

ECOWAS COMMISSION

COMISSÃO DA CEDEAO

COMMISSION DE LA CEDEAO



**REGULATION C/REG.XX/YY/ZZ ON THE USE OF DYES IN
TEXTILE PRODUCTS**

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

HAVING REGARD to Articles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the ECOWAS Treaty as amended, establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions ;

HAVING REGARD to Article 26 of the Revised ECOWAS Treaty signed in Cotonou on 24 July 1993 which stipulates that Member States agree to harmonize and coordinate their industrialization policies with a view to promoting industrial development and integration of their economies ;

HAVING REGARD to the provisions of Article 26 (3) of that Treaty, in particular point L thereof, which commits Member States to adopt common standards and adequate quality control systems in order to create a solid basis for industrialization and promote collective self-reliance ;

HAVING REGARD to the Additional Act ALSA.2/07/10 adopting the Common Industrial Policy for West Africa (PICA0) and its action plan ;

HAVING REGARD to Regulation C/REG.14/12/12 of 2 December 2012 adopting procedures for the harmonisation of ECOWAS regulations ;

HAVING REGARD to Regulation C/REG.19/12/13 on the adoption of the ECOWAS regional quality infrastructure framework ;

HAVING REGARD to Regulation C/REG.9/06/17 on the organisation and functioning of the Community Committee on Technical Regulations ;

WHEREAS, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation C/REG. 14/12/12 of 02 December 2012 approving the procedures for harmonization of ECOWAS regulations, it is necessary to establish regulations for the use of dyes in textile products ;

NOTING that after the meeting of the Technical Committee for the Harmonization of Agricultural Products held from 2 to 7 March 2015, textile products were selected for standardization in order to facilitate trade not only within ECOWAS but also at international level ;

EMPHASIZING that for the use of dyes in textile products, Article R521-1 and Articles R121-1 to R714-2 of the Environment Code apply within ECOWAS. The environment code can be consulted on the Légifrance website (<http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr>) ;

CONSIDERING that the ISO/IEC Directives Part 2 define the basic procedures to be observed in the development of International Standards and other international publications ;

CONSIDERING that standard NF EN 14362-1 concerns azo dyes that are accessible without extraction, i.e. those that must not be used in the manufacture or treatment of certain textile products made of cellulose fibres (e.g. cotton or viscose) or protein fibres (e.g. wool, silk) ;

CONSIDERING Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of legislations, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances and its subsequent amendments ;

CONSIDERING the ISO/TC 38/SC 1 Standards for Testing of coloured textiles and dyes (Annex) ;

DESIRING to establish a Common Market by proceeding, inter alia, with the harmonisation of Standards and the development of Conformity Assessment Procedures and Measures with a view to reducing Technical Barriers to Trade in the Member States ;

CONSIDERING that limiting the use of dyes in the category of "textile" products referred to in this Regulation is a means of protecting the environment and consumers ;

CONSIDERING that market surveillance for the purpose of consumer protection can only be achieved with an appropriate Community policy of technical regulation ;

CONSIDERING that if each country develops its own technical requirements, these may constitute regional Technical Barriers to Trade ;

CONSIDERING that every effort should be made to prevent and eliminate all national policies that may constitute Technical Barriers to Regional Trade ;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the ECOWAS Meeting of Ministers in charge of Quality held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, on 21 April 2017 ;

ON RECOMMENDATION of the workshop of the Community Committee on Technical Regulations (ECOREG), held on 29 March 2021, 14 draft technical regulations on products/services from the four regional value chains: mango, cassava and cassava products, textiles and garments, and information and communication technology have been retained for elaboration ;

EDICTED

CHAPTER I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1: PURPOSE

This regulation makes it compulsory in ECOWAS Member States to reduce the use of chemicals, in particular dyes, associated with the main processes involved in the textile manufacturing chain, namely fibre production, spinning, weaving, knitting, bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and to limit the main environmental impacts of the textile product throughout its life cycle, and in particular of its manufacturing process.

ARTICLE 2: SCOPE

This regulation lays down technical and ecological criteria for the use of dyes in textile products in all ECOWAS Member States.

It applies to the product group "textiles":

- Textiles and garments accessories: garments and accessories (such as handkerchiefs, scarves, socks, bags, tote bags, belts, etc.) composed of at least 90%, by weight, of textile fibres,
- Interior textiles: products for interior use consisting of at least 90% by weight of textile fibres, with the exception of wall and floor coverings.

Down, feathers, membranes and coverings shall not be included in the calculation of the percentage of textile fibres.

ARTICLE 3: DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this ECOWAS Technical Regulation, the following terms and expressions shall have the following meanings:

3.1 applicant

Applicant responsible for providing declarations, documents, test reports or any other evidence of compliance with the criteria, it being understood that they may be provided by the applicant and/or, where appropriate, by its supplier(s).

3.2 recycled fibres

fibres originating solely from textile and garment industry off-cuts or consumer waste (textile or otherwise).

3.3 criteria

The distinctive character that makes it possible to recognize and distinguish a fibre or product from others. What serves as the basis for a judgement on a fibre or product.

3.2 applicable criteria

if the fibre in question represents at least 85% by weight of all the fibres in the product or is derived from recycling.

CHAPTER II - TECHNICAL CRITERIA FOR "TEXTILES" PRODUCTS

SECTION I: ASSESSMENT AND VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The assessment and verification requirements are indicated for each criterion.

Where the applicant is required to provide declarations, documentation, test reports, or other evidence to show compliance with the criteria, it is understood that these may be provided by the applicant and/or his supplier(s) as appropriate.

Where appropriate, test methods other than those indicated for each criterion may be used if their equivalence is accepted by the competent body assessing the application.

The functional unit to which inputs and outputs should be related is 1 kg of textile product at standard conditions (65% RH \pm 2% and 20°C \pm 2°C, these conditions are specified in ISO 139: Textiles - standard conditioning and testing atmospheres).

If necessary, the competent bodies may require additional documentation and carry out independent checks.

The competent bodies are recommended to take into account the implementation of recognised environmental management systems, such as ISO 14001 or the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), when assessing applications and monitoring compliance with the criteria (note: it is not required to implement such management systems).

The criteria are divided into three categories concerning respectively:

- Textile fibres,
- processes and chemicals,
- fitness for use.

SECTION II: TEXTILE FIBRES

In this section, specific criteria are defined for acrylic, cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres, elastane, flax and other bast fibres, wool grease and other keratin fibres, man-made cellulosic fibres, polyamide, polyester, and polypropylene. Other fibres for which no specific criteria are defined are also allowed, with the exception of mineral, glass, metal, carbon and other inorganic fibres.

The criteria set out in this section for a given fibre type are not applicable if the fibre in question represents less than 5% of the total weight of textile fibres in the product. Similarly, they are not applicable if the fibre is recycled. In this case, recycled fibres are defined as fibres derived solely from textile and garment industry off-cuts or consumer waste (textile or otherwise). However, at least 85% by weight of all fibres in the product shall either meet the relevant specific criteria, if any, or be derived from recycling.

The applicant shall provide detailed information on the composition of the textile product.

ARTICLE 4: ACRYLIC

(a) The residual acrylonitrile content of raw fibres leaving the production facility shall be less than 1,5 mg/kg.

The applicant shall provide a test report using the following test method: extraction with boiling water and quantification by capillary gas-liquid chromatography.

(b) The annual average emission to air of acrylonitrile (during polymerisation and up to the solution for spinning) shall be less than 1 g/kg of fibre produced.

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

ARTICLE 5: COTTON AND OTHER NATURAL CELLULOSIC FIBRES FROM SEEDS (E.G. KAPOK)

Cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres (hereinafter referred to as "cotton") shall not contain more than 0,05 ppm (parts per million) (if the sensitivity of the test method so permits) of any of the following substances: aldrin, captafol, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclohexane (sum of isomers), 2,4,5-T, chlordimeform, chlorobenzilate, dinoseb and its salts, monocrotophos, pentachlorophenol, toxaphene, methamidophos, methylparathion, parathion, phosphamidon.

This criterion does not apply if more than 50% of the cotton contained in the product is organically grown or transitionally grown, i.e. its production is certified by an independent body as compliant with production and control requirements.

This criterion does not apply if the applicant can provide documentary evidence of the identity of the farmers producing at least 75% of the cotton used in the final product, together with a declaration from these farmers that the substances listed above have not been applied to the fields or cotton plants producing the cotton in question, or to the cotton itself.

If 100% of the cotton is organic, i.e. the production is certified by an independent body as being in conformity with the production and control procedures, the applicant may use the term 'organic cotton' next to the eco-label.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall either provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with the certificate of compliance with organic production methods or documentation showing that the operators do not use the above-mentioned substances, or a test report, using the following test methods: US EPA 8081 A (organochlorine pesticides, using ultrasonic or Soxhlet extraction with non-polar solvents (isooctane or hexane)), 8151 A (chlorinated herbicides, using methanol), 8141 A (organophosphorus compounds), or 8270 C (semi-volatile organic compounds).

ARTICLE 6: ELASTANE

For this type of fibre :

(a) No organotin compounds shall be used.

The applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use.

(b) The annual average emission to air of aromatic diisocyanates during polymerisation and spinning shall be less than 5 mg/kg of fibre produced.

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

ARTICLE 7: FLAX AND OTHER BAST FIBRES (HEMP, JUTE AND RAMIE)

Flax and other bast fibres shall not be obtained by water retting unless the wastewater from the retting process is treated in such a way as to reduce the Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) or Total Organic Carbon (TOC) by at least 75% for hemp fibres and by at least 95% for flax and other bast fibres.

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a test report, using the following test method ISO 6060 (DCO).

ARTICLE 8: GREASY WOOL AND OTHER KERATIN FIBRES (SHEEP, CAMEL, ALPACA AND GOAT WOOL)

(a) The fibres shall not contain more than 0.5 ppm in total of the following substances

- hexachlorocyclohexane (lindane),
- hexachlorocyclohexane,
- hexachlorocyclohexane,
- hexachlorocyclohexane, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, p,p'-DDT, p,p'-DDD.

(b) The fibres shall not contain more than 2 ppm in total of the following substances: diazinon, propetamphos, chlorfenvinphos, dichlorfenthion, chlorpyrifos, fenclorophos.

(c) The fibres shall not contain more than 0,5 ppm in total of the following substances: cypermethrin, deltamethrin, fenvalerate, cyhalothrin, flumethrin.

(d) The fibres shall not contain more than 2 ppm in total of the following substances: diflubenzuron, diflubenzuron, fenvalerate, cyhalothrin, flumethrin: diflubenzuron, triflumuron.

These criteria (detailed in points (a), (b), (c) and (d) above and taken separately) shall not apply if the applicant can provide documentary evidence of the identity of the operators producing at least 75 % of the wool or keratin fibres in question, together with a declaration by these operators that the substances listed above have not been applied to the fields or animals concerned.

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with the above mentioned documentation or a test report, using the following test method: International Textile and Wool Organization (IWTO) draft test method 59.

(e) For washing effluents discharged to sewers and for those treated on site and discharged to surface water, the Chemical Demand of the effluent shall be determined by the

e) For washing effluents discharged to sewers and those treated on site and discharged to surface water, the Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), pH and temperature must not exceed the limits in accordance with the regulations in force.

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion as well as a test report using the method: ISO 6060.

ARTICLE 9: MAN-MADE CELLULOSE FIBRES (VISCOSE, LYOCELL, ACETATE, CUPRO AND TRIACETATE)

(a) The AOX content of the fibres shall not exceed 250 ppm.

(b) The applicant shall provide a test report, using the following test method: ISO 11480.97.

(b) For viscose fibres, the sulphur content of the emissions to air of sulphur compounds resulting from the processing during fibre production shall not exceed, as an annual average 120 g/kg of continuous filament produced, and 30 g/kg of staple fibre produced.

Where both types of fibres are produced at a given site, the overall emissions shall not exceed the corresponding weighted average.

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

(c) For viscose fibres, the annual average emission to water of zinc from the production site shall not exceed 0,3 g/kg.

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

(d) For cupro fibres, the copper content of the wastewater discharged from the site shall not exceed 0,1 ppm as an annual average.

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

ARTICLE 10: POLYAMIDE

The annual average emission to air of nitrous oxide (N₂O) during monomer production shall not exceed 10 g/kg of polyamide 6 fibre produced and 50 g/kg of polyamide 6,6 fibre produced.

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

ARTICLE 11: POLYESTER

For polyester fibres:

(a) The antimony content shall not exceed 260 ppm. If no antimony is used, the applicant may use the words 'antimony free' (or equivalent) next to the eco-label.

The applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use or a test report using the following method: direct determination by atomic absorption spectrometry. The test shall be carried out on the raw fibre before any wet processing.

(b) The annual average emission of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) during the polymerisation of the polyester shall not exceed 1,2 g/kg of polyester resin produced. (VOCs are defined as any organic compound having a vapour pressure at 293,15 K of 0,01 kPa or more or having an equivalent volatility under the particular conditions of use).

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

ARTICLE 12: POLYPROPYLENE

Lead-based pigments shall not be used.

The applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use.

SECTION III: PROCESSES AND CHEMICALS

The criteria in this section apply, as appropriate, to all stages of product manufacture, including fibre production. However, it is accepted that recycled fibres may contain certain dyes or other substances that are excluded by these criteria, but only if they were applied at an earlier stage of the fibre life cycle.

ARTICLE 13: PRODUCTS AND AUXILIARIES FOR SIZING FIBRES AND YARNS

For fibre and yarn sizing products and auxiliaries :

a) The sizing shall be at least 95% (by dry weight) of the components of each preparation applied to the fibres or yarns shall be sufficiently biodegradable or disposable in wastewater treatment plants or be recycled.

A substance is considered "sufficiently biodegradable or eliminable" :

- if, when tested according to one of the following test methods: OECD 301 A, OECD 301E, ISO 7827, OECD 302 A, ISO 9887, OECD 302 B or ISO 9888, it shows a percentage degradation of at least 70% within 28 days,

- or if, when tested according to one of the following test methods: OECD 301 B, ISO9439, OECD 301 C, OECD 302 C, OECD 301 D, ISO 10707, OECD 301 F, ISO 9408, ISO 10708, or ISO 14593, it shows a percentage degradation of at least 60% in twenty-eight days,

- or if, when tested according to one of the following test methods OECD 303 or ISO 11733, it shows a percentage degradation of at least 80% in twenty-eight days,

- or if, when these test methods are not applicable to the substance, evidence of an equivalent level of biodegradation or elimination is provided.

The applicant shall provide appropriate documentation, safety data sheets, test reports and/or declarations indicating the methods and results used and obtained in accordance with the above, showing compliance with this criterion for all sizing preparations used.

(b) Spinning solution additives, spinning additives and primary spinning preparation agents (carding and sizing agents), at least 90% (by dry weight) of the components, shall be sufficiently biodegradable or disposable in waste water treatment plants.

This criterion does not apply to secondary spinning preparation agents (sizing and conditioning products), winding oils, warping and twisting oils, waxes, knitting oils, silicone oils and inorganic substances.

The sizing agents indicated in point (a) above shall be sufficiently biodegradable or disposable. The applicant shall provide appropriate documentation, safety data sheets, test reports and/or declarations, indicating the methods used and the results obtained according to the above, showing compliance with this criterion for all additives or preparation agents used.

(c) The content of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in the mineral oil part of a product shall be less than 1 % by weight.

The applicant shall provide appropriate documentation, safety data sheets, product information sheets or declarations indicating the PAH content or that no products containing mineral oils are used.

ARTICLE 14: BIOCIDAL OR BIOSTATIC PRODUCTS

Biocidal or biostatic products such as :

(a) Chlorophenols (their salts and esters), polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and organotin compounds shall not be used during transport or storage of products and semi-finished products.

The applicant shall provide a declaration that these substances or compounds are not applied to the yarn, fabric or final product. For possible verification of this declaration, the following test method and threshold shall be used: extraction as appropriate, derivatization with acetic

anhydride, determination by capillary gas-liquid chromatography with electron capture detector, limit value 0,05 ppm.

(b) No biocidal or biostatic products that may be active during the use of the products shall be applied to them.

The applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use.

NB: if biocidal substances are used in certain anti-mould, anti-insect, anti-moth treatments, etc., the active substance must comply with the relevant standards.

ARTICLE 15: BLEACHING OR DEPIGMENTATION

Heavy metal salts (except iron) or formaldehyde shall not be used for bleaching or depigmentation.

The applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use.

ARTICLE 16: FILLER

Cerium compounds shall not be used for filling yarn or fabric.

The applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use.

ARTICLE 17: AUXILIARY CHEMICALS

Alkylphenoxyethoxylates (APEO), linear alkylbenzene sulphonates (LAS), dimethyldioctadecylammonium chlorides (DTDMAC, DSDMAC, DHTDMAC), ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA) shall not be used nor shall they be included in the composition of the preparations or formulations used.

The applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use.

ARTICLE 18: DETERGENTS, SOFTENERS AND COMPLEXING AGENTS

At each wet processing site, the detergents, fabric softeners and complexing agents used shall be sufficiently biodegradable or disposable in wastewater treatment plants.

The residual contents of detergents, fabric softeners and complexing agents, after degradation or disposal in a wastewater treatment plant, shall not exceed the limits laid down in the relevant regulations.

The applicant shall provide appropriate documentation, safety data sheets, test reports and/or declarations indicating the methods used and results obtained in accordance with the above, showing compliance with this criterion for all detergents, fabric softeners and complexing agents used.

ARTICLE 19: BLEACHING PRODUCTS

AOX levels in bleaching effluents shall not exceed the limits laid down by the regulations in force. This criterion does not apply to the production of artificial cellulose fibres.

The applicant shall provide a declaration that no chlorine bleaching agents are used or a test report using the following test method: ISO 9562 or prEN 1485.

ARTICLE 20: IMPURITIES IN DYES

The content of ionic impurities in the dyes used must not exceed the following values:

Ag 100 ppm;As 50 ppm;Ba 100 ppm;Cd 20 ppm;

- Co 500 ppm,
- Cr 100 ppm,
- Cu 250 ppm,
- Fe 2 500 ppm,
- Hg 4 ppm,
- Mn 1 000 ppm,
- Ni 200 ppm,
- Pb 100 ppm,
- Se 20 ppm,
- Sb 50 ppm,
- Sn 250 ppm,
- Zn 1500 ppm.

Metals that are an integral part of the dye molecule (e.g. metal complex dyes or certain reactive dyes) should not be taken into account in determining compliance with these values, which relate only to impurities.

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance.

ARTICLE 21: IMPURITIES IN PIGMENTS

The content of ionic impurities in the pigments used shall not exceed the following values:

- As 50 ppm;
- Ba 100 ppm,
- Cd 50 ppm,
- Cr 100 ppm,
- Hg 25 ppm,
- Pb 100 ppm,
- Se 100 ppm,
- Sb 250 ppm,
- Zn 1 000 ppm.

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance.

ARTICLE 22: CHROME MORDANT DYEING

Chrome mordant dyeing is prohibited.

The applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use.

ARTICLE 23: METAL COMPLEX DYES

If metal complex dyes based on copper, chromium or nickel are used :

a) In case of cellulose dyeing, if metal complex dyes are used in the dyeing process, the water for treatment (on site or off site) must receive less than 20% of each of the applied metal complex dyes (at the beginning of the process).

For all other dyeing processes, if metal complex dyes are used in the dyeing process, the process water (whether on-site or off-site) must receive less than 7% of each of the metal complex dyes applied (at the beginning of the process).

The applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use or documentation and test reports using the following methods: ISO 8288 for Cu and Ni, ISO 9174 or prEN 1233 or NT 09.121 for Cr.

(b) The emissions to water after treatment shall not exceed: 75 mg Cu/kg (fibre, yarn or fabric)
50 mg Cr/kg; 75 mg Ni/kg.

The applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use or documentation and test reports using the following methods ISO 8288 for Cu and Ni, ISO 9174 or prEN 1233 for Cr.

ARTICLE 24: AZO DYES

Azo dyes which may cleave to one of the following aromatic amines shall not be used:

- biphenyl-4-ylamine (92-67-1)
- benzidine (92-87-5)
- 4-chloro-o-toluidine (95-69-2)
- 2-naphthylamine (91-59-8)
- o-amino-azotoluene (97-56-3)
- 2-amino-4-nitrotoluene (99-55-8)
- p-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'-methylene-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-diaminotoluene (95-80-7)
- 2,4,5-trimethylaniline (137-17-7)
- 4-aminoazobenzene (60-09-3)
- o-anisidine (90-04-0)

The applicant shall provide a declaration that these dyes are not used. For possible verification of this declaration, the following test method and threshold shall be used: German method B-82.02 or French standard method XP G 08-014 or equivalent, threshold 30 ppm. (Note: false positive reactions may occur for 4-aminoazobenzene, and confirmation is therefore recommended).

ARTICLE 25: CARCINOGENIC, MUTAGENIC OR TOXIC DYES FOR REPRODUCTION

a) The following dyes shall not be used:

- C.I. Basic Red 9
- C.I. Disperse Blue 1
- C.I. Acid Red 26
- C.I. Basic Violet 14

- C.I. Disperse Orange 11
- C.I. Direct Black 38
- C.I. Direct Blue 6
- C.I. Direct Red 28
- C.I. Disperse Yellow 3

The applicant shall provide a declaration that these dyes are not used.

(b) Dyes or preparations containing more than 0,1 % by weight of substances that are assigned or may be assigned at the time of application any of the following risk phrases shall be prohibited:

- R40 (suspected carcinogen - insufficient evidence),
- R45 (may cause cancer),
- R46 (may cause heritable genetic damage),
- R49 (may cause cancer by inhalation),
- R60 (may impair fertility),
- R61 (may cause harm to the unborn child),
- R62 (possible risk of impaired fertility),
- R63 (possible risk of harm to the unborn child),
- R68 (possible risk of irreversible effects),

as defined in Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of legislations, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances and its subsequent amendments.

The applicant shall provide a declaration that such dyes are used.

ARTICLE 26: POTENTIALLY SENSITISING DYES

The dyes listed below shall only be used if the fastness to perspiration (acid and alkaline) of the dyed fibres, yarns or fabrics is at least 4 :

- C.I. Disperse Blue 3 C.I. 61 505
- C.I. Disperse Blue 7 C.I. 62 500
- C.I. Disperse Blue 26 C.I. 63 305
- C.I. Disperse Blue 35
- C.I. Disperse Blue 102
- C.I. Disperse Blue 106
- C.I. Disperse Blue 124
- C.I. Disperse Orange 1 C.I. 11 080
- C.I. Disperse Orange 3 C.I. 11 005
- C.I. Disperse Orange 37
- C.I. Disperse Orange 76
- (previously designated as Orange 37)
- C.I. Disperse Red 1 C.I. 11 110
- C.I. Disperse Red 11 C.I. 62 015
- C.I. Disperse Red 17 C.I. 11 210
- C.I. Disperse Yellow 1 C.I. 10 345
- C.I. Disperse Yellow 9 C.I. 10 375
- C.I. Disperse Yellow 39
- C.I. Disperse Yellow 49

The applicant shall either provide a declaration that these dyes are not used or a test report using the following test method for colour fastness: ISO 105-E04 (acid and alkaline, comparison with multi-fibre fabric).

ARTICLE 27: HALOGENATED CARRIERS FOR POLYESTER

Halogenated carriers shall not be used.

The applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use.

ARTICLE 28: PRINTING

(a) The printing pastes used shall not contain more than 5% volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

The applicant shall provide a declaration that no printing has been done or documentation showing compliance with this criterion.

(b) Plastisol printing is not allowed.

The applicant shall provide a declaration that no printing has been done or documentation showing compliance with this criterion for any printing operation.

ARTICLE 29: FORMALDEHYDE

The free and partially hydrolysable formaldehyde content of the final fabric shall not exceed 30 ppm for products intended to be worn next to the skin and 300 ppm for all other products.

The applicant must provide a declaration attesting that no product containing formaldehyde has been applied or a test report drawn up using the following method: EN ISO 14184-1.

ARTICLE 30: WASTE WATER FROM WET TREATMENT

a) The COD content of waste water from wet treatment sites and discharged into surface water after treatment must comply with the regulation in force.

The applicant must provide detailed documentation and test reports drawn up using the ISO 6060 method attesting to compliance with this criterion, as well as a declaration of compliance.

b) If the effluents are treated on site and discharged directly into surface water, their pH and temperature must comply with the regulation in force.

The applicant must provide documentation and test reports attesting to compliance with this criterion, as well as a declaration of compliance.

ARTICLE 31: FIRE RETARDANT PRODUCTS

Are prohibited, flame retardants or flame retardant primers containing more than 0.1% by weight of substances to which applies or may apply, at the time of application, one (or more) of the following risk phrases :

- R40 (suspected carcinogenic effect - insufficient evidence),
- R45 (may cause cancer),
- R46 (may cause hereditary genetic damage),
- R49 (may cause cancer by inhalation),
- R50 (very toxic for aquatic organisms),
- R51 (toxic for aquatic organisms),

- R52 (harmful to aquatic organisms),
- R53 (may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment),
- R60 (may impair fertility),
- R61 (risk during pregnancy of harmful effects for the child),
- R62 (possible risk of impaired fertility),
- R63 (possible risk during pregnancy of harmful effects for the child),
- R68 (possibility of irreversible effects),

as defined in Directive 67/548/EEC and subsequent amendments.

This criterion does not concern flame retardants whose chemical nature is modified, during application, in such a way that none of the above-mentioned R-phrases are no longer justified, and of which less than 0.1% remains, in the former form application, on the treated yarn or fabric.

The applicant must provide a declaration that no flame retardants have been used or specify the flame retardants used and provide documentation (e.g., safety data sheets) and/or declarations attesting to their compliance with this criterion.

ARTICLE 32: SHRINK-RESISTANT PRIMERS

Non-shrink halogenated substances or preparations shall only be applied to carded slivers of wool.

The applicant must provide a declaration of non-use (except for carded ribbons of wool).

ARTICLE 33: PRIMERS

Are prohibited substances or finishing preparations containing more than 0.1% by weight of substances to which applies or may apply, at the time of the application, one (or more) of the following risk phrases:

- R40 (suspected carcinogenic effect - insufficient evidence),
- R45 (may cause cancer),
- R46 (may cause hereditary genetic damage),
- R49 (may cause cancer by inhalation),
- R50 (very toxic for aquatic organisms),
- R51 (toxic for aquatic organisms),
- R52 (harmful to aquatic organisms),
- R53 (may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment),
- R60 (may impair fertility),
- R61 (risk during pregnancy of harmful effects for the child),
- R62 (possible risk of impaired fertility),
- R63 (possible risk during pregnancy of harmful effects for the child),
- R68 (possibility of irreversible effects),

as defined in Directive 67/548/EEC and subsequent amendments.

The applicant shall provide a declaration that no primer has been used, or specify the primers used and provide documentation (e.g., safety data sheets) and/or statements attesting to their compliance with this criterion.

ARTICLE 34: PADDING

a) Padding materials composed of textile fibers must comply with the applicable criteria (article numbers 4 to 12) correspondingly.

b) Padding materials must comply with the criterion of article 14 “Biocidal and biostatic products” and with the criterion of article 29 “Formaldehyde”.

c) Detergents and other chemical products used for washing upholstery products (down, feathers, natural or synthetic fibers) must comply with the criterion of article 17 “Chemical auxiliaries” and the criterion of article 18 “Detergents, fabric softeners and complexing agents”.

The applicant must provide a declaration in accordance with the relevant articles. as indicated for the corresponding criterion.

ARTICLE 35: COATINGS, LAMINATES AND MEMBRANES

a) Polyurethane products must comply with criterion 6.a for organotin compounds and criterion 6.b for air emissions of aromatic isocyanates.

b) Polyester products must comply with Criterion 34.a (11.a)) for antimony content and Criterion 11.b for VOC emissions during polymerization as indicated for the corresponding criterion.

c) Coatings, laminates, and membranes produced using plasticizers or solvents to which one (or more) of the following risk phrases apply or may apply at the time of application are prohibited :

- R40 (suspected carcinogenic effect - insufficient evidence),
 - R45 (may cause cancer),
 - R46 (may cause hereditary genetic damage),
 - R49 (may cause cancer by inhalation),
 - R50 (very toxic for aquatic organisms),
 - R51 (toxic for aquatic organisms),
 - R52 (harmful to aquatic organisms),
 - R53 (may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment),
 - R60 (may impair fertility),
 - R61 (risk during pregnancy of harmful effects for the child),
 - R62 (possible risk of impaired fertility),
 - R63 (possible risk during pregnancy of harmful effects for the child),
 - R68 (possibility of irreversible effects),
- as defined in Directive 67/548/EEC and subsequent amendments.

The applicant must provide a declaration that these plasticizers or solvents are not used.

SECTION IV: FITNESS FOR USE

The following criteria apply to the dyed yarn, the final fabric or the finished product, the tests being carried out accordingly.

ARTICLE 36: DIMENSIONAL VARIATIONS DURING WASHING AND DRYING

The indication of the dimensional variations (%) must appear both on the care label and the packaging and/or with any other information relating to the product if the variations exceed:

- 2% (warp and weft) for curtains and removable and washable upholstery,
- 6% (warp and weft) for woven products,
- 8% (length and width) for knitted products,
- 8% (length and width) for terry cloth.

This criterion does not apply to:

- fibers or yarns,
- products clearly marked “dry clean only” or an equivalent indication (insofar as it is normal for such products to be so labeled),
- upholstery fabrics that are not removable or washable.

The applicant must provide test reports drawn up using the following method: ISO 5077 modified as follows: three washes at the temperature indicated on the product, followed each time by tumble drying, unless otherwise indicated another drying process, at the temperature indicated on the product, load (2 or 4 kg) depending on the wash. If any of the above limits are exceeded, a copy of the care label and packaging and/or other product information should be provided.

ARTICLE 37: COLOR FASTNESS TO WASHING

The color fastness to washing should be at least 3-4 (color change) and at least 3-4 (fading). This criterion does not apply to products clearly marked "dry clean only" or an equivalent indication (insofar as it is normal for such products to be so labeled), to white goods or to goods which are neither dyed nor printed, nor non-washable upholstery fabrics.

The applicant must provide test reports drawn up using the following method: ISO 105 C06 or equivalent (NT12.75).

ARTICLE 38: FASTNESS OF COLORS TO TRANSPIRATION (ACID, ALKALINE)

The color fastness to perspiration (acid and alkaline) must be at least 3-4 (color change and bleeding).

A level of 3 is nevertheless allowed when the fabric is both dark in color (standard intensity > 1/1) and made of regenerated wool or more than 20% silk.

This criterion does not apply to white goods, goods that are neither dyed nor printed, upholstery fabrics, curtains or similar textiles intended for interior decoration.

The applicant must provide test reports drawn up using the following method: ISO 105 E04 or equivalent (NT 12.50) (acid and alkaline, comparison with a multi-fibre fabric).

ARTICLE 39: FASTNESS OF COLORS TO WET RUBBING

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

This criterion does not apply to white products or products that are neither dyed nor printed.

The applicant must provide test reports drawn up using the following method: ISO 105 X12

ARTICLE 40: FASTNESS OF COLORS TO DRY RUBBING

The color fastness to dry rubbing should be at least 4. A level of 3-4 is nevertheless acceptable for indigo dyed denim.

This criterion does not apply to white goods, goods that are neither dyed nor printed, curtains or similar textiles intended for interior decoration.

The applicant must provide test reports drawn up using the following method: ISO 105 X12.

ARTICLE 41: FASTNESS OF COLORS TO LIGHT

For upholstery, curtains or draperies, the color fastness to light must be at least 5. For all other products, the color fastness to light must be at least 4.

A level of 4 is nevertheless allowed when the upholstery fabrics, curtains or hangings are both light colored (standard intensity < 1/12) and contain more than 20% wool or other keratin fibres, or more than 20 % silk or more than 20% linen or other bast fibres.

This criterion does not apply to mattress ticking, mattress pads or underwear.

The applicant must provide test reports drawn up using the following method: ISO 105 B 02

CHAPTER III – SUMMARY OF TOXICOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

Toxicological information is required for the specific purposes of classification and labelling, determination of persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), chemical safety assessment (CSA) and chemical safety report (CSR) as well as establishing any need for risk management measures. Toxicological information must be submitted for registration and substance evaluation is specified. For an overview, see Table 1 below for compliance with toxicological data requirements.

Table 1: Summary of toxicological data requirements

Scope	Substance	Requirements
Textiles & leather	Aromatic Amines (AZO)	A maximum of 30 ppm (each of the 24 aromatic amines) can be found in all textile products when tested according to DIN standard. 53316
Textiles & leather	Formaldehyde	Maximum 75 ppm for products in direct contact with the skin Maximum 300 ppm for other products Test method: NF EN ISO 17226-1
Any product	Dimethyl fumarate	The use of DMF in any form (crystals, spray, etc.) is prohibited in our products.
Textiles & leather	Carcinogenic dyes	A maximum of 50 ppm of the following colorants: Acid Red 26 (CAS 3761-53-3), Basic Violet 3 (CAS 546-62-9), Basic Red 9 (CAS 569-61-9), Basic Violet 14 (CAS 632-99-5), Direct Black 38 (CAS 1937-37-7), Direct Blue 6 (CAS 2602-46-2), Direct Red 28 (CAS 573-58-0), Direct Brown 95 (CAS 16071-86-6), Disperse Blue 1 (CAS 2475-45-8), Disperse Orange 11 (CAS 82-28-0) and Disperse Orange 149 (CAS 85136-74-9) is permitted in our products. Test method: DIN 54321 with suitable extraction method
Textiles & leather	Prohibited Blue Azo Dyes Prohibited Blue Azo Dyes	The use of substances CAS 118685-33-9 & CAS 405-665-4 is prohibited. Test method: DIN 53316
Textile	APEO	The use of Alkylphenoethoxylates (APEO), Nonylphenol (NP, CAS 104-40-5), Nonylphenol Ethoxylate (NPEO, CAS 68412-53-3), Octylphenol (OP, CAS 27193-28-8) and Octylphenol Ethoxylate (OPEO, CAS 9036-19-5) is prohibited No standardized test method
Any product	Heavy metals	A maximum of 0.1% by mass of lead chromate (CAS 7758-97-6), lead chromate lead sulphate of molybdate red (CI pigment red 104) (CAS 12656-85-8) and Yellow lead sulfochromate (CI pigment yellow 34) (CAS 1344-37-2) is authorized in our products

		No standardized test method
Any product	lead chromate	A maximum of 0.1% by mass of lead chromate (CAS 7758-97-6), lead chromate lead sulphate of molybdate red (CI pigment red 104) (CAS 12656-85-8) and Yellow lead sulfochromate (CI pigment yellow 34) (CAS 1344-37-2) is authorized in our products No standardized test method
Any textile product (except wool and silk)	pH limit	The pH of our products must be between 4.0 and 8.0 Test methods: ISO 4045 for leather and ISO 3071 for textiles

CHAPTER IV: PROVISIONS RELATING TO LITIGATION

ARTICLE 42: INFRACTIONS

Constitute infractions of the provisions of these regulations, any natural person or moral which:

- (a) does not comply with the requirements for the use of dyes in the product category “textiles” and with the testing standards for colored textiles and dyes;
- (b) does not meet the toxicological data requirements of this technical regulation;
- c) provides inaccurate and/or misleading information;
- (d) obstructs the action of competent authorities and authorized agents in the exercise of their powers.

Each Member State can define additional offenses if necessary.

ARTICLE 43: PENALTIES

Each Member State sets the penalties for infractions of this regulation.

ARTICLE 44: PROCEDURE

Violations of the provisions of this regulation are noted by means of reports by the authorized agents of each State in accordance with its own administrative or criminal procedure.

ARTICLE 45: REMEDIES

Each State shall guarantee to any natural or legal person whose product is detained or seized pursuant to this regulation, a right of appeal against this decision in accordance with the relevant procedure.

CHAPTER V: FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 46: REVISION

The decision to review this regulation is taken on the basis of proposals from the Member States or from the Community Committee for Technical Regulations (ECOREG) in consultation with the Member States.

The revision of this regulation follows the same procedure as that of its elaboration.

ARTICLE 47: REPEAL

The decision to repeal this regulation is taken on the basis of proposals from the Member States or the Community Council for Technical Regulation (ECOREG) in consultation with the Member States (or with the Community Council for Quality (CCQ)).

ARTICLE 48: ENTRY INTO FORCE

This regulation shall enter into force on the date of its signature by the ECOWAS Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 49: PUBLICATION

This regulation shall be published by the President of the ECOWAS Commission in the official journal of the Community within thirty (30) days from the date of its signature by the President of the Council of Ministers. It is also published within the same period by each Member State in its Official Journal and notified to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT).

DONE AT..., ON...

FOR THE BOARD,

PRESIDENT

APPENDIX
ISO/TC 38/SC 1
Testing of coloured textiles and dyes

Standard and/or project under the direct responsibility of ISO/TC 38/SC 1 Secretariat(110)	Stage	ICS
ISO 105-E01:2001 Textiles - Tests for dye fastness - Part F01: Specification for wool test fabric	<u>90.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-N01:1993 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part N01: Colour fastness to bleaching: Hypochlorite	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-P01:1993 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part P01: Colour fastness to dry heat (excluding ironing)	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-S01:1993 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part S01: Colour fastness to cure: Hot air	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-Z01:1993 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part Z01: Colour fastness to metals in dyebaths: Chromium salts	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-G01:2016 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part G01: Colour fastness to nitrogen oxides	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-J01:1997 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part J01: General principles for measuring surface colour	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-X01:1993 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part X01: Colour fastness to carbonisation: Aluminium chloride	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-D01:2010 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part D01: Colour fastness to perchloroethylene dry cleaning	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-A01:2010 Textiles - Colour fastness testing - Part A01: General principles for testing	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-B01:2014 Textiles - Colour fastness testing - Part B01: Colour fastness to light: Daylight	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-E01:2013	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>

Standard and/or project under the direct responsibility of ISO/TC 38/SC 1 Secretariat(110)	Stage	ICS
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E01: Colour fastness to water		
ISO 105-F02:2009		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part F02: Specifications for cotton and viscose test fabrics	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-G02:1993		
Textiles - Tests for fastness of dyes - Part G02: Fastness of dyes to flue gas	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-J02:1997		
Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures — Partie J02: Évaluation instrumentale de la blancheur relative	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-N02:1993		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part N02: Colour fastness to bleaching: Peroxide	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-S02:1993		
Textiles - Tests for fastness of dyes - Part S02: Fastness of dyes to vulcanization: Sulphur monochloride	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-Z02:1993		
Textiles - Tests for fastness of dyes - Part Z02: Fastness of dyes to metals in dye baths: Iron and copper	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-G02:1993/Cor 1:1995		
Textiles - Tests for fastness of dyes - Part G02: Fastness of dyes to flue gas - Technical Corrigendum 1	<u>60.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-J02:1997/Cor 1:1998		
Textiles - Tests for fastness of dyes - Part J02: Instrumental evaluation of relative whiteness - Technical Corrigendum 1	<u>60.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-G02:1993/Cor 2:2009		
Textiles - Tests for fastness of dyes - Part G02: Fastness of dyes to flue gas - Technical Corrigendum 2	<u>60.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-P02:2002		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part P02: Crease fastness of dyes: Steam creasing	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-A02:1993		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A02: Greyscale for assessing degradation	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-X02:1993		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part X02: Colour fastness to carbonisation: Sulphuric acid	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-A02:1993/Cor 1:1997	<u>60.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>

Standard and/or project under the direct responsibility of ISO/TC 38/SC 1 Secretariat(110)	Stage	ICS
Textiles - Tests for fastness of dyes - Part A02: Greyscale for the assessment of deterioration - Technical Corrigendum 1		
ISO 105-A02:1993/Cor 2:2005		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A02: Greyscale for assessing deterioration - Technical Corrigendum 2	<u>60.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-D02:2016		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part D02: Colour fastness to rubbing: Organic solvents	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-E02:2013		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E02: Colour fastness to sea water	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-B02:2014		
Textiles - Colour fastness testing - Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc lamp	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-F03:2001		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part F03: Specification for polyamide test fabric	<u>90.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-Z03:1996		
Textiles - Tests for dye fastness - Part Z03: Intercompatibility of basic dyes for acrylic fibres	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-G03:1993		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part G03: Colour fastness to ozone in the atmosphere	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-J03:2009		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part J03: Calculation of colour differences	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-N03:1993		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part N03: Colour fastness of dyes to bleaching: Sodium chlorite (soft test)	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-S03:1993		
Textiles - Tests for fastness of dyes - Part S03: Fastness of dyes to vulcanization: Saturated steam	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-E03:2010		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E03: Colour fastness to chlorinated water (swimming pool water)	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-A03:2019		
Textiles - Colour fastness testing - Part A03: Grey scale for assessment of bleed-through	<u>60.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>

Standard and/or project under the direct responsibility of ISO/TC 38/SC 1 Secretariat(110)	Stage	ICS
ISO 105-B03:2017 Textiles - Colour fastness testing - Part B03: Colour fastness to weathering: Outdoor exposure	<u>90.20</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-A04:1989 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A04: Instrumental method for the evaluation of the degree of bleeding of test fabrics	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-F04:2001 Textiles - Tests for dye fastness - Part F04: Specification for polyester test fabric	<u>90.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-Z04:1995 Textiles - Tests for dye fastness - Part Z04: Dispersibility of disperse dyes	<u>90.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-G04:2016 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part G04: Colour fastness to nitrogen oxides in a high moisture atmosphere	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-N04:1993 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part N04: Colour fastness to bleaching: Sodium chlorite (strong test)	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-B04:1994 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part B04: Colour fastness to artificial weathering: Xenon arc lamp	<u>90.92</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-X04:1994 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part X04: Colour fastness to mercerization	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO/CD 105-B04 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part B04: Colour fastness to artificial weathering: Xenon arc lamp	<u>30.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-E04:2013 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E04: Colour fastness to sweat	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-A05:1996 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A05: Instrumental assessment of colour change for conversion to grey scale degrees	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-F05:2001 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part F05: Specification for acrylic test fabric	<u>90.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-J05:2007	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>

Standard and/or project under the direct responsibility of ISO/TC 38/SC 1 Secretariat(110)	Stage	ICS
Textiles - Tests for dye fastness - Part J05: Method for the instrumental evaluation of the shade change of a sample as a function of illuminant (CMCCON02)		
ISO 105-Z05:1996		
Textiles - Tests for dye fastness - Part Z05: Determination of dusting behaviour of dyes	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-A05:1996/Cor 1:1997		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A05: Instrumental evaluation of colour change for conversion to grey scale degrees - Technical Corrigendum 1	<u>60.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-A05:1996/Cor 2:2005		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A05: Instrumental assessment of colour change for conversion to grey scale degrees - Technical Corrigendum 2	<u>60.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-N05:1993		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part N05: Colour fastness of sulphur dyes	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-B05:1993		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part B05: Detection and evaluation of phototropy	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-X05:1994		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part X05: Colour fastness to organic solvents	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-E05:2010		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E05: Colour fastness to acid	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-A06:1995		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A06: Instrumental determination of standard colour depth 1/	<u>90.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-F06:2000		
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part F06: Specification for silk test fabric	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-Z06:1998		
Textiles - Tests for dye fastness - Part Z06: Evaluation of migration of dyes and pigments	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-B06:2020		
Textiles - Colour fastness testing - Part B06: Colour fastness and ageing in artificial light at high temperatures: Xenon arc lamp test	<u>60.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-C06:2010		
	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>

Standard and/or project under the direct responsibility of ISO/TC 38/SC 1 Secretariat(110)	Stage	ICS
Textiles - Colour fastness testing - Part C06: Colour fastness to domestic and industrial laundering		
ISO 105-E06:2006	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E06: Colour fastness to alkali		
ISO 105-X06:1994	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part X06: Fastness of dyes to scouring in the open air		
ISO 105-B07:2009	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part B07: Colour fastness to light of textiles wetted with artificial sweat		
ISO 105-C07:1999	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part C07: Colour fastness of pigment-dyed or pigment-printed textiles to wet brushing		
ISO 105-F07:2001	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part F07: Specification for secondary acetate test fabric		
ISO 105-Z07:1995	<u>90.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part Z07: Determination of application solubility and solution stability of water-soluble dyes		
ISO 105-E07:2010	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part E07: Color fastness to water droplet		
ISO 105-X07:1994	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part X07: Color fastness to overdyeing: Wool		
ISO 105-A08:2001	<u>90.60</u>	• <u>01.040.59</u> • <u>59.080.01</u>
Textiles — Testing for color fastness — Part A08: Vocabulary relating to color measurement		
ISO 105-B08:1995	<u>90.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part B08: Quality control of blue dyed wool reference materials 1 to 7		
ISO 105-Z08:1995	<u>90.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part Z08: Determination of solubility and solution stability of reactive dyes in the presence of electrolytes		
ISO 105-B08:1995/Amd 1:2009	<u>60.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part B08: Quality control of blue dyed wool reference materials 1 to 7 — Amendment 1		

Standard and/or project under the direct responsibility of ISO/TC 38/SC 1 Secretariat(110)	Stage	ICS
ISO 105-C08:2010 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part C08: Color fastness to domestic and industrial laundering, using a phosphate-free reference detergent including a low temperature bleach activator	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-E08:1994 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part E08: Color fastness to hot water	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-X08:1994 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part X08: Color fastness to scouring	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-C09:2001 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part C09: Color fastness to household and industrial laundering — Oxidative bleaching using a non-phosphate reference detergent including a low temperature bleach activator	<u>90.92</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-F09:2009 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part F09: Specification for cotton rub test fabric	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-Z09:1995 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part Z09: Determination of cold water solubility of water-soluble dyes	<u>90.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-C09:2001/Amd 1:2003 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part C09: Color fastness to household and industrial laundering — Oxidative bleaching using a non-phosphate reference detergent including a low temperature bleach activator — Amendment 1	<u>60.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO/DIS 105-C09 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part C09: Color fastness to domestic and industrial laundering — Oxidative bleaching using a phosphate-free reference detergent including a low temperature bleach activator	<u>40.00</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-E09:2010 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part E09: Color fastness to boiling water decatizing	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part X09: Color fastness to formaldehyde	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-B10:2011 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part B10: Exposure to artificial weathering — Exposure to filtered radiation from a xenon arc lamp	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>

Standard and/or project under the direct responsibility of ISO/TC 38/SC 1 Secretariat(110)	Stage	ICS
ISO 105-C10:2006 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part C10: Color fastness to soap or soap and soda washing	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-F10:1989 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part F10: Specification for control fabric: Multifibre	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-Z10:1997 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part Z10: Determination of relative color intensity of dyes in solution	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-F10:1989/Amd 1:2009 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part F10: Specification for control fabric: Multifibre — Amendment 1	<u>60.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-E10:1994 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part E10: Color fastness to decatizing	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-X10:1993 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part X10: Evaluation of dye migration from textiles into polyvinyl chloride coatings	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-A11:2012 Textiles — Testing for color fastness — Part A11: Determination of degrees of color fastness by digital imaging techniques	<u>90.20</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-Z11:1998 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part Z11: Evaluation of uniformity of color dispersions	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-E11:1994 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part E11: Color fastness to spraying at atmospheric pressure	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-X11:1994 Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part X11: Color fastness to hot ironing	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-C12:2004 Textiles - Tests for color fastness — Part C12: Color fastness to industrial washing	<u>90.92</u>	• <u>97.060</u> • <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO/AWI 105-C12 Textiles - Tests for color fastness — Part C12: Color fastness to industrial washing	<u>10.99</u>	
ISO 105-E12:2010	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>

Standard and/or project under the direct responsibility of ISO/TC 38/SC 1 Secretariat(110)	Stage	ICS
Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part E12: Color fastness to fulling: Alkaline fulling		
ISO 105-X12:2016	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part X12: Color fastness to rubbing		
ISO 105-E13:1994		
Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part E13: Color fastness to acid fuller: Strong test	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-E13:1994/Cor 1:1999		
Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part E13: Color fastness to acid fuller: Strong test — Technical Corrigendum 1	<u>60.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-X13:1994		
Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part X13: Color fastness of wool to treatment with chemicals for pleating and fixing	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-E14:1994		
Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part E14: Color fastness to acid fuller: Soft test	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-X14:1994		
Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part X14: Color fastness of wool to acid chlorination: Sodium dichloroisocyanurate	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-E16:2006		
Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part E16: Teardrop color fastness of upholstery fabrics	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-X16:2016		
Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part X16: Color fastness to rubbing — Small areas	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-X18:2007		
Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part X18: Assessment of susceptibility to phenolic yellowing of materials	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 105-X19:2020		
Textiles — Tests for color fastness — Part X19: Color fastness to rubbing (Gakushin test method)	<u>60.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO 10617:2010		
Textiles — Standard data format for colorimetric communication — Textiles and related measurements	<u>90.93</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>
ISO/TR 12116:2008		
Textiles — Laboratory methods for simulating color degradation, during actual wear, by means of color fastness testing	<u>60.60</u>	• <u>59.080.01</u>

