



ECOMARK_STD_04 FOOTWEAR STANDARD

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Title: ECOMARK – ECOLOGICAL PRODUCTS CERTIFICATION

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ABOUT US

A directive numbered 1980/2000 (EC) was issued by the European Union in 2000 within the scope of harmonization laws. This directive sample is required to draw a circle on the contour lines. The directive in question calls for the removal of the environment and the removal of this product with the target target indicated in the environmental labeling. Ekomark © Standard has prepared this product to be grown in aquaculture products that are not grown in aquaculture products and in aquaculture standards. While designing this standard, the Eco-Label Regulation 66/2010/EC updated by the European Union and updated in 2010 was taken as a basis for certification studies. The example of the products within the scope of use in the Ekomark © Standard is in line with the application given by Europe.

ECOMARK – ECOLOGICAL PRODUCTS CERTIFICATION

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Part A: General Information

1 Entrance

This User's Guide is designed to help you contact Ecomark. Contains a summary of all the data, tests, and documentation required to demonstrate compliance.

The basis of the guideline is a Commission Decision xxx, which sets ecological criteria for the Ecomark award for the "Footy" group. A copy of the criteria is located in the following locations:

Please read the criteria document carefully before filling out the application form!

1.1 Is my product suitable for Ecomark?

Information on which types of products are included in the product group is included in Article 1 of the Commission Decision, which sets ecological criteria, and information about which products are not suitable for Ecomark.

1.2 Objectives of the criteria

Ecomark aims to minimize various environmental impacts at every stage of a product's life. Criteria are set at levels that promote products with lower overall environmental impact.

1.3 Who can apply to Ecomark?

Manufacturers, importers and service providers apply for the Ecomark award. Merchants and retailers are also referred, but only for products marketed under their own brand names.

1.4 Where do I apply?

Ecomark applications are made through a single application covering the entire European Economic Area (EEA).

Each country has a representative known as the Competent Authority, which evaluates applications. The choice of which country to apply to is determined by the AEA Member State from which the product originates. If your product comes from outside the AEA, you must contact the AEA Member State where the product is on sale (or is about to be).

All EEA Member States consider their practices against the same criteria, but individual States have slightly different procedures and fee levels for processing practices.

1.5 What does an application/contract cover?

An Ecomark application covers a single product or a product range, regardless of how many different names or brands are used for these products. Therefore, during the application process, the applicant must provide all trade names of the product(s) in question or the manufacturer's internal reference numbers. In case of formulation, all chemicals and mixtures used in the product should be presented as part of the application.

1.6 How do I extend or make changes to my Ecomark license?

Once Ecomark is granted, if the licensee wants to expand the range of products covered by the license, the following conditions apply:

- Extension with internal reference numbers/trade names of the new manufacturer that does not affect compliance with the criteria: In this case, the relevant information should be sent to the Competent Authority. After review and if approved, the Competent Authority issues a revised license with the addition of the internal reference numbers/ trade names of the new /additional manufacturer.
- Extension or modification with new technical specifications affecting compatibility with the criteria (for example new materials, new chemicals): These must be approved by the Competent Body before using. An extension request should be submitted to the Competent Authority with all necessary supporting documents as required in the Evaluation and verification sections of the relevant affected criteria/criteria.
- Adding or replacing new suppliers: New suppliers must be approved by the Competent Authority. The Competent Authority will be provided with appropriate documents proving the compliance of suppliers with the criteria. In addition, the Authority must be provided with an updated supplier list.

1.7 Continuous control – the responsibility of the applicant

The applicant is responsible for ensuring that the products or services that were once awarded the Ecomark award always meet the Ecomark criteria.

Once the Ecomark license has been issued, the licensee must keep the application file up to date. Where tests or measurements are in progress, the licensee is responsible for keeping track of test results and related documentation. These documents may not need to be sent to the Competent Authority, but they must be available at any time unless there is a special requirement to do so (as specified in the relevant criterion), but upon request.

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If the product no longer meets the criteria at any time during the validity period of the Ecomark license, this must be notified to the Competent Authority immediately, together with a statement of the reasons for the discrepancy. Competent Body, additional measurements, license suspension, etc.

1.8 Evaluation of compliance with criteria

The Competent Authority may undertake any investigation necessary to monitor the licensee's continued compliance with the Ecomark criteria and the terms and conditions of use of the agreement. For this purpose, the Competent Authority may request the relevant documents to prove this compliance and the licensee will provide them.

Furthermore, the Authorised Authority may request and grant access to the property at any reasonable time and without notice.

1.9 Cost

The applicant can compile the application and submit tests, etc.

In addition, the applicant must pay an application fee² and an annual license fee requested by the Competent Authority. In some cases, applicants may be charged for on-site verification, which may include travel and accommodation costs. After issuance of the Ecomark license, the Competent Authorities will also be charged for extension/change fees and on-site inspections.

2 Application process

The first step in starting the application process is to contact your Authority as they will help you compile your application. Above is 'Where do I apply?' section. to find out which Authorised Authority you should contact.

The figure below outlines stages involved in applying for the EU Ecomark. Further details can be found in the accompanying document.

Step 1: Contact your Authorised Entity (CB)

Ecomark Authorized Organizations help potential licensees understand ecomark criteria and provide guidance on how to create an application file.

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Step 2: ECOMARK recording

The online tool ECOMARK (online Ecomark E-Catalog) should be used to register your Ecomark license application first.

Step 3: Information, testing and verification requirements

Use the criteria document and the information and checklists in this User's Guide to combine a file that contains all the information and test results needed to show how the product meets each criteria. Each criterion will include a section setting that sets the evaluation and verification requirements, which may include product tests, conformity notices, or independent verification. This essential data is accurate and substantiated; further checks may be carried out if deemed appropriate by the Competent Authority.

When evaluation and verification of Ecomark criteria requires product tests, these tests should preferably be carried out by laboratories that meet the general requirements of EN ISO 17025 or equivalent. You'll find more information in "Guidelines for a procedure for checking the criteria for applications: the use of test laboratories." If you need additional information about which laboratory to use, contact your Authorized Authority.

All test and independent verification costs must be covered by the applicant. You must add these costs before deciding to apply.

Step 4: Compile and submit the file and application form

Please note that a file consisting of a reference form containing all the supporting documents above will need to be submitted to the relevant Authorized Authority. If your application is successful, you are expected to keep a copy of the file and keep it until the end of your license.

Please contact the Competent Authority for information on specific formats and additional guidance documents.

Step 5: Evaluation

After receiving an application, the Competent Authority reviews the documents, including any material sent directly by suppliers, and responds to the applicant within two months of receiving an application. The Competent Authority makes a list of additional documents required to comply with the Ecomark product group criteria. This list will be forwarded to the applicant, who must ensure that the relevant documents are provided.

It should also be noted that if sufficient documents are not received within six months upon request for information, an authorized organization may reject an application.

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Once all documents have been approved, the Competent Authority may visit the applicant and/or suppliers on site. The Competent Authority makes this decision on a case-by-case basis and may charge a fee for it. Again, please contact the Competent Authority for details.

Step 6: Bachelor's award

When the application is evaluated and approved by the Competent Authority, it arranges a contract that determines the range of products covered, including any trade name or internal reference numbers of the manufacturer. This agreement determines ecomark's use following the standard contraction in Appendix I V of the Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of 25 November 2009.

After the contract is signed by the applicant, a certificate may be requested/sent depending on the Authorized Authority. This certificate will detail:

- License number to be used with the Ecomark logo;
- the legal name of the applicant;
- The product range given to Ecomark;
- all relevant trade names for which the product is sold.

The Authority will advise on when to use the Ecomark logo and license number in the relevant products.

The logo must be used in accordance with ecomark logo guidelines:

2.1 Revision of criteria

The criteria for each product group are revised every three to four years, and existing Ecomark owners must reapply once these new, revised criteria take effect.

Therefore, it is recommended that you consider the timing of your application to avoid consecutive implementation and then avoid reapplying according to new criteria. A transition period is usually allowed to set up the product(s) and refer to the reassessment, and the new criteria are set in the document.

2.2 Checklist: How to apply

need	Mark when complete
Make sure the product is suitable for Ecomark	
Identify the Competent Authority in the relevant Member State to which you will apply	
Contact the relevant Authority and let them know your intention to apply for an Ecomark license	
Check whether the criteria for your products or service will be revised or up-to-date in the near future ⁴	
Request information about application forms from your Authority	
ECOMARK	
Sadece submitting bir değişiklik to products or suppliers, identify the nature of the change and submit supporting documents	

Part B: Product evaluation and verification

1 Scope

The product group "footr" contains all substances designed to protect or cover the foot, together with an applied tan that comes into contact with the floor. As per the exemptions set forth in paragraph 3, the red foot is dark and the Co uncil a nd protective footwear covere re db y Council Directive 8 9/686/EE EE e ncluded by Annex II of the European Parliament Directive 94/11/EC.

The footwear is made of a variety of natural and/or synthetic materials in accordance with Directive 94/ 11/EC.

The following products are not covered by these criteria:

- Shoes containing any electrical or electronic components;
- Products disposed of after a single use;
- Tan-applied socks;
- Toy shoes.

2 Definitions

The following definitions will apply to the references in this User's Guide:

- 'shoe upper' means the structural element, composed of one or more materials, depending on the external diagnosis. The toe includes top lining and socks;
- 'lining and socks' means the lining of the upper and inner part of the footwear, forming the inside of the footwear article;
- 'footwear outsole' means the lower part of the shoe matter attached to the upper part of the foot;
- 'shoe mounting' means a series of processes aimed at creating a final product by combining the toe top and toe outsole. Final product packaging is included;
- 'footwear assembly site' means the area where the final stages of production (from material cutting or forming (for injection molding production) to product packaging, which are related to the licensed product and remain under the applicant's management control, take place;
- 'volatile organic compounds (VOCs)' are organic compounds with a steam pressure of 0.01 KPa or more at 293.15 K or with corresponding volatility under certain conditions of use as defined in EN 146025;
- 'Biodegradable matter by nature' means a substance that represents 70% of dissolved organic carbon within 28 days or 60% of theoretical maximum oxygen depletion

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criteria	Sub-Criteria
1 - The origin of pelts and skins, cotton, wood and fungus, and man-made cellulose fibers	1.1 - Concealment and coating requirements 1.2 - Cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibers 1.3 – Sustainable wood and mushrooms 1.4 - Adam-made cellose fibers (including viscose, mOdal ve lyocell) 1.5 - Plastics
2 - Reducing water consumption and restricting tanning of fleeces and skins	2.1 - Water consumption 2.2 - Tanning restrictions Of pelts and skins
3 - Emission from leather, textile and rubber production to water	3.1 - Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in wastewater from skin tanning sites 3.2 - Chemical Oxygen Demand in Wastewater from textiles (COD) 3.3 - Chemical Oxygen Demand in Wastewater (COD) processing of natural and synthetic rubber 3.4- Chromium in the takhane wastewater after treatment
4 - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	
5 - Hazardous substances in product and footwear components	5.1 - Restriction of Very High Anxiety Substances (SVHC's) 5.2 - Restriction based on CLP8 hazard classifications
6 - Restricted Substances List (RSL) ⁹	
7- Parameters that contribute to durability	
8– Corporate Social Responsibility in terms of workforce	
9– Packaging Criterion 8 - Corporate Social Responsibility in terms of workforce	9.1 - Cardboard and paper 9.2 – Plastic
10 - Information about packaging	10. 1 - r Instructions kullanımın 10. - Informacion görünüring on the ecomark

Criterion 1 - Origin of pelts and skins, cotton, wood and fungus and man-made cellulose fibers

Sub-Criterion 1.1 - Concealment and coating requirements

Raw fleeces and coatings designed for use in a final product will be restricted as specified in Sub-Criteria 1. 1(a) and 1. 1(b).

Sub-Criterion 1.1(a) - Conceals and coatings

Criterion 1.1(a) will be applied when the skin content on the sole tops or sole outer tans is more than 10.0% according to the weight of both components.

For the production of skin grown for use in the final product, it is allowed to use raw fleeces and skins only from animals bred for the production of milk or meat.

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Sub-Criterion 1.1(b) - Prohibited concealments and coatings

According to the categories created by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species, raw pelts and skins from endangered, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and near-threat species in the wild will not be used for the production of skin used in the final product.

Sub-Criterion 1.2 - Cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibers

Criterion 1.2 is applied when the cotton content on the sole tops or soles is greater than 10.0

Percentage of weight by weight of both components.

Non-recyclable cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibers (hereinafter referred to as 'cotton') organic cotton (see Sub-Criterion 1.2(a)) or integrated pest management (IPM) will include the minimum content of cotton (see Sub-Criterion 1.2(b))

Sub-Criterion 1.2(a) - Organic production standard

With the exception of shoes for children under the age of 3, at least 10% weight according to the weight of non-recycled cotton fiber used in the product shall be grown according to the requirements specified in council regulation (EC) no. 834/2007, the National Organic Program D (NOP) or equivalent legal obligations set by the commercial partners of . Organic cotton content can include organically grown cotton and transition organic cotton.

At least 95% weight of non-recycled cotton fiber used in shoes for children under the age of three will be organic cotton.

Where organic cotton will be mixed with traditional or IPM cotton, cotton will be from non-genetically modified varieties.

Organic content requests are made only when the organic content is at least 95%.

Sub-Criterion 1.2(b) - Cotton production according to IPM principles and restriction on pesticides

With the exception of foot abrasion for children under the age of 3, at least 20% weight according to the weight of the non-recycled cotton fiber used in the product will be grown according to the IPM principles defined by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) IPM programme or Integrated Crop Management (ICM) systems containing IPM principles.

At least 60% of the unrecycled cotton fiber used in shoes for children under the age of 3 will be grown according to IPM principles.

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IPM cotton designed for use in the final product should be grown without the use of any of the following substances: aldicarb, aldrin, camphechlor (toxaphene), captafol, chlordane, 2,4,5-T, chlordimeform, cypermethrin, DDT, dieldrin, dynamoscope and salts, endosulfan, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers), methamidophos, methylparathion, monocrotophos, neonicotinoids (clothianidine, imidacloprid, tiametoxam), parathion, pentachlorophenol.

Sub-Criterion 1.3 - Sustainable wood and mushrooms

Criteria 1.3 will be applied when the wood or fungal content used on the toenaft tops or soles is more than 10.0% according to the weight of both components.

All wood and corks will be covered by a chain of inspection certificates issued by an independent third-party certification program, such as FSC, PEFC or equivalent.

It will not originate from all types of virgin wood and mushroom GMO and will not be covered by applicable sustainable forest management and chain of custody certification certificates issued by an independent third-party certification program such as FSC, PEFC or equivalent.

Where a certification scheme allows uncertified material to be mixed with certified and/or recycled materials in a product or product line, at least 70% of the appropriate wood or cork material will be sustainable certified virgin material and/or recycled material.

Uncertified material will be covered by a verification system that ensures that it is legally source-coded and meets other requirements of the certification program in relation to uncertified material.

Certification bodies that issue forest and/or chain of custody certificates will be accredited or recognized by this certification program.

Sub-Criterion 1.4 - Man-made cellulose fibers (including viscose, modal and lyocell)

The criteria will be applied 1.4 when the man-made cellulose fiber content used on the sole tops or soles is more than 10.0% according to the weight of both components.

At least 25% of pulp fibers will be produced from wood grown according to the principles of sustainable forestry management as defined by the UN FAO. The remaining proportion of non-recyclable pulp fibers should be from dough obtained from legal forestry and fields.

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Sub-Criterion 1.5 - Plastics

PVC plastic should not be used in any part of the product.

Criterion 2 - Restrictions on reducing water consumption and tanning skins

The raw fleeces and coatings intended for use in the final product will be at the water consumption limit in tanning process as specified under Sub-Criterion 2.1.

Leather chromium - based tanning used in products used for children under the age of three - specified under Sub-Criterion 2.2.2nd Place.

Sub-Criterion 2.1 - Water consumption

The criterion will apply when the skin content used on the sole tops or sole outers is more than 10.0% according to the weight of both components.

Water consumption is expressed as the average annual volume of water consumed per ton of raw pelts and skins shall not exceed the limits given in 2.1.

Table 2. Maximum allowed water consumption in tanning process

Skin type restrict

Hides 28 m³/t

Skins 45 m³/t

Skin with vegetables attached 35 m³/t

Pig skin 80 m³/t

Sheepskin 180 l/skin

Water consumption is calculated according to the average monthly values of the last twelve months before application and measured by the amount of wastewater discharged.

Sub-Criterion 2.2 - Restrictions on tanning of fleeces and coatings

For shoes for children under the age of three, raw fleeces and skins designed for use in lining and socks will be processed using chrome-free tanning technology, as defined in Article 2(2) of this Resolution.

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Criterion 3 - Emissions from leather, textile and rubber production to water

Textiles, leather and rubber designed for use in the product will be at the emission limit.

The criterion shall apply when the leather or textile or rubber content is more than 10.0% according to the weight of both components, which are used on the sole tops and/or sole outer tans as appropriate.

Sub-Criterion 3.1 - Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in wastewater from skin tanning sites

The COD value in wastewater from leather tanning sites is discharged into surface waters after treatment (whether on-site or off-site), shall not exceed 200.0 mg/l.

COD data is calculated based on monthly averages for the six months prior to implementation.

Sub-Criterion 3.2 - Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in wastewater from textiles

The COD value in wastewater discharges resulting from textile finishing processes cannot exceed 20.0 g of COD/kg textile processing.

Finishing processes include thermosetting, thermosylation, coating and impregnation of textiles. This requirement will apply to wet processes used in the finishing of textile fabric.

The requirement will be measured in the downstream of the on-site wastewater treatment plant or a municipal wastewater treatment plant that receives wastewater from these processing sites.

Sub-Criterion 3.3 - Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in wastewater resulting from the processing of natural and synthetic rubber

When discharged into surface waters after treatment (on site or off site), the COD value in wastewater resulting from the processing of natural or synthetic rubber cannot exceed 150.0 mg OF COD/ l.

This requirement will apply to wet processes used in the production of the product(s).

Sub-Criterion 3.4 - Chromium in tannery wastewater after treatment

The total chromium concentration in the tannery wastewater after treatment cannot exceed 1.0 mg/l as specified in Commission Implementing Decision 2013/84/EU.

Compliance with this criterion should be demonstrated based on monthly averages for the six months prior to application.

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Criterion 4 - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

Unless specified, the total use of VOCs during the production of the last leg cannot exceed an average of 18 g VOC/pair.

For shoes classified as personal protective equipment in accordance with Council Directive 89/686/EEC, the total use of VOCs during final footwear production should not all exceed, on average, 20 g VOC/pair.

Criterion 5 - Hazardous substances in product and footwear components

Its presence in the final product and their homogeneous materials or articles, As very high concern substances (SVHC's) or mixtures that must have a label for Classification, Labeling and Packaging (CLP) according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 The European Parliament and Council shall be restricted in accordance with the sub-criteria for the hazards listed in Table 25.1 and 5.2.

For the purposes of this criterion, candidate list of substances of very high concern (SVHC's) and CLP hazard classifications

According to the dangerous characteristics of Table 3.

Table 3. Candidate List SVHC's and CLP hazards

Danger Group Hazards that define a substance as within a Group

Very High Concern Substances (SVHC)

- Substances listed by the European Chemical Agency (ECHA) as Highly Concerning Substances (SVHC) Candidates
- Carcinogenic, Mutagenic and/or Toxic for Reproduction (CMR) Category 1A or 1B: H340, H350, H350i, H360, H360F, H360D, H360FD, H360Fd, H360Df

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CLP

- Kategori 2 CMR: H341, H351, H361f, H361d, H361fd, H362
- Category 1 water toxicity: H400, H410
- Category 1 and 2 acute toxicity: H300, H310, H330,
- Category 1 aspirasyon toxicity: H304
- Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT): H370, H372
- Category 1 Skin Sensitiser: H317

CLP

- Category 2, 3 and 4 water toxicity: H411, H412, H413
- Category 3 acute toxicity: H301, H311, H331, EUH070
- Category 2 STOT*: H371, H373

Sub-Criterion 5.1 - Restriction of Very High Worrying Substances

The final product and its homogeneous materials or substances shall not contain substances defined in accordance with the procedure described in Article 59(1) of regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 and included in the Candidate List for SVHC's at concentrations higher than 0.10% (weight by weight).

If they are present in the final product, no humiliation shall be made to the Candidate List SVHC or homogeneous materials or articles that form part of the final product at concentrations higher than 0.10% (weight by weight).

Screening should be based on identifying the potential for substances in the product to be found.

Sub-Criterion 5.2 - Restriction according to CLP hazard classifications

With the exception of primers and socks, the criterion is applied when the content of any homogeneous material or substance on the sole tops or soles of the soles is greater than 3.0% of both components (weight by weight), as defined in Article 2(2) of this Resolution.

Homogeneous materials or articles used for primers and socks, linings and socks will be restricted as mentioned in the next paragraph.

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Substances and mixtures defined in Tlo 4 that fall into groups that meet the CLP hazards and classification criteria in Tlo 2 cannot be found in concentrations higher than 0.10% (weight by weight) in homogeneous substances or substances that form part of the final product.

H411, H412, H413 Painting using reagent, direct, walt or sulfur dyes with these classifications will meet at least one of the following conditions:

- 1) Use of high affinity paints;
- 2) Obtaining a rejection rate below 3.0%;
- 3) Use of color matching instrumentation;
- 4) implementation of standard operating procedures for dyeing proces;
- 5) Use of color removal to purify wastewater. Solution painting and/or use of digital printing,

Water, dirt and stain repellents

H413 Repellent and degradation products will be easily and/or inherently biodegradable and non-bioacutive substances, including aquatic, in the aquatic environment.

Cake.

Su iticiliği

Residual auxiliary substances found in homogeneous materials or articles that form part of the final product

Auxiliary substances: carriers, leveling agents, dispersing agents, surfactants, thickeners,

Connector

H301, H311, H331, H371, H373, H317 (1B), H411, H412, H413, EUH070

Recipes will be formulated using automated dosing systems and processes will follow standard operating procedures.

Substances classified with H311, H331, H317 (1B) be preents at concentrations than 1.0% w / win any homogeneous material or article that forms part of the final product.

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Criterion 6 - List of Restricted Substances (RSL)

The criterion will be applied when any homogeneous material or substance used on the sole tops or outer toe tans is more than 3.0% according to the weight of both components.

The final product, homogeneous materials, or the articles that make up the final product or the production recipes used do not contain the items specified under the Restricted Substances List (RSL).

RSL will be forwarded by the applicant to all material or article suppliers to be used as components of the Ecomark product.

The lotral analysis of the final product will be carried out for the specific product lines specified in the RSL and according to the test methods listed.

Loratory tests will be performed for each product line based on random sampling.

Where specified, testing will be carried out annually for the duration of the license period to demonstrate the ongoing compliance with the RSL criterion with the results then communicated to the relevant Authorised Authority.

Test data obtained for compliance with industry RSLs and other footwear certification programs will be used where the test methods are equivalent.

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Criterion 7- Parameters that contribute to durability

Work and safety pillars shall bear the CE marking in accordance with Council Directive 89/686/EEC.

Parameter / Standard test method	General sports	School footwear and air	Asual	Men's town	Cold weather footwear and air	Women's town	Fashion	Benfants	I don't think he or.
Top yarn resistant: (kc without visible damage)/ EN 13512	Which = 100 Wet = 20	Which = 100 Wet = 20	Which = 80 Wet = 20	Which = 80 Wet = 20	Which = 100 Wet = 20 -20° = 30	Which = 50 Wet = 10	Which = 15	Which = 15	Which = 15
Upper tear strength (Average tearing force, N)/ IN 13571	Leather Other materials	≥80 ≥40	≥60 ≥40	≥60 ≥40	≥60 ≥40	≥40 ≥40	≥30 ≥30	≥30 ≥30	≥30 ≥30
External tan flexible resistance: IN 17707	Cutting growth (mm) Nsc = no spontaneous cracks	≤4 Mgk	≤4 Mgk	≤4 Mgk	≤4 Mgk	≤4 Nsc - 10 °C Mgk			
External tan wear resistance/ IN 12770	D ≥ 0.9 g/cm ³ (mm ³) D < 0.9 g/cm ³ (mg)	≤200 ≤150	≤200 ≤150	≤250 ≤170	≤350 ≤200	≤200 ≤150	≤400 ≤250		≤450 ≤300
Top-to-top bonding (N/mm): EN 17708		≥4,0	≥4,0	≥3,0	≥3,5	≥3,5	≥3,0	≥2,5	≥3,0
External tear strength (Average strength, N/mm)/ EN 12771	D ≥ 0.9 g/cm ³ D < 0.9 g/cm ³	8 6	8 6	8 6	6 4	8 6	6 4	5 4	6 5
Color fastness of the inner part of the shoe (the lining or interior of the upper part). On a gray scale 50 cycles felt after wet/ EN ISO 17700		≥2/3	≥2/3	≥2/3	≥2/3	≥2/3	≥2/3	≥2/3	≥2/3
Primers and sock wear cycles / EN 17704		>25 600 which you want to >12 800 wet	>25 600 which you want to >12 800 wet	>25 600 which you want to >12 800 wet	>25 600 which you want to >6 400 wet	> 25 600 which you want to >12 800 wet	>25 600 which you want to >3 200 wet	>25 600 which you want to >12 800 wet	>8 400 which you want to >1 600 wet

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ECOMARK_STD_04 FOOTWEAR STANDARD

- school shoes - shoes designed and manufactured for everyday wear in school for children and teenagers from size 23 to 38;
- cold air shoes - shoes designed and manufactured to provide user-specific protection at sub-zero temperatures and during use on ice or snow or frozen underfoot surfaces;
- comfortable footwear - shoe designed and manufactured for off-work leisure and leisure activities
- fashion footwear - the footwear designed and manufactured for light wear, where style is common; "High fashion footwear" footwear with a limited life expectancy designed and manufactured where fashion attractiveness is the most important parameter
- general purpose sports shoes - shoes designed and manufactured for wear during various non-specialist sports activities such as running, occasional racquet sports or field games such as netball and light general training;
- indoor shoes - shoes designed and manufactured indoors, around the house, unsuitable for use as city shoes and unlikely to offer protection from harsh weather conditions or harsh wear environments;
- baby shoes - designed and manufactured by children from a size 16 to 22 for everyday wear
- city shoes - designed and manufactured in the office in accordance with everyday clothing, shopping or similar clothing environments.

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Criterion 8 - Corporate Social Responsibility related to labor aspects

The requirements in this criterion apply to the last foot mounting area.

International Labour Organization's (ILO) Declaration of Trilateral Principles on Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy, UN Global Compact (Column 2), UN Guiding Principles of Business and Human Rights and OECD Multinational Enterprise The Guidelines for those shall receive third-party verification, supported by site controls that comply with the applicable principles and additional provisions of app ilo's basic agreements on the site of the last foot assembly for the product.

Basic contracts of the ILO	
Child Labour	Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Worst Forms of The Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
Compulsory and Compulsory Work	Forced Labor Agreement, 1930 (No. 29) and 2014 Forced Labor Contract Protocol Abolition of the Forced Labor Agreement, 1957 (No. 105)
Freedom of Association and The Right to Collective Bargaining	Convention on the Protection of Freedom of Association and The Right to Association, 1948 (No. 87) Right to Organization and Collective Bargaining Agreement, 1949 (No. 98)
Discrimination	Equal Pay Agreement, 1951 (No. 100) Discrimination (Employment and Profession) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)
Additional provisions	
Working Hours	ILO Working Hours (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1)
Fee	ILO Minimum Wage - Policy Convention, 1970 (No. 131) Living wage: The applicant will ensure that the <i>wages paid for a normal working week</i> always meet the minimum <i>legal or industry minimum standards, adequate to meet the basic needs of the staff and provide some on-demand income. The application will be audited in reference to the SA8000 guideline on "Pricing"</i> .
Health and Safety	ILO Safety Convention on the use of chemicals at work, 1981 (No.170) ILO Occupational Safety and Health Agreement, 1990 (No.155)

Where freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining are restricted in a way that is stimulating by law, the company will recognize legitimate employee associations where it can engage in dialogue about workplace issues.

The audit process will include consultation with external stakeholders in local areas around sites, including trade unions, community organisations, NGOs and labour experts. The applicant will publish the aggregate results and important findings from the audit online to provide evidence of the performance of their supplier.

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Criterion 9

This criterion applies only to primary packaging as defined in Directive 94/62/EC.

Sub-Criterion 9.1 - Carton and paper

Cardboard for final packaging of footwear shall be made 100% recycled material.

Sub-Criterion 9.2 – Plastic

Plastic used for final packaging of footwear shall be made at least 80% of recycled material.

Criterion 10 - Information about the packaging sub-criteria

10.1 - User Instructions

The following information will be provided with the product:

- The specified cleaning and maintenance instructions for each product.
- 'Fix it instead of throwing away your shoes. It's less damaging to the environment.'
- 'Please throw your shoes at the appropriate local pick-up point.'

Sub-Criterion 10.2 - Information that appears on the ecomark

If an optional label with a text box is used, it contains three of the following expressions:

- i. raw materials of natural origin are managed in a sustainable way (if criterion 1 is valid);
- ii. reduction of pollution in production processes;
- iii. minimize the use of dangerous substances;
- iv. tested for durability.
- v. xx% organic cotton is used (this claim is made only if the criterion is 1.2(a) more than 95% of the total cotton is organic)

Part C: Application Form

Please contact the Competent Authority to find out how to submit your completed application form and supporting documents.

See "Where do I apply?" section 1.4. For more information about where to submit your application after it is completed.

The practitioners should also provide a technical file of the locatory test reports and send it to the competent authority repeatedly and keep an up-to-date file showing continuous compliance with the criteria in their facilities. Equivalent test methods, others specified by the Official Commission Decision, are used provided that the test methods are approved by the awarding Authority.

Application fees:

An invoice is sent when the application and attached declarations are received. In order for the application to be processed, the applicant must pay the application fee related to the company. Please contact your Authorised Authority for fees.

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