



## **DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD**

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**Textiles — Requirements for inspection and acceptance of used textile products**

**EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY**

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## Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in the East African Community. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers that are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

The Community has established an East African Standards Committee (EASC) mandated to develop and issue East African Standards (EAS). The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the public and private sector organizations in the community.

East African Standards are developed through Technical Committees that are representative of key stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the Principles and procedures for development of East African Standards.

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee EASC/TC 061, *Textiles, textile products and accessories*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (EAS 356: 2019), which has been technically revised.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be subject of patent rights. EAC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

# Textiles — Requirements for inspection and acceptance of used textile products

## 1 Scope

This Draft East African Standard specifies the requirements and sampling method for the inspection and acceptance of used textile products.

## 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions shall apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

### 3.1

#### **used textile product**

textile product, including apparel, apparel accessories (such as but not limited to, gloves, hat, bags, belts among others), soft furnishings (towels, beddings, curtains, carpets among others), which has been used previously and that is to be offered to a subsequent user

### 3.2

#### **defect**

departure of quality characteristic that results in a textile product not complying with its intended normal usage requirements

### 3.3

#### **inspection**

activities such as measuring, examining, gauging one or more characteristics of a product or service and comparing these with specified requirements to determine conformity

### 3.4

#### **consignment**

part or all of the goods sent to a person or a place for any purpose. All used textile products received by whatever means through any port of entry or that are on transit shall be understood to be consignments.

### 3.5

#### **lot**

collection of bales from which samples shall be drawn and inspected to determine conformance to the acceptable criteria

**3.6**

**bale**

collection of used textile products packed together in a suitable material, and may or may not be bound with metallic or textile strips

**3.7**

**sleepwear**

clothing designed to be worn while sleeping such as nightgowns, pyjamas

**3.8**

**hospital textiles**

products including patient wear, hospital staff wear and hospital beddings

**3.9**

**high visibility garments**

garments designed to make the wearer more visible and more noticeable in their work environment such as reflective jackets, trousers and vests

**3.10**

**undergarments**

all types of garments that are worn in close contact with the skin such as ladies briefs, gents briefs, brassieres, camisoles, socks, stockings, swimwear, etc

**3.11**

**grade**

indicator of category or rank related to features or characteristics that cover different sets of needs for products or services intended for the same functional use

**3.12**

**country of supply**

country that sources used textile products from other countries fumigate and package for exportation

## **4 Requirements**

**4.1** No package shall contain used undergarments, nightwear, bath towels, hospital textiles, high visibility garments, handkerchiefs and facemasks.

**4.2** Each bale shall contain only garments intended for one category of users, for example, men, women, children wear.

**4.3** Each consignment shall be accompanied by a fumigation certificate from a competent authority of the country of origin or export.

**4.3.1** Methyl bromide and phostoxin shall not be used as fumigants.

**Note** Acceptable (but not limited to) fumigants include cypermethrin, permethrin, tetramethrin and d-cis/trans-alallethrin.

**4.3.2** The fumigate certificate shall state the type of chemical used.

**4.4** No consignments shall be accepted from countries experiencing an epidemic/endemic relating to Ebola, leprosy or anthrax or any radioactive disaster.

**4.5** The textile products in the consignment shall be dry and free from dirt and soiling.

**4.6** A bale shall have a gross mass of not more than 50 kg.

**4.7** The permissible number of defects in used textile products shall be as given in Table 1 when visually examined for defects listed in Annex A.

**Table 1 — Permissible number of defectives**

Consignment (Number of bales)	Sample lot size (Bales)	Number of samples (Garments)	Permissible number of defectives		
			Serious	Major	Minor
1 to 3	1	2	0	1	2
4 to 9	2	4	1	2	3
10 to 27	3	6	2	3	4
28 to 81	4	8	2	4	5
82 to 243	7	14	3	5	7
244 to 729	10	20	5	7	10
Above 730	15	30	7	8	15

## 5 Packaging

The bale covering shall be of suitable packaging material so as to protect the contents from any type of contamination.

## 6 Labelling

Each bale shall be legibly and indelibly labelled with the following information:

- mass of bale in kilograms;
- category of garments, for example men's wear, ladies wear, children's wear;
- supplier's name and address;
- importer's or consignee's name and address; and
- country of origin and/or country of supply.

## 7 Sampling and inspection

### 7.1 Sampling

**7.1.1** The number of bales shall be selected at random from each lot in accordance with the sampling plan given in Table 2.

**7.1.2** Each bale in the sampled lot shall be opened and two garments shall be drawn at random for inspection and testing.



Table 2 — Sampling plan

Volume of consignment (bales)	Lot size (bales)
1 to 3	1
4 to 9	2
10 to 27	3
28 to 81	4
82 to 243	7
244 to 729	10
Above 730	15

## 7.2 Inspection

If the inspector's assessment reveals that the garments are new or a mixture of used and new garments, the whole consignment shall be rejected.

## 8 Criteria for acceptance

The consignment shall be declared as acceptable if it complies with all the requirements of this standard.

## Annex A (normative)

### Defects

Classification	Physical defect
Serious	Holes Tear Stain Burns
Major	Bad odour Mottled Appearance Dropped stitch Missing/defective ancillaries
Minor	Slub Double Yarn Straying End Bruise

## Bibliography

Public Review Draft

Public Review Draft