

**Global Organic Textile Standard International Working Group**  
全球有机纺织品标准国际工作组  
- Technical Committee -  
- 技术委员会 -

# **Manual for the implementation of the Global Organic Textile Standard**

## **全球有机纺织品标准实施手册**

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(based on GOTS, Version 4.0)  
(基于 GOTS 4.0 版)



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## Principles

### 总则

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

本手册是国际工作组（IWG）技术委员会（TC）针对现行《全球有机纺织品标准（GOTS）》及相关的官方参考文献（如：《许可和标识指南》）中有关特定准则部分易导致（或已经导致）不一致、不准确甚至错误理解的当前用语给予的进一步的释义和说明。本手册还包含关于认证机构应用 GOTS 标准和实施相关质量保证体系的要求。

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

本手册是技术委员会提供给 GOTS 被授权认证机构和 GOTS 使用者的一个指导性的质量保证工具，尽管本手册没有涉及现行标准版本的修订问题，也没有设定修订的准则，但必要时，本手册可做短期的更新。

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

本手册的释义、修正和进一步的说明对所有 GOTS 被授权认证机构及 GOTS 使用者都具有约束力。任何已经通过评估和认证的产品，若其评估或认证不违背现行的 GOTS 标准，则可保留其评估和认证状态。

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

为了与新版标准一致，本手册和 IWG 发布的其它官方参考文献总体的最后实施期限为其发布后的 12 个月起，除非另有其它特别建议。

#### Preliminary remarks:

序注：

In the following the (relevant section of a) chapter of the GOTS is quoted where the interpretations, and further clarifications refer to.

下文引用 GOTS 章节（相关原文）作进一步的释义和说明。

In case not the whole wording of one chapter is quoted, the symbol '...' is used.

若没有完整引用一个章节的用语，则用符号“……”表示省略。

## Official interpretations for specific criteria of the GOTS, Version 4.0 4.0 版 GOTS 特定准则的官方释义

### 1.2 Scope and structure 范围和结构

... "The final products may include, but are not limited to fibre products, yarns, fabrics, garments, fashion textile accessories (carried or worn), textile toys, home textiles, mattresses and bedding products as well as textile personal care products." ...  
…… “终产品可包括（但不限于）纤维产品、纱线、面料、服装、纺织类时尚（穿戴）饰品、纺织玩具、家用纺织品、床垫寝具及纺织类个人护理用品” ……

#### Interpretation: 释义:

In principle any product that can be considered as a textile fibre product is covered under the scope of this standard. Textile fibre products containing electronic components are excluded.  
原则上，任何被视为纺织纤维产品的产品都涵盖在本标准范围内。但含有电子元器件的纺织纤维产品除外。

Furniture is not covered under this scope. Also, the standard does not cover products made from non-fibre materials such as leather, skin or hide.  
本标准不包涵家具。本标准也不包涵由诸如皮革、兽皮或毛皮之类的非纤维原料制成的产品。

A product can only be certified and labelled ('organic' or 'made with organic') as a whole. It is not possible to certify and label only a part or component of a product.  
一个产品只能以整体形式进行认证和标识（“有机”或“有机制成”），不允许只对产品的某个部分或某个部件进行认证和标识。

### 1.3 Certificate of Compliance 合格证书

"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 Certificate of Compliance issued in accordance with the 'Policy and Template for issuing Certificates of Compliance (Scope Certificates, SCs)'. Accordingly they are considered *Certified Entities*. Certificates of Compliance list the products/product categories that the *Certified Entities* can offer in compliance with the standard as well as the processing, manufacturing and trading activities that are qualified under the scope of certification. *Subcontractors* and their relevant processing and manufacturing steps become listed on the Scope Certificate of the *Certified Entity* assigning the certification."

“加工者、制造商、贸易商和零售商在被授权认证机构确认其有能力满足 GOTS 相应认证程序的有关准则后，将获得一张被授权认证机构依据《合格证书（范围证书——SC）颁发政策和模板》颁发的 GOTS 合格证书。获得合格证书的单位被称为被认证实体。合格证书上列出了被认证实体所能提供的符合标准的产品或产品类别以及认证范围内具有资格的加工、制造和贸易活动。分包单位及其相应的加工和制造步骤则列在被认证实体的范围证书的附页中。”

#### Interpretation: 释义:

Detailed mandatory instructions with regard to policies, layout, format and text for issuing

Certificates of Compliance are provided for in the 'Policy and Template for issuing Certificates of Compliance (Scope Certificates, SCs)' as available on the website:

对合格证书的颁发政策、设计、格式和文字提出了详细的强制性指令，合格证书（范围证书——SC）的颁发政策和模板已发布于网站：

<http://www.global-standard.org/certification/certificatetemplates.html>

The applicable *Approved Certifiers* enter all *Certified Entities*, the products/product categories that they can offer in compliance with the standard as well as the processing steps/activities that are qualified under the scope of certification into the GOTS public data base:

主管被授权认证机构把所有被认证实体、符合标准要求的产品或产品类别，以及认证范围内具有资质的加工步骤或活动信息录入GOTS公共数据库：

<http://www.global-standard.org/public-database/search.html>

## 2.1 Requirements for organic fibre production 有机纤维的生产要求

"Approved are natural fibres that are certified 'organic' or 'organic - in conversion' according to Regulation (EC) 834/2007, USDA National Organic Program (NOP), or any (other) standard approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards for the relevant scope of production (crop or animal production). The certification body must have a valid and recognised accreditation for the standard it certifies against. Recognised accreditations are ISO 65 / 17065 accreditation, NOP accreditation, IFOAM accreditation and IFOAM Global Organic System accreditation." ...

“接受依据欧盟法规（EC）834/2007、美国农业部（USDA）国家有机工程标准（NOP）或 IFOAM（国际有机农业运动联盟）族标准认可的任何（其它）与生产（作物种植或动物养殖）相关的标准认证的“有机”或“有机转换”天然纤维。认证机构须具有开展该标准认证的有效的公认认可。公认的认可包括 ISO 65 或 17065 认可、NOP 认可、IFOAM 认可和 IFOAM 全球有机体系认可。” .....

### Interpretation:

释义：

ISO 65 accredited certifiers are expected to have transferred their accreditation to ISO 17065 until 15 September 2015 (which is three years from its release).

预期 ISO 65 认可的认证机构在 2015 年 9 月 15 日之前就已转换为 ISO 17065 认可（ISO 17065 发布后的三年内）。

### References:

参考文献：

[USDA NOP \(USA Organic Regulation\)](#)

[List of NOP accredited certifiers](#)

[EC 834/2007 \(EU Organic Regulation\)](#)

[EC 889/2008](#)(providing implementation rules for EC 834/2007 regarding organic production, labelling and control)（为 834/2007 提供了关于有机生产、标识和控制的实施细则）

[EC 1235/2008](#) (providing implementation rules for EC 834/2007 regarding imports of organic products from third countries)（为 834/2007 提供了关于从第三国进口有机产品的实施细则）

[List of standards approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards](#)

[List of IFOAM accredited certifiers](#)

[List of IFOAM Organic System Accreditation accredited certifiers](#)

**Further clarifications:**

进一步说明:

Organic fibre certification according to JAS is not possible. (-> per definition of JAS)  
有机纤维的认证不可根据 JAS 标准。 (-> 依据 JAS 标准的定义)

Certification of 'in conversion' (resp. 'in transition') status is not possible according to USDA NOP. (-> per definition of NOP)  
“转换”（或“过渡”）状态的认证不可根据 USDA NOP 标准。 (-> 依据 NOP 标准的定义)

The USDA policy memorandum "Labeling of Textiles That Contain Organic Ingredients" clarifies that textile products that are produced in accordance with GOTS may be sold as organic in the U.S.A valid requirement in this context is that all of the fibres identified as organic in these textiles must be produced and certified to the USDA NOP regulations.  
USDA（美国农业部）政策备忘录——《关于含有有机成分的纺织品的标识》阐述了根据 GOTS 标准生产的纺织品可以在美国标为有机销售，但要求纺织品中所有被识别为有机的纤维必须是根据 USDA NOP 法规生产与认证的方可有效。

Legal requirements (e.g. with regard to organic fibre certification) may also apply in other countries and must be respected.  
其他国家实施的法规要求（如：关于有机纤维的认证）也会适用且必须遵从。

**Reference:**

参考文献:

[USDA policy memorandum "Labeling of Textiles That Contain Organic Ingredients"](#)

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

以“有机”或“有机转换”名义进行销售、标识或推介的产品

and 及

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

以“由 x%有机原料制成”或“由 x%有机转换原料制成”名义进行销售、标识或推介的产品

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

..... “百分比数字表示标准条件下产品所含纤维的重量。”

**Interpretation:**

释义:

Normal conditions are 65 % relative humidity  $\pm$  4 % and 20 °C  $\pm$  2 °C as specified in ISO 139 Textiles — standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing.

标准条件指的是 ISO139《纺织品——调湿和试验用标准大气》规定的 65% ( $\pm$  4 %) 的相对湿度及 20 °C ( $\pm$  2 °C) 的温度。

**Reference:**

参考文献:

[ISO 139 Textiles - standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing](#)

## 2.3 General Requirements for chemical inputs in all processing stages 各加工阶段所用化学品投入物的总要求

### 2.3.1 Prohibited and restricted inputs 禁用和限用投入物

| Substance group<br>物质级别   | Criteria<br>标准   |
|---|--|
| <b>Aromatic and/or halogenated solvents</b><br>芳香族及（或）卤化溶剂            | Prohibited<br>禁用   |
| <b>Brominated and chlorinated flame retardants</b><br>溴化和氯化阻燃剂        | Prohibited<br>禁用   |
| <b>Chlorinated benzenes</b><br>氯化苯                                    | Prohibited<br>禁用   |
| <b>Chlorophenols (including their salts and esters)</b><br>氯酚（包括其盐和酯） | Prohibited (such as TeCP, PCP)<br>禁用（诸如 TeCP、PCP）  |
| <b>Complexing agents and surfactants</b><br>络合剂和表面活性剂                 | Prohibited are:<br>禁用：<br><br>- all APs and APEOs (i.e. NP, OP, NPEO, OPEO, APEOs terminated with functional groups, APEO-polymers)<br>所有 AP 和 APEO（如：NP、OP、NPEO、OPEO、末端具有官能团的 APEO、APEO 聚合物）<br>- EDTA, DTPA, NTA<br>EDTA、DTPA、NTA<br>- LAS, $\alpha$ -MES<br>LAS（直链烷基磺酸盐）、 $\alpha$ -MES |
| <b>Endocrine disruptors</b><br>内分泌干扰物                                 | Prohibited<br>禁用   |
| <b>Formaldehyde and other short-chain aldehydes</b><br>甲醛及其它短链醛       | Prohibited are <i>inputs</i> that contain or generate formaldehyde or other short-chain aldehydes during designated application<br>禁用含有或在指定使用过程中会产生甲醛或其它短链醛的投入物  |
| <b>Genetically modified organisms (GMO)</b><br>转基因生物（GMO）             | Prohibited are all inputs that:<br>禁止所有以下投入物：<br><br>- contain GMO<br>含 GMO<br>- contain enzymes derived from GMO  |



| Substance group<br>物质级别  | Criteria<br>标准   |
|--|--|
|  | <p>含 GMO 衍生的酶</p> <p>- are made from GMO raw materials (e.g. starch, surfactants or oils from GM plants)</p> <p>由 GMO 原料制成（如：源于 GM 植物的淀粉、表面活性剂或油）</p>  |
| <p><b>Heavy metals</b><br/>重金属</p>   | <p>Prohibited, <i>inputs</i> must be 'heavy metal free'. Impurities must not exceed the limit values as defined in annex B.<br/>禁用，投入物须“不含重金属”。重金属杂质含量不得超过附录 B 中的限量值。</p> <p>Exceptions valid for dyes and pigments are set in chapter 2.4.6.and 2.4.7.<br/>第 2.4.6 节和第 2.4.7 节指定许可的染料和颜料除外。</p> |
| <p><b>Inputs (e.g. azo dyes and pigments) releasing carcinogenic arylamine compounds (MAK III, category 1,2,3,4)</b><br/>会释放致癌芳香胺化合物的投入物（如：偶氮染料和颜料）（MAK III 中的第 1、2、3、4 类）</p> | <p>Prohibited<br/>禁用</p>   |
| <p><b>Inputs containing functional nano-particles (= particles with a size &lt;100 nm)</b><br/>含有有效纳米颗粒的投入物（即颗粒小于 100 纳米）</p>  | <p>Prohibited<br/>禁用</p>   |
| <p>...<br/>.....</p>   | <p>...<br/>.....</p>   |
| <p><b>Organotin compounds</b><br/>有机锡化合物</p>   | <p>Prohibited (such as DBT, MBT, TBT, DOT, TPhT)<br/>禁用（诸如 DBT、MBT、TBT、DOT、TPhT）</p>   |
| <p><b>Plasticizers</b><br/>塑化剂</p>   | <p>Prohibited are:<br/>禁用：</p> <p>PAH, phthalates, Bisphenol A and all other plasticizers with endocrine disrupting potential<br/>PAH、邻苯二甲酸盐、双酚 A 及其它所有可能含干扰内分泌的塑化剂</p>  |
| <p><b>Per- and Polyfluorinated compounds (PFC)</b><br/>全氟（及多氟）化合物（PFC）</p>   | <p>Prohibited (such as PFCA (incl. PFOA), PFSA (incl. PFOS) and FTOH)<br/>禁用[诸如 PFCA（包括 PFOA）、PFSA（包括 PFOS）和 FTOH]</p>   |
| <p><b>Quaternary ammonium compounds</b></p>  | <p>Prohibited are:<br/>禁用：</p>   |

| Substance group<br>物质级别   | Criteria<br>标准   |
|---|--|
| 季铵盐化合物  | DTDMAC, DSDMAC and DHTDMAC<br>DTDMAC、DSDMAC 和 DHTDMAC  |
| Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs, C <sub>10-13</sub> )<br>氯化石蜡 (SCCP, C <sub>10-13</sub> )  | Prohibited<br>禁用   |
| <b>Substances and preparations that are prohibited for application in textiles with a recognised internationally or a nationally valid legal character</b><br>公认的国际或国家有效法律条文规定禁用于纺织品的物质及配制品 | Prohibited<br>禁用   |
| <b>Substances and preparations having restrictions in usage for application in textiles with a recognised internationally or nationally legal character</b><br>公认的国际或国家法律条文规定限用于纺织品的物质和配制品  | The same restrictions apply, provide the <i>substances and preparations</i> are not already prohibited or have stricter restrictions criteria according to this standard. <i>Substances</i> listed in regulation EC 552/2009 (amending regulation EC 1907/2006 (REACH), annex XVII), and the 'candidate list of substances of very high concern for authorisation' of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) are prohibited.<br>若该物质和配制品未被本标准列为禁用或更为严格的限用, 则采用该条文的限用规定。欧盟法规 EC 552/2009[修订了关于欧盟法规 EC 1907/2006 (REACH) 的附录 XVII]和欧洲化学品管理署 (ECHA) 《高度关注物质授权候选清单》中所列的物质禁止使用。 |

#### Interpretation:

#### 释义:

Most of the inputs listed in this sector as prohibited are banned under GOTS anyway as they do not meet the requirements related to hazards and toxicity of chapter 2.3.2. Reasons for explicitly listing them in this chapter include their specific relevance in the textile sector and/or the public attention to these substances.

本节所列的大部分禁用投入物, 由于无法满足第 2.3.2 节中“关于危害和毒理的规定”而被 GOTS 禁用。本节详细列出这些物质, 原因在于这些物质与纺织领域的特殊相关性及(或)公众对这些物质的关注性。

The substances listed above are prohibited regardless if applied as pure substance or as part of a preparation.

上述物质无论是纯物质使用还是作为配制品成分均禁用。

Preparations are prohibited if one or more of the prohibited substances of this section are intentionally added/present as a functional component at any level. Any unavoidable contaminations and impurities of such substances must not exceed the limit, above which the substance needs to be declared in the MSDS (prepared according to one of the equivalent norms / directives as listed in chapter 2.3.3.). In a given case of doubt about the applicable

limit, the respective GHS (Global Harmonised System) criterion is to be taken as decisive requirement. Deviating limits for the criterion 'heavy metal free' are defined in annex B of GOTS.

配制品中若有意添加了或出现了本节所列的一种或多种作为功能性成分的物质——无论含量多少——都禁用。任何无法避免的此类物质污染物和杂质含量均不得超过限量值，此外，MSDS（依照第 2.3.3 节所列的等同的标准或规范编写）中需声明该物质。若对相关限量值有疑问，则以 GHS——《全球化学品统一分类和标签制度（GHS）》的规定作为判定标准。

For functional nano particles as well as GMO containing or derived inputs the applicable norms / directives do not provide for a duty of declaration in the MSDS. Any unavoidable contaminations and impurities of these substances must not exceed 0.1%.

对于含有有效纳米颗粒的投入物以及含有 GMO 的或 GMO 衍生的投入物，相关标准或规范没有要求 MSDS 有声明义务。任何无法避免的此类物质污染物和杂质含量均不得超过 0.1%。

Inputs are also not permitted if there is validation that their designated use leads to any exceeding residue limits in textiles of the parameters listed in chapter 2.4.15.

投入物若被证实其指定的用途会导致超过第 2.4.15 节规定的纺织品中残留物的限量值，则也被禁止。

**References:**

参考文献:

[Regulation EC 552/2009](#)  
[European Chemicals Agency \(ECHA\), candidate list](#)

| Substance group<br>物质组                | Criteria<br>标准   |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| ...                                   |                  |
| .....                                 |                  |
| <b>Endocrine Disruptors</b><br>内分泌干扰物 | Prohibited<br>禁用 |
| ...                                   |                  |
| .....                                 |                  |

**Specification:**

具体说明:

In specific a substance is prohibited under this category:

此类物质尤其禁用:

- if listed in the candidate list in annex 1 of the EU report towards the establishment of a priority list of substances for further evaluation of their role in endocrine disruption in:

被列在关于建立物质优先级列表以进一步评估内分泌干扰作用的 EU 报告附录 1 中的候选清单上的物质:

- category 1: substances for which evidence of endocrine disrupting activity in at least one species using intact animals is available or  
1 类: 有完好动物试验证明对至少一个物种的内分泌有干扰活动的物质或
- category 2: substances for which at least some in vitro evidence of biological activity related to endocrine disruption is available or  
2 类: 至少有一些与内分泌紊乱有关的生物活动体外证明的物质或

-if other scientific evidence is available that identifies the substance as endocrine disruptor as per definition provided in annex B of GOTS.

有其它科学证明物质被识别为 GOTS 附录 B 定义的内分泌干扰物的物质。

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

欧盟委员会目前正在致力于一项新的评估物质的内分泌干扰性质的构想，对应的物质数据库则由欧盟联合研究中心负责建立。一旦这些文件被发布，则该“具体说明”将会被评审且可能会有相应的更新。

#### Reference:

参考文献:

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

关于建立物质优先级列表以进一步评估内分泌干扰作用的 EU 报告附录 1:

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/docum/pdf/bkh\\_annex\\_01.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/docum/pdf/bkh_annex_01.pdf)

| Substance group<br>物质组   | Criteria<br>标准   |
|--|------------------|
| ...  |                  |
| .....  |                  |
| <b>Inputs (e.g. azo dyes and pigments) releasing carcinogenic arylamine compounds (MAK III, category 1,2,3,4)</b><br>会释放致癌芳香胺化合物的投入物（如：偶氮染料和颜料）（MAK 中的第 1、2、3、4 类） | Prohibited<br>禁用 |
| ...  |                  |
| .....  |                  |

**Specification:**

具体说明:

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

偶氮染料化合物 MAK III 中的第 1 类 (及 CAS 号):

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 4-Aminobiphenyl (92-67-1)<br>4-氨基联苯 (92-67-1)       | 2-Naphthylamine (91-59-8)<br>2-萘胺 (91-59-8) |
| Benzidine (92-87-5)<br>联苯胺 (92-87-5)                | o-Toluidine (95-53-4)<br>邻甲苯胺 (95-53-4)     |
| 4-Chloro-o-toluidine (95-69-2)<br>4-氯邻甲苯胺 (95-69-2) |   |

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

偶氮染料化合物 MAK III 中的第 2 类 (及 CAS 号):

|   |   |
|---|---|
| o-Aminoazotoluene (97-56-3)<br>邻氨基偶氮甲苯 (97-56-3)  | 4,4'-Methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline)<br>(101-14-4)<br>4,4'-亚甲基-二-(2-氯苯胺) (101-14-4) |
| 2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene (99-55-8)<br>2-氨基-4-硝基甲苯 (99-55-8)                                   | 4,4'-Oxydianiline (101-80-4)<br>4,4'-二氨基二苯醚 (101-80-4)                              |
| p-Chloroaniline (106-47-8)<br>对氯苯胺 (106-47-8)   | 4,4'-Thiodianiline (139-65-1)<br>4,4'-二氨基二苯硫醚 (139-65-1)                            |
| 2,4-Diaminoanisole (615-05-4)<br>2,4-二氨基苯甲醚 (615-05-4)                                      | 2,4-Toluylendiamine (95-80-7)<br>2,4-二氨基甲苯 (95-80-7)                                |
| 4,4'-Diaminobiphenylmethane (101-77-9)<br>4,4'-二氨基二苯甲烷 (101-77-9)                           | 2,4,5-Trimethylaniline (137-17-7)<br>2,4,5-三甲基苯胺 (137-17-7)                         |
| 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)<br>3,3'-二氯联苯胺 (91-94-1)                                    | o-Anisidine (90-04-0)<br>邻氨基苯甲醚 (90-04-0)   |
| 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine (119-90-4)<br>3,3'-二甲氧基联苯胺 (119-90-4)                               | 2,4-Xylidine (95-68-1)<br>2,4-二甲基苯胺 (95-68-1)                                       |
| 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine (119-93-7)<br>3,3'-二甲基联苯胺 (119-93-7)                                 | 2,6-Xylidine (87-62-7)<br>2,6-二甲基苯胺 (87-62-7)                                       |
| 3,3'-Dimethyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenylmethane<br>(838-88-0)<br>3,3'-二甲基-4,4'-二氨基二苯甲烷 (838-88-0) | 4-Aminoazobenzene (60-09-3)<br>4-氨基偶氮苯 (60-09-3)                                    |
| p-Cresidine (120-71-8)<br>2-甲氧基-5-甲基苯胺 (120-71-8)   |   |

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

偶氮染料化合物 MAK III 中的第 3 类 (及 CAS 号):

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 5-Chloro-2-methylaniline (95-79-4)<br>5-氯-2-甲基苯胺 (95-79-4) | p-phenylenediamine (106-50-3)<br>对苯二胺 (106-50-3) |
| N,N-Dimethylaniline (121-69-7)<br>N,N-二甲基苯胺 (121-69-7)     |  |

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

偶氮染料化合物 MAK III 中的第 4 类 (及 CAS 号):

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Aniline (95-79-4)<br>苯胺 (95-79-4) |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|

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

可能会释放致癌胺的化合物 (\*或在化学后续反应中会产生致癌胺的化合物) 的偶氮颜料禁用, 包括:

C.I.Pigment Red 8, C.I. Pigment Red 22, C.I. Pigment Red 23\* and C.I. Pigment Red 38  
C.I.颜料红 8、C.I.颜料红 22、C.I.颜料红 23\*和 C.I. 颜料红 38

C.I. (Colour Index) as published by Society of Dyers and Colorists (SDC) /American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists(AATCC)(4<sup>th</sup> edition online)

C.I. (《颜料索引》) 由英国染色家及颜料家学会 (SDC) 和美国纺织化学师与印染师协会 (AATCC) 合编发布 (在线第四版)

| Substance group<br>物质组  | Criteria<br>标准   |
|---|--|
| ...   |  |
| .....   |  |
| <b>Inputs with halogen containing compounds</b><br>含卤素化合物的投入物 | Prohibited are <i>inputs</i> that contain > 1% <i>permanent AOX</i><br>...<br>禁用永久性 AOX 含量超过 1%的投入物<br>..... |
| ...   |  |
| .....   |  |

...

.....

and 及

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

附录 B) 定义: “加工纤维过程中, 卤素与分子 (如: 染料或颜料的发色团) 进行了永久性结合, 且不能发生水解反应或不能被释放, 则这种 AOX 就是永久性的。” .....

#### Interpretation:

释义:

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

有机结合卤素总含量超过 1%的投入物, 只有当永久性 AOX 含量 (根据 GOTS 标准附录 B 的定义) 小于 1%时才允许使用。

## 2.3.2 Requirements related to hazards and toxicity 关于危害和毒理的规定

| Substance group<br>物质组  | Criteria<br>标准  |
|---|---|
| <b>Inputs which are classified with specific hazard statements (risk phrases) related to health hazards</b><br>与健康危害有关的特定危险性说明（危险类别码）分类的投入物 | Prohibited are:<br>禁用：<br>...<br>- <i>preparations</i> which contain at least one substance which is classified with any of the following hazard statements<br>...<br>.....<br>含有至少一种以下列任何危险性说明分类的物质的 <i>配制品</i><br>..... |

### Interpretation:

#### 释义:

In specific a *preparation* is prohibited if any of the contained *substances*, which are classified with any hazard statement listed in this section, is present above the concentration limit, above which the *substance* needs to be declared in the MSDS (prepared according to one of the equivalent norms / directives as listed in chapter 2.3.3.).

尤其，*配制品*中若含有任何以本节所列的任何危险性说明分类的且浓度超过限量值的 *物质*，都禁用，此外，MSDS（依照第 2.3.3 节所列的等同的标准或规范编写）中需声明该 *物质*。

In a given case of doubt about the classifications and applicable concentration limits, the GHS provisions are decisive.

若对分类和相关浓度限量值有疑问，则以 GHS 的规定作为判定标准。

| Substance group<br>物质组  | Criteria<br>标准  |
|---|---|
| <b>Inputs which are classified with specific hazard statements (risk phrases) related to health hazards</b><br>与健康危害有关的特定危险性说明（危险类别码）分类的投入物 | ...<br>For <i>inputs</i> assessed according to the 'risk phrase' classification (Directive 67/548EEC, amended and repealed by Regulation EC 1272/2008) the equivalent risk phrases apply.<br>.....<br>对于根据“危险性说明”分类（欧盟指令 67/548EEC——已被欧盟法规 EC 1272/2008 修订和废止）评估的投入物，则采用等效的“危险性说明”。 |

and 及

| Substance group<br>物质组   | Criteria<br>标准  |
|--|---|
| <b>Inputs which are classified with specific hazard statements / risk phrases related to environmental hazards</b> | ...<br>For <i>inputs</i> assessed according to the 'risk phrase' classification (Directive 67/548EEC, amended and repealed by Regulation EC 1272/2008) the equivalent risk phrases apply. |

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 以与环境危害有关的特定危险性说明（危险类别码）分类的投入物 | ...<br>.....<br>对于根据“危险性说明”分类（欧盟指令 67/548EEC——已被欧盟法规 EC 1272/2008 修订和废止）评估的投入物，则采用等效的“危险性说明”<br>..... |
|-------------------------------|---|

**Specification:**

释义:

Risk phrases equivalent to the hazard statements related to health hazards listed in the standard:

危险类别码与标准中所列的与健康危害有关的危险性说明等效:

| Hazard Statement<br>危险性说明 | Equivalent Risk Phrase<br>等效性危险类别码   |
|---------------------------|--|
| H300                      | R28: Very toxic if swallowed<br>吞食有极高毒性  |
| H310                      | R27: Very toxic in contact with skin<br>与皮肤接触有极高毒性   |
| H330                      | R26: Very toxic by inhalation<br>吸入有极高毒性   |
| H340                      | R46: May cause heritable genetic damage<br>可能造成不可逆的遗传损害  |
| H341                      | R68: Possible risk of irreversible effects<br>可能有不可逆作用的风险  |
| H350                      | R45: May cause cancer<br>可能致癌<br>R49: May cause cancer by inhalation<br>吸入可能致癌   |
| H351                      | R40: Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect<br>少数报道有致癌后果  |
| H360                      | R60: May impair fertility<br>可能损伤生育力<br>R61: May cause harm to the unborn child<br>可能对未出生婴儿造成危害  |
| H361                      | R62: Possible risk of impaired fertility<br>可能有损伤生育力的危险<br>R63: Possible risk of harm to the unborn child<br>可能有损害未出生婴儿的危险   |
| H370                      | R39: Danger of very serious irreversible effects<br>(in combinations R39/23, R39/24, R39/25, R39/26, R39/27, R39/28)<br>有极严重不可逆作用危险<br>(组合形式: R39/23、R39/24、R39/25、R39/26、R39/27、R39/28) |
| H371                      | R68: Possible risk of irreversible effects<br>(in combinations R68/20, R68/21, R68/22)<br>可能有不可逆作用的风险<br>(组合形式: R68/20、R68/21、R68/22)  |
| H372                      | R48: Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure<br>(in combinations R48/23, R48/24, R48/25)  |



长期接触有严重损害健康的危险  
(组合形式: R48/23、R48/24、R48/25)

Risk phrases equivalent to the hazard statements related to environmental hazards listed in the standard:

危险类别码与标准中所列的与环境危害有关的危险性说明等效:

| Hazard Statement<br>危险性说明 | Equivalent Risk Phrase<br>等效性危险类别码   |
|---------------------------|--|
| H400                      | R50: Very toxic to aquatic organisms<br>对水生生物有极高毒性<br>R50/53: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment (not exactly equivalent)<br>对水生生物有极高毒性, 可能在水生环境中造成长期不利影响 (非完全等效) |
| H410                      | R50/53: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment (not exactly equivalent)<br>对水生生物有极高毒性, 可能在水生环境中造成长期不利影响 (非完全等效)   |
| H411                      | R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment<br>对水生生物有毒, 可能在水生环境中造成长期不利影响  |
| EUH059                    | R59: Dangerous for the ozone layer<br>对臭氧层有危害  |

**References:**

**参考文献:**

[Global Harmonized System \(GHS\)](#) as published by the United Nations, 3<sup>rd</sup> revision 2009 (tables containing hazard statements with H-codes as well as corresponding hazard classes and categories are provided for in annex 3)

2009年联合国发布的第三版《全球化学品统一分类和标签制度(GHS)》(附录3中的有H-码危险性说明及对应的危害等级和分类的表)

[Directive 67/548/EEC](#)

[Regulation EC 1272/2008](#)

Further relevant Directives for classification and assessment of *preparations*:

其它与配制品的分类和评估有关的规范:

[Directive 1999/45/EC](#)

[Directive 2006/8/EC](#)

[Classification & Labelling Inventory for substances registered or notified in the EU](#)

Footnote 1): "Performing new animal tests to determine unknown LD<sub>50</sub> values in the course of the GOTS assessment procedure for inputs (compare chapter 2.3.3) is prohibited." ...

脚注 1): "GOTS 投入物评估程序(参照第 2.3.3 节)禁止用新的动物试验未知的 LD<sub>50</sub> 值。" .....

and 及

Footnote 3): ... "Performing new fish and daphnia tests to determine unknown LC<sub>50</sub> / EC<sub>50</sub> values in the course of the GOTS assessment procedure for inputs is prohibited." ...

脚注 3) : ..... “GOTS 投入物评估程序禁止采用新的鱼类和溞试验未知的 LC<sub>50</sub>/ EC<sub>50</sub> 值。” .....

#### Interpretation:

##### 释义:

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

一旦对一种投入物进行新的动物或鱼类试验，则必须出示有法律约束力的注册程序（诸如：REACH）来证明这些试验是强制的，没有其它能够被接受的替代方法。对于 GOTS 而言，任何情况下采用其它方法执行的新的动物或鱼类试验，对应的投入物一定不能获批。

### 2.3.3. Assessment of chemical inputs

#### 关于化学品投入物的评估

"All chemical *inputs* intended to be used to process GOTS Goods are subject to approval by a GOTS *Approved Certifier* prior to their usage. *Preparations* must have been evaluated and their trade names registered on approved lists prior to their usage by a GOTS *Approved Certifier* who is authorised by the IWG for the specific accreditation scope:

所有计划用于加工 GOTS 产品的化学品投入物，使用前都必须通过 GOTS 被授权认证机构的审批。配制品使用前必须通过 IWG 授权有以下特定认可范围的 GOTS 被授权认证机构的评估且其批准清单中必须有其注册的商品名：

- Approval of textile auxiliary agents (chemical inputs) on positive lists  
纺织助剂（化学品投入物）肯定列表的审批

Approval must be applied by the applicable chemical producer or supplier of the *preparations* who receive conformity documents (letters of approval) issued by the authorised certifiers and containing the trade names of applied *preparations* that have been found to be compliant with the criteria of this standard.

配制品的审批必须由其相关化学品生产商或供应商提出申请，主管认证机构会就评估后符合本标准的相关配制品向其生产商或供应商颁发合格文件（批文），并且批文上有该相关配制品的商品名。

For all chemical *inputs* (*substances* and *preparations*) a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), prepared according to an applicable recognised norm or directive must be available. The *Approved Certifiers* are requested, where appropriate and felt necessary, to 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) in the assessment."

所有化学品投入物（物质和配制品）必须有根据适用的公认标准或规范编制的物质安全数据表（MSDS）。适用时及必要时，将要求被授权认证机构进一步评估信息来源（诸如：助剂中其它特定成分的毒理和环境数据、测试报告、独立实验室对成分的分析及追溯核查）。”

#### Interpretation:

##### 释义:

“Applicable recognised norms or directives” according to which a MSDS of a chemical input (substance or preparation) has to be prepared in this context are:

“相关的公认标准或规范”——编写化学品投入物（物质或配制品）MSDS 的依据：

- ANSI Z400.1-2004（美国国家标准学会发布的关于 MSDS 格式与编写内容的规定）
- ISO 11014-1（ISO 发布的化学品安全技术说明书编写规定）
- EC 1907/2006 (Reach)（Reach——欧盟委员会发布的关于化学品注册、评估、许可和限制的法规）
- EC 2001/58（欧盟委员会发布的关于化学品和制剂的指令）
- GHS (Global Harmonised System)（联合国发布的《全球化学品统一分类和标签制度》）
- JIS Z 7250:2005, Part 1（日本 MSDS 标准，第 1 部分）

In specific, valid reasons for inclusion of further sources of information in the assessment include:

尤其，评估时有正当理由要求包含进一步的信息来源：

- the MSDS does not represent a legally binding basis in the country/region where the input is marketed  
MSDS 没有阐明投入物销售市场所在国或区域的具有法律约束力的依据
- the input potentially contains restricted or prohibited substances for which a declaration in the MSDS is not binding (e.g. AOX, endocrine disruptors, GMO (derived) material or enzyme, nano particles)the MSDS does not contain certain ecological or toxicological information required to assess compliance with related GOTS criteria  
含有潜在限用或禁用物质（如：AOX、内分泌干扰物、GMO 衍生的原料或酶、纳米颗粒）的投入物，但其 MSDS 中没有包含用于评估是否符合 GOTS 准则所需的某些生态学或毒理学信息
- tests / methods used to determine certain ecological or toxicological values are not specified or do not correspond to those listed in the GOTS criteria  
没有具体指明用于判定某些生态值或毒理值所用的测试或方法，或者该测试或方法不符合 GOTS 准则中所列的测试方法。
- spot checking on the accuracy of certain ecological or toxicological information provided on the MSDS  
抽查 MSDS 中某些生态学或毒物学信息的准确性
- surveillance of impurities  
对杂质的监控

Certifiers with approval for the scope “Approval of textile auxiliary agents (chemical inputs) on positive lists” (= scope 4 of the ‘Approval Procedure and Requirements for Certification Bodies’, chapter 4.2) are listed on the website:

有“纺织助剂（化学品投入物）肯定列表的审批”授权（即第 4.2 节“《认证机构审批程序和要求》范围 4）的认证机构名单见网站：

<http://www.global-standard.org/certification/how-to-get-chemical-inputs-approved.html>

Certifiers with approval for this scope are obliged to make their lists of approved chemical inputs available to all *Approved Certifiers*. The lists are to be taken as applicable tool for input assessment in the GOTS certification scheme by all *Approved Certifiers*. In case of conflicting decisions (product approved by one that is declined by another certifier), certifiers are requested to achieve consistent assessment by sharing their proofs of assessment. If this fails in last instance the Technical Director / Technical Committee of the IWG decides after screening the provided technical information on the chemicals in question.

获特定范围授权的认证机构有义务对其他所有被授权认证机构公开其所审批的化学品投入物清单。这些清单将是所有被授权认证机构在 GOTS 认证过程中用于评估投入物的适用工具。若有相互冲突的判定（一个认证机构认可的产品，被另一个机构拒绝），则认证机构需共享评估证据以达成一致的评估结果。若认证机构之间最终仍不能达成一致结果，则 IWG 技术总监和技术委员会将对该有争议化学品的技术资料进行审查，然后做出判定。

## 2.4.6 Dyeing 染色

| Parameter<br>参数                                      | Criteria<br>标准   |
|--|--|
| <b>Selection of dyes and auxiliaries</b><br>染料和助剂的选择 | ... Prohibited are (disperse) dyes classified as allergenic. ...<br>..... 禁用致敏类（分散）染料..... |

### Specification:

释义:

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

下列分散染料禁用（因其有致敏性可能）：

|                                       |   |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| C.I. Disperse Blue 1<br>C.I.分散蓝 1     | C.I. Disperse Orange 1<br>C.I.分散橙 1     | C.I. Disperse Violet 93<br>C.I.分散紫 93 |
| C.I. Disperse Blue 3<br>C.I.分散蓝 3     | C.I. Disperse Orange 3<br>C.I.分散橙 3     | C.I. Disperse Yellow 1<br>C.I.分散黄 1   |
| C.I. Disperse Blue 7<br>C.I.分散蓝 7     | C.I. Disperse Orange 37<br>C.I.分散橙 37   | C.I. Disperse Yellow 3<br>C.I.分散黄 3   |
| C.I. Disperse Blue 26<br>C.I.分散蓝 26   | C.I. Disperse Orange 76<br>C.I.分散橙 76   | C.I. Disperse Yellow 9<br>C.I.分散黄 9   |
| C.I. Disperse Blue 35<br>C.I.分散蓝 35   | C.I. Disperse Orange 149<br>C.I.分散橙 149 | C.I. Disperse Yellow 23<br>C.I.分散黄 23 |
| C.I. Disperse Blue 102<br>C.I.分散蓝 102 | C.I. Disperse Red 1<br>C.I.分散红 1        | C.I. Disperse Yellow 39<br>C.I.分散黄 39 |
| C.I. Disperse Blue 106<br>C.I.分散蓝 106 | C.I. Disperse Red 11<br>C.I.分散红 11      | C.I. Disperse Yellow 49<br>C.I.分散黄 49 |
| C.I. Disperse Blue 124<br>C.I.分散蓝 124 | C.I. Disperse Red 15<br>C.I.分散红 15      | C.I. Disperse Yellow 54<br>C.I.分散黄 54 |
| C.I. Disperse Blue 291<br>C.I.分散蓝 291 | C.I. Disperse Red 17<br>C.I.分散红 17      | C.I. Disperse Yellow 64<br>C.I.分散黄 64 |
| C.I. Disperse Brown 1<br>C.I.分散棕 1    | C.I. Disperse Violet 1<br>C.I.分散紫 1     |                                       |

C.I. (Colour Index) as published by SDC/ AATCC (4<sup>th</sup> edition online)

C.I. (《颜料索引》) 由 SDC 和 AATCC 合编发布 (在线第四版)

## 2.4.6 Dyeing and 2.4.7 Printing

### 染色和印花

| Parameter<br>参数                                      | Criteria<br>标准  |
|--|---|
| <b>Selection of dyes and auxiliaries</b><br>染料和助剂的选择 | ... The use of natural dyes and auxiliaries that are derived from a threatened species listed on the Red List of the IUCN is prohibited.<br>..... 禁用来源于世界自然保护联盟（IUCN）红色名录上被列为受威胁物种的天然染料和助剂。 |

### Reference:

参考文献

## 2.4.9 Requirements for additional fibre materials and accessories

### 其余纤维原料和辅料要求

| Additional Fibre Materials<br>其余纤维原料   | Criteria<br>标准  |
|--|---|
| <p><b>Fibre materials accepted for the remaining non-organic balance of the product's material composition</b> (max. 5% according to chapter 2.2.1. and max. 30% according to chapter 2.2.2.)</p> <p>产品中允许的非有机纤维原料成分（第 2.2.1 节：最多 5%；第 2.2.2 节：最多 30%）</p> | <p>Allowed are:<br/>允许:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- conventional natural fibres:<br/>常规天然纤维: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all non-GMO vegetable fibres - except conventional cotton - and all animal fibres except conventional angora wool<br/>除常规棉外的所有非 GMO 植物纤维和除安哥拉兔毛外的所有动物纤维</li> </ul> </li> <li>- regenerated fibres from certified organic raw materials, from <i>pre- or post-consumer waste</i> or from raw materials certified according to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles:<br/>来源于有机认证原料、<i>消费前或消费后的废料</i>，或可持续森林管理原则符合性验证程序认证的原料的再生纤维: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• raw materials used must be non-GMO; cellulosic based (such as viscose, modal, lyocell or acetate) and protein based fibres<br/>所用原料必须是非 GMO；纤维素纤维（诸如：粘胶、莫代尔、天丝或醋酸纤维）和蛋白纤维</li> </ul> </li> <li>- recycled synthetic (polymer) fibres from <i>pre- or post-consumer waste</i>:<br/>来源于<i>消费前或消费后的废料</i>的回收合成（聚合物）纤维: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• only polyester, polyamide, polypropylene and polyurethane (elastane)<br/>仅限聚酯纤维、聚酰胺纤维、聚丙烯纤维和聚氨酯（弹性纤维）</li> </ul> </li> <li>- regenerated fibres (from non-organic raw materials):<br/>(来源于非有机原料的) 再生纤维: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• raw materials used must be non-GMO; <u>the use is limited to a maximum of 10% resp. 25% for socks, leggings and sportswear</u><br/>所用原料必须是非 GMO；<u>一般产品最多允许使用 10%，而袜子、护腿和运动服饰最多允许使用 25%</u></li> </ul> </li> <li>- virgin synthetic (polymer) fibres:<br/>原生合成（聚合物）纤维: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• only polyamide, polypropylene and polyurethane (elastane);<br/>仅限聚酰胺纤维、聚丙烯纤维和聚氨酯（弹性纤维）；<br/><u>the use is limited to a maximum of 10% resp. 25% for socks, leggings and sportswear</u><br/><u>一般产品最多允许使用 10%，而袜子、护腿和运动服饰最多允许使用 25%</u></li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

| Additional Fibre Materials<br>其余纤维原料 | Criteria<br>标准  |
|--------------------------------------|---|
|                                      | <p>- stainless steel fibres and mineral fibres, with exception of asbestos, carbon and silver fibres:<br/>不锈钢纤维和矿物纤维（石棉除外）、碳纤维和银纤维:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>the use is limited to a maximum of 10%</u><br/><u>最多允许使用 10%</u></li> </ul> <p>The additional fibre materials may be mixed with the organic fibres to the fabric or used in certain details of the product. Blending organic and conventional fibres of the same type in the same product is not permitted.<br/>其余纤维原料可与有机纤维混合织造成面料或用于产品的某些局部部分。同一产品中不允许同种类的有机纤维与常规纤维混合在一起。</p> <p>All additional materials must meet the limit values for residues as listed in chapter 2.4.16.<br/>所有其余原料必须满足第 2.4.16 节所列的残留物限量值要求。</p> |

### Interpretation:

#### 释义:

Conventional cotton is not permitted as additional fibre material, this means that all cotton used relevant for material composition under chapter 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 must be organic resp. organic in conversion.

常规棉不允许用作其余纤维原料，这说明与第 2.2.1 节和第 2.2.2 节原料成分有关的所有棉必须是有机或是有机转换的。

Virgin polyester is not permitted as additional fibre material, this means that all polyester used relevant for material composition under chapter 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 must be (pre- or post-consumer) recycled.

原生聚酯纤维不允许用作其余纤维原料，这说明与第 2.2.1 节和第 2.2.2 节原料成分有关的所有聚酯纤维必须是（消费前或消费后）回收再利用的。

Adequate verification proof for the use of regenerated fibres from certified organic raw materials is certification of the fibre supplier/manufacturer and the fibre material to the Organic Content Standard (OCS from Textile Exchange).

对于使用来源于有机认证原料的再生纤维，其充分的验证证明包括纤维供应商或制造商的认证及《有机含量标准》（TE——纺织交易协会的 OCS）认证的纤维材料。

Recognised certification programs verifying compliance with sustainable forestry management principles are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC).

认可的可持续森林管理原则符合性认证程序包括《森林管理委员会（FSC）》和《森林认证体系认可计划（PEFC）》。

Adequate verification proof for the use of recycled synthetic fibres is certification of the fibre supplier/manufacturer and the fibre material to the Recycled Claim Standard (RCS from Textile Exchange), the Global Recycle Standard (GRS from Textile Exchange), Recycled Content Standard (from Scientific Certification Systems).

对于再生合成纤维的使用，其充分的验证证明包括纤维供应商或制造商的认证及《回收声明标准》（纺织交易协会的 RCS）、《全球回收标准》（纺织交易协会的 GRS）、《回收含量标

准》（科学认证体系）认证的纤维材料。

Further relevant certification programs / verification proofs may be recognised as equivalent in future. In such case the decision will be published by the IWG (through an up-dated issue of this manual or first on the corresponding website <http://www.global-standard.org/the-standard/manual-for-implementation.html> ).

其它相关认证程序或验证证明将来也可能会得到认可。IWG 将会发布与此相关的决定（通过更新和发布本手册，或先公布于相应网站 <http://www.global-standard.org/the-standard/manual-for-implementation.html>）。

Samples for newly possible material compositions on basis of GOTS 4.0 include:

基于 GOTS 4.0 可能出现的新的原料成分的例子包括：

70% organic cotton, 30% recycled polyester

70%有机棉，30%回收聚酯

70% organic cotton, 30% rayon made from organic bamboo

70%有机棉，30%有机竹原人造丝

Samples for material compositions no longer possible on basis of GOTS 4.0 include:

基于 GOTS 4.0 不可能出现的原料成分的例子包括：

70% organic wool, 30% conventional cotton (as all cotton used in the fabric must be organic)

70%有机毛，30%常规棉（因为面料中使用的所有棉都必须是有机的）

90% organic cotton, 10% virgin polyester (as all polyester used in the fabric must be recycled)

90%有机棉，10%原生聚酯（因为面料中使用的所有聚酯纤维都必须回收的）。

#### References:

参考文献：

[Content Claim Standard \(CCS, Textile Exchange\)](#)

[Organic Content Standard \(OCS, Textile Exchange\)](#)

[Global Recycle Standard \(GRS, Textile Exchange\)](#)

[Recycled Claim Standard \(RCS, Textile Exchange\)](#)

[Recycled Content Standard \(Scientific Certification Systems\)](#)

[Forest Stewardship Council \(FSC\)](#)

[Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes \(PEFC\)](#)

## 2.4.11 Waste Water Treatment

### 污水处理

“Wastewater from all wet processing units must be treated in an internal or external functional wastewater treatment plant before discharged to environment.” ...

“所有湿加工单元的污水在向外界环境排放之前，必须先经过一个有效运转的内部或外部污水处理厂的处理。” .....

#### Interpretation:

释义：

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

关于污水处理厂是否有效，主要取决于湿加工过程使用的投入物。对于只使用天然的染料和助剂进行染色的单位，一个简单的生物处理系统就可满足；而对于一个使用化学染料和助剂工作的工业单位，则要求至少有一个二级污水处理厂。使用通过审批助剂的单位，因有充分的去除能力（如：根据 OECD 302B），则还必须配备一个有效的污泥处理系统。

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

..... “经过处理的污水必须达到相应国家和当地法规的污水处理要求——包括关于 pH 值、温度、TOD、BOD、COD、脱色、（化学）污染残留物的限量值以及排放路径的规定。” .....

**Interpretation:**

**释义:**

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

GOTS 认证程序希望基于对应的官方环境许可证和通过适当的核查途径来检查与国家和当地法规要求的符合性。尤其必须确保：

- the quality of discharged wastewater continuously complies with all requirements and limits defined in the environmental permit.  
排放的污水的质量持续符合环境许可证上规定的所有要求和限量值。
- if the waste water is treated (partly) in an external plant, that the wet processor has a valid delivery contract with the operator of the external treatment plant while  
若污水在外部污水处理厂（部分）处理，则湿加工单位要有与外部污水处理厂操作方签订的有效的污水处理输送合同，且
  - the contract indicates the parameters and the related limits which must be respected before discharging the wastewater to the receiving treatment plant  
合同中指明了污水排放到接收处理厂之前必须符合的参数和相关限量值
  - the operator of the external plant is legally authorised for this operation and continuously complies with the national and local legal requirements and limits  
外部污水处理厂的操作方有该污水操作的合法授权，且持续符合国家和当地法规的要求和限量值
- the quantity of waste water to be treated does not exceed the capacity of the on-site treatment plant and/or the maximum quantity indicated in the delivery contract  
要处理的污水的数量不超过现场处理厂的能力，及（或）输送合同中指定的最大数量
- the indicated quantity to be treated matches with the actual processing water quantity used and discharged  
指示的污水处理量与实际的加工用水数量和污水排放数量匹配

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

..... “向外界环境排放的污水，平均每公斤加工的纺织品（产出）的 COD 值不得超过 20 克。对于洗涤含脂羊毛操作，允许平均每公斤纺织品产出的 COD 值不超过 45 克。” .....

**Interpretation:**

**释义:**

The requirement shall be measured downstream of internal (on-site) wastewater treatment plant and/or external (off-site, e.g. municipal) wastewater treatment plant receiving wastewater from these wet processing sites.



应对内部（现场）污水处理厂及（或）接收这些湿加工场所污水的外部（场外的，如：市政的）污水处理厂下游的要求进行测量。

The applicable test method for COD determination is ISO 6060.  
检测 COD 的适用测试方法是 ISO 6060。

The applicable calculation method in this context is as following:  
适用的计算方法如下：

$$(C/1000) \times (V \times 1000) / (W \times 1000) = \dots\dots\dots \text{g COD/kg}$$

with 其中：

C (in mg/l) = COD concentration in water discharged to environment after treatment

C (mg/l) = 污水处理后排放到外界环境时的 COD 浓度

V (in m<sup>3</sup>) = Volume of water discharged in the calculation period

V (m<sup>3</sup>) = 计算周期内排放的污水的体积

W (in ton) = Weight of textile output in tonnage in the calculation period

W (吨) = 计算周期内产出的纺织品的吨位重量

**Reference:**

参考文献：

[ISO 6060 Water quality - Determination of the chemical oxygen demand](#)

## 2.4.12 Storage, packaging and transport

### 储存、包装和运输

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

..... “*GOTS* 产品零售所用的任何包装材料纸或纸板（包括标识物，诸如吊牌或折叠吊卡）的材料，必须是 *消费前或消费后的废料* 经过回收后再利用的，或经过了可持续森林管理原则符合性程序的认证。” .....

**Interpretation:**

释义：

As there is currently no widespread and globally applicable certification system for recycled paper/cardboard, for the time being a certification is currently not mandatory to prove the use of recycled paper/cardboard (from *pre-* or *post-consumer waste*). As a minimum a declaration issued by the producer/trader of the paper/cardboard that it is recycled from *pre-* or *post-consumer waste* must be available. The need for a mandatory certification to prove this requirement will be reviewed within two years after release of *GOTS* Version 4.0.

由于目前还没有广泛的、全球适用的回收纸或纸板的认证体系，所以，用于证明使用了回收纸或纸板（来源于消费前或消费后的废料）的认证目前不是强制的。但，回收纸或纸板生产商或商贸商至少必须出具一份关于纸或纸板是回收使用消费前或消费后的废料的声明。该要求是否需要一个强制性认证来证明将在 *GOTS* 4.0 版发布后的两年内加以评审。

Recognised certification programs verifying compliance with sustainable forestry management principles are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the

#### Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC).

认可的可持续森林管理原则符合性认证程序包括《森林管理委员会（FSC）》和《森林认证体系认可计划（PEFC）》。

Further relevant certification programs / verification proofs may be recognised as equivalent in future. In such case the decision will be published by the IWG (through an up-dated issue of this manual or first on the corresponding website <http://www.global-standard.org/the-standard/manual-for-implementation.html> )

其它相关认证程序或验证证明将来也可能得到认可。IWG 将会发布与此相关的决定（通过更新发布本手册，或先公布于对应网站 <http://www.global-standard.org/the-standard/manual-for-implementation.html>）

### 2.4.13 Record keeping & internal quality assurance

#### 记录保存与内部质量保证

... “*Certified Entities* purchasing organic fibres must receive and maintain transaction certificates (=TCs, certificates of inspection), issued by a recognised certifier and certified in accordance with the criteria of chapter 1.4 for the whole quantity purchased.

*Certified Entities* purchasing GOTS Goods must receive and maintain GOTS transaction certificates, issued by an *Approved Certifier* for the whole quantity of GOTS Goods purchased. In accordance with the corresponding policy issuing TCs that cover multiple shipments is possible under certain conditions. The maximum time period that a single TC can cover is 3 months.” ...

..... “被认证实体购买的所有数量的有机纤维，必须获得被公认的认证机构颁发的用于证明纤维符合第 1.4 节要求的交易证（即 TC，检查证书），并对交易证加以保存。

被认证实体购买的所有数量的 GOTS 产品，必须获得被授权认证机构颁发的 GOTS 交易证。根据 TC 颁发的相应政策，特定条件下，TC 可以包含多个运输批次。单张 TC 所能覆盖的最大时间跨度为 3 个月。” .....

#### Interpretation:

##### 释义:

Transaction Certificates (TCs) for organic (or organic 'in conversion') fibres should reflect the interpretation and clarifications as provided for chapter 2.1 of GOTS in this document. TCs for GOTS Goods issued on basis of an organic production standard or another processing standard cannot be accepted in the GOTS supply chain.

有机（或有机“转换”）纤维的交易证（TC）应反映GOTS标准第2.1节所列的解释和说明。GOTS供应链不接受基于有机生产（农业）标准或其它加工标准给GOTS产品颁发的TC。

Detailed mandatory instructions with regard to policies, layout, format and text for issuing GOTS Transaction Certificates (TCs) in the processing/trading chain are provided for in the 'Policy and Template for issuing Transaction Certificates (TCs)' as available on the website:

《交易证（TC）颁发政策和模板》对颁发加工或贸易链上的GOTS交易证（TC）的政策、设计、格式和文字提出了详细的强制性指令，该政策和模板已公布于网站：

<http://www.global-standard.org/certification/certificatetemplates.html>

### 2.4.14 Technical quality parameters

#### 技术质量参数

#### Interpretation:

##### 释义:

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

下表提供了 GOTS 标准规定之外的其它可接受的测试方法。要求（牢度和尺寸变化方面）与各自对应的主测试方法相同：

| Parameters<br>参数   | Main test method<br>测试方法 | Alternate acceptable test methods<br>其它可接受的测试方法   |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| Rubbing fastness, dry<br>耐干摩擦牢度<br>for fibre blends<br>混纺纤维产品  | ISO 105x12               | AATCC 8, DIN 54021, JIS L0849   |
| Rubbing fastness, wet<br>耐湿摩擦牢度  | ISO 105x12               | AATCC 8, DIN 54021, JIS L0849   |
| Perspiration fastness, alkaline and acid<br>耐酸性汗液牢度和耐碱性汗液牢度<br>for fibre blends<br>混纺纤维产品  | ISO 105 E04              | AATCC 15, DIN 54020, JIS L0848  |
| Light fastness<br>日晒牢度   | ISO 105 B02              | AATCC 16 option 3, DIN 54004, JIS L0843<br><br>AATCC 16 选项 3, DIN 54004, JIS L0843                                  |
| Dimensional changes after washing at 40°C resp. at 30°C for animal fibre material and blends thereof.<br>40°C 水洗尺寸变化（动物纤维原料）<br>30°C 水洗尺寸变化（动物纤维混纺原料）<br><br>This criterion is only valid for the garment sector. ...<br>仅对服装有此要求..... | ISO 6330                 | AATCC 135 (fabrics) and 150 (garments), DIN 53920, JIS L1018<br><br>AATCC 135（面料）和 150（服装），DIN 53920, JIS L1018     |
| Washing fastness when washed at 60°C<br>60°C 水洗牢度  | ISO 105 C06 C1M          | AATCC 61 option 3A (at 140°F), DIN EN 20105-C03, JIS L0844<br><br>AATCC 61 选项 3A（140°F），DIN EN 20105-C03, JIS L0844 |

#### 2.4.15 Limit values for residues in GOTS Goods GOTS 产品中残留物的限量值

and 及

**2.4.16 Limit values for residues in additional fibre materials and accessories**  
**其余纤维原料和辅料中残留物的限量值**

| Parameter<br>参数   | Criteria<br>标准 | Test method<br>测试方法           |
|---|----------------|-------------------------------|
| ...   | ...            | ...                           |
| .....   | .....          | .....                         |
| <b>Pesticides, sum parameter</b><br>杀虫剂总计                                   |                |                               |
| All natural fibres (except shorn wool), cert. organic<br>所有有机认证的天然纤维（剪羊毛除外） | < 0.1 mg/kg    | § 64 LFGB L 00.00-34 (GC/MS); |
| Shorn wool, cert. organic<br>有机认证的剪羊毛                                       | < 0.5 mg/kg    |                               |
| <i>[respective]</i><br><i>[分别计]</i>   |                |                               |
| All natural fibres (except shorn wool)<br>所有天然纤维（剪羊毛除外）                     | < 0.5 mg/kg    | § 64 LFGB L 00.00-34 (GC/MS); |
| Shorn wool<br>剪羊毛   | < 1.0 mg/kg    |                               |
| ...   |                |                               |
| .....   |                |                               |

**Interpretation:**

释义:

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

关于检测动植物纤维中有关的杀虫剂:

| Name of pesticide<br>杀虫剂名称  | CAS No.<br>CAS号        | Applicable for testing in<br>适用检测 |                     |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
|   |                        | Vegetable fib.<br>植物纤维            | Animal fib.<br>动物纤维 |
| 2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol<br>2,3,5,6-四氯苯酚                             | 935-95-5               | X                                 |                     |
| 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol<br>2,4,6-三氯苯酚                                   | 88-06-2                | X                                 |                     |
| 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T)<br>2,4,5-三氯苯氧乙酸 (2,4,5-T) | 93-76-5                | X                                 |                     |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)<br>2,4-二氯苯氧乙酸 (2,4-D)          | 94-75-7                | X                                 |                     |
| Acetameprid<br>啉虫脒  | 135410-20-7            | X                                 |                     |
| Aldrin<br>二氯丙酸  | 309-00-2               | X                                 | X                   |
| Atrazine<br>阿特拉津  | 1912-24-9              | X                                 |                     |
| Azinphos<br>乙基谷硫磷   | 2642-71-9              | X                                 |                     |
| Azinphos-methyl<br>甲基谷硫磷  | 86-50-0                | X                                 |                     |
| Alpha- and beta-Endosulfan<br>alpha-及 beta-硫丹                         | 959-98-8<br>33213-65-9 | X                                 | X                   |
| Bifenthrin<br>氟氯菊酯  | 82657-04-3             | X                                 |                     |
| Bendiocarb<br>恶虫威   | 22781-23-3             | X                                 |                     |
| Bioresmethrin<br>生物苯呋菊酯   | 28434-01-7             |                                   | X                   |
| Bromophos-ethyl<br>乙基溴硫磷  | 4824-78-6              | X                                 | X                   |
| Buprofezin<br>噻嗪酮   | 69327-76-0             | X                                 |                     |
| Captafol<br>敌菌丹   | 2425-06-1              | X                                 |                     |
| Carbaryl<br>甲萘威   | 63-25-2                | X                                 | X                   |
| Carbosulfan<br>丁硫克百威  | 55285-14-8             | X                                 |                     |
| Clethodim<br>烯草酮  | 99129-21-2             | X                                 |                     |
| Chlordane<br>氯丹   | 57-74-9                |                                   | X                   |
| Chlordimeform<br>杀虫脒  | 6164-98-3              | X                                 |                     |
| Chlorpyrifos-ethyl<br>毒死蜱   | 2921-88-2              | X                                 | X                   |
| Chlorpyrifos-methyl<br>甲基毒死蜱  | 5598-13-0              | X                                 | X                   |
| Chlorfenapyr<br>虫螨腈   | 122453-73-0            | X                                 |                     |
| Chlorfenvinphos<br>毒虫畏  | 470-90-6               | X                                 | X                   |
| Chlorfluazuron  | 71422-67-8             | X                                 |                     |

|   |                    |   |   |
|---|--------------------|---|---|
| 氟啶脲   |                    |   |   |
| Coumaphos<br>蝇毒磷                                    | 56-72-4            | x | x |
| Cyfluthrin<br>氟氯氰菊酯                                 | 68359-37-5         | x | x |
| Cyhalothrin<br>高效氯氟氰菊酯                              | 91465-08-6         | x | x |
| Cyclanilide<br>环丙酸酰胺                                | 113136-77-9        | x |   |
| Cypermethrin<br>氯氰菊酯                                | 52315-07-8         | X | x |
| DDD (op- and pp-)<br>op-和pp-滴滴滴                     | 53-19-0, 72-54-8   | x | x |
| DDE (op- and pp-)<br>op-和pp-滴滴伊                     | 3424-82-6, 72-55-9 | x | x |
| DDT, o,p-<br>o,p-滴滴涕                                | 789-02-6           | x | x |
| DDT, p,p-<br>p,p-滴滴涕                                | 50-29-3            | x | x |
| DEF/ 2,4 Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane<br>三硫代磷酸三丁酯 | 78-48-8            | x |   |
| Deltamethrin<br>溴氰菊酯                                | 52918-63-5         | x | x |
| Diafenthuron<br>丁醚脲                                 | 80060-09-9         | x |   |
| Diazinon<br>二嗪农                                     | 333-41-5           | x | x |
| Dichlofenthion<br>除线磷                               | 97-17-6            |   | x |
| Dichlorprop<br>2,4-滴丙酸                              | 120-36-2           | x |   |
| Dichlorvos<br>敌敌畏                                   | 62-73-7            | x | x |
| Dicrotophos I<br>双特松                                | 141-66-2           | x |   |
| Dieldrin<br>狄氏剂                                     | 60-57-1            | x | x |
| Diffubenzuron<br>氟脲杀                                | 35367-38-5         |   | x |
| Dimethoate<br>乐果                                    | 60-51-5            | x | x |
| Dinoseb and salts<br>4,6-二硝基苯酚及其盐类                  | 88-85-7            | x |   |
| Diuron<br>敌草隆                                       | 330-54-1           | x |   |
| Empenthrin<br>右旋反式炔戊菊酯                              | 54406-48-3         |   | x |
| Endosulfansulfate<br>硫丹硫酸盐                          | 1031-07-8          | x | x |
| Endrin<br>异狄氏剂                                      | 72-20-8            | x | x |
| Esfenvalerate<br>高效氰戊菊酯                             | 66230-04-4         | x | x |
| Ethion<br>乙硫磷                                       | 563-12-2           | x | x |
| Fenchlorphos<br>皮蝇磷                                 | 299-84-3           | x | x |
| Fenitrothion<br>杀螟松                                 | 122-14-5           | x | x |
| Fenthion<br>倍硫磷                                     | 55-38-9            |   | x |
| Fenpropathrin                                       | 39515-41-8         | x |   |

|   |             |   |   |
|---|-------------|---|---|
| 甲氧菊酯                                      |             |   |   |
| Fenvalerate<br>氰戊菊酯                       | 51630-58-1  | x | x |
| Fipronil<br>氟虫腈                           | 120068-37-3 | x |   |
| Flumethrin<br>氟氯苯菊酯                       | 69770-45-2  |   | x |
| Heptachlor<br>七氯                          | 76-44-8     |   | x |
| Heptachlor epoxide<br>环氧七氯                | 1024-57-3   |   | x |
| Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)<br>六氯苯            | 118-74-1    |   | x |
| Hexachlorocyclohexane - a-Lindane<br>-六六六 | 319-84-6    |   | x |
| Hexachlorocyclohexane - b-Lindane<br>-六六六 | 319-85-7    |   | x |
| Hexachlorocyclohexane - d-Lindane<br>-六六六 | 319-86-8    |   | x |
| Imidacloprid<br>吡虫啉                       | 138261-41-3 | x |   |
| Lindane<br>林丹                             | 58-89-9     | x | x |
| Lufenuron<br>禄芬新                          | 103055-07-8 | x |   |
| Malathion<br>马拉硫磷                         | 121-75-5    | x | x |
| MCPA<br>2-甲-4-氯(苯氧乙酸)                     | 94-74-6     | x |   |
| MCPB<br>2-甲-4-氯(苯氧)丁酸                     | 94-81-5     | x |   |
| Mecoprop<br>2-甲-4-氯(苯氧)丙酸                 | 93-65-2     | x |   |
| Metolachlor<br>异丙甲草胺                      | 51218-45-2  | x |   |
| Methomyl<br>灭多威                           | 16752-77-5  | x |   |
| Mevinphos<br>速灭磷                          | 7786-34-7   | x |   |
| Methamidophos<br>甲胺磷                      | 10265-92-6  | x |   |
| Methoxychlor<br>甲氧氯                       | 72-43-5     | x | x |
| Mirex<br>灭蚁灵                              | 2385-85-5   | x |   |
| Monocrotophos<br>久效磷                      | 6923-22-4   | x |   |
| Parathion-ethyl<br>对硫磷                    | 56-38-2     | x | x |
| Parathion-methyl<br>甲基对硫磷                 | 298-00-0    | x | x |
| Pendimethalin<br>二甲戊灵                     | 40487-42-1  | x |   |
| PCP/ Pentachlorophenol<br>五氯苯酚            | 87-86-5     | x | x |
| Permethrin<br>氯菊酯                         | 52645-53-1  | x | x |
| Perthane<br>乙滴涕                           | 72-56-0     | x |   |
| Phosmet<br>亚胺硫磷                           | 732-11-6    | x |   |
| Phoxim / Baythion                         | 14816-18-3  | x |   |

|                                   |             |   |   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|---|
| 辛硫磷                               |             |   |   |
| Pirimiphos-ethyl<br>噻啉磷           | 23505-41-1  | X | X |
| Pirimiphos-methyl<br>甲基噻啉磷        | 29232-93-7  |   | X |
| Profenophos<br>丙溴磷                | 41198-08-7  | X |   |
| Prometryn<br>扑草净                  | 7287-19-6   | X |   |
| Pymetrozine<br>吡蚜酮                | 123312-89-0 | X |   |
| Propetamphos<br>胺丙畏               | 31218-83-4  |   | X |
| Pyrethrum<br>除虫菊酯                 | 8003-34-7   | X | X |
| Quinalphos<br>喹硫磷                 | 13593-03-8  |   | X |
| Quintozine<br>五氯硝基苯               | 82-68-8     | X |   |
| Teflubenzuron<br>氟苯脲              | 83121-18-0  | X |   |
| Thiamethoxam<br>噻虫嗪               | 153719-23-4 | X |   |
| Tetrachlorvinphos<br>杀虫畏          | 22350-76-1  |   | X |
| Toxaphene<br>毒杀芬                  | 8001-35-2   | X |   |
| Telodrin<br>碳氯灵                   | 297-78-9    | X |   |
| Strobane<br>氯化松节油                 | 8001-50-1   | X |   |
| Transfluthrin<br>四氟苯菊酯            | 118712-89-3 |   | X |
| Trifluralin<br>氟乐灵                | 1582-09-8   | X |   |
| Triflumuron<br>杀铃脲                | 64628-44-0  |   | X |
| Thiodicarb<br>灭多威                 | 59669-26-0  | X |   |
| Thidiazuron<br>噻苯隆                | 51707-55-2  | X |   |
| Tolclofos-methyl<br>甲基立枯磷         | 57018-04-9  | X |   |
| Trifloxysulfuron-sodium<br>三氟啉磺隆钠 | 199119-58-9 | X |   |



### 3. Minimum social criteria 最低社会准则

#### 3.1 Scope 范围

... “For adequate implementation and assessment of the following specific criteria adherence to the corresponding key conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) must be assured.”

..... “为了对以下具体准则进行充分的实施和评估，必须确保国际劳工组织（ILO）的相关核心公约能够得到遵守。”

#### **Interpretation:**

##### **释义:**

The following ILO conventions ‘correspond’ to the specific GOTS minimum criteria:  
与 GOTS 最低准则相对应的 ILO 公约:

#### 3.2. Employment is freely chosen: 自由择业:

C29 - Forced Labour Convention

强迫劳动公约

C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention

废除强迫劳动公约

#### 3.3. Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining are respected: 尊重结社自由和集体谈判的权利:

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

结社自由和保护组织权利公约

C98 - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention

组织权利和集体谈判权利公约

C135 - Workers' Representatives Convention

工人代表公约

C154 - Collective Bargaining Convention

集体谈判公约

#### 3.4. Working conditions are safe and hygienic: 安全卫生的工作环境:

C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention

职业安全和卫生公约

#### 3.5. Child labour must not be used: 禁用使用童工:

C138 - Minimum Age Convention

最低年龄公约

C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention

最恶劣形式的童工劳动公约

3.6. Living wages:  
最低生活工资

C95 - Protection of Wages Convention  
保护工资公约

C131 - Minimum Wage Fixing Convention  
确定最低工资公约

3.7. Working hours are not excessive:  
工作时间不得过长:

C1 - Hours of Work (Industry) Convention  
(工业) 工时公约

C14 - Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention  
(工业) 每周休息公约

C30 - Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention  
(商业和办事处所) 工时公约

C106 - Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention  
(商业和办事处所) 每周休息公约

3.8. No discrimination is practised:  
不得有歧视行为:

C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention  
同酬公约

C111 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention  
(就业和职业) 歧视公约

3.9. Regular employment is provided  
提供正式雇佣:

C158 - Termination of Employment Convention  
终止雇佣公约

C175 - Part-time Work Convention  
非全日制工作公约

C177 - Homework Convention  
家庭工作公约

C181 - Private Employment Agencies Convention  
私营就业机构公约

3.10. Harsh or inhumane treatment is prohibited:  
对待员工不得苛刻不人道:

C29 - Forced Labour Convention  
同酬公约

C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention  
(就业和职业) 歧视公约

**Reference:**  
参考文献:

The mentioned conventions are published on the official ILO website:

ILO 官网发布了上述公约:

<http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

## 4.1 Auditing of processing, manufacturing and trading stages

### 加工、制造和贸易活动的审核

"Processors, manufacturers and traders of GOTS Goods must participate in the GOTS certification procedure which is based on an on-site annual inspection cycle (including possible additional unannounced inspections based on a risk assessment of the operations). They must hold a valid certificate of compliance listing the certified products/product categories and the processing, manufacturing and trading activities that are qualified under the scope of certification (including names of subcontractors assigned and their relevant processing and manufacturing steps).

The responsible certifier may decide to perform remote-inspections instead of on-site inspections for traders which do not have or subcontract any processing or manufacturing activities. On-site inspection must however be performed at least for the first year and every 3<sup>rd</sup> year of granted certification. Traders having an annual turnover with GOTS Goods less than 5000 € and retailers only selling to end consumers are exempt from the certification obligation; provide they do not (re-)pack or (re-)label GOTS Goods. Traders with less than 5000€ annual turnover with GOTS Goods must register with an Approved Certifier and must inform the same immediately after their annual turnover exceeds 5000€.

The responsible Approved Certifier may further decide on exceptions from the annual inspection cycle for small-scale subcontractors with a low risk potential regarding environmental and social criteria. On-site inspection must however be performed to such units at least for the first year and every 3<sup>rd</sup> year of granted certification." ...

“GOTS 产品的加工者、制造商和贸易商必须参加 GOTS 的认证程序，该认证程序是基于每年一次的定期现场检查（包括其它有可能基于操作风险评估确定的飞行检查）。他们必须持有列有认证产品或产品类别，以及认证范围内有资质的加工、制造和贸易活动（包括指定的分包单位的名称及其相关的加工和制造步骤）的有效的合格证书。

对于本身没有任何加工或制造活动，也没有外包任何加工或制造活动的贸易商，主管认证机构可决定以执行远程检查来替代现场检查。但，现场检查在首年度和获得认证后的每三年至少必须执行一次。GOTS 产品年营业额少于 5000 欧元的贸易商和仅向最终消费者销售产品的零售商，在不对 GOTS 产品进行包装或重新包装、标识或重新标识的情况下，可以免认证。GOTS 产品年营业额少于 5000 欧元的贸易商必须到某一被授权认证机构注册，且必须确认一旦其年营业额超过 5000 欧元就会立即通知该被授权认证机构。

对于环境和社会责任准则潜在风险低的小规模分包单位，主管被授权认证机构有权决定免除其定期的年度检查。但，现场检查在首年度和获得认证后的每三年至少必须执行一次。” .....

#### Interpretation:

##### 释义:

Depending on the kind of the organic fibre processed the following stages are considered as the first processing stages that must be GOTS certified:

下列工序被视为必须根据 GOTS 标准认证的第一道工序（视被加工的有机纤维的种类而定）:

- Ginning for cotton  
棉：轧棉
- Retting for bast fibres  
韧皮纤维：沤麻
- Boiling and washing cocoons for silk  
丝：煮洗茧
- Scouring for wools and other animal fibres(respective grading if this step is undertaken before scouring and not already covered by the organic farming certification)  
羊毛和其它动物纤维：洗毛（或分级：若洗毛之前的分级还未涵盖到之前的有机农业认证

中)

The inspection and certification obligation for the different stages in the supply chain of GOTS Goods can be summarised as following:

GOTS 产品供应链上不同阶段的检查与认证责任归纳如下:

Processors and manufacturers:

加工者和制造商:

Certification based on annual on-site inspection is obligatory.

基于年度现场检查的认证是强制性的。

Subcontractors (in the field of processing and manufacturing):

分包单位 (加工和制造领域):

Certification based on on-site inspection is obligatory;

基于现场检查的认证是强制性的;

interpretation advice for possible exemptions from the annual on-site inspection cycle under the provision for 'small-scale subcontractors with a low risk potential' is provided as following:

“潜在风险低的小规模分包单位”可能免除定期的年度现场检查的释义建议如下:

Operators employing not more than 10 production workers can be considered as 'small-scale' in this context. Units performing wet processing can generally not be considered as having a 'low risk potential' regarding environmental criteria whereas processors and manufacturers employing workers in developing countries can generally not be considered as having a 'low risk potential' regarding social criteria.

雇用的生产工人的人数不超过 10 人的操作者, 可被视为“小规模”单位。湿加工单位就环境而言通常不能被视为“潜在风险低”的单位, 而发展中国家的雇用了工人的加工者和制造商就社会责任而言通常也不能被视为“潜在风险低”的单位。

Accordingly *Approved Certifiers* may decide on exceptions from the annual onsite inspection cycle for units with no more than 10 production workers performing job work for a certified entity such as home based working units and mechanical processing and manufacturing units in developed countries but need to assure that on-site visit takes place at least every 3<sup>rd</sup> year. *Approved Certifiers* shall document the risk assessment on which the decision to make use of exceptional rule is based on.

因此, 对于生产工人人数不超过 10 人的实体 (诸如: 家庭式工作场所及发达国家的机械性加工单位和制造单位), 被授权认证机构可决定免除其定期的年度现场检查, 但要确保现场的访问每三年至少需执行一次。被授权认证机构应建立风险评估, 基于风险评估来决定是否使用免除原则。

Traders (any B2B activities; such as import, export and wholesale entities):

贸易商 (任何 B2B 活动; 诸如: 进口、出口和批发实体):

Certification based on annual on-site respective remote inspection (as specified in the standard) is obligatory, if at least one of the following conditions are valid:

只要满足以下条件之一者, 基于年度的现场检查或远程检查 (标准规定) 的认证就是强制的:

- they become proprietor of GOTS Goods(= buy and sell them) with an annual turnover with these products of at least 5000€

是 GOTS 产品的所有者 (即可以买卖 GOTS 产品), 且 GOTS 产品的年营业额至少达到了 5000 欧元

- they are engaged with packing or re-packing of GOTS Goods

涉及 GOTS 产品的包装或重新包装

- they are engaged with labelling or re-labelling of *GOTS Goods*.  
涉及 *GOTS 产品* 的标识或重新标识

Remote inspections shall only be carried out for *traders* which do not have or subcontract any *processing* or *manufacturing* activities if the *Approved Certifier* is able to cover all applicable aspects of the below minimum inspections protocol without being on-site. On-site visits need to take place at least every 3<sup>rd</sup> year.

对于本身没有任何加工或制造活动，也没有外包任何加工或制造活动的贸易商，被授权认证机构若不到现场就能够核查到最低要求检查协定的所有有关方面，则可对其实施远程检查。但，现场的访问每三年至少需执行一次。

*Traders* that are not obliged to become certified, because their annual turnover with *GOTS Goods* is less than 5000€, must register with an *Approved Certifier*. In this context the certified status of their supplier and the correct labelling of the *GOTS Goods* (with license number and certifier's reference of the supplier) should be verified. As soon as their turnover exceeds 5000€ they must inform the *Approved Certifier* and are under obligation of certification.

*GOTS 产品* 的年营业额少于 5000 欧元的贸易商不强制要求认证，但其必须到某一被授权认证机构注册。对于这类贸易商，其供应商的认证状态和 *GOTS 产品* 的正确标识（供应商的许可号和认证机构信息的引用）应得到核实。一旦其年营业额超过 5000 欧元则必须通知该被授权认证机构且认证是强制的。

#### Retailers:

##### 零售商:

certification is obligatory, only if:

若有以下情形之一者，则认证是强制的：

- they have – beside their retail activity – also a trade activity with *GOTS Goods* with an annual turnover of at least 5000€

除零售活动外，还有 *GOTS 产品* 的贸易活动且 *GOTS 产品* 年营业额至少达到了 5000 欧元

- they are engaged with packing or re-packing of *GOTS Goods*

涉及 *GOTS 产品* 的包装或重新包装

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

涉及 *GOTS 产品* 的标识或重新标识

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

被授权认证机构一旦有 10 个以上签订合同的 *GOTS 被认证实体*，则每年必须随机抽取及（或）根据生产或产品有机完整性的风险和社会准则方面不符合的风险抽取至少 2% 的被认证场所（数量不足 1 时，抽取 1 个）实施现场的飞行检查。

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

关于环境准则的现场检查协定至少应执行以下内容（只要适用于被检查场所）：

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

通过访问加工和存储场所（必要时，可包括访问非有机区域）来评估加工系统；

b. Review of records and accounts in order to verify flow of goods (input/output reconciliation and the tracing back);

评审记录和账目以核查产品流程（投入产出的一致和追溯）；

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

检查使用的化学品投入物（染料和助剂）和辅料，评估其与GOTS相应准则的符合性；

d. Identification of areas of risk to organic integrity;

识别与有机完整性有关的风险区域；

e. Inspection of the waste water (pre-)treatment system of wet processors;

检查湿加工单位的污水（预）处理系统；

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

核查操作者的污染风险评估和残留检测计划，可能包括随机的或怀疑有污染或不符时用于残留检测的取样；

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

核查标准和相关要求中有变化的部分是否已经得到了有效的执行及

h. Verification that corrective actions have been taken.

核查已经执行的纠正措施

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

关于最低社会准则的现场检查协定至少应执行以下内容（只要适用于被检查场所）：

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

对于加工和储存单位：检查盥洗设施、休息区和公司内工人活动的其它场所

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

访问管理者，秘密访谈工人和工人代表

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

评审人事文件，诸如被雇用工人的花名册、工人合同、工资清单、班次及工作时间规定、年龄验证、社会保险文件

d. Verification that corrective actions have been taken

核查已执行的纠正措施

Where verifiable results (audit reports) from the following internationally recognised social compliance schemes are available for the inspected facility, these should be screened and considered to the widest extent possible for the GOTS verification procedures:

对于 GOTS 核查程序而言，若被检查实体有来源于以下国际公认的社会责任符合性标准的结论（审核报告）可供核查，则应该对这些结论进行审查且最大程度地视为可以接受：

- Fair Wear Foundation (FWF)  
《公平服装基金会（FWF）》
- Social Accountability 8000 (SA 8000)  
《社会责任标准 8000（SA800）》
- Worldwide Responsible Accredited Production (WRAP)  
《国际社会责任认证组织（WRAP）》
- Business Social Compliance Initiative (BSCI)  
《商业社会标准认证（BSCI）》

Audit reports available need to be checked on their scope and quality in order to decide to

which extend they can be used:

需对现有审核报告涉及的范围和内容质量进行核查，以决定能够被使用的程度：

- Is all relevant site data given (name, address, contact person, ownership, workforce, production process, production capacity, subcontractors included)?  
是否提供了所有相关场所的数据（包括名称、地址、联系人、所有权、劳力、生产过程、生产能力、分包单位）？
- Does it refer to all social criteria included in GOTS?  
是否涵盖了 GOTS 标准的所有社会准则？
- Is it based on sources of information that correspond to those covered by the above minimum on-site inspection protocol?  
是否基于上述最低要求的现场检查协定所对应的信息资源？

Where such verifiable audit reports are available based on on-site inspection in the period of one year before the GOTS inspection takes place and indicating compliance with the applicable GOTS social criteria, a significant reduction of the audit time in these areas is considered reasonable.

这种可供核查的审核报告若是基于现场的检查且时间上距该 GOTS 检查不超过一年，并且有符合相关 GOTS 社会准则的内容，则大幅减少此领域的审核时间是被视为合理的。

In general *Approved Certifiers* need to assure that sufficient audit time to verify compliance with both, environmental and social criteria, is planned for the on-site inspection considering size, number of workers, location, processing steps and related risk potential for non-compliance of the applicable criteria. While it is reasonable that e.g. in a complex wet processing unit in a developed country considerable more audit time is spent verifying compliance with the environmental criteria it is expected in a large garment manufacturing unit located in a developing country and not recently verified by another recognised social compliance scheme that considerable more audit time is spent verifying compliance with the minimum social criteria.

一般而言，*被授权认证机构*需确保留有充足的审核时间来核查环境准则和社会准则，审核时间是基于被审核单位的规模、工人数量、地点、加工步骤及有关不符合的潜在风险来计划。例如：对于一个发展中国家的复杂的湿加工单位，其环境准则的审核可合理考虑给予较多的审核时间；对于一个发展中国家的大型服装制造单位，若近期未经过其它公认的社会符合性标准的核查，则其最低社会准则符合性的审核可预算较多审核时间。

In specific the Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA) Best Practice Guidance, Appendix 5, should be used as a framework to establish audit length and number of individual interviews performed for inspections in developing countries where no verifiable results from any of the mentioned internationally recognised social compliance schemes are available.

尤其对于发展中国家的检查，若没有任何上述国际公认的社会符合性标准的审核结论可供审查，则应将《Sedex 会员道德贸易审计 (SMETA) 最佳惯例指南》附录 5 作为确定员工访谈所需审核时间和访谈人数的框架。

#### Reference:

参考文献:

[SMETA Best Practice Guidance document](#)

... "Basis for authorisation by the IWG is an accreditation of the certifier in accordance with the IWG document 'Approval Procedure and Requirements for Certification Bodies' by the main co-operation partner of IWG for this process, IOAS, or another recognised accreditation body".



..... “IWG 的授权是基于其主要合作伙伴 IOAS 或其他公认的认可机构按照 IWG 制定的《认证机构审批程序和要求》对认证机构实施的认可”。

**Interpretation:**

**释义:**

A general precondition for accepting application as GOTS *Approved Certifier* is an existing ISO 65 accreditation (from 15 September 2015 onwards: ISO 17065 accreditation) of the applicant (according to chapter ‘2. Principles’ of the ‘Approval Procedure and Requirements for Certification Bodies’). Beside IOAS authorised national or international accreditation bodies (such as IAF member) that have the necessary competence and confirm to the IWG that they follow the given procedures to accredit to the GOTS scope(s) are considered as ‘recognised accreditation bodies’.

申请成为 GOTS 被授权认证机构的基本受理前提条件是申请者已获得了 ISO 65 认可（自 2015 年 9 月 15 日起为 ISO 17065 认可）（依据《认证机构审批程序和要求》第 2 节“总则”部分）。除 IOAS 外，其他获得国家或国际授权的、具有必要能力的、并且已向 IWG 确认会根据指定程序执行 GOTS 认可的认可机构（诸如：IAF 成员），也可被视为“公认的认可机构”。

## 4.2 Testing of Technical Quality Parameters and Residues 技术质量参数和残留物的检测

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

“为了确保产品符合本标准，尤其符合本标准第 2.4.14 节（技术质量参数）、第 2.4.15 节和第 2.4.16 节（GOTS 产品、其余原料和辅料的残留物限量值）要求，被认证实体应根据风险评估，对产品进行检测。所有 GOTS 产品和所用投入物的成分均要纳入到该风险评估当中且要执行可能的测试。测试频率和取样数目应根据该风险评估来确定。” .....

**Interpretation:**

**释义:**

Factors that should be considered – if applicable –in an appropriate risk assessment analysis:

合理的风险评估分析应考虑以下因素（若相关）：

- Kind of organic fibres used <-> pesticides and potential GM varieties commonly used if the same type of fibre would have been sourced conventional.  
所用的有机纤维的种类<->若市场上供应的同种类的常规纤维，则其通常使用的杀虫剂和潜在的 GM 品种。
- Kind of additional conventional fibres, accessories and inputs used <-> pesticides and potential GM varieties commonly used for the corresponding crop; prohibited additives commonly used for regenerated and synthetic fibres as well as accessories  
所使用的其余常规纤维的种类、辅料和投入物<->对应作物通常使用的杀虫剂和潜在的 GM 品种；再生和合成纤维及辅料通常使用的禁用添加物

GM testing on (cotton) fibre material is more appropriate/reliable at an early stage of the

processing chain as still sufficient DNA from the plant can be found in the fibre material (e.g. at ginning or spinning stage). The more fibres are processed the more difficult it becomes to detect remaining DNA from the plant and to get solid and repeatable quantified results as prerequisite for a root cause analysis if fibres from GM crops have been (intentionally) used/added or if contamination is based on the adventitious and technically unavoidable presence of GMO traces (due to the coexistence of GM and non-GM / organic crops in many production areas). The following relevant tests are offered by specified labs:

对于（棉）纤维原料的 GM 测试，在早期的加工链中进行较为恰当或更具可靠性，因为此时在纤维原料中仍能够发现充分的植物 DNA（如：在轧棉或纺纱阶段）。纤维被加工的越多，则侦测余留下来的 DNA 越难，且若（有意）使用或添加了来源于 GM 作物的纤维，或由于偶然和技术上不可避免出现的 GMO 痕迹（由于 GM 和非 GM 或有机作物共存于许多生产区），则获得用于根本原因分析的先决条件——重复而可靠的量化结果也越难。以下相关测试由指定实验室提供：

- **Qualitative screening:** This analysis detects known GM sequences in the DNA, especially the 'CaMV 35S-Promotor' and 'Nos-Terminator'. However the qualitative screening does not determine what kind of crop the detected GM-DNA is derived from. Not only cotton but also other GM-modified crops such as maize, potato (both relevant for starch sizing) or soya can contain these sequences.

定性筛查：该分析侦测 DNA 中已知的 GM 序列，特别是“CaMV 35S 启动子”和“Nos 终止子”。但，定性筛查不能判定被侦测出来的 GM-DNA 是来源于何种作物。因为棉花和其它转基因作物[诸如玉米、马铃薯（这两种都与淀粉浆料有关）]或大豆都含有这些序列。

- **Event-specific identification:** Can be assigned subsequently to determine crop and the precise variety (selected based on the growing area, if known, e.g. Bollgard™ (1776, 757, MON 531) and Bollgard II™ (MON15985) as samples of common GM cotton varieties grown in India).

品系特异性识别：能够接着用于判定作物及准确的物种[基于种植地来选择（若已知），如：抗虫棉 Bollgard™（1776、757、MON 1776）和双价抗虫棉 Bollgard II™（MON15985）是印度种植的常见转基因棉品种]。

- **Direct quantification:** This subsequent method will give (more or less) exact quantitative data on the total portion of GM material detected.

直接定量：该方法接着对被侦测到的所有 GM 材料部分将（或多或少）给出精确的定量数据。

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

纺织助剂中的酶，若是来源于 GM 菌，独立实验室目前几乎仍不可能检测。认证机构需借助其它验证和检查工具，诸如酶供应商的 GM 声明（此类声明也是 EC 834/2007 有机食品供应链中所用酶的要求）或对使用的成分或原料进行追踪检查以判定被声明的酶是否确实用于该助剂。

- (Organic) natural fibre claims <-> non-natural substitutes used (e.g. natural bamboo fibre <-> rayon made from bamboo; linen and hemp <-> synthetic imitation fibres)  
（有机）天然纤维声明 <-> 使用的非天然替代纤维（如：天然竹纤维 <-> 竹原人造丝；亚麻和大麻 <-> 仿合成纤维）
- Type and amount of approved chemical inputs used for GOTS Goods <-> any fastness problems known, problematic restricted inputs contained (e.g. AOX, copper) as well as

prohibited substances commonly used in the same conventional process

批准用于 GOTS 产品的化学品投入物的类别和数量 <->任何已知的色牢度问题、含有不确定的限用投入物（如：AOX、铜）以及相同的常规加工中常用的禁用物质

- Separation measures in processing <-> sources of potential contamination from the parallel conventional processing stages performed in the unit  
加工过程中的分隔措施 <-> 来自同一单位的平行常规加工阶段的潜在污染源
- Transport and storage conditions of GOTS goods<-> prohibited substances commonly used in transport and storage of comparable conventional products  
产品的运输和储存条件 <-> 同类常规产品的运输和储存通常会使用的禁用物质

## Annex

### 附录

## A) Specific requirements for textile personal care products

### 关于纺织类个人护理用品的特定要求

#### A3.4) Fragrances and lubricants

##### 香料和润滑剂

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

“使用的任何香料和润滑剂，除了必须满足 GOTS 标准的投入物准则外，还必须满足 COSMOS 标准（《有机天然化妆品标准》）的投入物准则。”

#### Reference:

##### 参考文献:

[COSMOS-Standard](#) (Cosmetics Organic and Natural Standard)