

# AFIRM公司和RSL计划概述



**AFIRM**

**什么是RSL，为什么？**

**各种问题**

**检测**

**AFIRM的RSL / Toolkit**



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# AFIRM 关于我们

跨国公司工作组, 包括:

- 拥有RSL的服装、鞋袜公司
- 监管、产品安全和化学专家

享有

- 最佳实践
- RSL管理、信息和经验, 以及标准检查程序

符合美国反托拉斯法



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# 此次活动的目的



监管负担在日益增加

绿色消费主张/消费者的意识不断提高

使用RSL的品牌不断增加

理顺供应商和制造商的要求

**Leverage resources** 资源运用

要求工厂对化学产品的安全进行自控, 以防止出现产品召回和撤销合同事件



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# 不同但类似

每个公司都有其自己的RSL  
它们之间的差异很小

但在以下方面相类似:

- 使命
- 指导原则
- 方法
- 销售市场



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# AFIRM的 使命/愿景

减少在服装、鞋袜供应链中使用有害物质以及有害物质在其中的影响。

提供一个论坛，以促进对服装、鞋袜中使用限制性物质的全球化管理，与供应链沟通有关RSL的信息，讨论所关注的问题，并交换改进RSL管理的想法，以最终提升消费者的满意度。



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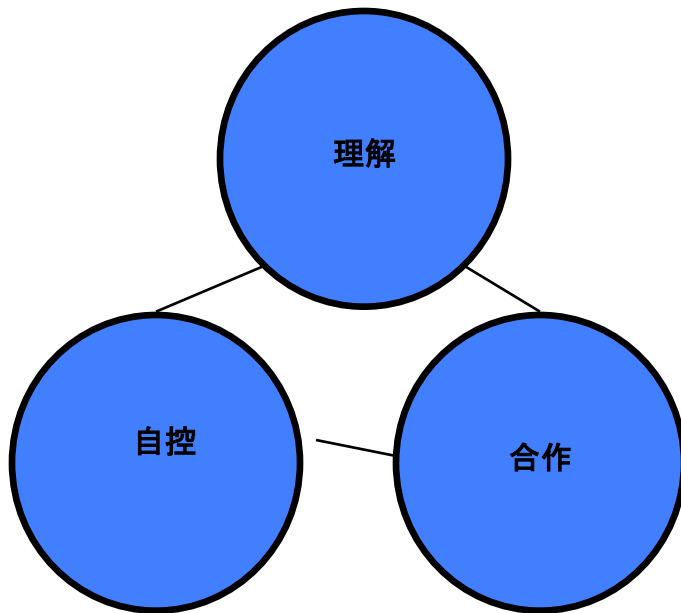
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# 指导原则



1. 在全球供应链中，化学品的安全必须被理解成一个从车间到消费者的完整整体。
2. 化学品安全只能通过零售商、供应商和生产商之间的合作来实现。
3. 零售商必须鼓励供应商和生产商对化学品的安全进行自控。



# 什么是RSL? 为什么?

## RULES

1. YOU CAN....

2. YOU CAN'T...

3. YOU CAN....

4. YOU CAN'T

### 化学物质:

- 禁止使用
- 在产品中限制使用
- 在生产中限制使用

### 由于

- 立法
- 非政府组织/外部分类方案
- 保护消费者/工人
- 环境保护的要求



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# 立法要求



中国

**GB 18401-2003** (国家纺织品基本安全技术规范)

欧盟

**REACH** (化学品注册、评价、授权和限制体系),  
**SVHC** (高关注物质)

美国

加利福尼亚法律建议**65号**  
**CPSIA** (消费品安全改进法案)

日本

法律 **112号** (含有害物质家用产品控制法)

等等.



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# 外部分类方案



例如:

**Oeko-Tex**, [www.oeko-tex.com](http://www.oeko-tex.com)

比许多法律要求更严格:

- 偶氮染料
- 分散染料

**EU Ecolabel**, [www.ecolabel.eu](http://www.ecolabel.eu)

范围包括环境影响:

- 辅助化学品的生物降解性



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# 对消费者的保护

化学品残留于成品中

哪些情况属于消费者接触项目？

- 日装 / 晚装
- 直接皮肤接触
- 婴儿 / 成人

有哪些风险？

- 皮肤刺激/过敏
- 呼吸问题
- 致癌



# 环境保护

## 进入到环境中的化学品:

空气

水

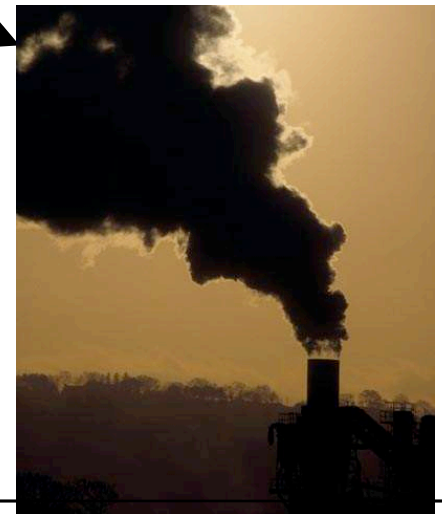
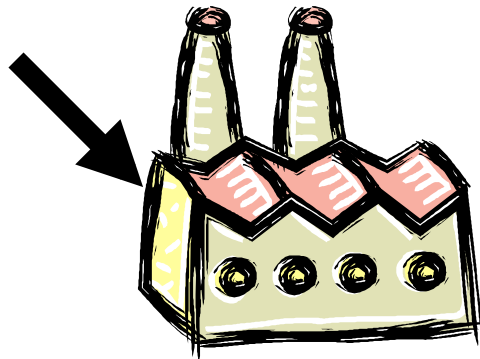
土壤

例如:

- **APEO**(烷基酚聚氧乙烯醚类化合物)
  - 染料
  - 重金属



# 环境保护 化学品最终归于何处？



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# 受关注的化学品种类

这些物质分为：

致癌性  
在再生产过程中有毒性  
致突变性  
环境有害性  
过敏性



# 问题的源头



原料 (如纱、坯布)

染料和化学品

清洁/保养用化学品

工艺控制不严

缺乏沟通



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# 染料和化学品



好的供应商知道化学品中各种成份的含量  
(且应将其告诉给客户)

**MSDS(化学品安全技术说明书)必不可少....**

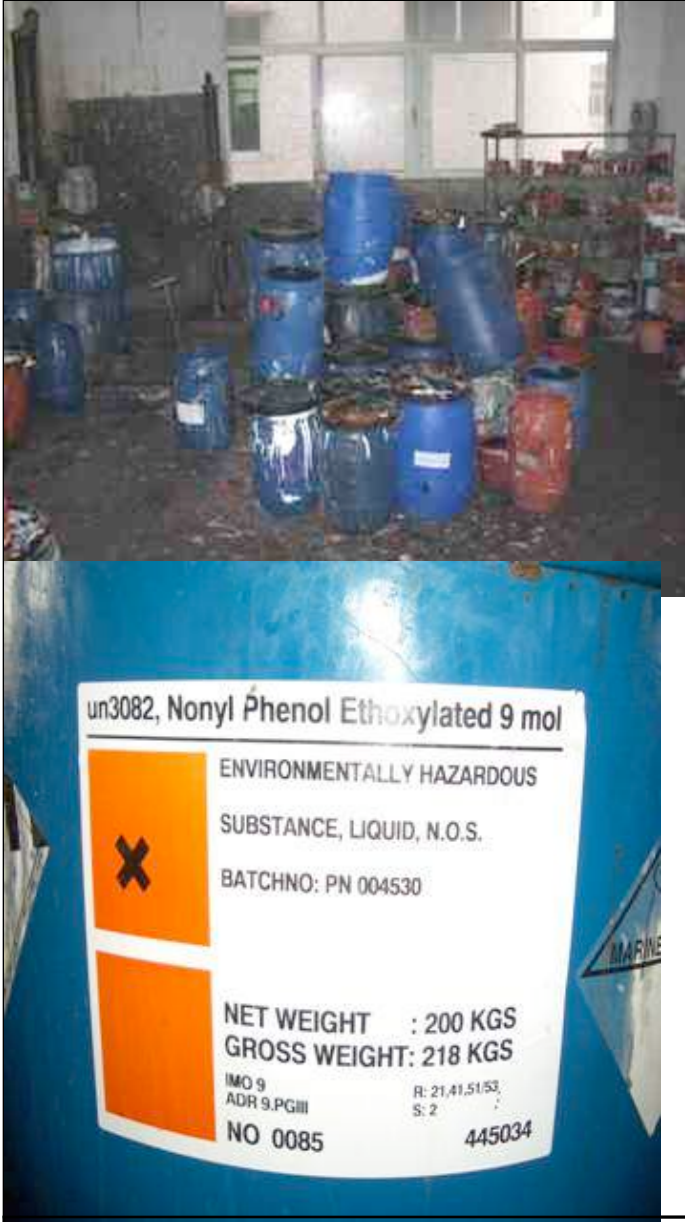
但是许多供应商只有不全面的信息

许多RSL问题都是由于不慎使用化学品所致

**一些公司不提供MSDS!**



# 染料和化学品



文件资料

标签

储存



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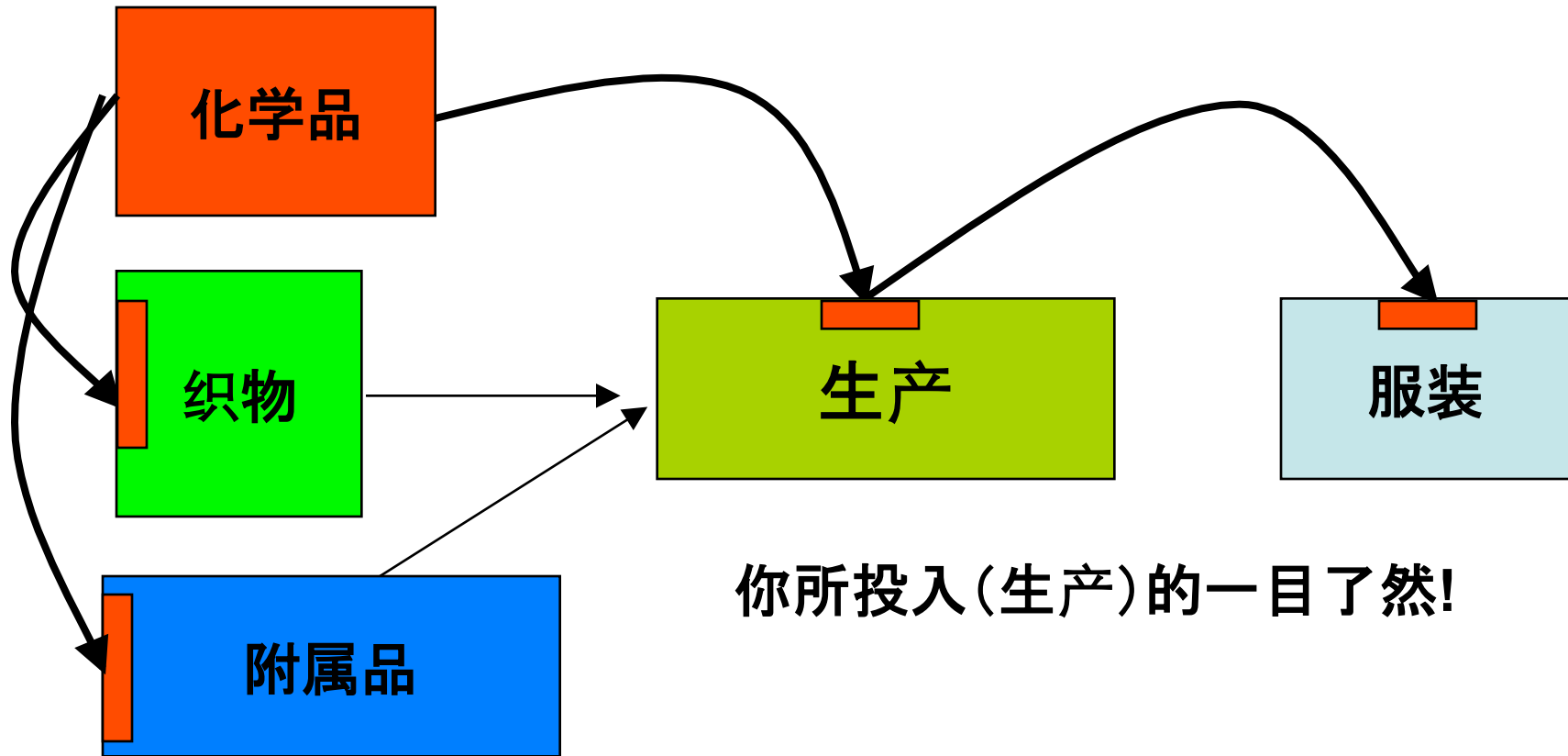
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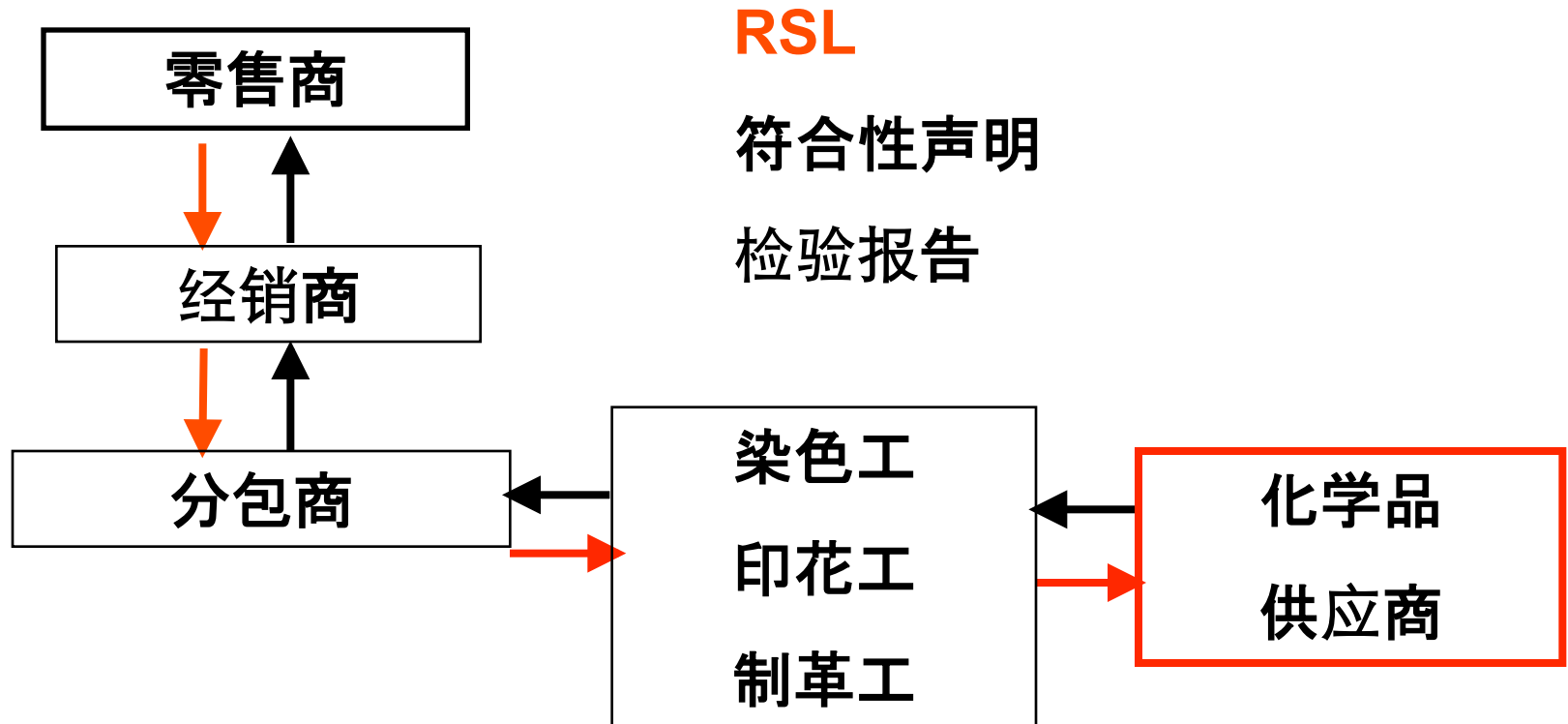
# 工艺控制



你所投入(生产)的一目了然!



# 沟通



# 检测



基本步骤

使用品牌批准的检测方法

使用认可的实验室

检测 = 提高质量 ”?”



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# 检测

为什么检测很重要？

法律符合性

消费者的安全

工人的安全

环境保护



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# 检测



为什么检测只是解决方案的一部分？

检测本身并不能提高质量

它只能给你一个说明你是否已采取足够的  
预防措施的证明

对成品进行检测 = 没有改进的机会

unprotected and being crippled on factory floors, writes Clara Li in the first of a two-part series from Guangzhou.

## Poisoned workers merely the tip of an iceberg

Twenty-year-old Tang Wenyan lies on a Guangzhou hospital bed, one of several who have been helped in the night. She is 1.6 metres tall and weighs about 25kg.

"She is paralysed and can't breathe," says her husband, who works at the factory. "She had to be taken to the hospital in a ambulance."

All are suffering the effects of benzene poisoning.

The Xijia women's story made national headlines last week after the company stacked down the 11 injured workers and sent them to Guangzhou Occupational Disease Treatment Centre in Guangzhou.

The women are from Guilin, Henan, Sichuan and Tibet provinces.

The case has raised awareness of the situation's root cause on occupational health and the lack of government supervision of workplaces.

A letter sent to the Guangzhou Women's Federation on June 22 triggered the investigation. The workers who worked on the victim assembly line are reported to sit at their workstations for 11 hours every day," it said.

The glue is toxic. If humans are exposed to it for a long period of time their health slowly starts to become much, then the health

**Benzene and its toxic effects**

What is it?  
Benzene is a highly used chemical found from both

and feet soot. Then you cannot work as you have to go home. Most who arrived at home have no energy, pale skin and are dizzy," she later said. More than 10 people employed at the Taiwan-owned shoe factory in the past 10 years may have been affected, officials said. Some 20 factory workers have still not been treated.

Two weeks ago, the hospital sent a team of nine doctors to the factory to test the assembly line workers for benzene poisoning. This is the first time that large-scale benzene poisoning has made the headlines.

Officials had been reported to benzene at a shoe factory in Tibet province in February and 11 workers were affected in a factory in Shenzhen as early as 1996.

But it is certainly the first occupational health case to have received such media attention.

It follows Beijing's introduction of a new law on May 1 on the prevention and treatment of work-related diseases.

Under the law, employers are held accountable for workplace safety and are legally bound to treatment to those who suffer from work-related illnesses and injuries.

Huang Haolin, president of the Guangzhou hospital, said the incident was far from being an isolated case, as work-related illnesses were widespread.

According to statistics in the past month, more than 10 million people have been exposed to or



Wang Wenyan, paralyzed and now weighing just 25kg, is tended to by a fellow victim of benzene poisoning at a Guangzhou hospital. The women were poisoned while working for a Taiwan-owned shoe factory.

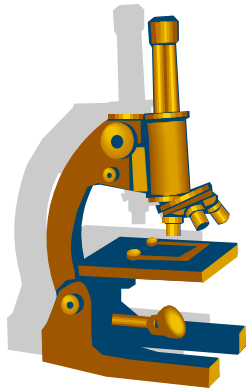
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AFIRM RSL  
为什么还未实行?



各种原因

- 立法
- 销售市场
- 各公司间RSL的范围不同



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还没有 AFIRM RSL  
什么是可选的方案？

## AFIRM 公司力求实现一个共同的目标

- 消除某些物质的有害影响

- 使用Toolkit

- Toolkit的原则有助于消除所有在 AFIRM 公司的RSL上的物质

[www.afirm-group.com/suppliersltool.htm](http://www.afirm-group.com/suppliersltool.htm)



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