



TECHNICAL COMPARISON OF STANDARDS – SUMMARY OF CHANGES

TEXTILES: GECA 19-2007 VERSUS TLv3.0-2014

BACKGROUND

This document outlines the changes made to the GECA 19 Textiles (now TLv.3.0-2014) standard. Criteria which have been modified are shown below in their previous form and current form, with any change summarised in the last column. Criteria that are not mentioned in the table have not been modified.

Table 1 Summary of Changes

GECA 19-2007: Textiles	TLv3.0-2014: Textiles and Leather	Changes Summary
SCOPE OF STANDARD		
<p>This standard is applicable to the following range of products:</p> <p>Clothing and Bedding Products: This category includes clothing and bedding comprising at least 90% textile fibres by weight of the finished product.</p> <p>Interior Textile Applications: This category includes items such as textile lamp shades or window blinds comprising at least 90% textile fibres by weight of finished product. This category does not include floor coverings.</p> <p>Yarns and Fabrics: This category includes yarn and fabric intended for use in clothing, bedding or similar applications.</p>	<p>This standard is applicable to the following range of products and may include:</p> <p>Clothing, and accessories consisting of at least 90% by weight of textile fibres;</p> <p>Interior textiles consisting of at least 90% by weight of textile fibres;</p> <p>Fibre, yarn and fabric (including durable non-woven fabric) intended for use in textile clothing, accessories or interior textiles;</p> <p>Cleaning products: woven or non-woven fabric products intended for the wet or dry cleaning of surfaces and the drying of kitchenware; and</p> <p>Hide and leather products consisting of at least 90% by weight of leather/hide.</p>	<p>Leather products are now covered under the standard.</p> <p>Cleaning products (tea towels, mops etc.) are included to align scope with the EU Ecolabel.</p>
FITNESS FOR PURPOSE		
Meets requirements of applicable Australian Standard	Shall be fit for intended use	Reflects lack of relevant Australian standards.
Leather Performance and Requirements		
No criterion.	The tear strength must not be less than 20N. For pigmented leather and corrected grain, the flex resistance of the leather must be such that it is capable of withstanding 50,000 cycles (with no finish damage or cracks).	Criterion added to reflect inclusion of leather and its properties.



Dimension Changes

2% warp and weft for washable curtains and furniture fabric.
 6% warp and weft for woven products.
 8% length and width for knitted/terry towelling.

Textile products or type of material	Dimensional changes during washing and drying
Knitted fabrics	+/- 4 %
Chunky knit	+/- 6 %
Interlock	+/- 5 %
Woven fabrics	
Cotton and cotton mix	+/- 3 %
Wool mix	+/- 3 %
Synthetic fibres	+/- 3 %
Socks and hosiery	+/- 8 %
Bathroom linen, including terry towelling and fine rib fabrics	+/- 8 %
Washable and removable woven upholstery	+/- 2 %
Curtains and furniture fabric	+/- 3 %
Mattress ticking	
Non-woven fabrics	
Mattress ticking	+/- 5 %
All other fabrics	+/- 6 %

Table with more details on categories adopted from the EU-Ecolabel textiles standard.

Source: Adopted from the EU Ecolabel



Colour Fastness

At least level 4 using ISO 105 X12.
Level 3-4 allowed for indigo denim.
Does not apply to white products or those not dyed or printed, or those intended for interior decoration.

The **colour fastness to washing** shall be at least level 3-4 for colour change and at least level 3-4 for staining.
This criterion does not apply to products clearly labelled 'dry clean only' or equivalent, white products, products that are neither dyed nor printed or to non-washable furniture fabrics.
The **colour fastness to perspiration** (acid and alkaline) shall be at least level 3-4 (colour change and staining).
This criterion does not apply to white products that are neither dyed nor printed, furniture fabrics, curtains or similar textiles intended for interior decoration.
The colour fastness to wet rubbing shall be at least level 2-3. A level of 2 is permitted for indigo dyed denim.
This criterion does not apply to white products or products that are neither dyed nor printed
The **colour fastness to dry rubbing** shall be at least level 4. A level of 3-4 is permitted for indigo dyed denim and leather.
This criterion does not apply to white products, products that are neither dyed nor printed or to curtains or similar textiles intended for interior decoration.
For **fabrics intended for furniture**, curtains or drapes the colour fastness to light shall be at least level 5. For all other products the colour fastness to light shall be at least level 4.
A level 4 is permitted when fabrics intended for furniture, curtains or drapes are both light coloured (standard depth <1/12) and made of more than 20% wool or other keratin fibres, or more than 20% linen or other bast fibre. This requirement does not apply to mattress ticking, mattress protection or underwear.

Criterion updated to reflect inclusion of leather and its properties.



Water Resistance and Absorbency of Cleaning Products

<p>No criterion.</p>	<p>Cleaning products shall be wash resistant and absorbent according to the relevant testing parameters identified in Error! Reference source not found. and Error! Reference source not found. in the standard. The tables contain details on wash resistance and absorbency criteria, but are not included here due to space constraints.</p>	<p>Criterion added to reflect inclusion of cleaning products. Requirements were adopted from the EU Ecolabel.</p>
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Upholstery Performance

	<p>The upholstery fabric must meet the following standards of resistance to abrasion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20,000 cycles for general use upholstery; or - 40,000 cycles for heavy duty upholstery. 	<p>Additional criteria added to address performance issues with upholstery fabrics.</p>
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Insect Resistance for Wool and Wool-Blend Products

<p>No criterion.</p>	<p>Wool or wool-blend fabrics for upholstery products shall achieve a Wools of NZ rating of 3 or meet the Woolmark Company Specifications for Australia or New Zealand.</p>	
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MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

<p>No criterion.</p>	<p>The textile product shall meet the requirements for the relevant fibre materials set in criteria 16 to 27 if a material contributes more than 5% of the weight of the product. This requirement does not apply if at least 85% of the fibre is of recycled origin. Recycled fibres are fibres originating only from cuttings from textile and clothing manufacturers or from post-consumer waste (textile or other). Other fibres, for which no fibre-specific criteria are set, may be used, with the exception of mineral fibres, glass fibres, metal fibres, carbon fibres and other inorganic fibres. At least 85% by weight of all fibres in the product must be either in compliance with the corresponding fibre-specific criteria, if any, or of recycled origin.</p>	<p>Section added to clarify which fibre materials are addressed in the material requirements and how recycled materials are considered.</p>
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GECA 19-2007: Textiles

TLv3.0-2014: Textiles and Leather

Changes Summary

COTTON AND NATURAL SEED FIBRES

No more than 0.05 ppm of:

- Aldrin;
- Captafol;
- Chlordane;
- DDT;
- Dieldrin;
- Endrin;
- Heptachlor;
- Hexachlorobenzene;
- Hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers);
- 2, 4, 5-T;
- Chlordime-form;
- Chlorobenzilate;
- Dinoseb and its salts;
- Monocrotophos;
- Pentachlorophenol;
- Toxaphene;
- Methamidophos;
- Methylparathion;
- Parathion; or
- Phosphamidon.

Certified ACO, NASAA or Demeter fulfil this criterion.

No more than 0.05 ppm of:

- 2,4,5-T
- Alachlor
- Adlicarb
- Aldrin
- Captafol
- Chlordane
- Chlordimeform
- Chlorobenzilate
- Clothianidin
- Cypermethrin
- Dieldrin
- Dinoseb and its salts
- Endosulfan (Thiofanex)
- Endrin
- Glyphosate
- Heptachlor
- Hexachlorobenzene

Raw cotton must be tested before wet treatment. For each country of origin testing shall be carried out on the following basis:

- (i) Where only one lot of cotton is used per year a sample shall be taken from a randomly selected bale,
- (ii) If more than two lots of cotton are used per year composite samples shall be taken from 5% of the bales

Certified organic, or by EU Ecolabel, Nordic Ecolabel or ECNZ fulfils this criteria.

- Hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers)
- Imidacloprid
- Methamidophos
- Methyl-o-demeton
- Methyl parathion
- Monocrotophos
- p,p'-DDT
- Parathion
- Pentachlorophenol
- Phosphamidon
- Thiametoxam
- Toxaphene
- Triazophos

Criterion expanded to acknowledge other GEN certifications. Several pesticides added to list and test methodology changed based on EU Ecolabel textiles standard.



GECA 19-2007: Textiles

TLv3.0-2014: Textiles and Leather

Changes Summary

BAST FIBRES

Shall not be obtained by water retting unless COD or TOC reduced by 75% (hemp) or 95% (flax and others).

No more than 0.05 ppm of:

- Aldrin;
- Captafol;
- Chlordane;
- DDT;
- Dieldrin;
- Endrin;
- Heptachlor;
- Hexachlorobenzene;
- Hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers);
- 2, 4, 5-T;
- Chlordime-form;
- Chlorobenzilate;
- Dinoseb and its salts;
- Monocrotophos;
- Pentachlorophenol;
- Toxaphene;
- Methamidophos;
- Methylparathion;
- Parathion; or
- Phosphamidon.

Certified ACO, NASAA or Demeter fulfil this criterion.

Flax and other bast fibres must not be obtained by water retting, unless the waste water from the water retting is treated so as to reduce the COD or TOC by at least 75% for hemp fibres, and by at least 95% for flax and other bast fibres.

Pesticide requirements removed.



WOOL FIBRES

Pesticide Residues

Substance	Max. Total Conc.
γ -hexachlorocyclohexane α -hexachlorocyclohexane β -hexachlorocyclohexane δ -hexachlorocyclohexane Aldrin Dieldrin Endrin p,p'-DDT p,p'-DDD	0.5 ppm
cypermethrin deltamethrin fenvalerate cyhalothrin Flumethrin	0.5 ppm
Diazinon propetamphos chlordfeniphos dichlofenthion chlorpyriphos fenclorphos	2 ppm
diflubenzuron triflumuron	2 ppm

The sum totals for wool pesticide concentrations (listed in **Error! Reference source not found.**) on raw wool prior to scouring shall not be exceeded.

Criterion updated.

Substance	CAS	Max Total Conc.
γ -hexachlorocyclohexane (lindane)	608-73-1	0.5 ppm
α -hexachlorocyclohexane	608-73-1	
β -hexachlorocyclohexane	608-73-1	
δ -hexachlorocyclohexane	608-73-1	
aldrin	309-00-2	
dieldrin	60-57-1	
endrin	72-20-8	
p,p'-DDT	50-29-3	
p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	
cypermethrin	52315-07-8	
deltamethrin	52918-63-5	
fenvalerate	51630-58-1	
cyhalothrin	68085-85-8	
flumethrin	69770-45-2	
diazinon	333-41-5	2 ppm
propetamphos	31218-83-4	
chlordfeniphos	470-90-6	
dichlofenthion	97-17-6	
chlorpyriphos	2921-88-2	
fenclorphos	299-84-3	
pirimiphos-methyl	29232-93-7	
ethion	563-12-2	
diflubenzuron	35367-38-5	2 ppm
triflumuron	64628-44-0	
dicyclanil	112636-83-6	



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Scourer Effluent		
<p>Effluent to sewer: COD < 60g/kg greasy wool, final 75% reduction after treatment. Effluent to surface water: COD < 5g/kg greasy wool, pH 6-9, temperature <40°C. No solvent based washing.</p>	<p>COD discharge to the environment shall be minimised by maximising dirt removal and grease recovery. The final discharge to the environment (after on- or off-site treatment) shall not exceed 20g COD/kg greasy wool, expressed as an annual average.</p>	<p>Criterion updated. Solvents for washing are addressed in different criterion. PH is addressed in Criterion 50.</p>
SKINS AND LEATHER		
<p>No criterion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The concentration of chromium (VI) in finished skins and leather must not exceed 3 ppm. - The concentrations of arsenic, cadmium or lead present in the end product must be below limit of detection. - Tannery wastewater released to the environment after treatment (whether on- or off site) must not contain more than 1 mg/L of chromium (III). - Wastewater released by the tannery must be treated either on-site or in a treatment plant (municipal, industrial or combined), so that the COD content complies with local regulations. - Tanneries are exempt from the criteria (below) if they are medal rated by the Leather Working Group (LWG). 	<p>New criterion added for skins and leather.</p>



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MAN MADE CELLULOSE FIBRES		
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<p>The level of AOX in the effluent water from fibre processing shall not exceed 250 ppm.</p> <p>For viscose fibres, the sulphur content of the emissions of sulphur compounds to air from the processing during fibre production, expressed as an annual average, shall not exceed 120 g/kg filament fibre produced and 30 g/kg staple fibre produced. Where both types of fibre are produced on a given site, the overall emissions must not exceed the corresponding weighted average.</p> <p>For viscose fibres, the emission to water of zinc from the production site, expressed as an annual average, shall not exceed 0.3 g/kg.</p> <p>For cupro fibres, the copper content of the effluent water leaving the site, expressed as an annual average, shall not exceed 0.1 ppm.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pulp used to manufacture fibres shall be bleached without the use of elemental chlorine. The resulting total amount of chlorine and organically bound chlorine in the finished fibres (OX) shall not exceed 150 ppm or in the wastewater from pulp manufacturing (AOX) shall not exceed 0.170 kg/ADt pulp. - For viscose fibres, the sulphur content of the emissions of sulphur compounds to air from the processing during fibre production, expressed as an annual average, shall not exceed 120 g/kg filament fibre produced and 30 g/kg staple fibre produced. Where both types of fibre are produced on a given site, the overall emissions must not exceed the corresponding weighted average. - For viscose fibres the emissions to water of zinc from the production site, expressed as an annual average, must not exceed 0.3 g/kg. - For cupro fibres, the copper content of the effluent water leaving the site, expressed as an annual average, must not exceed 0.1 ppm. - Raw materials from wood and fibre shall be sourced from any combination of FSC or AFS (or equivalent PEFC) certified fibre, plantation wood fibre, return fibre (i.e. postconsumer and preconsumer fibre) or other waste fibre. - Fibre sources that are not certified under a recognised certification scheme (e.g. FSC) as being sustainably managed shall not originate from the following controversial sources. 	<p>Criterion updated. AOX/OX requirement aligned with the EU Ecolabel. Requirement added for raw materials from wood and fibre.</p>
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POLYESTER		
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<p>Sb < 260 ppm, VOC < 1.2 g/kg. No solvent based spinning.</p>	<p>Sb < 260 ppm, VOC < 1.2 g/kg.</p>	<p>Solvents addressed in different criterion.</p>
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**GECA 19-2007: Textiles****TLv3.0-2014: Textiles and Leather****Changes Summary****POLYVINYLCHLORIDE**

Only allowed for interior textile applications and outdoor textile applications. No lead or tin based additives. No detectable vinyl chloride monomer. Dioxin (TEQ TCDD) < 10pg/kg. No DEHP, DiHepP, BBP, DBP, DAP. No DMP, DEP, DMEP, DIBP in outdoor applications. Waste water 90% reduction in phthalates. No solvent based spinning. No PVC coating of other textiles. Must have product stewardship program.

No criterion.

Criterion removed.

PROHIBITED PROCESSES

Banned:

- Chrome mordant dyeing
- Weighting yarns or fabrics using cerium or its compounds
- Halogenated carriers (e.g., for polyester)
- Pickling using metals or metal salts

No criterion.

Partly removed (Pickling using metals or metal salts) or integrated into other criteria.



GECA 19-2007: Textiles

TLv3.0-2014: Textiles and Leather

Changes Summary

ACCESSORIES

No criterion.

This criterion applies to non-textile details that are incorporated into the product such as buttons, zippers, rivets, buckles, reflectors and other metal and plastic parts:

- A migration limit of 0.5 µg/cm²/week applies to nickel-containing metal alloys that are in direct and prolonged contact with the skin.
- For the presence of lead, cadmium, chrome and mercury the following limits apply:
 - Lead (Pb): 90 mg/kg; Cadmium (Cd): products intended for babies and children under 3 years: 50 mg/kg; all other products: 100mg/kg; Chrome (Cr): 60mg/kg; Mercury (Hg): 60mg/kg.
- Plastic parts must not consist of chlorinated plastic.
- Plastic parts must not contain any of the following phthalates: DEHP (Bis-(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate), BBP (Butylbenzylphthalate), DBP (Dibutylphthalate), DMEP (Bis2-methoxyethyl) phthalate, DIBP (Diisobutylphthalate), DIHP (Di-C6-8-branched alkylphthalates), DHNUP (Di-C7-11-branched alkylphthalates), DHP (Di-n-hexylphthalate).
- Plastic parts used in children's clothing must also not contain any of the following phthalates:
 - DINP (Di-isononyl phthalate); DIDP (Di-isodecyl phthalate).

Criterion added to address details like buttons and zippers that are likely to come in contact with people.

The criterion was adopted from the EU Ecolabel and from Nordic Ecolabel.



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

BANNED SUBSTANCES

The following substances shall not be used at any stage of textile or filling production:

- Alkylphenolethoxylates (APEOs)
- Linear alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS)
- Bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC)
- Distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC)
- Di(hardened tallow) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC)
- Ethylene diamine tetra acetate (EDTA) or ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid
- Diethylene triamine penta acetate (DTPA).

The following substances shall not be added or be part of any process, preparations or formulations used:

- Alkylphenolethoxylates (APEOs), alkylphenols and alkylphenol derivatives;
- Bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC);
- Distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC);
- Di(hardened tallow) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC);
- Ethylene diamine tetra acetate (EDTA); and
- Diethylene triamine penta acetate (DTPA).

LAS was removed based on research findings during the EU Ecolabel revision (2013).

SUBSTANCES OF VERY HIGH CONCERN

No criterion.

Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) listed on the REACH Candidate List shall not be intentionally used in production formulas or on final product. The current Candidate List can be consulted here: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table>.

Criterion added to align with EU Ecolabel and Nordic Ecolabel.

FORMALDEHYDE

The amount of free and partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the final fabric shall not exceed 30 ppm for products intended for direct contact with skin, and 300 ppm for all other products. Testing should be in compliance with AATCC 112-2003, ISO 14184.1 or equivalent. Products which are certified according to the most recent Oeko-Tex Standard 100 are considered to have passed the requirements of this criterion.

The amount of free and partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the final fabric shall not exceed 20 ppm in products for babies and young children under 3-years old, 30 ppm for products that come into direct contact with the skin, and 75 ppm for all other products.

Limits tightened in alignment with ECNZ and EU Ecolabel. Reference to Oeko-Tex 100 standard was removed.



GECA 19-2007: Textiles

TLv3.0-2014: Textiles and Leather

Changes Summary

AUXILIARIES AND FINISHING AGENTS

- At least 95 % (by dry weight) of the component substances of any sizing preparation applied to yarns shall be sufficiently biodegradable or eliminable in wastewater treatment plants, as defined in the Definitions Section above, or else shall be recycled.
- At least 90 % (by dry weight) of the component substances of spinning solution additives, spinning additives and preparation agents for primary spinning (including carding oils, spin finishes and lubricants) shall be sufficiently biodegradable or eliminable in waste water treatment plants, as defined in the Definitions Section above.
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
- The content of poly aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in the mineral oil proportion of a product shall be less than 1.0 % by weight.

For auxiliaries and finishing agents:

- At least 95% (by dry weight) of the component substances of any sizing preparation applied to yarns shall be sufficiently biodegradable or eliminable in wastewater treatment plants, or shall be recycled.
- At least 90% (by dry weight) of the spinning solution additives, spinning additives and preparation agents for primary spinning (including carding oils, spin finishes and lubricants) and component substances shall be sufficiently biodegradable or eliminable in wastewater treatment plants. This requirement does not apply to preparation agents for secondary spinning (e.g. spinning lubricants, conditioning agents), coning oils, warping and twisting oils, waxes, knitting oils, silicone oils and inorganic substances.
- The content of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in the mineral oil proportion of a product shall be less than 3% by weight.

Criteria were restructured, but no major changes in content. Only one minor change: PAH content was raised to 3%.

DEPIGMENTATION

Heavy metal salts or formaldehyde shall not be used for stripping or de-pigmentation

No criterion

Criterion removed.



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Changes Summary

FABRIC FINISHES, COATINGS, LAMINATES AND MEMBRANES

<p>No R40, R45, R46, R49, R50, R51, R52, R53, R60, R61, R62, R63, R68. Halogenated shrink-resist substances or preparations shall only be applied to wool slivers or scoured loose wool. Polyurethane shall comply with elastane criterion. PAH in mineral oil < 1%</p>	<p>No finishing substances or preparations containing more than 0.1% of R40, R45, R46, R49, R60, R61, R62, R63, R68. No finishing insect resist agents used shall be classified as R40, R45, R46, R49, R60, R61, R62, R63, R68. Halogenated anti-felting preparations shall only be applied to wool slivers and loose scoured wool. Coatings, laminates and membranes of polyurethane shall comply with elastane criteria; of polyester shall comply with polyester criteria. Must not contain plasticisers or solvents that are R40, R45, R46, R49, R60, R61, R62, R63, R58, R50. Coating, laminate and membrane insect resist treatments, other than permethrin or bifenthrin, must not be R40, R45, R46, R49, R60, R61, R62, R63, R68, R23, R24, R25, R26, R27, R28. PAH in mineral oil < 3%.</p>	<p>Criterion expanded to include insect resist agents and consider the need for small quantities of some harmful substances, as well as the use of plasticisers and solvents. H-statement added in addition to R-phrases</p>
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DETERGENTS, FABRIC SOFTENERS AND COMPLEXING AGENTS

<p>At least 95% must be biodegradable.</p>	<p>At least 95% must be biodegradable. Surfactants must be ultimately aerobically biodegradable.</p>	<p>Criterion changed to ensure surfactants are biodegradable.</p>
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BLEACHING

<p>AOX emissions in effluent < 40 mg Cl/kg, < 100 mg Cl/kg for linen, bast fibres and cotton for white end uses.</p>	<p>Chlorinated agents must not be used.</p>	<p>Criterion updated to ban chlorinated bleaching agents.</p>
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**DYES AND DYE PROCESSES**

Azo dyes must not cleave to release:

- 4-aminodiphenyl;
- Benzidine;
- 4-chloro-o-toluidine;
- 2-naphthylamine;
- o-amino-azotoluene;
- 2-amino-4-nitrotoluene;
- p-chloroaniline;
- 2,4-diaminoanisol;
- 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane;
- 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine;
- 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine;
- 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine;
- 3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane;
- p-cresidine;
- 4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloraniline);
- 4,4'-oxydianiline;
- 4,4'-thiodianiline;
- o-toluidine;
- 2,4-diaminotoluene;
- 2,4,5-trimethylaniline;
- 4-aminoazobenzene; or
- o-anisidine.

Azo dyes must not cleave to release:

- 4-aminodiphenyl;
- Benzidine;
- 4-chloro-o-toluidine;
- 2-naphthylamine;
- o-amino-azotoluene;
- 2-amino-4-nitrotoluene;
- p-chloroaniline;
- 2,4-diaminoanisol;
- 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane;
- 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine;
- 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine;
- 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine;
- 3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane;
- p-cresidine;
- 4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloraniline);
- 4,4'-oxydianiline;
- 4,4'-thiodianiline;
- o-toluidine;
- 2,4-diaminotoluene;
- 2,4,5-trimethylaniline;
- 4-aminoazobenzene;
- o-anisidine;
- 2,4-xylidine; or
- 2,6-xylidine.

An indicative list of dyes that may cleave to the restricted amines is listed in the Appendix of the standard and can be used as a guide to dyes that should not be used.

2,4-xylidine and 2,6-xylidine added.
Indicative list of dyes that may cleave to the restricted amines was added.



GECA 19-2007: Textiles	TLv3.0-2014: Textiles and Leather	Changes Summary
<p>Only to be used if colour fastness to perspiration is at least level 4 using ISO 105-E04:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - C.I. Disperse Blue 3; - C.I. Disperse Blue 7; - C.I. Disperse Blue 26; - C.I. Disperse Blue 35; - C.I. Disperse Blue 102; - C.I. Disperse Blue 106; - C.I. Disperse Blue 124; - C.I. Disperse Orange 1; - C.I. Disperse Orange 3; - C.I. Disperse Orange 37; - C.I. Disperse Orange 76; - C.I. Disperse Red 1; - C.I. Disperse Red 11; - C.I. Disperse Red 17; - C.I. Disperse Yellow 1; - C.I. Disperse Yellow 9 ; - C.I. Disperse Yellow 39; or - C.I. Disperse Yellow 49. <p>Certification by Oeko-Tex 100 Standard fulfils this criterion.</p>	<p>Following must not be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - C.I. Disperse Brown 1; - C.I. Disperse Blue 3; - C.I. Disperse Blue 7; - C.I. Disperse Blue 26; - C.I. Disperse Blue 35; - C.I. Disperse Blue 102; - C.I. Disperse Blue 106; - C.I. Disperse Blue 124; - C.I. Disperse Orange 1; - C.I. Disperse Orange 3; - C.I. Disperse Orange 37; - C.I. Disperse Orange 76; - C.I. Disperse Red 1; - C.I. Disperse Red 11; - C.I. Disperse Red 17; - C.I. Disperse Yellow 1; - C.I. Disperse Yellow 9; - C.I. Disperse Yellow 39; or - C.I. Disperse Yellow 49. 	<p>C.I. Disperse Brown 1 added, criterion tightened to ban potentially sensitising dyes altogether. Certification by Oeko-Tex 100 no longer fulfils this criterion.</p>
PRINTING		
<p>Printing pastes must contain < 5% VOC. Printing inks must not contain DEHP, DBP or BBP. Plastisol-based printing banned.</p>	<p>Printing pastes shall not contain more than 5% volatile organic compounds (VOCs), such as white spirit. Plastisol-based printing is not allowed.</p>	<p>Removal of phthalates restrictions.</p>



GECA 19-2007: Textiles

TLv3.0-2014: Textiles and Leather

Changes Summary

WASTE MINIMISATION

Waste Water Discharges from Wet-Processing

<p>COD < 25g/kg.</p>	<p>COD <20g/kg for textile (except greasy wool scouring sites, flax retting sites and tanneries). pH 6-9, Temperature < 40°C.</p>	<p>Criterion updated to reduce impact of waste water.</p>
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Energy Management

<p>No criterion.</p>	<p>The textile product licence applicant/holder, textile manufacturer or first tier suppliers must have effective energy management policies and procedures and/or an energy management program. Licensee is required to report on energy management (covering their own operations and where possible those of the textile manufacturer and/or identified first tier suppliers)</p>	<p>New criterion added to encourage manufacturers to minimise energy use and improve energy efficiency. The previous standard did not address this section of the product life cycle.</p>
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Waste Management

<p>No criterion.</p>	<p>The textile product licence applicant/holder, textile manufacturer or first tier suppliers must have effective waste management and minimisation policies and procedures and/or a waste management and minimisation program. Licensee is required to report on waste management and minimisation.</p>	<p>New criterion added to encourage manufacturers to minimise waste and improve recovery/recycling of waste. The previous standard did not address this section of the product life cycle.</p>
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PACKAGING

<p>No chlorinated or halogenated plastics. Must be recyclable at local systems.</p>	<p>Packaging must not be halogenated. Products must be accompanied by the following information for product suppliers, installers and consumers, clearly stating: - Product composition; and - Cleaning and care instructions. Care instructions must not specify nor require the use of any substance restricted under any section of this standard.</p>	<p>Criterion updated.</p>
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GECA 19-2007: Textiles	TLv3.0-2014: Textiles and Leather	Changes Summary
ENVIRONMENTAL CLAIMS		
No criterion.	Claims relating to environmental performance shall be compliant with ISO 14021	Criterion added to align with other current GECA standards.
SOCIAL AND LEGAL		
Compliance to Environmental Regulations, Compliance to Labour, Anti-Discrimination and Safety Regulations	Environmental Legislation, Fair Pay, Workplace Safety, Equal Opportunity, Lawful Conduct	Criteria updated to align with current GECA standards.
Human and Labour Rights		
No criterion.	<p>This criterion applies to licensees with overseas supply chain only. The manufacturer/applicant company shall promote social justice and internationally recognised human and labour rights and must show compliance with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Manufacturers are encouraged to seek external independent assurance from suppliers of whole of enterprise social compliance to the ILO conventions. Where a manufacturer/applicant has been found to breach these conventions in the past two years, there must be evidence of corrective action. The ILO Conventions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conventions 87 and 98 - Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining; - Conventions 29 and 105 - Elimination of Forced and Compulsory Labour; - Conventions 100 and 111 - Elimination of Discrimination in respect of employment and occupation; - Convention 155 - Occupational Safety and Health and its accompanying Recommendation No. 164; and - Convention 161 - Occupational Health Services and its accompanying Recommendation No.171 	Criterion added to address human and labour rights issues.