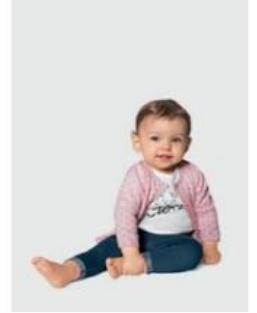


KIABI

la mode à petits prix



FINISH PRODUCTS LABTEST PROCESS AND SPECIFICATIONS

OBJECTIF DU DOCUMENT

The purpose of this instruction is to define labtest process, finished product labtest specifications for physical , chemical tests and laboratory self declaration accreditation process.

NEW

PURPOSE

1. GENERAL REMARKS	3
1.1 Supplier commitments	3
1.2 Material testing	3
1.3 Garment Testing rules	3
1.4 Web orders	4
1.5 Tests report	4
1.6 Tests invoice from nominated lab	4
2. PROCESS FLOW	5
3. TEXTILE PHYSICAL TESTS LIST	6
3.1 General	6
3.2 Durability tests	8
3.3 Additional specifications	9
4. NON TEXTILE PHYSICAL TESTS LIST	12

5. ZIPPERS.....	14
6. CHEMICAL SPECIFICATIONS.....	16
6.1 KIABI Restricted Substance list (RSL)	16
6.2 Materials and risk sum up	24
6.3 Kiabi control plan.....	25
6.4 Oeko tex.....	26
7. SELF DECLARATION (SD) Laboratory Process.....	26
7.1 Why this process	26
7.2 Terms and conditions	27
7.3 Accreditation process overview	28
7.4 Correlation tests.....	29
7.5 Final decision.....	29
7.6 SD Labtest cancellation cases after accreditation	29

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1. GENERAL REMARKS

1.1 Supplier commitments

Suppliers commit themselves:

- To implement all the necessary means to guarantee that the production is meeting Kiabi requirement.
- To guarantee the homogeneity of the production.
For any fail tests, supplier need to provide action plan and retest after implementation for shipment validation.
- To use validated lab test result, particularly for composition and care instructions, in order to precise compliant information on care label.
- To inform Kiabi BEFORE order, of any potential risk by using specific fabrics/trims/production process not able to reach Kiabi requirements.
- If any failure of this instructions, or tests are not performed or do not meet Kiabi requirements, the order can be cancelled.

1.2 Material testing

Supplier of finished products is responsible to insure that each fabric batch is respecting with Kiabi specifications. Test to be performed on fabric are :

- appearance after wash (general aspects, dimensional stability, twisting and CF to washing)

For SD Labtest suppliers, Kiabi accept to receive these reports from supplier internal laboratories. If no SD Labtest, supplier need to review with the mills to receive needed labtest report from them. Labtest reports need to be sent to Kiabi merchandising team for 1st order / season / color. If product concerns Kiabi nominated fabric, no need to send labtest report to Kiabi on fabric stage. Anyway, composition test needs to be done at this stage in external Kiabi nominated laboratory.

1.3 Garment Testing rules

WHEN?: As a general rule, tests are requested as early as possible from the production to anticipate any issues.

ON WHAT?: Test to be sent to Kiabi must be performed on finished product top of production samples (TOPs) assembled with bulk materials and production trims by production machine (not from sample room or other).

FREQUENCY?: Labtest report is in force for 1 season and respect following rules:

- 1st production lot:

Test need to be done in 3rd part lab.

Labtest need to be performed according full applicable test list (physical and chemical). Appearance after wash, **color fastnesses** and chemical tests related to dyes will be performed on all colors.

Styles with same colors coming from the same fabric mill, Kiabi accept to have 1 labtest for all styles for each concerned colors for appearance and chemical tests link to dying.

- Repeat orders:

A 4 weeks window on shipment date is consider as same batch of production. During this time, no need to provide new labtest reports.

If supplier is not SD, If it is the same production batch number, no need to retest after 4 weeks as the batch has been already tested.

If shipment overpassing this window, supplier need to provide for each shipment:

Appearance after wash tests

Pulling test if applicable for babies orders

For SD suppliers, Kiabi accept to receive labtest reports from supplier internal laboratory.

For other supplier, labtests need to be done in external Kiabi nominated laboratory.

WHO PICK SAMPLES?

By default, samples are picked by Kiabi Asia technical team or service providers technical team and sent directly to the nominated laboratory with seal.

For SD Labtest suppliers: samples are picked by suppliers technical team.

TESTED SAMPLE ARCHIVED?: Tested samples shall be retained by the laboratory, one year.

IF FAIL RESULT?: any new submission needs to be done after corrective action plan. This CAP is compulsory shared with Kiabi Asia / service providers technical services for agreement.

Supplier commit on consistency of quality on shipments. if fail tests are detected after delivery, Kiabi reserve the right to remove the goods from shops to jobber at supplier expense. Supplier will ask 3rd part sample pick up for 1 season at his expense and work on root cause for quick improvements.


1.4 Web orders

For this category of special orders and if impact of testing cost is too significative to apply usual Kiabi testing plan.

In that case, Kiabi accepts to perform only regulation testing if quantity on style / season <1000p.

1.5 Tests report

The test report must clearly indicate the acceptance levels of Kiabi and if the product is compliant or not to Kiabi requirements defined in this document.

A clear chart must precise each test performed and result (pass / fail).

For fail test, laboratory need to put photo of defects. For failed appearance after wash, photo before and after wash need to be in the report

Test report spreading:

- For ITFAS order:

To supplier	⇒	systematic diffusion
To Kiabi Asia / Service Provider	⇒	systematic diffusion
To Kiabi Asia / Service Provider (SP) / SP tech services	⇒	diffusion for fail tests only

- For Bunsha order:

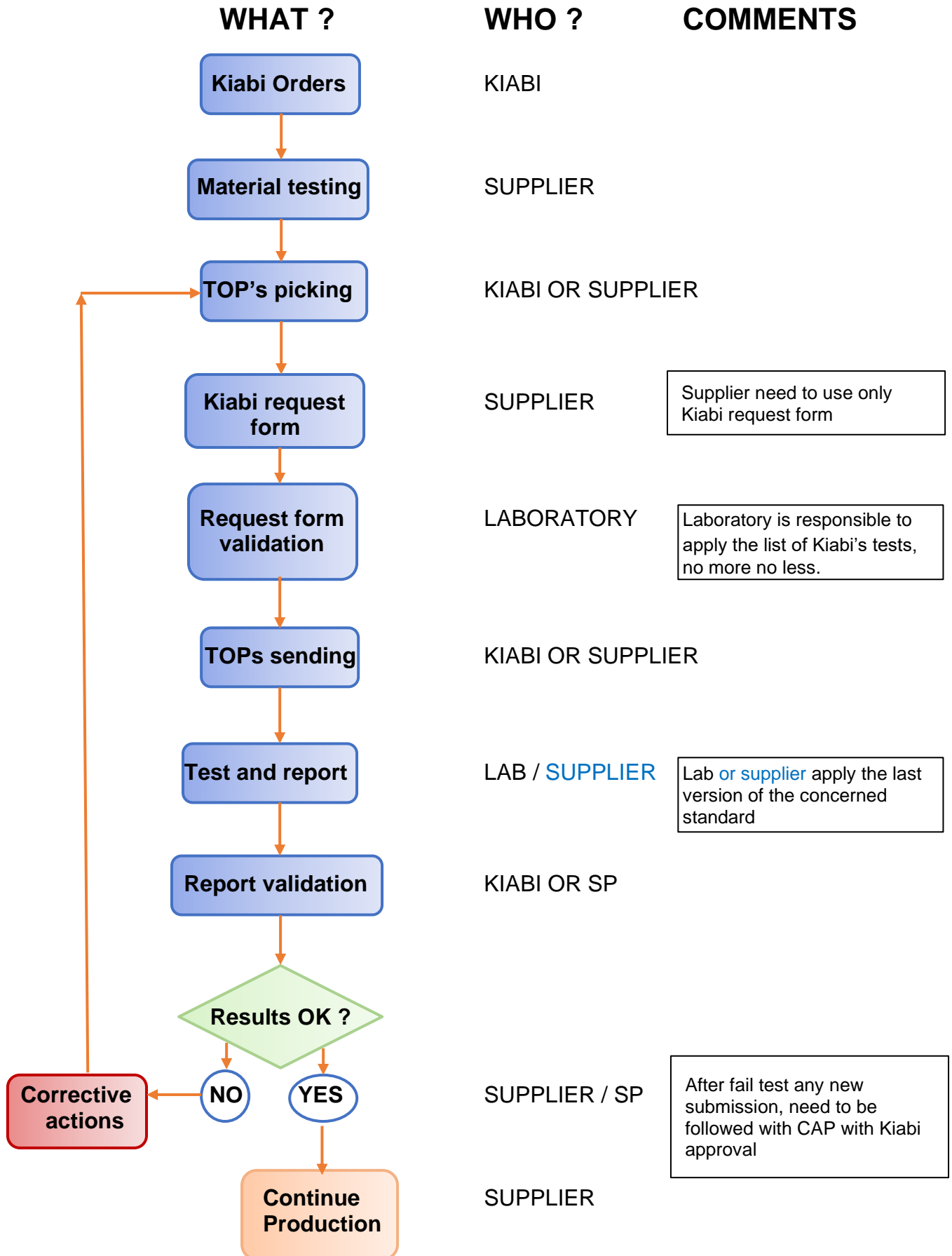
To supplier	⇒	systematic diffusion
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1.6 Tests invoice from nominated lab

Tests are invoiced to supplier.

The cost of the tests is included in trade negotiations.

2. PROCESS FLOW



3. TEXTILE PHYSICAL TESTS LIST

3.1 General

Following test need to be implemented for every textile products.

Washing : It will be performed on a European commercial washing machine as care instructions precised on request form, 50gr IEC detergent with OB except if using gentle detergent (cf carelabel). The drying is done by default line dry, except if additional requirement on carelabels. The appearance conclusions will be done 2 hours after ironing.

Tests	Standard	Concerned articles	KIABI requirements
Composition	ISO 1833	All textile process	+/- 3%
	In house	Leather goods	+/- 1% If valuable fiber: wool, silk, elastane Precise type of leather + animal
	In house	Fake leather	Result expressed in textile base + coating type
Weight / m²	ISO 3801	Textile products	+/-5%
Article weight	/	sweater only on Medium size	+/-5%
Appearance after 1 washing or 1 dry cleaning 1) General appearance 2) Spirality after washing 3) Dimensional stability 4) Color fastness to washing done with multifiber 6 fabrics on all medium or dark color	ISO 6330 ISO 5077 ISO 3759 ISO 16322-3 ISO 105 C06 ISO 105 D01	Every washable product Dry cleaning requested if washing is not possible	1) No damage or obvious appearance change All Noticeable change need to be precised in comments 2) Twisting after washing ≤ 5% and max 2cm (except babies items) 3) Dimensional stability: - Woven : +/- 3% Linen / Viscose (<50%) : +/- 4% Linen / Viscose (>50%) : +/- 6% - Knit : +/- 5% Linen / Viscose (>50%) : +/- 6% 4) CF: - Color Degradation : ≥ 4 Neon: ≥ 3-4 If result <4: precise result with suppressor - Bleeding : ≥ 4 Pigment dye / Sulfur dye ≥3/4 Denim / tie&dye / garment dye / overdye: ≥ 3 If multicol → cross staining bleeding: ≥ 4/5
Appearance after 3 washings 1) General appearance 2) Spirality after washing 3) Dimensional stability 4) Color fastness to washing done with multifiber 6 fabrics on all medium or dark color	ISO 6330 ISO 5077 ISO 3759 ISO 16322-3 ISO 105 C06	Every washable product concerned by following specifications: - PMA / BASICS / ROLLINGS - Every washable product with special accessory: sequins, screen, flocked, placed prints, embroidery, pompom... → 1 washing / full drying / 2 washings / full drying Result will be given after 1 and 3 washes	Same specs as Appearance after 1 wash

Tests	Standard	Concerned articles	KIABI requirements
Color fastness to dry / wet rubbing	ISO 105 X 1,2	All textile items with medium or dark color and all over prints Not perform on placed prints	- Dry: ≥ 4 Denim / tie & dye / overdye / garment dye / Pigment dye / Sulfur dye: ≥ 3 - Wet: $\geq 2-3$ If Denim / tie & dye / overdye: / garment dye / Pigment dye / Sulfur dye Dark colors $\geq 1-2$ Medium colors ≥ 2 Light colors $\geq 2-3$
Color fastness to light	105 B02 Grade4 48h	All textile items	$\geq 3-4$ Fluo $\geq 2-3$
Pilling	ISO 12945-1 ISO 12945-2 After 1 wash	All textile items Knit: ICI 3 hours Woven: Martindale 2000c	- Sweaters / Jumpers / Heavy knit ≥ 3 Light knit / polo: $\geq 3-4$ - Woven / woolen, fake woolen items: $\geq 3-4$
Peel loss	AATCC93 3000c 3min	Items with fake fur	Weight loss < 12%

Appearance after wash criteria's:

Find under criteria's of general appearance after wash to be noticed in labtest report:

- Fabric:

Fraying of fabric and trims
Material fuzzing aspects

- Trims

Detachment
Corrosion or damage
Delamination of fused components
Zipper / button / snap quality
Differential shrinkage on components / parts that can cause wrinkling or puckering.
Padding conformity

- Seam:

Grinning/ unravelling / breaks
opening seam

This list is not exhaustive, any other noticeable change needs to be precised.

Spirality after washing

The method which permits to determine spirality is as follow:

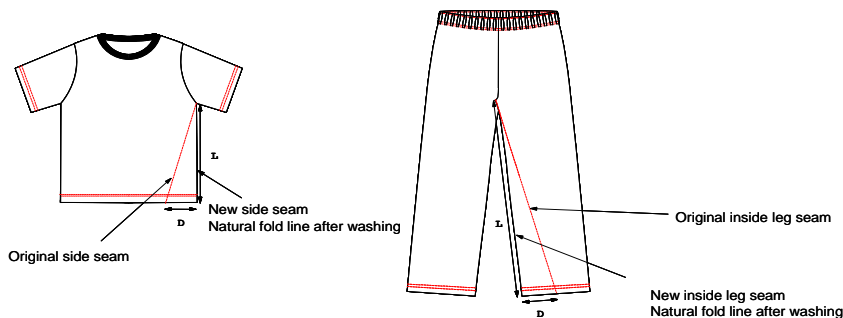
- Measure the distance " D " (to nearest 1 mm) from the natural dried fold on the fabric square to the inner edge of the seam for top items (see diagram).

For pants items, measure the distance " D " from the natural dried fold and the inside leg seam.
On garments these measurements are made at the hem.

- Calculate the percentage spirality i.e : $100 \times " D " / L$

L corresponds to:

- + underharm to hem length after washing for top items.
- + inside leg seam after washing for pants items.



3.2 Durability tests

When it is asked from Kiabi, following durability tests need to be performed in order to guaranty best in class products properties.

- Appearance after 20 washes.

General appearance, Spirality, Dimensional stability and color fastnesses will be performed **after 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 washes steps.**

Results will be expressed on each steps.

Test methods and specifications will follow appearance after wash requirements. Drying will be done only before washes steps

3.3 Additional specifications

Please add following specifications according to concerned products:

If Woven

Tests	Standard	Concerned articles	KIABI requirements
Tensile strength (grab test method)	ISO 13934-2	Woven	<130gsm: >140x120N 130-200gsm: >180x130N 201-270gsm: >200x160N,denim >240x160N 271-340gsm: >250x200N,denim >320x270N 341-400gsm: >300x240N,denim >400x320N >400gsm: 350x280N, denim >480x360N
Tearing strength	ISO 13937-1	Woven	<100gsm: 7 x 7N 101-130gsm: > 9x 7N 131-200gsm: >12 x10N 201-270gsm:>15 x 12N, denim:>18 x 15N 271-340gsm:> 18x14N, denim: >25x18N 341-400gsm:>22x20N, denim:>28x22N >400gsm: 25x22N, denim:> 32x28N
Seam slippage All finished product must be tested	ISO 13936-2	Woven	<4mm Force applied: 6 daN if <220gsm, 12 daN if >220gsm
Color Fastness to Ozone	ISO 105-G03 1 cycle	Denim except brut colors	≥ 3-4
Abrasion	ISO 12947-2	Denim	Denim: > 20000 cycles Denim ultra resistant > 120000 cycles
Velvet / Corduroy peel loss	ISO 12947-2/3 20000c	Velvet / Corduroy woven	No damage Weight loss < 5%
Stretchability and growth	14704-1	Stretch woven trousers after 30 min	Growth:<5% if stretch <25% Growth <8% if stretch >25%
Electro-static properties	EN 1149-1	100% polyester woven Exception: if repellent	< 1x10 ¹¹ ohm
Specific "wash and wear"	ISO7768/6330 After 1 wash	Concerned shirts / blouse	Easy care ≥ 3.5 , Non iron ≥ 4

If Babies Items (0-3 years sizes)

Tests	Standard	Concerned articles	KIABI requirements
Color Fastness to perspiration	ISO 105 E04	All Babies textile products	≥ 3/4
Color Fastness to saliva	GB T 18886	All Babies textile products	≥ 4
Pulling test on small parts	EN 71.1	Babies Article except sleeping bags with trims that can come off (snaps, buttons, accessories..)	≥ 50 N < 6 mm ≥ 70 N > 6 mm
Peel loss	AATCC93 3000c / 3min	Babies Items with Sherpa fabric	Sherpa fabric: Weight loss < 6%

If babies sleeping bags and cot bumpers

Tests	Standard	Concerned articles	KIABI requirements
Pulling test on small parts	CEN/TR 16792	Sleeping bags and cot bumpers	≥ 70 N
Snap attachment resistance	CEN/TR 16792	Sleeping bags	≥ 10 N
Appearance after 5 washes	ISO 6330	Sleeping bags and cot bumpers	No damage or detached parts
zippers	EN 16732	Sleeping bags	Code B
Thermal resistance	ISO 5085-1	Sleeping bags	< 0.40 m2 K/W
Flammability	EN 1103	Sleeping bags and cot bumpers	No electric flash before and after wash

If bunting bags

Tests	Standard	Concerned articles	KIABI requirements
Flammability	ISO 6941	Bunting bag and others	15 sec
Seam resistance	EN 71-1	Bunting bag and others	>50N

If Swimwear / Beach towels / bath towels tests

Tests	Standard	Concerned articles	KIABI requirements
Color Fastness To chlorinated water	ISO 105 E03 50 mg/l	Swimwear / towels	≥3-4 Fluo: ≥2-3
Color Fastness To sea water	ISO 105 E02	Swimwear / towels	≥4 Fluo: ≥3-4
Color Fastness To light	ISO 105 B02 Grade4 – 48h	Swimwear / towels	≥4 Fluo: ≥2-3
Peel loss	ISO 12947-2/3	Beach towels	Weight loss < 12%
Appearance after 3 washes	ISO 6330 ISO 5077 ISO 3759 ISO 16322-3	Beach towels with licence	CF to washing: ≥3-4 Color degradation: ≥4 No defects Result to be quoted after 3 washes according care instructions
Wettability / Absorbency	BS 4554	Beach and bath towels with licence	<15 sec
Terry Ratio	ISO 7211-3	Bath towels with licence	4:1 minimum

If Jacket / Coats

Tests	Standard	Concerned articles	KIABI requirements
Repellent to water (spray test)	ISO 4920	rain coats / ski items	≥4
Permeability to water	ISO 20811	Waterproof / rain coats / ski items	Waterproof: > 800mb Ski / Raincoat: > 600mb
Fiber proof properties	EN 15586	Padded items	< 15 fibers after 2700c

If Nightwear / Full filled beddings

Tests	Standard	Concerned articles	KIABI requirements
Flammability	EN 14878	Nightwear baby / child	Class A
Flammability	12952 Part 1	Full filled bedding	Respect French decree 2000-164 / 23/02/2000
Appearance after 3 washes	ISO 6330 ISO 5077 ISO 3759 ISO 16322-3	Beddings with licence	CF to washing: >3-4 Color degradation: >4 No defects Result to be quoted after 3 washes according care instructions
Bursting strength	ISO 13938	Beddings with licence	> 300ka

If Feather / Down used

Tests	Standard	Concerned articles	KIABI requirements
Composition	EN 12131-1 and EN 12934	All items filled with feather or down	/
Down / feather Turbidity	EN 1164	Down / feather filled beddings	> 300mm
Down / feather Oxygen rate	EN 1162	Down / feather filled beddings	< 20
Fiber proof property	EN 15586	Down Padded items	< 15 downs after 2700c
Oil content	EN 1163	All items filled with feather or down	Oil: ≤ 1%
Proofness properties	EN 12132-1	Only for waterproof / raincoats filled with feather or down	Proofness: ≤ 15

If Socks

Tests	Standard	Concerned articles	KIABI requirements
Abrasion	EN13770-1	Socks	Sport socks: 15000 cycles Other: 10000 cycles

4. NON TEXTILE PHYSICAL TESTS LIST

Leather tests

Tests	Standard	Concerned articles	KIABI requirements
Leather type	French decree 2010-29	All items with leather	Precise leather type and animal
Thickness material Top: test on front, back, sleeves Bottom:: test on front, back	ISO 2589	All items with leather	+/- 1 mm
Color Fastness To water	ISO 11642	All items with leather	≥ 3
Color fastness to dry / wet rubbing	EN 11640	All items with leather	- Dry: ≥ 3 after 50 cycles - Wet: ≥ 2-3 20 cycles
Color Fastness To light	ISO 105 B02 Grade 4 – 48h	All items with leather	≥3-4
Tearing strength (Baumann)	ISO 3377 -1	All items with leather	≥20N length x ≥20N width Split: ≥14N length and ≥10N width

bag, belt, brace, glove

Tests	Standard	Concerned articles	KIABI requirements
Fiber composition	Textile: ISO 1833 Fake leather: in house	Bag, belt, glove, brace	Respect regulation in force
Appearance after 1 washing 1) General appearance 2) Dimensional stability 3) Color fastness to washing done with multifiber 6 fabrics on all medium or dark color	ISO 6330 ISO 5077 ISO 3759 ISO 16322-3 ISO 105 C06 ISO 105 D01	Every washable product	1) No damage or obvious appearance change All Noticeable change need to be precised in comments 2) Dimensional stability : - Woven : +/- 3% - Knit : +/- 5% 3) CF: - Color Degradation : ≥ 4 Neon: ≥ 3-4 If result <4: precise result with suppressor - Bleeding : ≥ 4 Pigment dye / Sulfur dye ≥3/4 Denim / tie&dye / garment dye / overdye: ≥ 3 If multicol → cross staining bleeding: ≥ 4/5
Color fastness to dry / wet rubbing	ISO 105 X 1,2	All textile items with medium or dark color Not perform on placed prints	- Dry: ≥ 4 Denim / tye & dye / overdye / Pigment dye / Sulfur dye: ≥3 - Wet: ≥ 2-3 Denim / tye & dye / overdye: / Pigment dye / Sulfur dye ≥1-2

Babies Items (0-3 years sizes)

Tests	Standard	Concerned articles	KIABI requirements
Color Fastness to perspiration	ISO 105 E04	All products	≥ 3/4
Color Fastness to saliva	GB T 18886	All products	≥ 4
Physical and mechanical tests of all trims that can come off	EN 71.1	Babies Article with trims that can come off (snaps, buttons, accessories..)	≥ 50 N < 6 mm ≥ 70 N > 6 mm
Peel loss	AATCC93 3000c / 3min	Items with fake fur / Sherpa fabric	Fake fur: Weight loss < 12% Sherpa fabric: Weight loss < 6%

Shoes

Tests	Standard	Concerned articles	KIABI requirements
composition	ISO 1833 In house French decree 2010-29	Textile part Plastic part Leather identification	Applied on the 3 parts Identify leather type and animal
Upper sole bonding	ISO 17708	for all assembled shoes	Slippers : >2N/mm slippers other footwear: >2.5N/mm
Flexing resistance of whole shoe	ISO 19955	For all flexible shoes except slippers	No damage after 50 000 cycles
Heel resistance test	ISO 22650	Shoes If heel height >30mm	Force to heel detachment: >500N Deformation at 200 N: <25% Deformation at 400 N: <15%
Heel fatigue test	ISO 19956 14000 impacts	Shoes with heel	No damage
outsole abrasion resistance	ISO 12770	All shoes except slippers Flip flops	By default <250mm3 If EVA <600mm3 If Density >0.2g/cm3 and loss <800mm3
Upper delamination	ISO 17698 dry condition	Upper in PU	Delamination: > 1.2N/mm
Wet Outsole slip resistance	ISO 3287 surface : clay tile	All shoes except heel part for women high heel shoe	0.40 baby child 0.30 adult
whole shoe washing test	ISO19954	Shoes with textile upper and textile or flexible outsole	no damage no obvious color change
CF to Rubbing dry / wet	ISO 17700	insole and lining	≥3/4
CF to Water	ISO 105 E01	leather and textile outside fabric	change/staining 3/4
CF to acid or alkali perspiration	ISO 105 E04	insole and lining	change/staining 3/4
Leather identification	French decree 2010-29	Leather footwear	identify leather type and animal
Physical and mechanical tests	EN 71-1	Babies footwear snaps, buttons, accessories which can come off the garments	≥50N (<6mm) ≥70N (>6mm)
Zipper performance	BS 3084 Annex F	Shoes with zipper	> 500 cycles no damage

Sunglass

Tests	Standard	Concerned articles	KIABI requirements
Sunglasses CE	ISO 12312-1	sunglasses	Compliant to standard

If Toys, plush, deguishment:

For this item or for any parts of products concerned as a toy

Tests	Standard	Concerned articles	KIABI requirements
Toy tests	EN 71 all concerned parts	Toys or product with toy parts	Respect all standards Part1 Before and after wash if washable

NEW

5. ZIPPERS

All zippers need to respect following requirements, **one time per year** per supplier per zipper style.

GLM004

Tests	Standard	Concerned articles	KIABI requirements
Full list	EN 16732	All textile articles with zippers	Cf below charts

Proposal of using per product category according EN 16732:

Recommended: ★★

Acceptable: ★

Forbidden :

Products	Performance code				
	A	B	C	D	E
Dress	★	★★			
Knits	★	★	★★		
Leather goods			★	★★	
Trouser, denim pants and skirt		★	★★		
bra			★★		
Coats and jackets			★	★★	
bags			★	★★	★
Baby sleeping bags		★★			
Bunting bag			★	★★	
shoe			★	★★	
Ski suit			★	★★	
Kids apparels			★★		

Tests list and standard to respect according performance code:

Test list	Unity	Code de performance				
		A	B	C	D	E
Strength of Puller Attachment (min.)	N	70	80	200	250	300
Closed-End Test (min.)	N	35	60	80	100	140
Top-Stop Test (min.)	N	50	70	90	110	130
Strength Of Open-End Fastener Box (min.)	N	40	70	90	120	150
Resistance To Reciprocation : cycles without failure.	Cycles	>500				
Lateral Strength Test (min.)	N	150	200	250	370	470
Lateral Strength Of Open-End Attachment Test (min.)	N	40	70	90	120	160
Slider Locking Test (min.)	N	10	12	25	40	60

In addition tests to respect for baby and kids products:

Test list	Unity	Specs (min)
Single Strength Slider Retention Test	N	70
Torque Strength	N.m	0,34

NEW

Chemical tests:

These tests need to be applied on all parts of the zipper (teeth, slider, ribbon...)

Chemical tests will be performed by material as specified in Kiabi control plan chapter 6.3.

6. CHEMICAL SPECIFICATIONS

According to Kiabi Purchase contracts, supplier need to respect and be updated on regulation in force for all Kiabi selling countries (Reach and others...). Please note that Kiabi will proceed random chemical testing during production or after delivery in stores to audit chemical specification conformity.

6.1 KIABI Restricted Substance list (RSL)

AZO DYES AMINES AND ARYLAMINE SALTS

Azo dyes and pigments are colorants that incorporate one or several azo groups (-N=N-) bound with aromatic compounds. Thousands of azo dyes exist, but only those which degrade to form the listed cleavable amines are restricted. Azo dyes that release these amines are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing textiles.

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
92-67-1	4-Aminobiphenyl	Textiles: EN ISO 14362-1 Leather: EN ISO 17234-1 p-Aminoazobenzene: Textiles: EN ISO 14362-3 Leather: EN ISO 17234-2	<30ppm each
92-87-5	Benzidine		
95-69-2	4-Chloro-o-toluidine		
91-59-8	2-Naphthylamine		
97-56-3	o-Aminoazotoluene		
99-55-8	2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene		
106-47-8	p-Chloraniline		
615-05-4	2,4-Diaminoanisole		
101-77-9	4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane		
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine		
119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine		
119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine		
838-88-0	3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane		
120-71-8	p-Cresidine		
101-14-4	4,4'-Methylen-bis(2-chloraniline)		
101-80-4	4,4'-Oxydianiline		
139-65-1	4,4'-Thiodianiline		
95-53-4	o-Toluidine		
95-80-7	2,4-Toluyldiamine		
137-17-7	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline		
95-68-1	2,4 Xylidine		
87-62-7	2,6 Xylidine		
90-04-0	2-Methoxyaniline (= o-Anisidine)		
60-09-3	p-Aminoazobenzene		
3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidinium chloride		
553-00-4	2-Naphthylammoniumacetate		
39156-41-7	4-Methoxy-m-phenylene diammonium sulphate		
21436-97-5	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline hydrochloride		

In the hypothesis where the test reveals the presence of forbidden amines, every colour will be retested to determine which contains azo dyes.

STANDARD QUALITY LEVEL FOR AZO DYES			
	1 colour	2 colours	3 colours
PASS	< 30ppm	< 15ppm	< 10ppm
FAIL	> 30ppm	> 15ppm	> 10ppm

CARCINOGENIC, ALLERGENIC AND HAZARDOUS DYES

Disperse dyes are a class of water soluble dyes that penetrate the fibre system of synthetic or manufactured fibres and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds. Disperse dyes are used in synthetic fibre (e.g., polyester, acetate, polyamide). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
2475-45-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 1	DIN 54231 ISO 16373-1, -2 et -3	<50ppm each
2475-46-9	C.I. Disperse Blue 3		
3179-90-6	C.I. Disperse Blue 7		
3860-63-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 26		
56524-77-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 35A		
56524-76-6	C.I. Disperse Blue 35B		
12222-97-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 102		
12223-01-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 106		
61951-51-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 124		
23355-64-8	C.I. Disperse Brown 1		
2581-69-3	C.I. Disperse Orange 1		
730-40-5	C.I. Disperse Orange 3		
82-28-0	C.I. Disperse Orange 11		
12223-33-5	C.I. Disperse Orange 37/76/59		
13301-61-6			
51811-42-8			
85136-74-9	C.I. Disperse Orange 149		
2872-52-8	C.I. Disperse Red 1		
2872-48-2	C.I. Disperse Red 11		
3179-89-3	C.I. Disperse Red 17		
61968-47-6	C.I. Disperse Red 151		
119-15-3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 1		
2832-40-8	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3		
6300-37-4	C.I. Disperse Yellow 7		
6373-73-5	C.I. Disperse Yellow 9		
6250-23-3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 23		
12236-29-2	C.I. Disperse Yellow 39		
54824-37-2	C.I. Disperse Yellow 49		
54077-16-6	C.I. Disperse Yellow 56		
3761-53-3	C.I. Acid Red 26		
569-61-9	C.I. Basic Red 9		
569-64-2	C.I. Basic Green 4		
2437-29-8	C.I. Basic Green 4		
10309-95-2	C.I. Basic Green 4		
548-62-9	C.I. Basic Violet 3		
632-99-5	C.I. Basic Violet 14		
2580-56-5	C.I. Basic Blue 26		
1937-37-7	C.I. Direct Black 38		
2602-46-2	C.I. Direct Blue 6		
573-58-0	C.I. Direct Red 28		
16071-86-6	C.I. Direct Brown 95		
60-11-7	4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene (Solvent Yellow 2)		
6786-83-0	C.I. Solvent Blue 4		
561-41-1	4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol		
118685-33-9	Navy blue Component 1: C39H23ClCrN7O12S.2Na		
Not allocated	Navy blue Component 2: C46H30CrN10O20S2.3Na		

APEO :

APEOs can be used as or found in detergents, scouring agents, spinning oils, wetting agents, softeners, emulsifying/dispersing agents for dyes and prints, impregnating agents, de-gumming for silk production, dyes and pigment preparations, polyester padding and down/feather fillings. APs are used as intermediaries in the manufacture of APEOs and antioxidants used to protect or stabilize polymers. Biodegradation of APEOs into APs is the main source of APs in the environment. APEOs and formulations containing APEOs are prohibited from use throughout supply chain and manufacturing processes.

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
Various	Nonylphenol (NP), mixed isomers	ISO 18857-2	NP + OP + HpP + PeP < 1000ppm
Various	Octylphenol (OP), mixed isomers		
Various	Heptylphenol (HpP), mixed isomers		
Various	Pentylphenol (PeP), mixed isomers		
Various	Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEOs)	Textiles: ISO 18254-1	NPEO + OPEO < 100ppm
Various	Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEOs)	Leather: ISO 18218-1	

FORMALDEHYDE

Used in textiles as an anti-creasing and anti-shrinking agent. It is also often used in polymeric resins.

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	ISO 14184-1 Leather: ISO 17226-1/2	<75ppm Baby product: <16ppm

DMFu

DMFu is an anti-mold agent used in sachets in packaging to prevent the buildup of mold, especially during shipping.

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
624-49-7	Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	ISO 16186	<0.1ppm

SOLVENTS AND RESIDUALS

DMFa is a solvent used in plastics, rubber, and polyurethane (PU) coating. Water-based PU does not contain DMFa and is therefore preferable.

Formamide is a byproduct in the production of EVA foams. DMAC is a Solvent used in the production of elastane fibers and sometimes as substitute for DMFa. NMP is a Industrial solvent used in production of water-based Polyurethanes and other polymeric materials. May also be used as a surface treatment for textiles, resins, and metal-coated plastics, or as a paint stripper.

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
68-12-2	Dimethylformamide (DMFa)	ISO 16189	<1000ppm
75-12-7	Formamide	ISO 16189	<1000 ppm
127-19-5	Dimethylacetamide (DMAC)	ISO 16189	<1000 ppm
872-50-4	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP)	ISO 16189	<1000 ppm

CHLORINATED PARAFFINS

May be used as softeners, flame retardants, or fat-liquoring agents in leather production; also as a plasticizer in polymer production.

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
85535-84-8	Short-chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCPs) (C10-C13)	Combined CADS/ISO 18219 method V1:06/17 and analysis by GC-NCI-MS	<1000ppm

PHTHALATES

Esters of ortho-phthalic acid (Phthalates) are a class of organic compound commonly added to plastics to increase flexibility. They are sometimes used to facilitate the moulding of plastic by decreasing its melting temperature. Phthalates can be found in: • Flexible plastic components (e.g., PVC) • Print pastes • Adhesives • Plastic buttons • Plastic sleeveings • Polymeric coatings The listed Phthalates are those most commonly used and regulated across industry sectors.

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
28553-12-0	Di-Iso-nonylphthalate (DINP)	EN ISO 14389 Others: GC/MS	< 1000ppm total
117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate (DNOP)		
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate (DEHP)		
26761-40-0	Diisodecylphthalate (DIDP)		
85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate (BBP)		
84-74-2	Dibutylphthalate (DBP)		
84-69-5	Diisobutylphthalate (DIBP)		
84-75-3	Di-n-hexylphthalate (DnHP)		
84-66-2	Diethylphthalate (DEP)		
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate (DMP)		
131-18-0	Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DPENP)		
84-61-7	Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)		
71888-89-6	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich		
117-82-8	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate		
605-50-5	Diisopentyl phthalate (DIPP)		
131-16-8	Dipropyl phthalate (DPRP)		
27554-26-3	Diisooctyl phthalate (DIOP)		
68515-50-4	Diisohexyl phthalate (DIHP)		
68515-42-4	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters (DHNUP)		
84777-06-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid Dipentyl ester, branched and linear		

PAHs

PAHs are natural components of crude oil and are common residues from oil refining. PAHs have a characteristic smell similar to that of car tires or asphalt. Oil residues containing PAHs are added to rubber and plastics as a softener or extender and may be found in rubber, plastics, lacquers and coatings. PAHs are often found in the outsoles of footwear and in printing pastes for screen prints. PAHs can be present as impurities in Carbon Black. They also may be formed from thermal decomposition of recycled materials during reprocessing

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene	AfPS GS 2014-1 ISO/TS 16190	< 1 ppm each
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene		
205-99-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene		
192-97-2	Benzo[e]pyrene		
205-82-3	Benzo[j]fluoranthene		
207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene		
218-01-9	Chrysene		
53-70-3	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene		
191-24-2	Benzo[ghi]perylene		
206-44-0 ; 93951-69-0	Fluoranthene		
85-01-8	Phenanthrene		
129-00-0 ; 1718-52-1	Pyrene		

ACIDIC AND ALKALINE SUBSTANCES

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
Various	pH value	Textiles and Artificial Leather: EN ISO 3071:2006 (KCl Solution) Leather: EN ISO 4045:2018	Textiles: 4.0–7.5 Leather: 3.5–7.5

CADMIUM

Cadmium compounds are used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green); as a stabilizer for PVC; and in fertilizers, biocides, and paints.

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	Textiles, plastics, and metal: DIN EN 16711-1	< 100ppm

LEAD

May be associated with plastics, paints, inks, pigments and surface coatings.

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	Textiles: EN 16711-1 Leather: ISO 17072-2	<500ppm

NICKEL

Nickel and its compounds can be used for plating alloys and improving corrosion-resistance and hardness of alloys. They can also occur as impurities in pigments and alloys.

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni) release	EN 12472:2005+ A1:2009 and EN 1811:2015	Release (metal parts): Prolonged skin contact: <0.5 µg/cm ² /week Pierced part: <0.2 µg/cm ² /week

CHROMIUM VI

Though typically associated with leather tanning,

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
7440-43-9	Chromium VI after ageing	Leather: EN ISO 17075 Ageing: ISO 10195 A2 80° / 24h / RH<10%	Leather: 3 ppm

EXTRACTABLE HEAVY METALS

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
7440-36-0	Antimony (Sb)	Textile: EN 16711-2 Leather: ISO 17072-1	Textile and Leather : < 30 mg/kg
7440-38-2	Arsenic (As)	Textile: EN 16711-2 Leather: ISO 17072-1	Textile and Leather : < 1,0 mg/kg
7440-39-3	Barium (Ba)	Textile: EN 16711-2 Leather: ISO 17072-1	Textile and Leather : < 1000 mg/kg
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	Textile: EN 16711-2 Leather: ISO 17072-1	Textile and Leather : < 0,1 mg/kg
7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	Textile: EN 16711-2	Textile : < 2,0 mg/kg
7440-43-9	Chromium VI (Cr VI)	Textile: EN 16711-2 and if detection of chromium ISO 17075-2 Leather: ISO 17075-2	Textile : < 0,5 mg/kg Leather : < 3,0 mg/kg
7440-48-4	Cobalt (Co)	Textile: EN 16711-2 Leather: ISO 17072-1	Textile and Leather : < 4,0 mg/kg
7440-50-8	Copper (Cu)	Textile: EN 16711-2 Leather: ISO 17072-1	Textile and Leather : < 50 mg/kg
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	Textile: EN 16711-2 Leather: ISO 17072-1	Textile and Leather : < 1,0 mg/kg
7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)	Textile: EN 16711-2 Leather: ISO 17072-1	Textile and Leather : < 0,02mg/kg
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni)	Textile: EN 16711-2 Leather: ISO 17072-1	Textile and Leather : < 4,0 mg/kg
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)	Textiles: EN 16711-2 Leather: ISO 17072-1	Textile and Leather : < 100 mg/kg

UV ABSORBERS / STABILIZERS

PU foam materials such as open cell foams for padding. Used as UV-absorbers for plastics (PVC, PET, PC, PA, ABS, and other polymers), rubber, polyurethane.

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
3846-71-7	UV 320	ADIN EN 62321-6:2016-05 (Extraction in THF/Solvent, analysis by GC/MS)	<1000 ppm each
3864-99-1	UV 327		
25973-55-1	UV 328		
36437-37-3	UV 350		

FLAME RETARDANT

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
32534-81-9	Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE)	ISO 17881-1 ISO 17881-2	< 10 ppm each
32536-52-0	Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE)		
1163-19-5	Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE)		
Various	All other Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)		
79-94-7	Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBP A)		
59536-65-1	Polybromobiphenyls (PBB)		
3194-55-6	Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)		
3296-90-0	0 2,2-bis(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol (BBMP)		
13674-87-8	Tris(1,3-dichloro-isopropyl) phosphate (TDCPP)		
25155-23-1	Trixylyl phosphate (TXP)		
126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (TRIS)		
545-55-1	Tris(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide (TEPA)		
115-96-8	Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP)		
5412-25-9	Bis(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (BDBPP)		
12267-73-1	Tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate		
10043-35-3	Boric acid		
11113-50-1			
1303-96-4	Disodium tetraborate, anhydrous		
1330-43-4			
12179-04-3			
1303-86-2	Diboron trioxide		
12008-41-2	Disodium octaborate		

REPELLANT / WATERPROOF CHEMICALS

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
Various	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and related substances	Leather : ISO 23702-1 CEN/TS 15968	1 µg/m ² each
Various	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and related substances		< 0,025 ppm
2058-94-8	PFUDA : Henicosafuoroundecanoic acid		< 1000 ppm each
376-06-7	PFTeDA : Heptacosafuorotetradecanoic acid		
72629-94-8	PFTrDA : Pentacosafuorotridecanoic acid		
307-55-1	PFDoA : Tricosafuorododecanoic acid		
3825-26-1	APFO : Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate		
375-95-1 21049-39-8 4149-60-4	PFNA : Perfluorononan-1-oic-acid and its sodium and ammonium salts		
-	PFDA : Nonadecafluorodecanoic acid, and its sodium and ammonium salts		
-	PFHxS : Perfluorohexane-1-sulfonic acid and its salts		

QUINOLINE

Found as an impurity in polyester and some dyestuffs.

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
91-22-5	Quinoline	All materials: AFPS GS 2014 / Extraction in Solvent, analysis by GC/MS, LC/MS	<50 ppm

VOC

These VOCs should not be used in textile auxiliary chemical preparations. They are also associated with solvent-based processes such as solvent-based polyurethane coatings and glues/adhesives.

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
71-43-2	Benzene	For general VOC screening: GC/MS headspace 45 minutes at 120 degrees C	Benzene: <5ppm Others < 1000ppm each
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide		
56-23-5	Carbon Tetrachloride		
67-66-3	Chloroform		
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone		
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane		
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene		
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene		
76-01-7	Pentachloroethane		
630-20-6	1,1,1,2- Tetrachloroethane		
79-34-5	1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane		
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (PERC)		
108-88-3	Toluene		
71-55-6	1,1,1- Trichloroethane		
79-00-5	1,1,2- Trichloroethane		
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene		
1330-20-7	Xylenes (meta-, ortho-, para-)		
108-38-3			
95-47-6			
106-42-3			

ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS

Class of chemicals combining tin and organics such as butyl and phenyl groups. Organotins are predominantly found in the environment as antifoulants in marine paints, but they can also be used as biocides (e.g., antibacterials), catalysts in plastic and glue production, and heat stabilizers in plastics/rubber. In textiles and apparel, organotins are associated with plastics/rubber, inks, paints, metallic glitter, polyurethane products and heat transfer material.

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
Various	Dibutyltin (DBT)	All materials: CEN ISO/TS 16179:2012	< 1000 ppm
Various	Diocetyl tin (DOT)		
Various	Tributyltin (TBT)		
Various	Triphenyltin (TPhT)		

CHLOROBENZENE / CHLOROTOLUENE

CAS No.	Substance	Test Method	Requirement
100-44-7	α -chlorotoluene	DIN 54232	< 1ppm
98-07-7	α,α,α -trichlorotoluene		
5216-25-1	$\alpha,\alpha,\alpha,4$ -tetrachlorotoluene		

6.2 Materials and risk sum up

- 1 Red indicates that a chemical has been in widespread use and/or frequently detected in a particular material.
- 2 Orange indicates that a chemical has been deliberately used and/or detected in a particular material occasionally.
- 3 Yellow indicates there is a very low but theoretical chance that a chemical could be used and/or detected.
- White indicates that we believe there is an almost negligible risk of a chemical being used and/or detected.

Substances	Natural fibers	Blended fibers	Synthetic fibers	Artificial leather with fiber backing	Natural leather	Coatings and prints	Natural materials including horns, bones, cork, wood, paper, and straw	Polymers, Plastics, Foams, Natural Rubber & Synthetic Rubber	Metal	Feathers & Down
AZO DYES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1
DISPERSE DYES		2	2	2		2				
APEO	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		3
FORMALDEHYDE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
DIMETHYLFUMARATE (DMFU)	3	3	3	3	3	3		3		
DIMETHYLFORMAMIDE (DMFA)				2		2				
SCCP	3	3	3	3	1	3		2		
PHTALATES				1		1		1		
PAHs				1		1		1		
CADMIUM				3		3		3	3	
LEAD				3		3		3	3	
NICKEL									1	
CHROMIUM VI	3				1					
OTHER HEAVY METALS	2	2	2	2	2	2		2		
FLAME RETARDANT	3 (if finishing is applied)									
REPELLANT / WATERPROOF CHEMICALS	2 (if water or stain repellant finish is applied)									
VOC	2	2	2	2	2	2		2		

6.3 Kiabi control plan

According to previous information, Kiabi ask vendors to send labtest, for following substances.

Substances not mentioned need to be monitored by vendors according previous information and regulations in force. Kiabi reserve the right to perform random testing on these substances.

Labtest Rules : Accessories need to be considered as an article: sequins, interlining, button, snap, zipper. So results need to be given individually and not reported the whole finish garment

Exception, If Print : result need to be expressed according the whole item weight.

Test	If Dyed Fabric	If Leather	If Coating/ Printing	If Plastics, Rubber, Foam	If Metal	If Glue	If cardbox gift	Test by color?	Mix possibility
pH	Every products (part with skin contact) except jewells							YES	No mix
Formaldehyde	✓	✓	✓			✓		NO	Babies: 2 parts homogeneous material Others: 3 parts homogeneous material
Phthalates			✓	✓				NO	3 parts homogeneous material
PAHS		✓	✓	✓				NO	3 parts homogeneous material
Cadmium			✓	✓				NO	3 colours max, same material
Nickel					✓ jewells			NO	No mix
Lead					✓ jewells			NO	3 colours max, same material
Chrome VI		✓						YES	No mix
Heavy metals							✓ According European Directive 94/62/CE	NO	No mix

✓ =labtest required before shipment

Specificity by product:

Cardboard gift box: heavy metals tests required according EU 94/62/CE

Sleeping bags / Cot bumpers: refer to DOCQ16 and DOCQ18 for chemical test list and follow Kiabi RSL specification.

6.4 Oeko tex

Kiabi encourage supplier to provide OEKO-TEX certification.
This certificate need to precise:

- Date: need to be in force during Kiabi production.
- Process: scope of certificate need to precise all concerned production process using chemical.
Example: Dying – Finishing (prints, washing...) – Trims (zipper, buttons, sequins...)
- Class of application: class 2 by default, and class1 if baby product.
- Scope of specifications: Refer to Annex 4.

In that case, supplier will be exempted to perform chemical test according Kiabi control plan.

Oeko tex certificate must be send to Procurement cell in Charge for archive.

7. SELF DECLARATION (SD) LABORATORY PROCESS

7.1 Why this process

The objective of KIABI SD lab Certification Program is to **maintain a base of supplier in-house laboratory that is capable of accurately measuring and reporting the performance quality of KIABI product.**

It is to ensure that all product testing performance is on behalf of KIABI that could meet the latest edition of KIABI Testing Requirements in terms of :

- Accurateness
- Standardization
- Quality Consistency
- Increasing Flexibility

Advantages of having an approved in-house lab is to be able to **increase the testing capacity and to decrease the testing time** (no longer need to wait for third party lab availability or publication of results), which is both **more practical and economic** and also leads to a **better control over production quality and consistency.**

Finally, a good running internal lab will further the bond between KIABI and its supplier **increasing their partnership.**

Once the supplier receives the accreditation he is considered as a **Kiabi Self-Declaration labtest approved supplier.**

7.2 Terms and conditions

KIABI will be the one to initiate the accreditation process, without an invitation the supplier will not be able to apply. **All the fees of the accreditation will be paid by the supplier.**

Certificate:

The KIABI certificate will be issued once only and if supplier fulfils all the stages requirements of the accreditation process. The valid period of KIABI Certificates is 12 months. On it will be clearly written:

- Address of accredited laboratory, Name of accredited technician and Accredited test items
- Level of accreditation (bronze, silver or gold)
- Certificate issued Date and Expired Date
- Signatures of both KIABI and 3rd part lab Representatives

IF A TRAINED TECHNICIAN LEAVES OR IS REPLACED BY SOMEONE WHO DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE ON-SITE AUDIT, THE ACCREDITING ENTITY AND KIABI MUST BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY. A FURTHER CERTIFICATION VISIT OR TRAINING VISIT MAY NEED TO BE ARRANGED.

Renewal of certification is at the end of the 12th month issued certificate period. Minimum entry requirements must always be met, however, **changes to the technician and/or the tests listed on the application may be made at the time of renewal.** A reminder that the certification is up for renewal and renewal forms will be sent to each accredited in-house laboratory 3 months prior to the year anniversary of the certification for a new 12 month renewal.

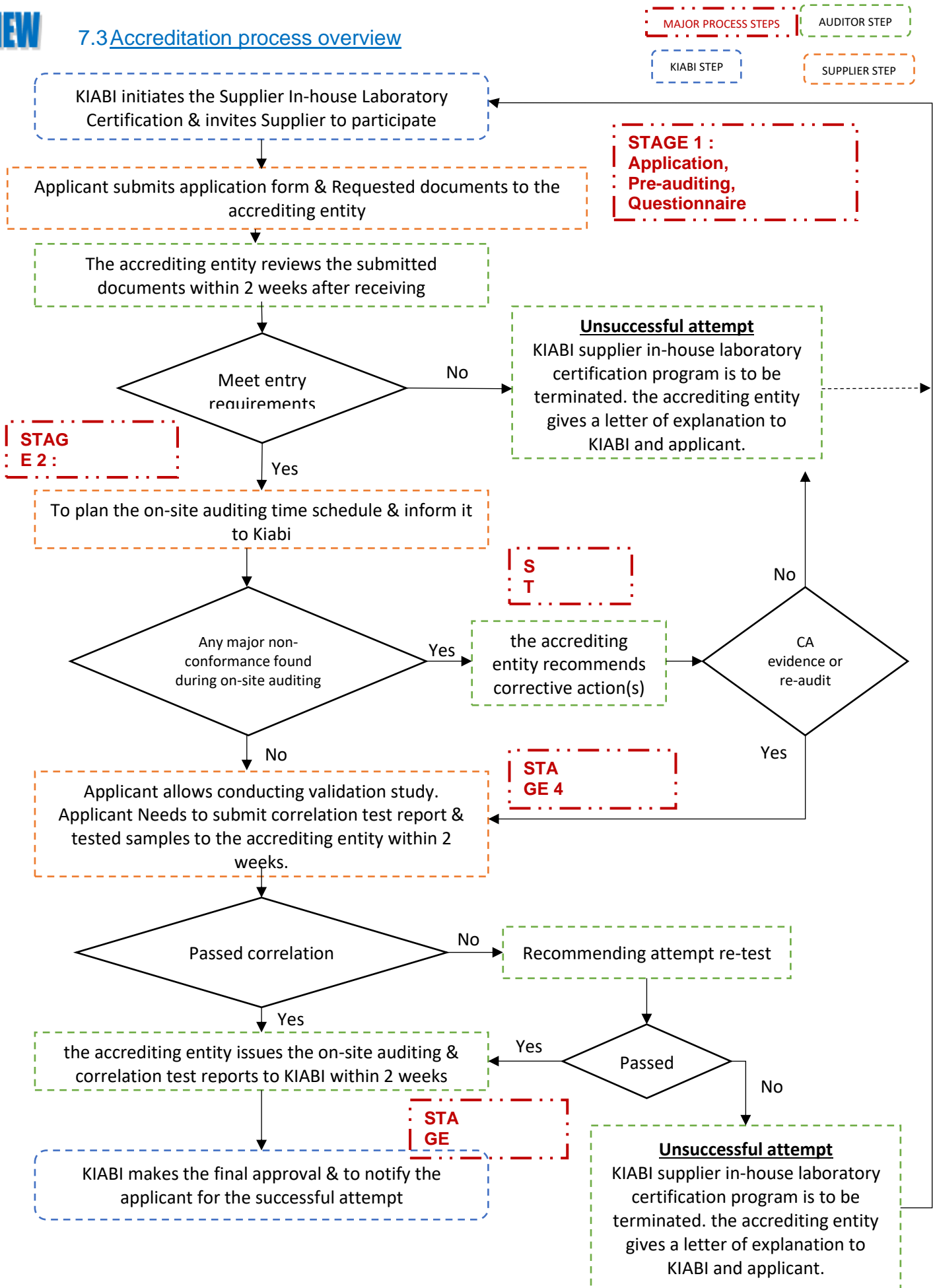
Control:

Correlation test will be performed by 3rd part lab for new accreditation or renewal.

A **regular audit** will be monitored by our technicians : at least once a year. During this audit, a special care must be given to the **calibration of the machines** used in the laboratory. One should be run at least once a year.*

NEW

7.3 Accreditation process overview



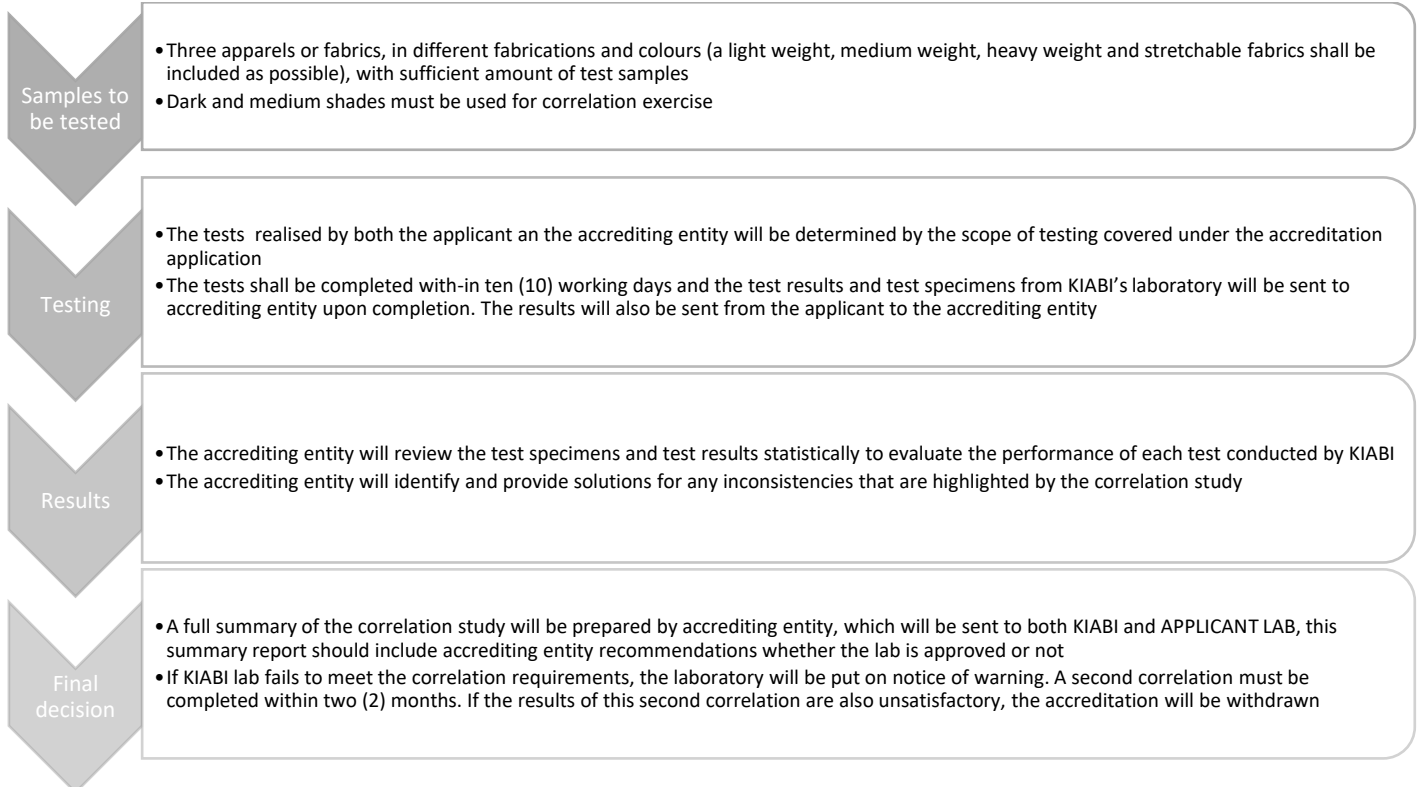
NEW

7.4 Correlation tests

The specimens for correlation will be prepared by both applicant and the 3rd part lab. The specimen selected at the factory must be sent to the 3rd part lab representative for process. The 1st correlation test cost is included in the package price. A correlation test report will be issued.

For renewal, correlation tests are not automatically included in renewal of accreditation process. Correlation tests can be added under Kiabi request according audits results or previous situation established by Kiabi technicians

Here is the detailed actions of the correlation test :



7.5 Final decision

NEW

The on-site audit report and the Correlation Report will be evaluated by the 3rd part lab and Kiabi Technical services. The evaluation will include

- Accuracy of test results
- Assessment of tested specimens
- Compliance with prescribed test methods
- Training of lab technicians
- Proof of the completion of corrective actions outlined in the on-site audit report *if any*

NEW

7.6 SD Labtest cancellation cases after accreditation

If some quality issues are found on one of the supplier's order, that have been tested in in house lab, and the quality issue is directly linked to one of the test,
Or if flagrant non compliancy (process, calibration, trainings...) are detected

then the accreditation will be suspended for 3 month until correctiv actions satisfying Kiabi process. In the contrary SD program will be cancelled.