REWE Group Greenpeace Detox Commitment

DATE: 16 December 2014

REWE Group is aware of its responsibility for people and the environment.

In line with REWE Group´s long-term sustainability program REWE Group recognizes the urgent need for eliminating industrial releases of all hazardous chemicals (2). According to its approach based on prevention (3) and the Precautionary Principle (4) REWE Group is committed to zero discharges (5) 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 products, including all home textiles REWE Group produces and sells (6) by no later than 01 January 2020.

We recognize that to achieve this goal, mechanisms for disclosure and transparency about the hazardous chemicals used in our global supply chains are important and necessary, in line with the 'Right to Know principle' (7). In line with this principle we will deliver full public availability and transparency of our restricted substance list and audit process and will set up full public disclosure of discharges of hazardous chemicals in our supply chain.

REWE Group 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 (8) 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.

REWE Group 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 our operations.

REWE Group acknowledges our individual corporate responsibility to always operate with a strong system of environmental oversight of our suppliers and our operations.

REWE Group's following Detox commitment, as well as an individual action plan **-** with the dates indicate, and the links to the complete detailed evidence supporting the delivery for all aspects of this commitment no later than the delivery schedule dates indicated within this commitment - will always be available to the global public via our main public webpages in each market we serve.

REWE Group 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 REWE Group´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 including all home textiles it produces and sells (6), REWE Group will be taking the following actions:

1. publish its updated Combined 'Restricted Substances List' (the same in detailed content and scope as per combined M-RSL) including detection limits (11) on the same date as the publication of this commitment document, and annually thereafter update this combined M-RSL to reflect our full implementation of the precautionary principle and always applying the best current technology – i.e. the lowest reporting limits technology can achieve.

2. adapt our supplier contract requirements to ensure that our suppliers begin full detailed public disclosure of discharges of hazardous chemicals (beginning with, at least, the 11 priority chemical groups as per endnote (9) and detection limits (as per combined M-RSL) and always applying the best current technology as per endnote (11) in our 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 discharges data, to be achieved via an incremental process, beginning with the following actions:

i) With the publication of this commitment, we will also commit to have full testing evidence published by at least 50 % of all our global wet process suppliers' facilities or affiliates producing all apparel and footwear including all home textiles (6) 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) by no later than 30 June 2015.

ii) By no later than 31 December 2015, 80% of our wet process facilities or affiliates producing all apparel and footwear including all home textiles (6) where hazardous chemicals are used (as per i) and ii) above), will be publicly associated to our company *or, we will ensure that we supply full public evidence that at least 80 % of all of our global wet process suppliers producing all apparel and footwear* including all home textiles *(6) are fully disclosing or are Detox committed companies.*

iii) REWE Group will publicize the link to all data as per above timelines via the IPE Detox platform – as per the most recent Corporate Discharge Disclosure Data Form.

iv) REWE Group agrees to always ensure the discharge data disclosure is fully credible and not misleading the public and that it will always disclose via the IPE Detox platform.

2. 11 priority hazardous chemical groups (9) **elimination policy**

Fully aligned with our implementation of the precautionary principle across all of our global environment-related operations for all apparel and footwear including all home textiles (6), we recognise the intrinsic, or potential intrinsic hazardousness of all 11 priority hazardous chemical groups (9), and therefore acknowledge it is our priority to eliminate their use across our global supply chain and our operations for all apparel and footwear including all home textiles (6). There are multiple supply-chain pathways for potential contamination (including chemical formulations) and we will enhance both training and auditing of our supply-chain and our operations, as well as ensure our suppliers have the latest information on the 11 priority hazardous chemical groups (9), 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, REWE Group will work towards a ban on the 11 priority hazardous chemical groups (9) (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 to this requirement, reporting the findings to the public and simultaneously strengthening our supplier contract language to ensure only chemical formulations free of at least these 11 priority hazardous chemical groups (9) are utilized and also publish the full testing evidence supporting our delivery of this commitment of full elimination of any use of at least these 11 priority hazardous chemical groups (9)

ii. work with our supply chain and other global industry leaders, to ensure the most current technological
limits of detection are reflected via the lowest detectable limits within our testing regimes.

iii. publicly document how at least 4 priority hazardous chemical groups (9) have been substituted by safer alternatives and publish these case studies via the online Subsport.org platform by 30 June 2015.

3. PFCs - Perfluorocarbon / Polyfluorinated Compounds (10) **elimination policy**

Consistent with the precautionary principle and the potential intrinsic hazardousness of all PFCs, REWE Group commits to eliminate any PFCs used in any of the apparel and footwear including all home textiles (6) products REWE Group produces and/or sells. The elimination of all PFCs used by any of the products we produce or sell will be supported by:

i. Across our global supply-chain, eliminate all PFC use by no later than 31 December 2016;

ii. document how PFCs have been substituted by safer alternatives and publish these case studies via the online Subsport.org platform by no later than 01 July 2017;

iii. a rigorous system of control to ensure that no traces of PFCs find their way into our supply chain in line with the above;

iv. work in partnership with our supply chain and other global industry leaders to accelerate the move to non-PFC technologies.

4. APEOs elimination policy

Consistent with our full implementation of the precautionary principle across all our operations related to all apparel and footwear including all home textiles (6) for any affect on the environment, and the potential intrinsic hazardousness of all APEOs, REWE Group therefore acknowledges it is a priority to eliminate any APEOs use across our global supply chain and our operations for all apparel and footwear including all home textiles (6). There are multiple supply-chain pathways for potential APEOs contamination (including chemical formulations) and will enhance both training and auditing of our supply-chain and our operations, as well as ensure all of our for all apparel and footwear including all home textiles (6) 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, REWE Group will work towards an APEOs ban on any products we produce and/or sell with the following actions:

i. Initiate an investigation into the current compliance to this requirement, reporting the findings to the public by the end of 1 July 2016;

ii. Strengthening our supplier contract language to ensure only APEOs-free chemical formulations are utilized by the end of 31 December 2015; and

iii. Work with our supply chain and other global industry leaders, to ensure the most current technological limits of detection are reflected via the lowest detectable limits within our 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 01 July 2016.

5. Targets for Other Hazardous Chemicals

As an important part of our implementation of the precautionary principle across all our apparel and footwear including all home textiles (6) operations, REWE Group commits to regularly review the list of chemicals used in our operations and our global supply-chain. REWE Group apply the latest scientific findings to periodically update our chemical policy, at least annually, to further restrict or ban chemicals, as new evidence on their impact becomes available.

REWE Group commits to support and reinforce a credible sectoral chemical inventory and hazardous substance list (combined M-RSL), aiming to establish this inventory based on a credible (11) intrinsically hazardous screening methodology, by no later than 31 December 2015. This public detailed hazardous chemical-by-chemical schedule will be updated annually.

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

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

6-1. REWE GROUP develops pilot projects by end of 2015 and/or programs to reduce the environmental and/or social footprint of textiles, e.g. closed loop projects.
REWE Group also develops ways to reduce the environmental footprint of products and to improve social standards and conditions in the product supply chains.

6-2. We recognize our actions must support responsible environmental outcomes via EPR (Extended Producer / Product Responsibility) that actively progresses responsible production and consumption (1) across all of the apparel and footwear products including all home textiles we produce and / or sell (6). REWE Group will work towards an EPR process via supporting an academic program. Our 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 products. 2) High use of product and material quality through effective collection and re-use or recycling – this goal can be sub-divided into three sub-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.

6-3. REWE Group will raise global “sustainable consumption” awareness to encourage its customers to purchase more sustainable products and thereby reduce consumption of unnecessarily “disposable” products we produce and / or sell by no later than 31 December 2015.

7. Self-reporting on this Detox Commitment

Summary of the core responsibility principles for delivering this commitment:

7-1. REWE Group is aware of its responsibility to people and the environment.

7-2. REWE Group will always proactively provide the public regular updates of our delivery of this Detox commitment (e.g. chemical testing via the use of the combined M-RSL disclosed on the IPE Detox Platform).

7-3. REWE Group is responsible to proactively, publicly and transparently communicate all of the deliverables of this Detox commitment, and to effectively resolve any issues as soon as possible.

By 31 Dec 2015, REWE Group will publish:

- Case studies of past hazardous chemical substitutions, and the steps we will take to develop a further number of substitution case studies (e.g. where we are currently substituting any of the 11 groups of

hazardous chemicals as per below (9), with more non-hazardous chemicals) via the online Subsport.org platform.

- The steps outlining how we will take forward and lead on the development of the intrinsic hazards screening methodology (11).

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(1) Definition of responsible closed loop whole lifecycle design and production is comprehensive integrated operating processes that result in significant (>90%) reduction or complete elimination comprehensively 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 responsible socio-economic production value (e.g. the production working conditions) outcomes. This so called Extended Producer / 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.

(2) 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 establishing – ideally with other industry actors – a corresponding list of the hazardous chemicals concerned that will be regularly reviewed.

(3) This means solutions are focused on 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.

(4) 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.

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

(6) This means the commitment applies to the environmental practices of the REWE Group company for all apparel and footwear products (including all home textiles) produced and sold ("private label / own brands") by REWE Group. This includes all its contracted suppliers or facilities horizontally across all owned brands as well as vertically down its supply chain.

(7) 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 reported quantities of releases of hazardous chemicals to the environment, chemical-by-chemical, facility-by-facility, at least year-by-year.

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

(9) 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).

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

(11) 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 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 – 01 December 2014

The following reflects REWE Group's RSL reporting limits as of 01 December 2014 These detection/ reporting limits and test methods will be revised - at least yearly, to always reflect best current technology using lowest detection / reporting limits.

		Detection Limit		Test Method				
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**
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 Alkyphenols (APEO) are banned as of 01 December 2015)
4-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl)-phenol	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),	68412-54-4	1	0.2					
4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated	127087-87-0	1	0.2					
Unbekanntes Farbmittel 94 (SIN list	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-	9002-93-1	1	0.2					
4-tert-Octylphenolethoxylate	9036-19-5	1	0.2					
4-tert-Octylphenolethoxylate	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,	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 01 December 2014
Di(2-Ethyl Hexyl) Phthalate(DEHP)	117-81-7	1	0.3					
Benzyl 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					

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Di-(2-metossietil) ftalato (DMEP	117-82-8	Best current testing technology using lowest	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated	GC/MS*			UNI EN 15777	
DHNUP	68515-42-4							
DIHP	71888-89-6							
DPP	131-18-0							

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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 Bromianted and Chlorinated Flame Retardants are banned as of 01 December 2014
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,	0.5	0.25					

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	134237-51-7, 134237-52-8, 25637-99-4, 3194-55-6							
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 banned a of 01 Decemeber 2014
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							

		Detection Limit		Test Method				
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**
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-aminozobenzene)	All use of Amines (associated with Azo dyes) banned as of 01 December 2014
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							

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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 banned as of 01 December 2014
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	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting				DIN 54231	All use of Subgroup: Allergenic Disperse
C.I. Disperse Blue 3	2475-46-9							
C.I. Disperse Blue 7	3179-90-6							
C.I. Disperse Blue 26	3860-63-7							

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C.I. Disperse Blue 35	12222-75-2	using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	limits always updated and applied					Dyes banned as of 01 December 2014
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							

		Detection Limit		Test Method				
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**
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 Compunds banned as of 01 December 2014
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(Tripropyltin)	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							

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Combined M-RSL – 01 December 2014

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		Detection Limit		Test Method				
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**
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) banned as of 01 July 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				Extraction/ Derivation followed by GC-MS analysis	
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				Solvent Extraction, LC-MS analysis.	
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					
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					
PFTrA	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					

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		Detection Limit		Test Method				
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**
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 01 December 2014
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							

		Detection Limit		Test Method				
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				Solvent extraction and GC-MS analysis	All use of Chloro-Toluenes are banned
3-chlorotoluene	108-41-8							

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4-chlorotoluene	106-43-4	Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied	testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied					as of 01 December 2014
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							

		Detection Limit		Test Method				
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**
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 Chlorinated solvents are banned as of 01 September 2014 (percloroetihyene banned as of 01 September 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							

		Detection Limit	Test Method	

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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
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 banned as of 01 December 2014
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					

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		Detection Limit		Test Method				
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**
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 01 December 2014
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							

		Detection Limit		Test Method				
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**
10. SCCP								
SCCP *C10–13*	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 is banned as of 01 December 2014

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		Detection Limit		Test Method				
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**
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 phasie-out
Total Lead(Pb)	7439-92-1	1	1					
Total Mercury(Hg)	7439-97-6	0.05	0.006				ISO 105-E04 acid perspiration extraction & ICP analysis. Extractable)	
Total Nickel(Ni)	7440-02-0	1	1					
Total Hexavalent hromium(Cr-VI)	18540-29-9		1				DIN 53314-1996 UNE EN 17075:2008	
Total Arsenic(As)	7440-38-2	1	1				ISO 105-E04 acid perspiration extraction & ICP analysis. Extractable)	
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.	

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		Detection Limit		Test Method				
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**
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 banned as 01 December 2014
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) banned as of 01 December 2014
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 (iso-octane, n-hexane). Chlorinated herbicides: US EPA 8151: cotton and cellulose natural fibres - methanol extraction. Organo-phosphorous compounds: US EPA 8141: cotton and cellulose natural fibres. Semi-volatile organic compounds: US EPA 8270 C: cotton and cellulose natural fibres.	All use of Biocides banned as of 01 December 2014
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-Hexachlorocyclehexane	319-84-6							
ß-Hexachlorocyclehexane	319-85-7							
δ-Hexachlorocyclehexane	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							

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Toxaphene	8001-35-2						IWTO Draft Test Method 59: Wool and animal keratin fibres - determination using GC-MS and LC-MS.	
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							
clorpyrofos	5598-15-2							
fenchlorphos	299-84-3							
diflubenzurone	35367-38-5							
triflumurone	64628-44-0							
cypermethrin	52315-07-8							
deltamethrin	52918-63-5							
fenvalerate	51630-58-1							
cyhalothrin	91465-08-6							
flumethrin	69770-45-2							
Azinophosmethyl	86-50-0							
Azinophosethyl	2642-71-9							
Bromophos-ehtyl	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							
Endusolfan, α-	959-98-8							
Endusolfan, ß-	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							

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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							

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		Detection Limit		Test Method				
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**
ORTHO-PHENYLPHENOL								
o-Phenylphenol (OPP)	90-43-7		Best current testing technology using lowest detection / reporting limits always updated and applied					All use banned as of 01 December 2014
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-*n*-propylamine (NDPA)	621-64-7							
N-Nitrosodi-*n*-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 (NMPhA)	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 banned as of 01 December 2014
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 banned as of 01 December 2014
N,N-Dimethyl formamide (DMF(A))	68-12-2						Extraction and GC-MS\LC-MS analysis	

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