

INDITEX

Physical Testing Requirements

2024

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Physical Testing Requirements

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Definition of Physical Testing Requirements

Physical Testing Requirements (hereinafter, **PTR**) is defined as a product standard which:

- Has been developed by Inditex in conformity to the main legislations with requirements on product quality and in accordance with the “best practices” of the textile industry.
- Regulates the following parameters:
 - pH
 - Fiber composition tolerance
 - Color fastness to water
 - Color fastness to perspiration
 - Color fastness to saliva
 - Color fastness to rubbing
 - Odour

PTR is of general and mandatory application for all garments, footwear, home textiles, fabrics and leather supplied to Inditex and certain accessories, such as: handbags, belts, kerchiefs, scarves and similar products. Consequently, the application of the standard is the exclusive responsibility of the supplier throughout the “lifecycle” of the products which Inditex manufactures/sells.

To do this, the supplier must report and guarantee the quality level of the garments of each of the models/quality/colours manufactured/sold by Inditex and Inditex may carry out the physical-chemical tests it deems necessary to ensure its compliance. The omission of any of the parameters required shall imply the “non conformity” with PTR.

The responsibility of the manufacturers and/or suppliers for guaranteeing compliance with the products supplied to Inditex with PTR does not exempt them from complying with any other Law or Act that applies to these articles, even if it is not specifically included in this Standard. For more information about the commitment to comply with this standard see chapter 2.

If there are any question regarding the requirements of one product in particular, please do not hesitate to contact the PTR compliance team at: ptr@inditex.com.

Change log for PTR version 2024

Parameter	Modification	Method
Color fastness to water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Change wording for suede leather	
Colour fastness to perspiration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Added exception of Egypt market in textiles for users > 3 years old• Change wording for suede leather	
Colour fastness to dry rubbing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Change wording for suede leather• Added exception of China market for leather garments• Change wording for suede leather in footwear	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Updated test method for leather and footwear
Colour fastness to wet rubbing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Change wording for suede leather• Added exception of China market for leather garments• Change wording for suede leather in footwear	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Updated test method for leather and footwear

1. Restricted parameters list

pH

Scope

- Textile
- Leather
- Synthetic Leather

Limits

Textile:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly:

- Users < 14 years old: **4.0 - 7.5**

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine market in clothes and hosiery products: **4.8 - 7.5**

- With direct and prolonged contact with the skin and >14 years old: **4.0 - 7.5**

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine market in clothes and hosiery products: **4.8 - 7.5**

- Without direct and prolonged contact with the skin and >14 years old: **4.0 - 9.0**

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine market in clothes and hosiery products: **4.8 - 7.5**

Morocco market: **4.0 - 7.5**

Leather:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly:

3.5 - 7.5

Important: All chromium tanned leathers should be fixed at pH range 3.2 - 4.0 in the finished leather in order to avoid the generation of Chromium (VI) in the leather.

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine market in leather products: **4.0 - 7.5**

Synthetic Leather:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly:

4.0 - 7.5

EXCEPTIONS:

Morocco market in footwear: **4.0-9.0**

Test methods

Textile and Synthetic Leather:

ISO 3071:2020

GB/T 7573:2009

Leather:

ISO 4045:2018

Composition Tolerance

Scope

- Textile

Limits

Textile:

All kinds of fabrics and/or textile articles:

Single (100% pure product): **No tolerance**

EXCEPTIONS:

All markets except Canada, Mexico and United States of America: Tolerance **5%** of "suspected wool" in articles 100% cashmere which have been obtained by carded spinning process.

European Union, Turkey, MERCOSUR, Ecuador and Saudi Arabia markets: Tolerance **2%** of "extraneous fibers" and **5%** of "extraneous fibers" in fabrics which have undergone a carding process in articles with justified technical difficulties.

South Korea market: Tolerance **3%** in wool products, **5%** in wool products, which have undergone a carding process and **1%** for "other fibers".

Mixtures (≥ 2 fibers): **$\pm 3\%$ in weight**

Test methods

For binary mixtures:

Regulation 1007/2011/EU, Norm EN ISO 1833-1:2020.

For the analysis of specific mixtures, consult the Norms: from EN ISO 1833-3: 2020 to EN ISO 1833-29: 2020

For ternary mixtures:

Regulation 1007/2011/EU, Norm EN ISO 1833-2:2020.

For the analysis of specific mixtures, consult the Norms: from EN ISO 1833-3: 2020 to EN ISO 1833-29: 2020

China:

GB/T 2910.1:2009 (binary mixtures) and GB/T 2910.2:2009 (ternary mixtures)

For the analysis of specific mixtures, consult the Norms: from GB/T 2910.3:2009 to GB/T 2910.26-2017

South Korea:

KS K 0210:2015

Colour fastness to water

Scope

- Textile
- Leather
- Synthetic Leather

Limits for colour change and colour staining

Textile:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly:

- Users < 3 years old: **3 - 4**

- Users > 3 years old: **3**

Leather and synthetic leather:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly: **3**

Belts and gloves made of dark colored leather and/or suede leather: **2**

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine and GCC¹ markets: **3**

Test methods

Textile:

ISO 105-E01:2013

GB/T 5713:2013

ITX_GB/T 5713:2013

Leather and Synthetic Leather:

ISO 11642:2012

¹ Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is comprised by United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen.

Colour fastness to perspiration (1/2)

Scope

- Textile

Limits for colour change and colour staining

Textile:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly:

- Users < 3 years old: **3 - 4**

EXCEPTIONS:

Eurasian Customs Union² market:

In textile products aimed at users < 1 year old: **4**

In textile products with close and prolonged contact with the skin (underwear, bedding, swimwear, hosiery, headwear, scarves, handkerchiefs and other similar products): **4**

In lining material of textile products: **4**

- Users >3 years old: **3**

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine, Egypt and GCC¹ markets: **3 - 4**

Eurasian Customs Union² market:

In textile products with close and prolonged contact with the skin (underwear, bedding, swimwear, hosiery, headwear, scarves, handkerchiefs and other similar products): **4**

In lining material of textile products: **4**

¹ Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is comprised by United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen.

² Eurasian Customs Union is comprised by Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

Test methods

Textile:

ISO 105 E04:2013

GB/T 3922:2013

ITX_GB/T 3922:2013

Colour fastness to perspiration (2/2)

Scope

- Leather
- Synthetic Leather

Limits for colour change and colour staining

Leather and synthetic leather:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly: 3

EXCEPTIONS:

GCC¹ market: **3 - 4**

Ukraine market in footwear, gloves, headwear and hosiery products: **3 - 4**

Belts and gloves made of dark colored leather and/or suede leather: 2

EXCEPTIONS:

GCC¹ market: **3 - 4**

Ukraine market in footwear, gloves, headwear and hosiery products: **3 - 4**

Eurasian Customs Union², Egypt and Uzbekistan markets: **3**

Test methods

Leather and Synthetic Leather:

ISO 11641:2012

¹ Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is comprised by United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen.

² Eurasian Customs Union is comprised by Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

Colour fastness to dry rubbing (1/3)

Scope

- Textile

Limits for dry colour staining

Textile:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly:

- Users < 3 years old: **4**
- Users > 3 years old: **3**

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine and GCC¹ markets: **4**

Eurasian Customs Union² market in lining material of textile products: **4**

China market in the back/lining material of belts: **4**

Egypt market in textile lining of leather and synthetic leather products: **4**

China market in handbags and knapsacks and in the face material of belts (except denim whose limit is 3): **3 - 4**

Test methods

Textile:

ISO 105 X12:2016

GB/T 3920:2008

ISO 105-X16:2016 (Colour Fastness to Rubbing in Small Areas).

Footwear

ISO 17700:2019 (method A)

¹ Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is comprised by United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen.

² Eurasian Customs Union is comprised by Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

Colour fastness to dry rubbing (2/3)

Scope

- Leather
- Synthetic Leather

Limits for dry colour staining

Leather and synthetic leather:

Clothing, accessories and home textiles, mainly: 3

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union² and GCC¹ markets: **4**

China market in the back/lining material of belts: **4**

China market in handbags and knapsacks and in the face material of belts: **3 - 4**

Uzbekistan market in schoolbags, bags, briefcases, backpacks, gloves, mittens, belts, waist belts for watches and small leather goods: **4**

Uzbekistan market in synthetic fur for linings of gloves and mittens:**4**

Leather products made of dark colored suede leather: 2

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union² and GCC¹ markets: **4**

China market in leather garments made of dark colored suede: **3**

China market in the back/lining material of belts: **4**

China market in handbags and knapsacks and in the face material of belts: **3 - 4**

Egypt market: **3**

China market in suede leather parts of handbags and knapsacks and in suede leather face of belts: **3**

Uzbekistan market in schoolbags, bags, briefcases, backpacks, gloves, mittens, belts, waist belts for watches and small leather goods: **4**

¹ Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is comprised by United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen.

² Eurasian Customs Union is comprised by Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

Test methods

Leather and Synthetic Leather:

ISO 11640:2018

ITX-RUB-LT-2023

Colour fastness to dry rubbing (3/3)

Scope

- Leather
- Synthetic Leather

Limits for dry colour staining

Leather and synthetic leather:

Footwear: 3

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union² and GCC¹ markets: **4**

Taiwan market in lining and insoles of leather footwear: **4**

Uzbekistan market in leather for users < 18 years old and synthetic leather and fur: **4**

Footwear with lining and insoles made of suede leather:

2 - 3

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union², Taiwan and GCC¹ markets: **4**

Egypt and China markets: **3**

Uzbekistan market for users < 18 years old: **4**

Footwear in dark colored leather uppers and in all suede leather uppers independently of the colour: **2**

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union² and GCC¹ markets: **4**

Egypt and China markets: **3**

Uzbekistan market for users <18 years old: **4**

¹ Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is comprised by United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen.

² Eurasian Customs Union is comprised by Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

Test methods

Footwear:

ISO 17700:2019 (method A)

ITX-RUB-LT-2023

Colour fastness to wet rubbing (1/3)

Scope

- Textile

Limits for wet colour staining

Textile:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly:

- Users < 3 years old: **3**
- Users < 3 years old (Dark colours): **2 - 3**

EXCEPTIONS:

Egypt market in textile parts of leather and synthetic leather products (except in textile parts of uppers, lining and insoles in footwear whose limit is 2): **3**

China market in the back/lining material of belts: **3**

Saudi Arabia market*

- Users between 3 - 14 years old: **2 - 3**

EXCEPTIONS:

Egypt market in textile parts of leather and synthetic leather products (except in textile parts of uppers, lining and insoles in footwear whose limit is 2): **3**

China market in the back/lining material of belts: **3**

Saudi Arabia market*

- Users > 14 years old: **2**

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine market: **2 - 3**

China market in lining and insoles of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques, in the face material of belts (except denim) and in handbags and knapsacks (except denim): **2 - 3**

Egypt market in textile parts of leather and synthetic leather products (except in textile parts of uppers, lining and insoles in footwear whose limit is 2): **3**

China market in the back/lining material of belts: **3**

*Saudi Arabia market: Saudi Arabia market in textile parts of uppers, lining and insoles of footwear (except in textile parts of uppers in sports footwear of medium and high performance whose limit is 3-4): **3**

Test methods

Textile:

ISO 105 X12:2016

GB/T 3920:2008

ISO 105-X16:2016 (Colour Fastness to Rubbing in Small Areas).

Footwear

ISO 17700:2019 (method A)

Colour fastness to wet rubbing (2/3)

Scope

- Leather
- Synthetic Leather

Limits for wet colour staining

Leather and synthetic leather:

Clothing, accessories and home textiles, mainly: 3

EXCEPTIONS:

Eurasian Customs Union² market in synthetic leather products: **4**

Eurasian Customs Union² market in gloves, waist belts and other small leatherware articles aimed at users < 18 years old: **4**

Uzbekistan market in schoolbags, bags, briefcases, backpacks, gloves, mittens, belts, waist belts for watches and small leather goods: **4**

Uzbekistan market in synthetic fur for linings of gloves and mittens: **4**

In dark colored leather products, and in all suede leathers independently of the colour: 2

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine market: **2 - 3**

Eurasian Customs Union² and Egypt markets: **3**

China market in leather garments, leather belts, handbags and knapsacks made of dark colored leather and in all suede leathers independently of the colour: **3**

Eurasian Customs Union² market in gloves, waist belts and other small leatherware articles aimed at users < 18 years old: **4**

Uzbekistan market in schoolbags, bags, briefcases, backpacks, gloves, mittens, belts, waist belts for watches and small leather goods: **4**

Test methods

Leather and Synthetic Leather:

ISO 11640:2018

ITX-RUB-LT-2023

² Eurasian Customs Union is comprised by Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

Colour fastness to wet rubbing (3/3)

Scope

- Leather
- Synthetic Leather

Limits for wet colour staining

Leather and synthetic leather:

Footwear: 3

EXCEPTIONS:

Eurasian Customs Union² market in synthetic leather products: **4**

Saudi Arabia market in leather and synthetic leather parts of uppers in sports footwear of medium and high performance: **3 - 4**

Uzbekistan market in leather for users < 18 years old and synthetic leather and fur: **4**

Footwear with lining and insoles made of suede leather:

2 - 3

EXCEPTIONS:

Eurasian Customs Union², China, Saudi Arabia and Taiwan markets: **3**

Uzbekistan market for users < 18 years old: **4**

Footwear in uppers independently of the kind of leather and colour: 2

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine market: **2 - 3**

Eurasian Customs Union² and China markets: **3**

Saudi Arabia market in leather and synthetic leather parts of uppers in sports footwear of medium and high performance: **3 - 4**

Uzbekistan market for users <18 years old: **4**

² Eurasian Customs Union is comprised by Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

Test methods

Footwear:

ISO 17700:2019 (method A)

ITX-RUB-LT-2023

Colour fastness to saliva

Scope

- Textile

Limits

Textile:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly:

Users < 3 years old: **4**

Test methods

Textile and Synthetic Leather:

GB/T 18886:2019

ITX_GB/T 18886:2019

Determination of odour

Scope

- Textile
- Leather
- Plastics
- Metallic parts
- Paints
- Surface coatings

Limits

All materials:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly:

No detection of abnormal odours

Abnormal odours must not be detected at values above 1 (odourless) in products aimed at users < 3 years old, and 2 (weak odour) in products aimed at users > 3 years old.

Test methods

All materials:

SNV 195651:2015

2. Commitment

Commitment to comply with Inditex Group's Physical Testing Requirements product health standard

I hereby confirm that:

1) We have received the **Physical Testing Requirements** (hereinafter, **PTR**) product quality standard, we have read it and thoroughly understand its implications.

2) We acknowledge that compliance with PTR is a contractual obligation and undertake, accordingly, to meet the PTR requirements in all orders involving production, marketing or distribution placed by any of the Inditex brands effective as of June 30th 2024.

3) We undertake to disclose and formally demand PTR implications to the whole production line.

4) The Inditex Group:

- Reserves the right to check: i) compliance with PTR regarding any goods supplied, by any method, at any time, and/or at any stage of the production, marketing or distribution processes, and ii) the appropriate disclosure of PTR.
- Reserves the right to impose specific reprocessing to the supplier for those productions which non compliance with PTR in order to improve the production and reach full compliance.

- Reserves the right to cancel orders for all products where a non compliance with PTR regarding any test and/or inspection has been established.

- Reserves the right to return any orders already delivered where a non compliance with PTR regarding any test and/or inspection has been established.

- Reserves the right to cancel or destroy, or to order destruction of the goods subject to the cancelled order, subject to the fact that the cancellation of the relevant order shall entail the non existence of the obligation to pay any sum whatsoever for the goods failing to comply with PTR.

- Holds the Supplier as solely responsible for any and all damages caused by goods failing to comply with PTR.

5) We acknowledge that approval of a "sample" and any subsequent "repetition" of goods by the INDITEX Group do not release us from our liability, for the entire production, marketing and distribution processes.

THE SUPPLIER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALWAYS REFERRING TO THE LATEST UPDATED VERSION OF THIS DOCUMENT, AVAILABLE AT www.inditex.com

INDITEX

Product Sustainability

www.inditex.com

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