

The ALDI Detox Commitment

DATE: 31 March 2015

ALDI (1) is aware of its responsibility for people and the environment.

In line with the ALDI Unternehmensleitbild, ALDI recognizes the urgent need for eliminating industrial releases of all hazardous chemicals (3). According to its approach based on prevention (4) and the Precautionary Principle (5) ALDI is committed to zero discharges (6) of all hazardous chemicals from the whole lifecycle and all production procedures that are associated with the making and using of all apparel and footwear (7) products ALDI produces and/or sells (7) by no later than 01 January 2020.

ALDI recognizes that to achieve this goal, mechanisms for disclosure and transparency about the hazardous chemicals used in its global supply chains is important and necessary, in line with the 'Right to Know principle' (8). In line with this principle ALDI will provide full public availability and transparency of the related restricted substance list and audit process and will establish full public disclosure of discharges of hazardous chemicals in the related supply chain. All related operations and obligations will always be performed in strict accordance with compliance and antitrust requirements.

ALDI also commits to fully and publicly support systemic (i.e. wider societal and policy) change to achieve zero discharge of hazardous chemicals (associated with supply chains and the lifecycles of products) within one generation (9) or less. This commitment includes sustained investment in moving industry, government, science and technology to deliver on systemic change and to affect system change across the industry towards this goal.

ALDI agrees to publicly support efforts to eliminate all global hazardous chemical use, and to fully integrate the precautionary principle and the public's right-to-know regarding all environmental aspects across all of its apparel and footwear product-related operations.

ALDI acknowledges its individual corporate responsibility to always operate with a strong system of environmental oversight of its suppliers and its operations.

ALDI's following Detox commitment, as well as an individual action plan – with the dates indicated, and the links to the complete detailed evidence supporting the delivery for all aspects of this commitment by no later than the delivery schedule dates indicated within this commitment – will always be available to the global public via its main public webpage in each market where ALDI operates.

ALDI understands the scope of the commitment to be a long-term vision – with ongoing ambitious practices to be defined by the following individual action plan:

Individual action plan

1. Supply-chain disclosure

In line with ALDI's commitment to the public's 'right to know' the chemical substances used within its global supply chain for all the apparel and footwear products it orders or sells, ALDI will be taking the following actions:

1. Publish its updated combined 'Manufacturing Restricted Substances List' (the same in detailed content and scope as per combined M-RSL) including detection limits (5) on the same date as the publication of this commitment document, and thereafter annually update this combined M-RSL to reflect its full implementation of the precautionary principle and constant application of the best current technology – i.e. the lowest reporting limits technology can achieve.

2. Adapt its supplier contract requirements as of the date of this agreement to ensure that its suppliers begin full detailed public disclosure of discharges of hazardous chemicals (beginning with, at least, the 11 priority chemical groups as per endnote (10) and detection limits (as per combined M-RSL) and always apply the best current technology as per endnote (6) in its apparel and footwear supply chain via full facility transparency (i.e. detailed location and individual data of each facility) of individual facility level disclosure of chemical-by-chemical use and discharge data, to be achieved via an incremental process, beginning with the following actions:

- i) By no later than 30 September 2015, ALDI will also commit to have full testing evidence published by at least 50 % of all its global wet process suppliers' facilities or affiliates producing all apparel and footwear (7) where hazardous chemicals are used, and their discharge data disclosed (as per full scope and content of combined M-RSL) by using an online platform via the Institute for Public and Environmental Affairs – Detox – platform and the data collection template (IPE Detox Platform).
- ii) By no later than 31 March 2016, 80 % of ALDI's wet process facilities or affiliates producing all apparel and footwear (7) where hazardous chemicals are used (as per i) above) will be publicly associated with ALDI or, ALDI will ensure that it supplies full public evidence that at least 80 % of all of its global wet process suppliers are fully disclosing or are Detox committed companies.
- iii) ALDI will publicize the link to all data as per the above timelines via the IPE Detox platform – as per the most recent Corporate Discharge Disclosure Data Form.
- iv) ALDI agrees to always ensure the discharge data disclosure is fully credible and not misleading to the public and that it will always disclose via the IPE Detox platform.

2. 11 priority hazardous chemical group's elimination policy

Fully aligned with its implementation of the precautionary principle across all of its global environment-related operations for all apparel and footwear (7), ALDI recognizes the intrinsic or potential intrinsic hazardousness of all 11 priority hazardous chemical groups (10), and therefore acknowledges that it is its priority to eliminate their use across its global supply chain and its operations for all apparel and footwear (7). There are multiple supply-chain pathways for potential contamination (including chemical formulations) and ALDI will enhance both training and auditing of its related supply chain and operations, as well as ensure its suppliers have the latest information on the 11 priority hazardous chemical groups, highlighting where there is a risk that any of these chemicals may enter into the undocumented contamination of chemical supplier formulations.

In addition to these actions, ALDI will work towards a ban on the 11 priority hazardous chemical groups (APEOs, PFCs, heavy metals, phthalates, brominated and chlorinated flame retardants, azo dyes, organotin compounds, chlorobenzenes, chlorinated solvents, chlorophenols, and short chain chlorinated paraffins) with the following actions:

- i. Publish the results of an investigation into the current compliance with this requirement, reporting the findings to the public and simultaneously strengthening its supplier contract language to ensure only

chemical formulations free of at least these 11 priority hazardous chemical groups are utilized and also publish the full testing evidence supporting its delivery of this commitment to the full elimination of any use of at least these 11 priority hazardous chemical groups.

- ii. Work with its supply chain and other global industry leaders to ensure the most current technological means of detection are reflected via the lowest detectable limits within its testing regimes.
- iii. Publicly document how at least 11 priority hazardous chemical groups have been substituted by safer alternatives and publish these case studies via the online Subsport.org platform by no later than 31 March 2016.

3. PFCs – Perfluorocarbon/Polyfluorinated Compounds (11) elimination policy

Consistent with the precautionary principle and the potential intrinsic hazardousness of all PFCs, ALDI aims to eliminate any PFCs used in any of the apparel and footwear products ALDI orders and/or sells. The elimination of all PFCs used for any of the relevant products ALDI orders or sells will be supported by:

- i. The elimination of all PFC use across its global supply chain by no later than 31 December 2016;
- ii. The documentation of how PFCs have been substituted by safer alternatives and publication of these case studies via the online Subsport.org platform by no later than 31 December 2016;
- iii. A rigorous system of control to ensure that no traces of PFCs find their way into its supply chain in line with the above;
- iv. Working in partnership with its supply chain and other global industry leaders to accelerate the move towards non-PFC technologies.

4. APEO elimination policy

Consistent with its full implementation of the precautionary principle across all its operations related to all apparel and footwear (7) for any affect on the environment, and the potential intrinsic hazardousness of all APEOs, ALDI therefore acknowledges that it is a priority to eliminate any use of APEOs across its global supply chain and its operations for all apparel and footwear (7). There are multiple supply-chain pathways for potential APEO contamination (including chemical formulations) and ALDI will enhance both training and auditing of its supply chain and its operations for all apparel and footwear (7), as well as ensure all of its related suppliers have the latest information on APEOs, highlighting where there is a risk that APEOs may enter into the undocumented contamination of chemical supplier formulations.

In addition to these actions, ALDI will work towards a ban on APEOs in any apparel and footwear (7) products it orders and/or sells with the following actions:

- i. Initiate an investigation into the current compliance with this requirement, reporting the findings to the public by the end of 30 June 2016;
- ii. Strengthen its supplier contract language to ensure only APEO-free chemical formulations are utilized by the end of 31 December 2016; and
- iii. Work with its supply chain and other global industry leaders to ensure the most current technological means of detection are reflected via the lowest detectable limits within its testing regimes.
- iv. Publicly document how APEOs have been substituted by safer alternatives and publish these case studies via the online Subsport.org platform by no later than 31 December 2016.

5. Targets for other hazardous chemicals

As an important part of its implementation of the precautionary principle across all its operations concerning apparel and footwear (7), ALDI commits to regularly review the list of chemicals used in its operations and its global supply chain. ALDI applies the latest scientific findings to periodically update its chemical policy, at least annually, to further restrict or ban chemicals as new evidence of their impact becomes available.

ALDI plans to support and reinforce a credible sectoral chemical inventory and hazardous substance list (combined M-RSL as per below), aiming to establish this inventory, based on a credible (12) intrinsically hazardous screening methodology, by no later than 30 September 2016. This public detailed hazardous chemical-by-chemical schedule is to be updated annually.

The individual actions covered above will be reassessed by ALDI at regular intervals – at least annually.

6. Responsible design via closed-loop operations across global supply chain and product life

6-1. ALDI recognizes that its actions must support responsible environmental outcomes via EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility) that actively progresses responsible production and consumption (2) across all of the apparel and footwear products it orders and/or sells (7). This support will progress the achievement of two main environmentally related goals:

- 1) Design improvements of products – the EPR system should provide incentives for manufacturers to improve products and systems surrounding the lifecycle of products.
- 2) High use of product and material quality through effective collection and re-use – this goal can be divided into three sub-goals, which are a) effective collection, b) environmentally sound treatment of collected products and c) high use of products and materials in the form of re-use and recycling.

6-2. ALDI will initiate a global 'sustainable consumption' programme to encourage its customers to purchase more sustainable products and thereby reduce consumption of unnecessarily 'disposable' apparel and footwear it orders and/or sells by no later than 30 June 2016.

7. Self-reporting on the Detox Commitment

The core responsibility principles for delivering on its commitment are:

7-1. ALDI is aware of its responsibility for people and the environment.

7-2. ALDI will always proactively provide the public regular updates of its performance with regard to this Detox Commitment (e.g. chemical testing via the use of the combined M-RSL disclosed on the IPE Detox Platform).

7-3. ALDI is responsible for proactively, publicly and transparently communicating all of the deliverables of this Detox Commitment, and for effectively resolving any issues as soon as possible.

By 31 March 2016, ALDI will publish:

- Case studies of past hazardous chemical substitutions, and the steps it will take to develop a further number of substitution case studies (e.g. where it is currently substituting any of the 11 groups of hazardous chemicals as per below (10) with more non-hazardous chemicals) via the online Subsport.org platform.
 - The steps outlining how it will take forward and lead the development of the intrinsic hazards screening methodology (12).
-

(1) ALDI refers to 'ALDI Sp. z o.o.' as the ALDI NORD group of companies.

(2) The definition of the 'responsible closed-loop whole lifecycle design and production' is the comprehensive integrated operating processes that result in significant (>90%) reduction or complete elimination of all significant aspects of 'negative' environmental impacts throughout the complete lifecycle from product creation to end-of-life reuse and recycling. Responsible design includes a comprehensive holistic process identifying all aspects of capturing the most responsible design, production, product use and closed-loop whole life reuse and recycling, regardless of the application. All aspects of this whole lifecycle are optimized for responsible environmental (e.g. energy, toxicity) and socio-economic production value (e.g. the production working conditions) outcomes. This so called Extended Product Responsibility (EPR) is an emerging practice that considers the entire life of a product, from design to disposal, to identify opportunities for resource conservation and pollution prevention.

(3) All hazardous chemicals mean all those that show intrinsically hazardous properties: persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT); very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB); carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic for reproduction (CMR); endocrine disruptors (ED), or other properties of equivalent concern (not just those that have been regulated or restricted in other regions). This will require the establishment – ideally with other industry actors – of a corresponding list of the hazardous chemicals concerned that will be regularly reviewed.

(4) This means solutions are focused on the elimination of use at source, not on end-of-pipe or risk management. This requires either substitution with non-hazardous chemicals or where necessary finding non-chemical alternative solutions, such as re-evaluating product design or the functional need for chemicals.

(5) This means taking preventive action before waiting for conclusive scientific proof regarding cause and effect between the substance (or activity) and the damage. It is based on the assumption that some hazardous substances cannot be rendered harmless by the receiving environment (i.e. there are no 'environmentally acceptable'/'safe' use or discharge levels) and that prevention of potentially serious or irreversible damage is required, even in the absence of full scientific certainty. The process of applying the Precautionary Principle must involve an examination of the full range of alternatives, including, where necessary, substitution through the development of sustainable alternatives where they do not already exist.

(6) Zero discharge means the elimination of all releases, via all pathways of release, i.e. discharges, emissions and losses, from ALDI's supply chain and products. 'Elimination' or 'zero' means 'not detectable to the limits of the best current technology', and only naturally occurring background levels are acceptable.

(7) This means the commitment applies to the environmental practices of ALDI companies and for all apparel and footwear 'private label/own brands' products (including all home textiles) ordered or sold by ALDI. This includes all of its contracted suppliers or facilities horizontally across all own brands as well as vertically down its supply chain.

(8) The Right to Know is defined as practices that allow members of the public access to environmental information – in this case specifically about the uses and discharges of chemicals based on the reported quantities of releases of hazardous chemicals into the environment, chemical-by-chemical, facility-by-facility, at least year-by-year.

(9) One generation is generally regarded as 20-25 years.

(10) The 11 priority hazardous chemical groups are: 1. Alkylphenols, 2. Phthalates, 3. Brominated and chlorinated flame retardants, 4. Azo dyes, 5. Organotin compounds, 6. Perfluorinated chemicals, 7. Chlorobenzenes, 8. Chlorinated solvents, 9. Chlorophenols, 10. Short chain chlorinated paraffins, 11. Heavy metals such as cadmium, lead, mercury and chromium (VI).

(11) Polyfluorinated compounds, including fluorotelomers which can serve as precursors that degrade to form perfluorinated carboxylic acids (e.g. PFOA), and mixed halogenated polyfluorinated compounds.

(12) Any screening methodology that would meet the following necessary requirements is considered to be credible:

i. The full criteria and methods applied and full data behind the results must be open to public scrutiny.

- ii. The screening methodology approach must take account of the hazards of accessory chemical and/or breakdown products which are generated through the use or release of any one particular chemical ingredient.
- iii. The screening methodology must recognize the importance of physical form, e.g. nanomaterials, polymers and whole products where applicable.
- iv. Where there are legitimate reasons for concern regarding the intrinsic hazards of a chemical, even if information is insufficient to verify those hazards, action must be taken to obtain sufficient information to enable adequate assessment of the chemical.

Combined M-RSL – 31 March 2015

All of the following pages reflect ALDI`s RSL reporting limits as of 31 March 2015. These detection/reporting limits and test methods will be revised - at least yearly, to always reflect best current technology using lowest detection/reporting limits.

Manufacturing process including input chemical formulations, outputs of discharge water and sludge - *the products section of this combined RSL will be resolved within the second quarter of 2015

Substance	CAS-nr.	Detection Limit		Test Method				STATUS Banned/phase-out
		Input: Chemical Formulations / Output: Waste Water (µg/l)	Output: Waste Water Sludge (mg/kg)	Input: Chemical Formulations	Output: Waste water	Output: Sludge	*Output: Products	
1. Alkylphenols (APEO)								
Octylphenol OP	Various	1	0.2	With Reference To DIN EN ISO 18857 And Followed by Liquid Chromatography – Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS) Analysis. NPEO ₍₁₊₂₎ : GC/MS	With Reference To DIN EN ISO 18857 And Followed by Liquid Chromatography – Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS) Analysis. NPEO ₍₁₊₂₎ : GC/MS	Solvent extraction DIN EN ISO 18857 LC/MS mod, resp. NPEO ₍₁₊₂₎ : GC/MS	Solvent Extraction, GC-MS (AP) & LC-MS (APEO) analysis.	All use of Alkylphenols (APEO) are banned as of 31 December 2016
4-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl)-phenol (octylphenols)	140-66-9	1	0.2					
Octylphenol	27193-28-8	1	0.2					
4-Octylphenol	1806-26-4	1	0.2					
Nonylphenol NP	various	1	0.2					
4-Nonylphenol	25154-52-3	1	0.2					
Nonylphenol	104-40-5	1	0.2					
Nonylphenol	90481-04-2	1	0.2					
4-Nonylphenol (branched)	84852-15-3	1	0.2					
Nonylphenol	1173019-62-9	1	0.2					
Nonylphenol Ethoxylates NPEO ₍₁₋₂₎	various	1	0.2					
Nonylphenol Ethoxylates NPEO ₍₃₋₁₈₎	various	1	0.2					
(Nonylphenoxy)-polyethylenoxid	9016-45-9	1	0.2					
4-Nonylphenol, ethoxylated	26027-38-3	1	0.2					
(NPEs 3-18) Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-, branched	68412-54-4	1	0.2					
4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated	127087-87-0	1	0.2					
Unbekanntes Farbmittel 94 (SIN list Isononylphenol-ethoxylate)	37205-87-1	1	0.2					
Octylphenol Ethoxylates OPEO ₍₁₋₂₎	various	1	0.2					
Octylphenol Ethoxylates OPEO ₍₃₋₁₈₎	various	1	0.2					

(OPEs 3-18) alpha-[4-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]-w-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethandiyl) (SIN List OPEs)	9002-93-1	1	0.2					
4-tert-Octylphenoethoxylate	9036-19-5	1	0.2					
4-tert-Octylphenoethoxylate	68987-90-6	1	0.2					
2. Phthalates								
Di-Butyl Phthalate (DBP)	84-74-2	1	0.3	Toluene Extraction And Followed by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) Analysis resp. LC/MS. Extraction with toluene at pH6, GC/MS*	Toluene Extraction And Followed by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) Analysis resp. LC/MS.	Extraction with toluene, GC-MS resp. LC/MS.	CEN-ISO-TS 16181; TS 16181; EN 15777; EN 14372; Solvent Extraction & GC-MS analysis.	All use of Phthalates are banned as of 31 March 2015
Di(2-Ethyl Hexyl) Phthalate(DEHP)	117-81-7	1	0.3					
BenzyI Butyl Phthalate (BBP)	85-68-7	1	0.3					
Di-Iso-Nonyl Phthalate (DINP)	28553-12-0, 68515-48-0	1	0.3					
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate (DNOP)	117-84-0	1	0.3					
Di-Iso-Decyl Phthalate (DIDP)	26761-40-0, 68515-49-1	1	0.3					
Di-Iso-Butyl Phthalate (DIBP)	84-69-5	1	0.3					
Di-N-Hexyl Phthalate (DNHP)	84-75-3	1	0.3					
Di-(2-metossietil) ftalato (DMEP)	117-82-8	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied					
DHNUP	68515-42-4							
DIHP	71888-89-6							
DPP	131-18-0							

Substance	CAS-nr.	Detection Limit		Test Method				STATUS Banned/phase-out
		Input: Chemical Formulations / Output: Waste Water (µg/l)	Output: Waste Water Sludge (mg/kg)	Input: Chemical Formulations	Output: Waste water	Output: Sludge	Output: Products	
3. Brominated and Chlorinated Flame Retardants								
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	59536-65-1 various			By Toluene Extraction And Followed By Liquid Chromatography - Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS) And Gas Chromatography - Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) Analysis	By Toluene Extraction And Followed By Liquid Chromatography - Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS) And Gas Chromatography - Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) Analysis.	Extraction with toluene, GC-MS resp. LC/MS.	Solvent Extraction & GC-CE analysis.	All use of Brominated and Chlorinated Flame Retardants are banned as of 31 March 2015
Monobromo biphenyls (MonoBB)		0.05	0.03					
Dibromo biphenyls (DiBB)	-	0.05	0.03					
Tribromo biphenyls (TriBB)	-	0.05	0.03					
Tetrabromo biphenyls (TetraBB)	-	0.05	0.03					
Pentabromo biphenyls (PentaBB)	-	0.05	0.03					
Hexabromo biphenyls (HexaBB)	-	0.05	0.03					
Heptabromo biphenyls (HeptaBB)	-	0.05	0.03					
Octabromo biphenyls (OctaBB)	-	0.05	0.03					
Nonabromo biphenyls (NonaBB)	-	0.05	0.03					
Decabromo biphenyl (DecaBB)	13654-09-6	0.05	0.03					

Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)	various	0.05	0.03					
Monobromo diphenyl ethers (MonoBDE)	-	0.05	0.03					
Dibromo diphenyl ethers (DiBDE)	-	0.05	0.03					
Tribromo diphenyl ethers (TriBDE)	-	0.05	0.03					
Tetrabromo diphenyl ethers (TetraBDE)	40088-47-9	0.05	0.03					
Pentabromo diphenyl ethers (PentaBDE)	32534-81-9	0.05	0.03					
Hexabromo diphenyl ethers (HexaBDE)	36483-60-0	0.05	0.03					
Heptabromo diphenyl ethers (HeptaBDE)	68928-80-3	0.05	0.03					
Octabromo diphenyl ethers (OctaBDE)	32536-52-0	0.05	0.03					
Nonabromo diphenyl ethers (NonaBDE)	63936-56-1	0.05	0.03					
Decabromo diphenyl ether (DecaBDE)	1163-19-5	0.05	0.03					
Tris(2,3-Dibromopropyl)-Phosphate	126-72-7	0.5	0.25					
Tris(2-Chloroethyl)Phosphate (TCEP)	115-96-8	0.05	0.25					
Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)	134237-50-6, 134237-51-7, 134237-52-8, 25637-99-4, 3194-55-6	0.5	0.25					
Tetrabromo-bisphenol A (TBBPA)	79-94-7	0.5	0.25					

Subgroup: Other Flame Retardants

TEPA	5455-55-1	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied				Solvent extraction and GC-MS / LC-MS analysis	All use of Subgroup: Other Flame Retardants are banned as of 31 March 2015
TRIS	5412-25-9							
Sodium tetraborate	1303-96-4 1303-43-4 12179-04-3 215-540-4							
Boron trioxide	1303-86-2							
Boric acid	10043-35-3 11113-50-1							
Antimony trioxide	1309-64-4							
Tri-o-cresyl phosphate	78-30-8							
Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl)phosphate (TDCPP)	13674-87-8							

Substance	CAS-nr.	Detection Limit		Test Method			STATUS Banned/phase-out	
		Input: Chemical Formulations / Output: Waste Water (µg/l)	Output: Waste Water Sludge (mg/kg)	Input: Chemical Formulations	Output: Waste water	Output: Sludge		Output: Products
4. Amines (associated with Azo dyes)								
4-Aminodiphenyl	92-67-1	0.01	0.01	With Reference To EN 14362:1&3 And Followed By Gas Chromatographic – Mass Spectrometric (GC-MS) And High Performance Liquid Chromatographic	With Reference To EN 14362:1&3 And Followed By Gas Chromatographic – Mass Spectrometric (GC-MS) And High Performance Liquid Chromatographic (HPLC) Analysis.	EN 14362 modified GC/MS resp. HPLC.	EN 14362-1:2012; ISO 17234-1:2010; ISO 17234-2:2011; Leather.GB/T 17592 ; GB/T 23344 (4-aminoazobenzene)	All use of Amines (associated with Azo dyes) are banned as of 31 March 2015
Benzidine	92-87-5							
4-Chloro-o-Toluidine	95-69-2							
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8							
o-Aminoazotoluene	97-56-3							

2-Amino-4-Nitrotoluene	99-55-8							
p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8							
2,4-Diaminoanisole	615-05-4							
4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane	101-77-9							
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1							
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4							
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7							
3,3'-Dimethyl-4,4'diaminodiphenylmethane	838-88-0							
p-Cresidine	120-71-8							
4,4'-Methylene-Bis(2-Chloroaniline)	101-14-4							
4,4'-Oxydianiline	101-80-4							
4,4'-Thiodianiline	139-65-1							
o-Toluidine	95-53-4							
2,4-Toluylenediamine	95-80-7							
2,4,5-Trimethylaniline	137-17-7							
o-Anisidine	90-04-0							
p-Aminoazobenzene	60-09-3							
2,4-Xylidine	95-68-1							
2,6-Xylidine	87-62-7							

Subgroup: Carcinogenic dyes

C.I Acid Red 26	3761-53-3	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied				Solvent extraction and GC-MS analysis	All use of Subgroup: Carcinogenic Dyes are banned as of 31 March 2015
C.I. Basic Red 9	569-61-9							
C.I. Basic Violet 14	632-99-5							
C.I Direct Blue 6	2602-46-2							
C.I Direct Red 28	573-58-0							
C.I Direct Black 38	1937-37-7							
C.I Disperse Blue 1	2475-45-8							
C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	2832-40-8							
C.I. Disperse Orange 11	82-28-0							
C.I. Disperse Yellow 23	6250-23-3							
C.I. Disperse Orange 149	85136-74-9							
C.I. Solvent Yellow 1	60-09-3							
C.I. Solvent Yellow 2	60-11-7 EN71-9							
C.I. Solvent Yellow 3	97-56-3							
C.I. Solvent Yellow 14	842-07-9							
C.I. Basic Blue 26	2580-56-5							

C.I. Basic Violet 1	8004-87-3 EN71-9							
C.I. Direct Brown 95	16071-86-6							
C.I. Direct Blue 15	2429-74-5							
C.I. Direct Blue 218	28407-37-6							
C.I Acid Red 114	6459-94-5							
C.I Acid Violet 49	1694-09-3							

Subgroup: Allergenic Disperse Dyes

C.I. Disperse Blue 1	2475-45-8	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied				DIN 54231	All use of Subgroup: Allergenic Disperse Dyes are banned as of 31 March 2015
C.I. Disperse Blue 3	2475-46-9							
C.I. Disperse Blue 7	3179-90-6							
C.I. Disperse Blue 26	3860-63-7							
C.I. Disperse Blue 35	12222-75-2							
C.I. Disperse Blue 102	12222-97-8							
C.I. Disperse Blue 106	12223-01-7							
C.I. Disperse Blue 124	61951-51-7							
C.I. Disperse Brown 1	23355-64-8							
C.I. Disperse Orange 1	2581-69-3							
C.I. Disperse Orange 3	730-40-5							
C.I. Disperse Orange 37/76	13301-61-6							
C.I. Disperse Red 1	2872-52-8							
C.I. Disperse Red 11	2872-48-2							
C.I. Disperse Red 17	3179-89-3							
C.I. Disperse Yellow 1	119-15-3							
C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	2832-40-8							
C.I. Disperse Yellow 9	6373-73-5							
C.I. Disperse Yellow 39	12236-29-2							
C.I. Disperse Yellow 49	54824-37-2							

Substance	CAS-nr.	Detection Limit		Test Method				STATUS Banned/phase-out
		Input: Chemical Formulations / Output: Waste Water (µg/l)	Output: Waste Water Sludge (mg/kg)	Input: Chemical Formulations	Output: Waste water	Output: Sludge	Output: Products	
5. Organotin compounds								
MBT(Monobutyltin)	1118-46-3	0.01	0.01	With Reference To DIN EN17353 And Followed by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) Analysis.	With Reference To DIN EN17353 And Followed by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) Analysis.	Solvent extraction, derivatisation with tetraethylborate, GC/MS.	Extraction / Derivation followed by GC-MS analysis	All use of Organotin compounds are banned as of 31 March 2015
DBT(Dibutyltin)	1002-53-5							
TBT(Tributyltin)	56573-85-4							
TPhT(Triphenyltin)	892-20-6							

DOT(Dioctyltin)	94410-05-6							
MOT(Monooctyltin)	15231-44-4							
DPhT(Diphenyltin)	1011-95-6							
TeBT(Tetrabutyltin)	1461-25-2							
TCyT(TricyclohexylTin)	NA							
TPT(Tripopyltin)	NA							
TeET(Tetraethyltin)	597-64-8							
TBTO	56-35-9	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied					
DBTC	683-18-1							
TPT	668-34-8							
DBB	75113-37-0							

Substance	CAS-nr.	Detection Limit		Test Method				STATUS Banned/phase-out
		Input: Chemical Formulations / Output: Waste Water (µg/l)	Output: Waste Water Sludge	Input: Chemical Formulations	Output: Waste water	Output: Sludge	Output: Products	
6. PFCs (Perfluorocarbon / Polyfluorinated Compounds)								
PFOA	335-67-1	0.01	0.001	CEN/TS 15968:2010 - modified	C EN/TS 15968:2010. LC/MS analysis - modified	Solvent extraction CEN/TS 15968:2010. LC/MS analysis - modified	Solvent Extraction, LC-MS analysis.	All use of PFCs (Perfluorinated / Polyfluorinated Compounds) are banned as of 31 October 2016
PFNA	375-95-1	0.01	0.001					
PFBS	375-73-5 or 59933-66-3	0.01	0.001					
PFOS	1763-23-1	0.01	0.001					
4:2 FTOH	2043-47-2	0.1	0.01					
6:2 FTOH	647-42-7	0.1	0.01					
8:2 FTOH	678-39-7	0.1	0.01					
10:2 FTOH	865-86-1	0.1	0.01					
POSF	307-35-7	0.1	0.01					
PFHxS	355-46-4	0.01	0.001					
PFHxA	307-24-4	0.01	0.001					
PFOSA	754-91-6	0.1	0.01					
N-Me-FOSA	31506-32-8	0.1	0.01					
N-Et-FOSA	4151-50-2	0.1	0.01 0.01					
N-Me-FOSE alcohol	24448-09-7	0.1	0.01					
N-Et-FOSE alcohol	1691-99-2	0.1	0.01					
PFBA	375-22-4	0.01	0.001					
PFPeA	2706-90-3	0.01	0.001					
							Solvent Extraction, LC-MS analysis.	

PFHpA	375-85-9	0.01	0.001					
PFDA	335-76-2	0.01	0.001					
PFUnA	2058-94-8	0.01	0.001					
PFDoA	307-55-1	0.01	0.001					
PFTTrA	72629-94-8	0.01	0.001					
PfteA	376-06-7	0.01	0.001					
PFHpS	375-92-8	0.01	0.001					
PFDS	335-77-3	0.01	0.001					
6:2 FTA	17527-29-6	0.1	0.01					
8:2 FTA	27905-45-9	0.1	0.01					
10:2 FTA	17741-60-5	0.1	0.01					
PF-3,7-DMOA	172155-07-6	0.01	0.001					
HPFHpA	1546-95-8	0.01	0.001					
4HPFUnA	34598-33-9	0.01	0.001					
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-PFOS	27619-97-2	0.01	0.001					

Substance	CAS-nr.	Detection Limit		Test Method				STATUS Banned/phase-out
		Input: Chemical Formulations / Output: Waste Water (µg/l)	Output: Waste Water Sludge (mg/kg)	Input: Chemical Formulations	Output: Waste water	Output: Sludge	Output: Products	
7. Chloro benzenes								
Dichlorobenzenes	various	0.02	0.01	Liquid extraction GC-MS analysis.	Liquid extraction GC-MS analysis.	Solvent extraction GC-MS analysis.	Extraction / Derivation followed by GC-MS analysis	All use of Chloro benzenes are banned as of 31 March 2015
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1							
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1							
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7							
Trichlorobenzenes	various							
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	87-61-6							
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	120-82-1							
1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene	108-70-3							
Tetrachlorobenzene	12408-10-5							
1,2,3,4-tetrachlorobenzene	634-66-2							
1,2,3,5-tetrachlorobenzene	634-90-2							
1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3							
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5							
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1							

Substance	CAS-nr.	Detection Limit		Test Method				STATUS Banned/phase-out
		Input: Chemical Formulations / Output: Waste Water (µg/l)	Output: Waste Water Sludge (mg/kg)	Input: Chemical Formulations	Output: Waste water	Output: Sludge	Output: Products	

Substance	CAS-nr.	Input: Chemical Formulations / Output: Waste water (µg/l)	Output: Products / Output: Waste Water Sludge (mg/kg)	Input: Chemical Formulations	Output: Waste water	Output: Sludge	Output: Products	STATUS Banned/phase-out
Chloro-Toluenes (solvents and biocides. Production dyes. Chemical Intermediates. Antifelting)								
2-chlorotoluene	95-49-8	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied				Solvent extraction and GC-MS analysis	All use of Chloro-Toluenes are banned as of 31 March 2015
3-chlorotoluene	108-41-8							
4-chlorotoluene	106-43-4							
2,3-dichlorotoluene	32768-54-0							
2,4-dichlorotoluene	95-73-8							
2,5-dichlorotoluene	19398-61-9							
2,7-dichlorotoluene	118-69-4							
3,4-dichlorotoluene	95-75-0							
2,3,6-trichlorotoluene	2077-46-5							
2,4,5-trichlorotoluene	6639-30-1							
Benzotrichloride	98-07-7							
alfa, 2,4-trichlorotoluene	94-99-5							
alfa, 2,6-trichlorotoluene	2014-83-7							
alfa, 3,4-trichlorotoluene	102-47-6							
alpha, alpha, 2,6-tetrachlorotoluene	81-19-6							
alpha, alpha, alpha, 2,-tetrachlorotoluene	2136-89-2							
alpha, alpha, alpha, 4-tetrachlorotoluene	5216-25-1							
2,3,4,5,6-pentachlorotoluene	877-11-2							

Substance	CAS-nr.	Detection Limit		Test Method				STATUS Banned/phase-out
		Input: Chemical Formulations / Output: Waste Water (µg/l)	Output: Waste Water Sludge (mg/kg)	Input: Chemical Formulations	Output: Waste water	Output: Sludge	Output: Products	
8. Chlorinated solvents								
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	1	0.3	By Headspace Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometric (HS – GC/MS) Analysis.	By Headspace Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometric (HS – GC/MS) Analysis.	GC-MS Headspace analysis.	Extraction / Derivation followed by GC-MS analysis	All use of Chlorinated solvents are banned as of 31 March 2015
Chloroform	67-66-3							
Tetrachloromethane	56-23-5							
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5							
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3							
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2							
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6							
Perchloroethylene	127-18-4							
1,1,1-trichloroethane	71-55-6							

1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6							
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5							
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7							
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4							

Substance	CAS-nr.	Detection Limit		Test Method				STATUS Banned/phase-out
		Input: Chemical Formulations / Output: Waste Water (µg/l)	Output: Waste Water Sludge (mg/kg)	Input: Chemical Formulations	Output: Waste water	Output: Sludge	Output: Products	
Other VOCs								
Methyl-ethyl ketone	78-93-3	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	0,1 ppm				Solvent extraction and GC-MS analysis	All use of Other VOCs are banned as of 31 March 2015
Benzene	71-43-2		0,1 ppm					
Toluene	108-88-3		0,1 ppm					
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4		0,1 ppm					
Xylene	1330-20-7		0,1 ppm					
Styrene	100-42-5		0,1 ppm					
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1		2,0 ppm					
2-ethoxyethylacetate	111-15-9		10,0 ppm					
1,2,3-trichloropropane	96-18-4		10,0 ppm					
Acetophenone	98-86-2		0,1 ppm					
Naphtalene	91-20-3		0,1 ppm					
N,N-dimethylformamide	68-12-2		0,1 ppm					
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4		50,0 ppm					
2-phenyl-2-propanole	617-94-7		0,1 ppm					
Bis-(2-methoxyethyl) ether	111-96-6		20,0 ppm					
N,N-dimethylacetamide	127-19-5	20,0 ppm						

Substance	CAS-nr.	Detection Limit		Test Method				STATUS Banned/phase-out
		Input: Chemical Formulations / Output: Waste Water (µg/l)	Output: Waste Water Sludge (mg/kg)	Input: Chemical Formulations	Output: Waste water	Output: Sludge	Output: Products	
9. Chloro phenols								
Pentachlorophenols (PCP) #	87-86-5	0.5	0.025	Extraction / Derivation followed by GC-MS analysis	Liquid extraction, derivatisation, with acetic anhydride, GC-MS analysis.	Solvent extraction, derivatisation, with acetic anhydride, GC-MS analysis.	Extraction / Derivation followed by GC-MS analysis	All use of Chloro phenols are banned as of 31 March 2015
Tetrachlorophenols (TeCP)	25167-83-3							
2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol	4901-51-3							
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2							
2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol	935-95-5							
Trichlorophenol (TriCP)	25167-82-2							
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	88-06-2							
2,3,4-trichlorophenol	15950-66-0							
2,3,5-trichlorophenol	933-78-8							
2,3,6-trichlorophenol	933-75-5							
2,4,5-trichlorophenol	95-95-4							
3,4,5-trichlorophenol	609-19-8							

Dichlorophenols (DiCP)	25167-81-1							
2,3-dichlorophenol	576-24-9							
2,4-dichlorophenol	120-83-2							
2,5-dichlorophenol	583-78-8							
3, 4-dichlorophenol	95-77-2							
3, 5-dichlorophenol	591-35-5							
Mono Chlorophenol	various							

Substance	CAS-nr.	Detection Limit		Test Method				STATUS Banned/phase-out
		Input: Chemical Formulations / Output: Waste Water (µg/l)	Output: Waste Water Sludge (mg/kg)	Input: Chemical Formulations	Output: Waste water	Output: Sludge	Output: Products	
10. SCCP								
SCCP C ₁₀₋₁₃	85535-84-8	0.4	0.03	Extraction with toluene, GC-MS resp. LC/MS analysis.	Liquid extraction with toluene, GC-MS resp. LC/MS analysis.	Solvent extraction with toluene, GC-MS resp. LC/MS analysis.	Solvent Extraction & GC-CE analysis.	All use of SCCP are banned as of 31 March 2015

Substance	CAS-nr.	Detection Limit		Test Method				STATUS Banned/phase-out
		Input: Chemical Formulations / Output: Waste Water (µg/l)	Output: Waste Water Sludge (mg/kg)	Input: Chemical Formulations	Output: Waste water	Output: Sludge	Output: Products	
11. Heavy metals								
Total Cadmium(Cd)	7440-43-9	0.1	1	Digestion, ICP analysis.	Digestion, ICP analysis.	Digestion, ICP analysis.	EN 1122-2001 / Acid Digestion followed by ICP analysis. (Total)	All use of Heavy Metals are banned as of 31 March 2015
Total Lead(Pb)	7439-92-1	1	1				ISO 105-E04 acid perspiration extraction & ICP analysis. Extractable)	
Total Mercury(Hg)	7439-97-6	0.05	0.006				DIN 53314-1996 UNE EN 17075:2008	
Total Nickel(Ni)	7440-02-0	1	1				ISO 105-E04 acid perspiration extraction & ICP analysis. Extractable)	
Total Hexavalent hromium(Cr-VI)	18540-29-9		1					
Total Arsenic(As)	7440-38-2	1	1					
Total Chromium(Cr)	7440-47-3	1	1					
Total Copper(Cu)	7440-50-8	1	1					
Total Zinc(Zn)	7440-66-6	1	4					
Total Manganese(Mn)	7439-96-5	1	1					
Total Antimony (Sb)	7440-36-0	1	1					

Total Cobalt (Co) (Extractable heavy-metals by artificial acidic sweat)	7440-48-4	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	≤ 4 ppm (≤ 1 ppm for children)	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	Heavy metals extractable: by acid sweat Extraction UNI EN ISO 105-E04. Determination AAS-ICP/OES/MS. Determination CrVI: extraction in alkaline buffer - colorimetric detection method to difenilcabazide.
---	-----------	--	--------------------------------	--	--	--	--

Substance	CAS-nr.	Detection Limit		Test Method				STATUS Banned/phase-out
		Input: Chemical Formulations / Output: Waste Water (µg/l)	Output: Waste Water Sludge (mg/kg)	Input: Chemical Formulations	Output: Waste water	Output: Sludge	Output: Products	

OTHERS

Cyanide	-	4	declaration of non-use – best current testing technology always updated and applied	declaration of non-use – best current testing technology always updated and applied	Digestion, ICP analysis.	Digestion, ICP analysis.	ISO 105-E04 acid perspiration extraction & ICP analysis. (Extractable)	All use of Cyanide are banned as of 31 March 2015
Formaldehyde (gas)	50-00-0	declaration of non-use – Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	declaration of non-use – Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	declaration of non-use – Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	declaration of non-use – Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	declaration of non-use – Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	UNI EN ISO 14184-1	All use of Formaldehyde (gas) are banned as of 31 March 2015

BIOCIDES

Aldrin	309-00-2	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	declaration of non-use / <1ppm Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied				Organo-chlorinated pesticides: US EPA 8081: cotton and cellulose natural fibres - Soxhlet extraction or ultrasonic bath with apolar solvents (isooctane, n-hexane). Chlorinated herbicides: US EPA 8151: cotton and cellulose natural fibres - methanol extraction. Organophosphorous compounds: US EPA 8141: cotton and cellulose natural fibres. Semi-volatile organic compounds: US EPA 8270 C: cotton and cellulose natural fibres. IWTO Draft Test Method 59: Wool and animal keratin fibres - determination using GC-MS and LC-MS.	All use of Biocides are banned as of 31 March 2015
Captafol	2425-06-1							
Chlordane	57-74-9							
DDT	50-29-3							
o,p'-DDT	789-02-6							
Dieldrin	60-57-1							
Endrin	72-20-8							
Heptachlor	76-44-8							
Hexachlorobenzene #	118-74-1							
α-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6							
β-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7							
δ-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319-86-8							
2,4,5- T	93-76-5							
2,4-D	94-75-7							

chlordimeform	6164-98-3						
Ethyl-4,4'-dichlorobenzilate	510-15-6						
Dinoseb	88-85-7						
monocrotophos	6923-22-4						
Pentachlorophenol #	87-86-5						
Toxaphene	8001-35-2						
methamidophos	10265-92-6						
methyl parathion	298-00-0						
parathion	56-38-2						
phosphamidon	13171-21-6						
lindane	58-89-9						
DDD	53-19-0						
DDD (Dichlorodiphenyl-dichloroethane)	72-54-8						
diazinon	333-41-5						
propetanfos	31218-83-4						
chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6						
diclorofention	97-17-6						
clorpyrifos	5598-15-2						
fenchlorphos	299-84-3						
diflubenzurone	35367-38-5						
triflumurone	64628-44-0						
cypermethrin	52315-07-8						
deltamethrin	52918-63-5						
fenvaterate	51630-58-1						
cyhalothrin	91465-08-6						
flumethrin	69770-45-2						
Azinophosmethyl	86-50-0						
Azinophosethyl	2642-71-9						
Bromophos-ethyl	4824-78-6						
Carbaryl	63-25-2						
Coumaphos	56-72-4						
Cyfluthrin	68359-37-5						
DEF	78-48-8						
DDE	3424-82-6 72-55-9						
Dichlorprop	120-36-2						
Dicrotophos	141-66-2						

Dimethoate	60-51-5							
Endosulfan, α-	959-98-8							
Endosulfan, β-	33213-65-9							
Esfenvalerate	66230-04-4							
Heptachloroepoxide	1024-57-3							
Isodrine	465-73-6							
Kelevane	4234-79-1							
Kepone	143-50-0							
Malathion	121-75-5							
MCPA	94-74-6							
MCPB	94-81-5							
Mecoprop	93-65-2							
Mirex	2385-85-5							
Methoxychlor	72-43-5							
Perthane	72-56-0							
Phosdrin/Mevinphos	7786-34-7							
Profenophos	41198-08-7							
Quinalphos	13593-03-8							
Strobane	8001-50-1							
Telodrine	297-78-9							
Trifluralin	1582-09-8							

Substance	CAS-nr.	Detection Limit		Test Method				STATUS Banned/phase-out	
		Input: Chemical Formulations / Output: Waste water (µg/l)	Output: Products / OutPut: Waste Water Sludge (mg/kg)	Input: Chemical Formulations	Output: Waste water	Output: Sludge	Output: Products		
ORTHO-PHENYLPHENOL									
<i>o</i> -Phenylphenol (OPP)	90-43-7		Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied					All use of Ortho-Phenylphenol and Nitrosamines are banned as of 31 March 2015	
NITROSAMINES									
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	62-75-9		Declaration of non-use- Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied				UNI EN 14602		
N-Nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA)	55-18-5								
N-Nitrosodi- <i>n</i> -propylamine (NDPA)	621-64-7								
N-Nitrosodi- <i>n</i> -butylamine (NDBA)	924-16-3								
N-Nitrosopiperidine (NPIP)	100-75-4								
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine (NPYR)	930-55-2								

N-Nitrosomorpholine (NMOR)	59-89-2							
N-nitroso N-methyl N-phenylamine (NMPPhA)	614-00-6							
N-nitroso-N-ethyl-N-phenylamine (NEPhA)	612-64-6							
POLYAROMATIC HYDROCARBONS								
Benzo-[a]-pyrene (BaP)	50-32-8		declaration of non-use- Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied				Solvent extraction and GC-MS analysis	All use of Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons are banned as of 31 March 2015
Benzo-[e]-pyrene(BeP)	192-97-2							
Benzo-[a]-anthracene(BaA)	56-55-3							
Chrysene(CHR)	218-01-9							
Benzo-[b]-fluoranthene(BbFA)	205-99-2							
Benzo-[j]-fluoranthene(BjFA)	205-82-3							
Benzo-[k]-fluoranthene(BkFA)	207-08-9							
Dibenzo-[a,h]-anthracene (DBAhA)	53-70-3							
BIOCIDES – ANTI-MOULD								
Dimethyl fumarate (DMF)	624-49-7		declaration of non-use- Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied				Solvent extraction and GC-MS\LC-MS analysis	All use of Biocides – Anti-Mould are banned as of 31 March 2015
N,N-Dimethyl formamide (DMF(A))	68-12-2						Extraction and GC- MS\LC-MS analysis	