REACH 4 textiles

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Tender EC Contract no. S12.851459/S12.849063 (101064066)

BETTER MARKET SURVEILLANCE IN THE EU

ECHA Forum-45 Open Session 9/11/2023

REACH4TEXTILES - HOW

Sample picking	Testing	Understanding test results	Best Practices
Which samples ? How to be effective ? ↓ Risk-based approach for sample picking	Which method for testing ? Screening or … ? ↓ Selection of test	Understanding test report Dealing with reproducibility and repeatablity ??	Across EU member states ↓ Training tools Lessons learned

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REACH4TEXTILES workshops

- 3 Workshops in July 2023
  - Brussels, Berlin, Milan
- 12 participating countries
- Update and open discussions on
  - Status and structure of market surveillance for textiles
  - Market surveillance testing, campaigns and results
  - Needs and support: training and information

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Status of market surveillance for textiles

Report 1: Structure and actors

- Identify relevant authorities
- Gaps and overlaps in duties
- Collaboration

Report 2: Available expertise

- Desk-research
- Outreach up to 50 authorities in 27 countries
- best practices in testing textiles

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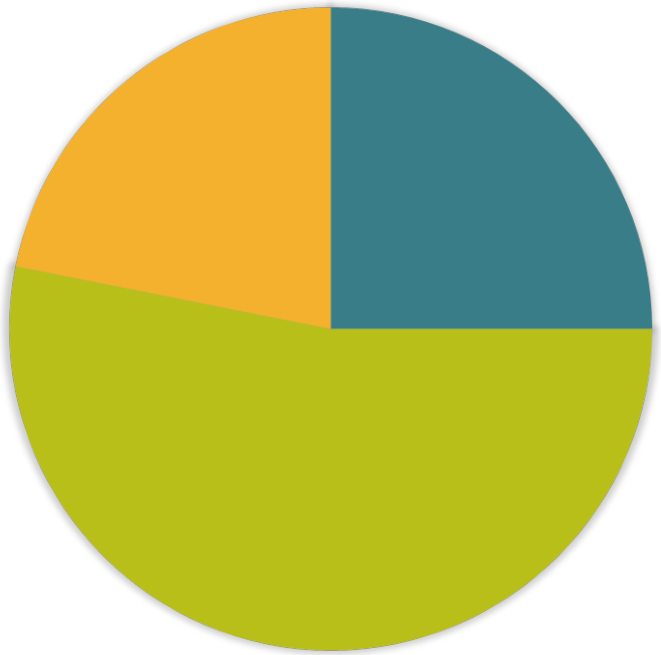
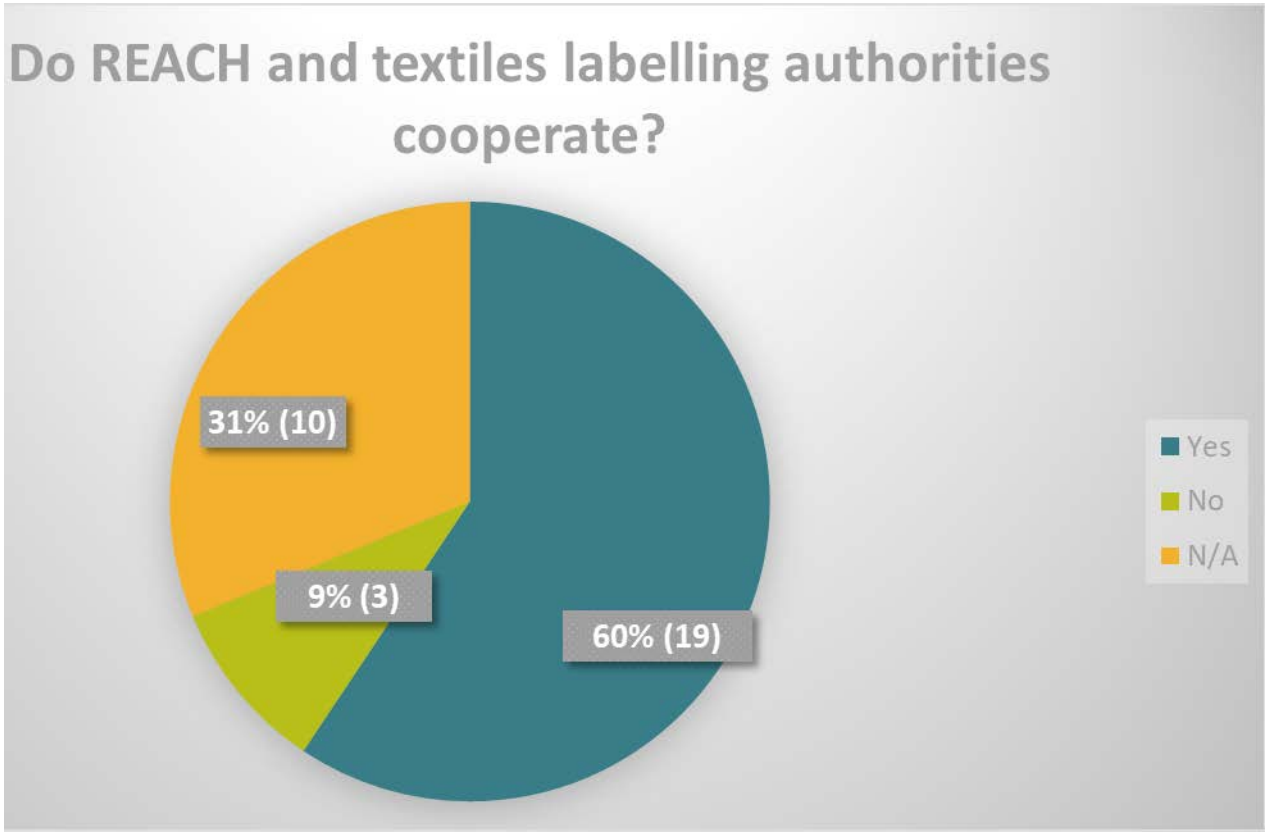
RESULTS Report 1 – market surveillance structure





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RESULTS Report 2 – methodologies to prioritise 1/2

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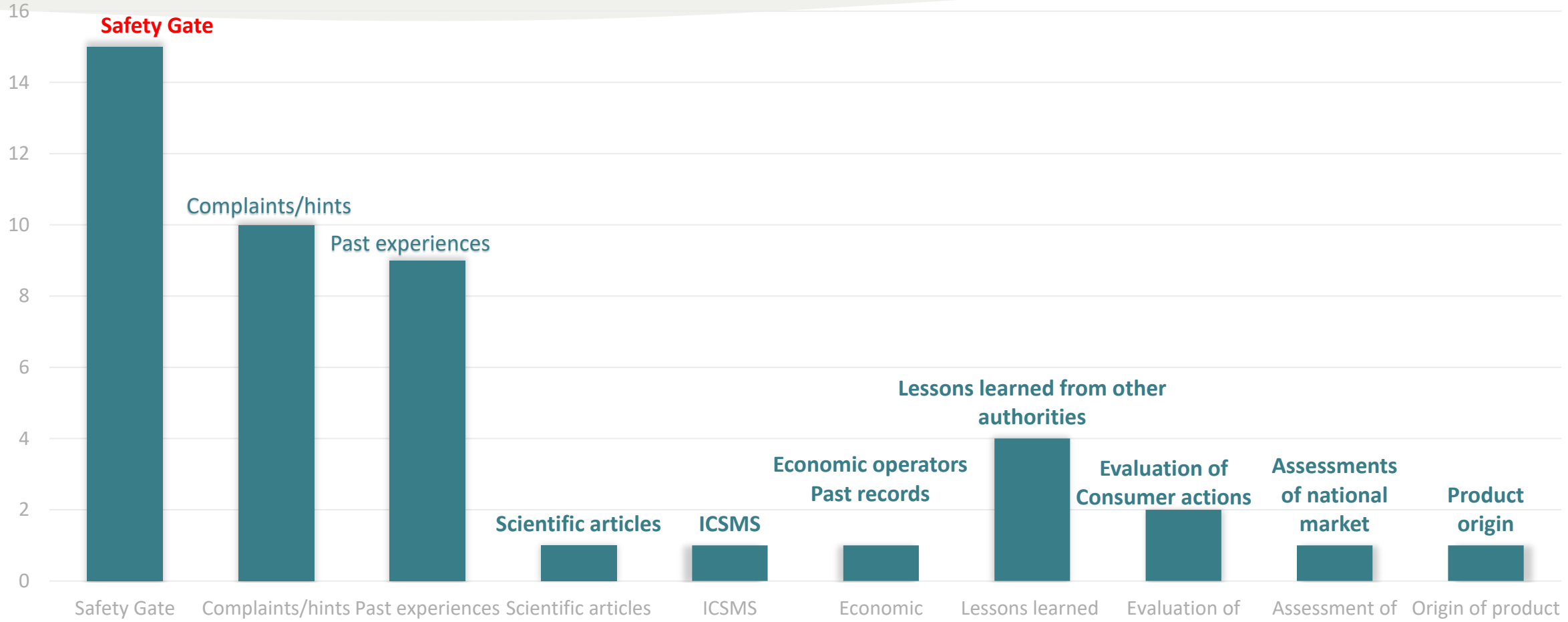
RESULTS Report 2 – methodologies to prioritise 2/2



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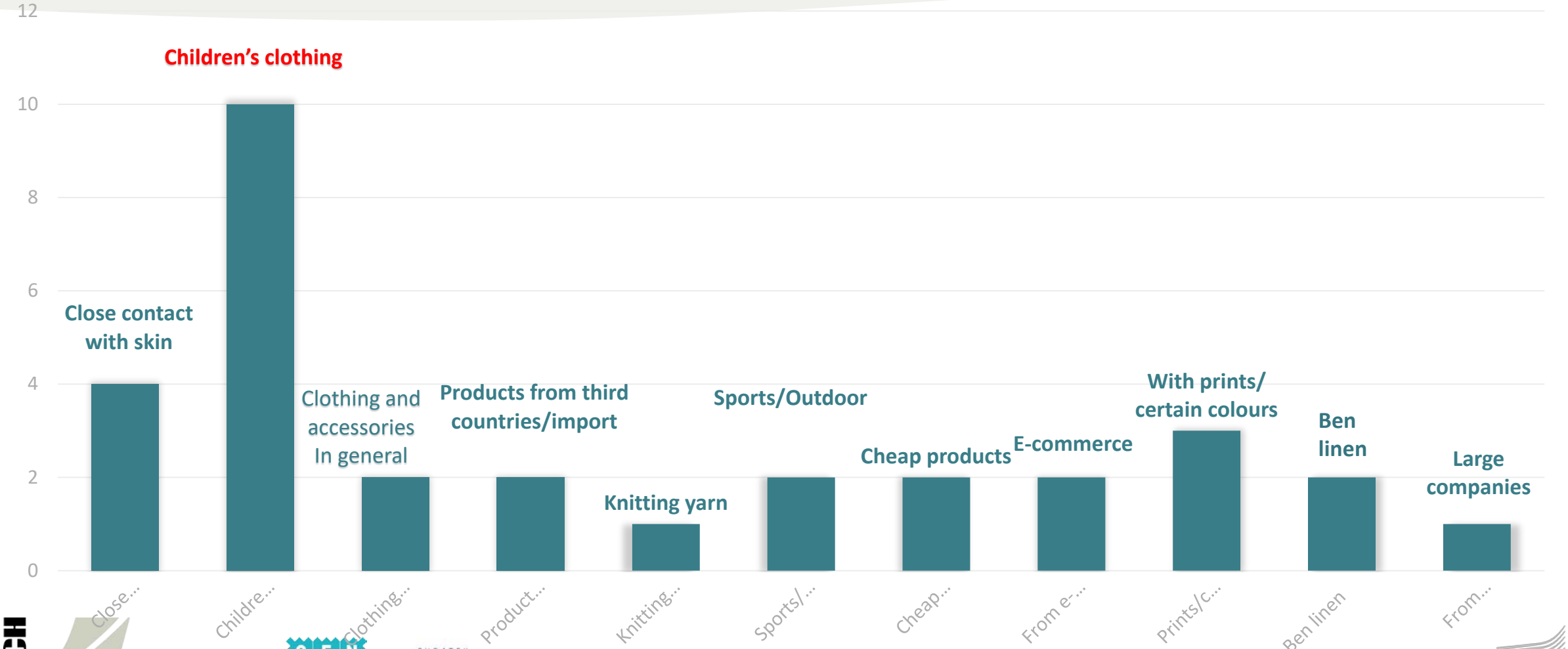
RESULTS Report 2 – articles prioritised

Information from 15 countries



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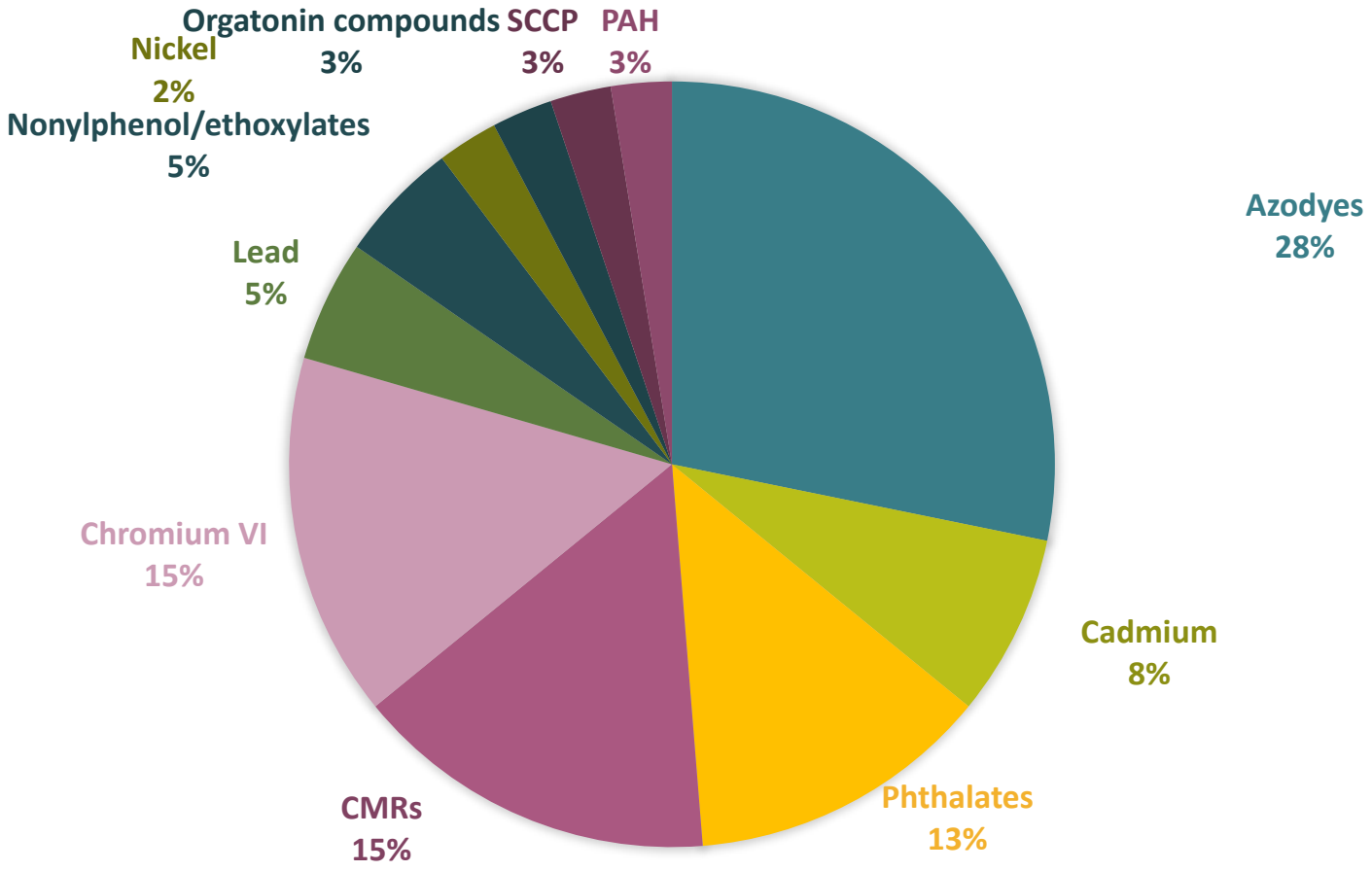
RESULTS Report 2: substances prioritised

Information from 12 countries



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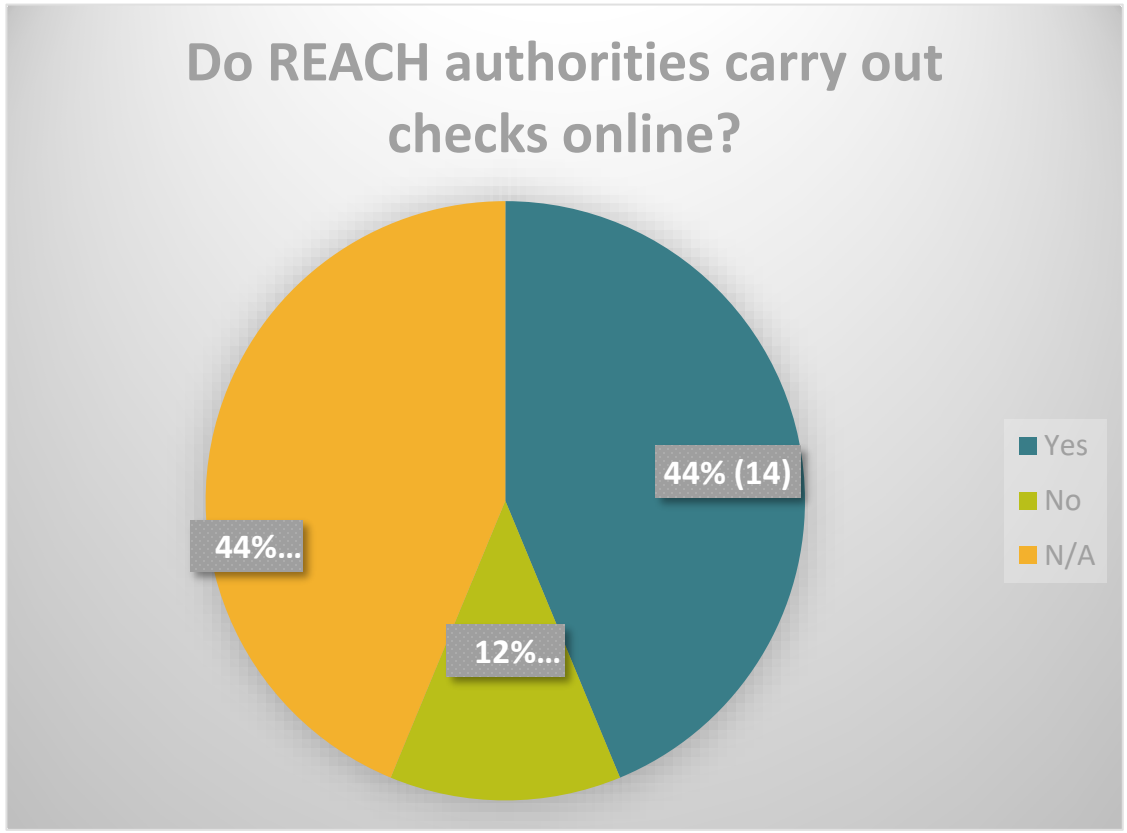
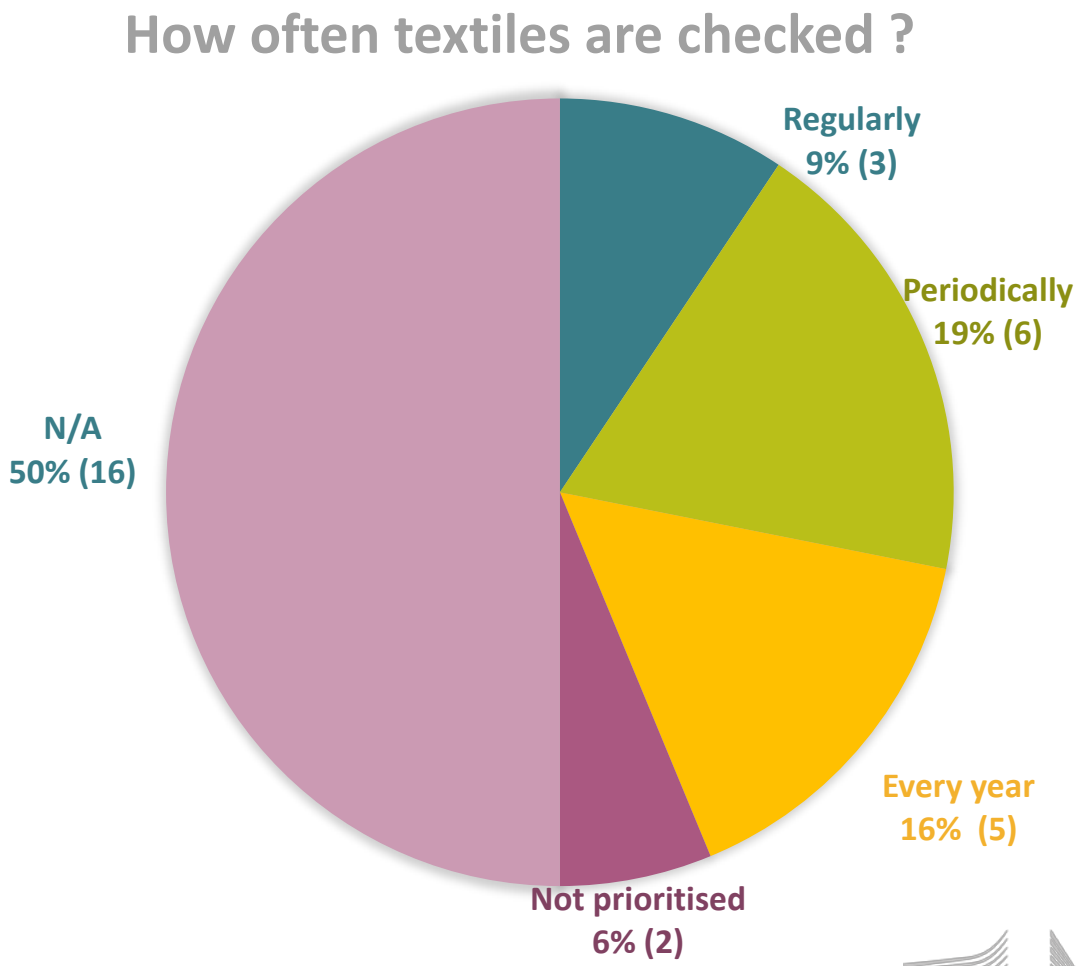
RESULTS Report 2 – checks





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RESULTS Report 2: how many textiles(1) per year

Replies from 7 countries

- 922
- 205 (non-compliance)
- 49
- +- 90
- 20-30
- 1000
- 3-10

Country population

- Medium < 10 Mln.
- Small < 5 Mln.
- Medium < 10 Mln.
- Medium < 10 Mln.
- Small < 5 Mln.
- Large > 40 Mln
- Medium < 10 Mln.

(1) Note: footwear may be included in some cases

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RESULTS - insights

- **Online marketplaces is a struggle:** some countries have not started, some check EU/ third companies
- **Knowledge source:** many states mentioned involvement on REF10 project as good source.
- **Data exchange:** need a more interoperable EU system to report on non-compliant products. Current uses: ICSMS and Safety Gate in addition to independent national systems.
- **Testing:** in most cases authorities work with independent labs; in rare cases with in-house labs; in a few cases, no laboratories in the Member States; authorities checking certificates of manufacturers

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Considerations for Member States

- Establishing a **REACH or Textiles Working Group** to improve collaboration
- **Collaborative meetings/ notification system** between authorities for REACH, Textiles labelling and customs to exchange info on non-compliances
- In countries where REACH in Textiles has not yet been prioritised, **workshops** to build on expertise from other Member States
- In countries where little non-compliances has been found, **update or diversify the risk-based methodology**

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MARKET SURVEILLANCE CAMPAIGN TEST RESULTS

RISK BASE SAMPLING

Define sub parts complex article

- Identify all the sub parts of a complex article:
  - Accessories
  - Woven parts
  - Knitted parts
  - Parts that are confectioned together
  - Zippers, pullers, cords, pockets, …
  - Coated parts

SAMPLE CODE

Sample ID #

MATERIAL/ SPECIAL TREATMENTS

50% polyester, 32% polyamide, 18% elastane

COMPONENTS

1. Main flower fabric
2. Black lining
3. Black mesh
4. Pads
5. Elastic breast
6. Black elastic shoulder
7. Flower elastic shoulder

MADE IN

"Country of origin"

TESTING

1+2+3+5+6+7: Bisphenols, Quinoline, NPEO

1-3: Carcinogenic Amines

5-7: PAHs

4: Organotin

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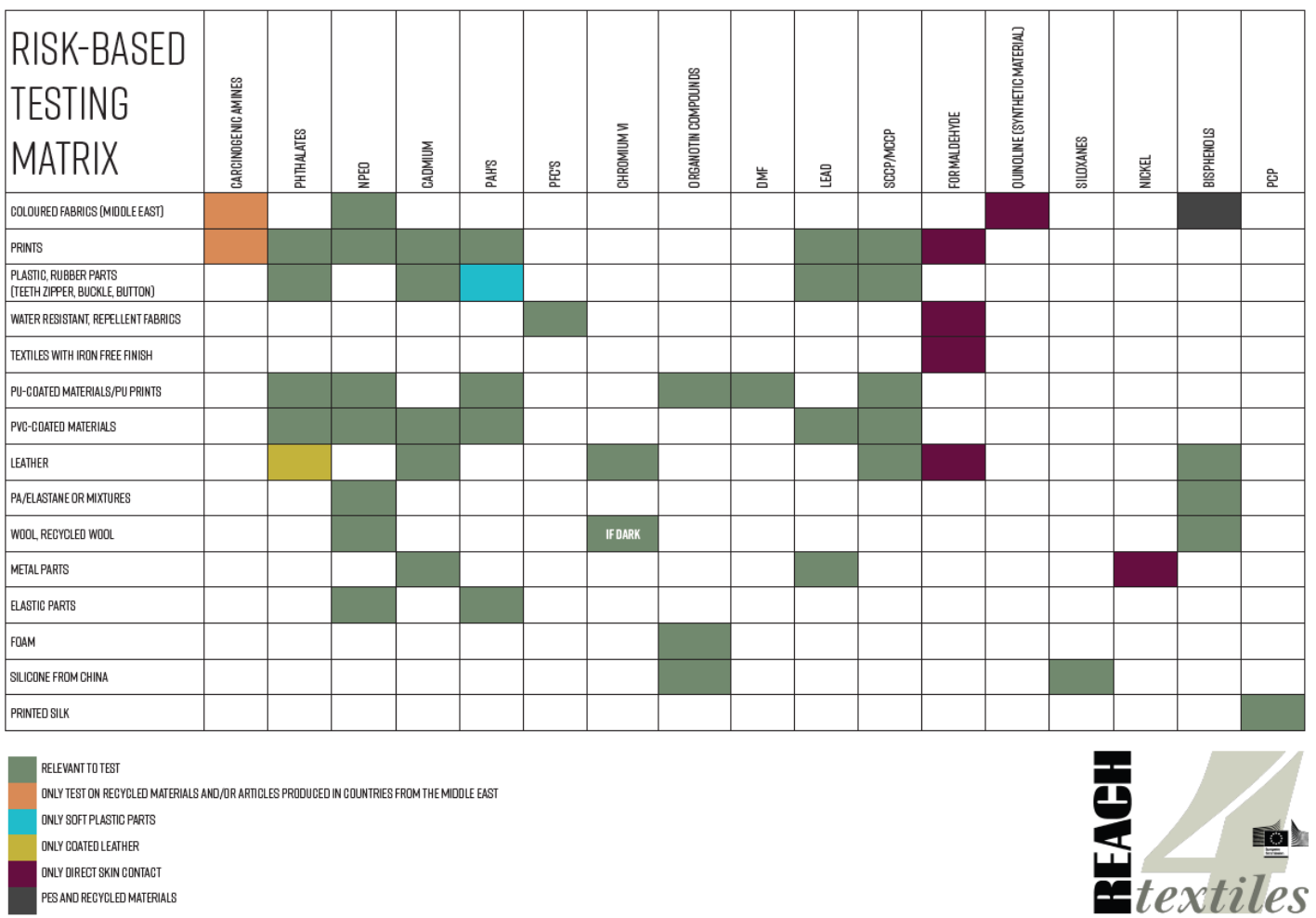
Risk based testing matrix



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Testing methods

TESTING METHODS REACH4TEXTILES

- CARCINOGENIC AMINES: EN 14362-1 (2017) for textiles and EN 17234-1 (2015) for leather
- PHTHALATES: CPSC CH-C1001-09.4 (2018) for plastics and EN 14389 for textiles
- NPEO: ISO 18218-1 (2015) for leather and ISO 18254-1 (2016) for textiles
- CADMIUM: EN 1122 or US16 CFR1303 CPSC CH-E1001-08.3 (2012); CH-E1002-08.3 (2012); CH-E1003-09.1 (2011)
- PAH'S: AfPS GS 2019:01
- PFC'S: ISO 23702-1 (2018)
- CHROMIUM VI: EN ISO 17075-1 or 2 (2075), chromium VI CMR restriction 1 mg/kg DIN 38405:1987 or EN ISO 16711-2 for Cr VI in textile, ageing method A2
- ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS: ISO/TS 16179 (2012)
- DMF: ISO 17131 (2019)
- LEAD: US16 CFR1303 CPSC CH-E1001-08.3 (2012); CH-E1002-08.3 (2012); CH-E1003-09.1 (2011)
- SCCP: ISO 18219-1, MCCP: ISO 18219-2 (leather)
- SCCP/MCCP: ISO 22818 (2021) (textiles)
- FORMALDEHYDE: ISO 14184-1 (2011)
- QUINOLINE: DIN 54231
- NICKEL: EN 1811:2023-04
- BISPHENOLS: Ultrasonic extraction with THF, LCMSMS analysis (1h 60°C) Centexbel test method
- PENTACHLORPHENOL: ISO 14041 (2004) for textiles and ISO 17070 (2015) for leather

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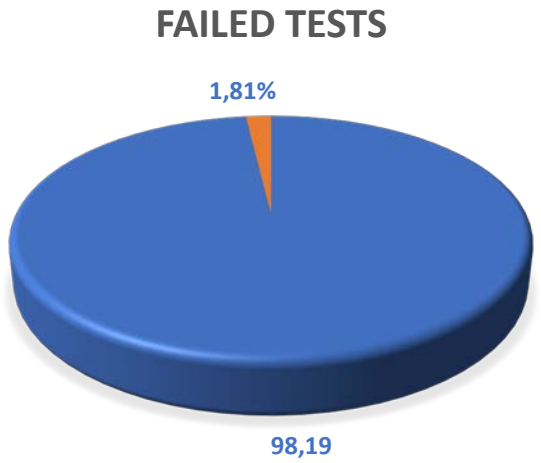
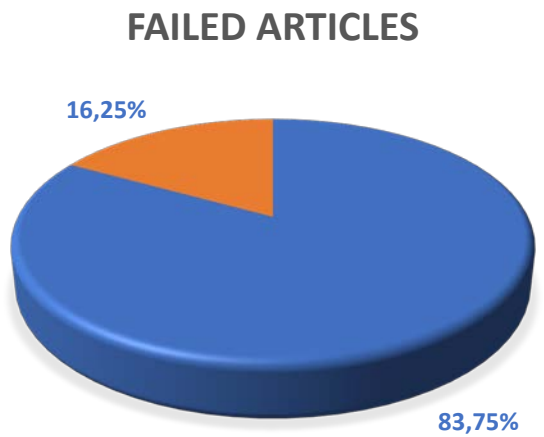
FINAL STATISTICS R4T

General statistics

PASS
FAIL

Total # tests R4T	**2374**
Failed test results	**43**
Total # articles R4T	**160**
Failed	**26**





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General statistics

Failed chemicals + percentage

	Total tests	Fail	%
Carcinogenic amines	279	1	0,36
PAH's	215	3	1,40
Phthalates	191	8	4,19
APEO	440	14	3,18
Metals	397	1	0,25
Nickel release	43	3	6,97
SCCP/MCCP	170	3	1,76
Chromium VI	33	8	24,24

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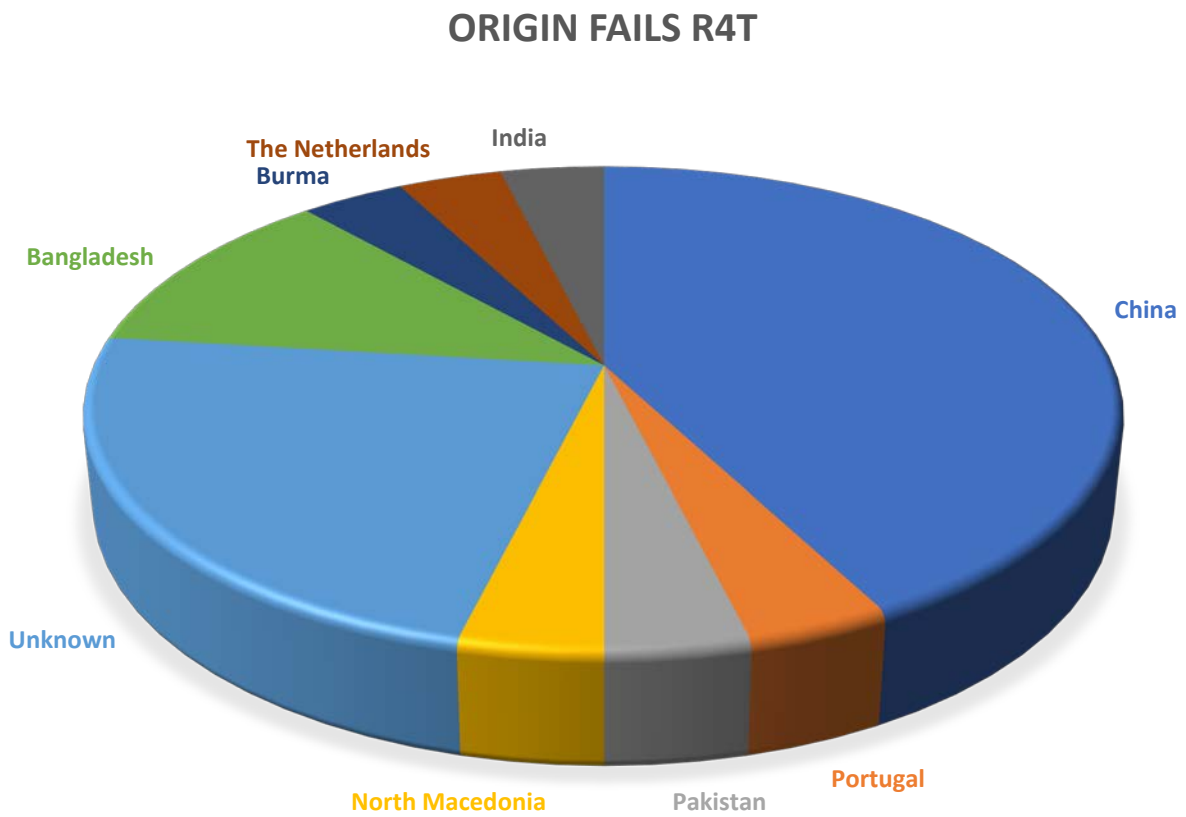
General statistics

Origin fails overall R4T	
China	11 (66)
Portugal	1
Pakistan	1
North Macedonia	1
Unknown	6
Bangladesh	3
Burma	1
The Netherlands	1
India	1
Total fail	**26**



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TESTING CAMPAIN CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions

- Total tests performed in R4T: 2374
- Tests failed: 43
- Fail rate: 1,81%

- Total tested complex articles: 160
- Failed articles: 26
- Fail rate: 16,25%

- Most of the fails come from China: 11/66 (16,67%).

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Conclusions

- 1st test campaign: every article failed on only one parameter
- 2nd test campaign: more targeted selections based on input from test campaign 2 leads to more non compliancies
- Risk based approach works
- Buy enough material
- Focus is clear: chemicals and product groups with higher risks are defined.
- Testing methods on Ni and CrVI are not enforceable due to weak testing method
- Tested OEKO-TEX® certified articles fulfill legal requirements

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MATERIALS AVAILABLE FOR USERS

Leaflet for authorities

FINDINGS OF REPORT I

- **THE AUTHORITIES:** 89 national market surveillance authorities were identified as relevant for the surveillance of textile labelling and REACH in textiles in Europe.
- **MARKET SURVEILLANCE STRUCTURE:** 8 countries were found to have integrated labelling and REACH surveillance for textiles, 17 were found to be separate and for 7 countries this is not clear.
- **MARKET SURVEILLANCE STRUCTURE NATIONAL/REGIONAL:** 14 countries were found to have national responsibility, 10 national and regional responsibility and for 8 countries it is not clear.
- **COOPERATION:** In 19 countries there is cooperation between REACH and labelling authorities, 3 countries reported no cooperation and for 10 countries it is not clear.

There are usually different authorities responsible for checking textile labelling and REACH compliance in textiles. There may be occasional cooperation for specific projects, but the responsibilities of the different authorities are clearly delineated and long-term cooperation between them is not common. In some cases, textile labelling and REACH monitoring have been merged into one authority and inspectors check both textile labelling and REACH compliance. In other cases, labelling and REACH surveillance are combined but separated according to whether the effects are relevant to the environment or health, or whether the effects are relevant to consumers or industrial practices. Overall, the approach to market surveillance in EU Member States varies widely across Europe.

FINDINGS OF REPORT 2

- **METHODOLOGIES TO PRIORITISE:** 21 countries have indicated that they have some sort of risk-based approach to prioritising textiles, 2 countries have no specific methodology and for 9 countries it is not clear.
- **BASIS OF RISK-BASED APPROACH:** REACH market surveillance authorities consider a variety of elements when establishing a risk-based approach for textiles, with the top 3 being Safety Gate (indicated by 15 countries), complaints/hints by customers/other countries (indicated by 10 countries), and past experiences (indicated by 9 countries).
- **ARTICLES PRIORITISED:** REACH market surveillance authorities consider a variety of articles when checking REACH compliance in textiles with the top 3 being children's clothing (indicated by 10 countries), clothes with close contact with skin (indicated by 4 countries), and products with prints/certain colors (indicated by 3 countries).
- **SUBSTANCES PRIORITISED:** REACH market surveillance authorities consider a variety of substances checking REACH compliance in textiles with the top 3 being azodyes (indicated by 11 countries), Chromium VI and CMRs (both indicated by 6 countries).
- **CHECKS IN ONLINE MARKET PLACES:** 14 REACH market surveillance authorities have indicated they do checks in online market places, 4 do not, and for 14 countries this is not clear.
- **FREQUENCY OF REACH CHECKS IN TEXTILES:** 6 countries indicated REACH compliance in textiles is prioritised periodically, 3 countries indicated regularly, 5 every year, 2 are not able to prioritise, and for 16 this is not clear.

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Leaflet for authorities

RISK BASED SAMPLING

Competent authorities can use the following steps to initiate better market surveillance on textile products.

- Focus on specific textile articles: PVC/PU coated materials, prints, leather, recycled wool, textile articles with claims (water-, dirt repellent, easy ironing, stain- odor proof, ...).
  - FTIR-spectroscopy can be used to identify the chemical composition.
- Buy enough material that all parts of the complex article can be tested.
- Complex articles from the Middle East have higher risk

RISK BASED TESTING

Based on the results of 2 test campaigns and testing of 160 complex articles on several chemicals (x amount of tests), a risk based testing matrix was designed. This matrix indicates exactly what specific chemicals to test on defined complex articles. In certain cases, mixing of samples for testing is possible in order to reduce costs.

Every component of a complex article has to be tested separately.

A SINGLE COMPONENT IN A COMPLEX ARTICLE CAN BE DEFINED AS AN OBJECT, WHICH:

- is given a special shape, surface or design during production, which determines its function to a greater extent than its chemical composition (definition REACH)
- is a knitted, woven or non-woven fabric
- is made up of different materials, especially non-textile particulates
- has different colors
- and is sewn or glued together

Complex articles should be split up into separate components in order to be able to define what chemical tests are necessary. Extra information on the composition, claims, origin, ... of the material could also be incorporated into the data. The easiest way of reporting is shown below.

SAMPLE CODE
Sample ID #

MATERIAL/ SPECIAL TREATMENTS
50% polyester, 32% polyamide, 18% elastane

COMPONENTS
1. Main flower fabric
2. Black lining
3. Black mesh
4. Pads
5. Elastic breast
6. Black elastic shoulder
7. Flower elastic shoulder

MADE IN
"Country of origin"

TESTING
1+2+3+5+6+7: Bisphenols, Quinoline, NPEO
1-3: Carcinogenic Amines
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4: Organotin

The same approach and guidelines can be used by Market Surveillance Authorities to easily report on chemical testing of textile consumer products.

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For the following chemicals, mixing of samples is possible:

CHEMICALS	MIX SAMPLES	REMARKS
CARCINOGENIC AMINES	3	
NPEO	3	
ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS	2	Limited to 4 organotin components: TBT, DBT, MOT & DOT
QUINOLINE	3	

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Conclusions and suggestions

1. **More harmonisation**: risk-based approach and sanctions
2. **Financial aid and capacity building:** to improve surveillance
3. **Knowledge building necessary:** trainings and workshops*
4. Introduce an EU body i.e. **Chemicals and Textiles ADCO** to harmonise the work
5. Introduce a unique **interoperable database across Member States**

(*R4T results can help)

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