Annexes to Cabinet Resolution No. (54) of 2019 Regarding the UAE Scheme for the Control of Textile Products

Annex No. (1)

Standards for Testing Methods Necessary for Conformity of Textile Products

Criterion	Technical Requirements	Standard
1. Resistance to combustion - Textile products for babies and children (up to 12 years old)	The burning time shall not be less than 7.0 seconds.	ASTM D6545 - 10
2. Safety Requirements - Textile products for babies and children (up to 12 years old)	1- The textile products shall not contain accessories with sharp edges or points. 2- Resistance to separation for accessories of which diameter is less than 6 mm: <50 Newtons (10 seconds). 3- Resistance to separation for accessories of which diameter is more than 6 mm: <90 Newtons (10 seconds).	16 CFR 1500.48 16 CFR 1500.49 UAE.S GSO EN 71-1-2014

3. Permitted Substance/ Metal Ratios in Products		
The content of dyes, harmful substances, and heavy metals used for dyeing and printing.		
3-1 Harmful Dyes		
C.I. Acid Red 26 C.I. Basic Red 9 C.I. Direct Black 38 C.I. Direct Blue 6 C.I. Direct Blue 28 C.I. Disperse Blue 1 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	Less than 30 ppm per substance.	DIN 54231: 2005
3-2 Harmful Substances		
3-2-1 Phthalate % DINP, DNOP, DEHP, DIDP, BBP, DBP, DIBP, DNHP	Total salts in textile products shall not exceed 1000 ppm.	UAE.S GSO ISO 14389-2014
3-2-2 Formaldehyde	Less than 20 mg/ kg	UAE.S GSO ISO 14184-1 2014
3-3 Heavy Metals - Textile products for babies and children (up to 12 years old)		
3-3-1 Cadmium	≤ 0.1 mg/ kg	ASTM E1645 EN 1810, EN 1811, EN 12472 OR Final product examination: 1- Extraction DIN EN ISO 105-E04-2013 OR 2- By Detection ICP-MS or ICP-OES
3-3-2 Copper	≤ 25 mg/ kg	
3-3-3 Lead	≤ 0.2 mg/ kg	
3-3-4 Nickel	≤ 1mg/ kg	

4- Label		
4-1 Care	4-1-1 The labelling for the care requirements must include complete instructions on the normal care of products according to the Standard. 4-1-2 For textile products that require special care, the labelling must meet the requirements of the Standard. 4-1-3 For textile products that require washing and cleaning, the labelling must meet the requirements of the Standard. 4-1-4 For woven floor coverings without piles (artificial turf) for outdoor use, they must have labelling that meets the requirements in accordance with the Standard. 4-1-5 Carpet linings shall carry the labelling that meets the requirements in accordance with the Standard.	UAE.S GSO 863: 1997 UAE.S GSO 3758: 1997 UAE.S GSO 2257: 2012 UAE.S GSO 1285: 2002 UAE.S GSO 2265: 2012

4-2 Advertising and Marketing	4-2-1 It is permissible to use the term 100% or "pure" if the product contains only one woven fabric or a percentage not exceeding 5% of another woven fabric. 4-2-2 The advertising and marketing label must indicate the country in which the product was manufactured, the name of the manufacturer, the importer, and the approved trademark.	
4-3 Components	4-3-1 The textile products must carry the components label in a visible place. 4-3-2 For products containing two textile compounds or more, it is required that the components must state the weight percentages of each compound.	

Annex No. (2)

Table (A)

Names and Descriptions of the Components of the Textile Fibers

Serial No.	Name	Fiber Description
1	Wool	fiber from sheep's or lambs' fleeces (Ovis aries) or a mixture of fibers from sheep's or lambs' fleeces and the hairs of animals listed in number 2
2	Alpaca, Ilama, camel, cashmere, mohair, angora, vicuna, yak, guanaco, cashgora, beaver, otter, followed or not by the word "wool" or "hair"	hair of the following animals: alpaca, Ilama, camel, kashmir goat, angora goat, angora rabbit, vicuna, yak, guanaco, cashgora goat, beaver, otter
3	animal or horsehair, with or without an indication of the kind of animal (e.g. cattle hair, common goat hair, horsehair)	hair of the various animals not mentioned under number 1 or 2
4	Silk	fiber obtained exclusively from silk-secreting insects
5	Cotton	fiber obtained from the bolls of the cotton plant (Gossypium)
6	Kapok	fiber obtained from the inside of the kapok fruit (Ceiba pentandra)
7	Flax (or Linen)	fiber obtained from the bast of the flax plant (Linum usitatissimum)
8	True Hemp	fiber obtained from the bast of hemp (Cannabis sativa)

9	Jute	fiber obtained from the bast of Corchorus olitorius and Corchorus capsularis. For the purposes of this Regulation, bast fibers obtained from the following species shall be treated in the same way as jute: Hibiscus cannabinus, Hibiscus sabdariffa, Abutilon avicennae, Urena lobata, Urena sinuata
10	Abaca (Manila hemp)	fiber obtained from the sheathing leaf of Musa textilis
11	Alfa	fiber obtained from the leaves of Stipa tenacissima
12	Coir (Coconut)	fiber obtained from the fruit of Cocos nucifera
13	Broom	fiber obtained from the bast of Cytisus scoparius and/or Spartium Junceum
14	Ramie	fiber obtained from the bast of Boehmeria nivea and Boehmeria tenacissima
15	Sisal	fiber obtained from the leaves of Agave sisalana
16	Sunn	fiber from the bast of Crotalaria juncea
17	Henequen	fiber from the bast of Agave fourcroydes
18	Maguey	fiber from the bast of Agave cantala
19	Acetate	cellulose acetate fiber wherein less than 92% but at least 74% of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated

20	Alginate	fiber obtained from metallic salts of alginic acid
21	Cupro	regenerated cellulose fiber obtained by the cuprammonium process
22	Modal	A regenerated cellulose fiber obtained by a modified viscose process having a high breaking force and high wet modulus. The breaking force (B C) in the conditioned state and the force (B M) required to produce an elongation of 5 % in the wet state
23	Protein	fiber obtained from natural protein substances regenerated and stabilised through the action of chemical agents
24	Triacetate	cellulose acetate fiber wherein at least 92% of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated
25	Viscose	regenerated cellulose fiber obtained by the viscose process for filament and discontinuous fiber
26	Acrylic	fiber formed of linear macromolecules comprising at least 85% (by mass) in the chain of the acrylonitrilic pattern
27	Chlorofibre	fiber formed of linear macromolecules having in their chain more than 50% by mass of chlorinated vinyl or chlorinated vinylidene monomeric units
28	Fluorofibre	fiber formed of linear macromolecules made from fluorocarbon aliphatic

		monomers
29	Modacrylic	fiber formed of linear macromolecules having in the chain more than 50% and less than 85% (by mass) of the acrylonitrilic pattern
30	Polyamide or Nylon	fiber formed from synthetic linear macromolecules having in the chain recurring amide linkages of which at least 85% are joined to aliphatic or cycloaliphatic units
31	Aramid	fiber formed from synthetic linear macromolecules made up of aromatic groups joined by amide or imide linkages, of which at least 85% are joined directly to two aromatic rings and with the number of imide linkages, if present, not exceeding the number of amide linkages
32	Polyimide	fiber formed from synthetic linear macromolecules having in the chain recurring imide units
33	Lyocell	a regenerated cellulose fiber obtained by dissolution, and an organic solvent (mixture of organic chemicals and water) spinning process, without formation of derivatives
34	Polylactide	fiber formed of linear macromolecules having in the chain at least 85% (by mass) of lactic acid ester units derived from naturally occurring sugars, and

		which has a melting temperature of at least 135°C
35	Polyester	fiber formed of linear macromolecules comprising at least 85% (by mass) in the chain of an ester of a diol and terephthalic acid
36	Polyethylene	fiber formed of un-substituted aliphatic saturated hydrocarbon linear macromolecules
37	Polypropylene	fiber formed of an aliphatic saturated hydrocarbon linear macromolecule where one carbon atom in two carries a methyl side chain in an isotactic disposition and without further substitution
38	Polycarbamide	fiber formed of linear macromolecules having in the chain the recurring ureylene (NH-CO-NH) functional group
39	Polyurethane	fiber formed of linear macromolecules composed of chains with the recurring urethane functional group
40	Vinylal	fiber formed of linear macromolecules whose chain is constituted by poly (vinyl alcohol) with differing levels of acetalisation
41	Trivinyl	fiber formed of acrylonitrile terpolymer, a chlorinated vinyl monomer and a third vinyl monomer, none of which represents as much as

		50% of the total mass
42	Elastodiene	elastofibre composed of natural or synthetic polyisoprene, or composed of one or more dienes polymerised with or without one or more vinyl monomers, and which, when stretched to three times its original length and released, recovers rapidly and substantially to its initial length
43	Elastane	elastofibre composed of at least 85% (by mass) of a segmented polyurethane, and which, when stretched to three times its original length and released, recovers rapidly and substantially to its initial length
44	Glass fiber	fiber made of glass
45	Elastomultiester	fiber formed by interaction of two or more chemically distinct linear macromolecules in two or more distinct phases (of which none exceeds 85% by mass) which contains ester groups as the dominant functional unit (at least 85%) and which, after suitable treatment when stretched to one and half times its original length and released, recovers rapidly and substantially to its initial length
46	Elastolefin	fiber composed of at least 95% (by mass) of macromolecules partially

		cross-linked, made up from ethylene and at least one other olefin and which, when stretched to one and a half times its original length and released, recovers rapidly and substantially to its initial length
47	Melamine	fiber formed of at least 85% by mass of cross-linked macromolecules made up of melamine derivatives
48	Name corresponding to the material of which the fibers are composed, e.g. metal (metallic, metallised), asbestos, paper, followed or not by the word 'yam' or 'fiber'	fiber obtained from miscellaneous or new materials not listed above

Table (B)

Approved Standards

Standard	Standard No.
System of conventional symbols and examples	UAE.S GSO ISO 9354
Terms of fibers and yarns	UAE.S GSO ISO 8159
Distinction of yarns	UAE.S GSO ISO 1139