ECO
PASSPORT

Standard

OEKO-TEX® ECO PASSPORT

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OEKO-TEX®

OEKO-TEX® is a global certification scheme for textile and leather sustainability.

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1.Purpose

The OEKO-TEX® ECO PASSPORT standard is part of a global certification scheme for textile and leather sustainability. represented by OEKO-TEX® AG. (OEKO-TEX®). Further information on the product portfolio can be found on the OEKO-TEX® website (www.oeko-tex.com). A list of OEKO-TEX® accredited certification bodies can be found there as well (see also Annex 1).

The OEKO-TEX® ECO PASSPORT standard is a normative document that defines the technical conditions for the certification of textile and leather chemicals, colourants and auxiliaries and for the licensing of the OEKO-TEX® ECO PASSPORT trademark (ECO PASSPORT). The applicable Terms of Use (ToU) for all OEKO-TEX® products (standards) as defined in Annex II also apply.

The ECO PASSPORT certification aims to strengthen processes and product safety at every stage of the value chain through its comprehensive and holistic strategy of chemical validation. Furthermore, it offers a comprehensive approach to the handling of chemicals and presents a combination of transparency and testing.

2.Applicability

The standard is suited for chemical products used in the textile, leather and clothing industry or similar industries (textile and leather chemicals, colourants and auxiliary agents).

Textile and leather chemicals, colourants and auxiliaries which contain flame retardants, biocides, pesticides or other active chemical products as defined by OEKO-TEX® are excluded. Exceptions apply for products explicitly listed on the OEKO-TEX® website: www.oeko-tex.com/en/our-standards/active-chemical-products

Fragrances, microencapsulated, cosmetic and medicinal chemical products do not fall within the scope of ECO PASSPORT certification.

3.OEKO-TEX® ECO PASSPORT trademark

3.1.Content and statement

ECO PASSPORT is a system by which producers and suppliers of textile and leather chemicals, colourants and auxiliary agents can prove that their products can be used in an ecologically sustainable production.

The ECO PASSPORT certification process includes four stages of verification, whereby the first three (CAS Number Screening, Analytical Verification and Self-Assessment) are obligatory in order to receive the ECO PASSPORT certificate. The last stage (On-Site Visit) can be carried out optionally and leads to the highest level of certification that can be achieved.

The ECO PASSPORT trademark confirms that the chemical products marked with the ECO PASSPORT label fulfil the conditions stated in this standard.

The right to use the trademark will be granted to the customer upon successful completion of the ECO PASSPORT examination process when the ECO PASSPORT certificate is issued. The customer is only allowed to use the trademark in form of the ECO PASSPORT label. This right expires with the expiration or withdrawal of the certificate.

In order to guarantee the necessary transparency and comparability, the same ECO PASSPORT criteria apply worldwide. Based on dynamic development, the criteria are regularly analysed, reassessed and updated if needed.

The ECO PASSPORT brand is comprehensively and globally protected as a trademark. The terms and conditions for licensing and trademark use of the ECO PASSPORT are governed by the Terms of Use (ToU - Annex II), in particular Chapters 5 and 11.

The ECO PASSPORT trademark is not a quality label. The trademark only refers to the current production state of the chemical product and does not make claims about other properties of the product, such as suitability for different processes. Furthermore, the trademark is not a statement regarding quality or legal aspects, such as bans in certain regions of the world.

The trademark makes no statement about harmful substances that affect individual batches of the chemical product as a result of improper production or formulation, contamination or decomposition caused by packaging, transport or storage.

The trademark does not represent a guarantee that the articles treated with the products always fulfil the requirements of OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100, OEKO-TEX® LEATHER STANDARD or OEKO-TEX® ORGANIC COTTON. The impact of products marked with the ECO PASSPORT label on the characteristics of articles produced heavily depends on the processes in which they are used.

3.2.Licensing (trademark)

Due to its importance, the ECO PASSPORT trademark is protected under trademark law. Registrations of this label exist as a trademark worldwide. To strengthen legal protection the label, the word marks OEKO TEX, OEKOTEX, and ÖKO-TEX as well as various individual design elements such as the logo and green droplet are protected.

The ECO PASSPORT trademark and label may only be used by those authorised. The issuing of a certificate in accordance with the conditions specified in this standard document is the prerequisite for licensing. The licence is issued with the handover of the certificate from the testing institute to the customer.

3.3.Trademark use

Chemical products labelled with ECO PASSPORT must have a valid certificate.

In particular, the details regarding the certificate number and the testing institute are mandatory and must match the corresponding certificate. Changes to the label are strictly forbidden.

It must always be clear which ECO PASSPORT certified product the label refers to. The label can be put on packaging, advertising, catalogues etc.

The label can be created by the testing institute or directly by the customer using the Self-Service Portal.

A breach of these rules can result in the immediate withdrawal of the certificate and of the licence to use the trademark and label. Any misuse of the ECO PASSPORT certification or label will be legally pursued.

4.Testing and certification process

4.1.General conditions

Products are accepted or refused based on a comparison with the threshold values listed in Annex 4 of this standard. The values have been set so that the finished textile or leather meets the requirements of the OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100 Annex 4 & 6, OEKO-TEX® LEATHER STANDARD Annex 4 and / or OEKO-TEX® ORGANIC COTTON Annex 4 if the certified product is used correctly.

A basic principle is that an ECO PASSPORT certificate can only be issued to the manufacturer of a product. A trader or retailer may apply for a separate ECO PASSPORT if the product for which they are applying for a certificate has already been certified by the manufacturer. A trader or retailer who buys a product with the ECO PASSPORT and resells it under a different trade name, without making any additional changes to the composition, can also acquire an ECO PASSPORT.

If no manufacturer's certificate is available, it is possible for distributors and retailers to apply for a limited certification of max. two years. Dilutors are treated the same as traders and require base certificates after 2 years.

4.2.Certification process

The ECO PASSPORT certification process includes four stages of verification. The first three are mandatory to receive the ECO PASSPORT certificate.

The last stage (OSV) can be carried out if the applicant chooses the option.

1: CAS Number Screening (mandatory):

Products are screened at ingredient level via a CAS number screening and compared with the ECO PASSPORT list of restricted substances (RSL).

2: Analytical Verification (mandatory):

Analytical testing is performed in a laboratory of an accredited certification body to ensure that the certified products can be used for the sustainable production of human-ecological optimised textiles and leathers. As long as all conditions of this standard document are fulfilled (and the optional stages were not selected), the testing institute issues a certificate.

3 & 4: Self-Assessment (mandatory) and On-Site Visit (optional):

The evaluation of good product stewardship measures is checked with a Self-Assessment and On-Site Visit of the chemical manufacturer. Using the Self-Assessment, which is filled out by the customer it can be determined whether the company fundamentally meets the OEKO-TEX® requirements or what measures and improvements are required. An On-Site Visit is conducted to verify that production information given by the applicant are true. This visit also allows OEKO-TEX® to verify environmental and product stewardship measures by the factory (further details in 4.3.5).

Certification of ECO PASSPORT with CAS Number Screening, Analytical Verification and Self-Assessment is recognized by the ZDHC organisation as "MRSL 3.1 conformance level 1". A certification with an added On-Site Visit raises the conformance level to level 2. Within the On-Site Visit questionnaire additional questions regarding Chemical Hazard Assessment may be answered voluntarily.

If they are passed this raises the ZDHC conformance level to 3, currently the highest achievable level.

Exclusion criteria are defined and represent the most important criteria for determining suitability for certification with an ECO PASSPORT with Self-Assessment and On-Site Visit. All exclusion criteria must be fulfilled for the Self-Assessment and if a facility is to be eligible for ECO PASSPORT with On-Site Visit certification (see Annex III).

If the applicant decides to apply for the optional stages they have two choices:

- On-Site Visit without answering questions about Chemical Hazard Assessment (leads to ZDHC conformance level 2)
- On-Site Visit including answering questions about Chemical Hazard Assessment (leads to ZDHC conformance level 3, currently the highest conformity level).

The Self-Assessment must be completed truthfully. If it is subsequently found that false information was given, the certificate may be withdrawn.

The customer can apply for an upgrade of their ECO PASSPORT to ECO PASSPORT with On-Site Visit at any time during its validity.

Traders who apply for ECO PASSPORT with On- Site Visit can only do so if all their base certificates have such an ECO PASSPORT level.

4.3.Testing process

The ECO PASSPORT testing process begins as soon as the product and customer data have been provided by the customer in the application and have been transferred to the ECO PASSPORT database where they can be processed further.

The CAS Number Screening offers a comparison of the contents of the products with the ECO PASSPORT list of unsafe chemicals (Restricted Substance List (RSL)) by using their CAS numbers.

If the chemicals pass this RSL screening then they are suitable for transfer to the analytical test. The testing institute issues the customer a report of the ECO PASSPORT RSL test.

As part of the analytical examination, the submitted samples are checked for risk-oriented and randomly selected parameters of the ECO PASSPORT. This way, previously unknown impurities can be detected. Simultaneously the

customer's product responsibility measures are evaluated by means of a Self-Assessment which is to be answered by them.

The testing institute is entitled to check on site if the measures of quality assurance, quality control and product responsibility have been taken as described in the Self-Assessment. This includes an assessment of chemical storage and labelling. Furthermore, the customer must allow the inspection of all relevant documents and access to all relevant areas. When the specified test criteria have been met and the testing process has been completed, the testing institute which is conducting the tests will provide the customer with the laboratory and On-Site Visit report.

For commodity chemicals from second life material a second test series is mandatory every year.

A list of commodity chemicals can be found in Annex 7.

4.3.1. Disclosure of data provided in the application

Disclosure level: The client can disclose the composition of their products in the certification application to varying degrees to OEKO-TEX® or the relevant testing institute. The details given here are handled strictly confidential and are not given to third parties under any circumstances. They are only intended for the implementation of the CAS number Screening and the optimisation of the Analytical Verification.

Minimal disclosure: OEKO-TEX® at least requires the disclosure of (including CAS number) all ingredients and known impurities / contaminants / by-products that are regulated by OEKO-TEX® or which are classified as hazardous in accordance with GHS or article 57 of the REACH regulation 1907/2006. Substances used as flame retardants or biocides and products whose primary function is as a surfactant, water softener, or chelating agent must also be disclosed in accordance with the minimum disclosure requirements:

Partial disclosure: Disclosure (including CAS number) of all ingredients and known impurities / contaminants / by-products.

Full disclosure: Disclosure (including CAS number) of all ingredients and known impurities / contaminants / by-products with percentages / concentrations.

4.3.2. CAS number screening

A comparison of the contents of the products with the ECO PASSPORT list of unsafe chemicals. The list includes a comprehensive collection of lists of substances with restricted use (Restricted Substance List, RSL) and exclusion lists of harmful substances for production (Manufacturing Restricted Substance List). Substances of OEKO- TEX® STANDARD 100, OEKO-TEX® LEATHER STANDARD, OEKO-TEX® ORGANIC COTTON and OEKO-TEX® STeP are all covered.

4.3.3. Sample material

For testing purposes and as a reference point, the applicant must provide a sufficient and representative sample of the product(s) that they submit for certification. This is also the case if an application for the renewal of the certificate is arranged. The packaging instructions are described in more detail in Annex 3.

4.3.4. Analytical Verification

The sample material supplied by the applicant is tested in the relevant testing institute (Annex 3). The type and scope of testing is decided by the testing institute and depend on the type of product and the product information that was supplied by the applicant.

In general, all products must be tested. Whenever possible, the tests must be carried out directly on the product itself to check if they are compliant with the thresholds (See Annex 4).

4.3.5. Self-Assessment

The applicant must show to the testing institute that they are taking the relevant measures regarding health, safety and the environment. A declaration with minimum criteria has to be filled out by the applicant and sent to the testing institute.

The testing institute may follow up on the Self-Assessment and ask for the following proof:

- Certificates regarding environmental management systems

- Documents that prove adequate wastewater and waste management, including hazardous waste disposal
- A commitment to health and safety including safety plan and training records

To achieve ECO PASSPORT with Self-Assessment the applicant must fulfil the minimum criteria in the Self-Assessment. Thereupon, the result of the Self-Assessment is valid for three years (the certificate itself must be renewed yearly).

4.3.6.Intentional Use

Any substances restricted in the Annex 4 as well as the ECO PASSPORT RSL may not be added to a product for intentional use, even if it is below the threshold. If a substance serves a function in the product it is seen as intentional use.

4.4.Quality Control

The applicant must describe to the relevant testing institute the measures that are in place in their company to ensure that all certified products meet the conditions of this standard, in the same way as the samples sent to the testing institute. Within the application form the applicant must sign a declaration of conformity (Annex I) in accordance with ISO 17050-1 stating that the products manufactured and/or sold by them fulfil the conditions of the ECO PASSPORT standard.

4.5.Quality Assurance

The customer must operate and maintain an effective quality assurance system to ensure that products manufactured and / or sold are in conformance with the test sample. In doing so, the applicant ensures to the testing institute, that the products, for example from different batches, are tested randomly for compliance with the ECO PASSPORT standard.

The tests can take place on the premises of the customer or by a third party.

The customer must document these tests in the following ways:

- Date of the test
- Sample declaration (number of the production batch, date of production etc.)
- Person responsible for the test
- Test results

4.6.On-Site Visit and tests

4.6.1.On-Site Visit for certification

The testing institute is entitled to check the measures taken for occupational health, safety, the environment and quality assurance on site with reference to the certification process according to the ECO PASSPORT standard. This includes an assessment of chemical storage and labelling. The fee for the On-Site Visit is charged to the customer.

The customer must allow inspection of all relevant documents and access to all relevant areas.

The testing institute has the right to refuse or withdraw the certificate based on the On-Site Visit results.

For ECO PASSPORT with On-Site Visit, an On-Site Visit in-person facility check is conducted before the issuing of the certificate. Thereupon, the result of the On-Site-Visit is valid for three years (the certificate itself must be renewed yearly). In case travel restrictions do not allow a safe performance of an in-person On-Site-Visit, an alternative is available and can be discussed with the corresponding testing institute.

4.6.2.Tests

During the validity of the certificate, the testing institute has the right to carry out up to two random tests of the certified products. The fees for the test can be charged to the customer. If a test reveals a deviation from the applicable threshold values, a second test will be carried out on another sample as a cross-check. The relevant fees are likewise charged to the customer. If further deviations are discovered, OEKO-TEX® can immediately withdraw the right to label products with the ECO PASSPORT.

Exclusion criteria are defined and represent the most important criteria for determining suitability for certification with an ECO PASSPORT with Self-Assessment or On-Site Visit. All exclusion criteria must be fulfilled if a facility is to be eligible for ECO PASSPORT with On-Site Visit certification (see Annex III).

4.6.3.Follow-up visit

An additional follow-up visit can be carried out and assessed if specific obligations are set during the first On-Site Visit that need to be fulfilled before the certification. The customer will be informed of this by the institute tasked with the certification.

4.6.4.Unannounced On-Site Visit

The customer agrees that the certifying testing institute can evaluate and control all quality-relevant parameters at the customer's location unannounced during the entire period of validity of the ECO PASSPORT certificate. The costs for such an evaluation can be charged to the customer. The production facility must allow the quality assurance managers entry for such unannounced On-Site Visits. Should entry be denied, the certificate will be withdrawn. An unannounced On-Site Visit may only be denied in the event of exceptional circumstances such as force majeure, strikes, complete production downtime, declaration of bankruptcy, military incidents or potential states of emergency. In these cases, a new visit date must be agreed and scheduled.

4.6.5.On-Site Visit report

After the On-Site Visit, the testing institute entrusted with the visit creates an On-Site Visit report and delivers it to the customer. If certain deficiencies prevent certification, the report will include obligations and requirements that must be met in order to obtain the certification.

4.6.6.Rights of the Quality Assurance Officer (QAO)

The rights of the Quality Assurance Officers (QAO) are in conformance with the Terms of Use (ToU - Annex II).

4.7.Certificate and labelling

If all conditions of this standard are met, a certificate will be issued which entitles the customer to label their products with the ECO PASSPORT during the period of validity.

If the threshold values and / or testing criteria change, the validity of the respective certified products will remain valid for a transitional period until the certificate expires. After this transitional period has expired, the current conditions for renewal must be met.

4.7.1. Handling of threshold values

Three different scenarios of handling threshold values have been defined.

Scenario 1 - Certification without restrictions: An ECO PASSPORT certificate will be issued without any restrictions if the results of all product tests are below the threshold values.

Scenario 2 - Certification with restrictions: Products with test results that exceed a threshold, but by less than a factor of 5, may receive an ECO PASSPORT certificate with restrictions (the parameters that exceed the thresholds are listed on the certificate). These parameters must be checked on the treated fabric to ensure compliance with OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100, OEKO-TEX® LEATHER STANDARD and / or OEKO-TEX® ORGANIC COTTON requirements (this is not part of the ECO PASSPORT certification).

The number of restricted parameters per product is limited to a maximum of two. Furthermore, products that have more than two limited parameters are denied ECO PASSPORT certification.

Certain substances cannot exceed the threshold value with a restriction, due to regulations (REACH, POP etc.). These include but are not limited to:

- Perfluorocarboxylic acids - (PFCA) PFNA; PFDA; PFUdA; PFDoA; PFTrA; PFTeDA; etc.
- PFSA
- PFOA

- PFOA related substances
- Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO)
- Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)

Scenario 3 - Certification rejected: Products with test results exceeding a threshold value by more than a factor of 5 are not eligible for ECO PASSPORT certification.

Products that are not diluted during the textile manufacturing process, i.e. that would be tested in their pure form in a STANDARD 100 certification (not together with, e.g., the textile), must meet the limit values of the OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100 Annex 6 and / or OEKO-TEX® ORGANIC COTTON Annex 4 in the ECO PASSPORT certification. The same rules apply to leather chemicals which are not tested with dilution on the leather product. They must comply with the limit values of the OEKO-TEX® LEATHER STANDARD Annex 4.

Examples (non-exhaustive list):
- Certain adhesives
- Synthetic resins
- Varnishes
- Silicones
- ...

It is possible to submit samples from optimised production for follow-up examination.

4.7.2. Validity of the certificate

The validity of the certificate is limited to a maximum period of one year (12 months). During this period, the testing processes and threshold values apply that were valid at the time the certificate was issued. The starting date of the certificate validity can be pushed back by up to three months after the test report was issued.

Six months before the expiration of the validity of the ECO PASSPORT, the customer has the right to apply for a certificate renewal. The renewal process (CAS-number screening and analytical verification) can start three months before the expiration. Each such renewal is valid for another year (12 months). The testing institute can set a reduced testing program for the renewal.

The expiration date of the new certificate is exactly one year (12 months) after the expiration date of the previous certificate, regardless of the issuing date of the new certificate.

The validity of the certificate expires with immediate effect if the product is changed (e.g. re-branding, new composition) without authorisation by a testing institute. A corresponding written communication to terminate the validity of the certificate is not necessary.

If the customer breaches the conditions which were accepted in the application form the certificate expires and the right (licence) to label the chemical product with the ECO PASSPORT expires immediately.

4.7.3. Grouping of products under one singular certificate

The technical groups within the context of this standard refer to the field of application and the use of the products. They are subdivided into categories and subcategories (see Annex 5). The chemical product which is to be certified must be assigned to a specific group, category and subcategory if necessary during the application process. If different products belong to the same category, a collective certificate can be issued for these products. This means that a certificate can have products from different subcategories as long as the group and category are the same.

Exception: Products from different groups and categories can be combined on a certificate as long as the total number of products does not exceed ten.

4.8. Biodegradability

Products whose primary intended function is surfactant, water softener or chelating agent must show ready biodegradability under aerobic conditions for their active ingredient(s).. To prove biodegradability a test report according to one of the below-mentioned norms must be presented or a respective classification of ready biodegradability of the ingredient must be given on an official government website, e.g., ECHA or US EPA.. The product will be marked as containing readily biodegradable substances on the certificate.

Alternatively, a self-declaration from the applicant is sufficient but then biodegradability will not be mentioned on the certificate.

Possible norms are OECD 301 series, OECD 310, ISO 9439, ISO 9408, ISO 14593, ISO 10708, ISO 7827.

This applies independent of the (sub-)category of the product.

Trader certificates will have a transitional period, until June 2027 to adapt these biodegradability rules.

4.9.Withdrawal of both the certificate and the right to trademark use

The right to use the label will be withdrawn if the testing institute finds that details provided by the customer are incorrect or that a change in the technical or manufacturing conditions were not reported immediately. The right will likewise be withdrawn if the product does not meet the conditions of the ECO PASSPORT standard.

The use of existing advertising material, displays, labels, etc. is limited to two months as of the date of withdrawal.

After warning the customer OEKO-TEX® is entitled to publish the withdrawal if a product still carries an unauthorised ECO PASSPORT label.

Withdrawn certificates can only be reimplemented by the certifying testing institute after the cause of the withdrawal has been remedied and the taken measures have been documented and sent to the certifying testing institute.

5.Legal relationship between customer and OEKO-TEX®

The basis for the legal relationship between the customer and OEKO-TEX® is an application request from the customer to an accredited certification bodiy of their choice (see Annex 1) to certify chemical products. The products need to be defined by a product sample which is to be submitted in accordance with this standard document (see Annex 3).

The OEKO-TEX® Terms of Use (ToU) apply for all OEKO-TEX® products according to Annex II. The ToU can be found under www.oeko-tex.com/ToU

Annex 1

Accredited certification bodies

OEKO-TEX® uses accredited certification bodies / testing institutes in Europe and Japan, with offices around the globe.

The testing and research institutes offering certification and licensing according to MADE IN GREEN, STANDARD 100, ORGANIC COTTON, LEATHER STANDARD, STeP, ECO PASSPORT and / or RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS can be found on the OEKO- TEX® homepage www.oeko-tex.com/en/about-us/offices.

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Annex 2

Labelling

When an OEKO-TEX® ECO PASSPORT certificate is issued, the certificate holder receives a licence to use the corresponding OEKO-TEX® label.

The OEKO-TEX® Labelling Guide covers rules and guidelines that govern the use of the OEKO-TEX® trademark and OEKO-TEX® labels. It defines the guideline for a standardised appearance of the OEKO-TEX® labels. It assists companies, manufacturers, brands, retailer and all OEKO-TEX® partner to label their certified products correctly and to develop marketing materials to communicate company efforts.

Labelling Guide

All layout version of the OEKO-TEX® labels can be downloaded via the Label Editor in the OEKO-TEX® Connect platform.

Annex 3

Packaging of sample material

The packaging of product samples should fulfil specific requirements in order to protect the samples from contamination during transport and between different samples. This protection is to guarantee the accuracy and reproducibility of the test results. The samples must be provided in unbreakable and airtight containers. As far as the sample allows it tear-resistant polyethylene bags can be used. These should be wrapped twice with a tape if possible. Each container / packaging must be packed into a second wrapping which needs to be taped shut. Product samples must be labelled appropriately in accordance with GHS requirements.

The packaging of test sample into cardboard boxes and / or paper is not allowed. Adhesive / packaging tape must not be used to wrap the sample directly.

Packaging container / materials must not contain any perfluorinated and / or polyfluorinated components.

Product samples shall be provided in amounts of least 50 ml or 50 grams. For sustainability purposes, we request that you do not submit more than 100 ml or 100 g per sample.

The testing institute reserves the right to reject sample material and to request new samples. Samples must be sent

from all production facilities where the product is manufactured.

If the testing institute uses samples for the tests which have not been packaged by the applicant in accordance with these instructions, the applicant accepts that the testing institute is not responsible for any inaccurate test results which are caused by contamination, etc. as a result of the samples which have not been packaged properly by the customer.

Annex 4

For a compilation of individual substances and CAS numbers with their limit values, please visit our limit value table.

Any value measured in the laboratory must be below the specified limit to obtain the certificate.

The testing procedures are described in our public method document.

Products that do not undergo a dilution with the textile or leather during the manufacturing process (undiluted products) have to fulfil the requirements of STANDARD 100 Annex 6, LEATHER STANDARD Annex 4 and / or OEKO-TEX® ORGANIC COTTON Annex 4 within the ECO PASSPORT certification (see 4.7.1). This corresponds to the limit values of the third ECO PASSPORT column.

Annex 5

Grouping of chemicals

A) Textile chemicals

1 Auxiliaries	
1.1	Agents for fibre and yarn production
1.1.1	Additives
1.1.2	Lubricants
1.1.3	Coning oils, warping and twisting oils, waxes
1.1.4	Conditioning and stabilising agents
1.2	Agents for fabric production
1.2.1	Bleaching auxiliaries
1.2.2	Mercerizing and causticizing auxiliaries
1.2.3	Sizing and desizing agents and additives
1.2.4	Hydrophilizing agents
1.2.5	Lubricants, oils, waxes
1.3	Textile auxiliaries for dyeing and printing
1.3.1	Pre dyeing
1.3.2	Dyeing
1.3.3	Post dyeing
1.3.4	Pre printing
1.3.5	Printing
1.3.6	Post printing
1.3.7	Dyestuff solubilizing and hydrotropic agents
1.3.8	Dispersing agents and protective colloids
1.3.9	Dyeing wetting agents, deaeration agents
1.3.10	Levelling agents
1.3.11	Carriers

1 Auxiliaries	
1.3.12	Crease-preventing agents
1.3.13	Dyestuffs protecting agents, boil-down protecting agents
1.3.14	Padding auxiliaries
1.3.15	Anti-migration agents
1.3.16	Anti-frosting auxiliaries
1.3.17	Products increasing wet pick-up
1.3.18	Fixing accelerators
1.3.19	After-treatment agents for fastness improvement
1.3.20	Printing thickeners
1.3.21	Emulsifiers
1.3.22	Agents to remove printing thickeners
1.3.23	Oxidizing agents
1.3.24	Reducing agents
1.3.25	Discharging agents and discharging assistants
1.3.26	Resistant agents
1.3.27	Mordants
1.3.28	Brightening and stripping agents
1.3.29	Acid and alkali dispensers, pH regulators

2 Colourants	
2.1	Acid dyes
2.2	Basic dyes
2.3	Disperse dyes
2.4	Direct dyes
2.5	Pigments
2.6	Reactive dyes
2.7	Solvent dyes
2.8	Vat and sulfur dyes
2.9	Natural dyes
2.10	Printing pastes and inks with and without colourants
2.10.1	Acid dye printing pastes and inks
2.10.2	Disperse dye printing pastes and inks
2.10.3	Reactive dye printing pastes and inks
2.10.4	Pigment printing pastes and inks
2.10.5	Natural Dye printing pastes and inks
2.10.6	Printing pastes without colourants

3 Finishing assistants	
3.1	Finishing agents
3.1.1	Optical brighteners (fluorescent brighteners)
3.1.2	Agents for the improvement of crease and shrink resistance and easy-care finishes

3 Finishing assistants	
3.1.3	Handle-imparting agents (e.g. softness, crisp, stiff, conditioning etc.)
3.1.4	Anti-static products
3.1.5	Repellents (water, oil, soil, etc.)
3.1.6	Felting and anti-felting agents
3.1.7	Lustring and delustring agents
3.1.8	Non-slip, ladder-proof and anti-snag agents
3.1.9	Moisture management agents
3.1.10	Cool finish agents
3.1.11	Elastomer finishing agents
3.1.12	Enzymatic agents
3.1.13	Other finishing agents
3.2	Coating agents and additives
3.2.1	Solvent based coating agents and additives
3.2.2	Aqueous based coating agents and additives
3.2.3	Plastisol based coating agents and additives
3.2.4	Silicone based coating agents and additives
3.3	Adhesives & Binders
3.3.1	Binding systems for pigments etc.
3.3.2	Aqueous based glues and laminating products
3.3.3	PU based adhesives or laminating products
3.3.4	Solvent based glues or laminating products
3.3.5	Hotmelt based glues or laminating products
3.3.6	Plastisol based glues or laminating products
3.4	Active chemical products (only ACPs already accepted by the OEKO-TEX® Association can be certified)
3.4.1	Flame retardants
3.4.2	Anti-microbial
3.5	Technical auxiliaries for multipurpose use
3.5.1	Wetting agents
3.5.2	Anti-foaming agents (foam inhibitors)
3.5.3	Detergents, dispersing and emulsifying agents
3.5.4	Spotting agents
3.5.5	Chelating agents
3.5.6	Stabilizers
3.6	Cleaning agents
3.6.1	Drycleaning
3.6.2	Aqueous
3.6.3	Inorganic chemicals
3.6.4	Degreasing agents

4 Other textile chemicals

4.1	Polymers
4.1.1	Synthetic resins and pellets
4.1.2	Masterbatches
4.1.3	Superabsorbent polymers
4.1.4	Silicone based polymers
4.1.5	Synthetic glitter
4.1.6	Other glitter
4.2	Other textile chemicals
4.3	Foam and rubber production auxiliaries
4.3.1	Blowing/foaming agents
4.3.2	Vulcanization agents
4.3.3	Other auxiliaries for foam and rubber production

B) Leather chemicals

5 Auxiliaries	
5.1	Acids
5.1.1	Hydroxy-carboxylic acids (deliming agents)
5.1.2	Mineral acids
5.1.3	Organic acids
5.1.4	Blend of organic and inorganic acids
5.2	Bases
5.2.1	Ammonia or amino
5.2.2	Calcium formate
5.2.3	Lime (calcium hydroxide)
5.2.4	Magnesium oxide
5.2.5	Sodium acetate trihydrate
5.2.6	Sodium bicarbonate
5.2.7	Sodium carbonate
5.2.8	Sodium formate
5.2.9	Sodium hydroxide
5.2.10	Blends
5.3	Antifoam / slip agents
5.4	Leveling agent
5.5	Defoamer
5.6	Foam stabilizer
5.7	Penetrator
5.8	Rheology modifier
5.9	Water and effluent treatment chemicals
5.10	Dyeing auxiliaries (penetration, levelling, build up and fixing dyeing auxiliaries)
5.11	Salts
5.12	Solvents

5 Auxiliaries	
5.12.1	Degreasing solvent
5.12.2	Finishing solvent

6 Leather processing assistants	
6.1	Beamhouse agents
6.1.1	Bating and other enzymes (proteins)
6.1.2	Bleaching or dehairing agent
6.1.3	Sequestering agents
6.1.4	Soaking agents
6.2	Degreasing agents
6.2.1	Anionic e.g. alkyl-benzene-sulfonates
6.2.2	Non-ionic, other alkyl-polyglycol ethers
6.2.3	Non-ionic ethoxylated fatty alcohol
6.2.4	Cationic or amphoteric e.g. ethoxylated fatty amines
6.3	Tanning and retanning agents
6.3.1	Tanning auxiliaries
6.3.2	Mineral tanning agents
6.3.3	Mineral / synthetic tanning agent blends
6.3.4	Synthetic organic tanning agents
6.3.5	Vegetable tanning agents
6.3.6	Reactive organic tanning agents
6.3.7	Polymeric retanning and resin tanning agents
6.3.8	Inorganic fillers
6.3.9	Organic fillers

7 Colourants	
7.1	Acid dyes
7.2	Basic dyes
7.3	Direct dyes
7.4	Reactive dyes
7.5	Sulfur dyes
7.6	Solvent dyes
7.7	Inorganic pigments (e.g. iron oxide, titanium dioxide)
7.8	Organic pigments

8 Finishing assistants	
8.1	Finishing agents
8.1.1	Protein binders
8.1.2	Crosslinkers (finishing)
8.1.3	Halide compounds
8.1.4	Handle modifiers
8.1.5	Acrylic polymers (base coat, top coat, etc.)

8.1.6	Cellulose derivatives (base coat, top coat etc.)
8.1.7	Polyurethane dispersions (base coat, top coat etc.)
8.1.8	Inorganic matting agents
8.1.9	Organic matting agents
8.1.10	Resins
8.1.11	Waxes
8.1.12	Stucco
8.1.13	Patent leather agents
8.1.14	Transfer coating agents
8.1.15	Inorganic fillers
8.1.16	Organic fillers
8.1.17	Multiple compound mix
8.2	Active chemical products (only ACPs already accepted by the OEKO-TEX® Association can be certified)
8.2.1	Flame retardants
8.2.2	Anti-microbial
8.3	Fatliquors and oils
8.3.1	Natural fatliquors
8.3.2	Synthetic fatliquors
8.3.3	Polymeric softeners
8.3.4	Siloxanes / silicones
8.4	Adhesives & Binders
8.4.1	Binding systems for pigments etc.
8.4.2	Aqueous based glues and laminating products
8.4.3	PU based glues or laminating products
8.4.4	Solvent based glues or laminating products
8.4.5	Hotmelt based glues or laminating products
8.4.6	Plastisol based glues or laminating products

9 Other leather chemicals

C) Commodity chemicals and maintenance chemicals

10 Commodity Chemicals	
10.1	pH rectifiers
10.1.1	Acid/base pH rectifiers
10.1.2	Buffering agents
10.2	Oxidation rectifiers
10.2.1	Oxidant
10.2.2	Reducer
10.2.3	Anti-oxidant
10.3	Chelating agents
10.4	Wastewater and effluent treatment chemicals
10.5	Other commodity chemicals

11 Maintenance chemicals for industrial use	
11.1	Lubricants for industrial use
11.2	Detergents and cleaning agents for industrial use
11.3	Spot / stain removal for industrial use
11.4	Waste water treatment chemicals
11.4.1	Flocculating agents / sedimentation chemicals
11.4.2	Wastewater filtering agents

Annex 6

Terms and definitions

6.1 Chemical

Chemical within the context of this standard refers to a single chemical substance as a result of a chemical synthesis, from mining or from natural sources after any separation and cleaning. Chemicals may contain other substances in minor concentration, such as residues of starting materials, solvent residues, by-products or other impurities.

6.2 Preparation

Preparation within the context of this standard refers to a mixture of chemicals which are designed to ease handling, transportation, storage, and final use in processes or to give any other wanted characteristic to the article treated with the preparation.

6.3 Product

Product within the context of this standard refers to a chemical or preparation which is sold to reach the user.

Product ingredient means a primary stage, precursor or functional constituent of a product which cannot be used as itself in a process. Product ingredients can also be certified. Product ingredients will be highlighted as such in the OEKO-TEX® Buying Guide.

6.4 Harmful substance

Harmful substances within the context of this standard refer to substances which may be present in a textile and leather product or accessory and exceed a maximum amount or which evolve during normal and prescribed use and exceed a maximum amount, and which may have some kind of effect on people during normal and prescribed use and may, according to current scientific knowledge, be injurious to human health.

6.5 Manufacturer

The manufacturer of a product is the company synthesising and/or formulating the product.

6.6 Trader / distributor

The trader or distributor of a chemical product refers to the company selling the product without synthesising and/or formulating the product.

6.7 Name of the product

The name of the product is the name given by the manufacturer, distributor or trader under which it is offered and sold to the customers. The same product may have multiple trade names or different names according to the sales company.

6.8 Product group and category

A product group is a combination of several categories which must have similar functional characteristics. For the ECO PASSPORT certification process different chemical groups are listed (see Annex 5).

These groups are clustered in categories such as disperse dyes for colourants or adhesives for finishing assistants. These categories will be used to cluster certificates covering more than a single chemical product.

6.9 Dilutor

A dilutor buys chemical products but only dilutes them by increasing the percentage of an already present ingredient.

Annex 7

Commodity Chemicals

Chemicals categorised		
Name	**CAS number**	**Recommended product category**
Acetic Acid	64-19-7	10.1.1
Aluminum chloride hydroxide	1327-41-9	10.1.2
Aluminium sulphate	17927-65-0	10.4
Ammonia Hydroxide	7664-41-7, 1336-21-6	10.1.1
Ammonia solution	1336-21-6	10.1.1
Ammonium Bicarbonate	1066-33-7	10.1.1
Ammonium Carbonate	506-87-6	10.5
Ammonium Chloride	12125-02-9	10.1.1
Ammonium Sulfate	7783-20-2	10.4
Bis peroxide	25155-25-3	10.5
Borate	14213-97-9	10.1.3
Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1	10.1.3
Calcium Hydroxide	1305-62-0	10.1.1
Calcium Hypochlorite	7778-54-3	10.1.1
Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC)	9000-11-7	10.5
Chlorine	7782-50-5	10.4
Chrome Alum	10141-00-1	10.5
Chromium Sulphate	10101-53-8	10.5
Chromium (III) potassium sulfate dodecahydrate	7788-99-0	10.5
Calcium Oxide	1305-78-8	10.4
Citric Acid	77-92-9, 5949-29-1	10.1.1 (+ 10.1.2)
Diammonium Phosphate	7783-28-0	10.1.2
Disodium phosphate	7558-79-4	10.5
Dolomite	7000-29-5	10.1.1
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	10.5
Ferric chloride	7705-08-0	10.5
Ferric Sulfate	10028-22-5	10.4
Ferrous Sulfate	17375-41-6	10.5
Formic acid	64-18-6	10.1.1
Glucose	50-99-7	10.2.2
Glycerine	56-81-5	10.5
Guar gum	9000-30-0	10.5
Hydrochloric Acid	7647-01-0	10.1.1
Hydrogen Peroxide	7722-84-1	10.2.2
Hydroxylamine Sulfate	10039-54-0	10.1.2
Isopropyl palmitate	142-91-6	10.5
Kaolin	1332-58-7	10.5
Limestone	1317-65-3	10.1.1
Ludigol	127-68-4	10.2.3
Magnesium Carbonate	546-93-0	10.1.1
Magnesium Chloride	7786-30-3	10.3
Magnesium Hydroxide	1309-42-8	10.1.1
Magnesium sulphate (MgSO4) solution	7487-88-9	10.3
1-methoxypropan-2-ol	107-98-2	10.5
Methylene Diphenyl Diisocyanate	2536-05-2, 5873-54-1, 101-68-8	10.5
Monosodium phosphate	10049-21-5	10.1.3
Nitric Acid	7697-37-2	10.1.1
Oxalic Acid	114-62-7	10.1.1
Phosphoric Acid	7664-38-2	10.1.2 + 10.1.1
Polyethylene glycol	25322-68-3	10.5
Polyvinyl acetate	9003-20-7	10.5
Polyvinyl Alcohol	9002-89-5	10.5
Potassium Alum	10043-67-1	10.4
Potassium dichromate	7778-50-9	10.5
Potassium dihydrogen phosphate	7778-77-0	10.1.2
Potassium Hydroxide	1310-58-3	10.1.1
Potassium Permanganate	7722-64-7	10.2.1
Pumice Stone	1332-09-08	10.5
Silicon dioxide	112926-00-8	10.5
Sodium acetate	127-09-03	10.1.2
Sodium acetate trihydrate	6131-90-4	10.1.2
Sodium alginate	9005-38-3	10.5
Sodium bicarbonate	144-55-8	10.1.2 + 10.1.1
Sodium Carbonate	497-19-8, 5968-11-6, 6132-02-1	10.1.2 + 10.1.1

Chemicals categorised		
Name	CAS number	Recommended product category
Sodium Chloride	7647-14-5	10.5
Sodium Citrate	6132-04-3	10.1.2
Sodium Formate	141-53-7	10.1.1
Sodium Hydrosulfite	7775-14-6	10.5
Sodium Hydrosulphide	16721-80-5	10.2.2
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2, 1310-73-3	10.1.1
Sodium Hypochlorite	7681-52-9	10.1.1
Sodium lauryl sulphate	151-21-3	10.5
Sodium Metabisulfite	7681-57-4	10.2.3
Sodium metasilicate	6834-92-0	10.5
Sodium nitrate	7631-99-4	10.5
Sodium nitrite	7632-00-0	10.1.2
Sodium perborate	10486-00-7	10.2.1
Sodium Percarbonate	15630-89-4	10.2.1
Sodium Persulfate	7775-27-1	10.2.1
Sodium Polyphosphates	68915-31-1	10.1.2
Sodium Silicate	1344-09-8	10.5
Sodium Sulfate	7757-82-6	10.5
Sodium Sulphide	1313-82-2	10.2.2
Sodium Sulfite	7757-83-7	10.2.3
Sodium Thiosulfate	7772-98-7, 10102-17-7	10.5
Starch	65996-63-6	10.5
Stearic acid	57-11-4	10.1.1
Sulphuric Acid	7664-93-9	10.1.1
Talc	14807-96-6	10.5
Thio urea Dioxide	1758-73-2	10.2.2
Trisodium phosphate	7601-54-9	10.5
Urea	57-13-6	10.5
Zinc carbonate	51839-25-9	10.5
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	10.5
Zinc sulphate	7446-20-0	10.5

I Annex

Declaration of Conformity

See Declaration of Conformity in ECO PASSPORT (www.oeko-tex.com/doc/eco-passport-en).

II Annex

Terms of Use & Code of Conduct

The OEKO-TEX® Terms of Use (ToU) apply for all OEKO-TEX® products. The ToU can be found under www.oeko-tex.com/ToU. The OEKO-TEX® CoC can be found under www.oeko-tex.com/CoC.

III Annex

Exclusion criteria

Use of the OEKO-TEX® Label

All products which are sold as certified are covered by the existing OEKO-TEX® ECO PASSPORT certificate. Products which are not covered by the certificate are not sold as certified.

Quality Management

A Quality Management System shall exist.

All material shall be clear and easy to identify in the production and storage area.

The facility must be able to trace products through the whole process.

Environmental Management

An Environmental Management System shall exist.

The facility shall hold the necessary license(s) or permit(s) for wastewater discharge.

The facility shall hold the necessary license(s) or permit(s) for air emission(s).

Hazardous waste must be stored and disposed safely without any impact on the environment.

Chemical Management

At least one person with responsibility for all chemical duties shall be named.

An inventory of all chemicals used in the facility is required.

None of the candidates for REACH authorization (the current version of the SVHC list) are used in the production processes.

The facility must have appropriate and operable protective and safety equipment.

Chemical containers, boxes, filling stations and etc. must be marked with the name of the content and if applicable the respective (GHS) warning symbols.

Measures have to be taken to prevent any release of chemicals into the environment, water and ground.

Occupational Health and Safety Management, Emergency Preparedness

An Occupational Health and Safety Management System shall exist.

A procedure for preventing and minimizing the impact of incidents (e.g. workplace accidents, chemical spills, technical failures, natural hazards, ...) must be in place.

The facility must provide the necessary PPE.

Training on chemical hazards, risks, proper handling, emergency and spill response must be performed for all employees who handle chemicals.

An emergency escape plan must exist.

The facility must ensure that emergency equipment is kept operational and freely accessible.

Emergency exits and escape routes have to be defined and properly marked.

Escape routes and emergency exits must be unobstructed and freely accessible. All emergency "EXIT" doors must remain unlocked from the inside at all times during working hours.

Social Responsibility

A code of conduct or policy that addresses the ILO's eight core conventions of fundamental human rights and the UN Declaration of Human Rights regarding discrimination, forced labour, child labour, remuneration, freedom of association/collective bargaining, working hours, health and safety, and harassment and abuse must be available.