Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 286/2012 of 27 January 2012 amending, in order to include a new textile fibre name, Annex I, and, for the purposes of their adaptation to technical progress, Annexes VIII and IX to Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products (Text with EEA relevance)

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) No 286/2012

of 27 January 2012

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(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2011 on textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products and repealing Council Directive 73/44/EEC and Directives 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[(1)], and in particular Article 21 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 lays down rules governing the labelling or marking of products as regards their textile fibre content, in order to ensure that consumer interests are protected. Textile products may be made available on the market within the Union only if they comply with the provisions of that Regulation.

(2) Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 requires labelling to indicate the fibre composition of textile products, with checks being carried out by analysis on the conformity of those products with indications given on the label.

(3) It is necessary, for the purposes of adapting Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 to technical progress, to add the fibre polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent to the lists of textile fibre names set out in Annexes I and IX to that Regulation.

(4) Uniform methods for quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures are provided for in Annex VIII to Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011.

(5) It is therefore necessary to define uniform test methods for polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent.

(6) Directive 96/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[(2)], as amended by Commission Directive 2011/74/EU[(3)], and Directive 2008/121/EC of the European

Parliament and of the Council[4], as amended by Commission Directive 2011/73/EU[5], include the textile fibre name polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent. As Directives 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC are repealed by Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 with effect from 8 May 2012, it is necessary to include that textile fibre name in Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 with effect from that date.

(7) Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annexes I, VIII and IX to Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 are amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 8 May 2012.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 27 January 2012.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX

Annexes I, VIII and IX to Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 are amended as follows:

(1) in Annex I, the following row 49 is added:

49	Polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent	a bicomponent fibre composed of between 10 % and 25 % by mass of polyamide fibrils embedded in polypropylene matrix;

(2) Chapter 2 of Annex VIII is amended as follows:

(a) the summary table is replaced by the following:

SUMMARY TABLE

Method	**Field of application**[a]		**Reagent**
	Soluble component	**Insoluble component**	
1.	Acetate	Certain other fibres	Acetone
2.	Certain protein fibres	Certain other fibres	Hypochlorite
3.	Viscose, cupro or certain types of modal	Certain other fibres	Formic acid and zinc chloride
4.	Polyamide or nylon	Certain other fibres	Formic acid, 80 % m/m
5.	Acetate	Certain other fibres	Benzyl alcohol
6.	Triacetate or polylactide	Certain other fibres	Dichloromethane
7.	Certain cellulose fibres	Certain other fibres	Sulphuric acid, 75 % m/m
8.	Acrylics, certain modacrylics or certain chlorofibres	Certain other fibres	Dimethylformamide
9.	Certain chlorofibres	Certain other fibres	Carbon disulphide/ acetone, 55,5/44,5 v/v

a Detailed list of fibres under each method.

10.	Acetate	Certain other fibres	Glacial acetic acid
11.	Silk, polyamide or nylon	Certain other fibres	Sulphuric acid, 75 % m/m
12.	Jute	Certain animal fibres	Nitrogen content method
13.	Polypropylene	Certain other fibres	Xylene
14.	Certain fibres	Certain other fibres	Concentrated sulphuric acid method
15.	Chlorofibres, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes, acetates, triacetates	Certain other fibres	Cyclohexanone
16.	Melamine	Certain other fibres	Hot formic acid 90 % m/m;

a Detailed list of fibres under each method.

(b) point 1.2 of method No 1 is replaced by the following:

2. wool (1), animal hair (2 and 3), silk (4), cotton (5), flax (7) true hemp (8), jute (9), abaca (10), alfa (11), coir (12), broom (13), ramie (14), sisal (15), cupro (21), modal (22), protein (23), viscose (25), acrylic (26), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester (35), polypropylene (37), elastomultiester (45), elastolefin (46), melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

In no circumstances is the method applicable to acetate fibres which have been deacetylated on the surface.;

(c) point 1.2 of method No 2 is replaced by the following:

2. cotton (5), cupro (21), viscose (25), acrylic (26), chlorofibres (27), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester (35), polypropylene (37), elastane (43), glass fibre (44) elastomultiester (45), elastolefin (46), melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

If different protein fibres are present, the method gives the total of their amounts but not their individual quantities.;

(d) method No 3 is amended as follows:

(i) the title is replaced by the following:

VISCOSE, CUPRO OR CERTAIN TYPES OF MODAL AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES (Method using formic acid and zinc chloride);

(ii) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

2. cotton (5), polypropylene (37), elastolefin (46) and melamine (47).

If a modal fibre is found to be present, a preliminary test shall be carried out to see whether it is soluble in the reagent.

This method is not applicable to mixtures in which the cotton has suffered extensive chemical degradation nor when the viscose or cupro is rendered incompletely soluble by the presence of certain dyes or finishes that cannot be removed completely.;

(iii) point 5 is replaced by the following:

5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

Calculate the results as described in the general instructions. The value of "d" is 1,00, except for cotton, for which "d" = 1,02 and for melamine, for which "d" = 1,01.;

(e) method No 5 is amended as follows:

(i) the title is replaced by the following:

ACETATE AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES (Method using benzyl alcohol);

(ii) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

2. triacetate (24), polypropylene (37), elastolefin (46), melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).;

(f) method No 6 is amended as follows:

(i) the title is replaced by the following:

TRIACETATES OR POLYLACTIDE AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES (Method using dichloromethane);

(ii) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

2. wool (1), animal hair (2 and 3), silk (4), cotton (5), cupro (21), modal (22), viscose (25), acrylic (26), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester (35), polypropylene (37), glass fibre (44) elastomultiester (45), elastolefin (46), melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

Note:

Triacetate fibres which have received a finish leading to partial hydrolysis cease to be completely soluble in the reagent. In such cases, the method is not applicable.;

(g) method No 7 is amended as follows:

(i) the title is replaced by the following:

CERTAIN CELLULOSE FIBRES AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES (Method using 75 % sulphuric acid);

(ii) point 1.2 is replaced by the following: