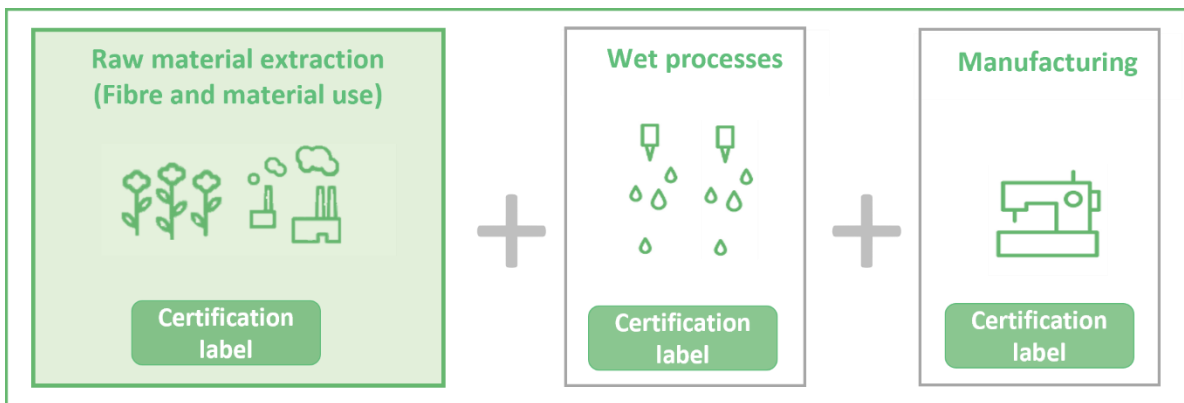


## List of approved fibres and materials incl. explanations and recognised certification labels

(06/2023)

The table below lists all fibres and materials that are approved for products for labelling according to the Green Button Standard 2.0. The purpose of this document is to provide explanation to the [List of approved fibres and materials](#). A fibre or material that is not included in this list cannot be considered as a source material for Green Button products. The requirements apply to all fibres and materials that are identified in the textile label (usually in the care label) according to the EU labelling regulation.<sup>1</sup> Weight percentages (according to the textile label) refer to the components listed.

To label a product according to the Green Button 2.0, the product does not only have to comply with the requirements for the fibre and material use as explained in this document, but also demonstrate compliance with Green Button requirements on **wet processes** and **manufacturing** by presenting respective recognised certification labels for these supply chain levels. The requirements mentioned in this very document can therefore only be used to meet the demands on the **level of raw material extraction**.



In the following you find an overview about all **currently recognised certification labels**, for each approved fibre and material on the level of **raw material extraction**. Recognised certification labels for the level of **wet processes** and **manufacturing** on the other hand can be found [here](#). In some cases, more than one certification label might be needed to cover all levels of production requirements.



Please note that the list of recognised certification labels will be continuously updated and expanded and thus further recognised certification labels may be added.

<sup>1</sup> Should products not fall under the EU labelling regulation, the company must be able to prove the material composition.

## Choice of approved fibres and materials

Fibres and materials generally are allowed if they a) are recycled or b) are as new fibres/materials in principle recyclable. A recyclability is assumed to be given if

- a low SVHC content can be proven for fibres and materials, as well as
- a basic recyclability is given (i.e., melting point is below the point for thermal decomposition of the polymer), or
- a biodegradability is possible (The biodegradability of the fibre material is given according to ISO 14851 or Standard EN 13432)

Selected animal fibres are only permissible if the extraction conditions are demonstrably justifiable from the point of view of animal ethics.

## Application-related exemptions for the use of fibres

Some fibres are only allowed to be included in Green Button products in defined exceptional cases. Companies must be able to declare that a product is to be classified within the scope of one of the areas of application defined in the "Exception" column. Then, the respective defined exceptions for the approval of fibres and materials apply. Proof of eligibility for an exemption must be provided or can be demonstrated accordingly during product inspection in the evaluation and/or during registration of products between evaluations.

## Proof of compliance with sustainability requirements through certification labels (approval condition)

For some of the approved fibres and materials, there is an additional requirement: they must follow the Green Button Standard 2.0 requirements for their sustainable extraction, which are fulfilled via recognised certification labels. Accordingly, for these fibres and materials it is required that the recognised certification label is present on the product to be awarded (see column "Approval condition" in the table). The process and requirements for recognition of a certification label are defined in the separate document *Green Button Standard 2.0 - Process and Requirements for Recognition of a Certification Label* ([link](#)).

Please make sure to download the *current list* from our [website](#) as more certification labels will go through the benchmarking process.

## List of approved fibres and materials

Designation as prescribed by EU regulation on textile labelling and fibre composition

Up to which % may the fibre be used?  
%-specification refers to the finished product

Is a recognised certification label necessary?  
Fibre only permitted in exceptional cases?

If a fibre may only be used in exceptional cases, those cases are specified here

Indicates which certification label is recognised for which fibre and which evidence must be submitted for exceptions.

Please note that a claim with a recognised certification label is not necessarily sufficient, but that the **proportion of certified fibres** in the product is decisive.

Type of fibre	Proportion in final Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception	Recognised Certification Labels and Evidence for Exceptions
<b>Explanation</b>	<i>Specification according to textile labelling</i>	<i>For some fibre types, it is required that the product be eligible for labeling with a Green Button-recognised certification label for the use of fibres/materials. In some cases, this requirement only applies above a certain weight percentage.</i>	<i>For certain fibres, exceptions may be defined in limited application areas (business model and/or product type).</i>	<i>Current status June 2023</i>

Man-made fibres				
Man-made fibres from natural polymers (regenerated)				
Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception	Recognised Certification Labels and Evidence for Exceptions
Lyocell (CLY)	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)</b> if fibre proportion in the end product is <b>more than (&gt;) 10% and up to (≤) 30%</b><sup>2</sup></li> <li>• <b>Organic Content Standard</b> (Textile Exchange)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>For example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a product consists of <b>15% lyocell</b> and 85% any organic natural fibres, the GOTS label can be used as proof of compliance with the Green Button requirements for the use of fibres and materials.</li> <li>• If a product consists of <b>9% lyocell</b> and 91% any organic natural fibre, the GOTS label is <b>not sufficient</b> as proof of compliance with the Green Button requirements for the use of fibres and materials.</li> </ul>			
Modal	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Organic Content Standard</b> (Textile Exchange)</li> </ul>
Regenerated protein fibres from milk	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No certification label required</b></li> </ul>
Regenerated protein fibres from soy	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No certification label required</b></li> </ul>
Viscose	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Organic Content Standard</b> (Textile Exchange)</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Regarding man-made fibres GOTS certification is only sufficient, if the respective fibre proportion of the final product is above (>) 10% and below, or equal to (≤)30%. For respective fiber proportions below 10% GOTS is not sufficient and cannot be used to fulfill the Green Button 2.0 requirements.

Man-made fibres from artificial polymers (synthetics)				
Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception	Recognised Certification Labels and Evidence for Exceptions
<p>The 70/30 rule applies to all synthetic fibres mentioned in this table and allows their use as virgin fibres up to a share of 30% of the end product. For certain uses, exceptions have been defined that allow the use of certain virgin fibres in excess of 30%.</p>				
Virgin man-made fibres from artificial polymers (synthetics)	Up to max. 30%		<p><b>NEW:</b> “70:30-rule” If at least 70% of the final product consists of approved fibres with a recognised certification label, the synthetic fibres named in this listing may be used without certification (virgin).</p> <p>Special provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elastane and (<b>NEW:)</b> Elastolefin are excluded from this and may only be used up to max. 10% (see specifications below).</li> <li>For virgin polyester (&gt;0%), a recognised certification label still must be present.</li> </ul>	<p><b>NEW:</b> If there is a recognised certification label present <b>for at least 70% of the fibres or materials in the product</b> (approved recycled fibres, sustainable cotton and sustainable regenerated fibres), then no recognised certification label has to be presented for the use of max. 30% of the <b>synthetic fibres</b> named in this list, i.e. virgin fibres may be used (<b>note: special provision for polyester:</b> a recognised certification label for virgin polyester still must be presented).</p> <p>The recognised certification labels as well as additional exceptions for virgin polyester are listed separately further down in the list. Fibres with the approval condition "only permitted in exceptional cases", such as aramid, are not covered by this regulation.</p> <p>In defined exceptional cases (see below), the use of virgin man-made fibres can account for up to 100%.</p>
	In exceptional cases up to 100%			
<p><b>For example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If a product consists of <b>70% OCS cotton and 30% virgin polyamide</b>, it meets the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use.</li> <li>If a product consists of <b>50% GRS polyester, 30% OCS cotton and 20% virgin polyester</b> and has <b>OEKO-TEX®STANDARD 100</b>, it meets the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use.</li> <li>If a product consists of <b>70% OCS cotton and 30% aramid</b>, it <b>only</b> fulfils the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use if an <b>exemption rule</b> can be claimed for aramid (e.g. for PPE).</li> </ul>				

Man-made fibres from artificial polymers (synthetics)				
Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception	Recognised Certification Labels and Evidence for Exceptions
Aramid	> 0 %	Only allowed in exceptional cases (without quantity limit)	Use of fibre possible (without certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protective firefighting clothing in accordance with EN 469</li> <li>• Protective vests that must comply with the Technical Guidelines "Ballistic Protective Vest"</li> <li>• Clothing to protect against heat and flame in accordance with ISO 11612:2015</li> <li>• Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes in accordance with EN ISO 11611:2015 Kl. 1-A1+A2</li> <li>• <b>NEW:</b> Further protective clothing in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425</li> </ul>	<b>NEW:</b> Evidence for the exception rule is provided via the CE-Label on the product in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425
Carbon fibres	> 0 %	Only allowed in exceptional cases (without quantity limit)	Use of fibre possible (without certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrostatic dissipative capacity to meet the antistatic standard EN 1149-3 (charge dissipation)</li> </ul>	<b>NEW:</b> Evidence for the exception rule is provided via the CE-Label on the product in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EN 1149-5:2018 Protective clothing - Electrostatic properties</li> <li>• EN ISO 11612:2015 Protective clothing against heat and flame</li> <li>• EN ISO 11611:2015 Class 1-A1+A2 Protective clothing for welding and allied processes</li> <li>• EN 13034:2005 + A1:2009 Type 6 Protective clothing against liquid chemicals</li> <li>• EN 14058 Cool environment</li> <li>• EN 342 Protection against cold</li> <li>• <b>NEW:</b> Further protective clothing in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425</li> </ul>	
Elastane	Up to max. 10%	Allowed without requirements		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No certification label required</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>For example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a product consists of <b>90% GRS polyester</b> and <b>10% elastane</b>, it meets the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use. If the elastane proportion is above 10% the product cannot be labelled with the Green Button.</li> </ul>				
Elastolefin	<b>NEW:</b> Up to max 10%	<b>NEW:</b> Allowed without requirements		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>NEW:</b> No certification label required</li> </ul>
Modacryl (MAC)	> 0 %	Only allowed in exceptional cases (without quantity limit)	<p>Use of fibre possible (without certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EN ISO 11612:2015 Protective clothing against heat and flame</li> <li>• EN ISO 11611:2015 Cl. 1-A1+A2 Protective clothing for welding and allied processes</li> <li>• EN 13034:2005 + A1:2009 Type 6 Protective clothing against liquid chemicals</li> </ul>	<p><b>NEW:</b> Evidence for the exception rule is provided via the CE-Label on the product in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>NEW:</b> Further protective clothing in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425</li> </ul>	
Polyacryl (PAC)	> 0 %	Only allowed in exceptional cases (without quantity limit)	<p>Use of fibre possible (without certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UV protection according to EN 13758-1 or UV Standard 801</li> </ul>	<b>NEW:</b> Evidence for the exception rule is provided via the CE-Label on the product in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425
Polyacrylnitrile	> 0 %	Only allowed in exceptional cases	<p>Use of fibre possible (without certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UV protection according to EN 13758-1 or UV Standard 801</li> </ul>	<b>NEW:</b> Evidence for the exception rule is provided via the CE-Label on the product in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425
Polyamide 6.6. (Nylon)	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label ( <b>NEW:</b> ) and in exceptional cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>NEW:</b> Protective clothing in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)</b> if fibre proportion in the end product <b>is more than (&gt;)10% and up to (≤)30%<sup>2</sup></b></li> <li><b>Global Recycled Standard</b> (Textile Exchange)</li> <li><b>Recycled Claim Standard</b> (Textile Exchange)</li> </ul> <p><b>NEW:</b> Evidence for the exception rule is provided via the CE-Label on the product in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425</p>
Other polyamides (PA 6, PA11 and others)	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label ( <b>NEW:</b> ) and in exceptional cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>NEW:</b> Protective clothing in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)</b> if fibre proportion in the end product <b>is more than (&gt;)10% and up to (≤) 30%<sup>2</sup></b></li> <li><b>Global Recycled Standard</b> (Textile Exchange)</li> <li><b>Recycled Claim Standard</b> (Textile Exchange)</li> </ul> <p><b>NEW:</b> Evidence for the exception rule is provided via the CE-Label on the product in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If a product consists of <b>50% CmiA cotton</b> and <b>50% virgin polyamide</b>, it meets the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use <b>only in exceptional cases for PPE products</b>.</li> </ul>			
Polyester (recycled)	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)</b> if fibre proportion in the end product is up to (<math>\leq</math>) <b>30%</b></li> <li><b>Global Recycled Standard</b> (Textile Exchange)</li> <li><b>Recycled Claim Standard</b> (Textile Exchange)</li> <li><b>NEW: OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100</b> with certificate for recycled content</li> <li><b>NEW: OEKO-TEX® MADE IN GREEN</b> depending on OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100 certificate (see above)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>For example</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If a product is made of <b>35% RCS polyester and 65% OCS cotton</b>, it meets the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use.</li> <li>If a product is made of <b>35% RCS polyester and 65% virgin polyester</b>, it <b>does not meet</b> the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use. Unless one of the exceptions for virgin polyester can be claimed (see below).</li> </ul>			
Polyester (virgin)	> 0 %	Only allowed in exceptional cases and with recognised certification label	<p>Use of fibre possible (with certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics: Commercial use according to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>one of the standards to be fulfilled in the catalogue of requirements for textiles suitable for leasing according to the Hohenstein Quality Standard (HQS) 701 ff.</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <p>Compliance with the requirements for product or material properties according to:</p>	<p><b>One of the following recognised certification labels must always be present for virgin polyester, regardless of the exemption rule:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>bluesign® PRODUCT</b></li> <li><b>OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100</b> product category 1-3<sup>3</sup></li> <li><b>OEKO-TEX® MADE IN GREEN</b> (incl. OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100 product category 1-3<sup>3</sup>)</li> </ul> <p><b>NEW:</b></p> <p><b>Evidence for exception rules:</b> <b>Workwear incl. food industry clothing (HACCP):</b></p>

<sup>3</sup> Class 4 products must be tested according to categories 1-3.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ENV 14237:2002 Textiles in the healthcare system</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable for industrial laundering according to ISO 15797 or ISO 30023</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>NEW:</b> Surgical clothing and drapes according to DIN EN 13795-1 /-2</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>NEW:</b> Further protective clothing in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425</li> </ul>	<p>Label according to ISO 30023 <b>or</b> type testing according to ISO 30023 <b>or</b> proof of conformity according to HQS 702 for a textile in the colour white</p> <p><b>Shirts and blouses:</b> Label according to ISO 30023 <b>or</b> type testing according to ISO 30023 <b>or</b> proof of conformity according to HQS 703 for a textile in the colour white</p> <p><b>Polos and T-shirts</b> Care-Label according to ISO 30023 <b>or</b> type testing according to ISO 30023 <b>or</b> proof of conformity according to HQS 704 for a textile in the colour white</p> <p><b>Bedding:</b> Proof of conformity according to HQS 705 for a textile in the colour white</p> <p><b>Table linen:</b> Proof of conformity according to HQS 706 for a textile in the colour white</p> <p><b>Business clothing:</b> Proof of conformity according to HQS 707 without colour fastness</p> <p><b>Mattress cover:</b> Proof of conformity according to HQS 708 for a textile in the colour white</p> <p><b>Terry fabrics:</b> Proof of conformity according to HQS 709 for a textile in the colour white</p> <p><b>Bedding in healthcare:</b> Proof of conformity according to ENV 14237, table 2</p> <p><b>Curtains in healthcare:</b> Proof of conformity according to ENV 14237, table 7</p> <p><b>Surgical clothing and drapes:</b> Proof of conformity according to DIN EN 13795-1</p> <p><b>Clean air suits:</b> Proof of conformity according to DIN EN 13795-2</p> <p><b>Personal Protective Equipment:</b> CE-Label according to Regulation (EU) 2016/425</p> <p><b>NEW:</b>      As evidence for an exception <b>for textiles suitable for industrial laundering</b> a signed self-declaration provided by the Green Button</p>
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				Secretariat or a reference to ISO 15797 on the product can be used.
	<p><b>For example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A <b>100% virgin polyester</b> product can meet the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use if one of the above <b>exceptions</b> can be claimed (for example, if it can be confirmed that a textile is suitable for industrial laundering) and there is also a recognised certification label, such as OEKO-TEX®STANDARD 100, on the product.</li> </ul>			
Polyethylen	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)</b> if fibre proportion in the end product <b>is more than (&gt;) 10% and up to (≤) 30%<sup>2</sup></b></li> <li><b>Global Recycled Standard (Textile Exchange)</b></li> <li><b>Recycled Claim Standard (Textile Exchange)</b></li> </ul>
Polyurea	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)</b> if fibre proportion in the end product <b>is more than (&gt;) 10% and up to (≤) 30%<sup>2</sup></b></li> <li><b>Global Recycled Standard (Textile Exchange)</b></li> <li><b>Recycled Claim Standard (Textile Exchange)</b></li> </ul>
Polylactid	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)</b> if fibre proportion in the end product <b>is more than (&gt;)10% and up to (≤) 30%<sup>2</sup></b></li> <li><b>Global Recycled Standard (Textile Exchange)</b></li> <li><b>Recycled Claim Standard (Textile Exchange)</b></li> </ul>
Polypropylene	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)</b> if fibre proportion in the end product <b>is more than (&gt;) 10% and up to (≤) 30%<sup>2</sup></b></li> <li><b>Global Recycled Standard (Textile Exchange)</b></li> <li><b>Recycled Claim Standard (Textile Exchange)</b></li> </ul>

Polyurethane	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)</b> if fibre proportion in the end product <b>is more than (&gt;) 10% and up to (≤) 30%</b><sup>2</sup></li> <li>• <b>Global Recycled Standard</b> (Textile Exchange)</li> <li>• <b>Recycled Claim Standard</b> (Textile Exchange)</li> </ul>
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Natural fibres				
Plant-based fibres/materials				
Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception	Recognised Certification Labels and Evidence for Exceptions
Cotton	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cotton made in Africa (CmiA)<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)</li> <li>• IVN Naturtextil zertifiziert BEST (IVN BEST)</li> <li>• Organic Content Standard (Textile Exchange)</li> <li>• Fairtrade Cotton<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• NEW: OEKO-TEX® ORGANIC COTTON</li> <li>• NEW: OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100 „organic“</li> <li>• NEW: OEKO-TEX® MADE IN GREEN depending on OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100 certificate or OEKO-TEX® ORGANIC COTTON</li> </ul> <p>For recycled cotton:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Recycled Standard (Textile Exchange)</li> <li>• Recycled Claim Standard (Textile Exchange)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>For example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a product consists of <b>50% CmiA cotton</b> and <b>50% GRS polyester</b>, it meets the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use.</li> <li>• If a product consists of <b>50% conventional cotton</b> and <b>50% GRS polyester</b>, it <b>does not meet</b> the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use.</li> </ul>			
Abacá fibre (banana fibre)	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No certification label required</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup> CmiA: Hard Identity Preserved and Mass Balance

<sup>5</sup> Fairtrade Cotton product certification label (black/traceable) and Fairtrade Sourced Ingredient certification label (white/mass balance)

Alfa	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No certification label required</li> </ul>
Bast fibre (Ramie, Sisal, Sunn)	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No certification label required</li> </ul>
Broom	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No certification label required</li> </ul>
Hemp	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No certification label required</li> </ul>
Henequen (Agave)	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No certification label required</li> </ul>
Jute	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No certification label required</li> </ul>
Kapok	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No certification label required</li> </ul>
Linen	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No certification label required</li> </ul>
Kokos	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No certification label required</li> </ul>
Magwey (Agave)	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No certification label required</li> </ul>
Nettle	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No certification label required</li> </ul>
All other natural fibres	Up to 30%	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No certification label required</li> </ul>

Animal fibres				
Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception	Recognised Certification Labels and Evidence for Exceptions
Alpaca wool	> 30 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)</b></li> <li>• <b>IVN Naturtextil zertifiziert BEST (IVN BEST)</b></li> <li>• <b>Organic Content Standard (Textile Exchange)</b></li> </ul>
Alpaca wool	Up to max. 30%	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No certification label required</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>For example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a product is made of <b>35% OCS wool</b> and <b>65% OCS cotton</b>, the product meets the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use.</li> <li>• If a product consists of <b>25% wool</b> and <b>75% OCS cotton</b>, the product meets the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use.</li> <li>• If a product consists of <b>35% wool</b> and <b>75% OCS cotton</b>, the product does not meet the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use.</li> </ul> <p><b>This logic applies equally to alpaca, mohair and sheep wool.</b></p>				
Angora (rabbit)	> 0 %	Not allowed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Not allowed</b></li> </ul>
Camel hair	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No certification label required</b></li> </ul>
Cashmere wool	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No certification label required</b></li> </ul>
Llama wool	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No certification label required</b></li> </ul>
Mohair	> 30%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)</b></li> <li>• <b>IVN Naturtextil zertifiziert BEST (IVN BEST)</b></li> <li>• <b>Organic Content Standard (Textile Exchange)</b></li> <li>• <b>Responsible Mohair Standard (Textile Exchange)</b></li> </ul>

Mohair	Up to max. 30%	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No certification label required</b></li> </ul>
Sheep wool	> 30 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)</b></li> <li>• <b>IVN Naturtextil zertifiziert BEST (IVN BEST)</b></li> <li>• <b>Organic Content Standard (Textile Exchange)</b></li> <li>• <b>Responsible Wool Standard (Textile Exchange)</b></li> </ul>
Sheep wool	Up to max. 30 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No certification label required</b></li> </ul>
Silk	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No certification label required</b></li> </ul>
Yak wool	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No certification label required</b></li> </ul>
All other animal fibres	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No certification label required</b></li> </ul>



Other materials				
Type of Material	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception	Recognised Certification Labels and Evidence for Exceptions
Down and feathers	> 30 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Responsible Down Standard</b> (Textile Exchange)</li> <li>• <b>NEU: bluesign® PRODUCT</b></li> </ul>
	<p><b>For example:</b> According to the EU Textile Labelling Regulation, for textile products consisting of several components, each component must be indicated separately. This results in the following for the Green Button:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A jacket made of an outer fabric made of <b>100% GRS polyester</b> and a filling made of <b>100% RDS-certified down</b> meets the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use.</li> <li>• A jacket made of an outer fabric of <b>100% GRS polyester</b> and a filling of <b>100% down</b> <u>does not meet</u> the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use.</li> </ul>			
Down and feathers	Up to max. 30 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No certification label required</b></li> </ul>
Fur	> 0 %	Not allowed	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Not allowed</b></li> </ul>
Leather	> 0 %	Not allowed	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Not allowed</b></li> </ul>
Natural latex	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No certification label required</b></li> </ul>
Natural rubber	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No certification label required</b></li> </ul>
Spelt husks	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No certification label required</b></li> </ul>
TPU (membrane)	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No certification label required</b></li> </ul>

<b>All other fibres and materials not listed</b>	Up to max. 3 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No certification label required</li></ul>
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