



Institute for  
Interlaboratory Studies

**Results of Proficiency Test  
Heavy Metals by Perspiration  
in Textile  
November 2024**

**Organized by:** Institute for Interlaboratory Studies  
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**CONTENTS**

1	INTRODUCTION .....	3
2	SET UP .....	3
2.1	ACCREDITATION.....	3
2.2	PROTOCOL.....	3
2.3	CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT .....	4
2.4	SAMPLES .....	4
2.5	ANALYZES .....	5
3	RESULTS .....	5
3.1	STATISTICS .....	6
3.2	GRAPHICS .....	6
3.3	Z-SCORES .....	7
4	EVALUATION .....	7
4.1	EVALUATION PER SAMPLE AND PER ELEMENT .....	8
4.2	PERFORMANCE EVALUATION FOR THE GROUP OF LABORATORIES.....	8
4.3	COMPARISON OF THE PROFICIENCY TEST OF NOVEMBER 2024 WITH PREVIOUS PTS .....	9
4.4	EVALUATION OF THE ANALYTICAL DETAILS.....	10
5	DISCUSSION.....	10
6	CONCLUSION.....	11

## Appendices:

1.	Data, statistical and graphical results .....	12
2.	Other reported elements .....	18
3.	Analytical Details.....	22
4.	Number of participants per country.....	23
5.	Abbreviations and literature .....	24

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Since the 1990's many countries have adopted environmental standards and requirements restricting the use of harmful chemicals in the production of textiles and clothing. Laws and regulations impose some of these standards and requirements. In addition to mandatory environmental standards and requirements for textiles some Ecolabelling schemes are imposing environmental requirements for textile products on a voluntary basis e.g. EU Ecolabel regulation 2014/350/EU, OEKO-TEX® Standard (Switzerland), bluesign® Restricted Substances List (Switzerland) and American Apparel and Footwear Association (United States).

Since 2002 the Institute of Interlaboratory Studies (iis) organizes a proficiency scheme for the determination of Heavy Metals by Perspiration in Textile every year. During the annual proficiency testing program of 2024 it was decided to continue the proficiency test for the determination of Heavy Metals by Perspiration in Textile.

In this interlaboratory study 62 laboratories in 23 countries registered for participation, see appendix 4 for the number of participants per country. In this report the results of the Heavy Metals by Perspiration in Textile proficiency test are presented and discussed.

## 2 SET UP

The Institute for Interlaboratory Studies (iis) in Spijkenisse, the Netherlands, was the organizer of this proficiency test (PT). Sample analyzes for fit-for-use and homogeneity testing were subcontracted to a laboratory that has performed the tests in accordance with for ISO/IEC17043 relevant requirements of ISO/IEC17025.

It was decided to send two different textile samples of approximately 3 grams each labelled #24740 and #24741 respectively.

The participants were requested to report rounded and unrounded test results. The unrounded test results were preferably used for statistical evaluation.

### 2.1 ACCREDITATION

The Institute for Interlaboratory Studies in Spijkenisse, the Netherlands, is accredited in agreement with ISO/IEC17043:2010 (R007), since January 2000, by the Dutch Accreditation Council (Raad voor Accreditatie). This PT falls under the accredited scope. This ensures strict adherence to protocols for sample preparation and statistical evaluation and 100% confidentiality of participant's data. Feedback from the participants on the reported data is encouraged and customer's satisfaction is measured on regular basis by sending out questionnaires.

### 2.2 PROTOCOL

The protocol followed in the organization of this proficiency test was the one as described for proficiency testing in the report 'iis Interlaboratory Studies: Protocol for the Organization, Statistics and Evaluation' of October 2024 (iis-protocol, version 4.0). This protocol is electronically available through the iis website [www.iisnl.com](http://www.iisnl.com), from the FAQ page.

## 2.3 CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT

All data presented in this report must be regarded as confidential and for use by the participating companies only. Disclosure of the information in this report is only allowed by means of the entire report. Use of the contents of this report for third parties is only allowed by written permission of the Institute for Interlaboratory Studies. Disclosure of the identity of one or more of the participating companies will be done only after receipt of a written agreement of the companies involved.

## 2.4 SAMPLES

For the first sample a batch of orange cotton pieces was selected which was artificially fortified with Cadmium and Cobalt by a third party. After homogenization 100 small plastic bags were filled with approximately 3 grams each and labelled #24740.

The batch for sample #24740 was used in a previous proficiency test on Heavy Metals by Perspiration in Textile as sample #12120 in iis12A03. Therefore, homogeneity of the subsamples was assumed.

For the second sample a batch of blue cotton pieces was selected which was artificially fortified with Copper by a third party. After homogenization 100 small plastic bags were filled with approximately 3 grams each and labelled #24741.

The homogeneity of the subsamples was checked by the determination of Copper in accordance with EN16711-2:15 on 8 stratified randomly selected subsamples.

	Copper in mg/kg
sample #24741-1	58.88
sample #24741-2	62.51
sample #24741-3	63.50
sample #24741-4	63.22
sample #24741-5	62.02
sample #24741-6	64.05
sample #24741-7	62.77
sample #24741-8	64.56

Table 1: homogeneity test results of subsamples #24741

From the above test results the repeatability was calculated and compared with 0.3 times the reproducibility of the reference test method in agreement with the procedure of ISO13528, Annex B2, in the next table.

	Copper in mg/kg
r (observed)	4.88
reference test method	EN16711-2:15
0.3 x R (reference test method)	8.43

Table 2: evaluation of the repeatability of subsamples #24741

The calculated repeatability is in agreement with 0.3 times the reproducibility of the reference test method. Therefore, homogeneity of the subsamples was assumed.

To each of the participating laboratories two textile samples labelled #24740 and #24741 respectively were sent on October 2, 2024.

## 2.5 ANALYZES

The participants were requested to determine on both samples: Antimony as Sb, Arsenic as As, Cadmium as Cd, Chromium as Cr, Cobalt as Co, Copper as Cu, Lead as Pb, Mercury as Hg and Nickel as Ni, applying the analysis procedure that is routinely used in the laboratory, but also to use preferably a solid/liquid ratio of 1/50 g/mL as prescribed in EN16711-2:15.

It was also requested to report if the laboratory was accredited for the requested elements and to report some analytical details.

To ensure homogeneity it was requested not to use less than 0.5 gram per determination. It was explicitly requested to treat the samples as if they were routine samples and to report the test results using the indicated units on the report form and not to round the test results, but report as much significant figures as possible. It was also requested not to report 'less than' test results, which are above the detection limit, because such test results cannot be used for meaningful statistical evaluations.

To get comparable test results a detailed report form and a letter of instructions are prepared. On the report form the reporting units are given as well as the reference test methods (when applicable) that will be used during the evaluation. The detailed report form and the letter of instructions are both made available on the data entry portal [www.kpmd.co.uk/sgs-iis-cts/](http://www.kpmd.co.uk/sgs-iis-cts/). The participating laboratories are also requested to confirm the sample receipt on this data entry portal. The letter of instructions can also be downloaded from the iis website [www.iisnl.com](http://www.iisnl.com).

## 3 RESULTS

During five weeks after sample dispatch, the test results of the individual laboratories were gathered via the data entry portal [www.kpmd.co.uk/sgs-iis-cts/](http://www.kpmd.co.uk/sgs-iis-cts/). The reported test results are tabulated per determination in appendices 1 and 2 of this report. The laboratories are presented by their code numbers.

Directly after the deadline, a reminder was sent to those laboratories that had not reported test results at that moment. Shortly after the deadline, the available test results were screened for suspect data. A test result was called suspect in case the Huber Elimination Rule (a robust outlier test) found it to be an outlier. The laboratories that produced these suspect data were asked to check the reported test results (no reanalyzes). Additional or corrected test results are used for data analysis and the original test results are placed under 'Remarks' in the result tables in appendices 1 and 2. Test results that came in after the deadline were not taken into account in this screening for suspect data and thus these participants were not requested for checks.

### 3.1 STATISTICS

The protocol followed in the organization of this proficiency test was the one as described for proficiency testing in the report 'iis Interlaboratory Studies: Protocol for the Organization, Statistics and Evaluation' of October 2024 (iis-protocol, version 3.5).

For the statistical evaluation the *unrounded* (when available) figures were used instead of the rounded test results. Test results reported as '<...>' or '>...>' were not used in the statistical evaluation.

First, the normality of the distribution of the various data sets per determination was checked by means of the Lilliefors-test, a variant of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and by the calculation of skewness and kurtosis. Evaluation of the three normality indicators in combination with the visual evaluation of the graphic Kernel density plot, lead to judgement of the normality being either 'unknown', 'OK', 'suspect' or 'not OK'. After removal of outliers, this check was repeated. If a data set does not have a normal distribution, the (results of the) statistical evaluation should be used with due care.

The assigned value is determined by consensus based on the test results of the group of participants after rejection of the statistical outliers and/or suspect data.

According to ISO13528 all (original received or corrected) results per determination were submitted to outlier tests. In the iis procedure for proficiency tests, outliers are detected prior to calculation of the mean, standard deviation and reproducibility. For small data sets, Dixon (up to 20 test results) or Grubbs (up to 40 test results) outlier tests can be used. For larger data sets (above 20 test results) Rosner's outlier test can be used. Outliers are marked by D(0.01) for the Dixon's test, by G(0.01) or DG(0.01) for the Grubbs' test and by R(0.01) for the Rosner's test. Stragglers are marked by D(0.05) for the Dixon's test, by G(0.05) or DG(0.05) for the Grubbs' test and by R(0.05) for the Rosner's test. Both outliers and stragglers were not included in the calculations of averages and standard deviations.

For each assigned value the uncertainty was determined in accordance with ISO13528. Subsequently the calculated uncertainty was evaluated against the respective requirement based on the target reproducibility in accordance with ISO13528. In this PT, the criterion of ISO13528, paragraph 9.2.1. was met for all evaluated tests, therefore, the uncertainty of all assigned values may be negligible and need not be included in the PT report.

Finally, the reproducibilities were calculated from the standard deviations by multiplying them with a factor of 2.8.

### 3.2 GRAPHICS

In order to visualize the data against the reproducibilities from literature, Gauss plots were made, using the sorted data for one determination (see appendix 1). On the Y-axis the reported test results are plotted. The corresponding laboratory numbers are on the X-axis. The straight horizontal line presents the consensus value (a trimmed mean). The four striped lines, parallel to the consensus value line, are the +3s, +2s, -2s and -3s target reproducibility limits of the selected reference test method. Outliers and other data, which were excluded from the calculations, are represented as a cross. Accepted data are represented as a

triangle.

Furthermore, Kernel Density Graphs were made. This is a method for producing a smooth density approximation to a set of data that avoids some problems associated with histograms. Also, a normal Gauss curve (dotted line) was projected over the Kernel Density Graph (smooth line) for reference. The Gauss curve is calculated from the consensus value and the corresponding standard deviation.

### 3.3 Z-SCORES

To evaluate the performance of the participating laboratories the z-scores were calculated. As it was decided to evaluate the performance of the participants in this proficiency test (PT) against the literature requirements (derived from e.g. ISO or ASTM test methods), the z-scores were calculated using a target standard deviation. This results in an evaluation independent of the variation in this interlaboratory study.

The target standard deviation was calculated from the literature reproducibility by division with 2.8. In case no literature reproducibility was available, other target values were used, like Horwitz or an estimated reproducibility based on former iis proficiency tests.

When a laboratory did use a test method with a reproducibility that is significantly different from the reproducibility of the reference test method used in this report, it is strongly advised to recalculate the z-score, while using the reproducibility of the actual test method used, this in order to evaluate whether the reported test result is fit-for-use.

The z-scores were calculated according to:

$$z_{(\text{target})} = (\text{test result} - \text{average of PT}) / \text{target standard deviation}$$

The  $z_{(\text{target})}$  scores are listed in the test result tables in appendix 1.

Absolute values for  $z < 2$  are very common and absolute values for  $z > 3$  are very rare. Therefore, the usual interpretation of z-scores is as follows:

$ z  < 1$	good
$1 <  z  < 2$	satisfactory
$2 <  z  < 3$	questionable
$3 <  z $	unsatisfactory

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