

# ECOCERT ECOLOGICAL & RECYCLED TEXTILES STANDARD

## ECOCERT 生态与回收纺织品标准



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生态与回收纺织品标准 2.0 版

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## Warning

### 前言

*Any company applying for the control on this standard implicitly undertakes to respect the laws in force for the production and marketing of the finished products controlled in the concerned countries.*

*This standard applies without prejudice to the various community provisions governing the production, manufacturing, control, conditioning, marketing, labelling, importing and distributing of the goods.*

任何申请本标准的企业须承诺遵守产品生产和销售相关国家的法律法规。

本标准的适用不影响管理商品生产，制造，控制，调理，营销，标签，进口和分销的各种共同体的规定。

### Regulations:

法规：

- *Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2011 on textile fiber names and related labelling and marking of the fiber composition of textile products and repealing Council Directive 73/44/EEC and Directives 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council Text with EEA relevance*

第 1007/2011 号法规（欧盟）-欧洲议会和理事会 2011 年 9 月 27 日关于纺织产品中纺织纤维名称、相关标签及纺织品纤维组成标记的规定，及废除理事会指令 73/44/EEC 和欧洲议会和理事会指令 96/73/EC 和 2008/121/EC EEA 欧洲经济区相关文本

- *Commission Directive 2004/21/EC of 24 February 2004 relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of "azo colourants" (thirteenth adaptation to technical progress of Council Directive 76/769/EEC) (Text with EEA relevance)*

委员会指令 2004/21/EC-2004 年 2 月 24 日关于限制“偶氮着色剂”的销售和使用的指令（理事会指令 76/769 / EEC 关于技术进步的第十三次调整）（EEA 欧洲经济区相关文本）

- *Directive 2002/61/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 amending for the nineteenth time Council Directive 76/769/EEC relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (azo colourants)*

指令 2002/61/EC-欧洲议会和理事会 2002 年 7 月 19 日，理事会指令 76/769/EEC 第十九次修订，关于限制某些危险物质和制剂（偶氮着色剂）的销售和使用。

- *European Parliament and Council Directive 94/27/EC of 30 June 1994 amending for the 12th time Directive 76/769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations -Annex: accessories - Nickel*

欧洲议会和理事会指令 94/27/EC-1994 年 6 月 30 日，指令 76/769/EEC 的第 12 次修订，关于成员国有关限制某些危险物质和制剂的销售和使用的法律、法规和行政规定的一致性。附件：配饰-镍

- *Council Directive 91/338/EEC of 18 June 1991 amending for the 10th time Directive 76/769/EEC Prohibition of the use of cadmium and its compounds for*





*dyeing plastics and stabilize PVC products.*

理事会指令 91/338/EEC-1991 年 6 月 18 日指令 76/769/EEC 的第 10 次修订, 禁止使用镉及其化合物染色塑料和稳定 PVC 产品。

- *Directive 2005/84/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2005 amending for the 22nd time Council Directive 76/769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (phthalates in toys and childcare articles)*

指令 2005/84/EC -欧洲议会和理事会 2005 年 12 月 14 日, 理事会指令 76/769/EEC 的第 22 次修订, 关于成员国有关限制某些危险物质和制剂的销售和使用的法律、法规和行政规定的一致性 (玩具和保育用品中的邻苯二甲酸盐)

- *Directive 2006/122/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 amending for the 30th time Council Directive 76/769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (perfluorooctane sulfonates)*

指令 2006/122 / EC-欧洲议会和理事会 2006 年 12 月 12 日, 理事会指令 76/769 / EEC 的第 30 次修订, 关于成员国有关限制某些危险物质和制剂的销售和使用的法律、法规和行政规定的一致性 (全氟辛烷磺酸盐)

- *Commission Directive 2001/58/EC of 27 July 2001 amending for the second time Directive 91/155/EEC defining and laying down the detailed arrangements for the system of specific information relating to dangerous preparations in implementation of Article 14 of European Parliament and Council Directive 1999/45/EC and relating to dangerous substances in implementation of Article 27 of Council Directive 67/548/EEC (safety data sheets) (Text with EEA relevance)*

委员会指令 2001/58/EC-2001 年 7 月 27 日, 指令 91/155/EEC 的第二次修订, 对实施欧盟议会及理事会指令 1999/45/EC 第 14 条相关的危险配置品及实施理事会指令 67/548/EEC 第 27 条相关的危险物质 (安全数据表) 的具体信息系统的详细安排, 进行了定义与设置 (EEA 欧洲经济区相关文本)。

- *Commission Regulation (EC) No 552/2009 of 22 June 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) as regards Annex XVII (Text with EEA relevance)*

委员会法规(EC) 第 552/2009 号-2009 年 6 月 22 日, 对欧洲议会和理事会关于化学品注册, 评估, 授权和限制 (REACH) 的条例 (EC) No 1907/2006 附件 17 进行修订 (EEA 欧洲经济区相关文本)

- *Commission Regulation (EC) No 790/2009 of 10 August 2009 amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (Text with EEA relevance)*

委员会法规 (EC) 第 790/2009 号-2009 年 8 月 10 日, 为适应技术和科学进步, 对关于物质和混合物的分类, 标签和包装的, 欧洲议会和理事会第 1272/2008 号条例进行修订 (EEA 欧洲经济区相关文本)

- *Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and*





*Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation(EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC*

法规（EC）第 1907/2006 号-欧洲议会和理事会 2006 年 12 月 18 日，关于化学品注册，评估，授权和限制（REACH），建立欧洲化学品管理局，修订指令 1999/45 / EC，废除理事会法规(EEC) No 793/93、委员会法规(EC) No 1488/94、理事会指令 76/769/EEC、委员会指令 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC 及 2000/21/EC

- *Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation(EC) No 1907/2006 (Text with EEA relevance). This regulation became effective on January 20, 2009. However, it provides a transition period during which existing and new systems coexist. Unless exception, the new system will apply mandatorily to substances from 1st December 2010 and for mixtures 1st June 2015.*

法规（EC）第 1272/2008 号-欧洲议会和理事会 2008 年 12 月 16 日，关于物质和混合物的分类，标签和包装，修订和废除指令 67/548 / EEC 和 1999/45/EC 指令，并修订法规（EC）No 1907/2006（EEA 欧洲经济区相关文本）。该法规于 2009 年 1 月 20 日生效。但是，它提供了现有和新系统共存的过渡期。除非例外，否则，新系统对物质及混合物将分别于 2010 年 12 月 1 日及 2015 年 6 月 1 日开始强制实施。

- *US Authority: 15 U.S.C. §§41-58 – Guide for application of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act - Part 260-GUIDES FOR THE USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MARKETING CLAIMS*

-美国当局：15 U.S.C. §§41-58 - “联邦贸易委员会法”第 5 节的适用指南-第 260 部分- “环境销售声明”使用指南

- *Any applicant for the Ecological & recycled Textiles Standard control must have read the regulations listed above and in particular the rules laid down by the French Consumer Code and opinions issued by the National Consumer Council (NCC) – France on:*

*Misleading advertising (Articles L121-1 and 213-1)*

*First notice of the National Consumer Council (NCC) for a clarification of the environmental claims of July 6, 2010*

*Second opinion of the National Consumer Council Relating to the clarification of environmental claims of December 15, 2010*

“生态与回收纺织品标准”管理的任何申请人必须阅读上述规定，特别是法国消费者法规的规定和法国国家消费者委员会（NCC）发布的意见：

- 误导广告（条款 L121-1 和 213-1）
- 2010 年 7 月 6 日，国家消费者委员会（NCC）关于“环保声明的解释”的首次通知
- 2010 年 12 月 15 日，国家消费者委员会关于“环保声明的解释”的第二次意见

- *International Labour Organization Conventions:*

C29: Forced Labour Convention, 1930

C87: Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948

C98: Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949

C100: Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951



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- C105: Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
- C111: Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958
- C138: Minimum Age Convention, 1973
- C182: Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999
- 国际劳工组织公约:
- C29: 1930 年“强迫劳动公约”
- C87: 1948 年“结社自由和保护组织权利公约”
- C98: 组织权和集体谈判权公约, 1949 年
- C100: 同等报酬公约, 1951 年
- C105: 废除强迫劳动公约, 1957 年
- C111: 1958 年歧视 (就业和职业) 公约
- C138: 1973 年最低年龄公约
- C182: “最恶劣形式的童工劳动公约”, 1999 年



**ECOCERT GREENLIFE SAS**





## **1. Purpose of the Standard**

### **标准目的**

The aim of this standard is to promote production practices and conditions in the clothing and textile industry that respect the environment and people. It lays down the minimum environmental and social requirements in order to define what the ecological status is, covering the product's design stages, raw material production, manufacturing up to completion, distribution, use and end of life of the finished product.

本标准的目的是促进服装和纺织行业的生产活动和状况，尊重环境，尊重人类。为了确定生态状况，本标准规定了最低的环境和社会要求，涵盖产品的设计阶段，原材料生产，制造至完成，分销，使用和成品寿命的终结。

## **2. Scope of the standard**

### **标准范围**

This standard applies to textiles and other products made of textile fibers such as those covered by the scope of Regulation (EU) No. 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and Council, and containing mainly natural fibers, fibers from renewable or recycled materials.

本标准适用于纺织品和其他由纺织纤维制成的产品，如欧洲议会和理事会（EU）No.1007/2011规定的范围，主要包含天然纤维，来自可再生或回收材料的纤维。

The criteria related to the environment, the management of waste and discharges as well as those related to social aspects apply to the whole entity concerned by this approach.

与环境有关的标准，废物和排放物的管理以及与社会方面相关的标准也适用于本标准相关的整个实体。

## **3. Labeling and communication**

### **标签与沟通**

#### **3.1 Reference to the control body and standard identification**

##### **认证主体和标准识别的参考**

The reference to the control body and to the Ecological & Recycled Textiles Standard can be done only for products that meet the requirements of the standard (see level I and II §3.2).

对认证主体和“生态与回收纺织品标准”的提及仅适用于符合标准要求的产品。（见 3.2 节中 I 级和 II 级）

The finished or semi-finished goods manufactured in accordance with this standard will be sold and labeled with the following sentence:

按照本标准制造的成品或半成品可用以下表述进行标识及出售：





**Level I:**

'Made with X% sustainable material'

controlled by ECOCERT Greenlife according to ERTS Standard License no...

**I 级:**

"用 X% 的可持续材料制成"

由 ECOCERT Greenlife 根据 ERTS (生态与回收纺织品标准) 进行控制  
许可证编号.....

**Level II:**

'Ecological textile'

controlled by ECOCERT Greenlife according to ERTS Standard License n°....

or

'Ecological & recycled textile'

controlled by ECOCERT Greenlife according to ERTS Standard License n°...

**II 级:**

"生态纺织品"

由 ECOCERT Greenlife 根据 ERTS (生态与回收纺织品标准) 进行控制  
许可证编号.....。

或

"生态与回收纺织品"

由 ECOCERT Greenlife 根据 ERTS 标准进行控制  
许可证编号.....。

according to criteria defined in chapter §3.3.

根据第 3.3 节定义的标准。

The logo below, which the format has to be respected as required by the document - "Rules for the identification of controlled products complying with the Ecological & Recycled Textiles Standard, can be used to assert control:

以下标识可用于明确这种控制关系，标识的格式必须符合文件“符合生态与回收纺织品标准的受控产品识别规则”的要求。



Any reference to ECOCERT or to the Ecological & recycled Textiles Standard made on the labels, website or any other means of communication, must be validated by Ecocert before its use.

任何提及 ECOCERT 或“生态与回收纺织品标准”的产品，不管是在标签上，网站或上任何其它沟通方式出现的，必须在使用前由 Ecocert 授权。

**Use of the ECOCERT certification mark in association OCS/RCS**





**certification:**

将 **ECOCERT** 认证标志与 **OCS/RCS** 认证结合使用:



The use of the ECOCERT certification mark above is only authorized in association with products or processes really certified by ECOCERT Greenlife in accordance with both:

以上 ECOCERT 认证标志的使用仅与经 ECOCERT Greenlife 真正认证的产品或过程相关联，并同时符合以下两个方面:

the RCS and / or OCS standard(s), on the one hand,  
And the Ecological & Recycled Textile Standard of ECOCERT Greenlife (hereinafter "ERTS"), on the other hand,  
and therefore under cover of valid certification documents issued by ECOCERT Greenlife for these standards.

一方面是 RCS（回收声明标准）和/或 OCS（有机含量标准），  
另一方面，是 ECOCERT Greenlife 的“生态与回收纺织品标准”（以下简称“ERTS”），  
因此，在 ECOCERT Greenlife 针对这些标准发布的有效认证文件的保护范围内。

Under no circumstances may the ECOCERT certification mark be used in association with products or processes which are certified in compliance with the RCS and / or OCS standards only.

在任何情况下，ECOCERT 认证标志均不得与仅通过 RCS 和/或 OCS 标准认证的产品或过程结合使用。

The digital format of the ECOCERT certification mark is available from ECOCERT Greenlife on request and its use must be made in accordance with the graphic charter also available on request.

ECOCERT 认证商标的数字格式可从 ECOCERT Greenlife 申请获得，并且其使用必须与图形许可一致，此许可亦可从 ECOCERT Greenlife 申请获得。

### **3.2 Labelling grades**

#### **标签等级**

Two labelling grades have been defined:

定义了两个标签等级:

Level I: "Made with sustainable material"

In this level, only the following chapters and criteria of the standard are applicable:

- 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 (except 6.3 & 6.4), 7.8, 8, 9, 10
- 50% minimum of natural fiber, fiber from natural recycled origin should be used.

I 级: “用可持续材料制造”

在此级别中，仅适用以下章节和标准:





- 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 (6.3 和 6.4 除外), 7.8, 8, 9, 10
- 天然纤维含量最少为 50%，应使用天然回收纤维。

Level II: "Ecological & Recycled Textile"  
In this level, the whole standard applies.  
II 级: "生态与回收纺织品"  
在此级别, 整个标准适用。

### 3.3 Content claims

#### 成分声明

In addition to the regulation on textile labelling (e.g. composition label), the following terms should be written on the marketing labeling of the goods approved according to the Ecological & recycled Textiles Standard:

除了纺织品标签的规定 (例如成分标签) 外, 通过"生态与回收纺织品标准"的产品在营销标签上还应注明下列条款:

- name and percentage of each material (as a percentage of total weight) component of the product. When using a trade name, the corresponding name in the regulation must also be indicated.

产品的每种材料的名称和百分比 (占总重量的百分比)。使用商品名称时, 也必须指明规定中的相应名称。

- origin and nature of each material: 每种材料的来源和性质:

\* natural 天然

\* coming from renewable materials1) 来自可再生材料 1)

\* synthetic 合成

\* Recycled2) \*回收 2)

\* coming from recycled materials2) 来自回收材料 2)

1): % of fibers coming from renewable materials (N.B: In case of fibers non made with 100% renewal materials, specify the percentage of renewable material content)

1): 来自可再生材料的纤维的百分比 (注意: 如果纤维不是用 100%可再生材料制成的, 须注明可再生材料含量的百分比)

2): specify the corresponding percentages of the recycled fibers coming from post and pre-consumer waste.

2): 注明来自消费后和消费前废物的回收纤维的相应百分比。

Examples of compositions described on a marketing label:

营销标签上组分描述的举例:

a) 70% recycled polyester \* - synthetic fiber

30% cotton - natural fiber

\* coming from 60% post-consumer waste and 40% of industrial waste

70%回收聚酯\* - 合成纤维

30%棉 - 天然纤维

\*来自 60%消费后废物的和 40%工业废物

b) 85% lyocell - manmade fiber coming from renewable materials

15% recycled\* cotton - natural fiber

\* coming from 100% post-consumer waste

85% lyocell - 来自可再生材料的人造纤维





15%回收\*棉 - 天然纤维  
\* 来自 100%消费后废物

- c) 40% polyester – synthetic fiber 30% of renewable materials  
60% recycled wool \* - natural fiber  
\* coming from 100% of industrial waste  
40% 聚酯 - 合成纤维 30%的可再生材料  
60%回收羊毛\*-天然纤维  
\*来自 100%工业废物

- If the criteria of paragraph §6.3 and appendix 2 are met, the following wording could be used: "natural and ecological dyeing"

如果符合第 6.3 段和附录 2 的标准，可以使用以下描述：“天然和生态染色”

- If the product is made with more than 70% of fibers coming from post-consumer recycled materials, the following sentence could be used "Ecological & recycled Textile"

如果该产品 70%以上的纤维是来自消费后回收材料的，可以使用以下描述“生态与回收纺织品”

### **3.4 Environmental and sustainable claims**

#### **环保与可持续性声明**

In order to promote one or more of the environmental allegations specific to the product on a label or in communication (such as % of water savings, % CO2 savings etc., best practices and initiatives), these allegations must be significant, proven and auditable.

为了在特定产品的标签或沟通中宣传一个或多个环保声明（如节水百分比、二氧化碳减排百分比等，最佳做法与方案），这些声明必须是显著的、经证明的和可审计的。

Furthermore, if the operator wishes to highlight an environmental label (such as CO2 equivalent, water consumption...) in its product communication, this should have been established in accordance with the applicable regulation or recommendations given by governmental agencies (such as ADEME in France).

此外，如果运营商希望在其产品沟通中突出环保标签（如二氧化碳当量、耗水量……），则应根据政府机构（如法国的 ADEME）提供的适用法规或建议建立环保标签。

## **4. Environmental and social involvement**

### **环境保护和社会责任**

#### **4.1 Environmental policy**

##### **环境政策**

After making an assessment of major environmental impacts associated with its activities, the operator must establish a written environmental policy specifying in particular:

- The person in charge responsible for conducting policy
- Procedures for monitoring and reducing waste and emissions, water consumption and energy





- Procedures in case of incidents concerning waste and pollution;
- Improvement program setting measurable goals (e.g. targets for reducing water consumption and energy use of green energy ...).

评估与其活动相关的主要环境影响后，经营者必须制定书面环境政策，具体规定：

- 负责执行政策的负责人
- 监测和减少废物和排放，耗水量和能源的程序
- 处置废物和污染事件的程序；
- 设置了可测量目标的改进计划（例如减少用水和绿色能源的能源使用目标）。

The operators involved in designing of product must incorporate an eco-design approach in their environmental policy (see § 4.2).

参与产品设计的运营商必须在其环境政策中纳入生态设计方法（见第 4.2 节）。

To be prepared for the use of an environment labeling, operators will collect the following data on their specific activities related to Ecological Textiles as well as suppliers and subcontractors involved:

- Annual water consumption in m<sup>3</sup>
- Greenhouse gas emissions kg in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent
- Eutrophication in PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup> equivalent

为了准备使用环境标签，运营商将收集与生态纺织品有关的具体活动以及相关供应商和分包商的以下数据：

- 年用水量（m<sup>3</sup>）
- 温室气体排放量（单位：Kg 二氧化碳当量）
- 富营养化（PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>当量）

## 4.2 Eco-design

### 生态设计

The requirements of this standard must be integrated from the designing of the products in order to optimize the environmental efficiency of the product.

本标准的要求必须从产品设计中整合出来，以优化产品的环境效率。

When choices are operated in the process of conception, these have to take into account the environmental and social impacts, in particular:

- The choice of raw materials and their capacity of renewal or use of recycled materials
- The choice of the manufacturing processes towards their environmental impact
- The respect for the social criteria and the conditions of production
- The choice of transport
- Choices concerning the packaging
- The usage of the product and its end of life

在构思过程中进行选择时，必须考虑到环境和社会影响，特别是：

- 原材料的选择及其再生利用能力或使用回收材料
- 制造工艺对环境影响的选择
- 尊重社会标准和生产条件
- 交通工具的选择
- 包装的选择
- 产品的使用及其寿命

The approach of Eco-conception can be completed by analyses of life cycle of products or by data collected through the environmental labeling in order to





consolidate the made choices.

生态概念的方法可以通过对产品生命周期的分析来完成，也可以通过环境标签数据收集来完成，以巩固所做的选择。

However, if scientific studies which demonstrate that materials, substances, or processes not previously authorized in this standard are not harmful or give a significant reduction of the environmental impact due to their use, then they may be submitted to a committee of experts and then be allowed if necessary, by ECOCERT.

但是，如果科学研究证明本标准中未授权的材料、物质或工艺不会因其使用而造成危害或对环境造成重大影响，则在必要时可将其提交给专家委员会，并由 ECOCERT 批准。

### **4.3 Social compliance policy**

#### **社会合规政策**

The operator must define a social compliance policy and must display this policy and the standard – chapter 11- in a place that is highly visible and easily accessible to workers and in their own language.

This policy must contain the following as a minimum:

- the commitment to satisfy all the criteria of these standards and comply with all applicable laws and regulations and international conventions
- the appointment of a management representative who will ensure that the social requirements of these standards are met
- the election by the workers of a representative to implement the social criteria of these standards
- management reviews for examining the conformity of its policy to these standards and applicable regulations, the relevance and the effectiveness of the procedures in place and the necessary improvement actions.

运营商必须制定社会合规政策，并必须将该政策和标准（第 11 章）用工人易懂的本国语言在高度可见的地方展示给工人。

此策略必须至少包含以下内容：

- 承诺满足这些标准的所有准则，并遵守所有适用的法律法规和国际惯例
- 任命管理代表，确保符合这些标准的社会要求
- 选举工人代表以执行这些标准的社会准则
- 管理评审，以检查其政策是否符合这些标准和适用法规、现有程序的相关性和有效性以及必要的改进措施。

## **5. Rules on the composition of the product**

### **产品成分规则**

To be labelled under the Ecological Recycled Textiles Standard, the finished product should be made of the one or more of the following materials:

- natural fibers
- synthetic fibers
- regenerated cellulose fibers
- mineral fibers
- fibers from renewable materials
- recycled fibers: natural or man-made

The restrictions or bans associated with each family of fibers are given in section§





6.1.

The finished product must be made up of at least 50% natural materials or materials from renewable or recycled materials for level I and 70% minimum for level II.

The composition of the accessories and additional materials must comply with sections §6.2 and §6.3 of these standards.

要根据“生态与回收纺织品标准”进行贴标签，成品应由以下一种或多种材料制成：

- 天然纤维
- 合成纤维
- 再生纤维素纤维
- 矿物纤维
- 可再生材料的纤维
- 回收纤维：天然或人造

与每个纤维种类有关的限制或禁令在§6.1 节中给出。

成品 I 级必须由至少 50% 的天然材料或可再生材料或回收材料制成，II 级则至少为 70%。

辅料和其余纤维原料的组成必须符合本标准的第 6.2 和 6.3 节。

## 6. Rules on raw materials

### 原材料规则

#### 6.1 Fibers

##### 纤维

For natural materials or materials of natural origin, the types of agriculture used for their production must respect the ecology of the agricultural production environments and biodiversity as well as animal welfare. These criteria apply to fibers of which the percentage by weight compared to the total weight of the product is above 5%.

对于天然材料或天然来源的材料，用于生产的农业类型必须尊重农业生产环境的生态性、生物多样性以及动物福利。这些标准适用于重量百分比与产品总重量之比超过 5% 的纤维。

##### 6.1.1 Natural fibers

##### 天然纤维

Natural fibers must be non-GMO and they must not contain either one of the following substances:

天然纤维必须是非转基因生物，它们不能含有以下物质之一：

<i>Cotton and other natural cellulosic fibers, Silk</i> <b>棉和其他天然纤维素纤维, 蚕丝</b>	<i>Criteria</i> <b>标准</b>
Pesticides (total) – §64 LFGB L00.0034 see Appendix 3 农药 (合计) - §64 LFGB L00.0034 见附录 3	<0.1ppm
<i>Raw wool and other keratin fibers</i> <b>生羊毛等角蛋白纤维</b>	<i>Criteria</i> <b>标准</b>
Pesticides (total) – §64 LFGB L 00.0034 see Appendix 3 农药 (合计) - § 64 LFGB L 00.0034 见附录 3	<1ppm

Water retting of linen and other bast fibers is prohibited.





BCI, CMiA, OCS are allowed natural fiber standard as long as respecting above criteria.

RWS and RDS are allowed standards for respecting animal welfare criteria.

禁止亚麻和其他韧皮纤维的浸渍（沤麻）。

只要遵守上述标准，BCI, CMiA, OCS 均为可接受的天然纤维标准。

RWS 和 RDS 均为可接受的动物福利标准。

### **6.1.2 Regenerated cellulose fibers and made with renewable materials**

#### **再生纤维素纤维和可再生材料制成**

Authorised fibers:

Acetate, Triacetate, Lyocell, Polylactide and other fibers made from renewable materials insofar as the chemical input products used comply with §6.3 and the residues on the fiber comply with §8.2.

允许使用的纤维:

醋酸纤维、三醋酸纤维、Lyocell 纤维、聚乳酸纤维和其它由可再生材料制成的纤维，只要使用的化学输入品符合第 6.3 节的要求，纤维上的残留物符合第 8.2 节的要求。

Raw materials:

For fibers made from wood cellulose, this must come from sustainably managed forests (operating sites with PEFC or FSC certification).

For raw agricultural materials (e.g. bamboo), these must be non-GMO and must not contain more than 0,1ppm of the pesticides listed in annex 1.

原料:

对于由木纤维素制成的纤维，必须来自可持续经营的森林（经营场所须具有 PEFC 或 FSC 认证）。

对于农业原材料（如竹子），这些必须是非转基因生物，不得含有超过 0.1ppm 的附件 1 所列的农药。

Production:

The Lyocell process using N-Methylmorpholine-N-Oxide (NMMO) is authorised. Acetate and triacetate are authorised insofar as the solvents used comply with section §6.3 of these standards.

Any other solvents or additives used for manufacturing these fibers must comply with section §6.3 of these standards.

The annual average emission into the water of zinc from the production site must not exceed 0.3 g/kg.

The fibers thus obtained must comply with the chemical residue limit values laid down in §8.2

生产:

可以使用 N-甲基吗啉-N-氧化物（NMMO）的 Lyocell 工艺

只要使用的溶剂符合这些标准的第 6.3 节，乙酸酯和三醋酸酯就可被授权。

用于制造这些纤维的任何其他溶剂或添加剂必须符合这些标准的第 6.3 节。

生产现场锌排放量每年平均排放不得超过 0.3g/kg。

如此获得的纤维必须符合第 8.2 节中规定的化学残留限值

### **6.1.3 Synthetic fibers**





### 合成纤维

#### Polyester:

The ingredients used to manufacture it must comply with section 4.3 of these standards

If ingredients of natural origin are used (e.g. propylene glycol), these must come from non-GMO products, must not contain more than 0,1 ppm of pesticides as listed in annex 1, and the types of agriculture for their production must respect the ecology of the agricultural production environments and biodiversity.

The polyester fibers thus obtained must comply with the chemical residue limit values laid down in §8.2.

The annual average VOC emissions during polymerisation of the polyester must not exceed 1.2 g/kg of polyester resin produced.

#### 涤纶:

用于制造它们的成分必须符合本标准的第 4.3 节

如果使用天然来源的成分（如丙二醇），这些必须来自非转基因产品，不得含有超过 0.1ppm 的附件 1 所列的农药，其生产类型必须遵守农业生产环境的生态学和生物多样性。

如此获得的聚酯纤维必须符合第 8.2 节中规定的化学残留限值。

涤纶聚合过程中的年平均挥发性有机化合物排放量不得超过 1.2 克/千克（生产的聚酯树脂）。

#### Polyamide:

The ingredients used to manufacture it must comply with section §6.3 of these standards

If ingredients of natural origin are used (e.g. castor oil), these must come from non-GMO products, must not contain more than 0,1 ppm of pesticides as listed in annex 1, and the types of agriculture for their production must respect the ecology of the agricultural production environments and biodiversity.

The fibers thus obtained must comply with the chemical residue limit values laid down in §6.2

The annual average emissions of N<sub>2</sub>O into the air during monomer production must not exceed 10 g/kg of polyamide 6 fiber produced and 50 g/kg of polyamide 6.6 fiber produced.

#### 聚酰胺:

用于制造它们的成分必须符合本标准的第 6.3 节

如果使用天然来源的成分（如脚轮油），这些必须来自非转基因产品，不得含有超过 0.1ppm 的附件 1 所列的农药，其生产类型必须遵守农业生产环境生态学和生物多样性。

如此获得的纤维必须符合第 6.2 节中规定的化学残留限值

在单体生产过程中，N<sub>2</sub>O 进入空气的年平均排放量不得超过 10g/kg（生产的聚酰胺 6 纤维）及 50g/kg（生产的聚酰胺 6.6 纤维）。

#### Polyethylene, polypropylene:

The ingredients used to manufacture it must comply with section §6.3 of these standards.

The fibers must comply with the chemical residue limit values laid down in §8.2.

#### 聚乙烯，聚丙烯:

用于制造它们的成分必须符合标准的第 6.3 节。

纤维必须符合第 8.2 节中规定的化学残留限量值。

#### Elastane:

No organostanic compound may be used.





The fibers thus obtained must comply with the chemical residue limit values laid down in §8.2.

The annual average aromatic diisocyanate emissions into the air during polymerisation and spinning must be less than 5 mg/kg of fiber produced.

氨纶：

不能使用有机锡化合物。

如此获得的纤维必须符合第 8.2 节中规定的化学残留限值。

在聚合和纺丝期间，每年平均排放到空气中的含芳族二异氰酸酯必须小于 5mg/Kg（生产的纤维）。

#### **6.1.4 Mineral fibers**

##### **矿物纤维**

Asbestos fibers, refractory ceramic fibers (RCFs), glass microfibers, carbon fibers and any other fiber classed as potentially carcinogenic for humans or biopersistent are prohibited.

In any case the composition of the fibers must satisfy the criteria of section 4.3 and the chemical residue limit values laid down in §8.2.

石棉纤维，耐火陶瓷纤维（RCF），玻璃微纤维，碳纤维和任何其它分类为潜在的人类致癌物质或具有生物持久性的纤维都是禁止的。

在任何情况下，纤维的组成必须满足第 4.3 节的标准和第 8.2 节中规定的化学残留限量值。

#### **6.1.5 Recycled fibers or fibers coming from recycled materials**

##### **回收纤维或来自回收材料的纤维**

Recycled fibers may come from industrial or post-consumer waste and must be of natural, artificial or synthetic origin.

In the case where the fibers coming from recycled materials are obtained by chemical treatment, they must meet the criteria of § 6.1.3 corresponding to the nature of fibers.

The finished product should indicate the percentage of recycled fibers or from recycled materials according to the criteria of paragraph § 3.2.

(specify the proportion of post-consumer materials / industrial), and respect the limit values of chemical residues provided in §8.2.

回收纤维可能来自工业或消费后废物，必须是天然的，人造的或合成的。

在通过化学处理获得来自回收材料的纤维的情况下，它们必须符合第 6.1.3 节对应于纤维性质的标准。

成品应符合标准第 3.2 节规定的回收纤维或回收材料的百分比（指定消费后材料/工业品的比例），并符合第 8.2 节规定的化学残留限量值。

## **6.2 Accessories and additional materials**

### **附件和附加材料**

Accessories and additional fibrous materials must meet the criteria of section §6.1. For other types of accessory or additional materials, these must not contain copper or nickel (for metals), PVC or wood from threatened species.

附件和附加纤维材料必须符合第 6.1 节的标准。

对于其他类型的附件或附加材料，不得含有铜或镍（金属），PVC 或受威胁物种的木材。





Additional non-fibrous material authorised 授权的附加非纤维材料	Criteria 标准
Natural origin 天然来源	<p>Made from natural, non-GMO materials                      Synthetic pesticides not permitted (&lt; 0.1ppm)                      Types of agriculture used for the raw material production must respect the ecology of the agricultural production environments and biodiversity.                      由天然非转基因材料制成                      合成农药不允许 (&lt;0.1 ppm)                      用于原料生产的农业种类必须尊重农业生产环境和生物多样性的生态环境。</p> <p>Absence of prohibited substances given in §6.3 and in sections 7 and 8.2                      不含第 6.3 节 和第 7 章和第 8.2 节列出的禁用物质</p>
Synthetic origin 合成来源	<p>Made from approved ingredients listed in sections §6.3, §6.1.3, §7 and §8.2                      PVC and aromatic solvents are prohibited.                      Absence of phthalates and other plasticisers that are potential endocrine disrupters.                      由第 6.3, 6.1.3, 7 和 8.2 中列出的批准成分制成。                      禁止使用 PVC 和芳香族溶剂。                      没有邻苯二甲酸盐和其他有潜在的内分泌干扰物的增塑剂。</p>

## 6.3 Prohibited chemicals or limited in their uses

### 禁止使用的化学品或使用限制

All chemical inputs, dyes and other textile agents should be evaluated on the basis of safety data sheet according to Directive 2001/58/EEC, Regulation EC 1272/2008, EC 552/2009, EC 1907/2006, and based on specific assessment questionnaires. They must be approved prior to use according to Annex 4.

所有化学品投入物，染料和其他纺织品助剂应根据其安全资料表，按照指令 2001/58/EEC，法规 EC 1272/2008，EC 552/2009，EC 1907/2006 指令，并根据具体的评估问卷进行评估。

必须在使用前按照附件 4 批准。

## 6.4 Energy

### 能源

Operators must ensure the monitoring and traceability of all energy consumption as well as the proportion of renewable energies.

As far as possible operators must also incorporate objectives linked to the use of "green" and renewable energies into their environmental policy, for instance:

- Solar and solar thermal energy
- Photovoltaic energy
- Wind





- Hydroelectric power
- Geothermics
- Biomass: insofar as the quantities of materials used for its extraction and use do not exceed the quantities produced and the general balance of greenhouse gases is not negative.

运营商必须确保所有能源消耗的监测和可追溯性以及可再生能源的比例。

运营商也应尽可能将与绿色和可再生能源相结合的目标纳入环境政策，例如：

- 太阳能和太阳能热能
- 光伏能源
- 风
- 水力发电
- 地热
- 生物质：只要用于其提取和使用的材料数量不超过生产量，且温室气体的总体平衡不是负数。

## **7. Rules of production and storage**

### **生产和储存规则**

#### **7.1 General criteria on production operations**

##### **生产作业一般标准**

All the raw material transformation processes, whether mechanical or thermal, are authorised, as well as spunlace batting processes.

For processes using manufacturing auxiliaries, textile agents or other chemical input products, these should be approved by ECOCERT prior to use according to the criteria in sections §6.3, §7.2, §7.3 and §7.4 of the standard.

In addition, the operator should make available to Ecocert for audits all the records, instructions or recipes using these same auxiliaries and the corresponding traceability elements.

Operational procedures must be put in place to avoid any contamination by substances or materials prohibited by the standards during transformation, storage, handling or transport processes. A product of which the status with regard to the requirements of the standards is suspect may only be processed, packed or put on sale after all doubt has been removed.

所有的原材料转化过程，无论是机械处理还是热处理，以及水刺打浆工艺，均需获得授权。

对于使用制造助剂，纺织助剂或其他化学输入品的工艺，在使用前应根据本标准第 6.3，7.2，7.3 和 7.4 节中的内容获得 ECOCERT 批准。

此外，运营商应向 Ecocert 提供使用上述助剂的所有记录，说明或配方以及相应的可追溯性元素。

必须制定操作程序，以避免变换，储存，处理或运输过程中标准禁止的物质或材料的任何污染。有关标准要求的状态存在可疑之处的产品，只有在有任何疑问被取消后才能被处理，包装或出售。

#### **7.2 Preparing spinning and sizing agents, knitting oils**





### 准备纺纱助剂、上浆剂、针织油

All preparing spinning agents, sizing agents and knitting oils must meet the requirements of §6.3.

Oils knitting / weaving must be free of heavy metals.

The following sizing agents are allowed:

- Starch, starch derivatives, other natural substances
- CMC (carboxymethyl cellulose)
- Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) may be used if it is recycled for sizing operations.
- Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) and polyacrylate (PAC) can also be used without recycling if employed up to 25% (excluding water) only in combination with natural substances.

所有准备纺纱助剂，上浆剂和针织油必须符合第 6.3 节的要求。

针织或机织油剂必须不含重金属。

允许使用以下上浆剂：

- 淀粉，淀粉衍生物，其他天然物质
- CMC（羧甲基纤维素）
- 如果在上浆过程中可回收，则可使用聚乙烯醇（PVA）。
- 若聚乙烯醇（PVA）和聚丙烯酸酯（PAC）不回收利用，则只能与天然物质结合使用，且所占比例不超过 25%（不包括水）。

## 7.3 Dyeing and printing

### 染色和印花

<i>Processes 过程</i>	<i>Criteria 标准</i>
Pre-treatment 预处理	<p>Are allowed the processing aids that comply with criteria defined in chapter §6.3 and that respect the following points:</p> <p>Washing, kier boiling: no phosphates in detergents and washing agents.</p> <p>Bleaching: exclusively with oxygen products as peroxides, ozone...</p> <p>Mercerisation: Caustic soda must be recycled.</p> <p>允许符合第 6.3 节标准定义的加工助剂，并遵守以下要点：</p> <p>洗涤，煮练：在去污剂和洗涤剂中不含磷酸盐。</p> <p>漂白：完全采用氧漂产品，如过氧化物，臭氧...</p> <p>丝光：必须回收苛性钠。</p>





<p>Dyeing: Selection of dyes and dyeing auxiliaries 染色: 染料和染色助剂的选择</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dyes and dyeing auxiliaries that meet the criteria of section §6.3 of these standards.</li> <li>- Azo dyes likely to give aromatic amines by cleavage and the dyes that are carcinogenic, mutagenic, toxic to reproduction or potentially sensitising listed in Appendix 1 are prohibited.</li> <li>- The following are authorised for dyes and pigments: iron, copper but only up to a maximum of 5% in blue, green and turquoise dyes.</li> <li>- chrome mordanting is prohibited.</li> <li>- halogenated carriers must not be used (polyester dyeing).</li> <li>- 符合本标准第 6.3 节标准的染料和染色助剂</li> <li>- 禁止使用附录 1 中列出的可能通过裂解产生芳香胺的偶氮染料，具有致癌性，致突变性，生殖毒性或潜在致敏性的染料</li> <li>- 以下物质被授权用于染料和颜料：铁，铜（但仅在蓝，绿和绿松石染料中最多可达 5%）</li> <li>- 禁止铬媒染</li> <li>- 不得使用卤化载体（聚酯染色）</li> </ul>
<p>Printing: Selection of dyes, pigments and auxiliaries 印花: 染料，颜料和助剂的选择</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dyes and dyeing auxiliaries that meet the criteria of section §6.3 of these standards.</li> <li>- Azo dyes likely to give aromatic amines by cleavage and the dyes that are carcinogenic, mutagenic, toxic to reproduction or potentially sensitising listed in Appendix 1 are prohibited</li> <li>- The following are authorised for dyes and pigments: iron, copper but only up to a maximum of 5% in blue, green and turquoise dyes</li> <li>- Printing colours containing more than 5% volatile compounds are prohibited</li> <li>- Plastisol type printing processes using phthalates and PVC are prohibited</li> <li>- 符合本标准第 6.3 节的染料和染色助剂。</li> <li>- 禁止使用附录 1 中列出的可能通过裂解产生芳香胺的偶氮染料，具有致癌性，致突变性，生殖毒性或潜在致敏性的染料</li> <li>- 以下物质被授权用于染料和颜料：铁，铜（但仅在蓝，绿和绿松石染料中最多可达 5%）</li> <li>- 禁止含有超过 5%挥发性化合物的印花色料。</li> <li>- 禁止使用邻苯二甲酸酯和 PVC 的塑性溶胶型印花工艺</li> </ul>
<p>Dyeing and printing using natural dyes and pigments 使用天然染料和颜料进行染色和印花</p>	<p>If all the dyes, pigments and other textile agents and all the manufacturing and finishing processes used meet the criteria in Appendix 2 to these standards, the following wording may be used in communication and on labels: "Natural and ecological dyeing".</p> <p>如果所有染料，颜料和其他纺织助剂以及所有使用的加工和整理工艺都符合标准附录 2 中的准则，则可以在沟通和标签中使用以下措辞：“天然和生态染色”。</p>

## 7.4 Prohibited substances for finishing fire proofing, coating and laminates





**防火整理，涂层和层压的禁用物质**

<b>Finishers</b> <b>Laminate coatings and membranes</b> 整理剂 层压涂层和膜	<b>Compliance with general criteria in §6.3</b> <b>Compliance with the criteria associated with additional non-fibrous materials in §6.1.3.</b> 符合第 6.3 节 中的一般标准 符合第 6.1.3 节中与附加非纤维材料相关的标准。
<b>Fireproofing treatments</b> 防火处理	The use of the fireproofing substances listed in Appendix 1 is prohibited unless required by current regulations. 除非现行法规要求，否则禁止使用附录 1 中列出的防火物质。

**7.5 Criteria on cleaning operations of production tools and premises**

**生产工具和场所清洁作业的标准**

Cleaning products that do not have unacceptable effects for the environment and do not contribute towards contaminating the environment must be favored.

The following products are therefore prohibited:

- Combinations that are persistent or not easily biodegradable,
- Products with genetically modified organisms,
- Products with chlorine and/or other halogenated derivatives,
- Formaldehyde-based products.

For information, here is a non-exhaustive list of products and ingredients which can be used if they have been approved for this use:

- Citric, paracetic, lactic and acetic acid
- Ethanol
- Sodium carbonate
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Sodium percarbonate
- Hot water and steam
- Natural plant essences
- Caustic soda

All surfactants that meet the requirements of these standards or Ecocert Detergents standards can be used as cleaning products or disinfectants.

对环境没有不可接受的影响，不会导致环境污染的清洁产品，必须优先选择。

因此禁止以下产品：

- 持久或不易生物降解的混合物，
- 具有转基因生物的产品，
- 具有氯和/或其他卤化衍生物的产品，
- 甲醛基产品。

以下是一份非详尽的产品和成分清单，如果这些产品和成分已被批准用于此用途，则可以使用，供参考：

- 柠檬酸，对乙酰酸，乳酸和乙酸
- 乙醇
- 碳酸钠
- 过氧化氢
- 过碳酸钠
- 热水和蒸汽
- 天然植物精华





- 苛性钠

符合本标准或 Ecocert 洗涤剂标准要求的所有表面活性剂都可用作清洁产品或消毒剂。

## **7.6 Waste and discharge management**

### **废物和排放管理**

#### **7.6.1 Wastewater treatment**

##### **污水处理**

The wastewater from all wet processing sites must be treated in an internal or external functional treatment plant before being poured into the surface waters. Wet processing units must assess and monitor the quantities of sediment, the temperature of the wastewater and its pH.

Wastewater from wet processing sites (except for raw wool washing sites) must, when discharged into the surface waters after treatment (on or off site), have a COD content below 25 g/kg of textile produced, expressed as an annual average. If the effluent is treated on site and discharged directly into the surface waters, it must have a pH between 6 and 9 (unless the pH of the water received is outside this range) and a temperature below 40 °C (unless the temperature of the water received is higher than this).

The copper content must not exceed 0.5 mg/l.

Wastewater analyses must be carried out and documented periodically under normal operating conditions.

所有湿处理场所的废水必须在内部或外部功能处理厂处理，然后排入地表水中。湿处理单元必须评估和监测沉积物的数量，废水的温度及其 pH 值。

来自湿加工场所（原毛洗涤场地除外）的废水在处理（现场内或场外）排入地表水中时，其 COD 含量必须低于 25g/kg（生产的纺织品），以年平均值表示。如果废水在现场进行处理并直接排入地表水，则其 pH 值必须在 6 到 9 之间（除非接收到的水的 pH 值超出此范围），温度必须低于 40°C（除非接收到的水的温度高于此温度）。

铜含量不得超过 0.5mg/l。

在正常运行条件下必须进行废水分析并定期记录。

#### **7.6.2 Waste treatment**

##### **废物处理**

The practice of selective sorting of cardboard, glass, paper and other materials must be adopted.

The operator has the obligation to recycle or treat all waste and to assign special industrial waste and non-recyclable packaging within the company, to another company that specializes in recycling or treatment of waste.

必须对纸板，玻璃，纸张和其他材料进行选择分类。

运营商有义务回收或处理所有废物，并将公司内部的特殊工业废物和不可回收包装转让给另一家专门回收或处理废物的公司。

## **7.7 Handling, storage and transport**





## 处理，储存和运输

Products with the Ecocert Ecological & Recycled Textiles Standard label must be handled, stored and transported in such a way that they are not contaminated by prohibited substances or mixed with or replaced by products or materials not authorised by the standards.

The means of transport and the itineraries must be documented and data relating to the environmental labeling must be collected.

带有 Ecocert“生态与回收纺织品标准”标签的产品的处理、储存和运输方式必须确保其不受违禁物质的污染，不被未经标准授权的产品或材料混合或替换。

必须记录运输工具和行程，并收集与环境标签有关的数据。

## 7.8 Packaging

### 包装

Primary packaging must be designed in line with respect for the environment. Its composition, its form and its volume must enable it to be recycled and consume little energy.

As a result, non-recyclable multi-layer primary packaging and/or packaging that cannot be separated or that is made of PVC and/or polystyrene is not authorized. Cardboard should come from recycling supply chain.

主要包装的设计必须遵循尊重环境的原则。它的组成、形式和体积必须使它能够被回收利用，并且消耗很少的能源。

因此，不允许使用无法分离或由 PVC 和/或聚苯乙烯制成的不可回收多层主包装和/或包装。纸板应来自回收供应链。

## 8. End-consumer's health – Quality

### 消费者的健康-质量

#### 8.1 Risks analysis

##### 风险分析

The operator must conduct a risk assessment of non-compliance with the criteria set out in paragraphs 8.2 and 8.3 of this standard. All products labeled in accordance with this standard and their accessories or additional materials will be included in this risk assessment.

In line with this risk analysis, the operator must perform tests to ensure compliance with the requirements of the standard. That is to say that the number and the frequency of testing should be matched to the identified risks (severity, frequency). Similar tests made in the context of other approaches to control or certification will be considered.

Samples may be taken by the inspector during his inspection visit, in addition to the process of control or in case of suspicion of contamination or fraud.

经营者必须对不遵守第 8.2 和第 8.3 段规定的标准进行风险评估。所有根据本标准标注的产品及其附件或附加材料将被纳入此风险评估。

根据这一风险分析，操作员必须进行测试以确保符合标准要求。即测试的次数和频率应与识别的风险（严重程度，频率）相匹配。





将考虑在其它控制或认证方法的背景下进行的类似测试。  
除控制过程外，或在怀疑污染或欺诈的情况下，检查员可在视察期间取样。

## 8.2 Limit values for chemical residues on finished products and accessories

### 成品和附件上化学残留物的限值

Chemical residues (see lists in Appendix 1) 化学品残留物 (参见附录 1)	Test method 检测方法	Criteria Baby products 标准 婴儿产品	Criteria Other products 标准 其他产品
Chlorophenols 氯化苯酚 PCP, TeCP TrCP, DCP	VDI 4301-3, i.A.	<0.05mg/kg <0.2mg/kg <0.5mg/kg	<0.5mg/kg <2mg/kg <3mg/kg
o-Phenylphenol 邻苯基苯酚 (OPP)	Extraction, 萃取 DFG/S19, GC/MS	<50mg/kg	<100mg/kg
Arylamines, Azoic dyes releasing amine compounds 芳香胺，释放胺类化合物的偶氮染料	EN 14362-1	<20mg/kg	<20mg/kg
AOX 可吸附有机卤化物	Extraction by boiling water, carbon absorption, AOX analyser, ISO 9562 i.A. 沸水萃取，碳吸收， AOX 分析仪，ISO 9562 I.A.	<5mg/kg	<5mg/kg
Dyes classified as allergens or carcinogens 被归类为过敏原或致癌物的染料	DIN 54231	<30mg/kg	<30mg/kg
Formaldehyde 甲醛	Japanese Law 112, ISO 14184-1 i.A.	Not detectable 不可检出	Worn next to the skin: <30mg/kg Other: <75mg/kg 靠近皮肤: <30mg/kg 其它: <75mg/kg



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pH -	ISO 3071	Baby or in contact with the skin: 4.0 – 7.5 婴儿或接触皮肤: 4.0 – 7.5	4.0 – 9.0
Total pesticides: 农药总量: Natural fibers 天然纤维	§ 64 LFGB L 00.0034 See list in Appendix 3 见附件 3	<0.5mg/kg	<1.0mg/kg
Heavy metals 重金属	Elution ISO 105-E04 ISO 17294-2		
Antimony (Sb) 锑 (Sb)		<30 mg/kg	<30mg/kg
Arsenic (As) 砷 (As)		<0.2mg/kg	<1mg/kg
Cadmium (Cd) 镉 (Cd)		<0.1mg/kg	<0.1mg/kg
Chromium (Cr) 铬 (Cr)		<1.0mg/kg	<2.0mg/kg
Cobalt (Co) 钴 (Co)		<1.0mg/kg	<4.0mg/kg
Copper (Cu) 铜 (Cu)		<25mg/kg	<50mg/kg
Nickel (Ni) 镍 (Ni)		<1.0mg/kg	<4.0mg/kg
Mercury (Hg) 汞 (Hg)		<0.02mg/kg	<0.02mg/kg
Lead (Pb) 铅 (Pb)		<0.2mg/kg	<1.0mg/kg
Chromium VI (Cr-VI) 六价铬	ISO 105-E04 ISO 11083	<0.5mg/kg	<0.5mg/kg
Accessories (excluding glass), non-fibrous components, fibers and items containing pigments, dye-impregnated fibers: 附件 (玻璃除外), 非纤维成分, 纤维和含有颜料的项目, 浸染纤维: Lead (Pb) Cadmium (Cd) 镉 (Cd)		<90mg/kg <40mg/kg	<90mg/kg <40mg/kg
Nickel (metal accessories) 镍 (金属配件)	EN 12472, EN 1811	<0.5µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /week	<0.5µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /week
Organostanic compounds: 有机锡化合物: TBT, TPhT DBT, DOT, DMT, DPhT, DPT, MBT, MMT, MOT, MPht, TeBT, TeET, TCyHT, TMT, TOT, TPT	Extraction, 萃取 E-DIN 38407-13 i.A. Quantification 定量 by GC/MS	<0.5mg/kg <1mg/kg	<1mg/kg <2mg/kg
Phthalates 邻苯二甲酸盐 On plasticised part, for coated or printed items, flexible foams and accessories made up of plastic materials 在塑化部件上, 对于涂层或印花产品, 柔性泡沫和由塑料制成的配件	DIN EN 15777:2009-12	DINP, DNOP, DEHP, DIDP, BBP, DBP, DIBP (total): <0.1%	DEHP, BBP, DBP, DIBP (total): <0.1%



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Chlorinated benzenes and Toluenes 氯化苯和甲苯	DIN 54232:2007	total: <1mg/kg 总量: <1mg/kg	total: <1mg/kg 总量: <1mg/kg
- Products with a water- or oil-repellent finish: 防水或防油整理的产品: PFOS 全氟辛烷磺酸盐 PFOA 全氟辛烷磺酸 - Products containing polyurethane: Arylamines - 含聚氨酯产品: 芳香胺  -Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate - 三(2-氯乙基)磷酸酯 - Short-chain chlorinated paraffins - 短链氯化石蜡	Extraction solvent, 溶剂萃取 GC/MS , HPLC/MS	< 1µg/m <sup>2</sup> <0.1mg/kg  <1mg/kg  < 0.1%  < 0.1%	< 1µg/m <sup>2</sup> <0.25mg/kg  <1mg/kg  < 0.1%  < 0.1%
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons: 多环芳烃: Individually 每个 Total 总和	ISO 18287	<0.5mg/kg <10mg/kg	<1.0mg/kg <10mg/kg
Emissions of volatile compounds: 挥发性化合物的排放: Formaldehyde 甲醛 Toluene 甲苯 Styrene 苯乙烯 Vinyl cyclohexene 乙烯基环己烯 4-Phenyl cyclohexene 4-苯基环己烯 Butadiene 丁二烯 Vinyl chloride 氯乙烯 Aromatic hydrocarbons 芳烃 Volatile organic compounds 挥发性有机化合物	Extraction Solvent, 溶剂萃取 GC/MS	<0.1mg/kg <0.1mg/kg <0.005mg/kg <0.002mg/kg  <0.03mg/kg  <0.002mg/kg <0.002mg/kg <0.3mg/kg  <0.5mg/kg	<0.1mg/kg <0.1mg/kg <0.005mg/kg <0.002mg/kg  <0.03mg/kg  <0.002mg/kg <0.002mg/kg <0.3mg/kg  <0.5mg/kg

OEKOTEX Standard 100 Class I and II could be used and recognized as conforms to these criteria according to type of products (Baby or others).

根据产品类型（婴儿或其他），可以使用并确认 OEKO TEX Standard 100 I级和 II级符合本标准。



**ECOCERT GREENLIFE SAS**





## 8.3 Quality criteria–Technical performance

### 质量标准-技术性能

Parameters 参数	Test method 测试方法	Criteria 标准
Colour fastness to rubbing, dry 干摩擦牢度	ISO 105x12	3-4
Colour fastness to rubbing, wet 湿摩擦牢度	ISO 105x12	2
Colour fastness to perspiration, alkaline and acid 碱性和酸性汗渍牢度	ISO 105 E04	3-4
Colour fastness to light 光照色牢度	ISO 105 B02	3-4
Domestic washing shrinkage values Clothing only: 家用洗涤收缩值, 仅限服饰: - Knit, Stretch fabric 针织, 弹力面料 - Fabric 织物 Excluding clothing: 非服饰 - Knit/knitwear 针织/针织品 - Fabric 织物	ISO 6330	max.最大 8% max.最大 4%  max.最大 10% max.最大 5%
Colour fastness to saliva 耐唾液色牢度	LMBG B 82.10-1	"Plain colour" clothes for babies and children 婴幼儿"素色"服装
Colour fastness to washing at 30 °C 30°C洗涤色牢度	ISO 105 C03	3-4

## 9. Control system implemented by the operator

### 操作人员实施的控制系统

#### 9.1 Control of raw materials

##### 原材料控制

##### 9.1.1 Conformity of the raw materials

###### 原料的一致性

Upon receipt of a raw material, the operator must check that the integrity of the packaging and the product comply with the requirements of the standard. In case of doubt about the status or the origin of a raw material or a supplier, this raw material can be processed only after elimination of that doubt, unless the product resulting there from, is placed on the market without indication related to this standard.

在收到原材料后, 操作员必须检查包装和产品的完整性是否符合标准要求。如果对原材料或供应商的状况或原产地有疑问, 只有在消除了这一疑问后才能处理该原料, 除





非产生的产品在市场上不做与本标准相关的标注。

### **9.1.2 Guarantees of conformity on Ecological Textiles raw materials**

#### **生态纺织品原料一致性保证**

The operator must verify the origin of raw materials by the presence of guarantees:

- corresponding to the quality: reference to the nature of matter and % natural materials, recycled materials, materials coming from renewable materials, the supplier and if the standard and/or the control / certification body
- written on the following documents: invoices, delivery notes and labels.

A valid certificate issued by ECOCERT and/or other documents requested by the process control (eg certificate of conformity, test reports, ...) must be obtained for all purchases of raw materials (fibers, yarns, greige fabrics, ...), semi-finished and finished products.

经营者必须通过担保的存在来验证原材料的来源：

- 对应质量：参考物质性质和天然材料，回收材料，可再生材料的比例，供应商以及标准和/或控制/认证机构
- 写在以下文件上：发票，交货单和标签。

对于所有原材料（纤维、纱线、坯布等）、半成品和成品的采购，必须获得 ECOCERT 签发的有效证书和/或过程控制要求的其他文件（如合格证书、测试报告等）。

### **9.1.3 Trading of raw materials**

#### **原料交易**

In case where the raw material supplier is a trader, traceability must be maintained and checked from the original supplier which has been declared.

This means that for any raw material:

- no repackaging is allowed and therefore obligation to print a reference to the supplier's name on the original supplied packaging
- The presentation of a transaction document or a certificate issued by the distributor and to ensure compliance with the original supplier

This also means, specifically for raw material, the presentation of the guarantees of the original supplier as described in §9.1.2.

如果原材料供应商是贸易商，则必须保持可追溯性，并从已申报的原始供应商处进行检查。

这意味着对于任何原材料：

- 不允许重新包装，因此有义务在原始提供的包装上打印供应商名称
  - 提交由经销商签发的交易文件或证书，以确保与原始供应商的一致性
- 这也意味着，特别是对于原材料，按照第 9.1.2 条的规定，提交原始供应商的担保。

## **9.2 Subcontracting & handling**

### **分包和处理**

To ensure traceability and conformity of sub-contracting/ handling operations, guarantees of control (reference to the quality and appropriate to the standard and / or control/certification body) should be written on the transaction documents (invoices, delivery notes, labels).

Example of guarantees of control for sub-contracting operation: "ECOCERT Standard Controlled" or "ERTS Controlled"





Example of guarantees of control for handling operation: "ERTS controlled – Handling operation"

In addition, a certificate of compliance with this standard shall be submitted and valid at the time of the transaction.

为确保分包/处理操作的可追溯性和一致性，应在交易文件（发票、交货单、标签）中写入控制保证（涉及质量、适用标准和/或控制/认证机构）。

分包作业控制保证示例：“ECOCERT 标准控制”或“ERTS 控制”

处理操作控制保证示例：“ERTS 控制-处理操作”

此外，应提交符合本标准的证书，并在交易时有效。

## 9.3 Finished products

### 成品

To ensure traceability and conformity of sold products, guarantees of control (reference to the quality and appropriate to the standard and / or control/certification body) should be written on the transaction documents (invoices, delivery notes, labels).

Example: "ERTS Controlled" or « Ecological & Recycled Textiles Standard controlled »

For the terms printed on the end-consumer labelling, refer to the chapter §3 of this standard.

A certificate of compliance with this standard shall be submitted and valid at the time of the transaction.

A sample of each batch of finished products should be kept at least the time of the life of the product in an amount at least sufficient to perform all tests specified in this standard.

In addition, a technical file of the finished product must be established and it should consolidate all the product specifications and lab test reports (chemical residues, shrinkage values, washing fastness, colour fastness...).

为确保销售产品的可追溯性和一致性，应在交易单据（发票，交货单，标签）上写明控制保证（涉及质量、适用标准和/或控制/认证机构）。

示例：“ERTS 控制”或“生态与回收纺织品标准控制”

关于最终消费者标签上的术语，请参阅本标准的§3 章。

符合本标准的证书应在交易时提交并有效。

每批成品的样品至少应保存至产品的使用寿命，其数量至少应足以进行本标准规定的所有试验。另外，必须建立成品技术档案，并整理所有产品规格和实验室检测报告（化学残留物，收缩值，耐洗牢度，色牢度等）。

## 9.4 Traceability and control of flows

### 流通的可追溯性和控制

Traceability from the raw materials up to the finished products (= internal traceability to the unit of production) and finished products to consumers (= external traceability to the unit of production) as well as monitoring of financial data relative to all inputs/outputs of the company must be strictly implemented, documented and available for the inspection.

必须严格执行从原材料到成品的可追溯性（=生产单位的内部可追溯性）和从成品到消费者的可追溯性（=生产单位的外部可追溯性）以及与公司所有投入/产出相关的财务数据监控，记录并可用于检查。

The operator must make available the following documents:





- Monitoring and / or accounting records (total quantities) of the deliveries to the entity / purchases (raw materials and / or finished product), shipments / sales (finished products), inventory (raw materials and / or finished products)
- Monitoring and accounting records of the raw materials and / or semi-finished products / finished products (invoices, purchases, deliveries, production records ...) to trace the origin, nature and quantities of all raw materials and / or products received and their possible use within the company (internal traceability)
- Monitoring and accounting records of the products sold by the entity (invoice, sales invoice, delivery ...) to trace the origin, nature, quantities and the consignees of all products sold (external traceability)
- Monitoring and recording of stocks at regular intervals (physical inventories, computer system ...) for marketed products and raw materials to ensure the compliance of the material flow within the company
- The exact composition of manufactured products.

运营商必须提供以下文件:

- 对交付给实体/采购（原材料和/或成品）、发货/销售（成品）、库存（原材料和/或成品）的监控和/或会计记录（总数量）
- 原材料和/或半成品/成品的监控和会计记录（发票、采购、交货、生产记录.....），以跟踪所有原材料和/或产品的来源、性质和数量，以及它们在公司内的可能用途（内部可追溯性）
- 实体销售产品的监控和会计记录（发票、销售发票、交货.....），以跟踪所有销售产品的来源、性质、数量和收货人（外部可追溯性）
- 定期监控和记录已上市产品和原材料的库存（实物库存、计算机系统.....），以确保公司内部的物流符合要求
- 制成品的确切成分。

## 9.5 Quality system

### 质量体系

The operator must have an operational quality system that enables the conformity of the products to these standards to be checked and controlled. In particular it must ensure compliance with the following points:

- conformity of raw materials and chemical input products (supplier conformity, risk analyses, environmental guarantees, etc.)
- subcontractor and manufacturer conformity (monitoring of compliance issues, checking of certificates, etc.)
- conformity of finished products (product files, monitoring of customer complaints, etc.)
- conformity of production operations (space/time separation, operating procedure, authorized processes, etc.)
- conformity of cleaning processes (products, operating procedure, etc.)
- conformity of sales and marketing documents.

运营商必须有一个操作质量体系，以确保产品符合检查和控制的这些标准。特别是必须确保遵守以下几点:

- 原材料和化学品输入品的合规性（供应商合规性，风险分析，环境保证等）
- 分包商和制造商合规性（监督合规性问题，检查证书等）
- 成品的一致性（产品档案，客户投诉监控等）
- 生产操作的一致性（空间/时间分离，操作程序，授权过程等）
- 清洁过程的一致性（产品，操作程序等）
- 销售和营销文件的一致性。





## 10. Inspection and control process

### 检查和控制体系

Any operator seeking for a certificate of conformity "Ecological & Recycled Textiles Standard" shall comply with the control process established by the control body and whose scheme is attached in Annex 5 of this standard. The detailed control process is addressed with any application to this control and is also available on ECOCERT's website at <http://textile.ecocert.com>.

Any operators, since the production of fibers up to the finished products, including distributors, importers and exporters of products labeled in accordance with this standard will be subject to an annual on-site inspection cycle (including unannounced inspections) and must hold a valid certificate. The control body may, however, allow certain exceptions to the annual inspection cycle depending on the type of operator and particularly potentially low risk situation.

任何寻求合格证书的经营者“生态与回收纺织品标准”应符合控制机构设定的控制程序，其方案附在本标准附件 5 中。详细的控制过程可以通过此控件的任何应用程序来解决，并且也可以在 ECOCERT 的网站 <http://textile.ecocert.com> 上获得。

按照本标准标注的产品的任何运营商，从纤维的生产直到成品，包括经销商，进口商和出口商将按年度现场检查周期（包括未通知的检查）进行，并且必须持有有效的证书。然而，控制机构可能根据运营商的类型和特别是潜在的低风险情况允许年度检查周期的某些例外。

## 11. Minimum social criteria

### 最低社会准则

The following social criteria cover the processing of raw materials, manufacturing, trading of products only and apply to the whole of the entity concerned by this approach.

以下社会标准仅涉及原材料加工，产品制造和交易，并适用于该方法涉及的整体实体。

#### 11.1 Forced labour

##### 强迫用工

- No situation of forced labour or debt bondage should take place (forced labour resulting from certain forms of indebtedness of workers to the employer).
- There is no retention of official documents to hiring workers.
- Workers are free to leave their employer after reasonable notice, in compliance with the applicable legal notice in the country.
- 不得发生强迫劳动或债役的情况（由于工人对雇主的某些形式的负债而产生的强迫劳动）。
- 雇佣工人不阻滞官方文件。
- 工作人员在合理通知后，可以根据该国适用的法律通知自由离职

#### 11.2 Freedom of association and right to collective bargaining

##### 结社自由和集体谈判权

Workers can actually join the organization of their choice, establish such an organization, establish and draw up their constitutions and bylaws and electing





their representatives freely.

- The employer adopts an open attitude towards the workers' organizations and their activities.
- Workers representatives are not discriminated against and means are available to them so that they can perform their duties. Regular meetings with management to discuss possible wages and other claims related to working conditions.
- If the freedom of association and collective bargaining are restricted by law, the employer will facilitate and do not hinder the development of parallel means of association and workers' bargaining.

In the event that the structures of production or processing have less than 10 permanent workers, similar measures appropriate will be accepted.

工人可以真实地参加自己选择的组织，建立这样一个组织，建立和制定宪章和章程，并自由选举他们的代表。

- 雇主对工人组织及其活动采取开放的态度。
- 工人代表不受歧视，他们可以使用手段来履行职责。定期与管理层举行会议，讨论可能的工资和与工作条件有关的其他索赔。
- 如果结社和集体谈判的自由受到法律的限制，雇主将提供便利而不妨碍结社和工人谈判的平行手段的发展。

如果生产或加工体系的永久工人少于 10 人，将接受类似的适当措施。

### **11.3 Child labour**

#### **童工**

It is forbidden to resort to child labour. Are hired only workers aged over 15 years with the age at which compulsory schooling if it is higher. If nevertheless a local minimum age is set at 14 years, in accordance with the exceptions enshrined in the ILO Convention 138 for developing countries, the lower age will apply.

- Children or Youth (under 18) do not perform tasks which by their nature or the circumstances in which they are made, are likely to harm them in terms of health, safety or morals. Night Work for Children or young workers is not allowed.
- In the framework of a family support, within the community, children can perform tasks and traditional family provided that:
  - These works do not harm their health or normal development;
  - Children go to school regularly the remaining time.

For any non-compliance concerning child labour found to be used, the employer must demonstrate its compliance by developing procedures and rehabilitation programs of the Child. These procedures and programs are consistent with Conventions 138 and 182 of the ILO.

• 禁止使用童工。只雇用 15 岁以上的工人，其年龄高于义务教育的年龄。不过，如果根据劳工组织《第 138 号公约》为发展中国家规定的例外情况，当地最低年龄定为 14 岁，则适用较低的年龄。

- 儿童或青少年（18 岁以下）不执行任何其性质或环境可能在健康，安全或道德上对他们造成伤害的任务。不允许为儿童或青少年做夜间工作。
- 在家庭支持的框架内，在社区内，儿童可以执行任务，传统家庭提供以下内容：
  - 这些任务不损害他们的健康或正常发展；
  - 孩子们在其余时间定期上学。

对于发现使用的任何有关童工的违规行为，雇主必须通过制定程序和儿童康复计划来证明其合规性。这些程序和方案符合国际劳工组织第 138 和 182 号公约。





## 11.4 Disciplinary measures

### 纪律措施

- Any abuse of punishments and any form of intimidation by the employer towards the workers are prohibited (including bodily injury, verbal threats, harassment).
- Any deduction from wages as a disciplinary measure is prohibited, as well as any deduction from wages not provided for by the national law.

In the event that the structures of production or processing employ over 10 permanent employees, the following requirement is added:

- The rules state the nature and scale of penalties in the enterprise that can be imposed on workers. A warning system announcing the disciplinary action before its application is set up.

雇主对工人的任何虐待和任何形式的恐吓行为都被禁止（包括身体伤害，言语威胁，骚扰）。

- 禁止任何将工资扣减作为纪律措施，禁止国家法律未规定的任何工资扣减。

如果生产或加工机构雇用 10 名以上的永久雇员，则增加以下要求：

- 建立纪律规则规定企业可以对工人实施的处罚的性质和范围。建立纪律处分前的警告制度。

## 11.5 Non discrimination et insertion

### 不歧视融入

Employers do not make any distinction, exclusion or preference based on race, color, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, social origin, disability ... in terms of pay, recruitment, training, promotion, retirement, and working conditions.

雇主不会根据种族、肤色、性别、宗教、政治观点、民族血统、社会出身、残疾等因素，在薪酬、招聘、培训、晋升、退休和工作条件方面做出任何区别、排斥或偏好.....

- Employers should seek to minimize the differences in treatment (in terms of salary and social benefits in particular) between temporary and permanent workers.
- Employers do not use temporary workers, home workers or fake contracts of apprenticeship in order to avoid providing a regular job and / or social benefits prescribed by the national law.

- 雇主应设法尽量减少临时工和长期工在待遇（特别是工资和社会福利）方面的差别。

- 雇主不使用临时工、家庭佣工或假学徒合同，来避免提供国家法律规定的正规工作和/或社会福利。

- Employers justify any use of temporary work. Temporary work should only be used in order to meet specific needs of labour during periods clearly defined. If the employer uses a temping agency, it shall ensure that the agency complies with local legislation, including on wages and social benefits.

雇主需证明使用临时工作是正当的。临时工作只应在明确规定的时期内用于满足力的具体需要。如果雇主使用临时机构，应确保该机构遵守当地法律，包括工资和社会福利方面的法律。

- Arrangements are made to facilitate the access for disabled workers to jobs within the structure.

应做出安排，方便残疾人士进入机构工作。

## 11.6 Health and safety





## 健康与安全

- Workers should operate in a safe and healthy environment.
- All preventive measures are taken to prevent accidents and injury at work, minimizing the causes of hazards inherent in the work environment
- A risk analysis of each operation is performed (handling of hazardous materials, hazardous activities). In particular: persons handling hazardous materials or performing hazardous activities are equipped with basic protections.
- The management (handling, storage) of any hazardous material is in appropriate locations and using appropriate methods to limit their risk, prevent contamination as poisoning.
- All products used are clearly identified and clearly labeled containers.
- Vulnerable people (children, people whose disability leads to a risk in this case, the untrained...) are not authorized to handle hazardous materials or perform hazardous activities.
- Training is provided to workers on the identified risks: workers are informed of the risks and precautions required.
- The employer, if necessary, will provide to all the employees facilities that meet the hygienic standards for food storage.
- If accommodations are provided by the employer, it should be adequate, clean and safe taking into account the local context.

In the event that the structures of production or processing units employ over 10 permanent employees, the following requirement is added:

- Workers have access to a water supply and sanitary facilities.
- A first aid station must be in place and should be operational in the production room.
- Workers are aware of emergency procedures (security, fire) and are trained in first aid.
- A representative of the workers should be named for health and safety matters.

- 工作人员应在安全健康的环境中操作。
  - 采取预防措施，防止工作中的事故和伤害，尽量减少工作环境固有的危险因素
  - 进行每项操作的风险分析（处理危险物质，危险活动），特别是处理有害物质或进行危险活动的人员应具有基本保护。
  - 任何有害物质的管理（处理，储存）都在适当的位置，并采取适当的方法来限制风险，防止污染中毒。
  - 所有使用的产品均辨识清晰，容器也应标签清晰。
  - 弱势群体（儿童，因残疾易导致风险的人，未经培训的人.....）无权处理危险材料或从事危险活动。
  - 向工人提供已识别风险的培训：向工人告知风险和所需的预防措施。
  - 如有必要，雇主将向所有雇员提供符合食品储存卫生标准的设施。
  - 如果住宿由雇主提供，考虑到当地情况，住宿应足够、干净和安全。
- 如果生产或加工单位的机构雇用 10 名以上的永久雇员，则应增加以下要求：
- 工人可以使用供水和卫生设施。
  - 急救站必须到位，并应在生产室运行。
  - 工人了解紧急程序（安全、消防）并接受急救培训。
  - 应指定一名工人代表负责健康和安​​全事务。

## 11.7 Regular employment

### 定期就业





- All workers receive clear information about their conditions of employment, including wages, before hiring, and about the details of their pay each time they are paid.
- Written contracts are available for all permanent workers.
- 所有工作人员在雇用前应收到有关其就业条件的明确信息，包括工资，以及每次付款时的薪酬细节。
- 所有永久性工作人员都可获得书面合同。

## 11.8 Wages

### 工资

- Wages paid for a normal work week is greater than or equal to the minimum wage and wages official rates set by the industry, if any.
- In all cases, the wages paid for a normal work week allows each worker to live decently from their work and generate a decent income.
- Pay slips and/or dated and signed records attest to the reality of wage payments.
- The salary is paid on time and at the contract terms. Its payment is regular, at least monthly.
- 正常工作周支付的工资高于或等于行业规定的最低工资和官方工资（如有）。
- 在任何情况下，正常工作周支付的工资应使每个工人都能体面地生活，并产生体面的收入。
- 工资单和/或日期和签名记录证明了工资支付的真实性。
- 工资按合同规定按时支付，其付款是定期的，至少每月一次。

## 11.9 Working hours

### 劳动时间

- There is a transparent accounting of worked hours.
- The weekly working hours, excluding management team may not exceed a monthly average of 48 hours, or is in accordance with local laws if it is more restrictive.
- A day off for every 7 days worked is mandatory.
- Overtime may not exceed 12 hours per week, or the limit dictated by local legislation if it is more restrictive.
- Overtime is done voluntarily and occasionally, and are paid at a premium rate.
- 对工作时间应有透明的核算。
- 每周工作时间（不包括管理团队）不得超过 48 小时（每月平均数），如果更严格，则应符合当地法律。
- 每工作 7 天必须休息一天。
- 加班不得超过每周 12 小时，如果限制性更强，则不得超过当地法律规定的限制。
- 加班是自愿和偶尔进行的，并按溢价率支付。

## 11.10 Social benefits

### 社会福利

- At a minimum, the local law is respected with regard to the social benefits of



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workers (health, pension, maternity ...).

- If the local social security law does not provide for a minimum coverage, minimum prevention and insurance measures should be in place to cover accidents and illnesses faced by workers.
- 在工人的社会福利（健康，养老金，生育...）方面，至少尊重当地法律。
- 如果当地的社会保障法律没有规定最低限度的覆盖范围，应该采取最低限度的预防和保险措施，以应对工人面临的事故和疾病。



**ECOCERT GREENLIFE SAS**





## **APPENDIX 1 – List of banned substances**

### **附录 1 – 禁用物质**

<b>Pesticides 杀虫剂</b>	<b>CAS-Nr. CAS 号</b>	<b>Pesticides 杀虫剂</b>	<b>CAS-Nr. CAS 号</b>
2,4,5-T 2,4,5-涕	93-76-5	Hexachlorcyclohexane 六氯环己烷	319-85-7
2,4-D 2,4-滴	94-75-7	Hexachlorcyclohexane 六氯环己烷	319-86-8
Azinophosmethyl 谷硫磷	86-50-0	Isodrine 异艾氏剂	465-73-6
Azinophosethyl 氮磷乙基	2642-71-9	Kelevane 克来范	4234-79-1
Aldrine 艾德林	309-00-2	Kepone 十氯酮	143-50-0
Bromophos-ethyl 乙基溴磷	4824-78-6	Lindane 林丹	58-89-9
Captafol 卡塔福	01/06/2425	Malathion 马拉硫磷	121-75-5
Carbaryl 西维因	63-25-2	Hexachlorcyclohexane, 六氯环己烷,	319-85-7
Chlordane 氯丹	57-74-9	Hexachlorcyclohexane, 六氯环己烷,	319-86-8
Chlordimeform 杀虫脒	6164-98-3	Isodrine 异艾氏剂	465-73-6
Chlorfenvinphos 氯芬硫磷	470-90-6	Kelevane 克来范	4234-79-1
Coumaphos 库马福斯	56-72-4	Kepone 十氯酮	143-50-0
Cyfluthrin 氟氯氰菊酯	68359-37-5	Lindane 林丹	58-89-9
Cyhalothrin 氯氟氰菊酯	91465-08-6	Malathion 马拉硫磷	121-75-5
Cypermethrin 氯氰菊酯	52315-07-8	MCPA 2-甲-4-氯(苯氧)乙酸	94-74-6
DEF 脱叶磷	78-48-8	MCPB 2-甲-4-氯(苯氧)丁酸	94-81-5
Deltamethrin 溴氰菊酯	52918-63-5	Mecoprop 2-甲-4-氯(苯氧)丙酸	93-65-2
DDD 米托坦	53-19-0, 72-54-8	Metamidophos 甲胺磷	10265-92-6
DDE 滴滴伊	3424-82-6, 72-55-9	Methoxychlor 甲氧滴滴涕	72-43-5
DDT 滴滴涕	50-29-3, 789-02-6	Mirex 灭蚊灵	2385-85-5
Diazinon 二嗪农	333-41-5	Monocrotophos 久效磷	6923-22-4
Dichlorprop 二氯丙烯	120-36-2	Parathion 对硫磷	56-38-2
Dicrotophos 白治磷	141-66-2	Parathion-methyl 甲基对硫磷	298-00-0
Dieltidine 狄氏剂	60-57-1	Phosdrin/Mevinphos 磷胺/甲长春磷	7786-34-7
Dimethoate 乐果	60-51-5	Perthane 乙滴滴	72-56-0
Dinoseb and salts 地诺和盐	88-85-7	Propethamphos 烯虫磷	31218-83-4
Endosulfan, -硫丹, -	959-98-8	Profenophos 丙溴磷	41198-08-7
Endosulfan, -硫丹, -	33213-65-9	Quinalphos 喹硫磷	13593-03-8
Endrine 异狄氏剂	72-20-8	Strobane 毒杀芬	8001-50-1





Esfenvalerate 氰戊菊酯	66230-04-4	Telodrine 碳氯灵	297-78-9
Fenvalerate 氰戊菊酯	51630-58-1	Toxaphene 毒杀芬	8001-35-2
Heptachlor 七氯	76-44-8	Trifluralin 氟乐灵	1582-09-8
Heptachloroepoxide 环氧七氯	1024-57-3		
Hexachlorobenzene 六氯苯	118-74-1		
Hexachlorocyclohexane 六氯环己烷	319-84-6		

### **Chlorinated phenols : 氯化苯酚 :**

<b>Chlorinated phenols 氯化苯酚</b>		
Name 名称		CAS-Nr.CAS 号
Pentachlorophenol 五氯酚		87-86-5
2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol 2,3,5,6-四氯酚		935-95-5
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol 2,3,4,6-四氯酚		58-90-2
2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol 2,3,4,5-四氯酚		4901-51-3

### **Phthalates 邻苯二甲酸盐:**

<b>Phthalates 邻苯二甲酸盐</b>		
Name 名称	CAS-Nr.CAS 号	Acronym 首字母缩略词
Di-iso-nonylphthalate 异壬基酚酸酯	28553-12-0 68515-48-0	DINP
Di-n-octylphthalate 邻苯二甲酸二辛酯	117-84-0	DNOP
Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二(2-乙基己基)酯	117-81-7	DEHP
Diisodecylphthalate 邻苯二甲酸二异癸酯	26761-40-0; 68515-49-1	DIDP
Butylbenzylphthalate 邻苯二甲酸丁酯	85-68-7	BBP
Dibutylphthalate 二丁基苯酚酸酯	84-74-2	DBP
Di-iso-butylphthalate 邻苯二甲酸二异丁酯	84-69-5	DIBP

### **Organic tin compounds 有机锡化合物:**

<b>Organic tin compounds 有机锡化合物</b>	
Name 名称	Acronym 首字母缩略词
Tributyltin 三丁基锡	TBT
Triphenyltin 三苯基锡	TPhT
Dibutyltin 二丁基锡	DBT
Diocetyl tin 二辛基锡	DOT





**Arylamines having carcinogenic properties 具有致癌性的芳胺:**

<b>Arylamines having carcinogenic properties</b>	<b>具有致癌性的芳胺</b>	
<b>MAK III, category 1</b>	<b>MAK III, 1 类</b>	<b>CAS</b>
4-Aminobiphenyl	4-氨基联苯	92-67-1
Benzidine	联苯胺	92-87-5
4-Chloro-o-toluidine	4-氯邻甲苯胺	95-69-2
2-Naphthylamine	2-萘胺	91-59-8
<b>MAK III, category 2</b>	<b>MAK III, 2 类</b>	
o-Aminoazotoluene	邻氨基偶氮甲苯	97-56-3
2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene	2-氨基-4-硝基甲苯	99-55-8
p-Chloroaniline	对氯苯胺	106-47-8
2,4-Diaminoanisole	2,4-二氨基苯甲醚	615-05-4
4,4-Diaminobiphenylmethane	4,4-二氨基二苯甲烷	101-77-9
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	3,3-二氯联苯胺	91-94-1
3,3-Dimethoxybenzidine	3,3-二甲氧基联苯胺	119-90-4
3,3-Dimethylbenzidine	3,3-二甲基联苯胺	119-93-7
3,3-Dimethyl-4,4-diaminobiphenylmethane	3,3-二甲基-4,4-二氨基二苯甲烷	838-88-0
p-Cresidine	对甲苯胺	120-71-8
4,4-Methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline)	4,4-亚甲基双-(2-氯苯胺)	101-14-4
4,4-Oxydianiline	4,4-氧二苯胺	101-80-4
4,4-Thiodianiline	4,4-硫代二苯胺	139-65-1
o-Toluidine	邻甲苯胺	95-53-4
2,4-Toluylendiamine	2,4-甲苯二胺	95-80-7
2,4,5-Trimethylaniline	2,4,5-三甲基苯胺	137-17-7
o-Anisidine	邻甲氧基苯胺	90-04-0
2,4-Xylidine	2,4-二甲代苯胺	95-68-1
2,6-Xylidine	2,6-二甲基苯胺	87-62-7
4-Aminoazobenzene	4-氨基偶氮苯	60-09-3





**Prohibited dyestuffs 禁止使用的染料:**

<b>C.I. Generic Name</b>	<b>C.I. 通用名</b>	<b>C.I. Structure number C.I.结构号</b>	<b>CAS-Nr.</b>
<b>Dyes classified as carcinogenic 染料分类为致癌物质</b>			
C.I. Acid Red 26	C.I. 酸性红 26	C.I. 16 150	3761-53-3
C.I. Basic Red 9	C.I. 基本红 9	C.I. 42 500	569-61-9
C.I. Basic Violet 14	C.I. 基本紫罗兰 14	C.I. 42 510	632-99-5
C.I. Direct Black 38	C.I. 直接黑色 38	C.I. 30 235	1937-37-7
C.I. Direct Blue 6	C.I. 直蓝 6	C.I. 22 610	2602-46-2
C.I. Direct Red 28	C.I. 直接红 28	C.I. 22 120	573-58-0
C.I. Disperse Blue 1	C.I. 分散蓝 1	C.I. 64 500	2475-45-8
C.I. Disperse Orange 11	C.I. 分散橙 11	C.I. 60 700	82-28-0
C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	C.I. 分散黄 3	C.I. 11 855	2832-40-8
<b>Dyes classified as allergenic 染料分类为致敏染料</b>			
C.I. Disperse Blue 1	C.I. 分散蓝 1	C.I. 64 500	2475-45-8
C.I. Disperse Blue 3	C.I. 分散蓝 3	C.I. 61 505	2475-46-9
C.I. Disperse Blue 7	C.I. 分散蓝 7	C.I. 62 500	3179-90-6
C.I. Disperse Blue 26	C.I. 分散蓝 26	C.I. 63 305	
C.I. Disperse Blue 35	C.I. 分散蓝 35		12222-75-2
C.I. Disperse Blue 102	C.I. 分散蓝色 102		12222-97-8
C.I. Disperse Blue 106	C.I. 分散蓝 106		12223-01-7
C.I. Disperse Blue 124	C.I. 分散蓝色 124		61951-51-7
C.I. Disperse Brown 1	C.I. 分散棕 1		23355-64-8
C.I. Disperse Orange 1	C.I. 分散橙 1	C.I. 11 080	2581-69-3
C.I. Disperse Orange 3	C.I. 分散橙 3	C.I. 11 005	730-40-5
C.I. Disperse Orange 37	C.I. 分散橙色 37	C.I. 11 132	
C.I. Disperse Orange 76	C.I. 分散橙 76	C.I. 11 132	
C.I. Disperse Red 1	C.I. 分散红 1	C.I. 11 110	2872-52-8
C.I. Disperse Red 11	C.I. 分散红 11	C.I. 62 015	2872-48-2
C.I. Disperse Red 17	C.I. 分散红 17	C.I. 11 210	3179-89-3
C.I. Disperse Yellow 1	C.I. 分散黄 1	C.I. 10 345	119-15-3
C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	C.I. 分散黄 3	C.I. 11 855	2832-40-8
C.I. Disperse Yellow 9	C.I. 分散黄 9	C.I. 10 375	6373-73-5
C.I. Disperse Yellow 39	C.I. 分散黄 39		
C.I. Disperse Yellow 49	C.I. 分散黄 49		
<b>Other prohibited dyes 其他禁用染料</b>			
C.I. Disperse Orange 149	C.I. 分散橙 149		85136-74-9
C.I. Disperse Yellow 23	C.I. 分散黄 23	C.I. 26 070	6250-23-3





**Chlorinated benzenes and toluenes, PAH 氯化苯和甲苯,多环芳烃 :**

<b>Chlorinated benzenes and toluenes</b>	<b>氯化苯和甲苯</b>
Dichlorobenzenes	二氯苯
Trichlorobenzenes	三氯苯
Tetrachlorobenzenes	四氯苯
Pentachlorobenzenes	五氯苯
Hexachlorobenzene	六氯苯
Chlorotoluenes	氯甲苯
Dichlorotoluenes	二氯甲苯
Trichlorotoluenes	三氯甲苯类化合物
Tetrachlorotoluenes	四氯甲苯类化合物
Pentachlorotoluene	五氯甲苯

<b>Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons - PAH</b>	<b>多环芳烃</b>	
Nom	喃	CAS-Nr.
Acenaphtene	Acenaphtene	83-32-9
Acenaphtylene	茈	208-96-8
Anthracene	蒽	120-12-7
Benzo[a]anthracene	苯并[a]蒽	56-55-3
Benzo[a]pyrene	苯并[a]芘	50-32-8
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	苯并[b]荧蒽	205-99-2
Benzo[ghi]perylene	苯并[GHI]芘	191-24-2
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	苯并[k]荧蒽	207-08-9
Chrysene	屈	218-01-9
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	二苯并[A, H]蒽	53-70-3
Fluoranthene	荧蒽	206-44-0
Fluorene	芴	86-73-7
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	茚并[1,2,3-CD]芘	193-39-5
Naphtalene	萘	91-20-3
Phenanthrene	菲	85-01-8
Pyrene	芘	129-00-0





**Prohibited flame retardant substances, PFOS, PFOA, Heavy Metals:**

**禁用阻燃剂，全氟辛烷磺酸盐，全氟辛烷磺酸，重金属**

<b>Prohibited flame retardant substances</b>	<b>禁用阻燃剂</b>		
Name	名称	CAS-Nr.	Acronym 缩写
Polybrominated biphenyles	多溴联苯	59536-65-1	PBB
Tri-(2,3-dibromopropyl)-phosphate	磷酸三-(2,3-二溴丙基)-酯	126-72-7	TRIS
Tris-(aziridiny)-phosphinoxide)	三(-氮杂环丁基)-亚磷酸酯	545-55-1	TEPA
Pentabromodiphenylether	五溴二苯醚	32534-81-9	pentaBDE
Octabromodiphenylether	八溴二苯醚	32536-52-0	octaBDE
Decabromdiphenlyether	十溴二苯醚	1163-19-5	decaBDE
Hexabromocyclododecane	六溴环十二烷	25637-99-4	HBCDD
Short chain chlorinated paraffins (C10-C13)	短链氯化石蜡 (C10-C13)	85535-84-8	SCCP
Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate	磷酸三-(2-氯乙基)酯	115-96-8	TCEP

<b>PFOS/PFOA</b>		
全氟辛烷磺酸盐，全氟辛烷磺酸		
Perfluorooctane sulfonates 全氟辛烷磺酸盐		PFOS
Perfluorooctanoic acid 全氟辛烷磺酸	335-95-5	PFOA

<b>Heavy metals ( as set by the ETAD)</b>	<b>重金属</b>	<b>Limits</b>	<b>Heavy metals ( as set by the ETAD)</b>	<b>重金属</b>	<b>Limits</b>
Antimony	锑	50ppm	Lead	铅	100ppm
Arsenic	砷	50ppm	Maganese	锰	1000ppm
Barium	钡	100ppm	Nickel	镍	200ppm
Cadnium	镉	20ppm	Mercury	汞	4ppm
Cobalt	钴	500ppm	Selenium	硒	20ppm
Cuvire	铜	250ppm	Silver	银	100ppm
Chromium	铬	100ppm	Zinc	锌	1500ppm
Iron	铁	2500ppm	Tin	锡	250ppm





## APPENDIX 2 - Dyeing & printing with natural dyes or pigments

### 附录 2 - 用天然染料或颜料进行染色和印花

#### A2.1 Origin of the raw materials 原料的来源:

Natural materials or materials of natural origin must primarily come from regions near to the production sites and the types of agriculture must respect the ecology of the agricultural production environments and biodiversity.

自然资源或天然材料必须主要来自生产现场附近的地区，农业种类必须尊重农业生产环境的生态和生物多样性。

An organic farming certificate issued by an EN 45011 accredited certification body (ISO guide 65) is proof that the criteria prohibiting the use of GMOs and synthetic fertilisers and pesticides have been met.

EN 45011 认证机构颁发的有机农业证书（ISO 指南 65），证明禁止使用转基因生物和合成肥料和农药的标准得到满足。

If all the dyes or pigments are made from agricultural products with organic certification (e.g. EC834/2007 or NOP) from a certification body that has been accredited in accordance with standard EN 45011 (or ISO Guide 65), the operator may use the words "dye extracted from organically grown products" in its product communication.

如果所有染料或颜料都是由具有有机认证（如 EC834/2007 或 NOP）的农产品制成（颁发有机认证的机构必须是根据标准 EN45011（或 ISO 指南 65）认证的机构），则运营商可在其产品沟通中使用“从有机生长产品中提取的染料”一词。

#### Plant raw materials or materials of plant origin:

植物原料或植物源材料:

Any plant ingredient or ingredient of plant origin (renewable resource) obtained as the result of an authorised process (see §A2.2) can be used in the composition of a natural dye or pigment under the following conditions:

任何由授权方法获得（见§A2.2）的植物成分或植物来源的成分（可再生资源）可用于天然染料或颜料的组成，条件如下:

1. the plants in question are not threatened species and comply with the national, European (Bern Convention of 19 September 1979) and international (CITES - Washington Convention of 3 March 1973) lists of protected species
  2. the plants in question have not been genetically modified
  3. Synthetic fertilisers or pesticides have not been used for growing
1. 所述植物不是濒危物种，符合国家、欧洲（1979年9月19日伯尔尼公约）和国际（1973年3月3日CITES-华盛顿公约）保护物种清单
  2. 有关植物没有经过基因改造
  3. 合成肥料或杀虫剂未用于种植过程

#### > Animal raw materials or materials of animal origin:

动物原料或动物源材料





Any animal ingredient or ingredient of animal origin obtained as the result of an authorised process (see §A2.2) can be used in the composition of a natural dye or pigment under the following conditions:

- not from animals raised for the sole purpose of obtaining this raw material
- the animals in question are not on national, European (Bern Convention) and international (CITES - Washington Convention) lists of protected species.

任何通过授权工艺(见第 A2.2 节)获得的动物成分或动物源成分可用于天然染料或颜料的组成, 条件如下:

- 来源不能是专门为了获得这种原料而饲养的动物
- 有关动物不在国家、欧洲(伯尔尼公约)和国际(CITES-华盛顿公约)保护物种名单上。

➤ **Mineral raw materials or materials of mineral origin:**

矿物原料或矿物源材料

They are authorised as long as the rules governing their production are part of an environmental approach and the transformation processes comply with these standards with the exception of the ingredients listed in §2 of this Appendix. Ingredients originating from the petrochemical industry do not fall into this category. Irradiation is prohibited.

只要管理其生产的规则是环保方法的一部分, 并且转换过程符合这些标准, 则可获得授权, 但本附录§2 中列出的成分除外。

来自石化工业的成分不属于这一类。

该材料不能有辐射。

➤ **Marine raw materials or materials of marine origin:**

海洋原料或海洋源材料

In keeping with the previous paragraphs, they are accepted if they have been obtained by an authorised process (see §A2.2) and if their extraction does not damage or pollute their original marine environment.

与前几段的规定一致, 如果它们是通过授权程序(见第 A2.2 节)获得的, 并且它们的提取不会损害或污染其原始海洋环境, 则可以被接受。

**A2.2 Extraction or transformation processes authorised for raw materials**

授权的原料提取或转化流程:

The processes were selected according to the following criteria:

- processes allowing the formation of biodegradable molecules;
- processes of which the good waste management and the energy consumption required for their implementation allow ecological balances to be preserved.

根据以下标准选择流程:

- 允许生物降解分子形成的流程;
- 其实施带来的良好废物管理和能源消耗的过程可保持生态平衡。

<b>Type of process</b> 加工类型	<b>Authorised processes</b> 授权的流程
1/ Physical processes 物理加工	ABSORPTION (on an inert support conforming to the standard) 吸收 (在符合标准的惰性支架上) BLEACHING - DEODORISATION (on an inert support conforming to the standard) 漂洗 - 除臭 (符合标准的惰性支架)





	<p>GRINDING 磨  CENTRIFUGING (solid/liquid separation (draining))  离心 (固/液分离 (排水))  SETTLING 放置  DESICCATION-DRYING (progressive or not, by evaporation/natural under sun)  枯竭 - 干燥 (逐渐或不通过蒸发/自然在阳光下)  DETERPENATION (for fractionated distillation with steam)  脱萜 (用于蒸汽分馏蒸馏)  DISTILLATION or EXTRACTION (steam) 蒸馏或萃取 (蒸汽)  EXPRESSION 表达  EXTRACTIONS (with water in any form or with a third solvent: ethyl alcohol, glycerine, vegetable oils, CO2)  萃取 (用任何形式的水或第三种溶剂: 乙醇、甘油、植物油、二氧化碳)  FILTRATION and PURIFICATION (ultrafiltration, dialysis, electrolysis)  过滤和净化 (超滤, 透析, 电解)  LYOPHILISATION 冻干  BLENDING 共混  PERCOLATION 渗滤  COLD PRESSURE 冷压  HOT PRESSURE (depending on fluidity of the fatty acids to be extracted)  热压 (取决于要提取的脂肪酸的流动性)  STERILISATION BY THERMAL TREATMENTS (according to temperatures suited to the active substances)  热处理灭菌 (根据适用于活性物质的温度)  SIEVING 筛分</p>
<p>2/ Chemical processes  化学加工</p>	<p>ALKYLATION 烷基化  AMIDATION 酰胺化  CALCINATION of plant residues 植物残留物的煅烧  CARBONISATION (resins, fatty vegetable oils)  碳化 (树脂、脂肪植物油)  CONDENSATION/ADDITION 缩合/加成  ESTERIFICATION 酯化  ETHERIFICATION 醚化  FERMENTATION (natural/biotechnological) 发酵 (天然/生物技术)  HYDRATION 水合  HYDROGENATION 加氢  HYDROLYSIS 水解  NEUTRALISATION (to obtain Na, Ca, Mg and K salts)  中和 (以获得 Na, Ca, Mg 和 K 盐)  OXIDISATION/REDUCTION 氧化/还原  AMPHOTERIC MANUFACTURING PROCESSES (AMIDATION and QUATERNISATION)  两性制造工艺 (酰胺化和季铵化)  SAPONIFICATION 皂化  SULPHATION 硫化  ROASTING 焙烧</p>

As a result, the following processes, given as an example, are prohibited





因此，作为示例，以下处理流程被禁止

<b>Type of process</b> 加工类型	<b>Prohibited processes (non-exhaustive list)</b> 禁止使用的加工（非详尽清单）
	<p>BLEACHING – DEODORISATION (on support of animal origin)                      漂白-除臭（支持动物来源）</p> <p>DETERPENATION (other than with steam)                      脱萜（蒸汽除外）</p> <p>ETHOXYLATION (PEG, etc.)                      乙氧基化（PEG 等）</p> <p>IRRADIATION                      辐照</p> <p>SULPHONATION (as the main reaction)                      磺化（主要反应）</p> <p>TECHNIQUES EMPLOYING GENETIC ENGINEERING                      基因工程技术</p> <p>TREATMENTS WITH ETHYLENE OXIDE (DEBACTERISATION, etc.)                      环氧乙烷处理（脱菌等）</p> <p>TREATMENTS USING MERCURY (MERCURIAL SODA AND POTASSIUM)                      使用汞（汞苏打和钾）的处理</p>

All preparations and substances must comply with sections 6.3 and 7 of these standards.

所有制剂和物质必须符合本标准第 6.3 和 7 的要求。

**A2.3 Mordants and other auxiliaries authorized 授权的媒染剂及其他助剂：**

The following mordants and textile auxiliaries of natural origin are accepted as long as they satisfy the criteria of §6.3 and §7 of these standards:

- Alum
- Acetic acid
- Soda ash
- Calcium carbonate
- Sodium hydroxide
- Ferrous sulphate

只要符合本标准第 6.3 和 7 的要求，就可以接受以下天然来源的媒染剂和纺织助剂：

- 明矾
- 乙酸
- 苏打粉
- 碳酸钙
- 氢氧化钠
- 硫酸亚铁

Generally speaking, mordants and other dyeing and printing auxiliaries and enzymes, including finishing agents, must:

- be natural or of natural origin (see §A2.1 of this Appendix)
  - meet the criteria of sections 6.3 and 7 of these standards
- 一般来说，媒染剂等印染助剂和酶，包括整理剂，必须：
- 天然或天然来源（见附录§A2.1）
  - 符合本标准第 6.3 和 7 章节的要求





If, for technical reasons, the use of an auxiliary of synthetic origin cannot be avoided, this may only be accepted if it meets the criteria of section 6.3 and following the opinion of the technical committee for this standard.

出于技术原因，如果合成来源的助剂不能避免使用，则它们必须符合 6.3 条的标准，并通过本标准技术委员会的意见，才可以接受。

Detergents or finishing agents (e.g. softeners) inspected in accordance with the Ecocert standard for Ecological and Organic Detergents are accepted.

接受根据“Ecocert 生态和有机洗涤剂标准”检查的洗涤剂或整理剂（如软化剂）。

#### A2.4 Criteria associated with the finished product 与成品相关的标准：

The criteria associated with the risk analysis, chemical residues, colour fastness and shrinkage defined in chapter 8 apply.

与第 8 章中定义的风险分析，化学残留，色牢度和收缩率相关的标准适用。





## **APPENDIX 3 – LEXICON**

### **附录 3 - 术语**

**Accessory:** 辅料:

All supplies have a functional necessity or related to the mode, buttons, zippers, thread, woven labels, linings, ... used in addition to the basic material of the product (see definition below) for making an article.

除了产品的基本材料（见下面的定义）之外，其它所有用于制作产品的，与产品的模式、按钮、拉链、线、编织标签、衬里等功能上的必要性或相关性的用品。

**Certificate of conformity:** 合格证明书:

Document issued by ECOCERT GREENLIFE establishing for each product's compliance with the standard ERTS. The certificate has a validity of 12 months to 18 months (end of semester + 1 year) following the date of the in depth inspection. The renewal of the certificate depends on the result of the monitoring process for the operator.

由 ECOCERT GREENLIFE 发布的文件，证明每种产品符合标准 ERTS。本证书自深度检查之日起有效期为 12 个月至 18 个月（学期末+1 年）。证书的更新取决于操作员监控过程的结果。

**Entity:** 实体:

Manufacturer, processor, contractor, distributor or importer / exporter of products covered by the ERTS control.

ERTS 控制的产品的制造商，加工商，承包商，分销商或的进口商/出口商。

**Chemical inputs:** 化学投入物:

Any substance or preparation used directly in the textile manufacturing process, such as dyes, pigments, sizing agents, detergents, ...

任何直接用于纺织品制造过程中的物质或制剂，如染料，颜料，上浆剂，洗涤剂等等

**Additional material:** 附加材料:

Any material added to a base material of a product or added when manufacturing the product, and having a weight that drives this material to be declared in the legal composition of the finished product.

添加到产品的基础材料中的任何材料或在制造产品时添加的材料，其具有一定的重量，使其必须在成品的法定成分中进行声明。

**Base material of a product:** 产品的基材:

Textile (fabric, knitting ...) corresponding to the main textile part of a product. For example: in a shirt whose composition is 100% cotton, the base material is 100% cotton fabric, sewing thread and buttons polyester are generally considered as accessories.

对应于产品的主要纺织品部分的纺织品（织物，针织品.....）。例如：在一件 100% 纯棉的衬衫中，基材为 100% 棉织物，缝纫线和钮扣聚酯通常被认为是配件。

**Natural material:** 天然材料:

Any product, fiber or body directly extracted from plants, animals, soil or the marine environment, by a physical, mechanical or thermal process.





通过物理，机械或热过程直接从植物，动物，土壤或海洋环境中提取的任何产品，纤维或躯体

**Material of natural origin:** 天然来源材料:

Product, fiber or substance obtained by chemical transformation of a natural material.

通过天然材料化学转化获得的产品、纤维或物质。

**Recycled material or fiber:** 回收材料或纤维 :

Any material or fiber coming from materials or end products that come from the end-consumer waste or industrial waste, destined to be incinerated or deposited in landfills. The terms of material or recycled fiber is usually reserved for post-consumer waste on the labels of products.

来自最终消费废物或工业废物的材料或最终产品的任何材料或纤维，注定要被焚烧或存放在垃圾填埋场。材料或回收纤维的术语通常是产品标签上的消费后废物保留的。

**Renewable material:** 可再生材料 :

Any natural material whose reserves are naturally renewable and non- exhaustible (eg. wood). Some resources, thought to be inexhaustible, can still run out with the unbridled exploitation of man (time allowed for renewal insufficient). Thus, oil is classified as non-renewable resource although it could be repeated on thousands of years required for its transformation.

任何天然材料，其储量是自然可再生和不可耗竭的（如木材）。一些资源，被认为是取之不尽用之不竭的，仍然会随着人类肆无忌惮的开采而耗尽（允许再生的时间不够）。因此，石油被列为不可再生资源，尽管它可以通过数千年的转变而再生。

**Operator:** 运营商:

Any person or entity seeking the control according to ERTS standard for one or more products in order to market them.

为销售一种或多种产品而寻求 ERTS（生态与回收纺织品标准）控制的任何人或实体。

**GMO (Genetically Modified Organism):** 转基因生物:

Multicellular or unicellular organism (plant, animal) or micro-organism (virus bacteria, yeast) which man has transformed the gene of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid).

The genome has been modified in the laboratory by inserting (transgenic) of one or more homologous genes (the same species) or heterologous (from a different species) for a new organization called "transgenic" or genetically modified.

人类转化 DNA（脱氧核糖核酸）基因的多细胞或单细胞生物（植物、动物）或微生物（病毒细菌、酵母）。

在实验室中，通过插入一个或多个同源基因（同一物种）或异源基因（来自不同物种）来对基因组进行修改，以建立一个称为“转基因”或“基因转变”的新组织。

**Preparation:** 制剂:

Mixture or solution composed of two or more substances.

由两种或多种物质组成的混合物或溶液

**Controlled ERTS Products** 受控 ERTS 产品

Textile products finished or semi-finished products manufactured in accordance with Ecological & Recycled Textiles Standard and controlled by ECOCERT Greenlife.

根据“生态与回收纺织品标准”制造，由 ECOCERT Greenlife 控制的纺织品成品或半成品。



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Standard: 标准:

Technical document defining the characteristics that a product must have, the means of monitoring this compliance with these characteristics, as well as the modalities of communication on the certification.

定义产品必须具备的特性的技术文件、监测产品是否符合这些特性的方法，以及关于认证的沟通方式。

Substance: 物质:

Any chemical element and its compounds, naturally occurring or manufactured. A substance is characterized by a CAS number, chemical name.

任何自然产生或制造的化学元素及其化合物。物质的特征是有一个 cas 号，化学名称。



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## APPENDIX 4 – Prohibited chemicals or limited inputs

### 附录 4 - 禁用化学品或受限投入物

All chemical agents, dyes and other textile agents must be evaluated on the basis of the safety data sheet in accordance listed references below as well as on the basis of specific evaluation questionnaires. They should be approved prior to use.

所有化学品助剂，染料和其他纺织品助剂，应根据其安全资料表，按照下列指令，并根据具体的评估问卷进行评估。使用前应获得批准。

Applicable References: 适用参考文献:

Global Harmonized System (GHS) as published by the United Nations, 3rd revision 2009 (tables containing hazard statements with H-codes as well as corresponding hazard classes and categories are provided for in annex 3)

Directive 67/548/EEC,

Regulation EC 1272/2008

Further relevant Directives for classification and assessment of preparations:

Directive 1999/45/EC,

Directive 2006/8/EC

Classification & Labelling Inventory for substances registered or notified in the EU 联合国公布的全球统一制度（GHS），2009年第3次修订版（附件3提供了含有H代码的危害说明以及相应危害等级和类别的表格）

指令 67/548/EEC,

法规 EC 1272/2008

关于制剂分类和评估的进一步相关指令:

指令 1999/45/EC,

指令 2006/8/EC

在欧盟注册或通知的物质分类和标签清单

**Prohibited substances: 禁用物质**

Sequestering agents and active detergents:

APEO, EDTA, DTPA, NTA, LAS,  $\alpha$ -MES are prohibited.

Chlorophenols:

Chloro-phenols are prohibited, including their salts and esters - such as PCP, TeCP.

Quaternary ammonium compounds: DTDMAC, DSDMAC, DHTDMAC are prohibited.

Halogenated compounds AOX:

AOX: Absorbable organic halogen compound. If contribution > 1% in primary effluent AOX permanent.

Organostanic compounds:

DBT, MBT, TBT, DOT, TPhT are prohibited.

Formaldehyde:

Formaldehyde are prohibited.

Fluorocarbons:

PFOS, PFOA are prohibited.

Heavy metals:

The chemicals must not include any heavy metals in the thresholds defined by ETAD, except as defined in paragraph 7.3 for dyes and pigments.

Nanoparticles:

Nano-sized particles <100nm prohibited.





**Genetically Modified Organism (GMO):**

Substances or preparations coming from natural material, or from natural origin or those derived from biotechnology processes (cell culture, fermentation, enzymatic reactions) are allowed, since they are derived from natural plants or animals not genetically modified. The enzymes and bacteria directly incorporated into the formulation of a preparation should also be guaranteed non-GMO.

**Plasticizers:**

Are prohibited any plasticizer with a potential endocrine disruptor, phthalates, PAHs, bisphenol A.

**Aromatic solvents:** Prohibited

**Halogenated solvents:** Prohibited

**Statutorily prohibited or restricted substances:**

All prohibited substances by international or national regulation, substances classified as SVHC REACH.

**螯合剂和活性洗涤剂:**

禁止使用 APEO、EDTA、DTPA、NTA、LAS、 $\alpha$ -MES。

**氯酚:**

禁止使用氯酚，包括其盐和酯，如 PCP、TeCP。

**季铵化合物:** 禁用 DTDMAC、DSDMAC、DHTDMAC。

**卤化化合物 AOX:**

**AOX:** 可吸收有机卤素化合物。如果在初级污水中的贡献大于 1%，则 AOX 为永久性。

**有机锡化合物:**

禁止 DBT、MBT、TBT、DOT、TPhT。

**甲醛:** 禁止使用甲醛。

**碳氟化合物:** 禁止使用全氟辛烷磺酸盐、全氟辛烷磺酸。

**重金属:**

除第 7.3 中对染料和颜料的定义外，化学品不得在 ETAD 定义的阈值中包含任何重金属。

**纳米颗粒:**

禁止使用小于 100nm 的纳米颗粒。

**转基因生物:**

允许使用来自天然材料、天然来源或生物技术过程（细胞培养、发酵、酶反应）的物质或制剂，因为它们来自非转基因的天然植物或动物。直接纳入制剂配方中的酶和细菌也应保证非转基因。

**增塑剂:**

禁止任何有潜在内分泌干扰物的塑化剂，邻苯二甲酸酯，多环芳烃，双酚 A。

**芳香族溶剂:** 禁止

**卤化溶剂:** 禁止

**法定禁止或限制物质:**

所有被国际或国家法规禁止的物质，被归类为 SVHC REACH 的物质。



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Are prohibited substances that are or may be applied at the time of their application one or more of the following risk phrases \*:

被禁用物质：在申请时适用或可能适用以下一个或多个以下风险短语\*的物质：

Preparation or substances prohibited according to their classification - Risk Environment	Prohibited substances according to their classification –Health Risk
<p>Global Harmonized System (GHS) as published by the United Nations, annex 3:                      H400: Very toxic to aquatic life                      H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects                      H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects                      H413: 'May cause long-lasting effects to aquatic life' (if applies as direct input or preparation, and if both bio- accumulative and not rapidly degradable 1))</p> <p>For inputs assessed on basis of GHS, where the implementation system does not provide for the codified H-statements, the corresponding hazard classes and categories of GHS, annex 3 apply. For inputs assessed according to the 'risk phrase' classification (Directive 67/548EEC amended and appealed by Regulation EC 1272/2008) the equivalent risk phrases apply.: Very toxic by inhalation</p> <p>Risk phrases classification:                      R54: Toxic to flora                      R55: Toxic to fauna                      R56: Toxic to soil organisms                      R58: May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment</p>	<p>Codification system of the Global Harmonized System (GHS) as published by the United Nations, annex 3: H300 Fatal if swallowed                      H310 Fatal in contact with skin                      H330 Fatal if inhaled                      H340 May cause genetic defects                      H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects                      H350 May cause cancer                      H351 Suspected of causing cancer                      H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child                      H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child                      H370 Causes damage to organs                      H371 May cause damage to organs                      H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure</p> <p>For inputs assessed on basis of GHS, where the implementation system does not provide for the codified H-statements, the corresponding hazard classes and categories of GHS, annex 3 apply. For inputs assessed according to the 'risk phrase' classification (Directive 67/548EEC amended and appealed by Regulation EC 1272/2008) the equivalent risk phrases apply.</p>





按照环境危害分类禁用物质	按照健康危害分类禁用物质
<p>联合国公布的全球统一制度，附件 3:</p> <p><b>H400:</b> 对水生生物非常有害  <b>H410:</b> 对水生生物的毒性很强，具有持久的作用  <b>H411:</b> 对水生生物的毒性作用持久  <b>H413:</b> '可能对水生生物造成长期影响'                      (如果作为直接输入物或制剂，并且具有生物累积的且不可快速降解 1)</p> <p>对于根据全球统一制度评估的输入物，如果实施制度没有规定编纂的 H-说明，相应的全球统一制度危险等级和分类，附件 3 对其适用。                      根据“风险短语”分类（指令 67 /548 EEC 被法规 EC 1272/2008 修订并申诉）进行评估的输入物，其等效风险短语适用于：吸入非常有毒。</p> <p>风险短语分类：  <b>R54:</b> 对植物的毒性  <b>R55:</b> 对动物有毒  <b>R56:</b> 对土壤有机体有毒  <b>R58:</b> 可能对环境造成长期的不良影响</p>	<p>联合国公布的全球统一制度（GHS）编码体系，附件 3:H300 吞食致命</p> <p><b>H310</b> 皮肤接触致死  <b>H330</b> 吸入致命  <b>H340</b> 可能导致遗传缺陷  <b>H341</b> 疑似引起遗传缺陷  <b>H350</b> 可能致癌  <b>H351</b> 疑似致癌  <b>H360</b> 可能损害生育能力或胎儿  <b>H361</b> 疑似损害生育能力或胎儿  <b>H370</b> 对器官造成损害  <b>H371</b> 可能对器官造成损害  <b>H372</b> 通过长时间或反复暴露对器官造成损害</p> <p>对于根据全球统一制度评估的输入物，如果实施制度没有规定编纂的 H-说明，相应的全球统一制度危险等级和分类，附件 3 对其适用。                      根据“风险短语”分类（指令 67 /548 EEC 被法规 EC 1272/2008 修订并申诉）进行评估的输入物，其等效风险短语适用。</p>

**Ecotoxicity of the preparation:**

**Oral toxicity: LD50 > 2000mg/kg**

**Aquatic toxicity :**

- > LC50 (Fish) >1mg/L - 96h (OECD 203 or equivalent)
- > EC50 >1mg/L (daphnia) - 48h (OECD 202 equivalent)
- > IC50 (algae) >1mg/L - 72 or 96h (OECD 201 or equivalent)

Relationship between biodegradability according to OECD 301 serie and toxicity:

Substances authorised if:

<70% and >100mg/l

>70% and >10mg/l

>95% and >1mg/l

1) Bio-accumulative: Substances known to be bio-accumulative and not sufficiently biodegradable or eliminable are prohibited.

Is considered as Bio-accumulative if BCF (bio concentration factor)> 100 or log Pow> 3 (logarithm of the n-octanol/water partition coefficient), not sufficiently biodegradable or eliminable: <70% according to OECD 301A.

**生态毒性:**

口服毒性: LD50>2000mg/kg

水生毒性:

LC50 (鱼) >1mg/L-96h (OECD 经合组织 203 或同等水平)

EC50>1mg/L (水蚤) -48h (OECD 经合组织 202 等效)



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IC50 (藻类) >1mg/L-72 或 96h (OECD 经合组织 201 或同等水平)  
根据经合组织 301 系列生物降解性和毒性的之间的关系:

物质如果满足如下条件, 可授权:

<70% 和 >100mg/l

>70% 和 >10mg/l

>95% 和 >1mg/l

1) 生物累积性: 已知生物累积性和不可生物降解性或消除的物质被禁止。

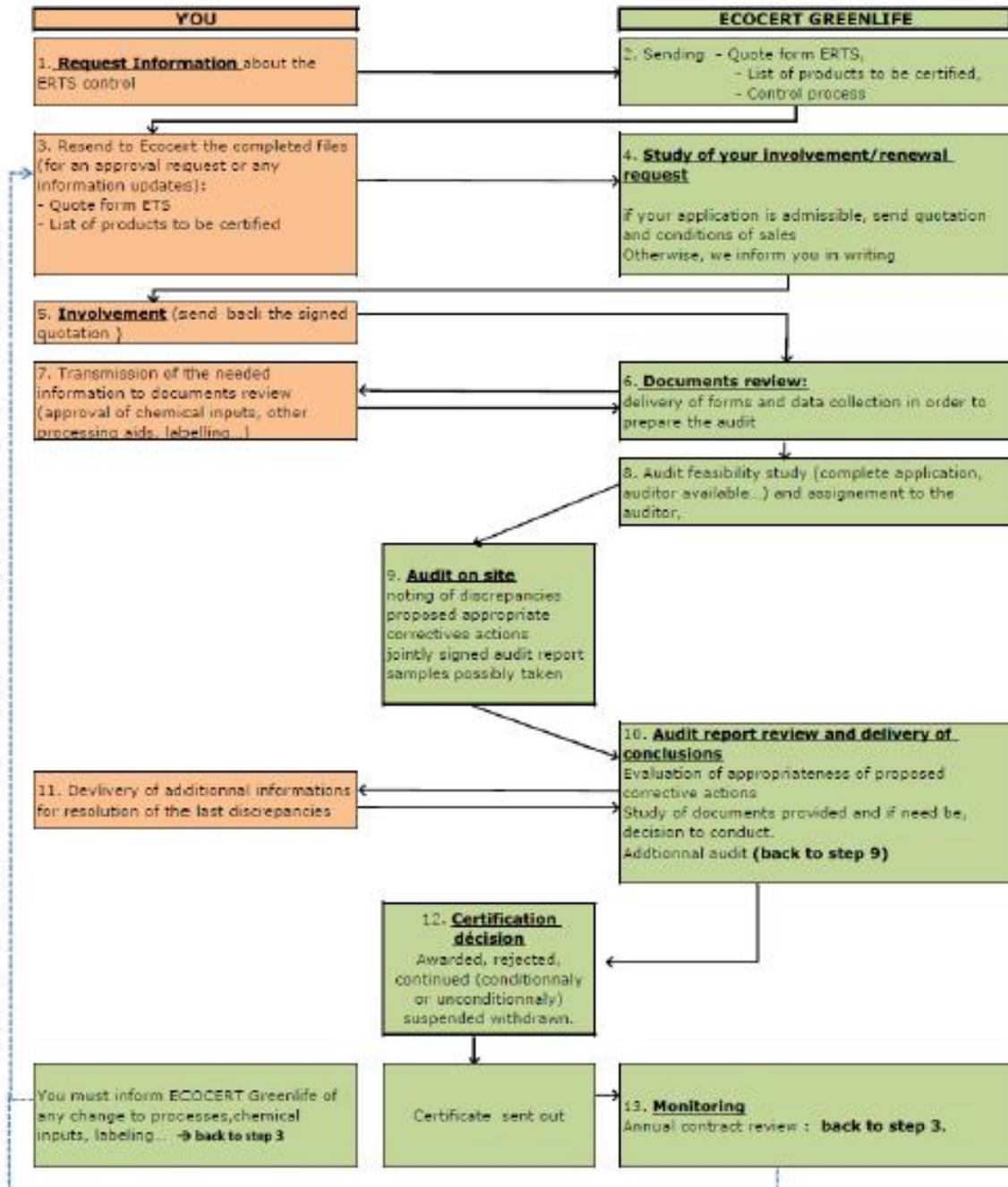
如果 BCF (生物浓缩因子) >100 或  $\log Pow > 3$  (正辛醇/水分配系数的对数), 不能充分生物降解或消除根据 (OECD 301A, <70%), 则认为是生物累积。





## APPENDIX 5 – ERTS inspection and control process

### 附录 5 - ERTS 检查和控制流程



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