GLOBAL ORGANIC TEXTILE STANDARD
ECOLOGY & SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

MANUAL FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOTS

BASED ON THE GLOBAL ORGANIC TEXTILE STANDARD (GOTS) VERSION 6.0

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INTRODUCTION

This document provides interpretations and clarifications for specific criteria of the Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) and related official reference documents (e.g. the Licensing and Labelling Guide) approved by the Standards Committee (SC) of the Global Standard gGmbH where the current wording of the specific criteria could lead to (or already led to) inconsistent, inappropriate or even incorrect interpretation. It may further contain requirements for the application of the GOTS and the implementation of the related quality assurance system for certifiers.

This manual is to be seen as a flexible quality assurance tool of the SC to give advice and clarification to the GOTS *Approved Certifiers* and users of the GOTS where felt necessary as it can be up-dated short-term, however it does not deal with revision questions of the current standard version or even set any revised criteria.

The interpretations, corrections and further clarifications as provided with this document are binding for all GOTS *Approved Certifiers* and users of the GOTS. Any products already assessed and certified on basis of other interpretations which were also plausible with regard to the current wording of the GOTS retain their assessed / certified status.

The general implementation deadline to comply with a new version of the standard, this manual or another official reference document published by the Global Standard gGmbH is 12 months after its release unless other / specific advice is given.

Note:

In this Manual, the relevant Section of GOTS is quoted to which the interpretations and further clarifications refer to. Partial wording is symbolized by '….'.

In all cases, the wording from the Standard are to be considered definitive in this regard.

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OFFICIAL INTERPRETATIONS FOR SPECIFIC CRITERIA OF GOTS, VERSION 6.0

1 PRINCIPLES

1.2 SCOPE AND STRUCTURE

… "The final products may include, but are not limited to fibre products, yarns, fabrics, garments, fashion textile accessories (carried or worn), textile toys, home textiles, mattresses and bedding products as well as textile personal care products." …

Interpretation:
In principle, any product that can be considered as a textile fibre product is covered under the scope of this standard. Textile fibre products containing electronic components are excluded.
This standard does not cover products made from non-fibre materials such as leather, skin or hide.
A textile fibre product can only be certified and labelled ('organic' or 'made with organic') as a whole. It is not possible to certify and label only a part or component of such a product.
Combined Product: Textile fibre components of a consumer product which is not normally classified as a textile fibre product (such as prams with textile fabrics, bassinets, car seats or furniture with textile fabric upholstery) may also be certified and labelled appropriately ensuring no ambiguity about which component of the entire product is certified.
For example: 'Combined product: *(name of component)* certified to GOTS'.
Products / components that do not carry specific mention or requirements elsewhere within the GOTS Standard may be considered as Combined Products. It is the certifier's responsibility to examine the remaining components regarding their overall compatibility to GOTS philosophy and to approve suitable labelling of such a product. Products that are certifiable to GOTS as a whole (like textile bags, ear buds, mattresses, etc.) cannot be considered for certification as a combined product.

…GOTS criteria or the local legal requirements, which is higher, shall be followed….

Interpretation:
GOTS sets criteria that is stringent yet practical and is relevant in major textile markets. Local or national legal requirements vary across the world. If the local laws provide higher protection to environment or people, they shall be followed. Similarly, where local laws provide lower protection as compared to GOTS criteria, GOTS criteria would take precedence for the Certified Entities. This is applicable to all aspects of the standard criteria, including environment, social, building safety, legality of business, and so on.

…. The Standard sets requirements on working and social conditions that are equivalent to those of leading social sustainability standards.

Interpretation:
Considering that the core function of this Standard is verifying and certifying processing of certified organic fibres, where a particularly high level of assurance of labour conditions is needed, applying a compatible specialised social standard or scheme is recommended.

1.3 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Processors, *manufacturers*, *traders* and retailers that have demonstrated their ability to comply with the relevant GOTS criteria in the corresponding certification procedure to an *Approved Certifier* receive a GOTS Scope Certificate issued in accordance with the 'Policy and Template for issuing Scope Certificates (SCs)'. Accordingly, they are considered *Certified Entities*. Scope Certificates list the products/product categories that the *Certified Entities* can offer in compliance with the Standard as well as the processing, manufacturing and trading activities that are qualified under the scope of certification. *Subcontractors* and their relevant processing and manufacturing steps become listed on the Scope Certificate of the *Certified Entity* assigning the certification.

Interpretation:
Detailed mandatory instructions with regard to policies, layout, format and text for issuing Certificates of Compliance are provided for in the 'Policy and Template for issuing Scope Certificates (SCs)' as available on the GOTS website The applicable *Approved Certifiers* enter all *Certified Entities*, the products/product categories that they can offer in compliance with the standard as well as the processing steps/activities that are qualified under the scope of certification into the GOTS public data base. Refer : www.global-standard.org

2 CRITERIA

2.1 REQUIREMENTS FOR ORGANIC FIBRE PRODUCTION

" Approved are natural fibres that are certified 'organic' or 'organic - in conversion' according to any standard approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards for the relevant scope of production (crop or animal production), such as Regulation (EC) 834/2007, USDA National Organic Program (NOP), APEDA National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), China Organic Standard GB/ T19630. The certification body shall have a valid and recognised accreditation for the standard it certifies against. Recognised accreditations are ISO 17065 accreditation, NOP accreditation, IFOAM accreditation."

References:
USDA NOP (USA Organic Regulation)
List of NOP accredited certifiers
APEDA NPOP
EU 2018/848 (EU Organic Regulation)
EC 889/2008 (providing implementation rules for EC 834/2007 regarding organic production, labelling and control)
EC 1235/2008 (providing implementation rules for EC 834/2007 regarding imports of organic products from third countries)
List of standards approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards
List of IFOAM accredited certifiers

Further clarifications:
Organic fibre certification according to JAS is not possible. (-> per definition of JAS)
Certification of 'in conversion' (resp. 'in transition') status is not possible according to USDA NOP. (-> per definition of NOP)
The USDA policy memorandum "Labeling of Textiles That Contain Organic Ingredients" clarifies that textile products that are produced in accordance with GOTS may be sold as organic in the U.S. A valid requirement in this context is that all of the fibres identified as organic in these textiles shall be produced and certified to the USDA NOP regulations.
Legal requirements (e.g. with regard to organic fibre certification) may also apply in other countries and shall be respected.
Reference:
USDA policy memorandum "Labelling of Textiles That Contain Organic Ingredients"

Guidance:
ISO 20921:2019 - (Textiles - Determination of stable nitrogen isotope ratio), Annex A (identification procedure of organic raw cotton fibre by using stable nitrogen isotope ratio) may be used as an indicator to determine if cotton fibres have been cultivated using compost fertilisers.

2.2.1 Products sold, labelled or represented as "organic" or "organic-in conversion"

and

2.2.2 Products sold, labelled or represented as "made with x % organic materials" or "made with x % organic-in conversion materials"

…. The percentage figures refer to the weight of the fibre content of the products at normal conditions …..

Interpretation:
Normal conditions are 65 % relative humidity ± 4 % and 20 °C ± 2 °C as specified in ISO 139 Textiles — standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing.
Reference:
ISO 139 Textiles - standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing

….. and/or of animal welfare principles (including Mulesing) …..

Further guidance:
GOTS supports and recommends the implementation and use of animal welfare standards in animal fibre production.

2.3.1 Prohibited and restricted inputs

…. The following table lists chemical *inputs* that may (potentially) be used in conventional textile processing but that are explicitly banned or restricted for environmental and/or toxicological reasons in all processing stages of *GOTS Goods*. It is not to be seen as a comprehensive and inclusive list of all chemical *inputs* that are prohibited or restricted under GOTS. Prohibition or restriction of substance groups or individual *substances* that are not explicitly listed in this Section may further result from Section 2.3.2 'Requirements related to hazards and toxicity' or from other criteria of this Standard ….

Interpretation:
Most of the inputs listed in this Section as prohibited are banned under GOTS anyway as they do not meet the requirements related to hazards and toxicity of Section 2.3.2. Reasons for explicitly listing them in this Section include their specific relevance in the textile sector and/or the public attention to these substances.
The substances listed above are prohibited regardless if applied as pure substance or as part of a preparation.
Preparations are prohibited if one or more of the prohibited substances of this Section are intentionally added/present as a functional component at any level. Any unavoidable contaminations and impurities of such substances shall not exceed the limits given in the table following this interpretation. In case any chemical (and / or groups) is not explicitly mentioned in these interpretations or lists or tables, the respective GHS (Global Harmonised System) criterion is to be taken as decisive requirement.
Also, inputs which knowingly release any of the listed substances at normal application or usage conditions are prohibited.
For functional nano particles as well as GMO containing or derived inputs the applicable norms / directives do not provide for a duty of declaration in the SDS. Any unavoidable contaminations and impurities of these substances shall not exceed 0.1%.
Inputs are also prohibited if there is validation that their designated use leads to any exceeding residue limits in textiles of the parameters listed in Section 2.4.15.
References:
Regulation EC 552/2009
European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), candidate list

Interpretation :
While the standard prohibits and / or restricts the use of a number of chemical inputs, it is also recognised by the Standards Committee of GOTS that certain unintended by-products / contaminants may be found in chemical inputs arising from the synthesis route / manufacturing complexities of such inputs. GOTS therefore recommends the following maximum contamination limits for chemicals. It is expressly understood that this list and limits contained therein are dynamic and will be reviewed periodically, at each revision of GOTS or if found necessary due to change in regulations / research / commercial requirements.
For many of these parameters, test methods may not be available, so modified product test methods are to be used for detection and quantification of contaminants. As per requirements of GOTS, testing should be carried out by suitably qualified laboratories with adequate experience in testing chemical inputs for these parameters.
The limits mentioned in the table below are meant only for unintended by-products or contaminants and should not be considered as a dilution of GOTS requirements for Chemical Inputs as detailed in Section 2.3 of GOTS standard 6.0.

See also further interpretation guidelines for certain chemical groups.

Sr.	Substance group	Contamination Detection Level
1	**Aromatic and/or halogenated solvents**	
	1,2 dichloroethane (107-06-2)	5 mg/kg
	Methylene chloride (75-09-2)	5 mg/kg
	Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	40 mg/kg
	Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	5 mg/kg
	Tetrachlorotoluene (5216-25-1)	5 mg/kg
	Trichlorotoluene / Benzotrichloride (98-07-7)	5 mg/kg
	Benzylchloride / Chloromethyl benzene (100-44-7)	5 mg/kg Dyes – 100 mg/kg
	Benzene	50 mg/kg
	Aromatic solvents such as xylene, o-cresol, p-cresol, m-cresol	500 mg/kg
2	**Flame Retardants**	
	Tris(2 chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP) (115-96-8)	Individually 250 mg/kg
	Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE) (1163-19-5)	
	Tris(2,3, dibromopropyl) phosphate (TRIS) (126-72-7)	
	Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE) (32534-81-9)	
	Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE) (32536-52-0)	
	Bis(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate (BIS) (5412-25-9)	
	Tris(1 aziridinyl)phosphine oxide) (TEPA) (545-55-1)	
	Polybromobiphenyls (PBB) (67774-32-7, 59536-65-1)	
	Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA) (79-94-7)	
	Hexabromocyclodecane (HBCD) (25637-99-4)	
	2,2 bis(bromomethyl) 1,3 propanediol (BBMP) (3296-90-0)	
	Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) (3194-55-6)	
	2-Ethylhexyl-2,3,4,5-tetrabromobenzoate (TBB) (183658-27-7)	
	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)-3,4,5,6-tetrabromophthalate (TBPH) (26040-51-7)	
	Isopropylated triphenyl phosphate (IPTPP) (68937-41-7)	
	Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TCPP) (13674-84-5)	
	Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCPP) (13674-87-8)	
	Triphenyl phosphate (TPP) (115-86-6)	
	Bis(chloromethyl) propane-1,3-diyltetrakis (2-chloroethyl) bisphosphate (V6) (38051-10-4)	
	Antimony (7440-36-0)	
	Antimony trioxide (1309-64-4)	
	Boric Acid (10043-35-3, 11113-50-1)	
	Decabromodiphenyl (DecaBB) (13654-09-6)	
	Dibromobiphenyls (DiBB) (multiple)	
	Dibromopropylether (21850-44-2)	
	Heptabromodiphenyl ether (HeptaBDE) (68928-80-3)	
	Hexabromodiphenyl ether (HexaBDE) (36483-60-0)	
	Monobromobiphenyls (MonoBB) (Multiple)	
	Monobromobiphenyl ethers (MonoBDEs) (Multiple)	
	Nonabromobiphenyls (NonaBB) (Multiple)	
	Nonabromodiphenyl ether (NonaBDE) (63936-56-1)	
	Octabromobiphenyls (OctaBB) (Multiple)	
	Polybromobiphenyls (Polybrominated biphenyls) / Polybrobiphenyle (Polybromierte Biphenyle) (PBBs) (59536-65-1)	

	Tetrabromodiphenyl ether (TetraBDE) (40088-47-9)	
	Tribromodiphenyl ethers (TriBDEs) (Multiple)	
	Triethylenephosphoramide (TEPA) (545-55-1)	
	Biboron trioxide (1303-86-2)	
	Disodium octaborate (12008-41-2)	
	Disodium tetraborate, anhydrous (1303-96-4, 1303-43-4)	
	Tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate (12267-73-1)	
	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctylacrylate (6:2 FTA) (17527-29-6)	
	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecylacrylate (8:2 FTA) (27905-45-9)	
	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecylacrylate (10:2 FTA) (17741-60-5)	
3	**Chlorinated benzenes and Toluenes**	
	1,2-dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)	1000 mg/kg
	Other isomers of mono-,di- ,tri-,tetra-,penta- and hexa- chlorobenzene and mono-,di-,tri-,tetra and penta, chlorotoluene	Sum : 200 mg/kg
4	**Chlorophenols (including their salts and esters)**	
	Tetrachlorophenols (TeCP)	Sum : 20 mg/kg
	Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	
	Monochlorophenol and isomers Dichlorophenol and isomers Trichlorophenols and isomers	Sum : 50 mg/kg
5	**Complexing agents and surfactants**	
	Nonylphenol (NP), mixed isomers (104-40-5, 11066-49-2, 25154-52-3, 84852-15-3) Octylphenol (OP), mixed isomers (140-66-9, 1806-26-4, 27193-28-8)	250 mg/kg
	Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEO) (9002-93-1, 9036-19-5, 68987-9-06) &Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEO) (9016-45-9, 26027-38-3, 37205-87-1, 68412-54-4, 127087-87-0)	500 mg/kg
	EDTA, DTPA, NTA	500 mg/kg
	LAS, α-MES	500 mg/kg
6	**Endocrine disruptors**	Prohibited
7	**Formaldehyde and other short-chain aldehydes (such as Glyoxal)**	150 mg/kg
8	**Heavy Metals**	Refer to definition of “Heavy Metal Free” in Annex C of GOTS
9	**Inputs (e.g. azo dyes and pigments) releasing carcinogenic arylamine compounds (MAK III, category 1,2,3,4)**	
	Banned Amines	150 mg/kg
	Navy Blue Colourant	250 mg/kg
	Carcinogenic or Sensitizing / Allergenic (Disperse) Dyes	250 mg/kg
10	**Inputs with halogen containing compounds (Exceptions in 2.4.7 of GOTS ver 5.0)**	1% AOX
11	**Organotin compounds**	
	Dibutyltin (DBT) (Multiple)	20 mg/kg
	Mono, di and tri derivatives of methyltin (Multiple)	5 mg/kg
	Mono, other di and tri derivatives of butylin (Multiple)	5 mg/kg
	Mono, di and tri derivatives of phenyltin (Multiple)	5 mg/kg
	Mono, di and tri derivatives of octyltin (Multiple)	
	Monomethyltin compounds (MMT) (Multiple)	
	Dipropyltin compounds (DPT) (Multiple)	

		Dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) (Multiple)	
		Tripropyltin compounds (TPT) (Multiple)	
		Tetraethyltin compounds (TeET) (Multiple)	
		Tetrabutyltin compounds (TeBT) (Multiple)	
		Tetraoctyltin compounds (TeOT) (Multiple)	
		Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT) (Multiple)	5 mg/kg
	12	**Phthalates**	Sum : 250 mg/kg
		Diethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP) (117-81-7)	
		Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate (DMEP) (117-82-8)	
		Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP) (117-84-0)	
		Diisodecyl phthalate (DIDP) (26761-40-0)	
		Diisononyl phthalate (DINP) (28553-12-0)	
		Di-n-hexyl phthalate (DnHP) (84-75-3)	
		Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) (84-74-2)	
		Benzylbutyl phthalate (BBP) (85-68-7)	
		Di-n-nonylphthalate (DNP) (84-76-4)	
		Diethyl phthalate (DEP) (84-66-2)	
		Di-n-propyl phthalate (DPrP) (131-16-8)	
		Di-isobutyl phthalate (DIBP) (84-69-5)	
		Di cyclohexylphthalate (DCHP) (84-61-7)	
		Di-iso-octyl phthalate (DIOP) (27554-6-3)	
		Di-C_{7-11} branched and linear alkylphthalates (DHNUP) (68515-42-4)	
		Di-C_{6-8} branched alkylphthalates (DIHP) (71888-89-6)	
		Di-iso-pentyl phthalate (DIPP) (605-50-5)	
		Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DnPP) (131-18-0)	
	13	**PAH**	Sum : 200 mg/kg
		Benzo[a]pyrene (BaP) (50-32-8)	20 mg/kg
		Anthracene (120-12-7)	Sum: 200 mg/kg
		Pyrene (129-00-0)	
		Ben-zo[g,h,i]perylene (191-24-2)	
		Benzo(e)pyrene (192-97-2)	
		Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene (193-39-5)	
		Benzo(j)fluoranthene (205-82-3)	
		Benzo[b]fluoranthene (205-99-2)	
		Fluoranthene (206-44-0)	
		Benzo[k]fluoranthene (207-08-9)	
		Acenaphthylene (208-96-8)	
		Chrysene (218-01-9)	
		Dibenz[a,h]anthracene (53-70-3)	
		Benzo[a]anthracene (56-55-3)	
		Acenaphthene (83-32-9)	
		Phenanthrene 85-01-8)	
		Fluorene (86-73-7)	
		Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
	15	**Per- and Polyfluorinated compounds (PFC)**	
		Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and related substances	Sum : 2 mg/kg
		Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and related substances	2 mg/kg
	16	**Short chain chlorinated Paraffins (SCCP) (C10 C13)**	250 mg/kg
	17	**Glycol Derivatives**	
		Bis(2-methoxyethyl)-ether (111-96-6)	50 mg/kg

	2-ethoxyethanol (110-80-5)	50 mg/kg
	2-ethoxyethyl acetate (111-15-9)	50 mg/kg
	Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (110-71-4)	50 mg/kg
	2-methoxyethanol (109-86-4)	50 mg/kg
	2-methoxyethylacetate (110-49-6)	50 mg/kg
	2-methoxypropylacetate (70657-70-4)	50 mg/kg
	Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether (112-49-2)	50 mg/kg
	2-Methoxy-1-propanol (1589-47-5)	50 mg/kg

Substance group	**Criteria**
Endocrine disruptors	Prohibited

Specification:

In specific a substance is prohibited under this category:

- if listed in the candidate list in annex 1 of the EU report towards the establishment of a priority list of substances for further evaluation of their role in endocrine disruption in:
  - category 1: substances for which evidence of endocrine disrupting activity in at least one species using intact animals is available or
  - category 2: substances for which at least some in vitro evidence of biological activity related to endocrine disruption is available or
- if other scientific evidence is available that identifies the substance as endocrine disruptor as per definition provided in annex B of GOTS.

The EU Commission is currently working on a new concept for assessment of substances in view of their endocrine disrupting properties and the EU Joint Research Centre on a corresponding database of substances. As soon as these documents are published this specification will be reviewed and may be updated accordingly.

Reference:

Annex 1 of the EU report towards the establishment of a priority list of substances for further evaluation of their role in endocrine disruption:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/docum/pdf/bkh_annex_01.pdf

Specification:

Azo dye compounds MAK III, category 1 (with CAS no):

4-Aminobiphenyl (92-67-1)	2-Naphthylamine (91-59-8)
Benzidine (92-87-5)	o-Toluidine (95-53-4)
4-Chloro-o-toluidine (95-69-2)	

Azo dye compounds MAK III, category 2 (with CAS no):

o-Aminoazotoluene (97-56-3)	4,4'-Methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline) (101-14-4)
2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene (99-55-8)	4,4'-Oxydianiline (101-80-4)
p-Chloroaniline (106-47-8)	4,4'-Thiodianiline (139-65-1)
2,4-Diaminoanisole (615-05-4)	2,4-Toluylendiamine (95-80-7)
4,4'-Diaminobiphenylmethane (101-77-9)	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline (137-17-7)
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)	o-Anisidine (90-04-0)
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine (119-90-4)	2,4-Xylidine (95-68-1)
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine (119-93-7)	2,6-Xylidine (87-62-7)

3,3'-Dimethyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenylmethane (838-88-0)	4-Aminoazobenzene (60-09-3)
p-Cresidine (120-71-8)	

Azo dye compounds MAK III, category 3 (with CAS no):

5-Chloro-2-methylaniline (95-79-4)	p-phenylenediamine (106-50-3)
N,N-Dimethylaniline (121-69-7)	

Azo dye compounds MAK III, category 4 (with CAS no):

Aniline (62-53-3)	

Prohibited azo pigments that may release carcinogenic amine compounds (*or generate the same in a chemical follow-up reaction) include:

C.I. Pigment Red 8	C.I. Pigment Red 22	C.I. Pigment Red 23*	C.I. Pigment Red 38

Reference:
C.I. Numbers as mentioned in The Colour Index™ published online by Society of Dyers and Colourists and American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Substance group	Criteria
Inputs with halogen containing compounds	Prohibited are *inputs* that contain > 1% *permanent AOX* …

and

Section 7) Definition: "AOX is permanent, if the halogen is permanently bound to the molecule (e.g. in the chromophore of a dyestuff or pigment) and cannot get hydrolysed or released during fibre processing." …

Interpretation:
Inputs with a total content of organically bound halogens > 1% can only be approved if it is plausible that the permanent AOX content (as per definition of GOTS, annex B) is < 1%.

Substance group	Criteria
In-can preservatives in chemical inputs	Prohibited are: In-can preservatives which do not meet the requirements of Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 Except, allowed are: Biocidal active substance(s) that comply with European biocidal products regulation (BPR 528/2012) and listed on the Union list of BPR for product type PT06 (preservatives for products during storage): https://echa.europa.eu/en/information-on-chemicals/biocidal-active-substances

Interpretation:
Use of in-can preservatives is allowed in *preparations* when the *preparation* itself satisfies requirements of toxicity. In-can preservatives shall be declared by chemical input manufacturers during the approval process to their Certification Body.
If an in-can preservative fails to meet any other requirement of GOTS, prior the input approval, the

CB shall notify GOTS for a common decision.

2.3.2 Requirements related to hazards and toxicity

….. *Inputs* which are classified with specific hazard statements (risk phrases) related to health hazards ….

Interpretation:
Preparations are prohibited if any of the contained *substances,* which are classified with any hazard statement listed in this Section are intentionally added/present as a functional component at any level. Further a *preparation* is prohibited if any of the contained *substances,* which are classified with any hazard statement listed in this Section, is present above the concentration limit, above which the *substance* needs to be declared in the SDS (prepared according to one of the equivalent norms / directives as listed in Section 2.3.3.). In a given case of doubt about the classifications and applicable concentration limits, the GHS provisions are decisive.
Preparations which knowingly release such substances at normal application or usage conditions are prohibited.
Preparations are also prohibited if there is validation that their designated use leads to any exceeding residue limits in textiles of the parameters listed in Section 2.4.15.

References:
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)
Regulation EC 1272/2008
Further relevant Directives for classification and assessment of *preparations*:
Directive 2006/8/EC
Classification & Labelling Inventory for substances registered or notified in the EU

Footnotes: …..

1) Performing new animal tests to determine unknown LD_{50} values in the course of the GOTS assessment procedure for inputs (refer to Section 2.3.3) is prohibited. Instead, alternative methods (e.g. Acute Toxicity Estimates (ATE); conclusions on analogy from similar products; validated structure-activity relationships; calculation from available data of substances contained; expert judgment; in vitro tests) shall be used to determine unknown values.
3) Performing new fish and daphnia tests to determine unknown LC_{50} / EC_{50} values in the course of the GOTS assessment procedure for inputs is prohibited. Instead, alternative methods such as Acute Toxicity Estimates (ATE); validated structure-activity relationships; conclusion on analogy from similar products; calculation from available data of substances contained; fish egg test (embryo toxicity test (FET)); in vitro test; IC50 algae; OECD 201 [72hr] shall be used to determine unknown values.

Interpretation:

In case new animal/fish tests for an input would have been carried out in a legally binding registration procedure (such as REACH), it shall be demonstrated that these tests were mandatory, and no alternative method would have been accepted. Other ways and in all other cases of new animal/fish tests performed, the corresponding input shall not be approved for GOTS.

2.3.3 Assessment of chemical inputs

…. All chemical *inputs* intended to be used to process *GOTS Goods* are subject to approval by a GOTS *Approved Certifier* prior to their usage. *Preparations* shall have been evaluated and their trade names registered on approved lists prior to their usage by a GOTS *Approved Certifier* who is authorised by the Global Standard gGmbH for the specific accreditation scope: "Approval of textile auxiliary agents (chemical inputs) on positive lists" (Scope 4). …..

Interpretation:

"Applicable recognised norms or directives" according to which a SDS of a chemical input (substance or preparation) has to be prepared in this context are:
ANSI Z400.1-2004
ISO 11014-1
EC 1907/2006 (REACH)
EC 2015/830
GHS (Global Harmonised System)
JIS Z 7253:2012
In specific, valid reasons for inclusion of further sources of information in the assessment include:
the SDS does not represent a legally binding basis in the country/region where the input is marketed
the input potentially contains restricted or prohibited substances for which a declaration in the SDS is not binding (e.g. AOX, endocrine disruptors, GMO (derived) material or enzyme, nano particles)
the SDS does not contain certain ecological or toxicological information required to assess compliance with related GOTS criteria
tests / methods used to determine certain ecological or toxicological values are not specified or do not correspond to those listed in the GOTS criteria
spot checking on the accuracy of certain ecological or toxicological information provided on the SDS
surveillance of impurities
Certifiers with approval for the scope "Approval of textile auxiliary agents (chemical inputs) on positive lists" (= scope 4 of the 'Approval Procedure and Requirements for Certification Bodies', Section 4.2) are listed on the website:
http://www.global-standard.org/certification/how-to-get-chemical-inputs-approved.html
Certifiers with approval for this scope are obliged to make their lists of approved chemical inputs available to all *Approved Certifiers*. The lists are to be taken as applicable tool for input assessment in the GOTS certification scheme by all *Approved Certifiers*. In case of conflicting decisions (product approved by one that is declined by another certifier), certifiers are requested to achieve consistent assessment by sharing their proofs of assessment. If this fails in last instance the Director responsible for Standards Development & Quality Assurance / Standards Committee of the Global

Standard gGmbH decides after screening the provided technical information on the chemicals in question.
Basic chemicals (such as salt, alkali, acid, etc.) used do not need to be released on Letters of Approval.
Certifiers responsible for approval of chemical products shall ensure that all valid approval decisions are made on the basis of valid SDS, based on knowledge of all relevant endpoints for each constituent of formulations. Relevant endpoints are, for example, values used for the formulation of H-phrases and / or their GHS equivalents, for individual constituent.

2.3.4 Product Stewardship of chemical inputs

Chemical *formulators* shall implement appropriate and effective product stewardship practices. Adequate systems for product testing and quality assurance shall be in place.

Interpretation:
Product Stewardship practices may include, but not limited to:
Control on raw materials for consistent quality and hazardous substances.
Process control during formulation for consistent quality and hazardous substances.
Quality Assurance practices in formulation of *preparations*.
Testing plan for raw materials, *preparations* and intermediate products, if any.
Staff training for risk assessment.
Adequate evaluation of *preparations* for release of hazardous substances during intended use.
Implementation:
The requirements of this Section shall be implemented by 01 March 2022.

2.3.5 Environment, Health and Safety for Chemical Suppliers

Chemical *formulators* shall undergo environmental management system and safety audit of their premises. On-site inspection shall be performed for the first year and every 3rd year of granted Letter of Approval or Standard Revision, whichever is earlier.

Guidance:
Where verifiable results (audit reports) from the following internationally recognised compliance schemes are available for the inspected chemical supplier, these should be screened and considered to the widest extent possible for the GOTS verification procedures:
Eco Passport by Oeko-Tex®
bluesign
References:
Eco Passport by Oeko-Tex®
bluesign

Implementation
The requirements of this Section shall be implemented by 01 March 2022 and formulators are expected to have been first inspected through GOTS Approved CBs (Scope 4) by 01 July 2022.

….. Following GOTS criteria shall be included in the audit of a chemical supplier:
Section 2.4.10
Section 2.4.11, (see Manual for COD requirements).
Section 3.6

Interpretation of Section 2.4.11 in this context:
Wastewater COD values in case of a chemical *formulator* shall be below 250 ppm or shall meet legal requirements, whichever is lower.

2.4.2 Spinning

"… Synthetic fibres, which are to be dissolved at a later processing stage, are not allowed to be used."

Interpretation:
Prohibited are synthetic fibres (like Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)), which are used in spinning or at intermediate processing stages, that are dissolved using water or chemicals at a later processing step.

2.4.6 Dyeing

Parameter	**Criteria**
Selection of dyes and auxiliaries	… Prohibited are (disperse) dyes classified as sensitizing/ allergenic. …

Specification (disperse dyes classified as sensitizing / allergenic) :

The following disperse dyes are prohibited (because of their sensitizing potential):

C.I. Disperse Blue 1	C.I. Disperse Orange 1	C.I. Disperse Violet 93
C.I. Disperse Blue 3	C.I. Disperse Orange 3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 1
C.I. Disperse Blue 7	C.I. Disperse Orange 37	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3
C.I. Disperse Blue 26	C.I. Disperse Orange 76	C.I. Disperse Yellow 9
C.I. Disperse Blue 35	C.I. Disperse Orange 149	C.I. Disperse Yellow 23
C.I. Disperse Blue 102	C.I. Disperse Red 1	C.I. Disperse Yellow 39
C.I. Disperse Blue 106	C.I. Disperse Red 11	C.I. Disperse Yellow 49
C.I. Disperse Blue 124	C.I. Disperse Red 17	C.I. Disperse Violet 1
C.I. Disperse Blue 291	C.I. Disperse Brown 1	C.I. Disperse Orange 59
C.I. Disperse Orange 11	C.I. Disperse Red 23	C.I. Disperse Red 151
C.I. Disperse Yellow 7	C.I. Disperse Yellow 54	C.I. Disperse Yellow 56

Reference:

C.I. Numbers as mentioned in The Colour Index™ published online by Society of Dyers and Colourists and American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

2.4.6 Dyeing and 2.4.7 Printing

Parameter	Criteria
Selection of dyes and auxiliaries	… The use of natural dyes and auxiliaries that are derived from a threatened species listed on the Red List of the IUCN is prohibited.

Reference: Red List of the IUCN

Parameter	Criteria
Selection of dyes and auxiliaries	… Prohibited are colourants classified as carcinogenic or suspected carcinogenic (H350 / H351).

Reference: IARC monographs ECHA Restriction reports Annex VI (Harmonized Classification) of the CLP regulation

2.4.9.1 Requirements for additional fibre materials

….. Fibre materials accepted for the remaining non-organic balance of the product's material composition (max. 5% according to Section 2.2.1. and max. 30% according to Section 2.2.2.)

Interpretation: Conventional cotton is not permitted as additional fibre material; this means that all cotton used relevant for material composition under Section 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 shall be organic resp. organic in conversion. Mohair, a fibre derived from angora goat is permitted as an additional fibre, provided it satisfies conditions given in Sections 2.4.9.1 and 2.4.15. Virgin polyester is not permitted as additional fibre material; this means that all polyester used relevant for material composition under Section 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 shall be (pre- or post-consumer) recycled. Adequate verification proof for the use of regenerated fibres from certified organic raw materials is certification of the fibre supplier/manufacturer and the fibre material to the Organic Content Standard (OCS from Textile Exchange). Recognised certification programs verifying compliance with sustainable forestry management principles are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC). Adequate verification proof for the use of recycled synthetic fibres is certification of the fibre supplier/manufacturer and the fibre material to the Recycled Claim Standard (RCS from Textile Exchange), the Global Recycle Standard (GRS from Textile Exchange), Recycled Content Standard (from Scientific Certification Systems). The use of animal fibres which are certified to Standards which include the principles of animal welfare is encouraged by GOTS in selection of fibres to be used as additional fibre materials. An

example of such a standard is: Responsible Wool Standard (RWS) by Textile Exchange.
Wool used in GOTS products shall be mulesing-free. A declaration from the wool producer is currently deemed adequate for this purpose and may be accepted by Approved Certification Bodies after due diligence.
Further relevant certification programs / verification proofs may be recognised as equivalent in future. In such case the decision will be published by the Global Standard gGmbH (through an updated issue of this manual or first on the corresponding website http://www.global-standard.org/the-standard/manual-for-implementation.html).
Samples for **possible material compositions** on basis of GOTS 6.0 include:
70% organic cotton, 30% lyocell from organic sources
70% organic cotton, 25% recycled polyamide, 5% polyurethane
Samples for **material compositions no longer possible** on basis of GOTS 6.0 include:
70% organic cotton, 30% rayon from organic bamboo
Socks made of 70% organic cotton, 25% (virgin) polyamide, 5 % polyurethane
References:
Content Claim Standard (CCS, Textile Exchange)
Organic Content Standard (OCS, Textile Exchange)
Global Recycle Standard (GRS, Textile Exchange)
Recycled Claim Standard (RCS, Textile Exchange)
Recycled Content Standard (Scientific Certification Systems)
Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC)
Responsible Wool Standard (RWS, Textile Exchange)

2.4.9.2 Requirements for Accessories

….. Material in general. (valid for appliqué, borders, buckles, buttons and press-studs, cords, edgings, elastic bands and yarns, embroidery yarns, fasteners and closing systems, adhesive tapes, hatbands, laces, linings, inlays, interface, labels (heat-transfer, adhesive, care, GOTS), interlinings, pockets, seam bindings, sewing threads, shoulder pads, padding for undergarments, trims, zippers and any other, not below explicitly listed *accessories)* …

Interpretation:
…adhesive tapes, … labels (heat-transfer, adhesive, …
Tapes or labels that come with an adhesive pre-applied at the manufacturer's facility will be considered as accessories and shall meet criteria as per Section 2.4.16. However, if an adhesive (like glue) is received in liquid / gel / semi-solid form for use at the Certified Entity (for example for mattresses, pasting embellishments, etc), the adhesive (like glue) shall be approved by a Scope 4 GOTS Approved Certifier prior to use.

…. Latex foam used in mattresses shall be made from certified organic latex (in conversion) or from latex certified according to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles ….

Interpretation:
… Latex foam used in mattresses shall be made from certified organic latex or from latex certified according to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles.
…
Adequate verification proof for organic latex is Global Organic Latex Standard (GOLS).
Recognised certification programs verifying compliance with sustainable forestry management principles are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC).

Reference:
Global Organic Latex Standard (GOLS)

2.4.10 Environmental management

In addition to GOTS criteria, all companies shall assure compliance with the applicable national and local legal environmental requirements applicable to their processing/manufacturing stages (including those referring to emissions to air, wastewater discharge as well as disposal of waste and sludge).

Interpretation:
If the local legal requirements are stricter than GOTS criteria, local laws shall be followed and vice-versa.

… person responsible…

Interpretation:
Person responsible for environmental policy shall be competent, appropriately trained and shall have adequate resources made available to them so as to discharge duties.

…."the available data and procedures need to include:
…
data on energy and water resources and their consumption per kg of textile output
target goals and procedures to reduce energy and water consumption per kg of textile output"

Further Guidance:
GOTS Monitor Water/ Energy (GOTS WE Tool) is a tool specifically developed to support GOTS certified facilities. It covers both requirements, as it determines actual performance and specific consumption values. Furthermore, the tool provides realistic, factory-specific benchmark values that can be used both as improvement targets and milestones to monitor their progress.
It is free to use for GOTS certified facilities during license validity period. Certified entities can download a copy from GOTS website. Latest Version 2.0 has been released in November 2018.
Reference:
GOTS Monitor (Water/ Energy)

….. Certified Entities are required to collect information on sources of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) within their own operations and identify means for reduction for each source …..

Guidance:
GOTS supports all initiatives that are aimed at arresting and reversing Climate Change, an integral part of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is incumbent on GOTS certified entities to take steps towards meeting these goals and as a preliminary, first step, it is required that Certified Entities identify sources of GHG emissions within their operations (such as use of fossil fuels, with an aim to reduce these to the extent possible over time. While GOTS currently does not set time or emission limits within its supply chain, it encourages all Certified Entities to evaluate their operations and work towards such goals.
Additional information on GHGs : https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions
Suggested informative reading : https://ourworldindata.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions

2.4.11 Wastewater Treatment

"Wastewater from all wet processing units shall be treated in an internal or external functional wastewater treatment plant before discharged to environment." …

Interpretation:
The question whether a treatment plant is functional or not mainly depends on the inputs used in wet processing. For a unit only performing dyeing with natural dyes and auxiliaries, a simple biological treatment system may be appropriate whereas for an industrial unit working with chemical dyes and auxiliaries at least a 2-stage treatment plant is requested. Units using auxiliaries that are approved because of its adequate eliminability (e.g. acc. to OECD 302B) shall in addition have a functioning treatment of the sludge.

… "The applicable national and local legal requirements for wastewater treatment - including limit values with regard to pH, temperature, TOC, BOD, COD, colour removal, residues of (chemical) pollutants and discharge routes - shall be fulfilled." …

Interpretation:

It is expected that within the GOTS certification procedures, compliance with the national and local legal requirements is checked on basis of the corresponding official environmental permit and through appropriate verification means. In specific it shall be assured that:

- the quality of discharged wastewater continuously complies with all requirements and limits defined in the environmental permit.
- if the wastewater is treated (partly) in an external plant, that the wet processor has a valid delivery contract with the operator of the external treatment plant while
  - the contract indicates the parameters and the related limits which shall be respected before discharging the wastewater to the receiving treatment plant
  - the operator of the external plant is legally authorised for this operation and continuously complies with the national and local legal requirements and limits
- the quantity of wastewater to be treated does not exceed the capacity of the on-site treatment plant and/or the maximum quantity indicated in the delivery contract
- the indicated quantity to be treated matches with the actual processing water quantity used and discharged

Interpretation:
If the local legal requirements are stricter than GOTS criteria, local laws shall be followed and vice-versa.

… "Wastewater discharges to the environment shall not exceed 20 g COD/kg of processed textile (output). For scouring greasy wool an exceptional limit of 45 g COD/kg applies. " …

Interpretation:
Criteria in this Section relate to compliance requirements for the entire facility.
The requirement shall be measured downstream of internal (on-site) wastewater treatment plant and/or external (off-site, e.g. municipal) wastewater treatment plant receiving wastewater from these wet processing sites.
The applicable test method for COD determination is ISO 6060.
The applicable calculation method in this context is as following:
(C/1000) x (Vx1000) / (Wx1000) = …….. g COD/kg
with:
C (in mg/l) = COD concentration in water discharged to environment after treatment
V (in m^3) = Volume of water discharged in the calculation period
W (in ton) = Weight of textile output in tonnage in the calculation period
Reference:
ISO 6060 Water quality - Determination of the chemical oxygen demand

Note: COD requirements for GOTS are measured in g/kg of processed output. Typical COD test reports contain COD values in g/lit of effluent / discharge. Inspectors will need to calculate the COD in g/kg of processed output based on calculation given above in these cases.

…. Wastewater analyses shall be performed and documented periodically at normal operating capacity.

Guidance:
Suggested test parameters for treated wastewater should include:
AOX (with a limit of 5 mg/l) and *Heavy Metal* residues as per following table

Heavy Metal	CAS No.	Limit (µg/l)
Lead	7439-92-1	100
Mercury	7439-97-6	10
Cadmium	7440-43-9	100
Chromium VI	18540-29-9	50
Total Chromium	7440-47-3	200
Arsenic	7440-38-2	50
Copper	7440-50-8	1000
Nickel	7440-02-0	200
Antimony	7440-36-0	100
Cobalt	7440-48-4	50
Zinc	7440-66-6	5000
Manganese	7439-96-5	5000

Further Guidance:
While GOTS requires that all applicable national and local legal environmental requirements be followed for discharge of wastewater, GOTS encourages licensees to act beyond the mandatory requirements stated in GOTS Version 5.0 and voluntarily implement global best practices for their processing units. ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines (Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals) may be referred to as an example when it comes to wastewater discharge.
Reference:
ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines

2.4.12 Storage, packaging and transport

2.4.12.1 B2B trade of GOTS goods

…. In cases where pesticides/biocides are mandated for use due to national or regional rules or law, they may be used in Storerooms / Transport but they have to comply with the applicable international or national organic production standard. ….

Further Guidance:
Should national or regional laws mandate use of such pesticides / biocides during storage or transport that do not comply with organic production standards, they may be allowed for use with the express requirement that every precaution shall be taken in order to prevent any contamination of these with the certified organic product(s) being stored / transported.

2.4.12.2 Retail (B2C) trade of GOTS goods

… "Any paper or cardboard used in packaging material for the retail trade of *GOTS Goods* (incl. labelling items such as hang tags or swing tags) shall be recycled from *pre-* or *post-consumer waste* or certified according to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles."…

Interpretation:
As there is currently no widespread and globally applicable certification system for recycled paper/cardboard, for the time being a certification is currently not mandatory to prove the use of recycled paper/cardboard (from *pre-* or *post-consumer waste*).
As a minimum a 'declaration' issued by the producer/trader of the paper/cardboard that it is recycled from *pre-* or *post-consumer waste* shall be available. Examples of certified recycled material are GRS/RCS Standard.
Recognised certification programs verifying compliance with sustainable forestry management principles are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC).
Further relevant certification programs / verification proofs may be recognised as equivalent in future. In such case the decision will be published by the Global Standard gGmbH (through an updated issue of this manual or first on the corresponding website http://www.global-standard.org/the-standard/manual-for-implementation.html).

…” Textile fibre materials used for packaging, shall follow one of these three conditions: …
c) meet criteria for permitted additional fibres (Section 2.4.9.1) but without limitation on percentages and meet RSL criteria as in Section 2.4.16” …

Interpretation:
Fibres permitted as additional fibres in Section 2.4.9.1 can be used for textile packaging materials without restriction on percentage.
For example:
Packaging material made of 100% lyocell fibre and 100% recycled polyester can be used.
Packaging material made of virgin polyester or conventional cotton or acrylic fibres cannot be used.

2.4.13 Record keeping & internal quality assurance

… “*Certified Entities* purchasing organic fibres shall receive and maintain transaction certificates (=TCs, certificates of inspection), issued by a recognised certifier and certified in accordance with the criteria of Section 2.1 for the whole quantity purchased.
Certified Entities purchasing *GOTS Goods* shall receive and maintain GOTS transaction certificates, issued by an *Approved Certifier* for the whole quantity of *GOTS Goods* purchased. In accordance with the corresponding policy issuing TCs that cover multiple shipments is possible under certain conditions. The maximum time period that a single TC can cover is 3 months.” …

Interpretation:
Transaction Certificates (TCs) for organic (or organic 'in conversion') fibres should reflect the interpretation and clarifications as provided for Section 2.1 of GOTS in this document. TCs for GOTS Goods issued on basis of an organic production standard or another processing standard cannot be accepted in the GOTS supply chain.
Detailed mandatory instructions with regard to policies, layout, format and text for issuing GOTS Transaction Certificates (TCs) in the processing/trading chain are provided for in the 'Policy and Template for issuing Transaction Certificates (TCs)' as available on the website:
http://www.global-standard.org/certification/certificatetemplates.html

….. “Certified Entities purchasing organic fibres shall receive and maintain Scope Certificates and / or Transaction Certificates (where applicable) of the producer and trader(s) (if applicable) for the Organic Production Standard for the whole quantity purchased.” …..

Interpretation:
For the purposes of traceability and operation of the Centralised Database System (under development), information about first certified organic fibre input is required to be collected and maintained by the Certified Entity. Data would need to be maintained in a suitable document, such as a spreadsheet, in a prescribed format. The format is being developed in harmonisation with Textile Exchange and will contain details of Scope Certificate(s) of fibre producer(s) / producer group(s) along with quantity of purchased fibre(s).

"… Certified Entities shall collect, collate and share non-commercial information related to impact measurement if and as required by GOTS …"

Interpretation:
There will be no mandatory requirement for commercially sensitive data such as financial, business or technical information to be shared by Certified Entities. Information requested will only be related to measuring public facing impact. Examples of such information are: number and break-up of employees, energy sources, water sources etc.

2.4.14 Technical quality parameters

Interpretation:

The following table provides for alternate acceptable test methods to the methods as provided for in GOTS. The criteria (fastness resp. dimensional change levels) are the same as for the respective main test method:

Parameters	Main test method	Alternate acceptable test methods
Rubbing fastness	ISO 105 X12	AATCC 8, DIN 54021, JIS L0849
Perspiration fastness, alkaline and acidic	ISO 105 E04	AATCC 15, DIN 54020, JIS L0848
Light fastness	ISO 105 B02	AATCC 16 option 3, DIN 54004, JIS L0843
Dimensional change	ISO 6330	AATCC 135 (fabrics) and 150 (garments), DIN 53920, JIS L1018
Saliva Fastness	BVL B 82.92.3	DIN 53160-1
Washing fastness when washed at 40 °C	ISO 105 C06 A1M	AATCC 61 option 3A (at 140 °F), DIN EN 20105-C03, JIS L0844

Further Guidance:
It is recommended that wherever possible, environmentally friendly washing instructions should be used for GOTS consumer goods. For example, washing at room temperature, use of liquid detergent, no use of bleach, line or flat dry, low or no iron, no dry cleaning, etc.

2.4.15 Limit values for residues in GOTS Goods

and

2.4.16 Limit values for residues in additional fibre materials and accessories

Parameter	Criteria	Test method
…	…	…
Pesticides, sum parameter		
All natural fibres (except shorn wool), certified organic	< 0.1 mg/kg	§ 64 LFGB L 00.00-34 (GC/MS); § 64 LFGB L 00.00-114 (LC/MS/MS)
Shorn wool, cert. organic	< 0.5 mg/kg	

[respective]

All natural fibres (except shorn wool)	< 0.5 mg/kg	§ 64 LFGB L 00.00-34 (GC/MS); § 64 LFGB L 00.00-114 (LC/MS/MS)
Shorn wool	< 1.0 mg/kg	
…		

Interpretation:

In order to demonstrate compliance with the test parameters in this Section, Standard 100 by Oeko-Tex®, Class 1, certificates or equivalent are considered adequate proof for additional fibres or accessories used in *textiles for babies and textile personal care products*. Accordingly, Standard 100 by Oeko-Tex®, Class 2, certificates or equivalent are considered adequate proof for additional fibres or accessories used for all other *GOTS Goods*.

Reference:
STANDARD 100 by OEKO-TEX®

Interpretation:
Pesticides relevant for testing in vegetable and animal fibres are listed below:

Name of pesticide	CAS No.	Applicable for testing in	
		Vegetable fib.	Animal fib.
2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol	935-95-5	x	
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	x	
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T)	93-76-5	x	
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)	94-75-7	x	
Acetameprid	135410-20-7	x	
Aldrin	309-00-2	x	x
Atrazine	1912-24-9	x	
Azinphos	2642-71-9	x	
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	x	
Alpha- and beta-Endosulfan	959-98-8 33213-65-9	x	x
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3	x	
Bendiocarb	22781-23-3	x	
Bioresmethrin	28434-01-7		x
Bromophos-ethyl	4824-78-6	x	x
Buprofezin	69327-76-0	x	
Captafol	2425-06-1	x	
Carbaryl	63-25-2	x	x
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	x	
Clethodim	99129-21-2	x	
Chlordane	57-74-9		x
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	x	
Chlorpyrifos-ethyl	2921-88-2	x	x
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	5598-13-0	x	x
Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0	x	
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	x	x
Chlorfluazuron	71422-67-8	x	

Coumaphos	56-72-4	x	x
Cyfluthrin	68359-37-5	x	x
Cyhalothrin	91465-08-6	x	x
Cyclanilide	113136-77-9	x	
Cypermethrin	52315-07-8	X	x
DDD (op- and pp-)	53-19-0, 72-54-8	x	x
DDE (op- and pp-)	3424-82-6, 72-55-9	x	x
DDT, o,p-	789-02-6	x	x
DDT, p,p-	50-29-3	x	x
DEF/ 2,4 Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane	78-48-8	x	
Deltamethrin	52918-63-5	x	x
Diafenthiuron	80060-09-9	x	
Diazinon	333-41-5	x	x
Dichlofenthion	97-17-6		x
Dichlorprop	120-36-2	x	
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	x	x
Dicrotophos I	141-66-2	x	
Dieldrin	60-57-1	x	x
Diflubenzuron	35367-38-5		x
Dimethoate	60-51-5	x	x
Dinoseb and salts	88-85-7	x	
Diuron	330-54-1	x	
Empenthrin	54406-48-3		x
Endosulfansulfate	1031-07-8	x	x
Endrin	72-20-8	x	x
Esfenvalerate	66230-04-4	x	x
Ethion	563-12-2	x	x
Fenchlorphos	299-84-3	x	x
Fenitrothion	122-14-5	x	x
Fenthion	55-38-9		x
Fenpropathrin	39515-41-8	x	
Fenvalerate	51630-58-1	x	x
Fipronil	120068-37-3	x	
Flumethrin	69770-45-2		x
Glyphosate	1071-83-6	x	x
Heptachlor	76-44-8		x
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3		x
Hexachlorobenzen (HCB)	118-74-1		x
Hexachlorocyclohexane - a-Lindane	319-84-6		x
Hexachlorocyclohexane - b-Lindane	319-85-7		x
Hexachlorocyclohexane - d-Lindane	319-86-8		x
Imidacloprid	138261-41-3	x	
Lindane	58-89-9	x	x
Lufenuron	103055-07-8	x	
Malathion	121-75-5	x	x
MCPA	94-74-6	x	
MCPB	94-81-5	x	
Mecoprop	93-65-2	x	
Metolachlor	51218-45-2	x	
Methomyl	16752-77-5	x	
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	x	

Methamidophos	10265-92-6	x	
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	x	x
Mirex	2385-85-5	x	
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	x	
Parathion-ethyl	56-38-2	x	x
Parathion-methyl	298-00-0	x	x
Pendimethalin	40487-42-1	x	
PCP/ Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	x	x
Permethrin	52645-53-1	x	x
Perthane	72-56-0	x	
Phosmet	732-11-6	x	
Phoxim / Baythion	14816-18-3	x	
Pirimiphos-ethyl	23505-41-1	x	x
Pirimiphos-methyl	29232-93-7		x
Profenophos	41198-08-7	x	
Prometryn	7287-19-6	x	
Pymetrozine	123312-89-0	x	
Propetamphos	31218-83-4		x
Pyrethrum	8003-34-7	x	x
Quinalphos	13593-03-8		x
Quintozine	82-68-8	x	
Teflubenzuron	83121-18-0	x	
Thiamethoxam	153719-23-4	x	
Tetrachlorvinphos	22350-76-1		x
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	x	
Telodrin	297-78-9	x	
Strobane	8001-50-1	x	
Transfluthrin	118712-89-3		x
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	x	
Triflumuron	64628-44-0		x
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	x	
Thidiazuron	51707-55-2	x	
Tolclofos-methyl	57018-04-9	x	
Trifloxysulfuron-sodium	199119-58-9	x	
Glyphosate	1071-83-6	x	

3 SOCIAL CRITERIA

3.1 SCOPE

… “For adequate implementation and assessment of the following specific criteria adherence to the corresponding International Labour Conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and OECD shall be assured.”

Interpretation:

The following ILO conventions ‘correspond’ to the specific GOTS minimum criteria:

3.2. Employment is freely chosen:

C29 - Forced Labour Convention

C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention

3.3. Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining are respected:

C87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention

C98 - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention
C135 - Workers' Representatives Convention
C154 - Collective Bargaining Convention

3.4. Child labour shall not be used:
C138 - Minimum Age Convention
C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention
R190, part of C 182 – Hazardous Working conditions

3.5. No discrimination is practised:
C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention
C111 – Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention
C183 - Maternity Protection Convention

3.6. Occupational Health and Safety (OHS): Working conditions are safe and hygienic
C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention

3.7. No Harassment and Violence
C190 - Convention Concerning the Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the World of Work
C29 - Forced Labour Convention
C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention

3.8. Remuneration and Assessment of Living Wage Gap:
C95 - Protection of Wages Convention
C131 - Minimum Wage Fixing Convention

3.9. Working time:
C1 - Hours of Work (Industry) Convention
C14 - Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention
C30 - Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention
C106 - Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention

3.10. No precarious employment is provided:
C158 - Termination of Employment Convention
C175 - Part-time Work Convention
C177 - Homework Convention
C181 - Private Employment Agencies Convention

3.11 Migrant Workers:
C97 - Migration for Employment Convention (Revised)
C143 - Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention

Reference: The mentioned conventions are published on the official ILO website.

"… Certifiers are expected to study, assimilate and consider local and national conditions in their Risk Assessment while conducting inspections and audits."

Interpretation:
Approved Certifiers shall assess risk associated with operations based on local and sectorial parameters and document the same.

Further Guidance:
For integrating better practices in the textile supply chains, the Approved Certifiers and Certified Entities may further refer to OECD Due Diligence Guidance and United Nations Universal

Declaration of Human Rights.

Reference:

OECD (2018), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector, OECD Publishing, Paris.

United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

3.8 REMUNERATION AND ASSESSMENT OF LIVING WAGE GAP

3.8.9 Certified Entities shall calculate 'Living Wages' for their respective operations. Furthermore, they shall compare Living Wages data with their remuneration data and calculate the 'Wage Gap' for their workers.

Guidance:

Living Wage: For regions where a living wage has been defined and applied, employers should have a plan in place towards paying such a Living Wage to their workers.

Reference:

Living Wage Resource Library of Global Living Wage Coalition

Further guidance:

A practical approach to implementing living wages is given within the publication “Implementing Living Wages – Practical Approach for Business” by the Partnership for Sustainable Textiles, Germany and available for download at this link.

Further Guidance:

Certified entities are required to collect and analyse data about workers’ remuneration and report what the lowest paid worker is earning and the average earning for each group (e.g., level) of workers.

Living Wages as estimated by Global Living Wage Coalition shall be used as a definition benchmark. Where such benchmarks are unavailable, or in addition to these benchmarks, *Template 5: Fair Remuneration Quick Scan* as available from amfori BSCI should be used.

This template should be read/used with the Section of the amfori BSCI System Manual on Fair Remuneration (especially the auditing interpretation guidelines part III and guidelines for producers part IV) and the Annex 9 on How to promote Fair Remuneration.

Certified Entities are encouraged to working towards closing the Wage Gap which may be required, over time, in the future.

Reference:

Template 5: Fair Remuneration Quick Scan

3.9 WORKING TIME

3.9.3 Overtime shall be voluntary, shall not exceed 12 hours per week, shall not be demanded on a regular basis and shall not represent a significantly higher likelihood of occupational hazards.

Guidance:
In this context, voluntary means that overtime may not be forced, should not be subject to employer's arbitrariness, and needs to be in compliance with national laws. Overtime requirements as enumerated within an employment contract should be considered to be voluntary, if it is permitted by and in accordance with national legislation or collectively bargained agreements.

For part-time employees, the restriction of maximum 12 hours per week of overtime is not to be considered, so long as the total number of hours worked in the week are not more than the total (regular + overtime) allowed for full-time employees.

3.12 SOCIAL COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

… Nominating a person responsible for social accountability….

Interpretation:
Person responsible for Social Compliance Management policy shall be competent, appropriately trained and shall have adequate resources made available to them so as to discharge duties.

… Upon request, Certified Entities shall provide information about complaint records to their Certified Buyers should complaints possibly be related to the business practises of such Certified Buyers …

Further Guidance:
GOTS social conditions at the supplier may be influenced by the buyer's commercial business practises. To understand how such practises could adversely affect the implementation of GOTS social criteria, the buyer needs this information. It also enables them to consider appropriate remedies.

Further Guidance:
The use of social criteria tools such as SAI's Social Fingerprint™ programme to help companies measure and improve social performance in their company and their supply chain is encouraged by GOTS.
Reference: **SAI's Social Fingerprint®**

4 QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM

4.1 AUDITING OF PROCESSING, MANUFACTURING AND TRADING STAGES

"Processors, *manufacturers* and *traders* of *GOTS Goods* shall participate in the GOTS certification procedure which is based on an on-site annual inspection cycle (including possible additional unannounced inspections based on a risk assessment of the operations). They shall hold a valid certificate of compliance listing the certified products/product categories and the processing, manufacturing and trading activities that are qualified under the scope of certification (including names of s*ubcontractors* assigned and their relevant processing and manufacturing steps).
Exceptions for Traders and Retailers are defined in corresponding Implementation Manual.
Exceptions to annual onsite inspection for small scale *subcontractors* with a low risk potential are possible under certain conditions, as defined in corresponding Implementation Manual.
On-site inspection shall however be performed to such units at least for the first year and every 3rd year of granted certification." …

Interpretation:
Depending on the kind of the organic fibre processed the following stages are considered as the first processing stages that shall be GOTS certified:
Ginning for cotton
Retting for bast fibres
Boiling and washing cocoons for silk
Scouring for wools and other animal fibres (respective grading if this step is undertaken before scouring and not already covered by the organic farming certification)
Other fibres: the first processing step following the steps covered in the organic production certificate of the raw material / fibre
The inspection and certification obligation for the different stages in the supply chain of GOTS Goods can be summarised as following:
Processors and *manufacturers*:
Certification based on annual on-site inspection is obligatory.
Subcontractors (in the field of processing and manufacturing):
Certification based on on-site inspection is obligatory
Further Guidance:
If a gin has a valid certificate issued according to an accepted farm standard (Section 2.1), it should be accepted to maximum possible extent. The Certifier should focus on the parameters not covered in the respective farm standard.

Further Guidance for possible exemptions from the annual on-site inspection cycle under the provision for 'small-scale subcontractors with a low risk potential' is provided as following:
Operators employing upto 10 (≤10) production workers should be considered as 'small-scale' in this context. Units performing wet processing cannot be considered as having a 'low risk potential' regarding environmental criteria. Processors and manufacturers employing workers in developing countries can generally not be considered as having a 'low risk potential' regarding social criteria. Accordingly, *Approved Certifiers* may decide on exceptions from the annual onsite inspection cycle for facilities employing in total upto 10 (≤10) production workers and performing job work for a certified entity such as home-based working units and mechanical processing and manufacturing facilities in developed countries. On-site visit shall however take place at least every 3rd year. *Approved Certifiers* shall document the risk assessment on which the decision to make use of exceptional rule is based on.
Further Guidance for 'Exceptions for Traders and Retailers' is provided as following:
Traders (any B2B activities; such as import, export and wholesale entities):
Certification based on annual on-site respective remote inspection (as specified in the standard) is obligatory, if at least one of the following conditions are valid:
they become proprietor of *GOTS Goods* (= buy and sell them) with an annual turnover with these products of at least 20.000 €
they are engaged with packaging or re-packaging*) of *GOTS Goods*
they are engaged with labelling or re-labelling of *GOTS Goods.*
Remote inspections shall only be carried out for *traders* which do not have or subcontract any *processing* or *manufacturing* activities if the *Approved Certifier* is able to cover all applicable aspects of the below minimum inspections protocol without being on-site. On-site visits need to take place at least every 3rd year of granted certification.
Every 3rd year of granted certification is to be interpreted as on site visit in the first year and every

third year thereafter, that is Y1-Y3-Y6..

Traders that are not obliged to become certified, because their annual turnover with GOTS Goods is less than 20.000 €, shall register with an *Approved Certifier*. In this context, the certified status of their supplier and the correct labelling of the GOTS Goods (with license number and certifier's reference of the supplier) should be verified. As soon as their turnover exceeds 20.000 € they shall inform the *Approved Certifier* and are under obligation of certification.

Retailers:

certification is obligatory, only if:

they have – beside their retail activity – also a trade activity with GOTS Goods with an annual turnover of at least 20.000 €

they are engaged with packaging or re-packaging*) of *GOTS Goods*

they are engaged with labelling or re-labelling of *GOTS Goods.*

*)Repacking products from containers and redistributing them to new containers or removing bulk packaging by a (mail order) retailer and packing goods into boxes for shipping them to the consumer or packing into bags for handing them out to the consumer is not considered re-packaging. Handling of returned goods and repacking them for (re)sale is also not considered to be re-packaging. If however individual product packaging and/or product identification is removed and new packaging / labelling is attached, this is considered an activity which requires certification.

Approved Certifiers that have contracted more than 10 GOTS *Certified Entities* shall conduct a minimum of 2% unannounced on-site inspections (or 1 inspection; whichever is greater) of certified facilities per year, chosen randomly and/or chosen taking into account the risk or threat to the organic integrity of the production or products and the risk for non-compliances related to social criteria in the facilities.

The on-site inspection protocol with regard to environmental criteria shall at the very minimum undertake the following, as applicable to the inspected facility:

Assessment of the processing system by means of visits to processing and storage units (which may also include visits to non-certified areas if there is reason for doing so);

Review of records and accounts in order to verify flow of goods (volume reconciliation (input/output/stock/production loss) and the tracing back);

Inspection of the chemical inputs (dyes and auxiliaries) and accessories used and assessment of their compliance with the applicable criteria of the GOTS;

Identification of areas of risk to product integrity;

Inspection of the wastewater (pre-)treatment system of wet processors;

Verification of the operator's risk assessment of contamination and residue testing policy potentially including sample drawing for residue testing either as random sampling or in case of suspicion of contamination or non-compliance;

Verification that changes to the standards and to related requirements have been effectively implemented and

Verification that corrective actions have been taken.

The on-site inspection protocol with regard to minimum social criteria shall at the very minimum undertake the following, as applicable to the inspected facility:

Inspection to processing and storage units, toilet facilities, rest areas and other sites of the company with access for workers

Interview with management and confidential interviews with workers and worker's representatives

Review of personnel files, such as list of workers employed, workers' contracts, pay rolls, shift and working time protocols, age verification, social insurance documents

Verification that corrective actions have been taken
Where verifiable results (audit reports) from the following internationally recognised social compliance schemes are available for the inspected facility, these should be screened and considered to the widest extent possible for the GOTS verification procedures:
Fair Wear Foundation (FWF)
Social Accountability 8000 (SA 8000)
Worldwide Responsible Accredited Production (WRAP)
amfori BSCI
SMETA-Sedex report not older than 1 year
Audit reports available need to be checked on their scope and quality in order to decide to which extent they can be used:
Is all relevant site data given (name, address, contact person, ownership, workforce, production process, production capacity, subcontractors included)?
Does it refer to all social criteria included in GOTS?
Is it based on sources of information that correspond to those covered by the above minimum on-site inspection protocol?
Where such verifiable audit reports are available based on on-site inspection in the period of one year before the GOTS inspection takes place and indicating compliance with the applicable GOTS social criteria, a significant reduction of the audit time in these areas is considered reasonable.
In general, *Approved Certifiers* need to assure that sufficient audit time to verify compliance with both, environmental and social criteria, is planned for the on-site inspection considering size, number of workers, location, processing steps and related risk potential for non-compliance of the applicable criteria. While it is reasonable that e.g. in a complex wet processing unit in a developed country considerable more audit time is spent verifying compliance with the environmental criteria it is expected in a large garment manufacturing unit located in a developing country and not recently verified by another recognised social compliance scheme that considerable more audit time is spent verifying compliance with the minimum social criteria.
Where verifiable audit reports are available under ISO 14001 or EMAS based on on-site inspection in the period of one year before the GOTS inspection, these should be considered to the widest possible extent towards compliance of GOTS environmental criteria.
In specific the Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA) Best Practice Guidance (Section 6.5.3), should be used as a framework to establish audit length and number of individual interviews performed for inspections in developing countries where no verifiable results from any of the mentioned internationally recognised social compliance schemes are available.
Considering seasonal business and related specific challenges and high-risk situation for compliance with the minimum social criteria in the ginning sector, GOTS inspections of ginning mills are to be planned and carried out during peak working season and during working hours when the mills are operating.
Further Guidance:
For definition of Developing Countries, reference is World Economic Outlook reports by the IMF, published twice a year.
Reference:
SMETA Best Practice Guidance document
World Economic Outlook reports

… “Basis for authorisation by the Global Standard gGmbH is an accreditation of the certifier in accordance with the Global Standard gGmbH document ‘Approval Procedure and Requirements for

Certification Bodies' by the main co-operation partner of Global Standard gGmbH for this process, IOAS, or another recognised accreditation body".

Interpretation:
A general precondition for accepting application as GOTS *Approved Certifier* is an existing ISO 17065 accreditation of the applicant (according to Section '2. Principles' of the 'Approval Procedure and Requirements for Certification Bodies'). Beside IOAS authorised national or international accreditation bodies (such as IAF member) that have the necessary competence and confirm to the Global Standard gGmbH that they follow the given procedures to accredit to the GOTS scope(s) are considered as 'recognised accreditation bodies'.

Further Guidance:
For risk assessment in textile supply chains, Approved Certifiers and Certified Entities should further refer to OECD Due Diligence Guidance.
Reference:
OECD (2018), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector, OECD Publishing, Paris.

4.2 TESTING OF TECHNICAL QUALITY PARAMETERS AND RESIDUES

"*Certified Entities* are expected to undertake testing in accordance with a risk assessment in order to assure compliance with this standard and in specific with the criteria of Section 2.4.14 (Technical Quality Parameters) as well as 2.4.15 and 2.4.16 (Limit Values for Residues in *GOTS Goods*, additional materials and *accessories*). All *GOTS Goods,* the components of these products and the *inputs* used are to be included in this risk assessment and therefore potentially subject to testing. The testing frequency, the type and number of samples are to be established according to this risk assessment." …

Interpretation:
Factors that should be considered – if applicable – in an appropriate risk assessment analysis:
Kind of organic fibres used: pesticides and potential GM varieties commonly used if the same type of fibre would have been sourced conventional.
Kind of additional conventional fibres, accessories and inputs used: pesticides and potential GM varieties commonly used for the corresponding crop; prohibited additives commonly used for regenerated and synthetic fibres as well as accessories
(Organic) natural fibre claims : non-natural substitutes used (e.g. natural bamboo fibre : rayon made from bamboo; linen and hemp : synthetic imitation fibres)
Type and amount of approved chemical inputs used for GOTS Goods : any fastness problems known, problematic restricted inputs contained (e.g. AOX, copper) as well as prohibited substances commonly used in the same conventional process
Separation measures in processing : sources of potential contamination from the parallel conventional processing stages performed in the unit
Transport and storage conditions of GOTS goods : prohibited substances commonly used in transport and storage of comparable conventional products

Qualitative GMO screening of cotton within the GOTS supply chain shall be performed by appropriately qualified (such as: ISO 17025) testing laboratories using ISO IWA 32 protocol. This protocol establishes that GMO screening is only possible on unprocessed (raw/greige) cotton.

Consequently, testing on chemically processed cotton is not to be carried out.

Notwithstanding the above, GOTS recognises that testing techniques evolve and improve over time. Any techniques other than the ISO IWA 32 protocol and / or testing on processed cotton can be employed only after technically supported external verification and subsequent confirmation of such techniques by GOTS.

Testing if an enzyme in a textile auxiliary is derived from GM bacteria to date is still hardly possible for independent labs. Certifiers need to rely on other verification and inspection tools such as the GM declaration of the supplier of the enzyme (such declarations are e.g. also requirement for enzymes used in the organic food supply chain under EC 834/2007) or traceability checks of ingredients / raw materials used to determine if the declared enzyme indeed is used for the applied auxiliary.

Suggested Testing Parameters & Matrices
Certified Entities and Approved Certifiers are free to choose their own regime of testing / risk assessment with the overall responsibility of ensuring approved inputs, certified GOTS Goods and accessories will meet necessary requirements of the latest GOTS version.

Risk Assessment of chemical inputs can be tricky depending on the chemistry used for different process stages, however experience and competence of processing should be factors to be considered in deciding a testing protocol.

Based on chemistry and industry practises, the following are guidance risk parameters for different categories of chemical inputs :

Pre-treatment Chemicals
Chlorophenols
Heavy Metals
Organotins
APEOs
Fungicides
GM Starch

Dyes & Pigments
Banned Amines
Pentachlorophenol
Heavy Metals
Phthalates (especially printing systems)
APEOs
Fungicides
AOX

Finishing Chemicals
Formaldehyde
Glyoxal
Heavy Metals
Chlorinated Phenols
APEOs
Fungicides

It should be abundantly clear that testing of GOTS Goods (for residues) and GOTS approved inputs are squarely within the responsibility and ambit of Certified Entities and Approved Certifiers, based on their specific assessment of risk in each case. However, purely for guidance, test parameter matrices are suggested below

Suggested test parameter matrix for GOTS Chemical Inputs

Parameter	Dyes	Pigments	Printing Inks	Printing Auxiliaries	Dyeing Auxiliaries	Pre-treatment & Finishing Auxiliaries
AOX	✪	✪	✪			
AP/APEO	✪	✪	✪	✪	✪	✪
Heavy Metals	✪	✪	✪	✪	✪	✪
Formaldehyde			✪	✪	✪	
Banned Amines	✪	✪	✪			
Chlorophenols	✪	✪				
Phthalates				✪		
PVC			✪			

Suggested test parameter matrix for GOTS Goods, residues & quality

Parameter	Grey Fabric	Printed Fabric	Dyed Fabric	Processed / Undyed Fabric	Metallic Accessories	Other accessories	Sewing Thread
Sensitizing / Allergenic Disperse Dyes (PES)							✪
AOX	✪	✪	✪	✪			✪
AP/APEO	✪	✪	✪			✪	✪
Lead / Cadmium	✪	✪	✪	✪	✪	✪	✪
Extractable HM	✪	✪	✪	✪	✪	✪	
Nickel Release					✪		
Formaldehyde	✪	✪	✪	✪			
Banned Amines		✪	✪			✪	✪
Chlorophenols	✪			✪			
Phthalates		✪	✪			✪	
pH value		✪	✪	✪		✪	
Colourfastness & Shrinkage		✪	✪	✪		✪	✪

5 ETHICAL BUSINESS BEHAVIOUR

….. Adherence to relevant OECD guidelines shall be assured ……

Interpretation :
OECD "Good Practice Guidance on Internal Controls, Ethics and Compliance" shall be the reference document.

6 ANNEX

6.1.2 Specific requirements for textile personal care products

Specific Criteria for Tampons

….Only paper or cardboard tampon applicators are permitted…..

Implementation : This requirement shall be implemented by 01 March 2022.

6.1.3 Specific criteria for Inputs

Fragrances and lubricants

"Any fragrances and lubricants used shall comply – beside the input criteria of GOTS – also with the input criteria of the COSMOS-Standard (Cosmetics Organic and Natural Standard)."

Reference: COSMOS-Standard (Cosmetics Organic and Natural Standard)

6.2 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOD CONTACT TEXTILES

… meet the specific legal (hygienic and GMP) requirements applicable for its products and in the country / region …

Interpretation:

Applicable Legislation

All food contact textiles shall fall within the scope of two European legislations:
Regulation (EC) 1935/2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food, also known as the Framework or FCM Regulation
Regulation (EC) 2023/2006 on good manufacturing practices for materials and articles intended to come into contact with food, also known as the GMP Regulation.

Alternative - Code of US Federal Regulation
21 CFR § 177.2800: Textiles and Textile Fibres. Indirect food additives subpart C. Substances for use only as components of articles intended for repeated use.
Additional requirements for individual countries based on local regulations will also be applicable for FCT should they be intended to be sold or used in such countries.

References:
Regulation (EC) 1935/2004
Regulation (EC) 2023/2006
21 CFR § 177.2800

Important:

The following verbal forms are used to indicate requirements, recommendations, permissions, or capabilities in this policy:

- "**shall**" indicates a mandatory requirement
- "**should**" indicates a recommendation
- "**may**" indicates a permission
- "**can**" indicates a possibility or capability