

Overview of AFIRM and RSL Programs

AFIRM

What is an RSL and why?

Failures

Testing

AFIRM RSL / Toolkit





































AFIRM Who We Are

Multi-company working group that includes:

"Apparel and footwear companies with RSLs "Regulatory, product safety and chemistry experts

Which shares

"RSL management, information and experiences, and benchmarking

Complies with the antitrust laws of the US































Why We're Here



Regulatory burden is growing

Green consumerism/consumer awareness is rising

Brands managing RSLs are growing

Streamlining requests from suppliers and manufacturers

Leverage resources

Factory self-governance on chemical product safety is required to prevent product recalls and cancelled contracts

































Different But Similar

Individual companies have their own RSLs

The differences between them are minor

All have similar:

- > Missions
- Guiding principles
- > Approaches
- > Sales markets

































AFIRM's Mission/Vision

To reduce the use and impact of harmful substances in the apparel and footwear supply chain.

To provide a forum to advance the global management of restricted substances in apparel and footwear, communicate information about RSL to the supply chain, discuss concerns, and exchange ideas for improving RSL management, to ultimately elevate consumer satisfaction.























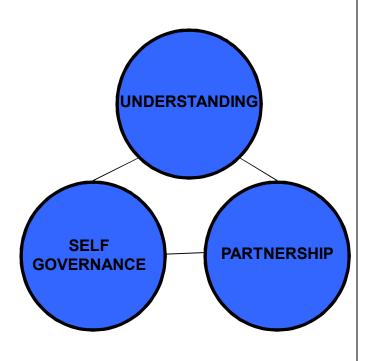








Guiding Principles



- 1. Chemical product safety must be understood in the global supply chain as an integrated whole, from workplace to consumer
- 2. Chemical product safety can only be achieved through partnership among retailers, suppliers and manufacturers.
- 3. Retailers must encourage suppliers' and manufacturers' self-governance of chemical product safety































What is an RSL? Why?



Chemical substances are either:

"Prohibited from use

"Restricted in products

"Restricted in manufacturing

due to

"Legislation

NGOs/External classification schemes

"Consumer / worker protection

"Environmental protection











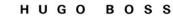










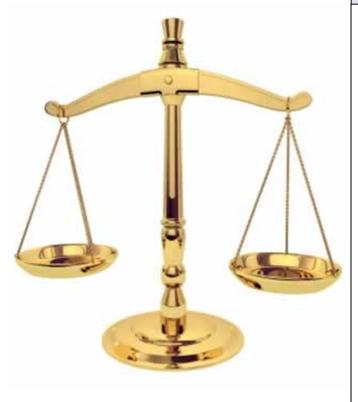












Legislation

China

GB 18401-2003 (National general safety technical code for textile products)

EU

REACH (Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of CHemicals), SVHC

US

California Proposition 65 CPSIA

Japan

Law 112 (Law for the control of houshold products containing harmful substances)

etc.

































External Classification Schemes

Examples:

Oeko-Tex, www.oeko-tex.com

Stricter than many legal requirements:

"AZO dyes

" Disperse dyes

EU Ecolabel, www.ecolabel.eu

Scope includes environmental impact:

"Biodegradability of auxiliary chemicals

































Consumer Protection

Chemicals remain on finished products

What is the consumer exposure?

"Day / Night wear

" Direct skin contact

"Infants / adults

What are the risks?



"Skin irritation/allergy

"Respiratory problems
"Cancer

































Environmental Protection

Chemicals into environment:

Air

Water

Soil

Examples:

"APEOs

" Dyes

"Heavy metals































Environmental Protection Where do chemicals end up?













BOSS





















Chemical Categories of Concern

Substances classified as:

Carcinogenic
Toxic for reproduction
Mutagenic
Environmentally harmful
Allergenic







































Sources of Failure

Raw Material (e.g. yarn, greige fabric)

Dyes and Chemicals

Cleaning/maintenance Chemicals

Poor Process control

Lack of Communication

































Dyes and Chemicals

Good suppliers know what's in the chemical product (and should tell you)

MSDS essential....

But many have incomplete information

Many RSL failures due to non deliberate application

Some companies don't provide MSDS!

































Dyes and Chemicals

Documentation

Labels

Storage





















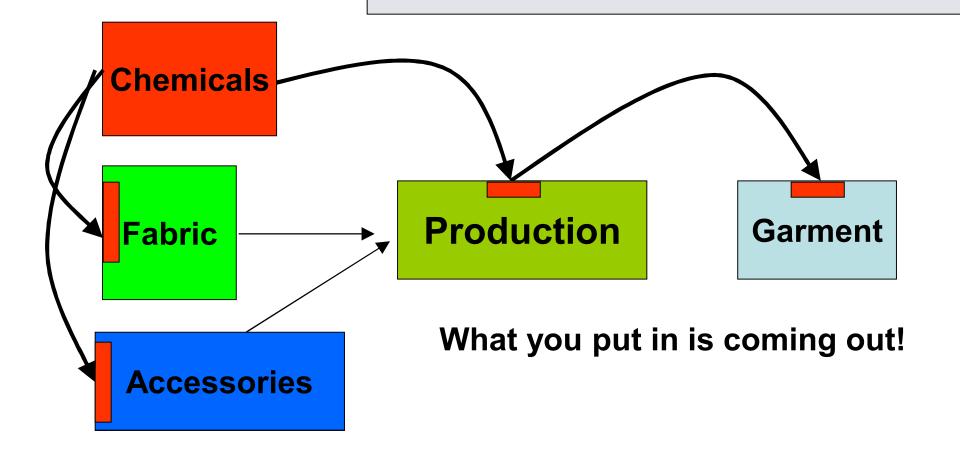








Process Control























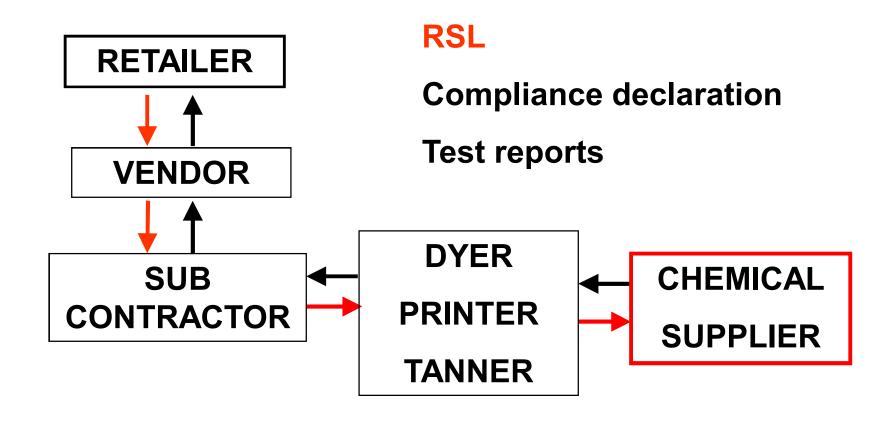








Communication







GROUP





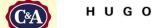
BOSS





















Testing

GENERAL PROCEDURE

Use the brand's approved test methods

Use accredited labs

Testing = improving quality "?"































Testing



WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO TEST?

Legal compliance

Consumer safety

Worker safety

Environmental protection



































Testing

WHY IS TESTING ONLY PART OF THE SOLUTION?

A test itself is not improving quality

It only gives you a receipt on whether you have taken enough proactive actions

When testing is performed on final product = no chance to improve

























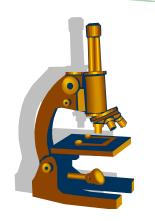












AFIRM RSL

Why Not Yet?

Various reasons

"Legislation

"Sales markets

"RSL scope varies between companies

































NO AFIRM RSL YET

So what is the option?

AFIRM companies strive to one common objective

"Eliminate harmful impact of certain substances

"Implementation Toolkit

Toolkit's principles helps to eliminate substances of <u>all AFIRM companies'</u> RSLs

www.afirm-group.com/supplierrsItool.htm





























