of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): 0.5 ppm in textile and leather products. For textile products, this parameter should only be analyzed in fabrics/ fibers of animal origin.
 (28) The presence of Chromium(VI) must not be detected at concentration levels above 3 ppm. Exception for member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): 0.5 ppm in textile and leather products. For textile products, this parameter should only be analyzed in fabrics/ fibers of animal origin.
 (29) ppm: parts per million (concentration unit)



Substances and parameters to be controlled		Materials to be tested		Products aimed at users < 3 years (babies) ⁽¹⁾		Products aimed at users > 3 years							
						Clothing		Footwear		Accessories		Home Textiles	
						In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾
Releasable Nickel	Metallic parts	0.5 µg/cm ² /week	0.5 µg/cm ² /week	0.5 µg/cm ² /week	0.5 µg/cm ² /week	0.5 µg/cm ² /week	0.5 µg/cm ² /week	0.5 µg/cm ² /week	0.5 µg/cm ² /week	0.5 µg/cm ² /week	0.5 µg/cm ² /week		
	Metallic post assemblies	0.2 µg/cm ² /week ⁽²⁵⁾	-	-	0.2 µg/cm ² /week ⁽²⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Extractable Nickel	Textile and leather	4 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	4 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	4 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	4 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	4 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	4 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	4 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	4 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	4 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	4 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾		
	Textile, leather, plastics, paints and surface coatings	25 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	25 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	25 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	25 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	25 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	25 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	25 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	25 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	25 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	25 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾		
Total Arsenic	Metallic parts	25 ppm ⁽³⁰⁾	25 ppm ⁽³⁰⁾	25 ppm ⁽³⁰⁾	25 ppm ⁽³⁰⁾	25 ppm ⁽³⁰⁾	25 ppm ⁽³⁰⁾	25 ppm ⁽³⁰⁾	25 ppm ⁽³⁰⁾	25 ppm ⁽³⁰⁾	25 ppm ⁽³⁰⁾		
	Wood	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	1000 ppm		
		"No detection" ⁽³¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽³¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽³¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽³¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽³¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽³¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽³¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽³¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽³¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽³¹⁾		

⁽¹⁾ Includes: clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles.

⁽²⁾ Products with direct contact with the skin are those which enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: underwear, shirts, trousers, socks, footwear, and sheets, among others.

⁽³⁾ Products without direct contact with the skin are those which do not enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: outerwear and decoration textiles.

⁽²⁵⁾ In leather products: the limit only applies in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

⁽²⁶⁾ This limit should only be applied in products aimed at users younger than 14 years old.

⁽²⁹⁾ This limit should only be applied in metallic post assemblies which are inserted into pierced ears and other pierced parts of the human body.

⁽³⁰⁾ The presence of Arsenic must not be detected at concentration levels above: 25 ppm in metallic parts of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old and 1000 ppm in metallic parts of products aimed at users older than 14 years old.

⁽³¹⁾ The presence of Arsenic must not be detected at concentration levels above 1 ppm.

ppm: parts per million (concentration unit)



Substances and parameters to be controlled	Materials to be tested	Products aimed at users < 3 years (babies) ⁽¹⁾	Products aimed at users > 3 years										
			Clothing		Footwear	Accessories		Home Textiles					
			In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾			
Extractable Arsenic	Textile and leather	0.2 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	1 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	1 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	1 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	1 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	1 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	1 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾
	Metallic parts and plastics	0.2 ppm ⁽³²⁾	1 ppm ⁽³³⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	1 ppm ⁽³³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	1 ppm ⁽³³⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	1 ppm ⁽³³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	1 ppm ⁽³³⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	1 ppm ⁽³³⁾
		25 ppm	25 ppm	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	25 ppm	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	25 ppm	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	25 ppm	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	25 ppm	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	25 ppm
	Paints and surface coatings	25 ppm	25 ppm	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	25 ppm	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	25 ppm	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	25 ppm	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	25 ppm	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	25 ppm
		Leather footwear	25 ppm	-	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	-	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	-	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	-	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	-	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾
Total Antimony	Synthetic leather of footwear	1 ppm ⁽¹⁵⁾	-	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	-	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	1 ppm ⁽¹⁵⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	-	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	-	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	-
	Textile, leather, plastics, metallic parts, paints and surface coatings	40 ppm	40 ppm ⁽³⁴⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	40 ppm ⁽³⁴⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	40 ppm ⁽³⁴⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	40 ppm ⁽³⁴⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	40 ppm ⁽³⁴⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	40 ppm ⁽³⁴⁾

⁽¹⁾ Includes: clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles.

⁽²⁾ Products with direct contact with the skin are those which enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: underwear, shirts, trousers, socks, footwear, and sheets, among others.

⁽³⁾ Products without direct contact with the skin are those which do not enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: outerwear and decoration textiles.

⁽¹⁵⁾ This limit should only be applied in synthetic leather materials in the uppers, lining and insoles of canvas rubber footwear aimed at users younger than 14 years old and of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques.

⁽²⁵⁾ In leather products: the limit only applies in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

⁽³²⁾ The presence of Arsenic must not be detected at concentration levels above: 0.2 ppm in metallic parts of products (except jewellery and imitation jewellery); 25 ppm in metallic parts of jewellery and imitation jewellery and in plastics.

⁽³³⁾ The presence of Arsenic must not be detected at concentration levels above: 1 ppm in metallic parts of products (except jewellery and imitation jewellery); 25 ppm in metallic parts of jewellery and imitation jewellery products and in plastics aimed at users younger than 14 years old.

⁽³⁴⁾ This limit should only be applied in products aimed at users younger than 12 years old.

ppm: parts per million (concentration unit)



Substances and parameters to be controlled		Materials to be tested		Products aimed at users < 3 years (babies) ⁽¹⁾		Products aimed at users > 3 years							
						Clothing		Footwear		Accessories		Home Textiles	
						In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾
Extractable Antimony	Textile and leather	30 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	30 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	30 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	30 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	30 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	30 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	30 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	30 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	30 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	30 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	30 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	
	Leather footwear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Metallic parts and plastics	40 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	40 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	40 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	40 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	40 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	40 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	40 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	40 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	40 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	40 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	40 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	
	Paints and surface coatings	40 ppm	40 ppm	40 ppm	40 ppm	40 ppm	40 ppm	40 ppm	40 ppm	40 ppm	40 ppm	40 ppm	
Total Barium	Leather footwear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Extractable Barium	Leather footwear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Metallic parts and plastics	1000 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	1000 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	1000 ppm	1000 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	1000 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	1000 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	1000 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	1000 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	1000 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	1000 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	1000 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	
	Paints and surface coatings	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	
Total Selenium	Leather footwear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

⁽¹⁾ Includes: clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles.

⁽²⁾ Products with direct contact with the skin are those which enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: underwear, shirts, trousers, socks, footwear, and sheets, among others.

⁽³⁾ Products without direct contact with the skin are those which do not enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: outerwear and decoration textiles.

⁽²⁵⁾ In leather products: the limit only applies in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

⁽²⁶⁾ This limit should only be applied in products aimed at users younger than 14 years old.

ppm: parts per million (concentration unit)



SUMMARY clear to wear										
Substances and parameters to be controlled	Materials to be tested	Products aimed at users < 3 years (babies) ⁽¹⁾	Products aimed at users > 3 years						Home Textiles	
			Clothing		Footwear	Accessories		Home Textiles		
			In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾
Extractable Selenium	Leather footwear	500 ppm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Metallic parts and plastics	500 ppm	500 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	500 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	500 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	500 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	500 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	500 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	500 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾	500 ppm ⁽²⁶⁾
	Paints and surface coatings	500 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm
Extractable Copper	Textile and leather	25 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	50 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	50 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	50 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	50 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	50 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	50 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	50 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	50 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾
Total Cobalt	Textile, leather, plastics, metallic parts, paints and surface coatings	40 ppm	40 ppm ⁽³⁴⁾	40 ppm ⁽³⁴⁾	40 ppm ⁽³⁴⁾	40 ppm ⁽³⁴⁾	40 ppm ⁽³⁴⁾	40 ppm ⁽³⁴⁾	40 ppm ⁽³⁴⁾	40 ppm ⁽³⁴⁾
Extractable Cobalt	Textile and leather	1 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	4 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	4 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	4 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	4 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	4 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	4 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	4 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾	4 ppm ⁽²⁵⁾
Phthalates	Textile, leather and plastics	"No detection" ⁽³⁵⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁵⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁵⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁵⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁵⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁵⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁵⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁵⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁵⁾

⁽¹⁾ Includes: clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles.

⁽²⁾ Products with direct contact with the skin are those which enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: underwear, shirts, trousers, socks, footwear, and sheets, among others.

⁽³⁾ Products without direct contact with the skin are those which do not enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: outerwear and decoration textiles.

⁽²⁵⁾ In leather products: the limit only applies in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation

Council (GCC).

⁽²⁶⁾ This limit should only be applied in products aimed at users younger than 14 years old.

⁽³⁴⁾ This limit should only be applied in products aimed at users younger than 12 years old.

⁽³⁵⁾ This parameter should be analyzed in textile, leather, plastic and rubber materials.

ppm: parts per million (concentration unit)



SUMMARY clear to wear									
Substances and parameters to be controlled	Materials to be tested	Products aimed at users < 3 years (babies) ⁽¹⁾	Products aimed at users > 3 years						Home Textiles
			Clothing		Footwear		Accessories		
			In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	
Flame retardants	Textile, leather and plastics	"No detection" ⁽³⁶⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁶⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁶⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁶⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁶⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁶⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁶⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁶⁾
Pesticides	Textile and leather	"No detection" ⁽³⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁷⁾
Short chain chlorinated paraffins	Textile, leather, plastics, metallic parts, paints and surface coatings	"No detection" ⁽³⁸⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁸⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁸⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁸⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁸⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁸⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁸⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁸⁾
Perfluoroorganic compounds (PFCs)	Textile, leather and plastics	"No detection" ⁽³⁹⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁹⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁹⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁹⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁹⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁹⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁹⁾	"No detection" ⁽³⁹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Includes: clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles.

⁽²⁾ Products with direct contact with the skin are those which enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: underwear, shirts, trousers, socks, footwear, and sheets, among others.

⁽³⁾ Products without direct contact with the skin are those which do not enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: outerwear and decoration textiles.

⁽³⁶⁾ The presence of flame retardants must not be detected at concentration levels above: 5 ppm of TEPA, PBB, BDBPP, TDBPP, TCEP, TDCPP, HBCDD, TetraBDE, PentaBDE, HexaBDE, HeptaBDE, OctaBDE and DecaBDE (for each one) and 1000 ppm of TBBPA, TBB, TBPH and TCPP (for each one). This parameter should be analyzed in textile, leather and plastics (including in polyurethane foams).

⁽³⁷⁾ The presence of pesticides must not be detected at concentration levels above 0.5 ppm for sum of all of them. This parameter should only be analyzed in textile products made of natural fibers (vegetable and animal) and in leather products.

⁽³⁸⁾ The presence of short chlorinated paraffins must not be detected at concentration levels above 20 ppm for sum of all of them.

⁽³⁹⁾ The presence of perfluoroorganic compounds (PFCs) must not be detected at concentration levels above 1 µg/m² for each.

ppm: parts per million (concentration unit)



Substances and parameters to be controlled		Materials to be tested		Products aimed at users < 3 years (babies) ⁽¹⁾		Products aimed at users > 3 years								
						Clothing		Footwear		Accessories		Home Textiles		
						In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	
Dimethyl fumarate	Textile, leather, plastics, wood and cork	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁰⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁰⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁰⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁰⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁰⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁰⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁰⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁰⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁰⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁰⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁰⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁰⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁰⁾
Organotin compounds	Textile, leather and plastics	"No detection" ⁽⁴¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴¹⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴¹⁾
Allergenic dyes ⁽¹¹⁾	Textile and leather	"No detection" ⁽⁴²⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴²⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴²⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴²⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴²⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴²⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴²⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴²⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴²⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴²⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴²⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴²⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴²⁾
N-nitrosamines	Rubber	"No detection" ⁽⁴³⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴³⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴³⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴³⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴³⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴³⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴³⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴³⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴³⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴³⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴³⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴³⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴³⁾
Asbestos	Textile, leather and plastics	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁴⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁴⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁴⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁴⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁴⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁴⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁴⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁴⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁴⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁴⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁴⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁴⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁴⁾
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Plastics	1 ppm ⁽⁴⁵⁾	1 ppm ⁽⁴⁵⁾	1 ppm ⁽⁴⁵⁾	1 ppm ⁽⁴⁵⁾	1 ppm ⁽⁴⁵⁾	1 ppm ⁽⁴⁵⁾	1 ppm ⁽⁴⁵⁾	1 ppm ⁽⁴⁵⁾	1 ppm ⁽⁴⁵⁾	1 ppm ⁽⁴⁵⁾	1 ppm ⁽⁴⁵⁾	1 ppm ⁽⁴⁵⁾	1 ppm ⁽⁴⁵⁾
		10 ppm ⁽⁴⁶⁾	10 ppm ⁽⁴⁶⁾	10 ppm ⁽⁴⁶⁾	10 ppm ⁽⁴⁶⁾	10 ppm ⁽⁴⁶⁾	10 ppm ⁽⁴⁶⁾	10 ppm ⁽⁴⁶⁾	10 ppm ⁽⁴⁶⁾	10 ppm ⁽⁴⁶⁾	10 ppm ⁽⁴⁶⁾	10 ppm ⁽⁴⁶⁾	10 ppm ⁽⁴⁶⁾	10 ppm ⁽⁴⁶⁾
Organochlorinated compounds	Textile and leather	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁷⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁷⁾

⁽¹⁾ Includes: clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles.
⁽²⁾ Products with direct contact with the skin are those which enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: underwear, shirts, trousers, socks, footwear, and sheets, among others.
⁽³⁾ Products without direct contact with the skin are those which do not enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: outerwear and decoration textiles.
⁽¹¹⁾ This parameter will be controlled in association to the colors of the reference.
⁽⁴⁰⁾ The presence of dimethyl fumarate must not be detected at concentration levels above 0.1 ppm.
⁽⁴¹⁾ The presence of organotin compounds must not be detected at concentration levels above: 0.5 ppm of TBT and TPHT, 1 ppm of DBT in products aimed at users younger than 3 years old, 1000 ppm of DBT in products aimed at users older than 3 years old and 1000 ppm of tri-substituted organotin compounds (except TBT and TPHT) for each one.
⁽⁴²⁾ The presence of allergenic dyes must not be detected at concentration levels above 15 ppm for each. This parameter should be analyzed in textile products which include polyester, acetate, triacetate, acrylic, polyamide and/or polyurethane fibers in their composition and in leather products.
⁽⁴³⁾ The presence of N-nitrosamines must not be detected at concentration levels above 0.5 ppm for sum of all of them.
⁽⁴⁴⁾ The presence of asbestos must not be detected at concentration levels above 1000 ppm (all types of fibers).
⁽⁴⁵⁾ The presence of the following polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) must not be detected at concentration levels above 1 ppm for each: benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[e]pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]fluoranthene and dibenzo[a,h]anthracene. Exception: 0.5 ppm of any of PAHs mentioned in plastic components of toys and childcare articles with direct and prolonged contact with the skin or the oral cavity.
⁽⁴⁶⁾ The presence of the following polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) must not be detected at concentration levels above 10 ppm for sum of all of them: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, dibenzo[a,h]anthracene and benzo[g,h,i]perylene.
⁽⁴⁷⁾ The presence of organochlorinated compounds must not be detected at concentration levels above 1 ppm for each. This parameter should only be analyzed in textile products which include polyester, wool and/or silk fibers in their composition and in leather products.

ppm: parts per million (concentration unit)



Substances and parameters to be controlled	Materials to be tested	Products aimed at users > 3 years						
		Clothing		Footwear	Accessories		Home Textiles	
		In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾
Isocyanates ⁽⁴⁸⁾	Textile, leather and plastics	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁹⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁹⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁹⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁹⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁹⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁹⁾	"No detection" ⁽⁴⁹⁾
pH	Textile	4.0-7.5 ⁽⁵⁰⁾	4.0-7.5 ⁽⁵¹⁾	4.0-7.5 ⁽⁵⁰⁾	4.0-7.5 ⁽⁵¹⁾	4.0-7.5 ⁽⁵¹⁾	4.0-7.5	4.0-7.5 ⁽⁵²⁾
	Natural leather	3.5-6.5 ⁽⁵³⁾	3.5-6.5 ⁽⁵³⁾	3.5-6.5 ⁽⁵³⁾	3.5-6.5 ⁽⁵³⁾	3.5-6.5 ⁽⁵³⁾	3.5-6.5 ⁽⁵³⁾	3.5-6.5 ⁽⁵³⁾
Composition tolerance	Synthetic leather	4.0-7.5	4.0-7.5	4.0-7.5	4.0-7.5	4.0-7.5	4.0-7.5	4.0-7.5
	Textile	Single: No tolerance ⁽⁵⁴⁾	Single: No tolerance ⁽⁵⁴⁾	Single: No tolerance ⁽⁵⁴⁾	Single: No tolerance ⁽⁵⁴⁾	Single: No tolerance ⁽⁵⁴⁾	Single: No tolerance ⁽⁵⁴⁾	Single: No tolerance ⁽⁵⁴⁾
Colour fastness to water ⁽⁵⁵⁾	Textile	Mix: ±3%	Mix: ±3%	Mix: ±3%	Mix: ±3%	Mix: ±3%	Mix: ±3%	Mix: ±3%
	Leather and synthetic leather	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

(1) Includes: clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles.
 (2) Products with direct contact with the skin are those which enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: underwear, shirts, trousers, socks, footwear, and sheets, among others.
 (3) Products without direct contact with the skin are those which do not enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: outerwear and decoration textiles.
 (48) This substance is not regulated by any legislation.
 (49) The presence of isocyanates must not be detected at concentration levels above 1 ppm for each.
 (50) pH values: 4.0-7.5 in textile products. Exception for Ukraine: value 4.8-7.5 in clothes and hosiery products.
 (51) pH values: 4.0-7.5 in textile products aimed at users younger than 14 years old and 4.0-9.0 in textile products aimed at users older than 14 years old. Exception for Ukraine: value 4.8-7.5 in clothes and hosiery products.
 (52) pH values: 4.0-7.5 in textile products aimed at users younger than 14 years old and 4.0-9.0 in textile products aimed at users older than 14 years old.
 (53) pH values: 3.5-6.5. Exception for Ukraine and for the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): value 4.0-7.5 in natural leather products.
 (54) No tolerance in textile products composed by only one type of fiber (or marked as "100%", "Pure", "All" or equivalent in front or behind the fiber). Exception: 5% of "suspected wool" for articles 100% cashmere which have been obtained by carded spinning process. This exception does not apply in Canada, Mexico, Ecuador and United States of America markets. Additionally, some markets have different composition tolerances for pure textile products: European Union, Turkey and MERCOSUR (articles with justified technical difficulties 2% of "extraneous fibers" and 5% of "extraneous fibers" in articles which have undergone a carding process, Korea (3% in wool products, 5% in products of wool which have undergone a carding process and 1% for other fibers) and Eurasian Customs Union (5%).
 (55) The expressed limit values are both for colour change and colour staining.
 Colour fastness to water value: 3-4 in textile products. Exception for Eurasian Customs Union: value 4 in lining material of textile products aimed at users younger than 1 year old.

ppm: parts per million (concentration unit)



SUMMARY clear to wear

Substances and parameters to be controlled	Materials to be tested	Products aimed at users < 3 years (babies) ⁽¹⁾	Products aimed at users > 3 years								
			Clothing		Footwear	Accessories		Home Textiles			
			In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾		
Colour fastness to perspiration ⁽⁵⁵⁾	Textile	3-4 ⁽⁵⁷⁾	3 ⁽⁵⁸⁾	3 ⁽⁵⁸⁾	3 ⁽⁵⁸⁾	3 ⁽⁵⁸⁾	3 ⁽⁵⁸⁾	3 ⁽⁵⁸⁾	3 ⁽⁵⁸⁾	3 ⁽⁵⁸⁾	3 ⁽⁵⁸⁾
	Leather and synthetic leather	3 ⁽⁵⁹⁾	3 ⁽⁵⁹⁾	3 ⁽⁵⁹⁾	3 ⁽⁵⁹⁾	3 ⁽⁵⁹⁾	3 ⁽⁵⁹⁾	3 ⁽⁵⁹⁾	3 ⁽⁵⁹⁾	3 ⁽⁵⁹⁾	3 ⁽⁵⁹⁾
Colour fastness to dry rubbing ⁽⁶⁰⁾	Textile	4	3 ⁽⁶¹⁾	3 ⁽⁶¹⁾	3 ⁽⁶¹⁾	3 ⁽⁶¹⁾	3 ⁽⁶¹⁾	3 ⁽⁶¹⁾	3 ⁽⁶¹⁾	3 ⁽⁶¹⁾	3 ⁽⁶¹⁾
	Leather and synthetic leather	3 ⁽⁶²⁾	3 ⁽⁶²⁾	-	3 ⁽⁶²⁾	3 ⁽⁶²⁾	3 ⁽⁶²⁾	3 ⁽⁶²⁾	3 ⁽⁶²⁾	3 ⁽⁶²⁾	3 ⁽⁶²⁾
	Leather and synthetic leather footwear	3 ⁽⁶³⁾	-	3 ⁽⁶³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

⁽¹⁾ Includes: clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles.

⁽²⁾ Products with direct contact with the skin are those which enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: underwear, shirts, trousers, socks, footwear, and sheets, among others. Products without direct contact with the skin are those which do not enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: outerwear and decoration textiles.

⁽⁵⁵⁾ The expressed limit values are both for colour change and colour staining.

⁽⁵⁷⁾ Colour fastness to perspiration value: 3-4 in textile products. Exception for Eurasian Customs Union: value 4 in textile products aimed at users younger than 1 year old, in lining material of textile products and in textile products with close and prolonged contact with the skin (underwear, bedding, swimwear, hosiery, headwear, scarves, handkerchiefs and other similar products).

⁽⁵⁸⁾ Colour fastness to perspiration value: 3 in textile products. Exception for member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and Ukraine: value 3-4. Exception for Eurasian Customs Union: value 4 in lining material of textile products and in textile products with close and prolonged contact with the skin (underwear, bedding, swimwear, hosiery, headwear, scarves, handkerchiefs and other similar products).

⁽⁵⁹⁾ Colour fastness to perspiration value: 3 in leather and synthetic leather products. Exception for member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC); value 3-4. Exception for Ukraine: value 3-4 in footwear, gloves, headwear and hosiery products.

⁽⁶⁰⁾ The expressed limit values are for colour staining.

⁽⁶¹⁾ Colour fastness to dry rubbing value: 3 in textile products. Exception for member States of

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and Ukraine: value 4. Exception for Eurasian Customs Union: value 4 in lining material of textile products.

⁽⁶²⁾ Colour fastness to dry rubbing value: 3 in leather and synthetic leather products. Exception for Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union and member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC); value 4. Exception for China: value 4 in leather and synthetic leather belts, handbags and knapsacks. Exception in dark colored leathers and/or suede, split suede and nubuck leathers: value 2 (except in Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union and in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) where the limit is 4, in China for leather belts, handbags and knapsacks where the limit is 4, and in Egypt where the limit is 3).

⁽⁶³⁾ Colour fastness to dry rubbing value: 3 in leather and synthetic leather footwear. Exception for Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union and in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC); value 4. Exception for Taiwan: value 4 in lining and insoles of leather footwear. Exception in suede, split suede and nubuck leather linings and insoles: value 2-3 (except in Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union, the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and in Taiwan where the limit is 4, and in Egypt and in China where the limit is 3). Exception in dark colored leather uppers and/or suede, split suede and nubuck leather uppers: value 2 (except in Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union and in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), where the limit is 4, and in Egypt where the limit is 3).

ppm: parts per million (concentration unit)



Substances and parameters to be controlled	Materials to be tested	Products aimed at users < 3 years (babies) ⁽¹⁾	Products aimed at users > 3 years							
			Clothing		Footwear	Accessories		Home Textiles		
			In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽³⁾	In direct and prolonged contact with the skin ⁽²⁾	Without direct contact with the skin ⁽³⁾		
Colour fastness to wet rubbing ⁽⁶⁴⁾	Textile	3 ⁽⁶⁴⁾	2-3 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	2-3 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	2-3 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	2-3 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	2-3 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	2-3 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	2-3 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	
			2-3 ⁽⁶⁶⁾	2-3 ⁽⁶⁶⁾	-	2-3 ⁽⁶⁶⁾	2-3 ⁽⁶⁶⁾	2-3 ⁽⁶⁶⁾	2-3 ⁽⁶⁶⁾	2-3 ⁽⁶⁶⁾
			-	-	2 ⁽⁶⁷⁾	-	-	-	-	-
Colour fastness to saliva ⁽⁶⁵⁾	Leather and synthetic leather	3 ⁽⁶⁸⁾	3 ⁽⁶⁸⁾	-	3 ⁽⁶⁸⁾	-	3 ⁽⁶⁸⁾	3 ⁽⁶⁸⁾	3 ⁽⁶⁸⁾	
	Leather and synthetic leather footwear	3 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	-	-	3 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	
Colour fastness to saliva ⁽⁶⁵⁾	Textile	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Determination of odour	Textile, leather, plastics, metallic parts, paints and surface coatings	"No detection of abnormal odours" ⁽⁷⁰⁾	"No detection of abnormal odours" ⁽⁷⁰⁾	"No detection of abnormal odours" ⁽⁷⁰⁾	"No detection of abnormal odours" ⁽⁷⁰⁾	"No detection of abnormal odours" ⁽⁷⁰⁾	"No detection of abnormal odours" ⁽⁷⁰⁾	"No detection of abnormal odours" ⁽⁷⁰⁾	"No detection of abnormal odours" ⁽⁷⁰⁾	

⁽¹⁾ Includes: clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles.

⁽²⁾ Products with direct contact with the skin are those which enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: underwear, shirts, trousers, socks, footwear, and sheets, among others.

⁽³⁾ Products without direct contact with the skin are those which do not enter in contact with it during their normal use, such as: outerwear and decoration textiles.

⁽⁶⁵⁾ The expressed limit values are both for colour change and colour staining.

⁽⁶⁶⁾ The expressed limit values are for colour staining.

⁽⁶⁴⁾ Colour fastness to wet rubbing value: 3 in textile products. Exception in dark colours of articles: value 2-3 (except in Egypt in textile parts of uppers in footwear where the limit is 3). Exception in dark colours of articles with raised, brushed, flock, washed effects or denim fabrics: value 2 (except in China and Ukraine where the limit is 2-3, and in Egypt in textile parts of uppers in footwear where the limit is 3).

⁽⁶⁵⁾ Colour fastness to wet rubbing value: 2-3 in textile products aimed at users between 3 and 14 years old. Exception for Egypt in textile parts of uppers in footwear where the limit is 3. Exception in dark colours of articles with raised, brushed, flock or denim fabrics: value 2 (except in China and Ukraine where the limit is 2-3, and in Egypt in textile parts of uppers in footwear where the limit is 3).

⁽⁶⁶⁾ In textile products aimed at users older than 14 years old: the limit only applies in Ukraine.

⁽⁶⁷⁾ Colour fastness to wet rubbing value: 2 in textile parts of footwear aimed at users older than 14 years old. Exception for Egypt in textile parts of uppers in footwear where the limit is 3.

⁽⁶⁸⁾ Colour fastness to wet rubbing value: 3 in leather and synthetic leather products. Exception for Eurasian Customs Union: value 4 in synthetic leather products. Exception for Eurasian Customs Union: value 4 in gloves, waist belts and other small leather wares aimed at users younger than 18 years old. Exception in dark colored leathers and/or suede, split suede and nubuck leathers: value 2 (except in Ukraine where the limit is 2-3, Eurasian Customs Union and Egypt where the limit is 3, and in China for leather belts, handbags and knapsacks where the limit is 3).

⁽⁶⁹⁾ Colour fastness to wet rubbing value: 3 in leather and synthetic leather footwear. Exception for Eurasian Customs Union: value 4 in synthetic leather products. Exception in suede, split suede and nubuck leather linings and insoles: value 2-3 (except in Eurasian Customs Union, China, Taiwan and Egypt where the limit is 3). Exception in dark colored leather uppers and/or suede, split suede and nubuck leather uppers: value 2 (except in Ukraine where the limit is 2-3, and Eurasian Customs Union and Egypt where the limit is 3).

⁽⁷⁰⁾ Abnormal odours must not be detected at values above: 1 (odourless) in products aimed at users younger than 3 years old and 2 (weak odour) in products aimed at users older than 3 years old.

ANNEX II: List of Controlled Individual Substances



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Substance	Individual listings	CAS Number	
Arylamines	4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	
	Benzidine	92-87-5	
	4-Chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2	
	2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	
	o-Aminoazotoluene	97-56-3	
	2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene	99-55-8	
	4-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	
	2,4-Diaminoanisole	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'-Methylen-bis-(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4	
	4,4'-Oxydianiline	101-80-4	
	4,4'-Thiodianiline	139-65-1	
	o-Toluidine	95-53-4	
	2,4-Toluidendiamine	95-80-7	
	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline	137-17-7	
o-Anisidine	90-04-0		
2,4-Xylidine	95-68-1		
2,6-Xylidine	87-62-7		
4-Aminoazobenzene	60-09-3		
Phenols	Pentachlorophenol	PCP	87-86-5
	2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol	2,3,5,6-TeCP	935-95-5
	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	2,3,4,6-TeCP	58-90-2
	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol	2,3,4,5-TeCP	4901-51-3
	Ortho-phenylphenol		90-43-7
Phthalates	Di-isononyl phthalate	DINP	28553-12-0
	Di-n-octyl phthalate	DNOP	117-84-0
	Di-(2-ethyhexyl)-phthalate	DEHP	117-81-7
	Diisodecyl phthalate	DIDP	26761-40-0
	Benzyl butyl phthalate	BBP	85-68-7
	Diethyl phthalate	DEP	84-66-2
	Dimethyl phthalate	DMP	131-11-3
	Diisobutyl phthalate	DIBP	84-69-5
	Di-n-hexyl phthalate	DNHP	84-75-3
Dibutyl phthalate	DBP	84-74-2	
Flame retardants	Tetrabromodiphenyl ether	TetraBDE	40088-47-9
	Pentabromodiphenyl ether	PentaBDE	32534-81-9
	Hexabromodiphenyl ether	HexaBDE	36483-60-0
	Heptabromodiphenyl ether	HeptaBDE	68928-80-3
	Octabromodiphenyl ether	OctaBDE	32536-52-0
	Decabromodiphenyl ether	DecaBDE	1163-19-5
	Hexabromocyclododecane	HBCDD / HBCD	25637-99-4 / 3194-55-6 / 134237-50-6 / 134237-51-7 / 134237-52-8
	Tris-(aziridinyl)-phosphine oxide	TEPA	545-55-1
	Polybromobiphenyls	PBB	59536-65-1
	Bis-(2,3-dibromopropyl)-phosphate	BDBPP	5412-25-9
	Tris-(2,3-dibromopropyl)-phosphate	TRIS / TDBPP	126-72-7
	Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate	TCEP	115-96-8
	Tris (1-chloro-2-propyl)phosphate	T CPP	13674-84-5
	Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl)phosphate	TDCPP	13674-87-8
	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)-3,4,5,6-tetrabromophthalate	TBPH	26040-51-7
	2-Ethylhexyl-2,3,4,5-tetrabromobenzoate	TBB	183658-27-7
	Tetrabromobisphenol A	TBBPA	79-94-7



Substance	Individual listings	CAS Number
Pesticides	Dieldrin	60-57-1
Preservatives	Aldrin	309-00-2
Herbicides	1,1,1-Trichlorine-2,2-bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-ethane	50-29-3
	DDT	
	Endrin	72-20-8
	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1
	Heptachlor	76-44-8
	Chlordane	57-74-9
	Mirex	2385-85-5
	Toxaphene	8001-35-2
	Hexachlorocyclohexane, all isomers	HCH
	Lindane	608-73-1
	Heptachlorepoxyde	58-89-9
	Isodrine	1024-57-3
	Kelevan	465-73-6
	Chlordecone	4234-79-1
	Telodrin	143-50-0
	Strobane	297-78-9
	Halogenated biphenyls with formula: $C_{12}H_nX_{10-n}$; X = halogen, $0 \leq n \leq 9$	PCB
	Halogenated terphenyls with formula: $C_{18}H_nX_{14-n}$; X = halogen, $0 \leq n \leq 13$	PCT
	Halogenated naphthalenes with formula: $C_{10}H_nX_{8-n}$; X = halogen, $0 \leq n \leq 7$	
	Halogenated diarylalkanes	several
	Monomethyltetrachlorodiphenylmethane	76253-60-6
	Monomethyldichlorodiphenylmethane	81161-70-8
	Monomethyldibromodiphenylmethane	DBBT
	Dichloro-diphenyl-dichloro ethylene	DDE
	Dichloro-diphenyl-dichloro ethane	DDD
	Methoxychlor	72-54-8
	Perthane	72-43-5
	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid and its salts and derivatives of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetyl	72-56-0
	2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid and its salts and derivatives of 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionyl	93-76-5 and several other
	Quintozene	93-72-1 and several other
	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	82-68-8
	Azinophosmethyl	94-75-7
	Azinophosethyl	86-50-0
	Bromophos-ethyl	2642-71-9
	Captafol	4824-78-6
	Carbaryl	2425-06-1
	Clordimeform	63-25-2
	Chlorfenvinphos	6164-98-3
	Coumaphos	470-90-6 / 18708-86-6 / 18708-87-7
	Cyfluthrin	56-72-4
	Cyhalothrin	68359-37-5
	Cypermethrin	68085-85-8
	DEF	52315-07-8
	Deltamethrin	
	Diazinon	52918-63-5
	Dichlorprop	333-41-5
		120-36-5



Substance	Individual listings	CAS Number
Pesticides Preservatives Herbicides	Dicrotophos Dimethoate Dinoseb and salts Endosulfan, isomers Esfenvalerate Fenvalerate Malathion MCPA MCPB Mecoprop Metamidophos Monocrotophos Parathion Parathion-methyl Phosdrin/Mevinphos Propethamphos Profenophos Quinalphos Trifluralin Arsenic 5,7-Dichloro-4-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-benzimidazole	3735-78-2 60-51-5 88-85-7 115-29-7 66230-04-4 51630-58-1 121-75-5 94-74-6 94-81-5 93-65-2 10265-92-6 6923-22-4 56-38-2 298-00-0 7786-34-7 / 338-45-5 / 26718-65-0 31218-83-4 41198-08-7 13593-03-8 1582-09-8 7440-38-2 63405-99-2
Perfluoroorganic compounds (PFCs)	Perfluorooctanoic acid PFOA Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid potassium salt Perfluorooctanesulfonamide Perfluorohexanoic acid PFHxA Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid PFHxS Perfluorobutanoic acid PFBA Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid PFBS 2-(Perfluorooctyl)-ethanol 8:2 FTOH 2-(Perfluorohexyl)-ethanol 6:2 FTOH 2-(Perfluorobutyl)-ethanol 4:2 FTOH	335-67-1 1763-23-1 2795-39-3 754-91-6 307-24-4 355-46-4 375-22-4 375-73-5 678-39-7 647-42-7 2043-47-2
Organotin compounds	Dibutyltin DBT Diocetyl tin DOT Trimethyltin TMT Tripropyltin TPT Tributyltin TBT Triocetyl tin TOT Triphenyltin TPhT Tricyclohexyltin TCHT	1002-53-5 15231-44-4 1631-73-8 6028-85-9 56573-85-4 250252-89-2 668-34-8 6056-50-4
N-nitrosamines	N-Nitrosodimethylamine NDMA N-Nitrosodiethylamine NDEA N-Nitrosodipropylamine NDPA N-Nitrosodibutylamine NDBA N-Nitrosopiperidine NPIP N-Nitrosopyrrolidine NPYR N-Nitrosomorpholine NMOR N-Nitroso-N-methylaniline NMPPhA N-Nitroso-N-ethylaniline NEPhA	62-75-9 55-18-5 621-64-7 924-16-3 100-75-4 930-55-2 59-89-2 614-00-6 612-64-6
Asbestos	Actinolite Amosite Anthrophyllite Chrysolite Crocidolite Tremolite	77536-66-4 12172-73-5 77536-67-5 12001-29-5 / 132207-32-0 12001-28-4 77536-68-6



Substance	Individual listings	CAS Number	
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Benzo[<i>j</i>]fluoranthene	205-82-3	
	Benzo[<i>e</i>]pyrene	192-97-2	
	Dibenzo[<i>a,h</i>]anthracene	53-70-3	
	Benzo[<i>a</i>]pyrene	50-32-8	
	Benzo[<i>k</i>]fluoranthene	207-08-9	
	Benzo[<i>b</i>]fluoranthene	205-99-2	
	Chrysene	218-01-9	
	Benzo[<i>a</i>]anthracene	56-55-3	
	Naphthalene	91-20-3	
	Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	
	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	
	Fluorene	86-73-7	
	Phenanthrene	85-01-8	
	Anthracene	120-12-7	
	Fluoranthene	206-44-0	
	Pyrene	129-00-0	
	Benzo[<i>g,h,i</i>]perylene	191-24-2	
Indeno[<i>1,2,3-cd</i>]pyrene	193-39-5		
Organochlorinated compounds	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	
	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	
	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	87-61-6	
	1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene	108-70-3	
	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	
	1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene	634-66-2	
	1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	634-90-2	
	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	
	Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	
	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	
	2-Chlorotoluene	95-49-8	
	3-Chlorotoluene	108-41-8	
	4-Chlorotoluene	106-43-4	
	2,3-Dichlorotoluene	32768-54-0	
	2,4-Dichlorotoluene	95-73-8	
	2,5-Dichlorotoluene	19398-61-9	
	2,6-Dichlorotoluene	118-69-4	
	3,4-Dichlorotoluene	95-75-0	
	2,3,6-Trichlorotoluene	2077-46-5	
2,4,5-Trichlorotoluene	6639-30-1		
$\alpha,\alpha,\alpha,4$ -Tetrachlorotoluene	5216-25-1		
Pentachlorotoluene	877-11-2		
Polychlorinated naphthalenes			
Isocyanates	2,4-Toluendiisocyanate	TDI	584-84-9
	Diphenylmethane diisocyanate	MDI	101-68-8
	Hexamethylen diisocyanate	HDI	822-06-0
	Isophorone diisocyanate	IPDI	4098-71-9
	Tetramethylxylene diisocyanate	TMXDI	2778-42-9 / 2778-41-8



Substance		Individual listings		CAS Number
		C.I. Generic Name	C.I. Structure No.	
Allergenic dyes		Disperse Blue 1	C.I. 64500	2475-45-8
		Disperse Blue 3	C.I. 61505	2475-46-9
		Disperse Blue 7	C.I. 62500	3179-90-6
		Disperse Blue 26	C.I. 63305	3860-63-7
		Disperse Blue 35	C.I. 63600	12222-75-2
		Disperse Blue 102	C.I. 111945	12222-97-8
		Disperse Blue 106	C.I. 111935	12223-01-7
		Disperse Blue 124	C.I. 111938	61951-51-7
		Disperse Brown 1	C.I. 11152	23355-64-8
		Disperse Orange 1	C.I. 11080	2581-69-3
		Disperse Orange 3	C.I. 11005	730-40-5
		Disperse Orange 11	C.I. 60700	82-28-0
		Disperse Orange 37/59/76	C.I. 11132	13301-61-6 / 12223-33-5 / 51811-42-8
		Disperse Orange 149	---	151126-94-2
		Disperse Red 1	C.I. 11110	2872-52-8
		Disperse Red 11	C.I. 62015	2872-48-2
		Disperse Red 17	C.I. 11210	3179-89-3
		Disperse Yellow 1	C.I. 10345	119-15-3
		Disperse Yellow 3	C.I. 11855	2832-40-8
		Disperse Yellow 9	C.I. 10375	6373-73-5
	Disperse Yellow 23	C.I. 26070	6250-23-3	
	Disperse Yellow 39	C.I. 480095	12236-29-2	
	Disperse Yellow 49	---	54824-37-2	
Forbidden dyes	Turkish Decree, Indian Notification	Acid Orange 45	C.I. 22195	2429-80-3
		Acid Red 4	C.I. 14710	5858-39-9
		Acid Red 5	C.I. 14905	5858-63-9
		Acid Red 24	C.I. 16140	98493-59-5 / 5858-30-0
		Acid Red 26	C.I. 16150	3761-53-3
		Acid Red 73	C.I. 27290	5413-75-2
		Acid Red 85	C.I. 22245	3567-65-5
		Acid Red 114	C.I. 23635	6459-94-5
		Acid Red 115	C.I. 27200	6226-80-8
		Acid Red 116	C.I. 26660	6245-62-1 / 3953-74-0 / 1573-46-2
		Acid Red 128	C.I. 24125	6548-30-7
		Acid Red 148	C.I. 26665	6300-53-4
		Acid Red 150	C.I. 27190	6226-78-4
		Acid Red 158	C.I. 20530	8004-55-5
		Acid Red 167	---	61901-41-5
		Acid Red 264	C.I. 18133	6505-96-0
		Acid Red 265	C.I. 18129	6358-43-6
		Acid Red 420	---	
		Acid Violet 12	C.I. 18075	6625-46-3
		Acid Violet 49	C.I. 42640	1694-09-3
		Acid Brown 415	---	97199-27-4
		Acid Black 29	---	12217-14-0
		Acid Black 94	C.I. 30336	6358-80-1
		Acid Black 131	---	12219-01-1
		Acid Black 132	---	12219-02-2
		Acid Black 209	---	72827-68-0
		Azoic diazo component 11	C.I. 37085	27165-08-0
Azoic diazo component 12	C.I. 37105	99-55-8		
Azoic diazo component 48	C.I. 37235	20282-70-6		
Azoic diazo component 112	C.I. 37225	92-87-5		



Substance		Individual listings		CAS Number
Forbidden dyes	Turkish Decree, Indian Notification	C.I. Generic Name	C.I. Structure No.	
		Azoic diazo component 113	C.I. 37230	
Basic Red 111	---	118658-98-3		
Basic Red 42	---	12221-66-8		
Basic Brown 4	C.I. 21010	8005-78-5		
Developer 14 (Oxidation base 20)	C.I. 76035	95-80-7		
Direct Yellow 1	C.I. 22250	101985-05-1 / 6472-91-9 / 494-77-9		
Direct Yellow 24	C.I. 22010	6486-29-9		
Direct Yellow 48	C.I. 23660	6459-97-8		
Direct Orange 1	C.I. 22370	54579-28-1		
Direct Orange 6	C.I. 23375	6637-88-3		
Direct Orange 7	C.I. 23380	2868-76-0		
Direct Orange 8	C.I. 22130	64083-59-6		
Direct Orange 10	C.I. 23370	6405-94-3		
Direct Orange 108	C.I. 29173	6358-79-8		
Direct Red 1	C.I. 22310	2429-84-7		
Direct Red 2	C.I. 23500	992-59-6		
Direct Red 7	C.I. 24100	25188-28-7 / 2868-75-9		
Direct Red 10	C.I. 22145	2429-70-1		
Direct Red 13	C.I. 22155	1937-35-5		
Direct Red 17	C.I. 22150	25188-32-3 / 2769-07-5		
Direct Red 21	C.I. 23560	6406-01-5		
Direct Red 22	C.I. 23565	6448-80-2		
Direct Red 24	C.I. 29185	25188-08-3 / 6420-44-6		
Direct Red 26	C.I. 29190	25188-35-6 / 3687-80-7		
Direct Red 28	C.I. 22120	573-58-0		
Direct Red 37	C.I. 22240	3530-19-6		
Direct Red 39	C.I. 23630	6358-29-8		
Direct Red 44	C.I. 22500	2302-97-8		
Direct Red 46	C.I. 23050	6548-29-4		
Direct Red 62	C.I. 29175	6420-43-5		
Direct Red 67	C.I. 23505	6598-56-7		
Direct Red 72	C.I. 29200	8005-64-9		
Direct Violet 1	C.I. 22570	25188-44-7 / 2586-60-9		
Direct Violet 12	C.I. 22550	2429-75-6		
Direct Violet 21	C.I. 23520	25188-48-1 / 6470-45-7		
Direct Violet 22	C.I. 22480	6426-67-1		
Direct Blue 1	C.I. 24410	2610-05-1		
Direct Blue 2	C.I. 22590	25180-19-2 / 2429-73-4		
Direct Blue 3	C.I. 23705	2429-72-3		
Direct Blue 6	C.I. 22610	2602-46-2		
Direct Blue 8	C.I. 24140	2429-71-2		
Direct Blue 9	C.I. 24155	6428-98-4		
Direct Blue 10	C.I. 24340	4198-19-0		
Direct Blue 14	C.I. 23850	72-57-1		
Direct Blue 15	C.I. 24400	2429-74-5		
Direct Blue 22	C.I. 24280	2586-57-4		



Substance		Individual listings		CAS Number
Forbidden dyes	Turkish Decree, Indian Notification	C.I. Generic Name	C.I. Structure No.	
		Direct Blue 25	C.I. 23790	
Direct Blue 35	C.I. 24145	6473-33-2		
Direct Blue 53	C.I. 23860	314-13-6		
Direct Blue 76	C.I. 24411	16143-79-6		
Direct Blue 151	C.I. 24175	110735-25-6		
Direct Blue 160	---	12222-02-5		
Direct Blue 173	---	12235-72-2		
Direct Blue 192	---	159202-76-3		
Direct Blue 201	---	60800-55-7		
Direct Blue 215	C.I. 24415	6771-80-8		
Direct Blue 295	C.I. 23820	6420-22-0		
Direct Blue 196	---	866557-14-4		
Direct Green 1	C.I. 30280	3626-28-6		
Direct Green 6	C.I. 30295	4335-09-500		
Direct Green 8	C.I. 30315	5422-17-3		
Direct Green 8:1	---	76012-70-9		
Direct Green 85	C.I. 30387	72390-60-4		
Direct Brown 1	C.I. 30045	3811-71-0		
Direct Brown 1:2	C.I. 30110	2586-58-5		
Direct Brown 2	C.I. 22311	2429-82-5		
Direct Brown 6	C.I. 30140	2893-80-3		
Direct Brown 25	C.I. 36030	33363-87-0		
Direct Brown 27	C.I. 31725	6360-29-8		
Direct Brown 31	C.I. 35660	2429-81-4		
Direct Brown 33	C.I. 35520	1324-87-4		
Direct Brown 51	C.I. 31710	25180-43-2 / 4623-91-0		
Direct Brown 59	C.I. 22345	6247-51-4 / 3476-90-2		
Direct Brown 79	C.I. 30050	6483-77-8		
Direct Brown 95	C.I. 30145	16071-86-6		
Direct Brown 101	C.I. 31740	3626-29-7		
Direct Brown 154	C.I. 30120	6360-54-9		
Direct Brown 222	C.I. 30368	64743-15-3		
Direct Black 4	C.I. 30245	2429-83-6		
Direct Black 29	C.I. 22580	25180-14-7 / 3626-23-1		
Direct Black 38	C.I. 30235	1937-37-7		
Direct Black 91	C.I. 30400	6739-62-4		
Direct Black 154	---	54804-85-2		
Disperse Blue 1	C.I. 64500	2475-45-8		
Disperse Yellow 7	C.I. 26090	6300-37-4		
Disperse Yellow 23	C.I. 26070	6250-23-3		
Disperse Yellow 56	---	54077-16-6		
Disperse Red 151	C.I. 26130	6250-23-3		
Disperse Orange 149	---	85136-74-9		
Other forbidden dyes ⁽¹⁾	Acid Red 8	C.I. 14900	4787-93-3	
	Acid Red 16	C.I. 14920	5858-66-2	
	Acid Red 22	C.I. 14940	5864-85-7	
	Acid Red 25:1	C.I. 16047	8004-51-4	
	Acid Red 26:1	C.I. 16151	8004-46-4	
	Acid Red 26:2	C.I. 16152	8004-47-5	
	Acid Red 35	C.I. 18065	6441-93-6	
	Acid Red 48	C.I. 18070		
	Acid Red 104	C.I. 26420	8006-06-2	
Acid Red 107	C.I. 18025	6416-33-7		

⁽¹⁾ Partial List of Banned Azo Dyes



Substance		Individual listings		CAS Number
Forbidden dyes	Other forbidden dyes ⁽¹⁾	C.I. Generic Name	C.I. Structure No.	
		Acid Red 119:1	---	
Acid Red 135	C.I. 14695	5858-37-7		
Acid Red 170	C.I. 27210	6226-81-9		
Acid Red 177	C.I. 27015	8012-09-7		
Acid Red 323	C.I. 22238	6358-34-5		
Acid Red 350	C.I. 26207			
Acid Black 28	C.I. 20500	5850-41-9		
Acid Black 66	C.I. 30275	6360-59-4		
Acid Black 70	C.I. 30355	8005-88-7		
Acid Black 232	C.I. 30334			
Acid Brown 89	C.I. 17570	6417-27-2		
Acid Green 33	C.I. 33545	6487-06-5		
Acid Orange 3	C.I. 10385	6373-74-6		
Acid Orange 16	C.I. 16011	33340-36-2		
Acid Orange 17	C.I. 16020	52749-23-2		
Acid Orange 24	C.I. 20170	1320-07-6		
Acid Orange 31	C.I. 15995	5858-89-9		
Acid Orange 55	C.I. 24765	6459-66-1		
Azoic diazo component	C.I. 37270			
Azoic diazo component	C.I. 37115			
Azoic diazo component /Azoic Brown 29	C.I. 37077			
Azoic diazo component 4	C.I. 37210	101-89-3		
Basic Red 9	C.I. 42500	569-61-9		
Basic Red 76	C.I. 12245	68391-30-0		
Basic Red 114	C.I. 23635	6459-94-5		
Basic Violet 14	C.I. 42510	632-99-5		
Basic Brown 2	C.I. 21030	6358-83-4		
Basic Yellow 82	---			
Basic Yellow 103	---			
Direct Black 11	C.I. 30240			
Direct Black 14	C.I. 30345			
Direct Black 15	C.I. 22620			
Direct Black 20	C.I. 30395			
Direct Black 24	C.I. 31925			
Direct Black 27	C.I. 31810			
Direct Black 30	C.I. 23675			
Direct Black 34	C.I. 35075	6473-08-1		
Direct Black 40	C.I. 31760	6449-81-6		
Direct Black 83	C.I. 31850	6837-80-5		
Direct Black 86	C.I. 24115	6449-34-9		
Direct Black 87	C.I. 24110	8015-03-0		
Direct Black 100	C.I. 35415			
Direct Black 126	---	12239-25-7		
Direct Black 131	C.I. 30270	6486-54-0		
Direct Blue 4	C.I. 24380	4247-14-7		
Direct Blue 11	C.I. 30350			
Direct Blue 12	C.I. 24170			
Direct Blue 16	C.I. 22475			
Direct Blue 19	C.I. 22485	6426-68-2		
Direct Blue 21	C.I. 23710	6420-09-3		
Direct Blue 23	C.I. 24405			
Direct Blue 26	C.I. 31930			
Direct Blue 27	C.I. 23750	6420-15-1		
Direct Blue 30	C.I. 31955			
Direct Blue 31	C.I. 23690			

⁽¹⁾ Partial List of Banned Azo Dyes



Substance		Individual listings		CAS Number
Forbidden dyes	Other forbidden dyes ⁽¹⁾	C.I. Generic Name	C.I. Structure No.	
		Direct Blue 36	C.I. 24150	
Direct Blue 37	C.I. 24270			
Direct Blue 38	C.I. 30090	1324-83-0		
Direct Blue 39	C.I. 30390	6360-70-9		
Direct Blue 42	C.I. 22505			
Direct Blue 43	C.I. 30205	7273-59-8		
Direct Blue 45	C.I. 24310	6428-87-1		
Direct Blue 48	C.I. 22565	6459-89-8		
Direct Blue 49	C.I. 22540	6426-73-9		
Direct Blue 50	C.I. 24205			
Direct Blue 51	C.I. 30340			
Direct Blue 58	C.I. 22490			
Direct Blue 60	C.I. 23810	13217-73-7		
Direct Blue 63	C.I. 31910	6441-90-3		
Direct Blue 64	C.I. 22595	6426-74-0		
Direct Blue 65	C.I. 24220			
Direct Blue 116	C.I. 27980	6227-23-2		
Direct Blue 131	C.I. 35085	6661-39-8		
Direct Blue 136	C.I. 24065	6473-30-9		
Direct Blue 163	C.I. 33560	6548-42-1		
Direct Blue 177	C.I. 22625	6426-76-2		
Direct Blue 183	C.I. 31951	6416-69-9		
Direct Blue 218	C.I. 24401	28407-37-6		
Direct Blue 230	C.I. 22455			
Direct Blue 231	C.I. 23830	2609-87-2		
Direct Blue 306	C.I. 24203			
Direct Brown 5	C.I. 30135			
Direct Brown 7	C.I. 30035			
Direct Brown 13	C.I. 35710			
Direct Brown 14	C.I. 35715	8002-97-9		
Direct Brown 17	C.I. 30100	6661-48-9		
Direct Brown 20	C.I. 30060	1324-67-0		
Direct Brown 21	C.I. 30155			
Direct Brown 24	C.I. 31700			
Direct Brown 26	C.I. 31730	8003-55-2		
Direct Brown 39	C.I. 35060	6473-06-9		
Direct Brown 43	C.I. 35700			
Direct Brown 46	C.I. 31785			
Direct Brown 52	C.I. 31885	6505-12-0		
Direct Brown 54	C.I. 31735			
Direct Brown 56	C.I. 22040			
Direct Brown 57	C.I. 31705	6360-28-7		
Direct Brown 58	C.I. 22340	6426-59-1		
Direct Brown 60	C.I. 22325			
Direct Brown 61	C.I. 30055			
Direct Brown 62	C.I. 31720	8003-56-3		
Direct Brown 68	C.I. 30125			
Direct Brown 70	C.I. 35530			
Direct Brown 73	C.I. 35535			
Direct Brown 74	C.I. 36300	8014-91-3		
Direct Brown 75	C.I. 30325			
Direct Brown 86	C.I. 22030			
Direct Brown 127	C.I. 35210	6473-10-5		
Direct Brown 147	C.I. 23360	8003-80-3		
Direct Brown 151	C.I. 31685	10130-38-8		

⁽¹⁾ Partial List of Banned Azo Dyes



Substance		Individual listings		CAS Number
Forbidden dyes	Other forbidden dyes ⁽¹⁾	C.I. Generic Name	C.I. Structure No.	
		Direct Brown 158	C.I. 30070	
Direct Brown 159	C.I. 31755			
Direct Brown 171	C.I. 30040			
Direct Brown 173	C.I. 30165	6826-64-8		
Direct Brown 175	C.I. 30150	6528-58-1		
Direct Brown 190	C.I. 31750			
Direct Brown 215	C.I. 35720	83606-72-8		
Direct Green 7	C.I. 30330			
Direct Green 9	C.I. 30310			
Direct Green 10	C.I. 30285			
Direct Green 12	C.I. 30290			
Direct Green 19	C.I. 30305	6486-58-4		
Direct Green 20	C.I. 30380			
Direct Green 21	C.I. 31790	8003-52-9		
Direct Green 21:1	C.I. 22322			
Direct Green 22	C.I. 31775			
Direct Green 39	C.I. 30220			
Direct Green 57	C.I. 24130			
Direct Green 58	C.I. 30225	110735-26-7		
Direct Green 60	C.I. 22315	6426-56-8		
Direct Brown 223	---	76930-14-8		
Direct Orange 1	C.I. 22375	54579-28-1		
Direct Orange 2	C.I. 22380	8005-97-8		
Direct Orange 13	C.I. 23605	6470-22-0		
Direct Orange 25	C.I. 22135	6486-43-7		
Direct Orange 30	C.I. 22385	6420-04-8		
Direct Orange 31	C.I. 23655	6420-03-7		
Direct Orange 33	C.I. 22385			
Direct Orange 101	C.I. 22190	6528-39-8		
Direct Red 14	C.I. 29170	6420-42-4		
Direct Red 15	C.I. 23510			
Direct Red 18	C.I. 22280	6548-26-1		
Direct Red 29	C.I. 22305	6426-54-6		
Direct Red 33	C.I. 22306			
Direct Red 34	C.I. 23570			
Direct Red 42	C.I. 22180	6548-39-6		
Direct Red 43	C.I. 22205	6486-50-6		
Direct Red 52	C.I. 22290			
Direct Red 53	C.I. 22405	6375-58-2		
Direct Red 55	C.I. 27780			
Direct Red 56	C.I. 23600	6406-05-9		
Direct Red 59	C.I. 22420	6655-94-3		
Direct Red 60	C.I. 22200	6486-49-3		
Direct Red 61	C.I. 23040	6470-31-1		
Direct Red 64	C.I. 17875	6417-30-7		
Direct Red 65	C.I. 17870	6369-37-5		
Direct Red 68	C.I. 23515	6405-98-7		
Direct Red 73	C.I. 29180	6406-01-1		
Direct Red 74	C.I. 22170	8003-75-6		
Direct Red 119	C.I. 19590	6404-55-3		
Direct Red 123	C.I. 17820	6470-23-1		
Direct Red 126	C.I. 17785	6369-36-4		
Direct Red 142	C.I. 19500	6826-61-5		
Direct Red 168	C.I. 19575	6404-53-1		
Direct Red 216	C.I. 17815	8004-49-7		

⁽¹⁾ Partial List of Banned Azo Dyes



Substance		Individual listings		CAS Number
Forbidden dyes	Other forbidden dyes ⁽¹⁾	C.I. Generic Name	C.I. Structure No.	
		Direct Red 264	C.I. 29187	
Direct Violet 3	C.I. 22445	6507-83-1		
Direct Violet 4	C.I. 22555	6472-95-3		
Direct Violet 5	C.I. 27660	6227-01-6		
Direct Violet 13	C.I. 24080	13478-92-7		
Direct Violet 14	C.I. 29105	6420-38-8		
Direct Violet 17	C.I. 22465	6426-65-9		
Direct Violet 27	C.I. 22460	6426-64-8		
Direct Violet 28	C.I. 23685	6420-06-0		
Direct Violet 32	C.I. 24105			
Direct Violet 36	C.I. 22470			
Direct Violet 37	C.I. 24370	6473-24-1		
Direct Violet 38	C.I. 22630	6426-77-3		
Direct Violet 39	C.I. 23680	6059-43-3		
Direct Violet 42	C.I. 22450	6459-88-7		
Direct Violet 43	C.I. 22440	6426-63-7		
Direct Violet 45	C.I. 22510	6426-72-8		
Direct Violet 85	C.I. 22520	6507-84-2		
Direct Red 88	C.I. 22360			
Direct Yellow 2	C.I. 23640	6459-95-6		
Direct Yellow 20	C.I. 22410			
Disperse Black 6	C.I. 37235	119-90-4		
Disperse Orange 11	---	82-28-0		
Disperse Orange 60	---	12270-44-9		
Disperse Red 220	C.I. 12476	65907-69-9		
Disperse Red 221	---	64426-35-3		
Disperse Yellow 3	---	2832-40-8		
Disperse Yellow 218	---	83929-90-2		
Solvent Red 1	C.I. 12150	1229-55-6		
Solvent Red 2	C.I. 12005	5098-94-2		
Solvent Red 19	C.I. 26050	6368-72-5		
Solvent Red 23	C.I. 26100	85-86-9		
Solvent Red 24	C.I. 26105	85-83-6		
Solvent Red 26	C.I. 26120	4477-79-6		
Solvent Red 27	C.I. 26125	1320-06-5		
Solvent Red 31	C.I. 27306	6226-90-0		
Solvent Red 32	C.I. 26766	6406-53-7		
Solvent Red 68	---	61813-90-9 / 68555-82-8		
Solvent Red 69	C.I. 27290	5413-75-2		
Solvent Red 80	C.I. 12156	6358-53-8		
Solvent Red 110	C.I. 27305	12217-00-4		
Solvent Red 164	---	92257-31-3		
Solvent Red 215	---	85203-90-3		
Solvent Orange 2	C.I. 12100	2646-17-5		
Solvent Orange 7	C.I. 12140	3118-97-6		
Solvent Orange 8	C.I. 12175	2653-66-9		
Solvent Orange 13	C.I. 26075	6300-42-1		
Solvent Orange 14	C.I. 26020	6368-70-3		
Solvent Orange 30	C.I. 20020	5863-44-5		
Solvent Yellow 1	C.I. 11000	60-09-3		
Solvent Yellow 2	C.I. 11020	60-11-7		
Solvent Yellow 3	C.I. 11160	97-56-3		
Solvent Yellow 6	C.I. 11390	131-79-3		

⁽¹⁾ Partial List of Banned Azo Dyes



Substance		Individual listings		CAS Number
Forbidden dyes	Other forbidden dyes ⁽¹⁾	C.I. Generic Name	C.I. Structure No.	
		Solvent Yellow 12	C.I. 11860	
Solvent Yellow 16	C.I. 12700	4314-14-1		
Solvent Yellow 20	C.I. 14070	6408-41-9		
Solvent Yellow 72	---	61813-98-7		
Solvent Yellow 107	C.I. 21140	67990-27-6		
p-Phenyldiamine	---	106-50-3		
Pigment Orange 5	C.I. 12075	3468-63-1		
Pigment Red 3	C.I. 12120	2425-85-6		
Pigment Red 53	C.I. 15585	2092-56-0		
Pigment Red 104	C.I. 77605	12656-85-8		
Pigment Yellow 34	C.I. 77603	1344-37-2		
Acid Dye	C.I. 16155			
Acid Dye	C.I. 14810			
Acid Dye	C.I. 15000			
Acid Dye	C.I. 16010			
Acid Dye	C.I. 19610			
Acid Dye	C.I. 22255			
Acid Dye	C.I. 22285			
Acid Dye	C.I. 22400			
Acid Dye	C.I. 23070			
Acid Dye	C.I. 25110			
Acid Dye	C.I. 25115			
Basic Dye	C.I. 11280			
Direct Dye	C.I. 21060			
Direct Dye	C.I. 29205			
Leather Dye	C.I. 30255			
Mordant Dye	C.I. 14085			
Mordant Dye	C.I. 22270			
Mordant Dye	C.I. 22275			
Mordant Red 57	C.I. 22310	2429-84-7		
Mordant Yellow	C.I. 14135			
Mordant Yellow 16	C.I. 25100	8003-87-0		
Blue Colourant (as described in European Directive 1907/2006/EC: Appendix 9, Point 43, Page 277)	---	118685-33-9		

⁽¹⁾ Partial List of Banned Azo Dyes

ANNEX III: Lead Specification in Glass, Crystal, Ceramic and Natural Stones



ANNEX III: Lead Specification in Glass, Crystal, Ceramic and Natural Stones

Crystal glass ⁽¹⁾
Exemption of analysis in adult's products (> 12 years old)

Stones in articles: List of natural precious and semiprecious stones exempted from Pb analysis ^{(2) (3)}
Actinolite
Adamite
Agate
Alexandrite
Algodonite
Amber
Amblygonite
Amethyst
Ametrine
Ammolite
Analcime
Anatase
Andalusite
Anglesite
Anhydrite
Apatite
Apophyllite
Aquamarine (Beryl)
Augelite
Axenite
Azurite
Barite
Benitoite
Beryl
Beryllonite
Bismutotantalite
Boracite
Bornite
Brazilianite
Breithauptite
Brookite
Brucite
Bustamite
Calcite
Canasite
Cancrinite

⁽¹⁾ Crystal glass as defined in Annex I (categories 1, 2, 3 and 4) to Directive 69/493/EEC.

⁽²⁾ These stones will not be analyzed for Lead except when they have been treated with Lead or its compounds or mixtures containing these substances.

⁽³⁾ Synthetic stones and other minerals ARE NOT exempted from analysis of Lead.



Stones in articles: List of natural precious and semiprecious stones exempted from Pb analysis ^{(2) (3)}	
Cassiterite	
Catapleiite	
Celestite	
Ceruleite	
Chabazite	
Chalcedony	
Chambersite	
Charoite	
Chicken-BloodStone	
Childrenite	
Chiolite	
Chromite	
Chrysoberyl	
Chrysocolla	
Cinnabar	
Citrine	
Cobaltite	
Colemanite	
Coral	
Cordierite	
Corundum	
Covellite	
Creedite	
Cryolite	
Cuprite	
Danburite	
Datolite	
Diamond ⁽⁴⁾	
Diaspore	
Dicksonite	
Diopside	
Dioptase	
Dolomite	
Dumortierite	
Emerald (Beryl)	
Enstatite	
Eosphorite	
Epidote	
Ettringite	
Euclase	

⁽²⁾ These stones will not be analyzed for Lead except when they have been treated with Lead or its compounds or mixtures containing these substances.

⁽³⁾ Synthetic stones and other minerals ARE NOT exempted from analysis of Lead.

⁽⁴⁾ Diamond is not mentioned in CN code 7103 of Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87.



Stones in articles: List of natural precious and semiprecious stones exempted from Pb analysis ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
Eudialyte
Euxenite
Feldspars
Fergusonite
Flourite
Fossilized Organisms
Friedelite
Gadolinite
Garnet
Gaylussite
Grandidierite
Gypsum
Hambergite
Hauyne
Heliodor (Beryl)
Hematite
Hemimorphite
Herderite
Hodgkinsonite
Holtite
Howlite
Huebernite
Humite
Hureaulite
Hurlbutite
Hyperitdiabas
Idocrase (Vesuvianite)
Inderite
Iolite
Jade
Jasper
Jeremejevite
Jet
Kammererite
Korite
Kornerupine
Kurnakovite
Kyanite
Labradorite
Langbeinite
Lapis Lazuli
Lawsonite

⁽²⁾ These stones will not be analyzed for Lead except when they have been treated with Lead or its compounds or mixtures containing these substances.

⁽³⁾ Synthetic stones and other minerals ARE NOT exempted from analysis of Lead.



Stones in articles: List of natural precious and semiprecious stones exempted from Pb analysis ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	
Lazulite	
Legrandite	
Lepidolite	
Leucite	
Ludlamite	
Magnesite	
Malachite	
Mali Garnet	
Manganotantalite	
Marcasite	
Meliphanite	
Mellite	
Microlite	
Milarite	
Millerite	
Moldavite	
Monazite	
Moonstone	
Mordenite	
Morganite (Beryl)	
Onyx, Black	
Opal	
Oregon Sunstone (Feldspar)	
Pearl, Freshwater	
Pearl, Saltwater	
Peridot	
Quartz	
Red Beryl (Beryl)	
Rubelite (Tourmaline)	
Ruby (Corundum)	
Sapphire (Corundum)	
Scapolite	
Sphalerite	
Sphene (Titanite)	
Spinel	
Sugilite	
Tanzanite (Zoisite)	
Tiger's Eye	
Topaz	
Tourmaline	
Turquoise	
Zircon	

⁽²⁾ These stones will not be analyzed for Lead except when they have been treated with Lead or its compounds or mixtures containing these substances.

⁽³⁾ Synthetic stones and other minerals ARE NOT exempted from analysis of Lead.

ANNEX IV: Requirements for Volatile Organic Compounds



ANNEX IV: Requirements for Volatile Organic Compounds

1. Users younger than 18 years

Requirements to safety of clothes, textiles, leather, knitwear, ready-made piece of textile products, footwear and leather haberdashery items:

Table 1. Chemical safety requirements for textile materials			
Materials	Name of released substances	Standard limit	
		Aqueous environment (mg/dm ³), no more than	Air environment (mg/m ³), no more than
Natural, of plant fibers	Formaldehyde*	-	0.003
Artificial, of viscose and acetate	Formaldehyde*	-	0.003
Polyester	Formaldehyde*	-	0.003
	Dimethyl terephthalate	1.5	0.01
	Acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
Polyamide	Formaldehyde*	-	0.003
	Caprolactam	0.5	0.06
	Hexamethylenediamine	0.01	0.001
Polyurethane	Formaldehyde*	-	0.003
	Ethylene glycol	1.0	1.0
	Acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01

* Aqueous environment is distilled water. Weight percentage of free formaldehyde should meet the limits presented in Chapter II Substances of legally limited use of this Manual.

Requirements to safety of clothes, textiles, leather, knitwear, ready-made piece of textile products:

Table 2. Additional chemical safety requirements for textile materials treated with adhesive/glue ⁽¹⁾	
Name of released substances	Aqueous environment (mg/dm ³) no more than
Xylenes (isomeric mixture)	0.05
Methyl acrylate	0.02
Methyl methacrylate	0.25
Styrene	0.02
Methyl alcohol	0.2
Butyl alcohol	0.5
Phenol or total phenols	0.05
	0.1
Acetaldehyde	0.2
Vinyl acetate	0.2
Toluene	0.5
Formaldehyde*	-

⁽¹⁾The parameters are tested depending on the composition of adhesive/glue applied;

* Weight percentage of free formaldehyde should meet the limits presented in Chapter II Substances of legally limited use of this Manual.



Requirements to safety of footwear and leather haberdashery items:

Table 3. Chemical safety requirements for chemical and polymer materials

Name of the material	Name of analyte	Standard limit	
		Aqueous environment (mg/dm ³) no more than	Air environment (mg/m ³) no more than
Polyamides	Caprolactam	0.5	0.06
	Hexamethylenediamine	0.01	0.001
Polyurethanes	Formaldehyde*	-	0.003
	Toluene diisocyanate	-	0.002
	Acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
Polyesters	Formaldehyde	-	0.003
	Dimethyl terephthalate	1.5	0.01
	Acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
Rubber	Thiuram	0.5	-
	Zinc	1.0	-
	Diocetyl phthalate	2.0	0.02
	Dibutyl phthalate	not allowed	not allowed

* Weight percentage of free formaldehyde should meet the limits presented in Chapter II Substances of legally limited use of this Manual.

2. Users older than 18 years

Requirements to safety of textile materials and products made of them, leather and products made of them, leather and artificial leather accessories, footwear, carpets and rugs

Table 4. Chemical safety requirements for textile, polymeric and other materials, leather, artificial leather and light industry products

Materials for products	Name of the substance	Standard limit	
		Aquatic environment, (mg/ dm ³), no more than	Air environment (mg/m ³), no more than
Plant-based natural materials	Formaldehyde*	-	0.003
Artificial (viscose and acetate)	Formaldehyde*	-	0.003
Polyester	Formaldehyde*	-	0.003
	Dimethyl terephthalate	1.5	0.01
	Acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
Polyamide	Formaldehyde*	-	0.003
	Caprolactam	1.0	0.06
	Hexamethylenediamine	0.01	0.001
Polyurethane	Formaldehyde*	-	0.003
	Ethylene Glycol	1.0	1.0
	Acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
	Toluene Diisocyanate	-	0.002
	Benzol	0.01	0.1
	Toluene	0.5	0.6
Leather	Formaldehyde*	-	0.003
Rubber	Formaldehyde*	-	0.003
	Thiuram E	0.5	-
	Diocetyl phthalate	2.0	0.02
	Dibutyl phthalate	prohibited	prohibited

*Weight percentage of free formaldehyde should meet the limits presented in Chapter II Substances of legally limited use of this Manual. Formaldehyde emission in the air from carpets and rugs as well as floor covers should not exceed 0.1 mg/m³.



Table 5. Chemical safety requirements to the textile materials and clothes made of them, processed with textile intermediates

Name of volatile chemicals	Air environment (mg/m ³) no more than
Methyl acrylate	0.01
Methyl methacrylate	0.01
Styrene	0.002
Xylene (isomer mixture)	0.2
Vinyl acetate	0.15
Methanol	0.5
Butyl alcohol	0.1
Phenol	0.003
Acetaldehyde	0.01
Toluene	0.6

Parameters are tested depending on finishing compounds.

Table 6. Chemical safety requirements to leather accessories and materials for their production depending on the material composition

Materials	Name of the substance	Standard limit
		Air environment (mg/m ³) not more than
Plant-based natural materials, leather	Formaldehyde	0.003*
Polyamide	Formaldehyde	0.003*
	Caprolactam	0.06
	Hexamethylenediamine	0.001
Polyester	Formaldehyde	0.003*
	Dimethyl terephthalate	0.01
	Acetaldehyde	0.01
Polyurethane	Formaldehyde	0.003*
	Toluene diisocyanate	0.002
	Acetaldehyde	0.01
Artificial leather with polyurethane or polyvinylurethane covering	Formaldehyde	0.003*
	Diethyl phthalate	prohibited
	Dibutyl phthalate	0.02
Rubber	Formaldehyde	0.003*
	Diethyl phthalate	prohibited
	Dibutyl phthalate	0.02

* Standard limit is specified without taking into account background ambient air pollution.

**ANNEX V:
Commitment
to Comply with
INDITEX Group's
clear to wear
Product Health
Standard**

**COMMITMENT TO COMPLY WITH INDITEX GROUP'S clear to wear PRODUCT HEALTH STANDARD**

I hereby confirm that:

- 1) We have received the **clear to wear** (hereinafter, CTW) product health standard, we have read it and thoroughly understand its implications;
 - 2) We acknowledge that compliance with CTW is a contractual obligation and undertake, accordingly, to meet the CTW requirements in all orders involving production, marketing or distribution placed by any of the formats of the Inditex Group.
 - 3) We undertake to disclose and formally demand CTW implications to the whole production line.
 - 4) The Inditex Group:
 - Reserves the right to check: i) compliance with CTW¹ regarding any goods supplied, by any method, at any time, and/or at any stage of the production, marketing or distribution processes, and ii) the appropriate disclosure of CTW.
 - Reserves the right to cancel any order for any goods where a non compliance with CTW¹ regarding any test and/or inspection has been established.
 - Reserves the right to return any orders already delivered where a non compliance with CTW¹ regarding any test and/or inspection has been established.
 - Reserves the right to cancel or destroy, or to order destruction of the goods subject to the cancelled order, subject to the fact that the cancellation of the relevant order shall entail the non existence of the obligation to pay any sum whatsoever for the goods failing to comply with CTW.¹
 - Holds the Supplier as solely responsible for any and all damages caused by goods failing to comply with CTW;¹
- and lastly,
- 5) We acknowledge that approval of a “sample” and any subsequent “repetition” of goods by the INDITEX Group do not release us from our liability, for the entire production, marketing and distribution processes.

THE SUPPLIER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALWAYS REFERRING TO THE LATEST UPDATED VERSION OF THIS DOCUMENT, AVAILABLE AT www.inditex.com

⁽¹⁾ Compliance with CTW implies **compliance with the safety margins established by Inditex** due to the inherent measurement uncertainties of each testing method used to determine the level of the regulated substances and parameters.

NOTES

1. Limits: 30 ppm in textile products aimed at users younger than 2 years old, such as: diapers, swaddling clothes, underwear, textile toys and bedding. 100 ppm in textile products with direct contact with the skin aimed at users older than 2 years old, such as: vests, pants, jackets, sleepwear, socks, tights, belts, scarves, hats, gloves, bedding and pillows. 300 ppm in textile products without direct contact with the skin, such as: intermediate wear, outerwear and home textiles.
2. Limits: 120 ppm in textile products with direct contact with the skin. Textile products with direct contact with the skin which contain more than 120 ppm of formaldehyde must be labeled "Wash before first use"; they must not contain more than 120 ppm of formaldehyde after being washed once.
3. Limits: 30 ppm in textile products aimed at users younger than 2 years old, 100 ppm in textile products with direct contact with the skin and 300 ppm in textile products without direct contact with the skin. Additionally, if the labels indicate that the clothes should be washed before use, the indicated limits will apply to the items after washing, following the instructions marked by the preservation symbols in the label.
4. Limits: 20 ppm in textile products aimed at users younger than 1 year old. 20 ppm in textile products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, aimed at users between 1 and 3 years old. 75 ppm in textile products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, aimed at users between 3 and 18 years old. 300 ppm in textile products without direct contact with the skin, aimed at users between 1 and 18 years old. 75 ppm in bedding aimed at users younger than 18 years old and textile accessories for cots. 75 ppm in blankets, lining blankets, pillows, scarves and towels, aimed at users younger than 18 years old.
20 ppm in leather clothing, leather headwear, leather accessories and leather footwear, aimed at users younger than 18 years old.
5. Limits: 75 ppm in textile products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin and 300 ppm in textile products without direct contact with the skin, aimed at users older than 18 years old. 75 ppm in bedding, towels and swimwear aimed at users older than 18 years old. 75 ppm in textile parts of lining in footwear and 300 ppm in textile parts of uppers in footwear, aimed at users older than 18 years old. 300 ppm in covers, carpets and upholstery.
75 ppm in leather lining of clothing, headwear, leather accessories (gloves, mittens and small leather wares) and in leather footwear (leather lining and insock), aimed at users older than 18 years old. 300 ppm in leather clothing, leather headwear, leather accessories (gloves, mittens and small leather wares) and in leather footwear (leather sole and uppers), aimed at users older than 18 years old.
75 ppm in leather lining of leather furnishing and upholstery and 300 ppm in leather furnishing and upholstery.
6. Limits: 20 ppm in textile, fur and leather products aimed at users younger than 3 years old, 75 ppm in textile, fur and leather products with direct contact with the skin, and 300 ppm in other textile, fur and leather products.
7. Limits: 20 ppm in leather and fur products aimed at users younger than 2 years old, 75 ppm in leather and fur products with direct contact with the skin, and 300 ppm in leather and fur products without direct contact with the skin.
8. Limits: 20 ppm in infant clothing aimed at users younger than 2 years old.
9. Limits: 20 ppm in textile products aimed at users younger than 3 years old, 75 ppm in textile products with direct contact with the skin, and 300 ppm in textile products without direct contact with the skin.
10. Limits: 75 ppm in textile, synthetic and artificial leather materials in the uppers, lining and insocks of canvas rubber footwear, aimed at users younger than 3 years old. 150 ppm in textile, synthetic and artificial leather materials in the uppers, lining and insocks of canvas rubber footwear, aimed at users between 3 and 14 years old.
11. Limits: 75 ppm in textile, synthetic and artificial leather materials in the uppers, lining and insocks of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques, aimed at users younger than 3 years old. 150 ppm in textile, synthetic and artificial leather materials in the uppers, lining and insocks of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques, aimed at users older than 3 years old.
12. Limits: 20 ppm in knitted garment and adornment aimed at users younger than 3 years old, such as: underwear, pajamas, coveralls, trousers, socks, hats, bibs, gloves, scarves and beddings, among others.
13. Limits: 75 ppm in knitted garment with direct contact with the skin and 300 ppm in knitted garment without direct contact with the skin aimed at users between 3 and 14 years old.
14. Limits: 20 ppm in footwear (except in rubber shoes) aimed at users younger than 3 years old for their daily wearing. 75 ppm in parts of footwear (except in rubber shoes) with direct contact with the skin and 300 ppm in parts of footwear (except in rubber shoes) without direct contact with the skin, aimed at users between 3 and 14 years old for their daily wearing.
15. Limits: 16 ppm in textile products aimed at users younger than 2 years old, such as: diapers, diaper covers, bibs, underwear, sleepwear, gloves, socks, intermediate wear, outerwear, caps, hats and bedding, mainly. 75 ppm in textile products aimed at users older than 2 years old, such as: underwear, sleepwear, gloves, socks and stockings, mainly.
16. Limits: 75 ppm in products with direct contact with the skin aimed at users younger than 14 years old.
17. Limits: 20 ppm in clothes and textile products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old.
18. Limits: 20 ppm in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old. 75 ppm in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
19. Limits: 75 ppm in clothes and textile products aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
20. Limits: 75 ppm in textile products aimed at children between 3 and 12 years old. 75 ppm in textile products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin aimed at users older than 12 years old, and 300 ppm in outerwear and bedding textile products aimed at users older than 12 years old.
21. Limits: 300 ppm in carpets.
22. Limits: 20 ppm in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old. 75 ppm in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at children between 3 and 12 years old and in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin aimed at users older than 12 years old. 300 ppm in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur outerwear and in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur bedding textile products, aimed at users older than 12 years old.
23. Limits: 20 ppm in textile products aimed at users younger than 2 years old. 75 ppm in textile products with direct contact with the skin, 300 ppm in textile products without direct contact with the skin and 300 ppm in textile products for interior decoration use, aimed at users older than 2 years old.
24. Limits: 20 ppm in woven, knitted or crocheted terry fabrics (of cotton or of other fibers) such as: towels, cloth bathing suits, cloth bathrobes and kitchen linen, among others.
25. Limits: 20 ppm in baby clothing, including accessories with direct contact with the skin, made from woven and knitted fabric of various kinds

and blends of fibers aimed at infant younger than 3 years old and in pads, diapers and related items for babies.

26. Limits: 30 ppm in textile products aimed at users younger than 3 years old. 75 ppm in textile products with direct contact with the skin, aimed at users older than 3 years old. 300 ppm in textile products without direct contact with the skin, aimed at users older than 3 years old.
27. Limits: 20 ppm in clothing products aimed at users younger than 3 years old, 75 ppm in clothing and home textile products with direct contact with the skin, and 300 ppm in clothing and home textile products without direct contact with the skin, moquette and carpets.
28. Limits: 150 ppm in natural and synthetic leather products and 75 ppm in textile parts of footwear.
29. Limits: 20 ppm in textile and leather products aimed at users younger than 2 years old. 75 ppm in textile and leather products with direct contact with the skin aimed at users older than 2 years old and 300 ppm in textile and leather products without direct contact with the skin aimed at users older than 2 years old.
30. These analytical protocols have been developed by INDITEX S.A. by optimizing the methods described in the standards GB/T 2912.1-2009 (Textile) and GB/T 19941-2005 (Leather). INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
31. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
32. Specific safety margins will depend on the regulated level of the substance involved:
 - For substances with regulated levels up to 30 mg/kg, the acceptable safety margin is No Detection.
 - For substances with regulated levels of 31-150 mg/kg, the acceptable safety margin is 40% less of the specific regulated level.
 - For substances with regulated levels greater than 150 ppm, the acceptable safety margin is 30% less of the specific regulated level.
 - For Releasable Nickel with regulated levels equal or less than 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{week}$, the acceptable safety margin is 46% less of the specific regulated level.
 - For parameters and substances with levels regulated in other type of units, contact the Sustainability Department of Inditex.
33. For more information related to the value of “no detection”, see Annex I: “Summary *clear to wear*” (page 103).
34. This limit applies in all markets, except in the Eurasian Customs Union where the limit is 20 ppm in leather clothing, leather headwear, leather accessories and leather footwear, aimed at users younger than 18 years old; and in Indonesia where the limit is 20 ppm in woven, knitted or crocheted terry fabrics (of cotton or of other fibers), such as: towels, cloth bathing suits, cloth bathrobes and kitchen linen, among others.
35. A list of prohibited azo dyes can be found in Annex II: “List of Controlled Individual Substances” (page 119).
36. A list of legally regulated arylamines can be found in Annex II: “List of Controlled Individual Substances” (page 119).
37. In the case of using polymers (polyurethanes) or catalysts (isocyanates) which may undergo this degradation process, analyses should be performed to discard the presence of any of the arylamines listed in Annex II: “List of Controlled Individual Substances” (page 119).
38. The following limits refer to the levels of legally regulated arylamines.
39. Limits: 30 ppm in textile and leather products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin or oral cavity, such as: clothing, bedding, towels, hats, footwear, gloves, wristwatch straps, handbags, purses, wallets and briefcases, among others.
40. Limits: 30 ppm in textile and leather products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin or oral cavity, such as: clothing, bedding, towels, hats, footwear, gloves, wristwatch straps, handbags, purses, wallets and briefcases, among others.
41. Limits: 30 ppm in textile and leather products, such as: clothing, bedding, towels, hats, footwear, gloves, wristwatch straps, handbags, purses, wallets and briefcases, among others.
42. Limits: The use of azo dyes that can release legally regulated arylamines in textile, fur and leather products, included as “Forbidden Dyes” in Annex II: “List of Controlled Individual Substances” (page 119), is forbidden.
43. Limits: 30 ppm in leather and fur products.
44. Limits: The use of dyes that can release legally regulated arylamines in infant clothing aimed at users younger than 2 years old, is prohibited.
45. Limits: 20 ppm in textile products.
46. Limits: 30 ppm in textile, synthetic and artificial leather materials in the uppers, lining and insoles of canvas rubber footwear aimed at users younger than 14 years old.
47. Limits: 30 ppm in textile, synthetic and artificial leather materials in the uppers, lining and insoles of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques.
48. Limits: 20 ppm in knitted garment and adornment aimed at users younger than 3 years old, such as: underwear, pajamas, coveralls, trousers, socks, hats, bibs, gloves, scarves and beddings, among others.
49. Limits: 20 ppm in knitted garment aimed at users between 3 and 14 years old.
50. Limits: 20 ppm in textile parts and 30 ppm in leather and fur parts of footwear (except in rubber shoes) aimed at users younger than 14 years old for their daily wearing.
51. Limits: 30 ppm in textile products, such as: diapers, underwear, sleepwear, gloves, socks, intermediate garments, outer garments, caps, hats, beddings, tablecloths, collar ornaments, handkerchiefs, towels, bath mats and related products; 30 ppm in leather products, such as: underwear, gloves, intermediate garments, outer garments, caps and hats.
52. Limits: 30 ppm in dyed products with direct contact with the skin aimed at users younger than 14 years old.
53. Limits: 30 ppm in clothes and dyed textile products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old.
54. Limits: 30 ppm in dyed natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at children younger than 14 years old.
55. Limits: 30 ppm in clothes and dyed textile products aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
56. Limits: 30 ppm in dyed textile products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, dyed outerwear and bedding textile products aimed at users older than 3 years old.

57. Limits: 30 ppm in dyed carpets.
58. Limits: 30 ppm in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur outerwear and in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur bedding products.
59. Limits: 30 ppm in textile and dyed leather parts of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old, such as: clothing, footwear, towels, bedding and bag articles, among others.
60. Limits: 30 ppm in textile products and in textile products for interior decoration use.
61. Limits: Prohibited the use of azo dyes that can release legally regulated arylamines in uppers and lining of leather shoes with rubber or plastic sole.
62. Limits: Prohibited the use of azo dyes that can release legally regulated arylamines in uppers and lining of leather shoes with leather sole.
63. Limits: Prohibited the use of azo dyes that can release legally regulated arylamines in baby clothing, including accessories with direct contact with the skin, made from woven and knitted fabric of various kinds and blends of fibers, aimed at infant younger than 3 years old and in pads, diapers and related items for babies.
64. Limits: 30 ppm in textile products.
65. Limits: Prohibited the use of azo dyes included as "Forbidden Dyes" in Annex II: "List of Controlled Individual Substances" (page 119).
66. Limits: Prohibited the use of azo dyes included as "Forbidden Dyes" in Annex II: "List of Controlled Individual Substances" (page 119) and the azo dyes that can release legally regulated arylamines in clothing, home textile products, moquette and carpets.
67. Limits: Prohibited the use of azo dyes that can release legally regulated arylamines in natural and synthetic leather products and in the textile parts attached to them with direct contact with the skin.
68. Limits: 20 ppm in textile and leather products.
69. Limits: 30 ppm in textile and leather products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin or oral cavity, such as: clothing, bedding, towels, hats, footwear, gloves, wristwatch straps, handbags, purses, wallets and briefcases, among others.
70. Limits: 30 ppm in textile and leather products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin or oral cavity, such as: clothing, bedding, towels, hats, footwear, gloves, wristwatch straps, handbags, purses, wallets and briefcases, among others.
71. These analytical protocols have been developed by INDITEX S.A. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
72. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
73. The application of this method entails additional considerations to take into account. The final user of the test report shall pay attention that false positives (included in the Annex C of the norm) could conflict with certain countries that regulates these substances, particularly the P. R. China, among others. The laboratory shall adequately identify the false positives described in Annex C "Assessment guide. Interpretation of analytical results" in the test report to ensure correct identification and understanding by the reader, including the numerical value of the detection.
74. Limit values refer to the levels of legally regulated arylamines.
75. This limit also applies to feathers and paper parts of textile, leather and synthetic leather products.
76. This limit applies in all markets except in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) where the limit is 20 ppm.
77. See Annex II: "List of Controlled Individual Substances" (page 119).
78. Limits: The marketing of products if they or their parts contain more than 5 ppm of PCP, their salts and compounds, is forbidden.
79. Limits: The marketing of products that contain more than 5 ppm of PCP, their salts and esters, is forbidden.
80. Limits: 5 ppm of PCP, their salts and esters, in products for the importation, use and sale.
81. Limits: 5 ppm of PCP, their salts and esters, in textile and leather products.
82. Limits: The sale of textile and leather articles or components of textile and leather articles containing PCP, TeCP, its salts and compounds of pentachlorophenoxide and/or tetrachlorophenoxide, are forbidden.
83. Limits: 0.5 ppm of PCP and 2,3,5,6-TeCP in textile, synthetic and artificial leather materials in the uppers, lining and insoles of canvas rubber footwear, aimed at users younger than 14 years old.
84. Limits: 0.5 ppm of PCP and 2,3,5,6-TeCP in textile, synthetic and artificial leather materials in the uppers, lining and insoles of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques.
85. Limits: 0.5 ppm of PCP, their derivative compounds and their salts, in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old. 5 ppm of PCP, their derivative compounds and salts, in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
86. Limits: 5 ppm of PCP and TeCP, their derivative compounds and their salts, in carpets.
87. Limits: 0.5 ppm of PCP, their derivative compounds and their salts, in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at infant younger than 3 years old. 5 ppm of PCP, their derivative compounds and their salts, in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur outerwear products and in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur bedding products aimed at users older than 3 years old.
88. Limits: 1 ppm of PCP in natural leather parts of uppers in footwear.
89. Limits: PCP in natural and artificial leather products is forbidden.
90. Limits: 1 ppm of PCP, its salts and its esters in natural leather products and in the textile parts attached to them. 5 ppm of PCP, its salts and esters in natural materials (wood and cork) in leather footwear.

91. Limits: 0.05 ppm of PCP and TeCP and 0.5 ppm of OPP in textile and leather products aimed at users younger than 2 years old. 0.5 ppm of PCP and TeCP and 1 ppm of OPP in textile and leather products aimed at users older than 2 years old.
92. Limits: 1000 ppm of PCP, its salts and esters in leather products, textile products (cotton and wool products) and wooden products.
93. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
94. For more information related to the value of “no detection”, see Annex I: “Summary *clear to wear*” (page 103).
95. Wood has the tendency to absorb the products used on it and liberate them afterwards.
96. Limits: 100 ppm of Cadmium in products made of synthetic organic polymers (“plastics”). 1000 ppm in painted products. The marketing of household goods where Cadmium has been used as a metallic surface treatment agent (“plating”), is forbidden. 100 ppm in metal beads and other metal components for jewellery manufacturing and in metallic parts of jewellery, imitation jewellery products and hair accessories, such as: bracelets, necklaces, rings, piercings, wrist-watches, wrist-wear, brooches and cufflinks, among others.
97. Limits: 75 ppm of Cadmium in all products, and their parts, for which Cadmium has been used as surface-treating agent (“plating”) or as a pigment in the dyeing and/or stabilization of plastics except for products explicitly regulated in REACH.
98. Limits: The marketing of articles with components where Cadmium has been used as a metallic surface treatment agent, is forbidden. 250 ppm in articles where Zinc has been used as a metallic surface treatment agent. 100 ppm in plastics, paints and varnishes and in painted or varnished products.
99. Limits: 100 ppm of Cadmium in metallic parts of jewellery, imitation jewellery articles and hair accessories, including, bracelets, necklaces, rings, piercings, watches, brooches and cufflinks.
100. Limits: 75 ppm of extractable Cadmium in artificial leather products.
101. Limits: 0.1 ppm of extractable Cadmium in textile, synthetic and artificial leather materials in the uppers, lining and insoles of canvas rubber footwear aimed at users younger than 14 years old.
102. Limits: 0.1 ppm of extractable Cadmium in textile, synthetic and artificial leather materials in the uppers, lining and insoles of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques.
103. Limits: 75 ppm of extractable Cadmium in metallic jewellery aimed at users younger than 14 years old. 100 ppm of total Cadmium in metallic decorations for indoor environment and jewellery.
104. Limits: 0.1 ppm of extractable Cadmium in knitted garment and adornment aimed at users younger than 3 years old, such as: underwear, pajamas, coveralls, trousers, socks, hats, bibs, gloves, scarves and beddings, among others.
105. Limits: 100 ppm of total Cadmium in footwear (except in rubber shoes) aimed at users younger than 14 years old for their daily wearing.
106. Limits: 100 ppm of total Cadmium in textile products containing coating and paint dyeing aimed at users younger than 3 years old.
107. Limits: 75 ppm of total Cadmium in products aimed at children younger than 14 years old. 75 ppm of extractable Cadmium in paints, coatings and polymers of products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old and in mouthable products aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
108. Limits: 75 ppm of total Cadmium in metallic parts, paints, surface coatings, polymers and other materials (such as wood, etc.) of clothes and textile products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old.
109. Limits: 75 ppm of total Cadmium in metallic parts, paints, surface coatings, polymers and other materials (such as wood, etc.) of natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at users younger than 14 years old.
110. Limits: 75 ppm of total Cadmium and extractable Cadmium in jewellery articles aimed at children younger than 14 years old.
111. Limits: 75 ppm of total Cadmium in metallic parts, paints, surface coatings, polymers and other materials (such as wood, etc.) of clothes and textile products aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
112. Limits: 75 ppm of total Cadmium in coated, prints and metallic parts of natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at children younger than 12 years old.
113. Limits: 75 ppm of extractable Cadmium in metallic parts of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old, such as: clothing, footwear, towels, bedding and bag articles, among others.
114. Limits: The use of Cadmium as an agent in treatment of surface in accessories in textile products and in textile products for interior decorative use, is forbidden.
115. Limits: 0.1 ppm of extractable Cadmium in woven, knitted or crocheted terry fabrics (of cotton or of other fibers), such as: towels, cloth bathing suits, cloth bathrobes and kitchen linen, among others.
116. Limits: 0.1 ppm of extractable Cadmium in baby clothing, including accessories with direct contact with the skin, made from woven and knitted fabric of various kinds and blends of fibers, aimed at users younger than 3 years old and in pads, diapers and related items for babies.
117. Limits: 130 ppm of Cadmium in small parts of jewellery articles aimed at users younger than 15 years old.
118. Limits: 300 ppm of Cadmium in jewellery articles aimed at users younger than 6 years old, such as: anklets, arm cuffs, bracelets, brooches, cuff links, hair accessories, earrings, necklaces, pin, rings, piercings and attachments to shoes or clothing that can be removed, among others.
119. Limits: 300 ppm of Cadmium in products or surface-coated jewellery products, such as: bracelets, wrist-wear, brooches, cufflinks, hair accessories, earrings, pin, rings, attachments to shoes or clothing that can be removed and piercings, among others (except cubic zirconia, glass, rhinestones and ceramic glass). 100 ppm of Cadmium in necklaces.
120. Limits: 75 ppm of Cadmium in jewellery products aimed at users younger than 13 years old, such as: bracelets, pendants, necklaces, earrings, rings, among others.
121. Limits: 300 ppm of total Cadmium in accessible plastic and metallic parts of jewellery articles aimed at users younger than 12 years old. 75 ppm of extractable Cadmium in paints and surface coatings of jewellery articles aimed at users younger than 12 years old.
122. Limits: 40 ppm of Cadmium in jewellery articles and clothing (including footwear) aimed at users younger than 12 years old and in child care

articles.

123. Limits: 75 ppm of total Cadmium in children's apparel and children's products aimed at users younger than 12 years old.
124. Limits: 75 ppm of total Cadmium in products aimed at users younger than 12 years old.
125. Limits: 100 ppm of Cadmium in jewellery and imitation jewellery articles with direct contact with the skin, such as: metal beads, metal components for jewellery manufacturing, hair accessories, bracelets, necklaces, rings, piercings, wrist-watches, cufflinks and earrings.
126. Limits: The use of Cadmium in clothing, home textiles products, moquette and carpets, is forbidden (in plastics parts and paints).
127. Limits: 100 ppm of total Cadmium in polymers for synthetic leather products and 75 ppm of total and extractable Cadmium in leather footwear aimed at users younger than 3 years old.
128. Limits: 0.1 ppm of extractable Cadmium in textile and leather products.
129. Limits: 100 ppm of Cadmium in products made of synthetic organic polymers ("plastics"). 1000 ppm in painted products. 100 ppm in metal beads and other metal components for jewellery manufacturing and in metallic parts of jewellery, imitation jewellery products and hair accessories, such as: bracelets, necklaces, rings, piercings, wrist-watches, wrist-wear, brooches and cufflinks, among others.
130. Limits: 100 ppm of Cadmium in products made of synthetic organic polymers ("plastics") and 1000 ppm in paint of painted products of the following products: clothing, accessories, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textiles and synthetic leather. 100 ppm in metal beads and other metal components for jewellery manufacturing and in metallic parts of jewellery, imitation jewellery products and hair accessories, such as: bracelets, necklaces, rings, piercings, wrist-watches, wrist-wear, brooches and cufflinks, among others.
131. "Total Metal" analysis is carried out as follows: digestion of the matrix (organic or inorganic) by reaction with a strong acid (HNO₃, HClO₄, HF, among others), followed by determination of the concentration of inorganic ions by ICP-MS analysis. "Extractable Metals" analysis (also called "*Leachable or Soluble Metals*") involves treating the sample, normally without destruction of the matrix, with an aqueous solution (water, artificial sweat, artificial saliva, among others), followed by determination of the concentration of inorganic ions by ICP-MS analysis.
132. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
133. This limit applies in all markets except in Washington, where the limit is 40 ppm in children's jewellery and clothing (including footwear) aimed at users younger than 12 years old and in child care articles, and in Egypt, where the limit is 50 ppm in plastic parts and paints of clothing, home textiles products, moquette and carpets.
134. This limit only applies in synthetic leather materials in the uppers, lining and insoles of canvas rubber footwear aimed at users younger than 14 years old and of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques.
135. This limit applies in all markets except in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) where the limit is 0.1 ppm in leather products.
136. Limits: 500 ppm in jewellery, imitation jewellery articles and hair accessories (bracelets, necklaces, rings, piercings, wrist-watches, wrist-wear, brooches and cufflinks), except crystal glass, (as defined in Annex I (categories 1, 2, 3 and 4) to Council Directive 69/493/EEC), internal components of watch timepieces inaccessible to consumers, non-synthetic or reconstructed precious and semiprecious stones (CN code 7103 as established by Regulation (EEC) N° 2658/87), unless they have been treated with Lead or its compounds or mixtures containing these substances and enamels. 500 ppm in articles or accessible parts thereof when those articles or accessible parts thereof may, during normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use, be placed in the mouth by children.
137. Limits: 100 ppm in all imported or sale products (jewellery and products for decorative purposes), except crystal glass and for products explicitly regulated in REACH.
138. Limits: 100 ppm in paints and varnishes and in painted or varnished products.
139. Limits: 500 ppm in externally accessible metal parts of jewellery, imitation jewellery articles and hair accessories, including, bracelets, necklaces, rings, piercings, watches, brooches and cufflinks.
140. Limits: 1 ppm of extractable Lead in textile products aimed at users younger than 18 years old.
141. Limits: 1 ppm of extractable Lead in textile products, in textile parts of leather footwear, in carpets and rugs.
142. Limits: 0.2 ppm of extractable Lead in infant clothing aimed at users younger than 2 years old.
143. Limits: 90 ppm of extractable Lead in artificial leather products.
144. Limits: 1 ppm of extractable Lead in textile, synthetic and artificial leather materials in the uppers, lining and insoles of canvas rubber footwear aimed at users younger than 14 years old.
145. Limits: 1 ppm of extractable Lead in textile, synthetic and artificial leather materials in the uppers, lining and insoles of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques.
146. Limits: 300 ppm of total Lead and 90 ppm of extractable Lead in metallic jewellery aimed at users younger than 14 years old. 1000 ppm of total Lead in metallic jewellery aimed at users older than 14 years old. 1000 ppm of total Lead in metallic decorations for indoor environment.
147. Limits: 0.2 ppm of extractable Lead in knitted garment and adornment aimed at users younger than 3 years old, such as: underwear, pajamas, coveralls, trousers, socks, hats, bibs, gloves, scarves and beddings, among others.
148. Limits: 100 ppm of total Lead in footwear (except in rubber shoes) aimed at users younger than 14 years old for their daily wearing.
149. Limits: 90 ppm of total Lead in textile products containing coating or paint dyeing aimed at users younger than 3 years old.
150. Limits: 90 ppm of total Lead in paint and coatings and 300 ppm of total Lead in metallic parts and other materials of products aimed at children younger than 14 years old. 90 ppm of extractable Lead in paints, coatings and polymers of products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old and in mouthable products aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
151. Limits: 90 ppm of total Lead in paints, surface coatings, polymers and other materials (such as wood, etc.) and 300 ppm of total Lead in metallic parts of clothes and textile products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old.
152. Limits: 90 ppm of total Lead in paints and coatings and 300 ppm of total Lead in metallic parts, polymers and other materials (such as wood, etc.) in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at children younger than 14 years old.

153. Limits: 90 ppm of total Lead in paint and coatings and 300 ppm of total Lead in metallic parts and other materials in jewellery articles aimed at children younger than 14 years old. 90 ppm of extractable Lead in jewellery articles aimed at children younger than 14 years old.
154. Limits: 90 ppm of total Lead in paints, surface coatings, polymers and other materials (such as wood, etc.) and 300 ppm of total Lead in metallic parts of clothes and textile products aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
155. Limits: 90 ppm of total Lead in coated and printed parts and in materials such as buttons or similar and 300 ppm of total Lead in metallic parts of clothes and textile products aimed at children between 3 and 12 years old.
156. Limits: 90 ppm of total Lead in coated and printed parts and in materials such as buttons or similar and 300 ppm of total Lead in metallic parts of natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at users younger than 12 years old.
157. Limits: 90 ppm of extractable Lead in metallic parts of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old, such as: clothing, footwear, towels, bedding and bag articles, among others.
158. Limits: 90 ppm of Lead in non-volatile components of surface coatings in textile products and in textile products for interior decorative use, aimed at users younger than 12 years old.
159. Limits: 1 ppm of extractable Lead in woven, knitted or crocheted terry fabrics (of cotton or of other fibers), such as: towels, cloth bathing suits, cloth bathrobes and kitchen linen, among others.
160. Limits: 0.2 ppm of extractable Lead in baby clothing, including accessories with direct contact with the skin, made from woven and knitted fabric of various kinds and blends of fibers aimed at users younger than 3 years old and in pads, diapers and related items for babies.
161. Limits: 90 ppm of Lead in jewellery articles aimed at users younger than 15 years old.
162. Limits: 90 ppm of Lead in accessible parts of clothing or clothing accessories (except jewellery) aimed at users younger than 14 years old.
163. Limits: 90 ppm of total Lead in surface coatings of articles (including apparel) aimed at users younger than 14 years old.
164. Limits: 90 ppm of Lead in paints and surface coatings of articles aimed at users younger than 12 years old.
165. Limits: 90 ppm of Lead in paints and surface coatings of articles aimed at users younger than 12 years old.
166. Limits: 90 ppm of Lead in paints and surface coatings and 100 ppm of Lead in accessible parts of articles aimed at users younger than 12 years old. The following materials are exempt from this restriction, as long as, they have neither been treated nor adulterated with the addition of materials that could result in the addition of Lead into the final article: precious gemstones (diamond, ruby, sapphire, emerald), semiprecious gemstones and other minerals (excluding any mineral that is based on Lead or Lead compounds including, but not limited to, the following: aragonite, bayldonite, boleite, cerussite, crocoite, galena, linarite, mimetite, phosgenite, vanadinite, and wulfenite), natural or cultured pearls, wood, paper, printing inks, textiles (excluding after-treatment applications), other plant-derived and animal-derived materials and metals, such as any stainless steel or surgical steel, Gold, Silver, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Osmium, Iridium, Ruthenium and Titanium. For more information, please consult section 16 CFR 1500.91.
167. Limits: Jewellery articles aimed at users older than 6 years old: 6% of Lead in electroplated metal; 1.5% in unplated metal; 200 ppm in plastic, rubber (including acrylic), polystyrene, plastic beads and stones, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC); 600 ppm in paint and surface coatings of products and 600 ppm of Lead in products made with other materials (except stainless steel, surgical steel, Gold, Silver, Platinum, Palladium, Iridium, Ruthenium, Rhodium and Osmium; natural and cultured pearls, glass, ceramic, crystal decorative components, cubic zirconia, gemstone that is cut and polished for ornamental purposes (except for the following stones whose limit is 600 ppm of Lead: aragonite, bayldonite, boleite, cerussite, crocoite, ekanite, linarite, mimetite, phosgenite, samarskite, vanadinite, and wulfenite), elastic, fabric, ribbon, rope, adhesive and natural decorative materials (amber, bones, coral, feathers, fur, horn, leather, shells, wood, among others) that is not treated in a way that adds Lead).
Jewellery articles aimed at users younger than 6 years old: 600 ppm of Lead in metals (except stainless steel, surgical steel, Gold, Silver, Platinum, Palladium, Iridium, Ruthenium, Rhodium and Osmium); 200 ppm in glass or crystal decorative components and in plastic, rubber (including acrylic), polystyrene, plastic beads and stones, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC); 600 ppm in paints, surface coatings, printing inks and ceramic glaze; and 200 ppm of Lead in products made with other materials (except natural and cultured pearls, ceramic, gemstone that is cut and polished for ornamental purposes (except for the following stones whose limit is 200 ppm of Lead: aragonite, bayldonite, boleite, cerussite, crocoite, ekanite, linarite, mimetite, phosgenite, samarskite, vanadinite, and wulfenite); elastic, fabric, ribbon, rope, adhesive and natural decorative materials (amber, bones, coral, feathers, fur, leather, shells, wood, among others) that is not treated in a way that adds Lead).
168. Limits: 30 ppm of Lead in rainwear made with PVC (including gloves), Neoprene and/or plastic materials. 200 ppm of Lead in non-fabric component (zippers, drawstrings, snaps, buttons, among others).
30 ppm of Lead in clothing made with PVC, Neoprene and/or plastic materials.
90 ppm of Lead in PVC in personal carrying products (bags, purses, among others), 100 ppm of Lead in any other fabric than PVC in personal carrying products (bags, purses, among others), 90 ppm of Lead in exterior surface coating in personal carrying products (bags, purses, among others), 90 ppm of Lead in leather personal carrying products (bags, purses, among others) and 300 ppm of Lead in other materials (except zirconia, glass or rhinestone) in personal carrying products (bags, purses, among others).
90 ppm of Lead in paints and surface coatings of leather and synthetic leather clothing, 200 ppm in PVC parts of leather and synthetic leather clothing and 300 ppm in accessible parts made of other materials (except zirconia, crystal, glass or rhinestone) of leather and synthetic leather clothing.
100 ppm of Lead in belts and footwear and 90 ppm in paints and surface coatings of belts and footwear. 100 ppm of Lead in jackets and jewellery articles (except zirconia, glass or rhinestone of jewellery aimed at users older than 12 years old) and 90 ppm in paints and surface coatings of jewellery articles.
169. Limits: 100 ppm of Lead in jewellery articles aimed at users younger than 12 years old and in childcare articles aimed at users younger than 6 years old. 90 ppm in accessible parts of painted toys aimed at users younger than 12 years old.
170. Limits: 100 ppm of total Lead in accessible parts of jewellery articles aimed at users younger than 12 years old. 90 ppm of total Lead in paints and surface coatings of jewellery articles aimed at users younger than 12 years old. To consult the exceptions, refer to footnote number 166.
171. Limits: 90 ppm of Lead in jewellery articles and clothing (including footwear) aimed at users younger than 12 years old and in child care articles.
172. Limits: 100 ppm of total Lead in accessible parts of children's apparel and children's products aimed at users younger than 12 years old. 90 ppm of total Lead in paints and surface coatings of children's apparel and children's products aimed at users younger than 12 years old.
173. Limits: 100 ppm of total Lead in accessible parts of products aimed at users younger than 12 years old. 90 ppm of total Lead in paints and surface coatings of products aimed at users younger than 12 years old.
174. Limits: 300 ppm of Lead in jewellery and imitation jewellery articles with direct contact with the skin, such as: metal beads, metal components

for jewellery manufacturing, hair accessories, bracelets, necklaces, rings, piercings, wrist-watches, cufflinks and earrings.

175. Limits: 300 ppm of total Lead in clothing (in plastic parts, metal and non metal parts and in paint and surface coatings).
176. Limits: 90 ppm of total and extractable Lead in leather footwear aimed at users younger than 3 years old.
177. Limits: 0.2 ppm of extractable Lead in textile and leather products aimed at users younger than 2 years old. 1 ppm of extractable Lead in textile and leather products aimed at users older than 2 years old.
178. Limits: 500 ppm in jewellery, imitation jewellery and parts of these products, including: bracelets, necklaces, rings, ear piercings and piercings for other parts of the body, wrist-watches, watch straps, brooches, cufflinks and hair accessories.
179. "Total Metal" analysis is carried out as follows: digestion of the matrix (organic or inorganic) by reaction with a strong acid (HNO₃, HClO₄, HF, among others), followed by determination of the concentration of inorganic ions by ICP-MS analysis. "Extractable Metals" analysis (also called "*Leachable or Soluble Metals*") involves treating the sample, normally without destruction of the matrix, with an aqueous solution (water, artificial sweat, artificial saliva, among others), followed by determination of the concentration of inorganic ions by ICP-MS analysis.
180. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
181. When the concentration of Lead is between 40 and 90 ppm in products aimed at users younger than 12 years old (or concentration of Lead between 40 and 100 ppm in stones and in glass, crystal and ceramic parts aimed at users younger than 12 years old), a warning label must be included, if the articles are to be commercialized in Illinois. When the concentration of Lead is between 30 and 90 ppm in clothing made with PVC, Neoprene and other plastic materials a warning label must be included, if the articles are to be commercialized in California. Please contact the Commercial Department for specific instructions.
182. To consult the exceptions associated with this limit, please see Annex III: "Lead specifications in glass, crystal, ceramic and natural stones" (page 133).
183. This limit applies in all markets except in Denmark where the limit is 100 ppm in jewellery articles and products for decorative purposes, except crystal glass and for products explicitly regulated in REACH.
184. This limit only applies in synthetic leather materials in the uppers, lining and insoles of canvas rubber footwear aimed at users younger than 14 years old and of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques.
185. This limit applies in all markets except in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) where the limit is 0.2 ppm in leather products aimed at users younger than 2 years old and 1 ppm in leather products aimed at users older than 2 years old.
186. Limits: 10 ppm of Mercury in finished products.
187. Limits: The marketing and use of Mercury-containing articles, is forbidden.
188. Limits: 0.02 ppm of extractable Mercury in infant clothing aimed at users younger than 2 years old.
189. Limits: 60 ppm of extractable Mercury in metallic jewellery aimed at users younger than 14 years old. 1000 ppm of total Mercury in metallic decoration for indoor environment and jewellery.
190. Limits: 0.02 ppm of extractable Mercury in knitted garment and adornment aimed at users younger than 3 years old, such as: underwear, pajamas, coveralls, trousers, socks, hats, bibs, gloves, scarves and beddings, among others.
191. Limits: 60 ppm of extractable Mercury in metallic parts of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old, such as: clothing, footwear, towels, bedding and bag articles, among others.
192. Limits: 60 ppm of extractable Mercury in paints, coatings and polymers of products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old and in mouthable products aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
193. Limits: 60 ppm of extractable Mercury in jewellery articles aimed at children younger than 14 years old.
194. Limits: 10 ppm of total Mercury in surface coatings.
195. Limits: 60 ppm of extractable Mercury in paints and surface coatings of jewellery articles aimed at users younger than 12 years old.
196. Limits: 60 ppm of total Mercury in children's apparel and children's products aimed at users younger than 12 years old.
197. Limits: 40 ppm of total Mercury in products aimed at users younger than 12 years old.
198. Limits: 60 ppm of total and extractable Mercury in leather footwear aimed at users younger than 3 years old.
199. Limits: 0.02 ppm of extractable Mercury in natural fibers of textile and leather products.
200. Limits: The marketing of Mercury-containing wood articles, is forbidden.
201. "Total Metal" analysis is carried out as follows: digestion of the matrix (organic or inorganic) by reaction with a strong acid (HNO₃, HClO₄, HF, among others), followed by determination of the concentration of inorganic ions by ICP-MS analysis. "Extractable Metals" analysis (also called "*Leachable or Soluble Metals*") involves treating the sample, normally without destruction of the matrix, with an aqueous solution (water, artificial sweat, artificial saliva, among others), followed by determination of the concentration of inorganic ions by ICP-MS analysis.
202. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
203. For more information related to the value of "no detection", see Annex I: "Summary *clear to wear*" (page 103).
204. Limits: 2 ppm of extractable Chromium in textile products aimed at users younger than 18 years old.
205. Limits: 2 ppm of extractable Chromium in textile products, in textile parts of leather footwear, in carpets and rugs.
206. Limits: 1 ppm of extractable Chromium in infant clothing aimed at users younger than 2 years old.
207. Limits: 60 ppm of extractable Chromium in metallic jewellery aimed at users younger than 14 years old.

208. Limits: 1 ppm of extractable Chromium in knitted garment and adornment aimed at users younger than 3 years old, such as: underwear, pajamas, coveralls, trousers, socks, hats, bibs, gloves, scarves and beddings, among others.
209. Limits: 60 ppm of extractable Chromium in metallic parts of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old, such as: clothing, footwear, towels, bedding and bag articles, among others.
210. Limits: 60 ppm of extractable Chromium in paints, coatings and polymers of products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old and in mouthable products aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
211. Limits: 60 ppm of extractable Chromium in jewellery articles aimed at children younger than 14 years old.
212. Limits: 60 ppm of extractable Chromium in paints and surface coatings of jewellery articles aimed at users younger than 12 years old.
213. Limits: 60 ppm of total and extractable Chromium in leather footwear aimed at users younger than 3 years old.
214. Limits: 1 ppm of extractable Chromium in textile and leather products aimed at users younger than 2 years old and 2 ppm of extractable Chromium in textile and leather products aimed at users older than 2 years old.
215. "Total Metal" analysis is carried out as follows: digestion of the matrix (organic or inorganic) by reaction with a strong acid (HNO_3 , HClO_4 , HF, among others), followed by determination of the concentration of inorganic ions by ICP-MS analysis. "Extractable Metals" analysis (also called "*Leachable or Soluble Metals*") involves treating the sample, normally without destruction of the matrix, with an aqueous solution (water, artificial sweat, artificial saliva, among others), followed by determination of the concentration of inorganic ions by ICP-MS analysis.
216. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
217. For more information related to the value of "no detection", see Annex I: "*Summary clear to wear*" (page 103).
218. This limit only applies in Egypt.
219. This limit in leather products only applies in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).
220. Limits: 3 ppm of Chromium(VI) in leather articles and in articles containing leather parts in contact with the skin.
221. Limits: 3 ppm of Chromium(VI) in leather products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, such as: clothing, watchstraps, bags, rucksacks, chair covers and leather toys, among others.
222. Limits: Prohibited Chromium(VI) in textile products with direct contact with the skin, such as: clothes, bedding and bracelets, among others.
223. Limits: 3 ppm of Chromium(VI) in leather articles and in articles containing leather parts in contact with the skin.
224. Limits: No detection of extractable Chromium(VI) in leather clothing, leather headwear, leather accessories and leather footwear, aimed at users younger than 18 years old.
225. Limits: 3 ppm of extractable Chromium(VI) in leather clothing, leather headwear, leather accessories (gloves, mittens and small leather wares) and in leather footwear (sole, uppers and lining leather), aimed at users older than 18 years old. 3 ppm of extractable Chromium(VI) in leather furnishing and upholstery.
226. Limits: 1000 ppm of total Chromium(VI) in metallic decorations for indoor environments and jewellery.
227. Limits: 0.5 ppm of extractable Chromium(VI) in knitted garment and adornment aimed at users younger than 3 years old, such as: underwear, pajamas, coveralls, trousers, socks, hats, bibs, gloves, scarves and beddings, among others.
228. Limits: 10 ppm of Chromium(VI) in leather and fur parts of footwear (except in rubber shoes) aimed at users younger than 14 years old for their daily wearing.
229. Limits: 3 ppm of Chromium(VI) in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at users younger than 14 years old.
230. Limits: 0.5 ppm of extractable Chromium(VI) in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old. 3 ppm of extractable Chromium(VI) in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur outerwear and in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur bedding products, aimed at users older than 3 years old.
231. Limits: No detection of Chromium(VI) in metallic parts, rubber parts and plastics parts with metal coatings of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old, such as: clothing, footwear, towels, bedding and bag articles, among others. 10 ppm of Chromium(VI) in leather parts of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old, such as: clothing, footwear, towels, bedding and bag articles, among others.
232. Limits: Prohibited extractable Chromium(VI) in vamp and lining of leather shoes with rubber or plastic sole.
233. Limits: Prohibited extractable Chromium(VI) in vamp and lining of leather shoes with leather sole.
234. Limits: 3 ppm of extractable Chromium(VI) in natural leather products.
235. Limits: 0.5 ppm of extractable Chromium(VI) in textile and leather products.
236. Limits: 3 ppm of Chromium(VI) in leather parts in contact with the skin present in products such as: clothing, footwear, bags and belts, among others.
237. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
238. For more information related to the value of "no detection", see Annex I: "*Summary clear to wear*" (page 103).
239. Limits: Maximum releasable Nickel $0.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{week}$ in those products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, such as: earrings, necklaces, bracelets, chains, anklets, rings, wrist-watch cases, watch straps, tighteners, rivet buttons, tighteners, rivets, zippers and metal

labels which are used in clothing products. Maximum releasable Nickel 0.2 µg/cm²/week in all post assemblies which are inserted into pierced ears and other pierced parts of the human body.

240. Limits: Maximum releasable Nickel 0.5 µg/cm²/week in those products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin. Maximum releasable Nickel 0.2 µg/cm²/week in all post assemblies which are inserted into pierced ears and other pierced parts of the human body.
241. Limits: Maximum releasable Nickel 0.5 µg/cm²/week in those products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, such as: earrings, necklaces, bracelets, chains, anklets, rings, wrist-watch cases, watch straps, tighteners, rivet buttons, tighteners, rivets, zippers and metal labels which are used in clothing products. Maximum releasable Nickel 0.2 µg/cm²/week in all post assemblies which are inserted into pierced ears and other pierced parts of the human body.
242. Limits: 4 ppm of extractable Nickel in textile products aimed at users younger than 18 years old.
243. Limits: 4 ppm of extractable Nickel in textile products, in textile parts of leather footwear, in carpets and rugs.
244. Limits: Maximum releasable Nickel 0.5 µg/cm²/week in products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, such as: earrings, necklaces, bracelets, chains, rings, wrist-watch cases, watch straps, tighteners, rivet buttons, tighteners, rivets, zippers and labels. Maximum releasable Nickel 0.2 µg/cm²/week in all post assemblies which are inserted into pierced ears and other pierced parts of the human body.
245. Limits: 1 ppm of extractable Nickel in knitted garment and adornment aimed at users younger than 3 years old, such as: underwear, pajamas, coveralls, trousers, socks, hats, bibs, gloves, scarves and beddings, among others.
246. Limits: 0.5 µg/cm²/week in metallic parts with direct and prolonged contact with the skin of clothes and textile products, aimed at infants younger than 3 years old.
247. Limits: 0.5 µg/cm²/week in metallic parts with direct and prolonged contact with the skin of natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products, aimed at children younger than 14 years old.
248. Limits: 0.5 µg/cm²/week in metallic parts of jewellery products with direct contact with the skin, aimed at children younger than 14 years old.
249. Limits: 0.5 µg/cm²/week in metallic parts with direct and prolonged contact with the skin of clothes and textile products, aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
250. Limits: 0.5 µg/cm²/week in textile products and in metallic parts of textile products aimed at users older than 3 years old.
251. Limits: 0.5 µg/cm²/week in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at children younger than 12 years old and in metallic parts with direct and prolonged contact with the skin of natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at users older than 12 years old.
252. Limits: 4 ppm of extractable Nickel in woven, knitted or crocheted terry fabrics (of cotton or of other fibers), such as: towels, cloth bathing suits, cloth bathrobes and kitchen linen, among others.
253. Limits: 1 ppm of extractable Nickel in baby clothing, including accessories with direct contact with the skin, made from woven and knitted fabric of various kinds and blends of fibers aimed at users younger than 3 years old and in pads, diapers and related items for babies.
254. Limits: Maximum releasable Nickel 0.5 µg/cm²/week in metallic parts of jewellery articles with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, aimed at users younger than 12 years old. Maximum releasable Nickel 0.2 µg/cm²/week in metallic parts of any post assemblies which are inserted into pierced ears and other pierced parts of the human body, aimed at users younger than 12 years old. Precious metals, such as: Gold (at least 10 karat), sterling Silver (at least 925/1000), Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Osmium, Iridium, Ruthenium and Titanium; and stainless or surgical steel grades 304, 316 and 430, are exempted to comply with these requirements.
255. Limits: Maximum releasable Nickel 0.5 µg/cm²/week in clothing and home textile products.
256. Limits: Maximum releasable Nickel 0.5 µg/cm²/week in metallic parts with direct and prolonged contact with the skin of leather products.
257. Limits: 1 ppm of extractable Nickel in textile and leather products aimed at users younger than 2 years old and 4 ppm of extractable Nickel in textile and leather products aimed at users older than 2 years old.
258. Limits: Maximum releasable Nickel 0.5 µg/cm²/week in those products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, such as: earrings, necklaces, bracelets, chains, anklets, rings, wrist-watch cases, watch straps, tighteners, rivet buttons, tighteners, rivets, zippers and metal labels which are used in clothing products. Maximum releasable Nickel 0.2 µg/cm²/week in all post assemblies which are inserted into pierced ears and other pierced parts of the human body.
259. Limits: Maximum releasable Nickel 0.5 µg/cm²/week in those products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, such as: earrings, necklaces, bracelets, chains, anklets, rings, wrist-watch cases, watch straps, tighteners, rivet buttons, tighteners, rivets, zippers and metal labels which are used in clothing products. Maximum releasable Nickel 0.2 µg/cm²/week in all post assemblies which are inserted into pierced ears and other pierced parts of the human body.
260. "Extractable Nickel" analysis involves treating the sample, normally without destruction of the matrix, with an aqueous solution (water, artificial sweat, artificial saliva, among others), followed by determination of the concentration of nickel ions by ICP-MS analysis. "Releasable Nickel" analysis involves treating of a metallic surface (sample), with an acid artificial sweat solution during 7 days, followed by determination of the concentration of nickel ions by ICP-MS analysis. Previously to this treatment, the sample is subjected to a rapid test to see if it presents Nickel in the outer surface coating, called Ni spot. If there is no Nickel in the outer coating, the sample is first subjected to a corrosion process and then to an abrasion process that simulates wear.
261. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
262. This limit in leather products only applies in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).
263. Limits: 1 ppm of extractable Arsenic, 50 ppm of extractable Copper and 4 ppm of extractable Cobalt in textile products aimed at users younger than 18 years old.
264. Limits: 1 ppm of extractable Arsenic, 50 ppm of extractable Copper and 4 ppm of extractable Cobalt in textile products, in textile parts of leather footwear, in carpets and rugs.
265. Limits: 0.2 ppm of extractable Arsenic and 25 ppm of extractable Copper in infant clothing aimed at users younger than 2 years old.
266. Limits: 1 ppm of extractable Arsenic in textile, synthetic and artificial leather materials in the uppers, lining and insoles of canvas rubber

footwear aimed at users younger than 14 years old.

267. Limits: 1 ppm of extractable Arsenic in textile, synthetic and artificial leather materials in the uppers, lining and insoles of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques.
268. Limits: 60 ppm of extractable Antimony, 25 ppm of extractable Arsenic, 1000 ppm of extractable Barium and 500 ppm of extractable Selenium in metallic jewellery aimed at users younger than 14 years old. 1000 ppm of total Arsenic in metallic decorations for indoor environment and jewellery.
269. Limits: 30 ppm of extractable Antimony, 0.2 ppm of extractable Arsenic, 25 ppm of extractable Copper and 1 ppm of extractable Cobalt in knitted garment and adornment aimed at users younger than 3 years old, such as: underwear, pajamas, coveralls, trousers, socks, hats, bibs, gloves, scarves and beddings, among others.
270. Limits: 100 ppm of total Arsenic in footwear (except in rubber shoes) aimed at users younger than 14 years old for their daily wearing.
271. Limits: 60 ppm of extractable Antimony, 25 ppm of extractable Arsenic, 1000 ppm of extractable Barium and 500 ppm of extractable Selenium in metallic parts of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old, such as: clothing, footwear, towels, bedding and bag articles, among others.
272. Limits: 60 ppm of extractable Antimony, 25 ppm of extractable Arsenic, 1000 ppm of extractable Barium and 500 ppm of extractable Selenium in paints, coatings and polymers of products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old and in mouthable products aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
273. Limits: 60 ppm of extractable Antimony, 25 ppm of extractable Arsenic, 1000 ppm of extractable Barium and 500 ppm of extractable Selenium in jewellery articles aimed at children younger than 14 years old.
274. Limits: 50 ppm of extractable Copper in woven, knitted or crocheted terry fabrics (of cotton or of other fibers), such as: towels, cloth bathing suits, cloth bathrobes and kitchen linen, among others.
275. Limits: 25 ppm of extractable Copper in baby clothing, including accessories with direct contact with the skin, made from woven and knitted fabric of various kinds and blends of fibers, aimed at users younger than 3 years old and in pads, diapers and related items for babies.
276. Limits: 60 ppm of extractable Antimony, 25 ppm of extractable Arsenic, 1000 ppm of extractable Barium and 500 ppm of extractable Selenium in paints and surface coatings of jewellery articles aimed at users younger than 12 years old.
277. Limits: 60 ppm of total Antimony, 25 ppm of total Arsenic and 40 ppm of total Cobalt in children's apparel and children's products aimed at users younger than 12 years old.
278. Limits: 40 ppm of total Arsenic, 40 ppm of total Antimony and 40 ppm of total Cobalt in products aimed at users younger than 12 years old.
279. Limits: 60 ppm of total and extractable Antimony, 25 ppm of total and extractable Arsenic, 1000 ppm of total and extractable Barium and 500 ppm of total and extractable Selenium in leather footwear aimed at users younger than 3 years old.
280. Limits: 30 ppm of extractable Antimony in textile and leather products. 0.2 ppm of extractable Arsenic in textile and leather products, made from natural materials, and metallic accessories (except jewellery and imitation jewellery) aimed at users younger than 2 years old and 1 ppm in textile and leather products, made from natural materials, and metallic accessories (except jewellery and imitation jewellery) aimed at users older than 2 years old. 25 ppm of extractable Copper in textile and leather products aimed at users younger than 2 years old and 50 ppm of extractable Copper in textile and leather products aimed at users older than 2 years old. 1 ppm of extractable Cobalt in textile and leather products aimed at users younger than 2 years old and 4 ppm of extractable Cobalt in textile and leather products aimed at users older than 2 years old.
281. Limits: The marketing of Arsenic-containing wood articles, is forbidden.
282. "Total Metal" analysis is carried out as follows: digestion of the matrix (organic or inorganic) by reaction with a strong acid (HNO₃, HClO₄, HF, among others), followed by determination of the concentration of inorganic ions by ICP-MS analysis. "Extractable Metals" analysis (also called "*Leachable or Soluble Metals*") involves treating the sample, normally without destruction of the matrix, with an aqueous solution (water, artificial sweat, artificial saliva, among others), followed by determination of the concentration of inorganic ions by ICP-MS analysis.
283. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
284. For more information related to the value of "no detection", see Annex I: "Summary *clear to wear*" (page 103).
285. This limit in leather products only applies in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).
286. This limit only applies in synthetic leather materials in the uppers, lining and insoles of canvas rubber footwear aimed at users younger than 14 years old and of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques.
287. See Annex II: "List of Controlled Individual Substances" (page 119).
288. Limits: 1000 ppm of DEHP, DBP and BBP in plastic materials of toys and childcare products and 1000 ppm of DINP, DIDP and DNOP in plastic materials of toys and childcare products that can be introduced in the mouth by children.
289. Limits: 1000 ppm of DEHP, DBP and BBP in plastic materials of toys and childcare products and 1000 ppm of DINP, DIDP and DNOP in plastic materials of toys and childcare products that can be introduced in the mouth by children.
290. Limits: 500 ppm of phthalates in toys and childcare products that can be introduced in the mouth by children, aimed at users younger than 3 years old except for phthalates explicitly listed in REACH.
291. Limits: 1000 ppm of DEHP, DBP and BBP in childcare products and 1000 ppm of DINP, DIDP and DNOP in childcare products that can be introduced in the mouth by children.
292. Limits: 1000 ppm of DEHP, DBP and BBP and 1000 ppm of DINP, DIDP and DNOP in footwear (except in rubber shoes) aimed at users younger than 3 years old for their daily wearing. 1000 ppm of DEHP, DBP and BBP in footwear (except in rubber shoes) aimed at users between 3 and 14 years old for their daily wearing.
293. Limits: 1000 ppm of DEHP, DBP and BBP and 1000 ppm of DINP, DIDP and DNOP in textile products containing coating and print dyeing aimed at users younger than 3 years old.

294. Limits: 1000 ppm for the sum of DEHP, DBP and BBP in products not intended to be placed in the mouth, made using coating or printing agents, rubbers or plastics, aimed at children younger than 14 years old. 1000 ppm for the sum of DEHP, DBP, BBP, DINP, DIDP and DNOP in products intended to be placed in the mouth, made using coating or printing agents, rubbers or plastics, aimed at children younger than 14 years old.
295. Limits: 1000 ppm for the sum of phthalates (DNOP, DEHP, BBP, DBP, DINP and DIDP) in clothes and textile products made using coating or printing agents, rubbers or plastics, aimed at children younger than 3 years old.
296. Limits: 1000 ppm for the sum of DEHP, DBP, BBP, DINP, DIDP and DNOP in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products made using coating or printing agents, rubbers or plastics, aimed at infants younger than 3 years old. 1000 ppm for the sum of DEHP, DBP and BBP in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products not intended to be placed in the mouth, made using coating or printing agents, rubbers or plastics, aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old. 1000 ppm for the sum of DEHP, DBP, BBP, DINP, DIDP and DNOP in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products intended to be placed in the mouth, made using coating or printing agents, rubbers or plastics, aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
297. Limits: 1000 ppm for the sum of DEHP, DBP and BBP in jewellery articles not intended to be placed in the mouth aimed at children younger than 14 years old. 1000 ppm for the sum of DEHP, DBP, BBP, DINP, DIDP and DNOP in jewellery articles intended to be placed in the mouth aimed at children younger than 14 years old.
298. Limits: 1000 ppm for the sum of phthalates (DEHP, BBP and DBP) in clothes and textile products made using coating or printing agents, rubbers or plastics, aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
299. Limits: 1000 ppm for the sum of phthalates (DEHP, BBP and DBP) in textile products made using coating agents, rubbers or plastics, aimed at children between 3 and 12 years old.
300. Limits: 1000 ppm of DEHP, DBP, BBP, DINP, DIDP and DNOP in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products made using coating agents, rubbers or plastics, aimed at infants younger than 3 years old. 1000 ppm of DEHP, DBP and BBP in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products made using coating agents, rubbers or plastics, aimed at children between 3 and 12 years old. For footwear, the limits shall be applied to the upper, lining and inner soles of leather shoes aimed at children between 3 and 12 years old and in the entire product aimed at infants younger than 3 years old.
301. Limits: 1000 ppm for the sum of phthalates (DEHP, DBP, BBP, DINP, DIDP and DNOP) in plastic shoes with rubber or plastic sole (except plastic sport footwear).
302. Limits: 1000 ppm for the sum of phthalates (DEHP, DBP, BBP, DINP, DIDP and DNOP) in plastic parts of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old, such as: clothing, footwear, towels, bedding and bag articles, among others.
303. Limits: 1000 ppm for the sum of phthalates (DEHP, DBP, BBP, DINP, DIDP and DNOP) in plastic material of leather shoes with rubber or plastic sole.
304. Limits: 1000 ppm for the sum of phthalates (DEHP, DBP, BBP, DINP, DIDP and DNOP) in plastic material of leather shoes with leather sole.
305. Limits: 1000 ppm of DEHP, DBP or BBP in plastic material of toys aimed at users younger than 14 years old and in childcare products aimed at users younger than 4 years old. 1000 ppm of DINP, DIDP or DNOP in plastic material of toys and in childcare products that can be introduced in the mouth, aimed at users younger than 4 years old.
306. Limits: 1000 ppm of DEHP, DBP and BBP in accessible parts of any plasticized component part, or any other component part that is made of other materials that may contain phthalates, of children's toys aimed at users younger than 12 years old and of childcare articles aimed at users younger than 3 years old. 1000 ppm of DINP, DIDP and DNOP in accessible parts of any plasticized component part, or any other component part that is made of other materials that may contain phthalates, of children's toys that can be introduced in the mouth aimed at users younger than 12 years old and of childcare articles aimed at users younger than 3 years old.
307. Limits: 1000 ppm of DEHP, DBP and BBP in toys and childcare products and 1000 ppm of DINP, DIDP and DNOP in toys and childcare products that can be introduced in the mouth, aimed at users younger than 3 years old.
308. Limits: 1000 ppm of DEHP in childcare products aimed at users younger than 3 years old and in toys aimed at users younger than 6 years old. 1000 ppm of DEHP, DBP and BBP in accessories, such as: gloves, headwear, belts, bags, handbags, wallets, sunglasses, sunglass nose pad, eyewear cases, jewellery, among others. 1000 ppm of DEHP, DBP, BBP and DNHP in footwear. 1000 ppm of DEHP in plastic or synthetic leather of outerwear and rainwear. 1000 ppm of BBP, DBP or DEHP in polyurethane foams for use as a component of another product. 1000 ppm of DINP in vinyl/PVC gloves. 1000 ppm of DIDP and DINP in clothing apparel products. 1000 ppm of DEHP, DBP, DIDP, DINP y DNHP in rainwear.
309. Limits: 1000 ppm for the sum of phthalates (DEHP, DBP, BBP, DINP, DIDP and DNOP) in jewellery articles and clothing (including footwear) aimed at users younger than 12 years old and in child care articles.
310. Limits: 1000 ppm of DEHP, DBP and BBP in plastic material of toys and childcare articles and 1000 ppm of DINP, DIDP and DNOP in toys and childcare products that can be introduced in the mouth.
311. Limits: 1000 ppm of BBP, DBP, DEHP, DNOP, DIDP and DINP in clothing.
312. Limits: 1000 ppm for the sum of phthalates in synthetic leather products and in textile or synthetic leather parts of leather footwear aimed at users younger than 3 years old.
313. Limits: 1000 ppm for the sum of phthalates (DEHP, DBP and BBP) in plastic toys and childcare products aimed at children and 1000 ppm for the sum of phthalates (DIDP, DINP and DNOP) in plastic toys and childcare products that can be introduced in the mouth.
314. Limits: 1000 ppm for the sum of phthalates (DINP, DNOP, DEHP, DIDP, BBP and DBP) in textile and leather products aimed at users younger than 2 years old.
315. Limits: 1000 ppm of DEHP, DBP and BBP in plastic materials of toys and childcare products and 1000 ppm of DINP, DIDP and DNOP in plastic materials of toys and childcare products that can be introduced in the mouth by children.
316. Limits: 1000 ppm of DEHP, DBP and BBP in plastic materials of toys, childcare products and footwear and 1000 ppm of DINP, DIDP and DNOP in plastic materials of toys and childcare products that can be introduced in the mouth by children.
317. Limits: 1000 ppm for the sum of phthalates (DEHP, DBP, BBP, DINP, DIDP and DNOP) in accessible and inaccessible parts of footwear.
318. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A.

reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.

319. See Annex II: "List of Controlled Individual Substances" (page 119).
320. Limits: The use and marketing of TDBPP, TEPA and PBB in textile products with contact with the skin, such as: garments, undergarments and linen, are prohibited. 1000 ppm of OctaBDE in articles or flame-retardant parts thereof, as substances or mixtures. 1000 ppm of DecaBDE in articles or components of articles, as substance or mixtures.
321. Limits: 10 ppm of TetraBDE, PentaBDE, HexaBDE and HeptaBDE and 100 ppm of HBCDD in substances, preparations, articles or as constituents of the flame-resistant parts of articles.
322. Limits: TDBPP, TEPA and PBB in textile products with direct contact with the skin, such as: clothing, bedding and bracelets, are forbidden.
323. Limits: The manufacture, import, export and sale of products containing more than 1000 ppm of DecaBDE or HBCDD, are forbidden.
324. Limits: The sale of articles or components of articles containing HBCDD are forbidden. 10 ppm of TetraBDE, PentaBDE, HexaBDE and HeptaBDE and 1000 ppm of OctaBDE in articles and components of articles. The sale of clothing intended to be worn directly or indirectly next to skin and home textile (bed linen, tablecloths, carpets, curtains, etc.) containing TDBPP and TEPA, are forbidden.
325. Limits: PBB, TDBPP, TEPA, PentaBDE and OctaBDE in textile, fur and leather products, are forbidden.
326. Limits: TDBPP, TEPA and BDBPP in textile products, such as: sleepwear, bedding, curtains and floor mats, are forbidden.
327. Limits: TDBPP, PentaBDE and OctaBDE in clothes and textile products aimed at infant younger than 3 years old, are forbidden.
328. Limits: TDBPP, PentaBDE and OctaBDE in clothes and textile products aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old, are forbidden.
329. Limits: TDBPP, PentaBDE and OctaBDE in textile products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, outerwear and bedding textile products aimed at users older than 3 years old, are forbidden.
330. Limits: TDBPP, PBB, PentaBDE and OctaBDE in carpets, are forbidden.
331. Limits: TDBPP in wearing apparel, is forbidden.
332. Limits: TCEP in polyurethane foams of products aimed at users younger than 3 years old, is forbidden.
333. Limits: Manufacturing, use, sale and importation of products containing DecaBDE, are forbidden.
334. Limits: TDBPP in children's clothing aimed at users younger than 12 years old, is forbidden.
335. Limits: The marketing, distribution and sale of products that contain more than 1000 ppm of PentaBDE and OctaBDE, are forbidden.
336. Limits: 25 ppm of TCEP, TDBPP or TDCPP in polyurethane foams for use as a component of another product. 25 ppm of TCEP in rainwear.
337. Limits: 1000 ppm of TDCPP, TCEP, HBCD, TBPH, TBB, TCPP, PentaBDE and OctaBDE in products aimed at users younger than 12 years old, bedding products (mattress, mattress pad, mattress cover, sheeting, pillow, blanket, comforter, duvet cover, sleeping bag or any other stuffed item intended to be used for reclining or sleeping), carpeting, residential upholstered furniture and window treatment.
338. Limits: 1000 ppm of TDCPP, DecaBDE, HBCDD or TCEP in articles aimed at users younger than 12 years old and in upholstered residential furniture.
339. Limits: TCEP and TDCPP in childcare products aimed at users younger than 3 years old, are forbidden.
340. Limits: The sale and distribution of products that contain more than 1000 ppm of PentaBDE or OctaBDE and the mattress, mattress pad and upholstered furnitures that contain more than 1000 ppm of DecaBDE, are forbidden. The marketing, distribution and sale of articles aimed at users younger than 12 years old or residential upholstered furnitures that contain more than 1000 ppm of TCEP or TDCPP, are forbidden.
341. Limits: 1000 ppm of TDCPP, TCEP, DecaBDE, HBCDD or TBBPA in jewellery articles and clothing (including footwear) aimed at users younger than 12 years old, in child care articles and in upholstered residential furniture.
342. Limits: TDBPP, TEPA and PBB in textile products, home textiles, moquette and carpets, are forbidden.
343. Limits: PBB, TDBPP and TEPA in textile and leather products, are forbidden.
344. Limits: The use and marketing of TDBPP, TEPA and PBB in textile products with contact with the skin, such as: clothing, underwear and sheets, are prohibited.
345. Limits: The use and marketing of TDBPP, TEPA and PBB in textile products with contact with the skin, such as: garments, undergarments and bedding, are prohibited.
346. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
347. For more information related to the value of "no detection", see Annex I: "Summary *clear to wear*" (page 103).
348. See Annex II: "List of Controlled Individual Substances" (page 119).
349. Limits: The use and marketing, as substances or in mixtures, of monomethyltetrachlorodiphenylmethane, monomethyldichlorodiphenylmethane and monomethyldibromodiphenylmethane, and the products containing these substances, are forbidden.
350. Limits: DDT, Chlordane, hexachlorocyclohexanes, included Lindane, Dieldrin, Endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, Chlordecone, Aldrin, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), Mirex, Toxaphene, hexabromobiphenyl and Endosulfan, are forbidden in all articles.
351. Limits: The sale of products containing PCBs, is forbidden.
352. Limits: The sale of articles or components of articles containing: hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH), Aldrin, Chlordane, Chlordecone, Dieldrin, Endosulfan and its isomers, Endrin, heptachlor, heptachloroepoxide, Mirex, Toxafeno, polychlorinated biphenyls, polychlorinated naphthalenes, DDT, monomethyltetrachlorodiphenylmethane, monomethyldichlorodiphenylmethane and monomethyldibromodiphenylmethane, are forbidden. The sale of textile and leather articles or components of textile and leather articles containing: Isodrin, Kelevan, Strobane, Telodrin, DDE, DDD, Methoxychlor, Perthane, Quintozene, halogenated biphenyls, halogenated naphthalenes and halogenated terphenyls, are forbidden.

353. Limits: 30 ppm of DTTB and Dieldrine in textile products, such as: diaper covers, underwear, sleepwear, gloves, socks, stockings, intermediate wear, outerwear, caps, hats, beddings and matting, among others.
354. Limits: 30 ppm of Dieldrin in carpets made of natural fibers.
355. Limits: Manufacturing, use, sale and importation of any substance or products containing Mirex, polybrominated biphenyls, polychlorinated terphenyls, DDT, hexachlorobenzene or polychlorinated naphthalenes, are forbidden.
356. Limits: 0.5 ppm for the sum of pesticides in natural fibers of textile and leather products aimed at users younger than 2 years old and 1 ppm for the sum of pesticides in natural fibers of textile and leather products aimed at users older than 2 years old. See Annex II: "List of Controlled Individual Substances" (page 119).
357. Limits: The use and marketing of polychlorinated terphenyls is forbidden. The manufacture, sale and use of polychlorinated biphenyls and the products containing these substances, are forbidden.
358. For more information related to the value of "no detection", see Annex I: "Summary *clear to wear*" (page 103).
359. Limits: 0.15% in articles.
360. Limits: 1% in articles or components of articles.
361. Limits: Manufacturing, use, sale and importation of any substance or products containing short chain chlorinated paraffins, are forbidden.
362. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
363. For more information related to the value of "no detection", see Annex I: "Summary *clear to wear*" (page 103).
364. For a list of PFOs derivatives controlled in textile production process, see Annex II: "List of Controlled Individual Substances" (page 119).
365. Limits: The marketing of articles containing 25 ppb of PFOA including its salts or 1000 ppb of one or combination of PFOA-related substances, is forbidden.
366. Limits: 1 µg/m² of PFOS and its related compounds (metallic salts, halides, amides and other derivatives including polymers) in textile products or other coating materials.
367. Limits: 1 µg/m² of PFOA, its salts and esters, in textile products, carpets and other coating products.
368. Limits: 1 µg/m² of PFOS in textile products or other coating materials.
369. Limits: Manufacturing, use, sale and importation of any substance or products containing PFOS, its salts and compounds that contain one of the following groups: C₈F₁₇SO₂, C₈F₁₇SO₃ or C₈F₁₇SO₂N, are forbidden.
370. Limits: 1 µg/m² of PFOS and its related compounds (metallic salts, halides, amides and other derivatives including polymers) in textile products or other coating materials.
371. Limits: The marketing of textile products or other coating materials containing more than 1 µg/m² of PFOS, is forbidden.
372. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
373. For more information related to the value of "no detection", see Annex I: "Summary *clear to wear*" (page 103).
374. Limits: 0.1 ppm in articles or parts of the articles.
375. Limits: The importation and sale of footwear containing dimethyl fumarate, are forbidden.
376. Limits: 0.1 ppm in articles or parts of articles.
377. Limits: 0.1 ppm in footwear (except in rubber shoes) aimed at users younger than 14 years old for their daily wearing.
378. Limits: 0.1 ppm in leather parts of clothes and textile products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old.
379. Limits: 0.1 ppm in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at children younger than 14 years old.
380. Limits: 0.1 ppm in fur and leather parts of clothes and textile products aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
381. Limits: 0.1 ppm in fur and leather parts of textile products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, in outerwear and home textile products, aimed at users older than 3 years old.
382. Limits: 0.1 ppm in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur outerwear and in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur bedding products.
383. Limits: 0.1 ppm in polyurethane synthetic leather parts of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old, such as: clothing, footwear, towels, bedding and bag articles, among others.
384. Limits: 0.1 ppm in leather shoes with rubber or plastic sole.
385. Limits: 0.1 ppm in leather shoes with leather sole.
386. Limits: 0.1 ppm in articles or parts of articles such as footwear and bags.
387. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
388. For more information related to the value of "no detection", see Annex I: "Summary *clear to wear*" (page 103).
389. See Annex II: "List of Controlled Individual Substances" (page 119).

390. Limits: 1000 ppm of dibutyltin (DBT) and tri-substituted organotin compounds, such as tributyltin (TBT) compounds and triphenyltin (TPHT) compounds, in articles. 1000 ppm of dioctyltin (DOT) in textile articles with contact with the skin, gloves, footwear, parts of footwear, childcare articles and nappies.
391. Limits: 1000 ppm of dibutyltin (DBT) and tri-substituted organotin compounds in articles.
392. Limits: 1000 ppm of dioctyltin (DOT) in textile products, gloves, footwear, parts of footwear and baby products.
393. Limits: "No detection" of TBT and TPHT in textile products, such as: diapers, diaper covers, bibs, underwear, gloves, socks and stocking, mainly.
394. Limits: 1 ppm of DBT and 0.5 ppm of TBT in coated or printed clothes and textile products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old.
395. Limits: 1 ppm of DBT and 0.5 ppm of TBT in printed and coated natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old. 1 ppm of TBT in printed and coated natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
396. Limits: 1 ppm of TBT in coated and printed clothes and textile products aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
397. Limits: 1 ppm of TBT in coated and printed textile products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, outerwear and home textile products, aimed at users older than 3 years old.
398. Limits: 1 ppm of TBT in printed and coated carpets.
399. Limits: 1 ppm of DBT and 0.5 ppm of TBT in printed and coated natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old. 1 ppm of TBT in printed and coated natural leather, synthetic leather and fur products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, in printed and coated natural leather, synthetic leather and fur outerwear and in natural leather, synthetic leather and fur bedding products, aimed at users older than 3 years old.
400. Limits: 0.5 ppm of TBT or TPHT in textile parts of products aimed at users younger than 2 years old, such as: clothing, footwear, towels, bedding and bag articles, among others. 1 ppm of TBT or TPHT in textile parts of products aimed at users between 2 and 14 years old, such as: clothing, footwear, towels, bedding, bag articles and interior decoration products, among others.
401. Limits: 0.5 ppm of TBT or TPHT in textile products aimed at users younger than 2 years old. 1 ppm of TBT or TPHT in textile products and in textile products for interior decorative use, aimed at users older than 2 years old.
402. Limits: Manufacturing, use, sale and importation of any substance or products containing tributyltin, are forbidden.
403. Limits: 0.5 ppm of TBT and 1 ppm of DBT in textile and leather products aimed at users younger than 2 years old. 1 ppm of TBT in textile and leather products aimed at users older than 2 years old.
404. Limits: 1000 ppm of dibutyltin (DBT) and tri-substituted organotin compounds, such as tributyltin (TBT) compounds and triphenyltin (TPHT) compounds, in articles. 1000 ppm of dioctyltin (DOT) in textile articles with contact with the skin, gloves, childcare articles and nappies.
405. Limits: 1000 ppm of dibutyltin (DBT) and tri-substituted organotin compounds, such as tributyltin (TBT) compounds and triphenyltin (TPHT) compounds, in textile and leather products. 1000 ppm of dioctyltin (DOT) in textile articles with contact with the skin, gloves, footwear, parts of footwear, childcare articles and nappies.
406. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
407. For more information related to the value of "no detection", see Annex I: "Summary *clear to wear*" (page 103).
408. See Annex II: "List of Controlled Individual Substances" (page 119).
409. Limits: Allergenic dyes in textile products with direct contact with the skin, such as: clothes, bedding and bracelets, are forbidden.
410. Limits: Allergenic dyes in textile, fur and leather products, are forbidden.
411. Limits: 50 ppm for each of allergenic dyes in clothes and textile products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old.
412. Limits: 50 ppm for each of allergenic dyes in clothes and textile products aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
413. Limits: Allergenic dyes in textile products aimed at children between 3 and 12 years old and in textile products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin aimed at users older than 12 years old, are forbidden.
414. Limits: Prohibited the use of those allergenic dyes listed in Annex II: "List of Controlled Individual Substances" (page 119) in clothing, home textile products, moquette and carpets.
415. Limits: 60 ppm of allergenic dyes in textile and leather products. See Annex II: "List of Controlled Individual Substances" (page 119).
416. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
417. For more information related to the value of "no detection", see Annex I: "Summary *clear to wear*" (page 103).
418. See Annex II: "List of Controlled Individual Substances" (page 119).
419. Limits: 0.5 ppm of N-nitrosamines in rubber parts of canvas rubber footwear aimed at users younger than 14 years old.
420. Limits: 0.5 ppm of N-nitrosamines in rubber parts of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques.
421. Limits: No detection of N-nitrosamines in rubber parts of footwear (except in rubber shoes) aimed at users younger than 3 years old for their daily wearing. See Annex II: "List of Controlled Individual Substances" (page 119).
422. Limits: Manufacturing, use, sale and importation of any substance or products containing N-nitrosodimethylamine, are forbidden.
423. For more information related to the value of "no detection", see Annex I: "Summary *clear to wear*" (page 103).
424. See Annex II: "List of Controlled Individual Substances" (page 119).

425. Limits: The manufacture, placing on the market and use of these fibers and of articles and mixtures containing these fibers added intentionally, are forbidden.
426. Limits: The use of asbestos and the marketing or export of asbestos-containing preparations and articles, are forbidden.
427. Limits: The use of asbestos in products aimed at children younger than 14 years old, is forbidden.
428. Limits: The use of garments containing asbestos, is forbidden.
429. Limits: The marketing and use of these fibers and of articles containing these fibers intentionally added, are forbidden.
430. For more information related to the value of "no detection", see Annex I: "Summary *clear to wear*" (page 103).
431. See Annex II: "List of Controlled Individual Substances" (page 119).
432. Limits: 1 ppm of any of the listed PAHs: benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[e]pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[j]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, in rubber or plastic components of articles with direct contact, as well as with prolonged or short-term repetitive contact, with the human skin or the oral cavity, such as: household utensils, clothing, footwear, gloves, sportswear, watch-straps, wrist-bands, masks and head-bands. 0.5 ppm of any of the listed PAHs: benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[e]pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[j]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, in rubber or plastic components of toys, including activity toys and childcare articles, with direct contact, as well as prolonged or short-term repetitive contact, with the human skin or the oral cavity.
433. Limits: 1 ppm of any of the listed PAHs: benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[e]pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[j]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, in articles which consist entirely or in part of plastics, intended for supply to the general public, and which during the normal or reasonably predictable use of the article comes into direct contact with human skin for an extended period of time or repeatedly for short periods, such as: household utensils, clothing, footwear, gloves, sport wear, watch-straps, wrist-bands, masks and head-bands.
434. Limits: 1 ppm of benzo[a]pyrene and 10 ppm for the sum of the following PAHs: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, in plastic shoes with rubber or plastic sole (except plastic sport footwear).
435. Limits: 1 ppm of benzo[a]pyrene and 10 ppm for the sum of the following PAHs: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, in plastic parts of products aimed at users younger than 14 years old, such as: clothing, footwear, towels, bedding and bag articles, among others.
436. Limits: 1 ppm of any of the listed PAHs: benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[e]pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[j]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, in rubber or plastic components of articles with direct contact, as well as with prolonged or short-term repetitive contact, with the human skin or the oral cavity, such as: household utensils, clothing, footwear, gloves, sport wear, watch-straps, wrist-bands, masks and head-bands. 0.5 ppm of any of the listed PAHs: benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[e]pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[j]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, in rubber or plastic components of toys, including activity toys and childcare articles, with direct contact, as well as prolonged or short-term repetitive contact, with the human skin or the oral cavity.
437. This limit applies in all products except in plastic components of toys and childcare articles with direct or prolonged contact with the skin or the oral cavity, where the limit is of 0.5 ppm of any PAH.
438. For a partial list of organochlorinated compounds, see Annex II: "List of Controlled Individual Substances" (page 119).
439. Limits: The use and marketing as a substance or in mixtures in a concentration equal to or greater than 1000 ppm of trichlorobenzene for any use, are forbidden, except: a) as an intermediate of synthesis, b) as a process solvent in closed chemical applications for chlorination reactions, or c) in the manufacture of TATB.
440. Limits: Pentachlorobenzene and polychlorinated naphthalenes in all articles, are forbidden.
441. Limits: The sale of articles or components of articles containing pentachlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene and polychlorinated naphthalenes, are forbidden.
442. Limits: Manufacturing, use, sale and importation of any substance or products containing hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, tetrachlorobenzenes or polychlorinated naphthalenes, are forbidden.
443. Limits: 1 ppm of dichlorobenzenes, trichlorobenzenes, tetrachlorobenzenes, pentachlorobenzenes, hexachlorobenzenes, chlorotoluenes, dichlorotoluenes, trichlorotoluenes, tetrachlorotoluenes and pentachlorotoluenes in textile and leather products.
444. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
445. For more information related to the value of "no detection", see Annex I: "Summary *clear to wear*" (page 103).
446. See Annex II: "List of Controlled Individual Substances" (page 119).
447. These procedures are owned by INDITEX S.A. and have been developed by the University of Santiago de Compostela. They describe in detail all the handling and quality requirements of the analytical procedure to determine the substance or substances in question. INDITEX S.A. reserves the distribution of these procedures to accredited laboratories in collaboration with the Group in some of its programs of production control and finished articles.
448. For more information related to the value of "no detection", see Annex I: "Summary *clear to wear*" (page 103).
449. Limits:
4.8-7.5 in clothes and hosiery products.
4.0-7.5 in natural and synthetic leather products.
450. Limits: 4.0-7.5 in infant clothing aimed at users younger than 2 years old.
451. Limits:

- 4.0-7.5 in textile products aimed at users younger than 3 years old.
4.0-8.5 in textile products with direct contact with the skin.
4.0-9.0 in textile products without direct contact with the skin.
452. Limits: 4.0-9.0 in textile, synthetic and artificial leather materials in the uppers, lining and insoles of canvas rubber footwear aimed at users younger than 14 years old.
453. Limits: 4.0-9.0 in textile, synthetic and artificial leather materials in the uppers, lining and insoles of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques.
454. Limits:
4.0-7.5 in knitted garment and adornment aimed at users younger than 3 years old, such as: underwear, pajamas, coveralls, trousers, socks, hats, bibs, gloves, scarves and beddings, among others.
455. Limits:
4.0-8.5 in knitted garment with direct contact with the skin aimed at users between 3 and 14 years old.
4.0-9.0 in knitted garment without direct contact with the skin aimed at users between 3 and 14 years old.
456. Limits: 4.0-7.5 in textile products with direct contact with the skin aimed at users younger than 14 years old.
457. Limits: 4.0-7.5 in clothes and textile products aimed at infants younger than 3 years old.
458. Limits: 4.0-7.5 in clothes and textile products aimed at children between 3 and 14 years old.
459. Limits:
4.0-7.5 in textile products aimed at children between 3 and 12 years old.
4.0-7.5 in textile products with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, aimed at users older than 12 years old.
4.0-9.0 in outerwear and bedding products aimed at users older than 12 years old.
460. Limits: Not less than 3.5 in natural and artificial leather parts of uppers in footwear.
461. Limits: Not less than 3.5 in natural and artificial leather products.
462. Limits:
4.0-7.5 in textile and leather products aimed at users younger than 2 years old.
4.0-7.5 in textile and leather products with direct contact with the skin, aimed at users older than 2 years old.
4.0-9.0 in textile and leather products without direct contact with the skin, aimed at users older than 2 years old.
463. This limit applies in all markets except in Ukraine where the limit is 4.8-7.5 in clothes and hosiery products.
464. This limit applies in all markets except in Ukraine and in member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), where the limit is 4.0-7.5 in natural leather products.
465. This parameter indicates both the nature of the fibers and the mass of each fiber of the textile article, as a percentage of the total mass.
466. Different fabrics are considered as those which present variations in composition, colouring and/or printing.
467. For details on how to analyze specific mixtures of fibers, consult the Norms: from EN ISO 1833-3:2010 to EN ISO 1833-26:2013.
468. For details on how to analyze specific mixtures of fibers, consult the Norms: from GB/T 2910.3-2009 to GB/T 2910.24-2009.
469. This exception does not apply in Canada, Mexico, Ecuador and United States of America markets. Additionally, some markets have different composition tolerances for pure textile products: European Union, Turkey and MERCOSUR (articles with justified technical difficulties 2% of "extraneous fibers" and 5% of "extraneous fibers" in articles which have undergone a carding process), Korea (3% in wool products, 5% in products of wool which have undergone a carding process and 1% for other fibers) and Eurasian Customs Union (5%).
470. Limits:
Index 4 in lining material of textile products without direct contact with the skin, aimed at users younger than 1 year old.
Index 3 in outer material of textile products without direct contact with the skin, aimed at users younger than 18 years old.
471. Limits: Index 3 in all type of textile products. Reduction of colour fastness by one score for denim fabrics of dark tone dyed with dark natural coloring matters is allowed.
472. Limits:
Index 3 in clothes, footwear, gloves, headwear, hosiery products, bedding, curtains and similar products.
Index 3 in fur, natural and synthetic leather products.
473. Limits: Index 3-4 in infant clothing aimed at users younger than 2 years old.
474. Limits:
Index 3-4 in textile products aimed at users younger than 3 years old.
Index 3 in textile products with direct contact with the skin.
Index 3 in textile products without direct contact with the skin.
475. Limits: Index 3-4 in knitted garment and adornment aimed at users younger than 3 years old, such as: underwear, pajamas, coveralls, trousers, socks, hats, bibs, gloves, scarves and beddings, among others.
476. Limits: Index 3 in knitted garment aimed at users between 3 and 14 years old.
477. Limits: Index 3 in textile and leather products.
478. Different fabrics are considered as those which present variations in composition, colouring and/or printing.
479. This limit applies only in the market of the Eurasian Customs Union. For other markets, a limit of 3-4 shall apply.
480. Limits:
Index 4 in textile products with direct contact with the skin and in lining material of textile products without direct contact with the skin, aimed at users younger than 1 year old.
Index 3 in outer material of textile products without direct contact with the skin, aimed at users younger than 1 year old.
Index 3 in textile products, made of dark colour knitted fabrics, with direct and prolonged contact with the skin, aimed at users between 1 and 18 years old and in textile products without direct contact with the skin (not determined in products made of pure wool and wool-blended

fabrics for suits and coats), aimed at users between 1 and 18 years old.

Index 4 in textile products, except dark colour knitted fabrics, with close and prolonged contact with the skin aimed at users between 1 and 18 years old.

Index 3 in textile products, made of wool, wool-blended, cotton and mixed textile materials, aimed at users between 1 and 18 years old, such as: hosiery, headwear, scarves, swimwear, among others.

Index 4 in textile products, except products made of wool, wool-blended, cotton and mixed textile materials, aimed at users between 1 and 18 years old, such as: hosiery, headwear, scarves, swimwear, among others.

Index 4 in lining material of textile products without direct contact with the skin aimed at users between 1 and 18 years old.

Index 3 in leather footwear and leather accessories, such as: gloves, mittens, waist belts and small leather wares, aimed at users younger than 18 years old.

481. Limits:

Index 4 in textile products with close contact with the skin and swimwear, aimed at users older than 18 years old.

Index 4 in lining material of textile products aimed at users older than 18 years old.

Index 3 in textile products aimed at users older than 18 years old.

Reduction of colour fastness by one score in denim fabrics of dark tone dyed with dark natural coloring matters, is allowed.

Index 3 in leather clothing, leather headwear, leather accessories (gloves, mittens, bags, holdall, suitcases, briefcases, backpacks, wallets, folders, waist belts, watch straps and small leather wares) and in leather footwear (leather uppers and lining).

Index 3 in leather furnishing and upholstery.

482. Limits: Index 3-4 in clothes, footwear, gloves, headwear and hosiery products.

483. Limits: Index 3-4 in infant clothing aimed at users younger than 2 years old.

484. Limits:

Index 3-4 in textile products aimed at users younger than 3 years old.

Index 3 in textile products with direct contact with the skin.

Index 3 in textile products without direct contact with the skin.

485. Limits: Index 3-4 in knitted garment and adornment aimed at users younger than 3 years old, such as: underwear, pajamas, coveralls, trousers, socks, hats, bibs, gloves, scarves and beddings, among others.

486. Limits: Index 3 in knitted garment aimed at users between 3 and 14 years old.

487. Limits: Index 2 in the lining and midsole of leather shoes with rubber or plastic sole.

488. Limits: Index 2 in the lining and midsole of leather shoes with leather sole.

489. Limits: Index 3 in natural and artificial leather products.

490. Limits: Index 3-4 in textile and leather products.

491. Different fabrics are considered as those which present variations in composition, colouring and/or printing.

492. This limit applies only in the market of the Eurasian Customs Union. For other markets, a limit of 3-4 shall apply.

493. This limit applies in all markets except in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and Ukraine where the limit is 3-4.

494. This limit applies only in the market of the Eurasian Customs Union. For other markets, a limit of 3 shall apply.

495. This limit applies in all markets except in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) where the limit is 3-4.

496. This limit applies only in the market of Ukraine. For other markets, a limit of 3 shall apply.

497. Limits:

Dry Rubbing

Index 4 in textile products with direct contact with the skin and in lining material of textile products without direct contact with the skin, aimed at users younger than 1 year old.

Index 3 in outer material of textile products without direct contact with the skin, aimed at users younger than 1 year old.

Index 3 in textile products aimed at users between 1 and 18 years old.

Index 4 in lining material of textile products without direct contact with the skin, aimed at users between 1 and 18 years old.

Index 2 in indigo-dyed jeans fabrics aimed at users between 1 and 18 years old.

Index 4 in leather clothing, leather headwear, leather accessories (gloves, mittens, waist belts, schoolbags, backpacks, handbags and other small leather wares) and in leather footwear aimed at users younger than 18 years old.

Wet Rubbing

Index 4 in leather gloves, leather mittens, leather waist belts and other small leather wares aimed at users younger than 18 years old.

Index 3 in leather clothing, leather headwear, leather accessories different than gloves, mittens and belts (schoolbags, backpacks and handbags) and in leather footwear aimed at users younger than 18 years old.

498. Limits:

Dry Rubbing

Index 3 in textile products aimed at users older than 18 years old.

Index 4 in lining material of textile products aimed at users older than 18 years old.

Reduction of colour fastness by one score for denim fabrics of dark tone dyed with dark natural coloring matters, is allowed.

Index 4 in leather clothing, leather headwear, leather accessories (gloves, mittens, bags, holdall, suitcases, briefcases, backpacks, luggage straps, wallets, folders, waist belts, watch straps and small leather wares) and in leather footwear (leather uppers and linings) aimed at users older than 18 years old.

Index 3 in other leather accessories aimed at users older than 18 years old.

Index 4 in artificial leather clothing, leather footwear (artificial leather uppers and linings), artificial leather headwear and artificial leather accessories, such as: gloves, mittens and small artificial leather wares.

Index 4 in leather and artificial leather furnishing and upholstery.

Wet Rubbing

Index 3 in leather clothing, leather headwear, leather accessories (gloves, mittens, bags, holdall, suitcases, briefcases, backpacks, luggage straps, wallets, folders, waist belts, watch straps and small leather wares) and in leather footwear (leather uppers and linings) aimed at users older than 18 years old.

Index 4 in artificial leather clothing, leather footwear (artificial leather uppers and linings), artificial leather headwear and artificial leather

accessories, such as: gloves, mittens and small artificial leather wares.

Index 3 in natural leather furnishing and upholstery.

Index 4 in artificial leather furnishing and upholstery.

499. Limits:

Dry Rubbing

Index 4 in clothes, footwear, gloves, headwear, hosiery products, bedding, curtains and similar products.

Index 4 in fur, natural and synthetic leather products.

Wet Rubbing

Index 2-3 in clothes, footwear, gloves, headwear, hosiery products, bedding, curtains and similar products.

Index 2-3 in fur, natural and synthetic leather products.

500. Limits:

Dry Rubbing

Index 4 in leather and synthetic leather belts.

Wet Rubbing

Index 3 in leather and synthetic leather belts.

501. Limits:

Dry and Wet Rubbing

Index 3 in linings and insocks of leather shoes aimed at users younger than 14 years old.

502. Limits:

Dry Rubbing

Index 4 in infant clothing aimed at users younger than 2 years old.

Wet Rubbing

Index 3 in infant clothing aimed at users younger than 2 years old.

503. Limits:

Dry Rubbing

Index 4 in textile products aimed at users younger than 3 years old.

Index 3 in textile products with direct contact with the skin.

Index 3 in textile products without direct contact with the skin.

504. Limits:

Dry and Wet Rubbing

Index 3 in the lining and insocks of canvas rubber shoes aimed at users younger than 3 years old.

Index 2-3 in the lining and insocks of canvas rubber shoes aimed at users between 3 and 14 years old.

505. Limits:

Dry and Wet Rubbing

Index 3 in the lining and insocks of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques, aimed at users younger than 3 years old.

Index 2-3 in the lining and insocks of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques, aimed at users older than 3 years old.

506. Limits:

Dry Rubbing

Index 4 in leather, synthetic leather and artificial leather handbag and knapsacks.

Wet Rubbing

Index 3 in leather, synthetic leather and artificial leather handbag and knapsacks.

507. Limits:

Dry Rubbing

Index 4 in knitted garment and adornment aimed at users younger than 3 years old, such as: underwear, pajamas, coveralls, trousers, socks, hats, bibs, gloves, scarves and beddings, among others.

Wet Rubbing

Index 2-3 in knitted garment and adornment aimed at users younger than 3 years old, such as: underwear, pajamas, coveralls, trousers, socks, hats, bibs, gloves, scarves and beddings, among others.

508. Limits:

Dry Rubbing

Minimum index 3 in knitted garment aimed at users between 3 and 14 years old.

Wet Rubbing

Index 2-3 in pale color of knitted garment aimed at users between 3 and 14 years old.

Index 2 in dark color of knitted garment aimed at users between 3 and 14 years old.

509. Limits:

Wet Rubbing

Index 3 in pale color of textile products aimed at users younger than 3 years old.

Index 2-3 in dark color of textile products aimed at users younger than 3 years old.

Index 2-3 in textile products aimed at users between 3 and 14 years old.

These limits do not apply for natural color and bleaching products.

510. Limits:

Dry Rubbing

Index 2 in the uppers of leather shoes with rubber or plastic sole.

Index 4 in the lining and insocks of leather shoes with rubber or plastic sole.

Wet Rubbing

Index 2 in the uppers of leather shoes with rubber or plastic sole.

Index 3 in the lining and insocks of leather shoes with rubber or plastic sole.

511. Limits:

Dry Rubbing

Index 2 in the uppers of leather shoes with leather sole.

Index 4 in the lining and insocks of leather shoes with leather sole.

Wet Rubbing
Index 2 in the uppers of leather shoes with leather sole.
Index 3 in the lining and insoles of leather shoes with leather sole.

512. Limits:
Dry and Wet Rubbing
Not less than 3 in textile, natural and artificial leather parts of uppers in footwear.
513. Limits:
Dry and Wet Rubbing
Index 3 in natural and artificial leather products.
514. Limits:
Dry Rubbing
Index 4 in textile and leather products. For pigment, vat or sulphurous colorants a minimum grade of colour fastness to dry rubbing of 3, is acceptable.
515. Different fabrics are considered as those which present variations in composition, colouring and/or printing.
516. This limit applies in all markets except in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and Ukraine where the limit is 4.
517. This limit applies only in the market of Eurasian Customs Union. For other markets, a limit of 3 shall apply.
518. This limit applies in all markets except in Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union and in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), where the limit is 4.
519. This limit applies only in the market of China. For other markets, a limit of 3 shall apply.
520. This limit applies in all markets except in Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union and in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) where the limit is 4, in China for leather belts, handbags and knapsacks where the limit is 4, and in Egypt where the limit is 3.
521. This limit applies in all markets except in Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union and in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), where the limit is 4, and in Taiwan for lining and insoles of leather footwear where the limit is 4.
522. This limit applies in all markets except in Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union, the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and in Taiwan where the limit is 4, and in Egypt and in China where the limit is 3.
523. This limit applies in all markets except in Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union and in the member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), where the limit is 4, and in Egypt where the limit is 3.
524. This limit applies in all markets except in Egypt for textile parts of uppers in footwear where the limit is 3.
525. This limit applies in all markets except in China and Ukraine where the limit is 2-3, and in Egypt for textile parts of uppers in footwear where the limit is 3.
526. This limit applies only in the market of Ukraine.
527. This limit applies in all markets except in Egypt for textile parts of uppers in footwear where the limit is 3, and Ukraine where the limit is 2-3.
528. This limit applies in all markets except in Eurasian Customs Union where the limit is 4 for synthetic leather products.
529. This limit applies only in the market of Eurasian Customs Union. For other markets, a limit of 3 shall apply.
530. This limit applies in all markets except in Ukraine where the limit is 2-3, Eurasian Customs Union and Egypt where the limit is 3, and in China for leather belts, handbags and knapsacks where the limit is 3.
531. This limit applies in all markets except in Eurasian Customs Union, China, Taiwan and Egypt where the limit is 3.
532. This limit applies in all markets except in Ukraine where the limit is 2-3, and Eurasian Customs Union and Egypt where the limit is 3.
533. Limits: Index 4 in infant clothing aimed at users younger than 2 years old.
534. Limits: Index 4 in textile products aimed at users younger than 3 years old.
535. Limits: Index 4 in knitted garment and adornment aimed at users younger than 3 years old, such as: underwear, pajamas, coveralls, trousers, socks, hats, bibs, gloves, scarves and beddings, among others.
536. Different fabrics are considered as those which present variations in composition, colouring and/or printing.
537. Limits: Index 2 in textile products, leather and artificial leather products.
538. Limits:
Index 1 in textile, fur and leather products aimed at children.
Index 2 in textile, fur and leather products aimed at adults.
539. Limits: "No detection" in textile products.
540. Limits: "No detection" in knitted garment and adornment aimed at users younger than 3 years old, such as: underwear, pajamas, coveralls, trousers, socks, hats, bibs, gloves, scarves and beddings, among others.
541. Limits: "No detection" in knitted garment aimed at users between 3 and 14 years old.
542. Limits: Index 2 in footwear (except in rubber shoes) aimed at users younger than 14 years old for their daily wearing.
543. Limits: "No abnormal odour" and maximum odour intensity of 3 in textile and leather products.
544. For more information related to the value of "no detection", see Annex I: "Summary *clear to wear*" (page 103).
545. REACH defines "Substances of Very High Concern" (SVHC) as those substances that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for human reproduction (CMR 1A and CMR 1B) or those persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic substances (PBT) or those very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances (vPvB). The SVHC have been published in Annex XIV of REACH for CMR 1A, CMR 1B, PBT and vPvB.
546. The SVHC candidate list is available on the ECHA website (<http://echa.europa.eu/es/home>).

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