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Ecodesign in the Textile sector

Unit 4: Mandatory and voluntary requirements in the EU and in the world

UNIT QUIZ



N°	Question	Result	Answ 1	Answ 2	Answ 3	Answ 4
1	In the textile sector, the risk categories are 3: mechanical, chemical, heat / flame.	T				
2	In the textile sector, the risk categories are:		mechanical	chemical	dyeing	heat/flame
3	Chemical risk is one of the three main categories of risk for the safety of textile products	T				
4	The physical integrity of the user is classified as heat / flame risk.	F				
5	The definition of the safety of the textile garments is classified according to their country of production	F				
6	The danger of entrapment is one of the mechanical risks of textile products.	T				
7	The main risks for safety in the mechanical field are:		suffocation	amputation	skin irritation	laceration
8	The danger of suffocation is particularly high for elderly users.	F				
9	Laces and buttons present a mechanical risk of the garments.	T				
10	Laces and buttons present a high chemical risk for garments.	F				
11	The propagation of heat and flame is one of the three main categories of risk for the safety of textile products	T				
12	The mechanical risk depends on the intrinsic composition of the fiber.	F				
13	The chemical risk is determined by the substances present on the textile product.	T				
14	The risks associated with a substance depend on:	T	intrinsic properties of the substance	constructive characteristics	exposure intensity	country of origin
15	The chemical risk can occur through:	F	view	contact with the skin	inhalation	ingestion
16	The chemical risk can occur through skin contact.	T				
17	The chemical risk can occur through ingestion or inhalation.	T				
18	The textile safety legislation refers to a single international legislation.	F				



19	The legislative and regulatory framework on textile safety is defined on the basis of general and special binding legislation, harmonized standards and technical standards.	T				
20	The legislative and regulatory framework on textile safety is defined on the basis of:		general and special binding legislation	a single international regulation	harmonized standards	technical standards
21	The General Product Safety Directive (SGP) no. 2001/95 / Ce regulates the safety of products.	T				
22	General Product Safety Directive (SGP) n. 2001/95 / Ce regulates the production of garments.	F				
23	General Product Safety Directive (SGP) n. 2001/95 / Ce regulates the import and export of textile products	F				
24	The Consumption Code (Legislative Decree 206/2005) is applies in Europe.	F				
25	The Consumption Code (Legislative Decree 206/2005) is applies in Italy.	T				
26	The Consumption Code (Legislative Decree 206/2005) is applies in:		Europe	Italy	Spain	China
27	A specific safety regulation takes precedence over the Consumer Code D.lgs. 206/2005.	T				
28	The Consumption Code D.lgs. 206/2005 takes precedence over a specific safety discipline	F				
29	The REACH Regulation provides for the registration of all substances produced or imported into the European Union in quantities greater than one tonne per year.	T				
30	The REACH Regulation provides for the registration of all substances produced or imported into the European Union in quantities over 1000 tons per year.	F				
31	REACH regulation aims to:		regulate the export of chemical products	improve knowledge of hazards and risks from chemicals	evaluate the performance of textile products	to promote the development of alternative methods to tests on vertebrate animals



32	REACH regulation aims to protect human health and the environment.	T				
33	REACH regulation promotes the application of hazard tests of substances carried out on:		humans	ertebrate animals	children	other
34	REACH regulation aims to maintain and strengthen the competitiveness and innovative capabilities of the EU chemical industry.	T				
35	Substances that have very serious effects on humans and the environment can be identified as extremely disturbing substances.	T				
36	The REACH Regulation aims to ensure the control of risks resulting from the use of SVHCs and their replacement	T				
37	The REACH Regulation aims to ensure the intensive use of SVHC.	F				
38	Among the substances regulated by REACH are substances:		Carcinogenic, Mutagenic and Toxic for Reproduction	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic	Equivalent Danger Levels	substances of foreign origin
39	Producers / importers of articles have the obligation to inform down the chain on the content of substances regulated in REACH.	T				
40	The substances contained in Annex XIV of the REACH Regulation cannot be placed on the market or used	T				
41	The substances contained in Annex XIV of the REACH Regulation do not provide exceptions for their use	F				
42	The authorization to use substances contained in Annex XIV of the REACH Regulation is issued to individual companies and has a limited validity over time.	T				
43	The authorization to use substances contained in annex XIV of the REACH Regulation is issued to individual companies and is indefinite.	F				
44	Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation contains a list of substances whose production and placing on the market is limited or prohibited.	T				
45	Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation contains a list of substances whose production and placing on the market is granted.	F				



46	the GB 18401 Standard is valid in China.	T				
47	the GB 18401 Standard is valid in:		Great Britain	China	Europe	Japan
48	The GB 18401 establishes the requirements necessary to ensure consumer safety for all textile products in China.	T				
49	The GB 18401 distinguishes consumers in two main categories:		children	animals	adults	elderly people
50	The GB 18401 distinguishes consumers into two categories based on:		age	nationality	sex	height
51	GB 18401 divides textile products into three categories:		products for children	products in direct contact with the skin	products not in direct contact with the skin	products for animals
52	The most restrictive requirements of GB 18401 Standard are those for products in contact with the skin.	F				
53	The most restrictive requirements of GB 18401 Standard are those for products for children	T				
54	The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 is a law that limits the levels of hazardous substances and imposes certain requirements for testing and their documentation in the United States.	T				
55	According to the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act products must be tested for compliance at a company-internal laboratory.	F				
56	According to the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act products must be tested for compliance at a third accredited laboratory.	T				
57	According to the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act, products must report information that allows traceability	T				
58	Product Restricted Substances List are documents containing specific security requirements prepared by individual companies.	T				
59	Product Restricted Substances List are documents containing import restrictions drawn up by individual companies	F				



60	The DETOX campaign by Greenpeace dealt with the presence of drugs in textile products.	F
61	The DETOX campaign by Greenpeace dealt with the presence of potentially harmful substances for health and the environment in textiles.	T
62	The Detox My Fashion campaign, which fights for a sustainable and ethically avant-garde fashion, respecting the environment and the well-being of the wearers.	T
63	Greenpeace has invited all brands to commit themselves in order to create a future free from the use of toxic substances	T
64	In the DETOX campaign, Greenpeace has invited all brands to commit themselves in order to limit child labour	F

