GENERAL PROCEDURE

• Follow the brand’s testing procedure
  • All materials have to be verified
  • Use accredited labs
  • Company RSL must be fulfilled
  • Ship only products in compliance with company RSLs!

Ship only Products in Compliance!!
All materials which are used in production must be compliant

- Risk is color dependent

- Dark colors present a higher risk of failure for restricted dyes

- New and not yet known materials/compositions

- Only production related material and no samples
What is the customer preference for buying textiles?
WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO TEST?

- Consumer safety
- Product safety
- Production safety
- Environment safety
- Workplace and worker safety
WHO SHOULD DO THE TESTING?

- Labs accepted by the brands
- Labs which are accredited
- Labs which participate frequently in round robin testing

pH round robin test

5 labs only one passed
WHEN AND WHAT TO TEST?

• Follow brand RSL requirements
• Be proactive, test to eliminate uncertainties
• Use brand specified test methods. If none specified, use internationally recognized test methods.

• In case of questions, do not act on your own. Contact your customer.
Every test result is only as good as the technique of taking the sample.

Poor sampling may cause failures, delays, and increase costs.

\[ \sigma^2_{\text{Total}} = \sigma^2_{\text{Sampling}} + \sigma^2_{\text{Preparation}} + \sigma^2_{\text{Measuring}} \]
Example:

- Supplier collected a fresh water sample
- Sent for testing according to potable water guidance
- Failed because it contained 3,000 Coliform bacteria which may lead to serious health effects
- Could have led to needless investment to improve water supply
- Finally found out that the sampling technique was wrong, correct sampling and retesting resulted in acceptable results
Before you do the sampling of material, please ask:

- **HOW?** Should I take the sample
- **FROM WHERE?** Should I take the sample
- **HOW MUCH?** Should I take the sample
- **HOW?** Should I prepare the sample
- **HOW?** Should I send the sample