

Status: Point in time view as at 31/01/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 286/2012, ANNEX. (See end of Document for details)

ANNEX **U.K.**

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;
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(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.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/01/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 286/2012, ANNEX. (See end of Document for details)

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 (Method using formic acid and zinc chloride);
CUPRO
OR
CERTAIN

Status: Point in time view as at 31/01/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 286/2012, ANNEX. (See end of Document for details)

**TYPES
OF
MODAL
AND
CERTAIN
OTHER
FIBRES**

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

- (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:

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

- (ii) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

Status: Point in time view as at 31/01/2020.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 286/2012, ANNEX. (See end of Document for details)*

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:

CERTAINMethod using 75 % m/m sulphuric acid);
CELLULOSE
FIBRES
AND
CERTAIN
OTHER
FIBRES

(ii) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

2. polyester (35), polypropylene (37), elastomultiester (45), elastolefin (46) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).;

(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 polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, for which the value of "d" is 1,01.;

(h) point 1.2 of method No 8 is replaced by the following:

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

It is equally applicable to acrylics, and certain modacrylics, treated with pre-metallised dyes, but not to those dyed with afterchrome dyes.;

(i) point 1.2 of method No 9 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), melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

Status: Point in time view as at 31/01/2020.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 286/2012, ANNEX. (See end of Document for details)*

When the wool or silk content of the mixture exceeds 25 %, method No 2 shall be used.

When the polyamide or nylon content of the mixture exceeds 25 %, method No 4 shall be used.;

- (j) method No 10 is amended as follows:
- (i) the title is replaced by the following:
- ACETATE** (Method using glacial acetic acid);
AND
CERTAIN
OTHER
FIBRES
- (ii) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:
2. certain chlorofibres (27) namely polyvinyl chloride fibres, whether after-chlorinated or not, polypropylene (37), elastolefin (46), melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).;
- (k) method No 11 is amended as follows:
- (i) the title is replaced by the following:
- SILK** (Method using 75 % m/m sulphuric acid);
OR
POLYAMIDE
AND
CERTAIN
OTHER
FIBRES
- (ii) point 1 is replaced by the following:
1. **FIELD OF APPLICATION**
- This method is applicable, after removal of non-fibrous matter, to binary mixtures of:
1. silk (4) or polyamide or nylon (30)
with
2. wool (1), animal hair (2 and 3), polypropylene (37), elastolefin (46), melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).;
- (iii) point 2 is replaced by the following:
2. **PRINCIPLE**
- The silk or polyamide or nylon fibre is dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture, with 75 % m/m sulphuric acid⁽¹⁾.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/01/2020.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 286/2012, ANNEX. (See end of Document for details)*

The residue is collected, washed, dried and weighed. Its mass, corrected if necessary, is expressed as a percentage of the dry mass of the mixture. The percentage of the dry silk or polyamide or nylon is found by difference.;

(iv) point 4 is replaced by the following:

4. TEST PROCEDURE

Follow the procedure described in the general instructions and proceed as follows:

To the specimen contained in a glass-stoppered conical flask of at least 200 ml capacity, add 100 ml of 75 % m/m sulphuric acid per gram of specimen and insert the stopper. Shake vigorously and stand for 30 minutes at room temperature. Shake again and stand for 30 minutes. Shake a last time and filter the contents of the flask through the weighed filter crucible. Wash any remaining fibres from the flask with the 75 % sulphuric acid reagent. Wash the residue on the crucible successively with 50 ml of the dilute sulphuric acid reagent, 50 ml water and 50 ml of the dilute ammonia solution. Each time allow the fibres to remain in contact with the liquid for about 10 minutes before applying suction. Finally rinse with water, leaving the fibres in contact with the water for about 30 minutes. Drain the crucible with suction, dry the crucible and residue, and cool and weigh them.

In the case of binary mixtures of polyamide with polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, after filtering fibres through the weighed filter crucible and before applying the described washing procedure, wash twice the residue on the filter crucible with 50 ml of 75 % sulphuric acid reagent each time.;

(v) points 5 and 6 are 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 wool, for which "d" = 0,985, for polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, for which "d" = 1,005 and for melamine, for which "d" = 1,01.

6. PRECISION

On a homogeneous mixture of textile materials, the confidence limits of results obtained by this method are not greater than ± 1 for a confidence level of 95 %, except for binary mixtures of polyamide with polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent for which the confidence limits of results are not greater than ± 2 .;

(l) method No 14 is amended as follows:

(i) the title is replaced by the following:

CERTAIN(Method using concentrated sulphuric acid);
FIBRES

Status: Point in time view as at 31/01/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 286/2012, ANNEX. (See end of Document for details)

**AND
CERTAIN
OTHER
FIBRES**

(ii) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

2. chlorofibres (27) based on homopolymers of vinyl chloride, whether after-chlorinated or not, polypropylene (37), elastolefin (46), melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

The modacrylics concerned are those which give a limp solution when immersed in concentrated sulphuric acid (relative density 1,84 at 20 °C).

This method can be used in place of methods No 8 and 9.;

(iii) point 2 is replaced by the following:

2. PRINCIPLE

The constituent other than the chlorofibre, polypropylene, elastolefin, melamine or polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (i.e. the fibres mentioned in paragraph 1.1) is dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture with concentrated sulphuric acid (relative density 1,84 at 20 °C). The residue, consisting of the chlorofibre, polypropylene, elastolefin, melamine or polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent is collected, washed, dried and weighed; its mass, corrected if necessary, is expressed as a percentage of the dry mass of the mixture. The percentage of the second constituents is obtained by difference.;

(iv) 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 melamine and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, for which the value of "d" is 1,01.;

(m) method No 16 is amended as follows:

(i) the title is replaced by the following:

MELAMINE (Method using hot formic acid);

**AND
CERTAIN
OTHER
FIBRES**

(ii) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

2. cotton (5), aramid (31) and polypropylene (37).;

(3) in Annex IX, the following entry 49 is added:

Status: Point in time view as at 31/01/2020.

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49	Polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent	1,00.
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- (1) Wild silks, such as tussah silk, are not completely soluble in 75 % m/m sulphuric acid.’;

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