

Eco Mark Product Category No.103

“Clothing Version2.7” Certification Criteria

—Applicable Scope—

Applicable products are all clothing items except “leather wear” and “fur products” of “Apparel” of the “Japan Standard Commodity Classification” issued by the Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications.

In this category, they are classified and handled in the following product categories A to G:

- A. Uniforms, office uniforms, fatigues, sanitary suits, sportswear, and outerwear
- B. Underwear
- C. Nightwear
- D. Kimono
- E. Socks, Stockings, Opaque Tights, Tabi (Japanese Socks)
- F. Hats and Gloves
- G. Other Clothing

Established June 20, 2003
Revised March 1, 2011
Term of validity March 31, 2015

Japan Environment Association
Eco Mark Office

NOTE: This document is a translation of the criteria written in Japanese. In the event of dispute, the original document should be taken as authoritative.

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1. Purpose of Establishing Certification Criteria

Product Categories No.21 “Cloth Diapers for Infants,” No.44 “Unbleached Clothes, Bed Linen and, Towels,” No.48 “Cloth Shopping Bags,” and No.51 “Textiles Made of Waste Fibers” mainly focus on the effective use of cloth products and resources that are subject to repeated use. The reduction of waste is an important goal in environmental efforts. In the area of textile products, the treatment of hazardous substances is another significant issue from an environmental perspective. Consequently, the current certification review considered the possible streamlining and integration of categories to ensure general assessment after the recent incorporation of the life cycle concept.

Since the establishment in 1997 of Product Categories No.103 “Clothing Made of Recycled PET Resin,” No. 104 “Household Textile Products Using Recycled PET Resin,” and No. 105 “Textile Products for Industrial Use Using Recycled PET Resin,” the number of certified products has increased sharply. While certified products have been growing more and more sophisticated during this period from single material products such as fatigue dresses that were targeted when this Product Category was established to composite material products such as uniforms worn in offices today, certification criteria remain slightly behind these developments. Additionally, the existing criteria required more complicated administrative procedures such as certificates for screening. Therefore, certification quality of this product category was reviewed.

According to the data of the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry, about 1,109,000 tons of clothing is consumed, and about 180,000 tons are collected as recycling resources each year. A continuing drop in clothing prices and increase in supply and consumption over recent years has led to an increase in volume of the used textile products collected by used textile businesses. Coupled with the leveling off of demand for Recovered and a lack of developing new uses, used textile products are increasingly being disposed of as non-recyclable products, even though they can actually be recycled. To deal with these issues, the textile industry is actively collecting and recycling used clothing: chemical textile and wool manufactures have already taken actions that are mainly focused on office uniforms and fatigue dresses. With the Japan Apparel Industry Council considering measures, textile recycling is expected to accelerate. This Eco Mark Product Category was reviewed in accordance with the life cycle concept incorporated by the Eco Mark Program in 1996 for the purposes of: including the development of a system for using, collecting, and recycling clothing made of recyclable textiles in the criteria, in addition to waste

textiles and recyclable PET resins, thereby placing the point of focus from textiles to recycling for textiles; and also promoting the smooth development of a recycling-oriented society by the spread of recycled products.

Various chemical substances such as dyes and bleach are used on clothing products. Existing criteria of this Product Category have been recommending unbleached products, dye-free products, and products dyed by natural colors such as plant derivatives to reduce the use of chemicals. Considering the relationships between dyes and our health or the environment, however, special attention should be paid to processing agents such as formaldehyde. Therefore, review was made in terms of the handling of chemical substances in addition to the efficient use of resources.

2. Applicable Scope

Applicable products are all clothing items except “leather wear” and “fur products” of “Apparel” of the “Japan Standard Commodity Classification” issued by the Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications.

In this category, they are classified and handled in the following product categories A to G:

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3. Terminology

Recycling:	Material recycling. Herein, the term shall include chemically recycled fibers. Energy recovery (thermal recycling) shall not be included.
Pre-consumer material:	Waste diverted from the waste stream in the manufacturing process of high polymer products and synthetic fiber fabrics. However, this excludes wastes that are recycled in the same process (plant)
Post-consumer material:	PET bottles and other synthetic high polymer products as well as synthetic fiber fabrics, which are products disposed after use. This includes used packaging material
Unused fibers:	Fibers consisting of cotton linters, staples produced during spinning, etc
Cotton linter:	Short cotton linters that start to protrude from the plant four to twelve days after flowering
Waste plant fiber	Fiber made from agricultural residue (such as stalks that are usually disposed, etc.) generated in

	harvesting and manufacturing process of crop.
Recycled fibers:	Recovered fibers, recycled polymer fibers, or chemically recycled fibers
Recovered fibers:	Fiber consisting of recovered materials including lint from spinning plants, cut lint from clothing plants, and used clothing, etc. (Here, <i>sakiori</i> (split-woven fabric), etc. are included.)
Recycled polymer fiber:	Fibers made of recycled resins using recovered flakes, or pellets, etc. of post-consumer and pre-consumer materials.
Chemically recycled fiber:	Fibers consisting of polymers obtained through polymerization using monomers as raw materials that are obtained by depolymerizing used nylon or polyester products and pre-consumer materials.
Ozone bleaching	A method for scouring and bleaching chemical fibers by applying oxidation bleaching action of ozone and having ozone react with fibers at lower temperatures than usual bleaching method.

4. Certification Criteria and Certification Procedure

4-1. Environmental Criteria and Certification Procedure

(1) The product shall meet either one of the following requirements: a, b, c, or d.

a. The mass ratio of unused fibers or recycled fibers in the total mass of the entire product (which shall be of the mass of the fiber portions, excluding small accessories such as buttons, zips, hooks and thread) shall meet the Standard Content Rate shown in Table 1. Or otherwise, the mass ratio of unused fibers or recycled fibers in the total mass of surface texture shall meet the Standard Content Rate shown in Table 2. It should be noted that small accessories using recycled materials may be included in the standard content rate as the total mass of the entire product and the mass of recycled fibers.

Table 1. Standard Content Rate of Fiber to Total Mass of Entire Product

Type of Fiber	Standard Content Rate		
Unused fibers	10% or over	Standard content rate of products using cupra fibers shall be 70% or over. Standard content rate of working gloves shall be 70% or over and may include recovered fibers.	
Recycled fibers	Recovered fibers	10% or over	Standard content rate of working gloves shall be 70% or over and may include unused fibers.
	Recycled polymer fibers	50% or over	Recycled PET, recycled PE, Recycled PP as resin content shall be 50% or over.
	Chemically recycled fibers	50% or over	Recycled monomer content shall be 50% or over.
<p>If recycled polymer fibers and chemically recycled fibers are used in combination, the content rate according to the following formula shall satisfy the standard rate of 50%:</p> $(A \times B + C \times D) / 100$ <p>A = Weight percentage of chemically recycled fibers in the entire product B = Content rate of recycled monomers in the chemically recycled fiber C = Weight percentage of recycled polymer fibers in the entire product D = Content rate of recycled resins in the recycled polymer fiber</p>			
Waste plant fiber	10% or over		

Table 2. Standard Content Rate of Fiber to Total Mass of Surface Texture

Type of Fiber	Standard Content Rate		
Unused fibers	10% or over	Standard content rate of products using cupra fibers shall be 70% or over.	
Recycled fibers	Recovered fibers	10% or over	
	Recycled polymer fibers	60% or over	As the resin content, recycled PET, recycled PE, or recycled PP, etc. shall be 60% or over.
	Chemically recycled fibers	60% or over	As the monomer content, recycled monomer shall be 60% or over.
<p>If recycled polymer fibers and chemically recycled fibers are used in combination, the content rate according to the following formula shall satisfy above the standard content rate of 60%</p> $(A \times B + C \times D) / 100$ <p>A = Weight percentage of chemically recycled fibers in the entire product B = Content rate of recycled monomers in the chemically recycled fiber C = Weight percentage of recycled polymer fibers in the entire product D = Content rate of recycled resins in the recycled polymer fiber</p>			
Waste plant fiber	10% or over		

- b. The fiber portion of products shall be made of 100% cotton (excluding buttons,

zippers, hooks, thread and other small accessories, and polyurethane fibers (rubber thread) which are knitted with less than 10% of the total mass of the product into the collar, sleeve, and hem, etc). At the same time, the fiber portion shall be made of unbleached, hydrogen peroxide bleached, or ozone bleached cotton without using florescent whitener. In addition, medicinal substances that can be used in non-bleaching and hydrogen peroxide bleaching shall be listed as follows. In ozone bleaching, use of medicinal substances shall be restricted to the minimum necessary, and overuse should be avoided.

Table List of Medicinal Substances That Can be Used in Finish Processing Process

Hydrogen Peroxide Bleaching (Scouring and bleaching are in a same process.)	1 Without Starching	Usable: Hot liquid/citric acid, acetic acid/salt/enzyme (protease, lipase, amylase, cellulase, etc.)/negative and positive nonionic activators that have low impact and are biodegradable/gluconic acid soda, other organic chelators
	2 Scouring/Bleaching	Usable: Hot liquid/enzyme (protease, lipase, amylase, cellulase, etc.)/citric acid, acetic acid/ negative and positive nonionic activators that have low impact and are biodegradable/gluconic acid soda, other organic chelators Calcined soda/hydrogen peroxide of 1.5% or lower (as fineness). Note, however, that removal should be done by enzyme or hot liquid, citric acid, and acetic acid and that no residue should remain in final fabric.
Unbleached (Scouring/bleaching are in different processes.)	1 Without Starching	Not stipulated.
	2 Scouring	Bleaching should not be performed. Usable in scouring: Hot liquid/enzyme (protease, lipase, amylase, cellulase, etc.)/citric acid, acetic acid/ negative and positive nonionic activators that have low impact and are biodegradable/gluconic acid soda, other organic chelators

c. The fiber portion of products shall be made of 100% natural fibers such as cotton, (excluding buttons, zips, hooks, thread and other small accessories and polyurethane fibers (rubber thread) which are knitted with less than 10% of the total mass of the product into collar, sleeve, and hem, etc. At the same time,

products shall be organically grown material.

d. Products shall be recovered and recycled after use. The applicant shall have a mechanism for collecting and recycling unwanted used products. Portions of products that cannot be recycled shall be subject to energy recovery by an eco-friendly method. In addition, the product body shall carry indication that it will be recovered and recycled, and contact information, if a user requests for recovery. If the information can be easily disseminated because a sale destination is specified, etc., the indication in a catalog or web page, etc., may replace this requirement.

However, any product that falls under Category D “Japanese clothings” may be a used product whose recovery and reuse is intended.

[Certification Procedure]

For the options a, b, and c, a raw material certificate issued by a spinning company shall be submitted (For b, used medicinal substances shall be reported. In the case of ozone bleaching, used amount of medicinal substances shall also be reported. For c, a certification issued by a qualified organization at a place of cotton production and an invoice, packing list, or delivery slip to be issued when a transaction is made shall be attached. Refer to Interpretation A-8.) However, if an eco-mark certified product is used as clothing fabric, a description of a “brand name”, “certification number” and “type” of the clothing fabric in the attached certificate can replace a raw material certificate.

For the option d, as a justification that the system for collection, recycling or energy collection in harmony with the environment, which are provided on a separate sheet, has been established (collection system, treatment capacity, description of treatment, product design that makes recycling easy, etc.), a copy of certification document issued by Cross-jurisdictional Waste Treatment Manufacturer Scheme shall be submitted. In addition, an indication for publicizing collection shall be submitted (indication of environment information in the lower part of the eco mark, name of a contractor who uses the eco mark, indication of a certification number, etc.). For collection and reuse of Japanese-style clothing, a certificate issued by a used product supplier shall be submitted.

(2) In manufacturing the applied product, related environmental laws and regulations and pollution control agreement (hereinafter referred to as the “Environmental Laws, etc.”) must be followed with respect to air pollution, water contamination, noise, offensive odor, and emission of hazardous substances in the area where the plant performing the final manufacturing process is located.

In addition, the state of compliance with the Environmental Laws, etc. for the past five years from the date of application (whether there is any violation) must be reported. If there is any violation, proper remedies and preventive measures shall have been already taken, and the related Environmental Laws, etc. must thereafter be followed appropriately.

[Certification Procedure]

With respect to the compliance with the Environmental Laws, etc. in the area where the plant performing the final manufacturing process is located, a

certificate issued by the representative of the business of manufacturing the applied product or the relevant plant manager (entry or attachment of a list of names of the Environmental Laws, etc.) must be submitted.

In addition, the applicants shall report whether there is any violation in the past five years, including a violation subject to administrative punishment or administrative guidance, and if there is, the following documents in a and b must be submitted:

- a. With respect to the fact of violation, guidance documents from administrative agencies (including order of correction and warning) and copies of written answers (including those reporting causes and results of correction) to such documents (clearly indicating a series of communication);
- b. Following materials (copies of recording documents, etc.) concerning the management system for compliance with the Environmental Laws, etc. in 1)-5):
 - 1) List of the Environmental Laws, etc. related to the area where the plant is located;
 - 2) Implementation system (organizational chart with roles, etc.);
 - 3) Bylaws stipulating retention of recording documents;
 - 4) Recurrence prevention measures (future preventive measures);
 - 5) State of implementation based on recurrence prevention measures (result of checking of the state of compliance, including the result of onsite inspection).

- (3) Adequate consideration shall be given so that various processing of products (mildew proofing, fluorescent whitening, softening, sanitation, product bleaching) is limited to a necessity minimum, products will not be subjected to excessive processing, and that use of any processing agent that is suspected to affect safety to human body should be refrained voluntarily. In addition, fire-retardant shall not be used on any product other than flame-protected goods and flame-protected products. In addition, use of a fire-retardant shall be limited to a necessity minimum, and fire-retardants of PBB (polybrominated biphenyl), PBDE (polybrominated diphenyl ether), and short-chain chlorinated paraffin (the number of chained C is 10 to 13 and contained chloride concentration is 50% or over) shall not be included. In addition to the above consideration to processing, wool products shall also conform to Ordinance No. 34 of the Ministry of Health and Welfare on use and processing of dieldrin/DTTB (30ppm or lower) (Refer to Exhibit 1.).

[Certification Procedure]

Whether or not a product has been processed shall be indicated in the Attached Certificate. If it has been processed, according to the Attached Certificate, a type(s) of and used amount of a processing agent(s), etc. shall be reported. For wool products, use of or processing with dieldrin/DTTB shall be described. If a product has been processed, conformance with Ordinance No. 34 of the Ministry of Health and Welfare should be explained.

- (4) The content of formaldehyde in a product shall conform to a standard value of the table by target product.

Table Standard of Formaldehyde Content

Name of Substance	Target Product			Test Method
	Clothes for infants (under 24 months old)	Inner clothes (underwear, nightwear, gloves, socks, Tabi (Japanese socks), vest, blouse, shirt, T-shirt, polo shirt, etc. for those other than infants)	Outer clothes (business suit, sweater, cardigan, one-piece suit, skirt, overcoat, jacket, upper wear, pants, etc.)	
Formaldehyde	Not detected (16ppm or lower)	75ppm or lower	300ppm or lower	Ordinance No. 34 of the Ministry of Health and Welfare

[Certification Procedure]

For content of formaldehyde in a product, test result by a third-party testing organization or an applying company itself shall be submitted.

- (5) For a dye to be used in a product, dyes defined in (1), (2), and (3) of the appendix 1 shall not be added as a prescription constituent. For any fiber other than sheep wool, a chromium series dye shall not be added as a prescription constituent.

[Certification Procedure]

A certificate issued by the manager of the plant where products are dyed shall be submitted.

- (6) Products shall not use resins made of halogens. (This item applies to resin fibers and post-processes and does not apply to coloring materials and fluorine-based additives)

[Certification Procedure]

Whether resins made of halogens are used shall be indicated in the Eco Mark Certification and Usage Application Form.

- (7) Packaging material shall have features such as being energy-saving (simple, lightweight), repeatedly reusable, easy to recycle, easy to separate different materials, and material labeling.

[Certification Procedure]

The product packaging state and packaging material used shall be indicated specifically in the attached certificate. (Drawings and photographs can be used in the description.)

- (8) For a product under Product Category A “Uniforms, office uniforms, fatigues, sanitary suits, sportswear, and outerwear”, systems for replacing accessories such as buttons (excluding replacement services) shall be established.

[Certification Procedure]

Certificates on systems for replacing accessories such as buttons (excluding replacement services) shall be submitted. Documents describing systems available (catalogues, etc.) should also be submitted.

(9) Products shall not be disposable.

[Certification Procedure]

Whether the product pertains to the disposable product specified in Interpretation D-1 shall be described specifically in the attached certificate.

4-2. Quality Criteria and Certification Procedure

(10) The quality of products shall conform to JIS L 4107 or voluntary standards. Quality control shall also be adequately implemented in the manufacturing stage. The provisions of voluntary standards shall be equivalent to or stricter than JIS L 4107 and so on.

[Certification Procedure]

Quality test results certifying compliance with the corresponding quality criteria shall be submitted. At the same time, certificates issued by the quality control manager of the product certifying that quality control was adequately implemented in the manufacturing stage. For a quality test, if a same application involves more than one clothing fabric, design, color, sewing plant, and item, test result of some items may be considered test result of all items, on the assumption that quality control manager and quality control system are same. Test items shall be set after negotiation between the applicant and each testing organization. In addition, if a test is conducted by the applying company itself, the quality standard shall be equivalent to or stricter than JIS L 4107.

5. Product Classification, Indication and Others

Omitted.

Established: June 20, 2003 (Version2.0)

Revised: October 7, 2003 (polymer recycle and chemical recycle)

Revised: December 26, 2003

Revised: April 8, 2004

Revised: July 1, 2004 (statements below Eco Mark Version2.1)

Revised: November 1, 2005 (validity date)

Revised: May 13, 2005 (Sales in set, statement below Eco Mark Version2.2)

Revised: April 28, 2006 (Interpretation) (Version2.3)

Revised: October 19, 2006 (Version2.4)

Revised: October 5, 2007 (Validity date extended)

Revised: June 20, 2008 (Version2.5)

Revised: August 21, 2008 (Version2.6)

Revised: March 1, 2011 (Version2.7)

Term of Validity: March 31, 2015

The Certification Criteria for the Product Category will be revised when necessary.

Attachment 1

Criteria on Chemical Substances in Textile Products

The chemical substances listed below shall meet the conditions indicated under “Criteria” for all concerned products.

To prove compliance with the conditions, chemicals falling under No. 1 are required to indicate if they have been mildewproof-finished. For products with mildewproof finish, the agent used for finishing shall be specified. For formaldehyde under No. 2, the results of the test for each different fabric prescribed by Ordinance No. 34 of the former Ministry of Health and Welfare (MHW) shall be submitted. For chemicals under No. 3, whether wool is used shall be described. Wool products require the submission of documents certifying compliance with MHW Ordinance No. 34 of the concerned product. Chemicals under No. 4 shall be indicated if they have been fireproofed. For fireproofed products, the agent used for finishing shall be indicated, or documents certifying that these products are fireproofed shall be submitted.

No.	Name	Criteria	Test Method	Concerned Products
1	Organic mercury compound Triphenyltin compound Tributyltin compound	Shall not be detected	MHW Ordinance No. 34	All textiles
2	Formaldehyde	Shall not be detected	MHW Ordinance No. 34	Baby diapers (under 24 months old)
		Not less than 75 ppm		Clothing that is likely to come into direct contact with the skin, including beddings, towels, and fabricated basic textiles for inner wear and underwear.
		Not less than 300 ppm		Other textiles excluding products used outdoors
3	Dieldrin DTTB	Not less than 30 ppm	MHW Ordinance No. 34	All textiles
4	APO TDBPP Bis (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate compound	Shall not be detected	MHW Ordinance No. 34	All textiles

Source: Law for the Control of Household Goods Containing Harmful Substances

The following processes shall meet the conditions given under Precautions during Processing.

To prove compliance with the conditions, any processing is required to indicate if the concerned product has been subject to any of these processes.

Processing	Precautions during Processing
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Flame proof finishing	Minimize flame proof finishing to ensure that the finishing is not done excessively.
Softening	
Sanitization	Voluntarily refrain from use of agents whose safety to the human body is suspected.
Product bleaching	In planning bleached products, ensure their safety first.

Source: Notice No. 569, 1972, Director-General of the Fiber and Goods Bureau, MITI
 Notice No. 289, 1973, Director-General of the Consumer Goods Industries Bureau, MITI
 Notice No. 226, 1988, Director-General of the Consumer Goods Industries Bureau, MITI

The following dyes of lists (1), (2), and (3) shall not be included in products.

Fabrics other than wool shall not include chrome dyes.

This shall be certified through the submission of certificates issued by the manager of the dye house.

(1) Azo Dyes which may Generate the Following Carcinogenic Amines in Degradation (Products detected with over 30 mg/product kg of more than one of the following amines using analysis methods prescribed in the List of Public Test Methods based on Article 35 of the German Food and Sundries Law)

Carcinogenicity Rank (A1)		
92-67-1	4-aminobiphenyl	C1 (EU), 1(NTP, IARC)
92-87-5	Benzedrine	C1 (EU), 1(NTP, IARC)
95-69-2	4-chloro-o-toluidine	2A(NTP, IARC)
91-59-8	2-naphthylamine	C1 (EU), 1(NTP, IARC)
Carcinogenicity Rank (A2)		
97-56-3	o-aminoazotoluene	C2 (EU), 2B(NTP, IARC)
99-55-8	2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	3(NTP, IARC)
106-47-8	4-chloroaniline	C2 (EU), 2B(NTP, IARC)
615-05-4	2,4-diaminoanisole	2B(NTP, IARC)
101-77-9	4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	C2 (EU), 2B(NTP, IARC)
91-94-1	3,3'-dichlorbenzidine	C2 (EU), 2B(NTP, IARC)
119-90-4	o-dianisidine; 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	C2 (EU), 2B(NTP, IARC)
119-93-7	o-tolidine; 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	C2 (EU), 2B(NTP, IARC)
838-88-0	4,4'-diamino-3,3'-dimethyldiphenylmethane	C2 (EU), 2B(NTP, IARC)
120-71-8	p-cresidine	2B(NTP, IARC)
101-14-4	4,4'-diamino-3,3'-dichlorodiphenylmethane	C2 (EU), 2A(NTP, IARC)
101-80-4	4,4'-diaminodiphenylether	2B(NTP, IARC)
139-65-1	4,4'-diaminodiphenylsulfide	2B(NTP, IARC)
95-53-4	o-toluidine	C2 (EU), 2B(NTP, IARC)
95-80-7	2,4-diaminotoluene	C2 (EU), 2B(NTP, IARC)
137-17-7	2,4,5-trimethylaniline	
90-04-0	o-anisidine	C2 (EU), 2B(NTP, IARC)
95-68-1	2,4-xylydine	3(NTP, IARC)
87-62-7	2,6-xylydine	2B(NTP, IARC)
60-09-3	4-amino-azo-benzen	C2 (EU)

(2) Carcinogenic Dyes

569-61-9	C.I. BASIC RED 9	CI 42500	C2 (EU), 2B(NTP, IARC), Oeko-Tex
2475-45-8	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 1	CI 64500	C2 (EU), 2B(NTP, IARC), Oeko-Tex
3761-53-3	C.I. ACID RED 26	CI 16150	2B(NTP, IARC), Oeko-Tex
6459-94-5	C.I. ACID RED 114	CI 23635	2B(NTP, IARC)
2602-46-2	C.I. DIRECT BLUE 6		C2, R3 (EU), 2A(NTP, IARC), Oeko-Tex (CI 22610)
1937-37-7	C.I. DIRECT BLACK 38	CI 30235	C2, R3 (EU), 2A(NTP, IARC), Oeko-Tex
573-58-0	C.I. DIRECT RED 28	CI 22120	C2, R3 (EU), Oeko-Tex
	C.I. DISPERSE YELLOW 3	CI 11855	Oeko-Tex

(3) Skin Sensitizing Dyes

2475-46-9	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 3	CI 61505	ETAD, Oeko-Tex
	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 35		ETAD, Oeko-Tex
	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 106		ETAD, Oeko-Tex
	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 124		ETAD, Oeko-Tex
2832-40-8	C.I. DISPERSE YELLOW 3	CI 11855	ETAD, Oeko-Tex
730-40-5	C.I. DISPERSE ORANGE 3	CI 11005	ETAD, Oeko-Tex
	C.I. DISPERSE ORANGE 37		ETAD, Oeko-Tex
2872-52-8	C.I. DISPERSE RED 1	CI 11110	ETAD, Oeko-Tex
	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 1	CI 64500	Oeko-Tex
	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 7	CI 62500	Oeko-Tex
	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 26	CI 63305	Oeko-Tex
	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 102		Oeko-Tex
	C.I. DISPERSE ORANGE 1	CI 11080	Oeko-Tex
	C.I. DISPERSE ORANGE 76		Oeko-Tex
	C.I. DISPERSE RED 11	CI 62015	Oeko-Tex
	C.I. DISPERSE RED 17	CI 11210	Oeko-Tex
	C.I. DISPERSE YELLOW 1	CI 10345	Oeko-Tex
	C.I. DISPERSE YELLOW 9	CI 10375	Oeko-Tex
	C.I. DISPERSE YELLOW 39		Oeko-Tex
	C.I. DISPERSE YELLOW 49		Oeko-Tex

Source: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

National Toxicology Program (NTP)

EU Directive 76/769/EC

EU Directive 2002/61/EC

Ecological and Toxicological Association of the Dyes and Organic Pigments Manufacturers (ETAD)

Oeko-Tex STANDARD 100

Attachment 2

Omitted.

Appendix

Certificates on Recovery and Recycling

For cases designated as the extensive authorization system for recycling and reuse of industrial wastes, requirements (3) to (6) must be met.

To commission industrial waste transportation and disposal, certificates (3) to (6) below are required.

(1) Name of recovery and recycling system

(2) Recovery and recycling categories

Material recycling/Chemical recycling

(3) Outline of recovery and recycling systems (Based on actual operation of recovery and recycling systems)

1) Finance

2) Recovery assurance

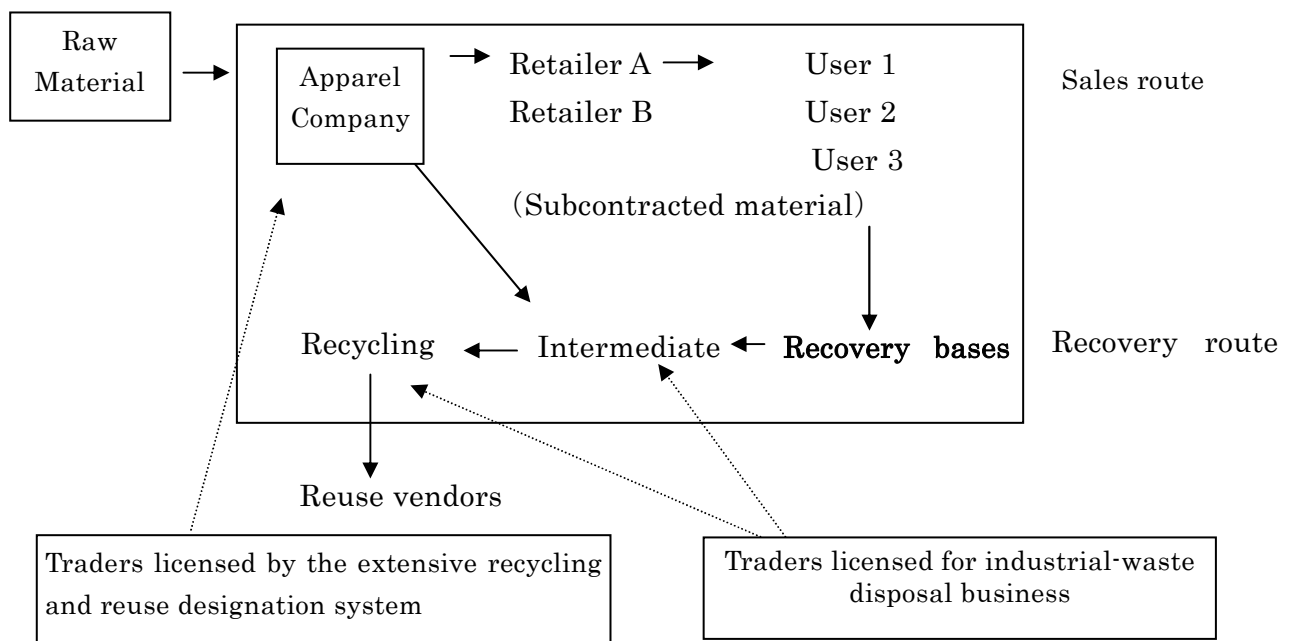
Example: Recovery agreement with user, sewing of cloth label to product, etc.

3) Present operation of recovery and recycling systems

Example: Products/materials applicable for recovery and recycling (Natural fiber 100%, synthetic fiber mixture rate, etc.), Applicable regions of recovery and recycling systems, Recovery rate (No. products recovered/No. products sold), Recycling rate (No. products recycled/No. products recovered), Recycling rate per product(Weight of parts recycled /product weight), recovery ability, recyclability (No. tons/year), Re-production purposes, etc.

4) Overview of recovery and recycling systems and relation with concerned entities

Example: Models of apparel subject to extensive authorization system for recycling and reuse



(4) Name of recycling vendors and waste disposal certification

Certificates indicating vendor name and waste disposal is allowed to concerned entities such as:

- 1) Waste disposal within own plant (Applicant)
- 2) Intermediate disposal vendor
- 3) Final disposal vendor

(5) Handing Over of Wastes to Recycling Vendors

Description should be given as to how products under application are discharged (industrial wastes, general wastes, valuable resources, etc.) and methods of handing over such products from waste disposer to recycling vendor should be explained.

(6) Submission of agreements

- 1) A copy of industrial waste disposal and collection and transportation contract
- 2) A copy of vendor contract (Contract between applicants and recovery and recycling system providers)