

## The Development of the Oeko-Tex Standard 100 Criteria Catalogue

- 7 April 1992** The first version of the Oeko-Tex Standard 100 was introduced at the Interstoff trade fair in Frankfurt.
- 1 February 1997** The previous 16 product groups making up the Oeko-Tex Standard 100 were reclassified into four product groups and individual criteria were made more stringent on the basis of new scientific knowledge, e.g. tetrachlorophenol was included and the list of allergenic dyestuffs was extended from 8 to 20 substances.
- 2 October 1997** The meeting of the heads of the institutes in Alicante, Spain, unanimously resolved to adapt the Oeko-Tex test methods for the analysis of banned azo dyestuffs with immediate effect in line with the official method specified in the German Act on Foodstuffs and Goods in Daily Use, while maintaining the existing limit of determination of 20 ppm and the list of banned amines.
- as of January 1998** The Oeko-Tex Standard 100 list of banned cleavable MAK-amines from azo dyestuffs was extended to include o-anisidine.
- Spring 1998** In addition to the existing control system, the Oeko-Tex Association carried out comprehensive random checks on an international level for the first time.
- 10 September 1998** The meeting of the heads of the institutes in Torquay, Great Britain, resolved to carry out the random checks on a minimum of 10% of all certificates issued internationally on an annual basis.
- as of January 1999** Antimony was included in the list of limited heavy metals in the Oeko-Tex Standard 100.
- 30 September 1999** In Porto, Portugal, the heads of the institutes resolved to allow a broader range of preliminary work on bioactive substances to be carried out.
- as of January 2000** Ban on the use of certain phthalates as softeners for PVC accessories in product class I, extension of the list of banned cleavable MAK amines in view of the Azo regulation to include 2,4-xylylidine (2,4-dimethylaniline) and 2,6-xylylidine (2,6-dimethylaniline).
- 29 February 2000** Extraordinary meeting of the heads of the institutes in Zurich, Switzerland. Adoption of resolution on the TBT issue.
- as of March 2000** Inclusion of TBT in the criteria catalogue to prevent the use of finishes based on these tin-organic compounds with immediate effect. Similarly the use of DBT was prohibited in Product Class I for baby articles.
- as of January 2001** The test method for accessories containing nickel was adapted in line with the statutory test method under the German Act on Foodstuffs and Goods in Daily Use to take into account the effects of ageing for coated surfaces on metal accessories.
- 28 September 2001** Resolution of the meeting of the heads of the institutes in Belgirate, Italy, to fundamentally restructure the regulation on bioactive and flame-retardant products: expert committees were set up to look into the issue of bioactive substances and flame-retardant products, consisting of representatives from the specialist group, the secretary general and independent toxicologists from several European countries.
- as of January 2002** The existing list of prohibited pesticides in the criteria catalogue of the Oeko-Tex Standard 100 was extended to include a further 31 compounds, including a number of organophosphate compounds. The formaldehyde content of Product Class I, i.e. baby articles, was stipulated as "n.d." = "not detectable".
- as of January 2003** Disperse Orange 11 and Basic Violet 14 were added to the list of carcinogenic dyestuffs. The list of banned amines was amended to include the dyestuff component 4-aminoazobenzene in view of the new EU ban

- December 2003** The temporary regulation for active chemical products expired at the turn of year 2003/2004. It is now obligatory for flame-retardant or bioactive fibres or products to be tested and accepted in advance by Oeko-Tex expert groups.
- as of January 2004** Disperse Brown 1 was added to the list of banned allergenic dyestuffs. The previous area of application for Product Class I for toddlers was extended from 24 to 36 months. The control tests were extended to include certified preliminary products.
- April 2004** For the first time, a transitional period was granted for the implementation of the new criteria announced in January of each year to allow the companies time to adapt to the amendments.
- November 2004** The meeting of the heads of the institutes in Kyoto, Japan, focused on the control system. A controller was appointed by the International Secretariat with immediate effect with the special task of providing on-site support to rapidly resolve problems relating to ongoing compliance with the criteria catalogue and find solutions to problems.
- as of January 2005** Two substances, pentabromdiphenylether (pentaBDE) and octabromdiphenylether (octaBDE) were added to the list of banned flameproof agents. The control tests were extended to cover 15%, rather than 10% of all certificates issued worldwide. Despite this, the costs continue to be borne by the International Test Association as long as the test results satisfy the requirements of the Oeko-Tex criteria catalogue.
- as of January 2006** Disperse Yellow 23 was added to the list of banned allergenic dyestuffs. High phthalate content now also constitutes grounds for rejection for baby articles made of materials other than PVC. The additional test for 4-aminoazobenzene is now implemented across the board within all Oeko-Tex test institutes. There is not yet an official statutory test method for this carcinogenic amine. The list of dyestuffs used was adapted. More precise information is now requested on the manufacturing processes in order to keep test costs to a minimum. Due to its high level of success, the number of product controls financed by Oeko-Tex will be kept at 15% of all certificates issued.

Oeko-Tex Standard 100 Press and Public Relations Work  
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