

**Partial Revision for Certification Criteria of Eco Mark Product Categories No. 103  
“Clothing Version 2.2”, No. 104 “Household Textile Products Version 2.3”, and No. 105  
“Textile Products for Industrial Use Version 2.3”**

### **1 . Background to Revision and Summarized Items**

This item was not included in Certification Criteria for Product Categories mentioned in the title (established: June 20, 2003), and has been discussed continuously based on the public opinions to the information list (draft) included in the Certification Criteria (draft) of the Product Categories mentioned in the title which were released in December 18, 2002.

As a result of examination by working groups, specialists and relevant parties, the secondary draft which is composed of the following three points, i) withdrawing information list (draft), ii) adding two dyes to prohibited list, and iii) introducing literature concerning health effects of three dyes in Interpretation, as Partial Revision (draft) released in November 20, 2005. Then, public opinions about the secondary draft were invited.

Based on the above mentioned background, the opinions to the secondary draft were examined again by working groups, specialists and relevant parties. As a result, the final management for “Dyes for textile products and their health effects” which was derived from the information list (draft) of dyes used for textile products was revised as follows to respond to the public opinions.

### **2. Partial revision**

#### **Interpretation (Excerpt) Revision**

B-8 (Use/discharge of hazardous materials)

The following points were reviewed under this item.

- (1) Controlling use and discharge of hazardous substances
- (2) Use of eco- and human-friendly agents

For items (1) and (2), taking into consideration effects on the environment and human body, figures to prohibit or limit use of substances determined as harmful were set and provided in Attachment 1 (Attachment 2 for “Household Textile Products”). The impact of chemical substances was studied, and ideas of phased criteria setting from observance of laws through prohibition of use, setting of quantitative criteria, and reporting are provided in the guidelines for the Eco Mark Category/Criteria Establishment Committee. ~~In this review,~~ In this Certification Criteria, the apparel manufacturer’s report to the Eco Mark Secretariat was not required for substances that should preferably be reported; it was rather recommended that information be provided on chemicals that may affect the health of humans or the environment, and if there exists literature and case studies which report actual damage resulting from their use, and the information list (draft) was released as Certification Criteria (draft). ~~In exchange for this information,~~ Apparel manufacturers are able to use the concerned chemicals in Eco Mark products, but they will need to consider risks including the possibility of restrictions by certification criteria in the future and of

having to devise measures against consumer damage. This will ensure that apparel manufacturers take comprehensive environmental measures for the product with focus placed on total balance. Expecting this approach to raise eco-friendly consciousness, the Eco Mark office released even a substance that is suspected but unproved to affect our health and the environment to gather public opinions. ~~Consequently, these items were selected as provisions in the criteria. This list (draft) drew various opinions, such as anxiety about harmful rumors and close investigation on the literature as information source in adopting substances to the list (draft), and the Eco Mark office carefully reviewed them. After carefully reviewing them The specific information list will be disclosed once it has been consolidated by continued review with interested parties and specialists. In supplying this information, reviews will be conducted as required with the National Institute of Health Sciences to re-examine the level of criteria and substances to provide information.~~

As a result, the following points have been found out. Judging that the current changing conditions of accident cases of skin sensitizing have significantly differed from those when the cases were reported and the information disclosure becomes less important and that there is no particular factor that makes some dyes banned in Certification Criteria as skin sensitizing dyes now, we concluded to call off the revision (draft) to release the information list and to add some dyes to the prohibited list as skin sensitizing dyes.

- The improvement and management of manufacturing processes by dyeing manufacturers reduces the exposure risk for skin sensitizing dyes.
- The accident cases twenty years ago of some dyes were caused by inadequate dyeing method of some dyeing manufacturers, and such cases are not found now.
- The accident cases of the other dyes were the cases of dye factory workers thirty years ago. The exposure risk for skin sensitizing dyes has been reduced due to the improvement of manufacturing processes, etc. in the present factories.

~~we have concluded that Azoic Coupling Component and A.D.C Base shall be added to prohibited substances, and information on the following three dyes shall be provided.~~

#### Dyes reported possible health effect and the literature information

##### VAT GREEN 1

~~According to the reports of Wilson and Cronin, five British nurses with dermatitis from the Vat Green component that formed 5-10% of the dye in their navy blue uniforms. Patch testing demonstrating the sensitivity had been performed with individual dye components provided by the manufacturer.~~

~~Susan E. Feinman and Elizabeth A. Doyle, Sensitization to dyes in textiles and other consumer products, J. Toxicol. Cut. & Ocular Toxicol. 7(3), 195-222, 1988~~

~~H.T.H. Wilson and E. Cronin, Dermatitis from dyes in uniforms, Br. J. Dermatol. 85:67-1971.~~

##### VAT RED 1

~~According to the reports of Cywie and others, numerous cases of eczematous contact allergy were present during 40 years in dye factory workers who engaged in manufacturing VAT RED 1. After adequate ventilation was provided, the number of cases diminished considerably.~~

~~S. E. Feinman and E. A. Doyle, Sensitization to dyes in textiles and other consumer products, J. Toxicol. Cut. & Ocular Toxicol. 7(3), 195-222, 1988~~

~~P. L. Cywie, B. Herve Bazin, J. Foussereau, C. Cavelier, and A. Coirice, Les eczemas allergiques professionnels dans l'industrie textile, Rapport No. 244/RI No. ISSN. 0397-4520.~~

~~Inst. Nat. Recherche et Securite, Central de Recherche Vandoeuvre, France, 1977~~

~~DISPERSE RED 60~~

~~In the same reports, Cywie and others reported that DISPERSE RED 60 used for dyeing polyester and triacetate caused contact allergy in dye factory workers.~~

~~— Susan E. Feinman and Elizabeth A. Doyle, Sensitization to dyes in textiles and other consumer products, J. Toxicol. Cut. & Ocular Toxicol. 7(3), 195-222, 1988~~

~~— P.L. Cywie, B. Herve Bazin, J. Foussereau, C. Cavalier, and A. Coirice, Les eczemas allergiques professionnels dans l'industrie textile, Rapport No. 244/RI No. ISSN: 0307-4520. Inst. Nat. Recherche et Securite, Central de Recherche Vandoeuvre, France, 1977.~~

Revised: April 28, 2005