GLOBAL ORGANIC TEXTILE STANDARD
ECOLOGY & SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

GLOBAL ORGANIC TEXTILE STANDARD (GOTS)

VERSION 8.0

1st Revision Draft

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The **Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)** Version 8.0 is officially released in March 2026 and is effective for all Certified Entities and approved chemical inputs beginning on 1 March 2027. The transition period starts on the day of release and lasts one year. Early adoption is permitted and encouraged for all entities before the effective date. All audits and assessments conducted on or after 1 March 2027 shall be conducted according to GOTS version 8.0.

The **Manual for the Implementation of GOTS** constitutes an integral and binding part of GOTS.

English[1] is the official language of GOTS. GOTS does release translations of the Standard and Manual in other languages on the GOTS website. However, in any case of inconsistencies between translations of GOTS into other languages, the original English version shall always be referred to.

Disclaimer

GOTS is a voluntary standard and does not intend to replace any legal or regulatory requirements of any country.

Revision Procedure

GOTS is revised every three years. Upon the publication of a new version, the transition period to meet the entire set of criteria is defined to be one (1) year unless an exceptional deadline is given for a specific section. Respective changes are also published as Changelog documents.

The next scheduled revision of GOTS shall take place in 2029. More information about the GOTS revision is available here on the GOTS website. GOTS revision procedure is designed to adhere to the ISEAL Standard-Setting Code of Good Practice 6.0, ISEAL Assurance Code of Good Practice 2.0, and ISEAL Impact Code of Good Practice 2.0.

Feedback and suggestions may be submitted to revision@global-standard.org

Document Revision History

GOTS 7.0, released March 2023
GOTS 6.0, released March 2020
GOTS 5.0, released March 2017
GOTS 4.0, released March 2014
GOTS 3.0, released March 2011
GOTS 2.0, released March 2008
GOTS 1.0, released March 2005

How to Read This Document

The following verbs are used to indicate requirements, recommendations, permissions, or capabilities in this document:

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

Availability of Documents:

GOTS and the Manual for the Implementation of GOTS, reference documents and any further relevant public information as released by Global Standard gGmbH are available for public download on the GOTS website

ABOUT GOTS

Global Standard gemeinnützige GmbH is a not-for-profit organisation incorporated in Germany in 2002 for the purpose of administrating the Global Organic Textile Standard.

Vision

Our vision is a world where all textiles are produced in accordance with the principles of health, ecology, fairness and care to enhance people's lives and the environment. Organic textiles are an integral part of this holistic approach.

Mission

Our mission is to ensure the highest level of social and environmental impact in textile value chains through voluntary sustainability standards and related activities. This includes the development, implementation, verification, protection and promotion of GOTS. This standard stipulates requirements throughout the supply chain for both ecological and labour conditions in textile and apparel manufacturing using organically produced raw materials. Organic production is based on a system of farming that maintains and replenishes soil fertility without the use of toxic, persistent pesticides or synthetic fertilisers. In addition, it includes welfare standards for animal husbandry and prohibits genetically modified organisms. Further information is available at: www.global-standard.org.

[1] British English is the language utilised in GOTS official documents.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Aim of GOTS

The aim of the GOTS (Global Organic Textile Standard) is to define requirements to ensure the organic status of textiles, from harvesting of the raw materials, through environmentally and socially responsible manufacturing up to labelling in order to provide a credible assurance to the end consumer.

1.2 Scope and Structure

GOTS covers the processing, manufacturing, packaging, labelling, trading, and distribution of all textiles made from at least 70% certified organic natural fibres. The final product categories[2] may include, but are not limited to, fibres, yarns, fabrics, garments, textile accessories (carried or worn), textile toys, home textiles, mattresses, beddings as well as personal care textile products, and Food Contact Textiles.

1.2.1 GOTS defines criteria for textile producers, manufacturers, B2B operators as well as textile chemicals.

1.2.2 GOTS entails mandatory requirements and indicates recommendations and permissions. While certain Sections (e.g. 4.3 Environmental Criteria, 4.4 Human Rights and Social Criteria, 2.2 Certification and Auditing, 4.5 Governance Criteria) cover compliance requirements for the entire Certified Facility, some sections (e.g. 3 Material Input Requirements, 5 Product Technical Quality Criteria) contain product specific criteria which is subject to certification. All GOTS criteria which are applicable to Certified Facilities shall be equally implemented at Subcontractors of the Certified Entities unless otherwise stated.

1.2.3 The Certified Entity shall comply with local laws and regulations to ensure the legality of its business. The Certified Entity shall follow GOTS criteria or the local legal requirements, whichever affords higher protection to people and the environment.

1.2.4 The Manual for the Implementation of GOTS provides further implementation-related details of GOTS criteria, therefore, it constitutes an integral part of GOTS.

1.2.5 As it is to date, technically nearly impossible to produce any textiles in an industrial way without the use of chemical Inputs, the approach is to define criteria for low impact and low residual natural and synthetic chemical Inputs (such as dyestuffs, auxiliaries, and finishes) accepted for textiles produced and labelled according to GOTS.

1.2.6 GOTS Environmental, Social and Governance criteria reflect sector-specific risks of textile supply chains and are designed to enable effective due diligence for GOTS Certified Entities. GOTS requires Certified Entities to implement six steps due diligence process, as outlined in Section 4.1. Due Diligence Management Process.

[2] For the “Combined Product” category please refer to the Manual for the Implementation of GOTS.

1.2.7 Certified Entities shall implement due diligence according to Section 4.1 and the relevant OECD guidance documents specified in the Manual for the Implementation of GOTS. Due diligence shall be preventative, dynamic, commensurate with risk (risk-based), informed by meaningful engagement with stakeholders, appropriate to Certified Entity's circumstances, shall involve multiple processes and objectives, ensure ongoing communication, can involve risk-based prioritisation and shall not cause a shift of responsibilities.

1.2.8 GOTS sets criteria for working and social conditions that are equivalent to those of leading social sustainability standards.

1.2.9 Since GOTS is also applied and monitored for entities in countries with developed and effectively applied social and labour legislation and collective agreements between employers and trade unions that conform with the universal standards of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), exceptions to monitoring, verification and audit requirements may be made. Conditions for making exceptions are defined in the Manual for the Implementation of GOTS.

1.3 Reference Documents

1.3.1 Certified Entities, Approved Certifiers and other GOTS users, when implementing GOTS, shall follow the reference documents listed in this section.

1.3.2 **Manual for the Implementation of GOTS**

Provides interpretations and clarifications for specific criteria of GOTS. Its purpose is to prevent any inconsistent, inappropriate or incorrect interpretation of GOTS. The Manual further contains requirements and detailed specifications for the application of the GOTS and the implementation of the related quality assurance system for certifiers (referred to as the Implementation Manual).

1.3.3 **Conditions for the Use of GOTS Signs**

Specifies the labelling conditions for companies participating in the GOTS certification system and defines the corresponding fees. It further sets the requirements to ensure correct and consistent application of registered GOTS Signs on products as well as advertisements.

1.3.4 **Labelling Release for GOTS Goods**

Provides a release form for labelling of GOTS Goods.

1.3.5 **Labelling Release for GOTS Additives**

Provides a release form for labelling of GOTS Additives.

1.3.6 **Policy for the Issuance of Scope Certificates and Template**

Provides detailed instructions with regard to policies, layout, format and text for issuing Scope Certificates (SCs).

1.3.7 **Policy for the Issuance of Transaction Certificates and Template**

Provides detailed instructions with regard to policies, layout, format and text for issuing Transaction Certificates.

1.3.8 **Policy and Template for issuing Letters of Approval**

Provides detailed instructions with regard to policies, layout, format and text for issuing Letters of Approval for colourants and textile auxiliaries which are approved as Inputs for application in the processing of GOTS certified textile products.

1.3.9 **Approval Procedure and Requirements for Certification Bodies**

Specifies the approval and monitoring procedures and sets out the related requirements for Approved Certifiers to implement the GOTS certification and quality assurance system.

1.3.10 **Policy for Change or Migration of Certifier**

Specifies the steps to be undertaken by Approved Certifier and Certified Entity in case of change or migration of the certifier.

1.3.11 **Certification and Operating Parameters for GOTS Certified Gins**

Specifies the requirements for certified cotton gins to enhance the transparency of organic cotton supply chains.

1.3.12 **GOTS Due Diligence Handbook for Certified Entities**

Provides GOTS Certified Entities with detailed guidance on integrating due diligence in line with the GOTS Due Diligence criteria.

1.3.13 Procedure for the Certification of Small-Scale Operators in Low-Risk Countries

2. GOTS SUPPLY CHAIN, TRACEABILITY AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

2.1 Allowed Organic Fibres[3]

2.1.1 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 the production (crop and/or animal fibres). This includes Regulation (EU) 2018/848, USDA's National Organic Program (NOP), APEDA's National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), China Organic Standard GB/T19630.

2.1.2 A recognised certifier that certifies organic fibre production shall have a valid and recognised accreditation for the standard it certifies against. Recognised accreditations are ISO 17065 accreditation, NOP accreditation and IFOAM accreditation.

2.1.3 Certifying fibre products as 'organic in-conversion' is only possible if the standard to which the fibre production is certified permits such a certification for the fibre in question. The conversion status of fibres shall be stated as specified in Section 2.7 of this Standard.

2.1.4 No fibres shall be used which originate from production projects with regard to which there is evidence of a persistent pattern of gross violations of the ILO core labour

[3]GOTS does not certify the organic fibre production

norms (as far as these are relevant for agriculture) and/or irrefutable evidence of a persistent pattern of land grabbing methods.

2.1.5 The use of fibres, which originate from production projects located in high human rights risks areas, may require additional mitigation measures (for example, on-site social audits) to ensure that these production projects comply with GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria.

2.1.6 Fibres entering into GOTS supply chains shall not be associated with projects that do not adhere to ecological protection, including animal welfare principles (e.g. no mulesing), biodiversity habitat, non-deforestation.

2.1.7 Fibres entering into GOTS supply chains (received by first processors) shall be sourced from producers that are registered in the Global Fibre Registry[4] to help with traceability and compliance with non-deforestation regulations.

2.2 Certification and Auditing

2.2.1 Processors, manufacturers, and traders of intermediary and finished GOTS Goods shall be GOTS Certified Entities.

2.2.2 Certification shall be conducted by authorized Certification Bodies based on an on-site annual inspection cycle, including possible additional unannounced inspections based on a risk assessment of the operations.

2.2.3 Certified Entities shall hold a valid GOTS Scope Certificate that lists the certifiable product categories and details, processing, manufacturing, and trading activities that Certified Entities are qualified under certification.

2.2.4 If a Subcontractor is assigned, relevant details, processing and manufacturing steps shall be listed on the Scope Certificate of the Certified Entity.

2.2.5 Global Standard provides specific exemptions that applies only to certain entity structures for certain aspects of the certification process:

2.2.5.1 The Controlled Supply Chain Certification Scheme (CSCS) is designed to support small-scale operations[5] in low-risk countries, by customising the certification process and reducing associated burdens. CSCS addresses the challenges faced by small operators, making the Standard accessible without compromising its criteria. *The Procedure for the Certification of Small-Scale Operators in Low-Risk Countries Controlled Supply-Chain Certification Scheme (CSCS)* shall be followed in these cases.

2.2.5.2 Exceptions for the certification of Traders and exception for the annual on-site inspection of small-scale subcontractors with a low-risk potential are defined in the Manual for the Implementation of GOTS. An on-site inspection shall, however, be performed to such units (small scale subcontractors with a low risk) at least for the 1st year and every 3rd year of granted certification.

[4] The Global Fibre Registry is being introduced for all fibres and will replace the Farm-Gin Registry of GOTS.

[5] A supply chain consisting of a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 30 small-scale facilities with 20 or fewer workers each.

2.2.5.3 Certification exceptions and conditions for retailers are defined in the Manual for the Implementation of GOTS.

2.2.6 The entity under whose name or brand the labelled GOTS Goods are sold to the end consumer is responsible for exercising due diligence in ensuring compliance of the products with GOTS. See Section 1.3.3 for the Conditions for the Use of GOTS Signs.

2.2.7 Certification Bodies shall be authorised by the Global Standard gGmbH for the below described specific scope(s) in which they can offer certification services:

a) **Scope 1:** Certification of mechanical textile processing and manufacturing operations and their products and approval of accessories
b) **Scope 2:** Certification of wet processing and finishing operations and their products
c) **Scope 3:** Certification of trading operations and related products
d) **Scope 4:** Approval of dyes and textile auxiliary agents (chemical Inputs) on GOTS Positive List

2.2.8 The basis for authorisation by the Global Standard gGmbH is an accreditation of the Certification Body, in accordance with 'Approval Procedure and Requirements for Certification Bodies', by the main cooperation partner of the Global Standard gGmbH for this process, IOAS Inc., or another recognised Accreditation Body.

2.3 Scope Certificate

2.3.1 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 (SC) issued in accordance with the Policy for the Issuance of Scope Certificates. Accordingly, they are considered Certified Entities.

2.3.2 Scope Certificates list the product categories and related details that the Certified Entities can offer in compliance with GOTS as well as the processing, manufacturing, and trading activities that are qualified under the scope of certification.

2.3.3 Subcontractors and their relevant processing and manufacturing steps become listed on the Scope Certificate of the Certified Entity assigning the certification.

2.4 Transaction Certificate

2.4.1 Transaction Certificates (TCs) are the key enablers of traceability and transparency of the GOTS supply chain. TCs are issued by GOTS Approved Certifiers in accordance with the Policy for the Issuance of Transaction Certificates after due verification when GOTS certified goods move along the certified GOTS supply chain.

2.4.2 Volume Reconciliation shall be a complementary mechanism to verify claims of GOTS Goods.

2.5 Record Keeping, Internal Quality Assurance[6]

2.5.1 All operational procedures and practices shall be supported by effective documented control systems and records that enable to trace:

2.5.1.1 The origin, nature and quantities of organic and additional (raw) materials, Accessories as well as Inputs which have been received by the unit

2.5.1.2 The flow of goods within the unit (processing/manufacturing steps performed, recipes used and stock quantities)

2.5.1.3 Nature, quantities and consignees of GOTS Goods which have left the unit

2.5.1.4 Fibre composition of manufactured products

2.5.1.5 Any other information that may be required for proper inspection of the operation

2.5.2 Records relevant to the audit shall be kept for at least five years.

2.5.3 Certified Entities purchasing unprocessed organic fibres shall receive and maintain scope certificates and transaction certificates (if applicable) from the originating producer, issued by a recognised certifier and certified in accordance with the criteria of Section 2.1 for the whole quantity purchased.

2.5.4 Certified Entities purchasing GOTS Goods (intermediate and finished) shall receive and maintain GOTS Scope and Transaction Certificates, issued by an Approved Certifier for the whole quantity of GOTS Goods purchased, in accordance with the Policy for the Issuance of Scope Certificates and the Policy for the Issuance of Transaction Certificates.

2.5.5 Certified Entities shall have invoices, delivery notes, as well as copies of valid Letters of Approval at hand, listing all Preparations they are using in processing and manufacturing GOTS Goods as verification proof that all colourants and textile auxiliaries are used for GOTS Goods are approved.

2.5.6 The consignee of any organic fibres and/or GOTS Goods shall check the integrity of the packaging or container and verify the origin and nature of the certified products from the information contained in the product marking and corresponding documentation (e.g. invoice, bill of lading, lorry receipt, shipping bill, transaction certificate) upon receipt of the certified products.

2.5.7 A product whose GOTS-compliant status is in doubt may only be put into processing or packaging after the elimination of that doubt.

2.5.8 Raw organic fibres handled by traders and being received by GOTS first processors shall be clearly identified as such physically and on all corresponding invoices and transport documents.

2.5.9 Any GOTS Goods shall clearly be identified as such on all corresponding invoices all through the value chain.

[6]These conditions equally apply to registered Traders, if and as relevant

2.5.10 The Certified Entity shall have a concluded contract with each Subcontractor stipulating the conditions of the relevant job work assigned and remains finally responsible for compliance with all criteria of GOTS.

2.5.11 Certified Entities shall collect, collate, and share non-commercial information related to impact measurement if and as required by Global Standard.

2.6 Segregation, Storage, Packaging and Transport of GOTS Goods

2.6.1 B2B TRADE OF GOTS GOODS (PRE-RETAIL)

2.6.1.1 All raw organic and organic in-conversion textile fibres and also GOTS Goods shall be stored and transported in such a manner so as to prevent them from being contaminated by contact with prohibited Substances and commingling with conventional products or substitution of the contents.

2.6.1.2 Certified Entities shall establish a system of segregation to prevent organic and organic in-conversion textile fibres and GOTS Goods from being commingled or substituted with conventional fibres.

2.6.1.3 All raw organic and organic in-conversion textile fibres and GOTS Goods shall be clearly labelled and identified as such along the entire stages of the supply chain.

2.6.1.4 Transportation means and shipping documents shall be documented.

2.6.1.5 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 shall comply with the applicable international or national organic production standard and GOTS residue limits. Wooden pallets used in storage and transport activities are exempt from this requirement.

2.6.1.6 The use of plastic packaging materials should be minimised. Synthetic packaging material shall not contain chlorinated plastics (e.g. PVC).

2.6.2 B2C TRADE OF GOTS GOODS (RETAIL)

2.6.2.1 Final GOTS Goods with complete GOTS labelling can be stored and transported together with conventional products of similar type ensuring no risk of product substitution and of chemical contamination.

2.6.2.2 The single use of virgin plastic hangers in retail packaging of final GOTS Goods is prohibited. Recycled and biodegradable plastic hangers may be used.

2.6.2.3 The use of plastic packaging materials should be minimised. Synthetic packaging material shall not contain chlorinated plastics (e.g. PVC).

2.6.2.4 Bioplastic packaging produced from non-GMO biomass sources and certified/tested to be non-toxic and biodegradable or home/industrially compostable can be used.

2.6.2.5 Paper or cardboard used in packaging material for the retail trade of GOTS Goods (incl. labelling items such as hangtags) shall be recycled from pre- or post-consumer waste or certified according to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles.

2.6.2.6 Textile fibre materials used for packaging or for strings of hangtags shall meet one of the following criteria:

a. Certified organic, see Section 2.1 and residue limit values in Section 5.2.7 or;
b. Certified organic in-conversion, see Section 2.1 and residue limit value in Section 5.2.7 or;
c. Accepted additional fibres, see Section 3.2 (without limitation on fibre percentages), and shall meet the residue limit values in Section 5.2.8.

2.7 GOTS Signs and Labelling Conditions

2.7.1 Only those textile goods (finished or intermediate) or combined products[7] produced by a Certified Entity in compliance with the Standard and certified by an Approved Certifier can be labelled, represented, advertised, or sold as GOTS Goods.

2.7.2 GOTS labelling can only be applied to the product and/or packaging by a Certified Entity and shall have been approved by the Certified Entity's Approved Certifier in advance of its application.

2.7.3 GOTS Signs are the registered trademarks by Global Standard gGmbH which are:

2.7.3.1 The wordmark terms/lettering: “Global Organic Textile Standard” and “GOTS”

2.7.3.2 The Logo: the garment symbol and the circle element

2.7.4 The Global Organic Textile Standard provides label grades based on the minimum required percentage of certified fibre content and the organic status.

2.7.4.1 For products with no less than 95% (≥95%) of the same certified fibre content (excluding Accessories), “Organic” or “Organic in-conversion” shall be used.

2.7.4.2 For products with no less than 70% (≥70%) of the same certified fibre content (excluding Accessories), “Made with (x%) organic materials” or “Made with (x%) organic in-conversion materials”

2.7.5 Labelling products as “organic in-conversion” is only possible if the organic standard, on which the certification of the fibre production is based, permits such labelling for the fibre in question.

2.7.6 GOTS labelling shall always contain the following specifications as outlined in the “Conditions for the Use of GOTS Signs”:

2.7.6.1 The GOTS Signs (the complete wordmark terms/lettering and the logo)

2.7.6.2 The label grade

2.7.6.3 A reference to the Approved Certifier

[7] Refer to Section 1.2.1, in the Manual for the Implementation of GOTS 8.0

2.7.6.4 The license number of the Certified Entity

2.7.7 For combined products (e.g. bassinets, car seats) the indication of the certified component shall be indicated as described in the Conditions for the Use of GOTS Signs.

2.7.8 For retail goods, any claim, advertisement, or reference to GOTS can only be made if the final product is certified according to GOTS criteria and bears the full and proper GOTS labelling.

2.7.9 Labelling and advertising of GOTS Goods shall be in compliance with the most recent version of “Conditions for the Use of GOTS Signs” document.

3. MATERIAL INPUT REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Organic Fibre Content

3.1.1 Only organic certified fibres as defined in Section 2.1 shall be used in GOTS Goods.

3.2 Additional Fibre Materials

3.2.1 GOTS allows certified organic materials to be blended only with explicitly allowed fibre types listed in 3.2.3 at certain rates.

3.2.2 For GOTS Goods, sold, labelled, or represented as "organic" or "organic in-conversion up to 5% (≤5%) of the product fibre composition may be consist of 'Additional Fibre Materials' provided in this Section.

3.2.3 For GOTS Goods sold, labelled, or represented as "made with (x%) organic materials" or "made with (x%) organic in-conversion materials, up to 30% (≤30%) of the product fibre composition may consist of “Additional Fibre Materials” provided in this Section.

3.2.4 **TABLE – ALLOWED AND PROHIBITED ADDITIONAL FIBRES [8]**

3.2.5 In order to set a comprehensive standard for organic textile products, GOTS meticulously specifies the types of fibres that are considered low impact in terms of climate and ecology and allowed in specific percentages to create a final GOTS Good. For instance, GOTS permits only recycled polyester to replace the production of virgin fibres from primary natural resources. GOTS also urges certified entities to collect, separate, and repurpose certified organic textile waste in order to explore the potential for circularity within the GOTS-certified supply chain.

3.2.6 Fibre material types accepted for the remaining uncertified balance of the product material composition (max. 5% according to Section 3.2.2 and max. 30% according to Section 3.2.3)

[8]The percentage figures refer to the fibre composition of the products under standard testing conditions.

✓ Allowed additional fibre materials may be blended with the organic or Organic in-conversion fibres at any processing stage.

✕ Blending organic fibres with Organic in-conversion or with conventional fibres of the same type in the same product is not permitted.

! All additional fibre materials shall meet the limit values for residues as listed in Section 5.2.8.

! The requirements outlined in Sections 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 apply to this section as well.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADDITIONAL FIBRE TYPES	CRITERIA
Natural vegetable or animal fibres, regenerated fibres, other:	
1. Natural vegetable fibres (excluding cotton) (virgin, recycled, non-GMO) 2. Non-GMO conventional, virgin or recycled animal fibres 3. Organic, mechanically recycled natural vegetable or animal fibres derived from Pre-consumer Waste of GOTS Goods (intermediate or finished) 4. Lyocell or protein-based regenerated fibres derived from non-GMO sources and certified organic raw materials or pre- or post-consumer waste or from raw materials certified according to a programme that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles 5. PLA (polylactic acid) fibre produced from non-GMO bio-mass sources	✓ ALLOWED *Individually or in combination as a sum total **up to 30% (≤30%)***
Recycled synthetic (polymer) fibres:	
1. Derived from pre- or post-consumer waste: only polyester, polyamide, polypropylene, elastomultiester (elasterell-p), polyurethane, and elastane (spandex)	✓ ALLOWED *Individually or in combination as a sum total **up to 20% (≤20%)*** *Exemption for socks: up to 30% **(≤30%)***
Manmade cellulosic fibres (MMCFs), virgin synthetic (polymer) fibres, other:	
2. Viscose, modal: derived from non-GMO sources and certified organic raw materials or pre- or post-consumer waste or from raw materials certified according to a programme that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles 3. Virgin synthetic (polymer) fibres: only polyamide, polypropylene, elastomultiester (elasterell-p) and polyurethane (elastane) 4. Stainless steel fibres and mineral fibres	✓ ALLOWED *Individually or in combination as a sum total **up to 10% (≤10%)***

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADDITIONAL FIBRE TYPES	CRITERIA
Prohibited fibre types (miscellaneous):	
1. Conventional cotton (virgin, recycled, non-GMO) 2. Conventional angora hair fibre 3. Mulesed wool 4. Virgin polyester 5. Acrylic 6. Asbestos, carbon and silver fibres 7. Any other not explicitly permitted fibres	X PROHIBITED

Table 1: Allowed and Prohibited Additional Fibres

3.3 Accessories

3.3.1 **TABLE –** ALLOWED AND PROHIBITED ACCESSORIES

ACCESSORIES	CRITERIA
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 used for fusing, hatbands, lace used as decoration, linings, inlays, interface, labels (heat-transfer/ adhesive/ care/ GOTS), interlinings, pocket liners, seam bindings, sewing threads, shoulder pads, padding for undergarments, trims, zippers, soles in footwear and any other not explicitly listed Accessories) ! All materials used for Accessories shall meet the applicable limit values for residues as listed in Section 5.2.8	
1. Natural Materials include biogenic[9] material (such as (organic or conventional) natural fibre, wood, leather, horn, bone, shell) and non-biotic material (such as minerals, metals, stone) 2. Regenerated or synthetic material	✓ ALLOWED
1. Intentionally added microplastics 2. Decorative accessories with intentionally added synthetic polymer microparticles (inlcuding plastic glitter, plastic beads) that hold risks to shed during normal use 3. Asbestos 4. Carbon fibres 5. Silver (filament, treated) fibres 6. Chromium (e.g. as a component of metal or in leather tanning, except that stainless steel is permitted) 7. Nickel (e.g. as a component of metal, except that stainless steel is permitted) 8. Material from threatened animals, plants and timber 9. Chlorinated plastics (e.g. PVC)	X PROHIBITED

[9] Produced or originating from a living organism.

ACCESSORIES	CRITERIA
Filling, stuffing	
- **For textile fibre use** (textile fibres used as fillings are not considered as Accessories)	
1. Textile fibre materials certified to organic or Organic in-conversion	✓ ALLOWED
- **For non-textile material use**	
2. Only Natural Materials are permitted and shall be from certified organic or Organic in-conversion production in case such certification is applicable for the kind of material used (e.g. for plant-based materials such as grain spelt or animal based-materials such as feathers).	✓ ALLOWED
- **For latex foam use** (for filling or stuffing)	
3. Latex foam made from certified organic or Organic in-conversion latex or from latex certified according to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles.	✓ ALLOWED
Support and frame	
! The requirements as specified in the row 'material in general' apply.	
1. Latex foam used in mattresses shall be made from certified organic or Organic in-conversion latex or from latex certified according to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles.	✓ ALLOWED
2. Polyurethane foams are not permitted in mattresses or other textile bedding products.	X PROHIBITED
Non-slip floor covering	
- **Natural backing materials:**	✓ ALLOWED
1. Natural backing materials shall satisfy requirements in Sections 4.2.2 and **4.2.3**.	
2. Latex shall be made from certified organic or Organic in-conversion latex or from latex certified according to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles.	
3. Natural inorganic materials (such as dolomite) may be used in conjunction with this backing material and shall satisfy Sections 4.2.2 and **4.2.3**.	
- **Synthetic backing materials**	X PROHIBITED
Cotton bud sticks	
1. Natural Materials	✓ ALLOWED

Table 2: Allowed and Prohibited Accessories

4. ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE CRITERIA

4.1 Due Diligence Management Process

4.1.1 The Certified Entity shall engage into a responsible business conduct. GOTS Chemical Input Criteria, GOTS Environmental Criteria, GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria, and GOTS Governance Criteria shall be implemented through the due diligence process. This process shall be commensurate with the risk and appropriate to a specific Certified Entity's circumstances and context. As provided by OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct, OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector and GOTS Due Diligence Handbook for Certified Entities the following six steps framework shall be followed by the Certified Entity when conducting due diligence process:

i. The Certified Entity shall embed its due diligence process into its policies and management systems,
ii. The Certified Entity shall identify actual or potential adverse impacts associated with the Certified Entity's operation,
iii. The Certified Entity shall cease, prevent or mitigate adverse impacts,
iv. The Certified Entity shall track implementation and results,
v. The Certified Entity shall communicate how impacts are addressed; and
vi. The Certified Entity shall enable remediation when appropriate.

4.1.2 The requirement to conduct due diligence process applies to all GOTS Certified Entities. Nevertheless, when assessing whether this requirement is met the size, operational context, ownership and structure of the Certified Entity may be taken into account.

4.1.3 The Certified Entity shall continuously implement due diligence so that it can show progressive improvement over time.

4.1.4 The Certified Entity shall adopt a Policy on Responsible Business Conduct that articulates Certified Entity's commitments to responsible business conduct in its own operations and in its supply chain. The Policy on Responsible Business Conduct shall articulate the Certified Entity's expectations for business partners to conduct due diligence on the most significant risks.

4.1.5 The Certified Entity shall strengthen its management systems to conduct due diligence in the Certified Entity's own operation and in its supply chain.

4.1.6 The Certified Entity shall establish robust internal quality control systems to consistently assess the effectiveness of the due diligence process within its operations and throughout its supply chains.

4.1.7 The Certified Entity shall establish a functional information management system to retain accurate and up-to-date information necessary for its due diligence.

4.1.8 The Certified Entity shall assign oversight and responsibility for due diligence to relevant senior management and assign board-level responsibilities for

implementing the Policy on Responsible Business Conduct. The Certified Entity shall regularly provide the responsible person(s) with training on all relevant topics, including those related to human and labour rights.

4.1.9 The Certified Entity shall allocate adequate support and resources to conduct due diligence process and implement the Policy on Responsible Business Conduct.

4.1.10 The Certified Entity shall consider known sector and subsector risks and factors that may increase these risks in its own activities and supply chain. The Certified Entity shall identify and prioritise the most significant risks in its operations and supply chain based on their likelihood and severity of harm, for appropriate action.

4.1.11 The Certified Entity shall follow guidance and interpretations provided in the GOTS Due Diligence Handbook for Certified Entities.

4.2 Chemical Management

Chemical input products shall undergo assessment and approval as per GOTS for an enhanced chemical management system. Section 4.2.1 outlines the technical assessment requirements and approval process for chemicals through the issuance of a GOTS Letter of Approval. Sections 4.2.4 and 4.2.5 establish additional requirements for the formulators of chemical products.

4.2.1 CHEMICAL INPUT CRITERIA

4.2.1.1 A Certified Entity shall only use chemicals which are assessed, approved, and explicitly listed on the GOTS Positive List and shall have copies of valid Letter of Approvals and Safety Data Sheet documents on hand listing all Preparations they are using in processing and manufacturing of GOTS Goods as verification proof that all colourants and textile auxiliaries used for GOTS Goods are approved.

4.2.1.2 All chemical Inputs (Substances and Preparations) intended to be used to process GOTS Goods shall undergo an assessment procedure prior to approval before their usage.

4.2.1.3 A chemical Input assessment procedure shall be conducted by an Approved Certifier who is authorised by the Global Standard gGmbH for the specific accreditation scope, namely, Scope 4: Approval of Dyes and Textile Auxiliary Agents (Chemical Inputs) on GOTS Positive List

4.2.1.4 Application for approval shall be made by the applicable chemical producer or supplier of the chemical Inputs who may receive conformity documents (Letters of Approval) issued by the authorised, Approved Certifiers and containing the trade names of applied chemical Inputs that have been found to be compliant with the criteria of GOTS.

4.2.1.5 For the approval of all chemical Inputs (Substances and Preparations), a Safety Data Sheet (SDS), prepared according to an applicable recognised norm or directive, shall be available.

4.2.1.6 The Approved Certifiers should, where appropriate and felt necessary, include further sources of information (such as additional toxicological and environmental data on specific components of the auxiliary agents, test reports, independent lab analysis and traceability checks of ingredients, no intentional use declarations, sources of data for hazard & toxicity, etc.) in the assessment.

4.2.1.7 All chemical Inputs shall have been evaluated, and their trade names shall be listed on the GOTS Positive List, available on the GOTS website.

4.2.2 PROHIBITED AND RESTRICTED INPUTS

4.2.2.1 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.

4.2.2.2 Prohibition or restriction of Substance groups or individual Substances that are not explicitly listed in this Section may further result from Section 4.2.3 'Requirements Related to Hazards and Toxicity' or from other GOTS criteria.

4.2.2.3 **Table - Prohibited and Restricted Chemicals**

SUBSTANCE GROUP	CRITERIA
Aromatic and/or halogenated solvents	✕ PROHIBITED
Flame retardants	
1. Chlorinated flame retardants 2. Brominated flame retardants 3. Phosphate based flame retardants, listed in the Implementation Manual 4. Flame retardants containing antimony or antimony trioxide 5. Disodium octaborate	✕ PROHIBITED
Chlorinated benzenes and toluenes	✕ PROHIBITED
1. Such as mono, di, tri, tetra and penta- chlorophenols	
Chlorophenols (including their salts and esters)	✕ PROHIBITED
Complexing agents and surfactants	
1. All APs and APEOs (i.e. NP, OP, NPEO, OPEO, APEOs terminated with functional groups, APEO-polymers) 2. EDTA, DTPA, NTA 3. LAS, α-MES	✕ PROHIBITED

SUBSTANCE GROUP	CRITERIA
Endocrine Disruptors	✕ PROHIBITED
Formaldehyde and other short-chain aldehydes	
1. Inputs that contain or generate formaldehyde or other short-chain aldehydes (like glyoxal) during designated application	✕ PROHIBITED
Glycol derivatives	
1. All glycol derivatives listed in the Implementation Manual	✕ PROHIBITED
Genetically modified organisms (GMO)	
All inputs that: 1. Contain GMO 2. Contain enzymes derived from GMO 3. Are made from GMO raw materials (e.g., starch, surfactants or oils from GM plants) 4. Contain GMO based traceability markers	✕ PROHIBITED
Heavy metals	
1. Inputs that are not 'Heavy Metal Free' 2. Impurities shall not exceed the limit values as defined in Section 7	✕ PROHIBITED
3. Dyes and pigments	! RESTRICTED Exceptions are set in sections **4.2.6.6**. and **4.2.6.7**.
Inputs (e.g. azo dyes and pigments) which release arylamines with carcinogenic properties (MAK III, category 1,2,3) and Aniline, free, (category 4)	✕ PROHIBITED
Inputs containing functional nanoparticles (= particles with a size < 100 nm)	✕ PROHIBITED
Inputs with halogen containing compounds	
1. Inputs that contain > 1% Permanent AOX	✕ PROHIBITED
2. Certain pigments (for printing)	! RESTRICTED Exceptions are set in section **4.2.6.7.**
Organotin compounds	
1. Such as DBT, DMT, DOT, DPhT, DPT, MBT, MMT, MOT, MPhT, TBT, TCyHT, TeBT, TeET, TMT, TOT, TPhT, TPT	✕ PROHIBITED

SUBSTANCE GROUP	CRITERIA
Plasticizers	
1. PAH, phthalates and esters of phthalic acid, bisphenol A and all other plasticisers with endocrine disrupting potential	✕ PROHIBITED
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	
1. All PFAS compounds including PFCA (incl. PFOA), PFSA (incl. PFOS) FTOH, PFNA, PFHpA, PFDA, PFOSA, PTFE	✕ PROHIBITED
Quaternary ammonium compounds	
1. DTDMAC, DSDMAC and DHTDMAC	✕ PROHIBITED
Chlorinated paraffins	
1. Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs, C_{10-13}) 2. Medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCPs, C_{14-17})	✕ PROHIBITED
Cyclic siloxanes (D4, D5, D6)	
D4, D5, D6: Inputs that contain ≥ (0,1%) 1000 mg/kg	✕ PROHIBITED
Substances and Preparations that are prohibited for application in textiles with an internationally recognised or a nationally valid legal character	✕ PROHIBITED
Substances and Preparations having restrictions in usage for application in textiles with an internationally recognised or a nationally valid legal character	*The same restrictions apply, provided the Substances and Preparations are not already prohibited or have stricter restrictions criteria according to this Standard.*
Substances and Preparations listed in regulation EC 552/2009 (amending regulation EC 1907/2006 (REACH), annex XVII), and the 'candidate list of Substances of very high concern (SVHC) for authorisation' of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) are prohibited.	✕ PROHIBITED
Microplastics	
1. Intentionally added synthetic Microplastics	✕ PROHIBITED
In-can preservatives in chemical Inputs	
1. In-can preservatives which do not meet the requirements of Sections 4.2.2 and **4.2.3**	✕ PROHIBITED
2. Biocidal active Substance(s) that comply with European biocidal products regulation (BPR 528/2012) and are listed on the Union list of BPR for product type PT06 (preservatives for products during storage), which are accessible here are exceptionally allowed. https://echa.europa.eu/en/information-on-chemicals/biocidal-active-substances	! EXCEPTION

SUBSTANCE GROUP	CRITERIA
Quinoline	✕ PROHIBITED

Table 3: Prohibited and Restricted Chemicals

4.2.3 REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO HAZARD AND TOXICITY OF CHEMICAL INPUTS

4.2.3.1 Table - Hazards Restrictions in Chemical Inputs

SUBSTANCE GROUP	CRITERIA
Inputs which are classified with specific hazard statements (risk phrases) related to health hazards	
1. Substances which are classified with any of the following hazard statements/risk phrases, if applied as direct Input 2. Preparations which are classified with any of the following hazard statements/risk phrases 3. Preparations which contain at least one Substance which is classified with any of the following hazard statements In accordance with the codification system of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification (GHS) as published by the United Nations, annex 3: • **H300 Fatal if swallowed** • **H310 Fatal in contact with skin** • **H330 Fatal if inhaled** • **H340 May cause genetic defects** • **H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects** • **H350 May cause cancer** • **H351 Suspected of causing cancer** • **H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child** • **H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child** • **H370 Causes damage to organs** • **H371 May cause damage to organs** • **H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure** *For Inputs assessed on the basis of GHS, where the implementation system does not provide for the codified H-statements, the corresponding hazard classes and categories of GHS, annex 3, apply. For Inputs assessed according to the 'risk phrase' classification (Directive 67/548EEC amended and appealed by Regulation EC 1272/2008), the equivalent risk phrases apply.*	✕ PROHIBITED
Inputs which are classified with specific hazard statements/risk phrases related to environmental hazards	
1. Substances which are classified with any of the following hazard statements/risk phrases, if applied as direct Input 2. Preparations which are classified with any of the following hazard statements/risk phrases In accordance with the codification system of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification (GHS) as published by the United Nations, annex 3:	✕ PROHIBITED

SUBSTANCE GROUP	CRITERIA
• **H400 Very toxic to aquatic life** • **H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects** • **H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects** • **H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life** • **H420 Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere** • **H433 Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates**	
Inputs which are bio-accumulative and not rapidly degradable	
1. Substances, if applied as direct Input, and Preparations classified with **H413: 'May cause long-lasting harmful effects to aquatic life'** that are both 'bio-accumulative' [10] and not 'rapidly degradable' [11] [12]	✕ PROHIBITED

Table 4: Hazards Restrictions in Chemical Inputs

4.2.3.2 All preparations applied shall further comply with the following requirements:

PARAMETER	CRITERIA
Oral Toxicity[13]	! RESTRICTED LD_{50} > 2000 mg/kg[14]
Aquatic Toxicity[15]	! RESTRICTED LC_{50}, EC_{50}, IC_{50} > 1 mg/l
Relation of Biodegradability / Eliminability[16] to Aquatic Toxicity[10]	! RESTRICTED **Only allowed, if:** **< 70% and > 100 mg/l** > 70% and > 10 mg/l > 95% and > 1 mg/l

Table 5: Toxicity Restrictions in Chemical Inputs

[10] All substances or preparations are considered as (potentially) bio-accumulative if BCF (= bio-concentration factor) ≥ 500 or, if absent, log K_{ow} (= logarithm of the n-octanol-water partition coefficient) ≥ 4

[11] Testing requirement: >70% OECD 301A [28d] or equivalent testing method according to Footnote 11 of the table below, except test methods related to eliminability (OECD 302). In those cases where only BOD and COD data are available, the input is considered 'rapidly degradable' when the ratio of BOD5/COD is ≥ 0,5

[12] This criterion is not applicable to preparations whose very low solubility in water prevents their bioaccumulation (e.g. pigment preparations)

[13] Performing new animal tests to determine unknown LD_{50} values in the course of the GOTS assessment procedure for inputs (refer to Section 4.2) is prohibited. Instead, alternative methods (e.g. Acute Toxicity Estimates (ATE); conclusions on an analogy from similar products; validated structure-activity relationships; the calculation from available data of substances contained; expert judgment; in vitro tests) shall be used to determine unknown values.

[14] Substances and preparations, such as alkalis and acids that fail to meet this requirement because of their pH value only, are exempt from this requirement.

[15] Performing new fish and daphnia tests to determine unknown LC_{50} / EC_{50} values in the course of the GOTS chemical input assessment procedure is prohibited. Instead, alternative methods such as Acute Toxicity Estimates (ATE); validated structure-activity relationships; conclusion on an analogy from similar products; the calculation from available data of substances contained; fish egg test (embryo toxicity test (FET)); in vitro test; IC_{50} algae; OECD 201 [72hr] shall be used to determine unknown values.

[16] Accepted test methods: OECD 301A, OECD 301E, ISO 7827, OECD 302A, ISO 9887, OECD 302B, ISO 9888 or OECD 303A; alternatively, to meet the 70% level, a preparation tested with one of the methods OECD 303A or ISO 11733 a percentage degradation of at least 80% shall be shown or if tested with one of the methods OECD 301B,

4.2.4 PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP OF CHEMICAL INPUTS

4.2.4.1 Chemical Formulators and Chemical Subcontractors (if any) shall implement appropriate and effective Product Stewardship practices.

4.2.4.2 An adequate system for product testing and quality assurance shall be in place and verified during an on-site audit.

4.2.4.3 Chemical Formulators shall designate suitably trained and authorised personnel for Product Stewardship responsibilities.

4.2.4.4 Relevant updates and education shall be provided to the concerned personnel regularly.

4.2.5 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY FOR CHEMICAL SUPPLIERS/FORMULATORS

4.2.5.1 Chemical Formulators and Chemical Subcontractors (if any) shall undergo an on-site audit for environmental management system and safety at their production premises.

4.2.5.2 On-site inspection shall be performed as part of the chemical Input assessment for granting and/or renewing a Letter of Approval, which may be valid for up to 3 years or until a new Standard version comes into effect, whichever is earlier.

4.2.5.3 GOTS criteria in the following sections shall be included in the audit of Chemical Formulators and Chemical Subcontractors (if any) and shall be applicable to the entire Site during the validity of the certification.

a) Section **Error! Reference source not found.** Environmental Management Policy

b) Section 4.3.10 Wastewater Management (see the Manual for COD requirements)

c) Section 4.4.7 Occupational Health and Safety

4.2.5.4 At all stages through the chemical manufacturing and distribution, adequate measures for separation and identification shall be established, ensuring GOTS approved chemical Inputs and other chemicals are not commingled nor contaminated by contact with prohibited Substances.

4.2.6 TEXTILE PROCESSING CRITERIA

4.2.6.1 First Processing

In case of organic cotton fibres, before accepting incoming fibres to the GOTS certified supply chain, pesticide residue tests and GMO testing shall be conducted. Please refer to the document Certification and Operating Parameters for GOTS Certified Gins.

4.2.6.2 Spinning

a. Allowed are additives which meet the basic requirements as set in Sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.3 only.

ISO 9439, OECD 301C, OECD 302C, OECD 301D, ISO 10707, OECD 301F, ISO 9408, ISO 10708 or ISO 14593, a percentage degradation of at least 60% shall be shown. To meet the 95% level, if tested with any of the mentioned methods, a percentage degradation of 95% shall be shown. The testing duration with each method is 28 days.

b. Any paraffin product used shall be fully refined with a limited value for residual oil of 0.5%.

c. Synthetic fibres which are to be dissolved at a later processing stage are prohibited to be used.

4.2.6.3 Sizing and Weaving/Knitting

a. Allowed sizing agents include starch, starch derivatives, other natural Substances and CMC (carboxymethylcellulose).

b. Synthetic sizes which meet the basic requirements as set in Sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.3 may be used for no more than 25% of the total sizing in combination with natural Substances only, based on the calculation for the amount of chemical without water.

c. In case such synthetic sizes are recycled/recovered from the wastewater of the desizing process with a ratio of >80%, they may be used without limitation in the total sizing but shall still meet the requirements as set in Sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.3.

Other Inputs used in the processing shall be derived from Natural Materials only.

4.2.6.4 Non-woven Manufacture

a. Allowed non-woven manufacturing processing includes only mechanical compaction, webbing and entangling such as hydroentanglement.

4.2.6.5 Table - Pre-treatment and Other Wet Processing Stages

TREATMENT / PROCESS	CRITERIA
Ammonia treatment	✕ PROHIBITED
1. Ammonia treatment is allowed if performed in a closed system with a minimum of 99% recycling rate	! EXCEPTION
Bleaching	
1. Inputs that are oxygen-based only (peroxides, ozone, etc.)	✓ ALLOWED
2. Catalysers which contain manganese may be used provided that ETAD's manganese residue limit (1000 mg/kg, see Section 7) is met. 3. Approved Certifiers may grant exceptions for non-cotton fibre products where oxygen bleaches are not sufficiently functional, provided they meet the basic requirements as set in Section 4.2.2 and 4.2.3	! EXCEPTIONS
Boiling, kiering, washing	
4. Only auxiliaries that meet the basic requirements set in Sections 4.2.2 and **4.2.3**	✓ ALLOWED
5. Washing detergents shall not include phosphates	! RESTRICTED

TREATMENT / PROCESS	CRITERIA
Chlorination of wools	✕ PROHIBITED
Desizing	
1. Only GMO-free enzymatic desizing Inputs and other auxiliaries that meet the basic requirements set in Sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.3	✓ ALLOWED
Mechanical/thermal treatments	✓ ALLOWED
Mercerisation	
1. Auxiliaries that meet the basic requirements as set in Section 4.2.2 and **4.2.3** only.	✓ ALLOWED: Alkali shall be recycled
2. Ammonia may be allowed and used for mercerisation of cotton only if performed in a closed-loop system and only if a minimum of 99% of the ammonia is recycled in such a system	! EXCEPTION
Optical brightening	
1. Optical brightening agents (OBAs) that meet all criteria for the selection of dyes, pigments, inks and auxiliaries as set in Section 4.2.6.6.	✓ ALLOWED
Other (not explicitly listed pre-treatment methods)	
1. Mechanical/thermal pre-treatment methods and such with the use of Substances based on Natural Materials	✓ ALLOWED

Table 6: Restrictions in Pre-treatment and Wet Processing

4.2.6.6 Table - Dyeing

PARAMETER	CRITERIA
Selection of dyes, pigments and auxiliaries	
1. Natural and synthetic dyes, pigments, and auxiliaries that meet the requirements as set in Sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.3 only	✓ ALLOWED
2. Dyes (disperse) classified as allergenic	✕ PROHIBITED
3. Colourants classified or suspected as carcinogenic (H350/H351)	✕ PROHIBITED
4. Dyes and pigments containing heavy metals as integral part of the dye molecule (e.g. heavy metal dyes, certain reactive dyes), under the consideration of following exceptions:	✕ PROHIBITED

PARAMETER	CRITERIA
a. Iron	! EXCEPTION: General exception
b. Copper	! EXCEPTION: Specific exception *Permitted **up to 5%** per weight, for only **blue, green and turquoise** dyestuffs and pigments*
5. Inputs containing >1% Permanent AOX	✕ PROHIBITED
a. Only for yellow, green and violet pigments	! EXCEPTION: ***Up to 5%** Permanent AOX is permitted*
6. The use of natural dyes and auxiliaries that are derived from threatened species listed on the Red List of the IUCN	✕ PROHIBITED
7. Sensitising (H317) chemicals such as disperse dyes shall not be used, handled or manufactured unless proper and sufficient Occupational Health and Safety practices are adhered to as in Section 4.4.7 at Certified Entities and Chemical Formulators (see 4.2.5).	! RESTRICTED

Table 7: Restrictions in Dyeing

4.2.6.7 **Table - Printing**

PARAMETER	CRITERIA
Selection of dyes, pigments and auxiliaries	
1. Natural and synthetic dyes, pigments, and auxiliaries that meet the requirements as set in Sections 4.2.2 and **4.2.3** only	✓ ALLOWED
2. Ammonia only as a required buffer in pigment printing paste	✓ ALLOWED
3. Flock printing is allowed with non-GMO natural and regenerated fibres that comply with Section **5.2.8**	✓ ALLOWED
4. Dyes (disperse) classified as allergenic	✕ PROHIBITED
5. Colourants classified or suspected as carcinogenic (H350/H351)	✕ PROHIBITED
6. Dyes and pigments containing heavy metals as integral part of the dye molecule (e.g. heavy metal dyes, certain reactive dyes), under the consideration of following exceptions:	✕ PROHIBITED
a. Iron	! RESTRICTED: General exception
b. Copper	! RESTRICTED: Specific exception *Permitted **up to 5%** per weight, for only **blue, green and turquoise** dyestuffs and pigments*

PARAMETER	CRITERIA
7. Printing methods using aromatic solvents, phthalates or chlorinated plastics (e.g. PVC)	✕ PROHIBITED
8. Inputs containing >1% Permanent AOX	✕ PROHIBITED
a. Only for yellow, green and violet pigments	! EXCEPTION ***Up to 5%*** *Permanent AOX is permitted*
9. The use of natural dyes and auxiliaries that are derived from threatened species listed on the Red List of the IUCN	✕ PROHIBITED
10. Sensitising (H317) chemicals such as disperse dyes shall not be used, handled or manufactured unless proper and sufficient Occupational Health and Safety practices are adhered to as in Section 4.4.7 at Certified Entities and Chemical Formulators (see 4.2.5)	! RESTRICTED

Table 8: Restrictions in Printing

4.2.6.8 Table - Finishing and Manufacturing

PARAMETER	CRITERIA
Selection of finishing methods and auxiliaries	
1. Mechanical, thermal and other physical finishing methods 2. Natural and synthetic Inputs that meet the basic requirements as set in Sections **4.2.2** and **4.2.3** only 3. Stain removers that meet the basic requirements as set in Sections **4.2.2** and **4.2.3**.	✓ ALLOWED
4. Use of synthetic Inputs for anti-microbial finishing (including biocides); for oil, water, stain repellency (e.g. impregnation with PFAS); coating; filling and stiffening; lustering; matting, and weighting. 5. Garment finishing methods that are considered to be harmful to the Workers (such as sandblasting of denim).	✕ PROHIBITED

Table 9: Restrictions in Finishing and Manufacturing

4.2.6.9 General Requirement for Machine Oils

a. Machine Oils which may come in contact with GOTS Goods during processing/ manufacturing stages, along the GOTS supply chain shall be Heavy Metal-Free.

b. Such Machine Oils may undergo a voluntary chemical input assessment procedure for an approval and can be listed in the GOTS Positive List.

4.3 Environmental Criteria

4.3.1 Certified Entities shall establish a written Environmental and Chemical Management Policy that is appropriate to the nature and scale of their business.

4.3.2 Certified Entities shall ensure full compliance with all relevant national, regional, and local environmental regulations relevant to their processing activities, including but not limited to air emissions, wastewater and sludge solid waste management, as the base. Certified entities shall document and demonstrate compliance with all applicable permits, including the required parameters and limits by the regulations.

4.3.2.1 For any environmental criteria outline under Section 4.3 (e.g., waste management), Certified Entities shall adhere to the strictest requirements, whether they are local, national or GOTS requirements. Certified Entities shall follow GOTS criteria if stricter than the local regulations and vice versa.

4.3.3 Certified Entities shall implement procedures on the following topics and address them within their Environmental and Chemical Management Policy:

i. Assignment of responsibilities: identification of personnel responsible for environmental and chemical management tasks.
ii. Resource consumption: compliance with water, energy, and chemical consumption requirements as defined in section 4.3.7.
iii. Air emissions: adherence to the requirements outlined in sections **Error! Reference source not found.** and 4.3.9 and 4.3.9.
iv. Waste management: compliance mechanism with waste, disposal and discharge- requirements specified in sections **Error! Reference source not found.** and 4.3.11.
v. Employee training: documented staff training programme covering necessary topics such as conservation of water and energy resources; safe and proper chemical handling; responsible use and correct disposal of chemicals.
vi. Monitoring: procedures for monitoring environmental performance.

4.3.4 Certified Entities shall effectively communicate the Environmental and Chemical Management Policy to all employees to ensure awareness and compliance.

4.3.5 Certified Entities shall Certified Entities must implement and maintain systems for monitoring and continuous improvement of environmental performance.

4.3.6 Monitoring of noise pollution, and air pollution shall be in accordance with local legal regulations, and periodic testing shall be carried out.

4.3.7 WATER, CHEMICAL, AND ENERGY USAGE

Certified Entities shall monitor resource consumption, collect data, and establish meaningful improvement goals:

4.3.7.1 **Water Use:**

- Monitoring:
  i. Collect data on water resources and their consumption per kilogram of textile output.

- Improvement goals:
    ii. Develop and implement target goals and procedures to reduce water consumption per kilogram of textile output.

4.3.7.2 **Energy Use:**

- Monitoring: Collect data on energy resources and their consumption per kilogram of textile output
- Improvement goals:
    i. Set target goals and procedures to reduce energy consumption per kilogram of textile output.
    ii. Set target goals and procedures to increase the proportion of renewable energy sources in total energy consumption.

4.3.7.3 **Chemical Use:**

- Monitoring:
    i. Collect data on chemical consumption per kilogram of textile output.
    ii. Maintain an inventory list of GOTS approved chemicals in processing.
- Improvement goals:
    iii. Set target goals and procedures to reduce chemical consumption per kilogram of textile output.
- Wet processing facilities shall maintain complete and accurate records of:
    iv. Chemical, energy, and water consumption,
    v. Wastewater treatment data, including the disposal of sludge.

4.3.8 AIR EMMISSIONS

Air emissions significantly impact the environment, human health, and communities. Certified entities shall adopt systems to monitor, manage, and mitigate.

4.3.8.1 Certified facilities shall have a documented plan for air emission activities that includes identifying air pollutant sources, monitoring, quantifying, and setting measures to reduce emissions.

4.3.8.2 Legal Compliance: certified entities shall ensure full compliance with all relevant national, regional, and local air emission-related legal requirements. Certified entities must document and demonstrate compliance with all applicable permits, including the required parameters and limits.

4.3.8.3 In the absence of any national, regional, or local legal requirements related to air emissions, certified entities shall:

i. Provide a declaration confirming that they are not subject to any legal requirements regarding air emissions.
ii. Develop and document an internal air emissions strategy, aligned with leading international guidelines and industry best practices. This strategy shall include a self-assessment framework for identifying potential air pollutant parameters related to the facility's specific industrial activities.

Additionally, the strategy must outline a plan for quantification, monitoring, and alignment with global best practices.

4.3.8.4 Air pollutants include, but are not limited to, the following categories and substances:

i. Critical air pollutants identified by the World Health Organization (WHO):

- Nitrous Oxides (NOx)
- Particulate Matter (PM, PM10 and PM2.5)
- Ozone (O_3)
- Sulphur Oxides (SOx)

ii. Air pollutants addressed under international frameworks:

- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) + Total Organic Carbon (TOC)
- Hazardous Air Pollutants + Toxic Air Pollutants (HAP + TAP)
- Carbon Monoxide (CO)
- Ammonia (NH3)
- Heavy metals cadmium (Cd), lead (Pb), and mercury (Hg)

iii. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous Oxide (N2O)
- Ozone (O_3)

iv. Emerging pollutants of concern

- Persistent organic pollutants (POPs)
- Nanoparticles and ultrafine particulates

4.3.8.5 Certified entities shall detail the air emission reduction plan (4.3.8.1) with detailing the methods used for monitoring, measurement, and shall include meaningful reduction target plans that is progressive within the scope and realm of the entity.

4.3.8.6 Certified entities shall document and maintain an inventory of the emission categories, sources, quantification methods tested parameters.

4.3.9 GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSION MANAGEMENT

4.3.9.1 Certified Entities shall have a documented Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Management Plan that includes identifying GHG emission sources, monitoring, quantifying, and setting measures to reduce emissions.

4.3.9.2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Management Plan shall:

i. Define the scope of all relevant GHG emissions: the scoping study of the facility shall be based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol or ISO 14064 standards, categorising emissions into three scopes (see section 7)

ii. Identify the GHG accounting methodology: the methodology shall be based on a globally recognised frameworks such as Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol).

iii. Introduce a data collection framework: this framework shall include details of specific data points required for each emissions scope

iv. List all the Emission Factors[17] (e.g. IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories) and data sources employed for calculations
v. Describe monitoring mechanisms: outline the processes and tools for continuous monitoring of emissions.
vi. Address other indirect (scope 3) emissions: incorporate plans to quantify and reduce other indirect emissions as part of medium- and long-term activities, ensuring the necessary capacity is developed to collaborate with downstream supply chain actors.

4.3.9.3 Certified entities shall calculate direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) emissions in accordance with the methodologies, data points, and emission factors detailed in their Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Management Plan.

4.3.9.4 Certified entities shall calculate each emission scope annually.

4.3.9.5 Certified entities shall implement a system for reporting climate-related efforts, ideally adhering to a recognised standard for emissions reporting.

4.3.9.6 Certified entities shall support, where necessary, supply chain actors by providing primary data points necessary for calculating product-level emissions.

4.3.10 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Certified Entities shall adhere to the following waste management principles addressing various waste types, including wastewater and sludge (4.3.11), solid and textile waste (4.3.12).

4.3.10.1 Certified Entity shall develop a comprehensive waste management procedure either as part of the written Environmental and Chemical Management Policy document (see 4.3.1) or as a separate policy document.

4.3.10.2 Certified Entity shall maintain a waste inventory system including:

i. Type, category, and quantity of waste
ii. Documentation of waste disposal practices (e.g., type, category, and quantity)

4.3.10.3 Prohibited disposal practices: onsite landfilling of production waste, disposal in uncontrolled landfills and waste incineration are strictly prohibited and shall not be performed by any certified facility.

4.3.10.4 Where feasible, process residues classified as chemical waste shall be recovered and reused in closed-loop production systems to minimise waste generation.

4.3.10.5 Certified Entities shall establish and implement procedures to effectively address waste and pollution incidents, minimising environmental impact.

4.3.10.6 Waste storage areas shall be designed and constructed to prevent environmental contamination, ensuring no leakage into soil, water, or air

[17] Emission factors are used to convert activity data (e.g., energy consumption, fuel use, material quantities) into GHG emissions.

4.3.10.7 Certified Entities shall set target goals and procedures to eliminate, if not possible, to minimise the amount of any waste that is generated. Any progress made on the waste reduction targets shall be documented and reviewed during each certification cycle.

4.3.11 WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

4.3.11.1 Certified Entities shall develop a comprehensive wastewater management procedure either as part of the written Environmental and Chemical Management Policy document (see 4.3.1) or as a separate policy document.

4.3.11.2 Certified Entities shall ensure the effective treatment and management of wastewater from all processing activities, adhering to the following requirements:

4.3.11.3 Wastewater from processing activities shall be treated through an appropriate internal (on-site, direct discharge) or external (off-site, indirect discharge) Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) before being discharged into the environment.

4.3.11.4 ETPs shall be effective, operational, and maintained at all the times.

4.3.11.5 When utilising an external ETP, Certified Entities shall ensure the ETP is legally permitted to operate and compliant with the local and national regulations.

4.3.11.6 The applicable local and national legal requirements for wastewater and sludge treatment shall be fulfilled including limit values for pH, temperature, Total Organic Carbon (TOC), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), colour removal, residues of chemical pollutants, and discharge routes.

4.3.11.7 Certified Entity shall follow GOTS criteria or the local legal requirements, whichever is more stringent for wastewater and sludge treatment requirements. 4.3.2.1 shall be strictly followed.

4.3.11.8 Wastewater analyses and sludge analyses shall be performed periodically at normal operating capacity and the results shall be documented.

4.3.11.9 Certified Entities shall provide training for the operation and maintenance of ETP to the responsible staff.

4.3.11.10 Wastewater discharges to the environment shall not exceed 20 g COD/kg of processed textile (output).

i. Exceptions: following wastewater discharge limits shall be followed for scouring process of greasy wool:

- Coarse wool: ≤25 g COD/kg
- Fine wool: ≤45 g COD/kg

4.3.11.11 Treatment of wastewater from industrial water retting of bast fibres shall achieve a reduction of COD (or TOC) of at least 95% for hemp fibres and 75% for all other bast fibres.

4.3.11.12 Where legal limits for pH and temperature are not defined for wastewater discharges to surface waters, the discharge shall have a pH between 6 and 9 (unless the pH of the receiving water is outside this range) and a temperature of less than 35 °C (unless the temperature of the receiving water is above this value).

4.3.11.13 **Microplastics and microfibre management:**

i. Certified Entities shall address and integrate microfibres/plastic release as part of their wastewater management policy and environmental risk assessments.
ii. Certified Entities shall establish mechanism to identify processing stages that may contribute to microfibre/plastic sheds in wastewater.
iii. The ETP utilised shall demonstrate the capacity to prevent microfibre/plastic release into the environment.

4.3.12 TEXTILE WASTE MANAGEMENT

4.3.12.1 Certified Entities shall develop a comprehensive textile waste management procedure either as part of the written Environmental and Chemical Management Policy document (see 4.3.1) or as a separate policy document.

4.3.12.2 The Waste Management Policy shall follow the waste hierarchy which prioritises waste management actions in a favourable order.

4.3.12.3 Prevention of waste generation: Certified Entities shall aim to eliminate post-industrial and pre-consumer textile waste.

4.3.12.4 Where elimination is not feasible, Certified Entities shall consider reuse, and recycling of the textile waste generated out of the certified materials and goods, during production.

4.3.12.5 Certified Entities shall integrate a waste collecting, segregating, sorting (if necessary) mechanism for textile waste reusing and recycling.

4.3.12.6 Organic certified textile fibre waste (e.g. cotton lint, carding waste, comber noil) generated during processing at a Certified Entity shall be segregated during waste collection for reuse and recycle under GOTS. Relevant details (e.g. quantity, waste type) shall be documented.

4.3.12.7 Organic certified textile fabric/garment waste (e.g. fabric scraps) generated during processing at a Certified Entity shall be segregated during waste collection for reuse or recycle under GOTS. Relevant details (e.g. quantity, waste type) shall be documented.

4.4 Human Rights and Social Criteria

4.4.1 SCOPE

4.4.1.1 GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria apply to Certified Entities employing Workers engaged in all stages of textile processing, manufacturing, packaging, labelling, trading, warehousing, and distribution of all textiles made from at least 70% certified organic natural fibres, as mentioned in Section 1.2.

4.4.1.2 While GOTS does not cover the farm level of production, the Certified Entity shall ensure that the organic natural fibres used are produced respecting GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria, taking into account the specific nature of this Standard and recognising its limited direct monitoring and assurance possibilities.

4.4.1.3 The Certified Entity shall respect human rights. The Certified Entity shall avoid causing, contributing, soliciting, encouraging or supporting human rights abuse through their activities. Further, the Certified Entity shall address any adverse human rights impacts or risks thereof for which they are responsible or with which they are involved.

4.4.1.4 This includes that the Certified Entity shall respect the human rights of individuals belonging to specific groups or populations at risk of particular vulnerability and in relation to whom there is particularised protection, including indigenous peoples; women; national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities; children; persons with disabilities; and Migrant Workers and their families.

4.4.2 FORCED LABOUR

4.4.2.1 Forced labour shall not be used.

4.4.2.2 No employee shall be compelled to work under the menace of penalty, including through force or intimidation of any form.

4.4.2.3 The prohibition of forced labour includes all forms of work or service where the persons have not offered themselves voluntarily, such as servitude bonded, trafficked or indentured labour.

4.4.2.4 The Certified Entity shall not restrict the Workers' ability to voluntarily end their employment. Workers shall not be required to lodge "deposits" or their identity documents with their employer or a third party. Workers shall be free to leave their employer after a mutually agreed notice period, as stated in the employment contract.

4.4.2.5 The Certified Entity shall ensure that Workers are not required to pay fees or any other costs for entering or retaining employment.

4.4.2.6 Workers shall not be forced to use factory-provided lodging or transportation.

4.4.3 CHILD LABOUR

4.4.3.1 Child labour, regardless of gender, shall not be used.

4.4.3.2 If a child below minimum age appears to be employed in the Certified Entity, the Certified Entity shall take all appropriate measures to remove the child from the workplace and to ensure that this child gets appropriate remedy, including actively supporting access to education.

4.4.3.3 The Certified Entity shall not employ a Young Worker at night or in conditions that are hazardous to their physical and mental health and development.

4.4.3.4 A Young Worker cannot work for more than 8 hours in a day or the applicable domestic legal limit, whichever is lower. Overtime is prohibited, and a minimum consecutive period of 12 hours' rest, as well as customary weekly rest days, shall be provided.

4.4.3.5 A Young Worker shall be employed in a manner that allows access to continued education or additional educational opportunities, such as vocational or technical training.

4.4.4 DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT AND VIOLENCE

4.4.4.1 Discrimination in recruitment and employment practices is prohibited. Decisions about hiring, remuneration, benefits, training opportunities, work assignments, conditions of work, advancement, discipline, and termination or retirement by the Certified Entity shall be based solely on the ability to perform the job rather than based on personal characteristics or beliefs, such as race, national extraction, social background, religion, age, disability, marital status, parental status, association or trade union membership, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation or political opinion.

4.4.4.2 The Certified Entity shall foster and provide an environment free of harassment and violence, where all individuals are treated with respect and dignity. In particular, the Certified Entity shall operate a zero-tolerance policy for any form of sexual harassment, including sexual and gender-based violence.

4.4.4.3 The Certified Entity shall encourage confidential reporting of abuse or harsh treatment. The Certified Entity shall treat all incidents seriously and promptly investigate all allegations of discrimination, violence and harassment including sexual harassment. If a claim of harassment or discrimination is proven, the Certified Entity shall apply disciplinary measures, up to and including termination of employment.

4.4.4.4 No Worker shall be subjected to any physical, sexual, psychological, or verbal harassment or abuse or other forms of intimidation as a disciplinary measure.

4.4.4.5 The Certified Entity shall have disciplinary procedures in place and shall make sure that they are effectively communicated to the Workers. Information regarding disciplinary procedures shall be explained to the Workers when they enter employment and easily accessible at the workplace.

4.4.5 GENDER EQUALITY

4.4.5.1 The Certified Entity shall endeavour to achieve gender equality through equal, fair, and transparent recruitment, promotion, and reward procedures and practices.

4.4.5.2 Equal opportunities shall be provided to all individuals, regardless of their gender, gender identity and sexual orientation, for all aspects of training and professional and personal development.

4.4.5.3 The Certified Entity shall protect pregnant women, mothers and their children, including their health and safety.

4.4.5.4 The Certified Entity shall prevent dismissals and career setbacks due to pregnancy or maternity leave.

4.4.5.5 Women Workers shall be protected against threats of dismissal or any other employment decision that negatively affects their employment status to prevent them from getting married or becoming pregnant.

4.4.5.6 Workers with family responsibilities shall be protected against discrimination with respect to engagement in employment or dismissal therefrom.

4.4.6 FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

4.4.6.1 Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining shall be respected.

4.4.6.2 Workers, without distinction, have the right to freedom of association, union membership and collective bargaining.

4.4.6.3 The Certified Entity adopts an open and supportive attitude towards the activities of trade unions and their organisational activities and does not hinder, prevent or interfere with nor engage in surveillance of those activities.

4.4.6.4 The Certified Entity shall provide time and space to Workers and their representatives to organise and engage in collective bargaining.

4.4.6.5 If there is no trade union for the Certified Entity's operation, the Certified Entity shall not deny time and resources for Workers to elect representatives. Elected representatives shall have access to Workers and Certified Entity's representatives on a regular basis.

4.4.6.6 Workers' representatives have the right to carry out their representative functions free of any act prejudicial to them or threat thereof, including dismissal, intimidation, discrimination, or reprisal. The Certified Entity shall not affect or threaten any such prejudicial act, including dismissal, intimidation, discrimination, harassment, or reprisal against Workers for their union membership or activities.

4.4.6.7 Each category of employees can be represented by the elected representative(s) of the corresponding category of employees

4.4.6.8 Collective bargaining agreements shall be respected.

4.4.6.9 Certified Entity shall display (for example, on a notice board) and communicate (for example, in employment contracts) about Workers' right to freedom of association and collective bargaining.

4.4.6.10 Where the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is restricted under national law, the appropriate channels to ensure a reasonable and independent exercise of such rights must be designed by the Certified Entity. The Certified Entity does not hinder the development of the independent and free association and bargaining. Certified Entity allows their Workers to freely elect representatives with whom the Certified Entity can enter into a dialogue about related issues.

4.4.7 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (OHS)

4.4.7.1 The Certified Entity shall ensure safe and hygienic working conditions. To ensure safe and hygienic working conditions, the Certified Entity shall put in place an OHS system to detect, assess, avoid and respond to potential threats to the health and safety of Workers.

4.4.7.2 A safe and hygienic working environment shall be provided, bearing in mind the prevailing knowledge of the industry and of any specific hazards. Certified Entity shall regularly identify existing and potential hazards and assess related risks for health and safety.

4.4.7.3 The Certified Entity shall provide special protection in relation to health and safety to vulnerable categories of Workers such as – but not limited to – young Workers, new and expecting mothers and persons with disabilities.

4.4.7.4 The Certified Entity shall take appropriate steps and implement systems to prevent accidents, injuries and illnesses associated with or occurring in the course of work by minimising, so far as is reasonably practicable, the causes of hazards inherent in the working environment and following the hierarchy of controls. The Certified Entity shall provide appropriate personal protective equipment to the Workers (including Homeworkers) at no cost to such Workers, and it shall assure that Workers use such equipment whenever necessary.

4.4.7.5 Certified Entity shall ensure adequate medical assistance and facilities to Workers in case of medical emergencies and accidents, including by providing adequate first-aid arrangements.

4.4.7.6 The Certified Entity shall maintain a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for all chemical Substances and Preparations used and implement applicable health and safety measures for handling and storing these chemicals.

4.4.7.7 The Certified Entity shall take all appropriate measures within its sphere of influence to ensure the stability and safety of the equipment and buildings used, including accommodation to Workers, where provided, as well as protect against any foreseeable emergency. Workers shall be able to exit the premises in case of imminent danger without seeking permission.

4.4.7.8 The Certified Entity shall demonstrate compliance with local fire safety regulations, including the provision of required firefighting equipment.

4.4.7.9 The Certified Entity shall make available unrestricted, thus unlocked and unobstructed, access to clearly marked emergency exits and escape routes. Certified Entity shall install and maintain functioning fire alarms on every floor or working area.

4.4.7.10 The Certified Entity shall provide training and make safety signs available in the local language and the language(s) spoken by their workforce. The Certified Entity may additionally use pictograms for the safety signs. Workers shall be involved as per the law-defined mechanisms in the discussions related to occupational health and safety.

4.4.7.11 Workers (including Homeworkers and staff) shall receive regular and recorded health and safety training, including fire prevention training and evacuation drills (as relevant), and such training shall be repeated for new or reassigned Workers.

4.4.7.12 If the Certified Entity's Facility employs homeworkers, it shall take effective actions to ensure that such Homeworkers are given a level of protection equivalent to that given to the Workers working at the Facility.

4.4.7.13 The Certified Entity shall provide and not unreasonably restrict access to functional, clean toilet facilities, free of charge potable water, and, if appropriate, rest areas, food consuming areas and sanitary facilities for food storage.

4.4.7.14 Accommodation, where provided, shall be clean, safe, and meet the basic needs of the Workers.

4.4.7.15 The Certified Entity shall develop and implement emergency response plans to deal with extreme weather events, including but not limited to extreme heat, floods, and storms. These plans shall include procedures for stopping work, evacuating workers to safe areas, and ensuring immediate access to medical care if necessary.

4.4.7.16 The Certified Entities shall use appropriate tools to monitor environmental conditions such as temperature and humidity in work areas. The Certified Entity shall adjust work schedules, determine the need for personal protective equipment and ensure appropriate breaks during extreme weather conditions. These measures shall be reviewed and updated at least annually or more frequently if conditions change significantly.

4.4.7.17 The Certified Entity shall assign the responsibility for the health and safety requirements to a person or persons at the senior management level.

4.4.8 REMUNERATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE LIVING WAGE GAP

4.4.8.1 All Workers shall be provided with written and understandable information about their employment conditions compliant with national legal requirements and including remuneration, wages and social benefits legally granted before they enter employment.

4.4.8.2 Wages and benefits paid for regular working hours meet, at a minimum, national legal standards or industry benchmark standards, whichever is higher. In any event, wages should always be enough to meet basic needs and provide some discretionary income.

4.4.8.3 For specified work paid at ‘piece rate’ (regardless of whether it is undertaken at the employer's Facility or at home), the rate of remuneration shall be comparable to that received by a Worker doing similar work on an hourly basis in the Facility of the Certified Entity. If there is no such Worker, then the remuneration in another Facility in the same field of activity and region concerned can be used as a benchmark by the Certified Entity. Additionally, in any case, the wage of such piece rate Workers must not be less than national legal standards or negotiated wage or industry benchmark standards, whichever is higher.

4.4.8.4 Remuneration shall be paid regularly (at least monthly) and promptly. Workers shall be informed about the particulars of their remuneration for the pay period concerned each time that they are paid.

4.4.8.5 Workers shall receive remuneration directly in their hand/bank account or in a manner convenient to Workers. Wherever possible, efforts and priority must be given to digital payment. Any digital form of wages is permitted only under the conditions and to the extent prescribed by law or fixed by collective bargaining agreements.

4.4.8.6 Withholding of remuneration for payment as a lump sum at the end of a term of employment or training is prohibited.

4.4.8.7 Any deductions from remuneration are permitted only under the conditions and to the extent prescribed by law or fixed by collective agreement, whichever affords greater protection. In case of deductions, Workers must have the relevant information regarding the grounds for such deductions communicated to them in advance.

4.4.8.8 Overtime shall be paid at a premium rate established by law or through collective bargaining, whichever is higher. The premium rate shall not be less than one and one-quarter times the regular rate. Equivalent leisure time may also be provided as compensation for overtime if permitted by local regulations.

4.4.8.9 The Certified Entity shall calculate 'Living Wages' for their respective operations. Furthermore, the Certified Entity shall compare Living Wages data with their remuneration data and calculate the 'Wage Gap' for its Workers.

4.4.8.10 The Certified Entity shall develop a plan to cover the Wage Gap and pay the Living Wage to its Workers.

4.4.9 WORKING TIME

4.4.9.1 Working hours shall comply with national laws, collective bargaining agreements and benchmark industry standards, whichever affords greater protection for the Workers. In any event and at a minimum, the working hours at the Certified Entity shall comply with ILO international framework including the general principles in this sub-section.

4.4.9.2 Workers shall not be required to work in excess of 8 hours a day or 48 hours per week on a regular basis (excluding overtime), shall have the right to have rest breaks on every working day and shall be provided with at least 24 consecutive hours of rest within every 7-day period on average.

4.4.9.3 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.

4.4.10 NO PRECARIOUS EMPLOYMENT IS PROVIDED

4.4.10.1 To every extent possible, work performed shall be on the basis of recognised employment relationships established through and in compliance with national law and practice, and international labour standards, whichever affords greater protection.

4.4.10.2 Obligations to employees under labour or social security laws and regulations arising from the regular employment relationship shall not be avoided through the use of labour-only contracting, subcontracting, or home-working arrangements, nor through apprenticeship schemes where there is no real intent to impart skills or provide regular employment, nor through seasonality or contingency work when used to undermine workers' protection. Nor shall any such obligations be avoided through the excessive use of fixed-term contracts of employment.

4.4.11 MIGRANT WORKERS

4.4.11.1 Equality in treatment shall be provided to Migrant Workers as compared to local Workers who work at the Certified Entity's Facilities. This includes remunerations, conditions of work and terms of employment and other provisions of GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria.

4.4.11.2 The Certified Entity shall not deprive Migrant Workers access to their travel documents

4.4.11.3 Migrant Workers shall be provided with a written employment contract - in a language that the Worker understands- with clear information about the terms and conditions of employment including as applicable, duration and hours of employment, deductions, benefits (such as leave and insurance), housing, food, and transportation.

4.4.11.4 If food, accommodation, transportation, or other services are provided, they shall be provided at a rate not higher than the market rate.

4.4.12 HOMEWORKERS

4.4.12.1 The Certified Entity shall endeavour to ensure equality of treatment between Homeworkers and Workers working at the Facility, taking into account the special characteristics of homework and, where appropriate, conditions applicable to the same or a similar type of work carried out at the Certified Entity's Facility.

4.4.13 SOCIAL COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

4.4.13.1 The Certified Entity shall ensure the foregoing criteria are not avoided or their purpose defeated by way of informal employment modalities, including misuse of apprenticeship schemes; seasonal work; subcontracting, or recruitment or employment agencies.

4.4.13.2 The Certified Entity shall inform its Workers about the contents of their employment contract, GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria and any other related information provided by GOTS in the applicable local language(s).

4.4.13.3 The Certified Entity shall maintain records of the name, age, working hours and the wages paid for each Worker.

4.4.13.4 The Certified Entity shall allow Workers to nominate a representative for social accountability that can provide feedback to the management regarding the implementation status of and compliance with GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria.

4.4.13.5 The Certified Entity shall establish a functional and effective complaint mechanism in relation to GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria. The Certified Entity shall record and investigate complaints from Workers or third parties related to the adherence to GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria and maintain records about any necessary corrective measures arising from them.

4.4.13.6 Upon request, Certified Entity shall provide information about complaint records to their Certified Buyers should complaints possibly be related to the business practices of such Certified Buyers.

4.4.13.7 The Certified Entity shall refrain from disciplinary measures, dismissals or other forms of discrimination against Workers for providing information concerning the observance of GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria and any other human or labour rights related issues.

4.4.13.8 Approved Certifiers are expected to study and consider local and national conditions in their Risk Assessment while conducting inspections and audits.

4.5 Governance Criteria

4.5.1 Ethical Business Behaviour is a crosscutting prerequisite at all stages of the supply chain and applies to all stakeholders of the supply chain. Confidence among the stakeholders of the GOTS certification process (Workers, business partners, customers, Approved Certifiers and scheme) is critically important.

4.5.2 The Certified Entity shall adopt a Code of Conduct (CoC), which prescribes the principles of ethical behaviour, honesty, fair dealings and proscribes any form of corruption or bribery.

4.5.3 The Certified Entity shall adhere to relevant OECD guidelines.

4.5.4 The Certified Entity shall not be involved in any act of corruption, extortion, or embezzlement, nor in any form of bribery - including but not limited to - the promising, offering, giving or accepting of any improper monetary or other incentives.

4.5.5 The Certified Entity shall keep accurate information regarding their activities, structure and performance, and disclose these in accordance with applicable regulations and industry benchmark practices.

4.5.6 The Certified Entity shall neither participate in falsifying such information nor in any act of misrepresentation in the supply chain.

4.5.7 The Certified Entity shall collect, use and otherwise process any personal information (including that from Workers, business partners, customers and consumers in their sphere of influence) with reasonable care.

4.5.8 The Certified Entity shall collect, use and process personal information following privacy and information security laws and regulatory requirements.

4.5.9 The Certified Entity shall establish an anonymous non-discriminatory whistle-blower mechanism, assuring easy access and effective measures to protect whistle-blowers and ensuring that any information received regarding corruption or non-compliance is followed up and necessary actions taken.

4.5.10 The Certified Entity shall provide relevant staff with training on integrity regulations and inform them about sanctions for non-compliance.

5. PRODUCT COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

GOTS not only sets requirements for the processing stages but also mandates product-level environmental compliance as the Standard certifies final textile goods as a whole that includes accessories and packaging details:

5.1 Quality Management of GOTS Goods

5.1.1 Certified Entities shall have a “Product Quality Manual” document as part of their Quality Management System (QMS). This document shall outline objectives, performance indicators, testing protocols for materials (e.g. semi or final products, accessories) covered under the GOTS certification.

5.1.2 The Product Quality Manual shall contain, at minimum, the parameters indicated in sections 5.2.6, 5.2.7, and 5.2.8.

5.1.3 GOTS Approved Certifiers shall conduct an independent risk assessment of the Product Quality Manual for completeness and relevance and shall advise where necessary as per GOTS sections 5.2.6, 5.2.7, and 5.2.8.

5.1.4 In the case of Section 6, “SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIAL PRODUCTS”, any additional parameters and stricter limits that are specific to the product shall apply.

5.1.5 A Product Quality Manual shall assure that GOTS Goods consistently meet all requirements set in 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3 and it shall be made available to the relevant employees.

5.2 Quality Testing Parameters

5.2.1 Certified Entities shall undertake testing in accordance with risk assessment in order to assure compliance with this Standard and in specific with the criteria of Section 5.2.6 (Technical Quality Parameters), 5.2.7 and 5.2.8 (Limit Values for Residues in GOTS Goods, and Additional Fibre Materials and Accessories).

5.2.2 All GOTS Goods, the components of these products and the Inputs shall be included in the risk assessment.

5.2.3 Testing frequency, type and number of samples are to be established according to the risk assessment.

5.2.4 Samples for residue testing shall also be taken by the inspector during the required on-site inspection, either as back-up to the inspection process or in case of suspicion of contamination or non-compliance. Additional samples of goods may be taken from the supply chain at any time without advance notice.

5.2.5 Laboratories that are accredited according to ISO/IEC 17025 or qualified to GLP and that have appropriate experience in residue testing for textiles respective chemical Inputs are approved to perform residue testing for those tests that are under the scope of their accreditation.

5.2.6 QUALITY PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS

5.2.6.1 Any final consumer product, labelled according to GOTS shall comply with the following technical quality parameters.

PARAMETER	CRITERIA	TEST METHOD
Rubbing fastness, dry	**3-4**	ISO 105 X12
for fibre blends	**3**	
Rubbing fastness, wet	**2**	ISO 105 X12
Perspiration fastness, alkaline and acidic		ISO 105 E04
Shade Change	**3-4**	
Staining on Multi-fibre	**3-4**	
Perspiration fastness, for fibre blends		ISO 105 E04
Shade Change	**3**	
Staining on Multi-fibre	**3**	
Light fastness	**3-4**	ISO 105 B02
Dimensional stability after washing at 40 °C (30°C for animal fibre material and blends thereof) ! *This criterion is only valid for the final goods*		ISO 6330
Knitted/hosiery	**≤ ± 5%**	
Woven	**≤ ± 3%**	
Saliva fastness (only for Textiles for Babies)	**5**	BVL B 82.92.3 DIN 53160-1
Washing fastness when washed at 40°C		ISO 105 C06 A1M
Shade Change	**3-4**	
Staining on Multi-fibre	**3-4**	
Washing fastness of animal fibre material and blends thereof when washed at 30 °C		ISO 105 C06 A1S *without use of steel balls*
Shade Change	**3-4**	
Staining on Multi-fibre	**3-4**	

Table 10: Technical Quality Requirements for GOTS Goods

5.2.7 LIMIT VALUES FOR RESIDUES IN GOTS GOODS

5.2.7.1 Even if produced in compliance with this Standard, textiles may carry traces of residues (e.g. due to unavoidable contamination).

5.2.7.2 **The following table lists the corresponding limit values for GOTS Goods:**

PARAMETER	CRITERIA (limit values)	TEST METHOD
Alkylphenol (ethoxylates)		
NP, OP, HpP, PeP, NPEO, OPEO sum parameter	< 20 mg/kg	*For AP: ISO 21084:2019* *For NP, OP: Extraction, derivatisation, GC/MS or HPLC/MS* *For NPEO, OPEO: Extraction in methanol, derivatisation, HPLC/MS: EN ISO 18254-1 or NPLC: EN ISO 18254-2* *(test range for NPEO and OPEO: 3-15 moles)*
NP, OP, HpP, PeP sum parameter	< 10 mg/kg	
AOX	< 5 mg/kg	*Extraction with boiling water, adsorption on charcoal; AOX analyser based on ISO 9562* *Alternatively: HJ/T 83-2001*
Arylamines		
With carcinogenic properties (amine-releasing azo dyes MAK III, category 1,2,3)	< 20 mg/kg	*EN 14362-1 and -3; (HPLC/GCMS)*
Aniline, free (MAK III category 4)	< 20 mg/kg	*EN 14362-1; (HPLC/GCMS) without reductive cleavage*
Disperse dyes (**classified as allergenic**[18] or carcinogenic)	< 20 mg/kg	*DIN 54231; (LC/MS)*
Formaldehyde	< 16 mg/kg	*Japanese Law 112; or based on ISO 14184-1*
Glyoxal and other short-chain aldehydes (mono- and di-aldehydes up to C6)	< 20 mg/kg	*Extraction (acc. to ISO 14184-1), ISO 17226-1 (HPLC)*
pH value	4.0 – 7.5	*ISO 3071*
Chlorophenols		*LFGB 82-02-08/ EN ISO 17070 (GC/MS)*
PCP	< 0.01 mg/kg	
TeCP	< 0.01 mg/kg	
TrCP	< 0.2 mg/kg	
DCP	< 0.5 mg/kg	
MCP	< 0.5 mg/kg	
O-Phenyl Phenol (OPP)	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Pesticides, sum parameter		
All natural fibres (except shorn wool)	< 0.1 mg/kg	*§ 64 LFGB L 00.00-34 (GC/MS); § 64 LFGB L 00.00-114 (LC/MS/MS); L 00.00-115*
Shorn wool[19]	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Extractable heavy metals	In eluate. Figures in mg/kg refer to textile	

[18]See a list of allergenic disperse dyes in Section 4.2.6.6, in the Manual for the Implementation of GOTS V7.0

[19] Shorn wool refers to virgin wool sheared from living animals, which is new or in other words non-recycled, ready for the spinning process, and has typically undergone scouring or washing process.

PARAMETER	CRITERIA (limit values)	TEST METHOD
Antimony (Sb)	< 0.2 mg/kg	*EN 16711-2, ISO 17294-2 (ICP/MS)*
Arsenic (As)	< 0.2 mg/kg	
Cadmium (Cd)	< 0.1 mg/kg	
Chromium (Cr)	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Cobalt (Co)	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Copper (Cu)	< 25.0 mg/kg	
Lead (Pb)	< 0.2 mg/kg	
Nickel (Ni)	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Mercury (Hg)	< 0.02 mg/kg	
Selenium (Se)	< 0.2 mg/kg	
Tin (Sn)	< 2.0 mg/kg	
Manganese (Mn)	< 90 mg/kg	
Zinc (Zn)	< 750 mg/kg	
Barium (Ba)	< 1000 mg/kg	
Chromium VI (Cr-VI)	< 0.5 mg/kg	*Elution using EN 16711-2, EN ISO 17075-2*
Total heavy metals (in digested sample)		
Cadmium (Cd)	< 40 mg/kg	*EPA 3050 B, ICP/MS, EPA 3051 or EN 16711-1*
Lead (Pb)	< 50 mg/kg	*EPA 3050 B, ICP/MS, EPA 3051 or EN 16711-1*
Organotin compounds		
TBT	< 0.05 mg/kg	*Extraction in solvent, ISO 17353 (GC/MS) or ISO/TS 16179 or ISO 22744-1:2020, Part 1 and Part 2*
TphT	< 0.05 mg/kg	
DBT	< 0.05 mg/kg	
DOT	< 0.05 mg/kg	
MBT	< 0.1 mg/kg	
DMT, DPT, MoT, MMT, MPhT, TeBT, TCyHT, TMT, TOT, TPT, DphT, TeET	< 0.1 mg/kg	
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) PFOA and related Substances such as		
Me-PFOA, Et-PFOA	< 0.025 mg/kg	*DIN EN 17681-1 DIN EN 17681-2*
PFOS and PFAS C9-C14	< 0.025 mg/kg	
C9-C14 related PFAS	< 0.1 mg/kg	
FTOH	< 0.01 mg/kg	

PARAMETER	CRITERIA (limit values)	TEST METHOD
Phthalates, sum parameter		
Such as BBP, DBP, DCHP, DEHP, DEP, DHNUP, DHP, DHxP, DIBP, DIDP, DIHP, DIHxP, DINP, DMEP, DMP, DNOP, DNP, DPP, DPrP	< 100 mg/kg	*DIN EN 15777:2009-12 (GC/MS) or ISO 14389*
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)		
Sum	< 5.0 mg/kg	
Chrysene	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Benzo[a]anthracene	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Benzo(j)fluoranthene	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Benzo[a]pyrene	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Benzo(e)pyrene	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Naphthalene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Acenaphthylene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Acenapthene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Fluorene	< 1.0 mg/kg	*AfPS GS 2019:01 PAK*
Phenanthrene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Anthracene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Fluoranthene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Pyrene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Cyclopenta (c,d)pyrene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Dibenzo [a,e] pyrene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Dibenzo [a,h] pyrene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Dibenzo [a,i] pyrene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Dibenzo [a,l] pyrene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
1-Methylpyrene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Chlorinated paraffins, sum parameter		

PARAMETER	CRITERIA (limit values)	TEST METHOD
Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (C10-13) & Medium Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (C14-17)	< 50 mg/kg	
Cyclic siloxanes		
D4, D5, D6	< 1000 mg/kg	
Chlorinated benzenes & toluenes	< 1.0 mg/kg	*DIN EN 17137*

Table 11: Limit Values for Chemical Residues in GOTS Goods

5.2.8 LIMIT VALUES FOR RESIDUES IN ADDITIONAL FIBRES AND ACCESSORIES

Additional fibres and Accessories (in accordance with the criteria of Section 3.2 and 3.3 respectively) used to produce GOTS Goods shall comply with the residue limit values for the corresponding parameters.

5.2.8.1 Table - Limit Values for Chemical Residues in Additional Fibres and Accessories

PARAMETER	CRITERIA (limit values)		TEST METHOD
	Baby and personal care products	**All other products**	
Arylamines			
With carcinogenic properties (amine-releasing azo dyes MAK III, category 1,2,3)	< 20 mg/kg	< 20 mg/kg	*EN 14362-1 and -3; (HPLC/GCMS)*
Aniline (MAK III category 4) (free)	< 20 mg/kg	< 50 mg/kg	*EN 14362-1 (HPLC/GCMS), without reductive cleavage*
Disperse dyes (classified as allergenic or carcinogenic)	< 20 mg/kg	< 20 mg/kg	*DIN 54231; (LC/MS)*
Formaldehyde			
Skin contact	< 16 mg/kg	< 75 mg/kg	*Japanese Law 112; or based on ISO 14184-1*
No skin contact		< 150 mg/kg	
Glyoxal and other short-chain aldehydes (mono- and di-aldehydes up to C6)			
Skin contact	< 20 mg/kg	< 75 mg/kg	*Extraction (acc. to ISO 14184-1), ISO 17226-1 (HPLC)*
No skin contact		< 300 mg/kg	
PH value	4.0 - 7.5	4.0 - 7.5	*ISO 3071*
Chlorophenols			
PCP	< 0.05 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg	*LFGB 82-02-08; (GC/MS)*

PARAMETER	CRITERIA (limit values)		TEST METHOD
	Baby and personal care products	**All other products**	
TeCP	< 0.05 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg	
TrCP	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 2.0 mg/kg	
DCP	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 3.0 mg/kg	
MCP	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 3.0 mg/kg	
Pesticides, sum parameter			
All natural fibres (except shorn wool)	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1 mg/kg	*§ 64 LFGB L 00.00-34 (GC/MS); § 64 LFGB L 00.00-114 (LC/MS/MS); L 00.00-115*
Shorn wool[20]	< 1.0 mg/kg	< 1 mg/kg	
Extractable heavy metals			
Arsenic (As)	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	EN 16711-2 , ISO 17294-2 (ICP/MS)
Cadmium (Cd)	< 0.1 mg/kg	< 0.1 mg/kg	
Chromium (Cr)	< 1.0 mg/kg	< 2.0 mg/kg	
Cobalt (Co)	< 1.0 mg/kg	< 4.0 mg/kg	
Copper (Cu)[21]	< 25.0 mg/kg	< 50.0 mg/kg	
Lead (Pb)	< 0.2 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg *(not for glass)*	
Nickel (Ni)	< 1.0 mg/kg	< 4.0 mg/kg	
Mercury (Hg)	< 0.02 mg/kg	< 0.02 mg/kg	
Chromium VI (Cr-VI)	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg	*Elution by EN 16711-2 EN ISO 17075-2*
Total heavy metals (in digested sample)			
Cadmium (Cd)	< 40 mg/kg	< 40 mg/kg	*EPA 3050 B, ICP/MS, EN16711-1*
Lead (Pb)	< 90 mg/kg	< 90 mg/kg	
Nickel release	< 0.5 µg/cm^2/week	< 0.5 µg/cm^2/week	*EN 12472, EN 1811*
Organotin compounds			
TBT	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	*Extraction in solvent, ISO 17353 (GC/MS) or ISO/TS 16179 or ISO 22744-1:2020, Part 1 and Part 2*
TphT	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
DBT	< 1.0 mg/kg	< 2.0 mg/kg	
DOT	< 1.0 mg/kg	< 2.0 mg/kg	
MBT	< 1.0 mg/kg	< 2.0 mg/kg	

[20] Shorn wool refers to virgin wool sheared from living animals, which is new or in other words non-recycled, ready for the spinning process, and has typically undergone scouring or washing process.

[21] This criterion is not applicable to inorganic / non-biological materials such as metals

PARAMETER	CRITERIA (limit values)		TEST METHOD
	Baby and personal care products	**All other products**	
DMT, DPT, MoT, MMT, MPhT, TeBT, TCyHT, TMT, TOT, TPT, DphT, TeET	< 1.0 mg/kg	< 2.0 mg/kg	
Phthalates, sum parameter			
Such as DINP, DMEP, DNOP, DEHP, DIDP, BBP, DBP, DIBP, DEP, DIHP, DHNUP, DCHP, DHxP, DIHxP, DPrP, DHP, DNP, DPP, DMP	< 0.05%	< 0.05%	*ISO 14389*
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)			
Sum parameter	< 5.0 mg/kg	< 10.0 mg/kg	
1-Methylpyrene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Acenaphthene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Acenaphthylene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Anthracene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Benzo(e)pyrene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Benzo(j)fluoranthene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Benzo[a]anthracene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Benzo[a]pyrene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	*AFPS GS 2019:01 PAK*
Chrysene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Cyclopenta (c,d)pyrene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Dibenzo [a,e] pyrene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Dibenzo [a,h] pyrene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Dibenzo [a,i] pyrene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Dibenzo [a,l] pyrene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Fluoranthene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Fluorene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Naphthalene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	

PARAMETER	CRITERIA (limit values)		TEST METHOD
	Baby and personal care products	**All other products**	
Phenanthrene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Pyrene	< 0.5 mg/kg	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Chlorinated paraffins, sum parameter			
Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (C_{10-13}) & Medium Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (C_{14-17})	< 50 mg/kg	< 50 mg/kg	
Cyclic siloxanes			
D4, D5, D6	< 1000 mg/kg	< 1000 mg/kg	*Extraction in solvent, GC/MS*
Other chemical residues			
Azodicarboxamide/ Azodicarbonamide/ Diazene-1,2-dicarboxamide (ADCA)	< 1000 mg/kg	< 1000 mg/kg	
Solvent residues			
NMP, DMAc, DMF	0.05% by weight	0.05% by weight	*Extraction with methanol, GC-MS or dynamic headspace*
Formamide	0.02% by weight	0.02% by weight	
Chlorinated benzenes & toluenes	1.0 mg/kg	1.0 mg/kg	*DIN EN 17137*
Nonylphenol ethoxylates	100 mg/kg	100 mg/kg	
Quinoline	< 20 mg/Kg	< 20 mg/Kg	*DIN 54231:2005 with methanol extraction followed by LC/MS*

Table 12: Limit Values for Chemical Residues in Additional Fibres and Accessories

5.2.8.2 Table - Additional Requirements for Accessories

FURTHER PARAMETERS FOR SPECIFIC MATERIALS USED IN ACCESSORIES	CRITERIA (limit values)	TEST METHOD
Polyester fibres		
Antimony (Sb)	< 30 mg/kg	*EN 16711-2 ; ISO 17294-2 (ICP/MS)*
Natural latex foam		
Butadiene	< 1.0 mg/kg	*GC - FID* *LFGB 82-02-08 (GC/MS)* *Chamber test, DIN ISO 16000-6* *Chamber test; ZH 1/120-23 or BGI 505-23 for air sampling and analysis*
Chlorophenols (incl. salts and esters)	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Carbon disulphide	< 0.02 mg/m^3	
Nitrosamines	< 0.001 mg/m^3	

Table 13: Additional Requirements for Accessories

5.3 Circularity Principles of GOTS Goods

In this section, GOTS requires further design criteria over final products integrating circular and ecodesign principles in the final product making.

5.3.1 Buyers of final GOTS Goods who are responsible for final design decisions (e.g. retailers, brands, traders, importers) shall develop and demonstrate a Circularity and Ecodesign Strategy Plan that should include and address, at a minimum, the following elements:

- Ecodesign: Integration of design strategies that prioritise durability, reparability, recyclability etc.
- Material Selection: Preference for low-impact and healthy materials
- End-of-Life Solutions and Services: Plans for facilitating the collection, and implementing the end-of-life scenarios assigned for the product during design e..g. extending product or materials useful life through repair services, resale, reuse programs or recycle.
- Circularity Data: mechanisms to provide necessary data to circularity stakeholders and users.
- Monitoring: Mechanisms to assess and report circularity and ecodesign initiatives.

5.3.2 Buyers of final GOTS Goods shall declare that GOTS Goods they design and place in production at a certified entity are considered under the relevant ecodesign[22] principles[23].

5.3.3 Circularity and Ecodesign Strategy Plan may include, but are not limited to, the following principles and actions: product category scoping, target setting, identification of gaps, monitoring and employing life cycle assessment studies for improvement.

5.3.3.1 There shall be product scoping criteria that identify certified product groups as priority groups that will be subjected to the ecodesign strategy plan. Different ecodesign principles may be followed for different product groups.

5.3.3.2 GOTS Goods should be considered and designed under one or multiple principles that will prolong the useful/service lifetime through relevant strategies such as:

i. Design for physical durability

ii. Design for emotional durability

iii. Design for reusability (see 5.3.3.5)

iv. Design for repairability (see 5.3.3.5)

5.3.3.3 GOTS Goods should be made fit for recyclability (through technical or biological cycles) which ensures that after the end of lifetime, material value in the certified

[19] Ecodesign is the integration of environmental sustainability considerations into the characteristics of a product and the processes taking place throughout the product's value chain.

[23] See Article 5 in "Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)" refer to the most recent version of the regulation.

products will help decoupling economic prosperity from resource depletion. Strategies that can be considered under these principles:

i. Design for recyclability (see 5.3.3.5)

ii. Design for disassembly (see 5.3.3.5)

5.3.3.4 Use of recycled material content shall be considered at all times and at a level that it does not compromise the physical durability of a product and there is a positive assurance that recycled content used does not result in an increased microplastic/microfibre shedding provided that it complies with the restrictions set in section 3.2.

5.3.3.5 Part of the Circularity and Ecodesign Strategy Plan shall address circular systems and infrastructures that will maintain the product in use. Reuse, repair, refurbish, remanufacture, recycle, collecting and sorting infrastructures can be identified. Where possible take-back schemes can be considered.

6. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIAL PRODUCTS

6.1 Specific Requirements for Textile Personal Care Products

a. This Section lists criteria for Textile Personal Care Products that deviate from or are set in addition to the general criteria of this Standard. Where no deviating requirements are set in this Section, the applicable general GOTS criteria apply.

Any entity selling personal care products shall be aware of and meet the specific legal (hygienic) requirements applicable to its products and in the country/region where they are sold. It may well be that some of these legal requirements for specific personal care products conflict with environmental criteria set by GOTS. Accordingly, except where specified below, these products cannot be certified and labelled to GOTS.

6.1.1 SCOPE

Under the scope of this section, Textile Personal Care Products are grouped as follows:

GROUP I	**Topical Products**	*Cottonwool, sanitary towels, bandages, nappies, gauze cotton tissue (Gamgee), island dressings, wound strips, sticking plasters, gauze dressings etc.*
GROUP II	**Physically Invasive Products**	*Tampons, cotton buds, dental roll etc.*
	Clinically Invasive Products	*Surgical swabs, gauze swabs etc.*

Table 14: Grouping of Textile Personal Care Products

6.1.2 SPECIFIC INPUT CRITERIA FOR MATERIAL AND INPUTS FOR GROUP I & GROUP II PRODUCTS

6.1.2.1 Fibre Material Components

a. All fibres used shall be Totally Chlorine Free (TCF).

b. Non-woven and absorbent materials shall be composed of 100% certified organic fibres.

c. Synthetic fibre components are not permitted for group II products unless the use of other fibre materials is required to meet legal, medical regulations and does not exceed 5% of the content (if labelled as organic) or 30% (if labelled as ‘made with x% organic materials’).

6.1.2.2 Super Absorbing Polymers (SAPs)

a. SAPs shall be made from non-GMO renewable raw materials (ADM-type).

b. SAPs may as a maximum, contain 5% by weight of water-soluble extracts.

6.1.2.3 Barrier Films

a. Except for wound contact layers, barrier films shall be composed of biodegradable polymers.

b. All raw materials used shall be non-GMO.

6.1.2.4 Specific Criteria for Tampons

a. Only paper or cardboard tampon applicators are permitted. Additionally, applicator materials shall satisfy the chemical residue requirements of Section 5.2.8.

b. Synthetic security veils are not permitted. For security veils, only 100% organic cotton fibres are allowed.

6.1.3 SPECIFIC INPUT CRITERIA FOR GROUP II PRODUCTS

6.1.3.1 Sizing

No sizing shall be used.

6.1.3.2 Colourants

a. The use of colourants is allowed only if their use is required to meet a mandatory legal regulation.

b. All used colourants shall be GOTS approved. Approved Certifiers may further grant exceptions where a clear functional purpose exists (e.g. to identify wound dressing orientation).

6.1.3.3 Optical Brightening Agents

a. Optical brightening agents (OBAs) shall not be used.

6.1.3.4 Fragrances, Lotions and Lubricants

a. Any fragrances, lotions and lubricants used shall comply – besides the Input criteria of GOTS – also with the Input criteria of the COSMOS-Standard (Cosmetics Organic and Natural Standard).

6.2 Specific Requirements for Food Contact Textiles

a. This Section lists criteria for Food Contact Textiles (FCTs) that are set in addition to the general criteria of this Standard. Where no requirements are set in this Section, the applicable general GOTS criteria apply.

b. Important note: Any entity selling FCTs shall be aware of and meet the specific legal (hygienic and GMP) requirements applicable for its products and in the country/region where they are sold. It may well be that some of these legal requirements for specific FCTs conflict with environmental criteria set by GOTS. Accordingly, except where specified below, these products cannot be certified and labelled to GOTS.

6.2.1 SCOPE

FCTs can potentially contaminate food or water by transferring Substances into it. All FCTs are covered under the scope of this Section. It applies to all sectors and all stages of manufacturing, processing, and distribution of FCTs.

6.2.2 SPECIFIC MATERIAL AND INPUT CRITERIA FOR FOOD CONTACT TEXTILES

a. All textiles used shall be Totally Chlorine Free (TCF).

b. FCTs shall be composed of 100% certified organic fibres.

c. Printing is prohibited on the food contact side of the textiles. GMP should, in particular, ensure that chemical Substances are not transferred through the substrate.

7. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard, the following terms are defined:

TERM	DEFINITION FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS STANDARD
Accessories	*Items that are added to supplement GOTS Goods for required functional or for fashionable reasons. Most commonly used Accessories are listed in Section 3.3. The processing of those Accessories is not under the direct scope of the GOTS on-site certification system. GOTS criteria that applies to Accessories are listed in Sections 3.3 and 5.2.8.*
Approved Certifier	*Certification body which is approved by the Global Standard gGmbH to perform inspections and certifications according to GOTS in the relevant scope. An updated list of Approved Certifiers and their scopes is available on the GOTS Website*
Certified Entity	*Processor, manufacturer, trader or retailer of GOTS Goods certified by an Approved Certifier.*
Chemical Formulator /Supplier	*A Chemical Formulator places chemical products on the market under own trade name. Generally the recipe, formulation and processing know-how belong to the Chemical Supplier. These chemical products can be manufactured by either the Chemical Supplier itself, or another Chemical Formulator or a toll-manufacturer.*
Chemical Subcontractor (toll manufacturing)	*Producing of chemical products on behalf of another Chemical Supplier. The recipe, process technology and know-how belong to the Chemical Supplier, not the manufacturer.*
Chemical Trader (rebranding)	*Purchasing of finished chemical products from a Chemical Supplier and distribution of these products under own brand/trade name and responsibility. Some chemical companies are using the term "sourcing" as synonym for this activity.*
Coating	*One- or two-sided application of coating compounds or foam films to fabric by means of coating machines, rotary screen printing or by means of spray, hot melt and transfer coating methods.*
Endocrine Disruptor	*An exogenous substance or mixture that alters function(s) of the endocrine system and consequently causes adverse health effects in an intact organism, or its progeny, or (sub)populations*
Facility	*An individual establishment or site where processing, manufacturing, trading or retailing of GOTS Goods is done. It is operated by a Certified Entity and inspected by an Approved Certifier.*
Food Contact Textiles	*Any textile articles that are intended to come into prolonged contact with, or are already in contact with, or can reasonably be expected to be brought into contact with or to transfer their constituents to food or water intended for human consumption under normal or foreseeable conditions of use.*
Formulation	*A Formulation is the finished chemical product sold or distributed ready for use.*
Formulator	*An organisation involved in manufacturing, producing or creating a mixture of chemical Substances blended together (Formulation) to be used for textile processing.*
GOTS Goods	*Textile goods (finished or intermediate) produced in compliance with GOTS (and properly labelled, as applicable) by a Certified Entity and certified by an Approved Certifier.*
Heavy Metal Free	*An Input is considered as 'Heavy Metal Free' if it does not contain heavy metals as a functional constituent and any impurity contained does not exceed the following limit values (as set by ETAD for dyes):* *Antimony: 50 mg/kg, Arsenic: 50 mg/kg, Barium: 100 mg/kg, Cadmium: 20 mg/kg, Cobalt: 500 mg/kg, Copper: 250 mg/kg, Chromium: 100 mg/kg, Iron: 2500 mg/kg, Lead: 100 mg/kg, Manganese: 1000 mg/kg, Nickel: 200 mg/kg, Mercury: 4 mg/kg, Selenium: 20 mg/kg, Silver: 100 mg/kg, Zinc: 1500 mg/kg, Tin: 250 mg/kg* *Special Limits for Pigments: Cadmium: 50 mg/kg; Mercury: 25 mg/kg.*

TERM	DEFINITION FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS STANDARD
Homeworker	*Individuals carrying out work for remuneration in their home or at other premises mutually agreed with the employer, other than the regular workplace of the employer.*
Input	*General term for all Substances and Preparations directly applied as textile auxiliary agents, inks, dyes or pigments.*
Invasive Products	*Clinically Invasive Products: Any device that penetrates the body through the skin, with the aid of or in the context of a surgical operation.* *Physically Invasive Products: Any device that, in whole or part, penetrates inside the body through a natural or artificial orifice.*
Machine Oil	*Oil intended essentially for lubrication of machines and machine parts used for processing of GOTS Goods, including but not limited to spinning, weaving, knitting etc. and which may come in contact with GOTS Goods.*
Manufacturer	*An entity in the manufacturing chain (sewing industry or so-called CMT (cut, make, trim) industry up to labelling and final packing) of GOTS Goods.*
Microplastics	*Based on the working definition of ECHA: 'Microplastic' means a particle containing solid polymer, to which additives or other Substances may have been added, and where ≥ 1% w/w of particles have* *all dimensions 1nm ≤ x ≤ 5 mm, or* *a length of 3nm ≤ x ≤ 15 mm and length to diameter ratio of > 3.* *Natural polymers that have not been chemically modified are excluded, as are polymers that are (bio)degradable or have a water solubility > 2 g/L.* *https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/b56c6c7e-02fb-68a4-da69-0bcbd504212b*
Migrant Worker	*Individual who migrates from one geographical region to another with a view of being employed. The term covers any person regularly admitted as a migrant for employment.*
Mulesing	*Removal of wool-bearing strips of skin from the breech area of sheep intended to avoid problems of flystrike. This includes any type of breech modification, including freeze branding/steining.*
Natural Materials	*Natural material is any product or physical matter that comes from plants, animals, or the ground. Minerals and the metals that can be extracted from them are also considered to belong to this category. Natural Materials include biotic materials (materials that originate from living organisms such as (organic) natural fibre, wood, leather, horn, bone, shell, seed and plant oils etc.) and non-biotic materials (such as minerals, metals, stone).*
Organic in-conversion	*A product from an operation or portion thereof which has completed at least 12 months under organic management and is under the supervision of an Approved Certifier.*
Permanent AOX	*AOX is permanent if it is permanently bound to the molecule (e.g. in the chromophore of a dyestuff or pigment) and cannot get hydrolysed or released during textile processing instead remains on textiles.*
Positive List	*GOTS Positive List contains GOTS-compliant chemical products which are evaluated and approved by GOTS approved chemical auditors. The List provides trade names of the chemicals and immediate access to all chemical Inputs which are allowed to use GOTS products.*
Post-consumer Waste	*Material generated by households or by commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product that can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes returns of materials from the distribution chain.*
Pre-consumer Waste	*Material diverted from the waste stream during the manufacturing process. Excluded is the reutilisation of materials such as rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process.*
Preparations	*Mixtures or solutions composed of two or more Substances.*
Processor	*An entity in the processing chain (post-harvest handling up to finishing) of GOTS Goods.*
Protein-based Regenerated	*Azlon is the generic name given to protein based regenerated fibres in*

TERM	DEFINITION FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS STANDARD
Fibres	*which the fibre-forming Substance is composed of any regenerated, naturally occurring protein. The fibre-forming Substance can be derived from various naturally occurring proteins such as skimmed milk (casein), eggs (albumin), corn and soy (zein), hide waste (collagen) etc.*
Direct and Indirect GHG Emission Sources: **Scope 1, 2 & 3**	***Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions*** *Direct GHG emissions occur directly from sources that are owned or controlled by the company, for example, emissions associated with on-site combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc.* ***Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions*** *Scope 2 accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity which is consumed by the company. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at a Facility where electricity is generated.* ***Scope 3: Other indirect GHG emissions*** *Scope 3 emissions result from the activities of the company along the value chain from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Some examples of scope 3 activities are extraction and production of purchased materials; transportation of purchased fuels; and use of sold products and services.* *Reference:* *https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/ghg-protocol-revised.pdf*
Site	*An individual establishment where chemical Inputs are formulated (see Formulator) and produced. It is included in a Letter of Approval and audited by a Scope 4 Approved Certifier.*
Subcontractor	*An entity in the supply chain of GOTS Goods performing job work (in the field of processing or manufacturing) for a Certified Entity without becoming the proprietor of the GOTS Goods. A Subcontractor may be independently certified to GOTS.*
Substances	*Chemical elements and their compounds as they occur in the natural state or as produced by industry.*
Textiles for Babies	*Textile products used for babies and small children up to the age of 36 months*
Topical Products	*Any device that does not penetrate inside the body, either through a body orifice or through the skin*
Trader	*Entity trading with (=buying and selling) GOTS Goods in the supply chain between the producer of the fibre and the retail merchant of the final product regardless of whether the goods are physically received or not (e.g. an import, export or wholesale trading entity).* *Agents that do not become proprietors of the goods and retailers only selling to the end consumer are not considered Traders.*
Volume Reconciliation	*Calculation process by which it is ascertained that output volumes of a product's certified materials are compatible with their corresponding Input volumes. Input volume and output volume of certified material for a product are compatible if their ratio falls within a percentage range, which reflects estimated production losses specific to the production process of the particular product and if the Input volume can be demonstrated to have been available on stock.*
Wage Gap	*The difference between average Living Wage and Average Wages Paid to Workers in a Certified Entity.*
Wholly Owned Subsidiary	*A subsidiary company is considered wholly owned when all of the common stock is owned by another company, the parent company. With a wholly-owned subsidiary, the company's stock is not traded publicly. It remains an independent legal body, a corporation with its own organized framework and administration. Its day-to-day operations are likely directed entirely by the parent company, however.*
Worker	*Any individual engaged in work who is not a senior manager or owner.*
Young Worker	*A Worker who is older than the minimum age but less than 18 years old.*

Table 15: Definitions of Terms Used in the Standard

8. LIST OF ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

α-MES	α-methyl ester sulphonate (C16/18)
AOX	Adsorbable Organic Halogens
APEDA	Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, India
APEO	Alkylphenolethoxylates
APs	Alkylphenols
B2B	Business to Business
B2C	Business to Consumer
BBP	Benzylbutyl phthalate
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
DBP	Dibutyl phthalate
DBT	Dibutyltin
DCHP	Di cyclohexylphthalate
DEHP	Diethylhexyl phthalate
DEP	Diethyl phthalate
DHNUP	Di-C7-11 branched and linear alkylphthalates
DHP	Di-n-hexylphthalate
DHTDMAC	Dihydrogenated tallow dimethylammonium chloride
DHxP	Di hexyl phthalates
DIBP	Di-isobutyl phthalate
DIDP	Diisodecyl phthalate
DIHP	Di-C6-8 branched alkylphthalates
DIHxP	Di-iso hexylphthalate
DINP	Diisononyl phthalate
DMAc	Dimethylacetamide
DMEP	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate
DMF	Dimethylformamide
DNOP	Di-n-octyl phthalate
DNP	Di-n-nonylphthalate
DPhT	Diphenyltin
DPP	Dipentylphthalate
DPrP	Di-n-propyl phthalate
DPT	Dipropyltin
DSDMAC	Distearyldimethylammonium chloride
DTDMAC	Ditallowdimethylammonium chloride
DTPA	Diethylenetriamine penta-acetate
EC	European Commission
EC_{50}	Effect concentration (50%)
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
EDTA	Ethylendiamine tetra-acetate
ETAD	Ecological and Toxicological Association of Dyes and Organic Pigments Manufacturers
FCTs	Food Contact Textiles
FTOH	Fluorotelomer alcohols
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
GLP	Good Laboratory Practice
GMO	Genetically modified organisms
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices
GOTS	Global Organic Textile Standard
HpP	Heptylphenol
IC_{50}	Inhibition concentration (50% inhibition)
IFOAM	International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOAS	International Organic Accreditation Service
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IVN	International Association Natural Textile Industry, Germany
JOCA	Japan Organic Cotton Association
LAS	Linear alkyl benzene sulphonate
LC50	Lethal concentration (50% mortality)
MAK	Maximum Allowable Concentration (of a Substance at the working place). *The parameter refers to the findings and categorisation of a German research commission*
MBT	Monobutyltin
MMT	Monomethyltin
MOT	Monooctyltin
MPhT	Monophenyltin

NMP	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone
NP	Nonylphenol
NPEO	Nonylphenol ethoxylates
NTA	Nitrilotriacetic acid
OECD	The Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development
OP	Octylphenol
OPEO	Octylphenol ethoxylates
OTA	Organic Trade Association, USA
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCP	Pentachlorophenol
PeP	Pentylphenol
PFAS	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PFCA	Perfluorinated carboxylic acids
PFDA	Perfluoro-decanoic acid
PFHpA	Perfluoro-heptanoic acid
PFNA	Perfluoro-nonanoic acid
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid
PFOS	Perflurooctane sulfonate
PFOSA	Perfluoro-octane-sulfon-amide
PFSA	Perfluorosulfonic acids
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride
REACH	EC Regulation regarding Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
SA	Soil Association, UK
TBT	Tributyltin
TCyHT	Tricyclohexyltin
TeBT	Tetrabutyltin
TeCP	Tetrachlorophenol
TeET	Tetraethyltin
TMT	Trimethyltin
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TOT	Trioctyltin
TPhT	Triphenyltin
TPT	Tripropyltin
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

Table 16: Table of Abbreviations used in the Standard