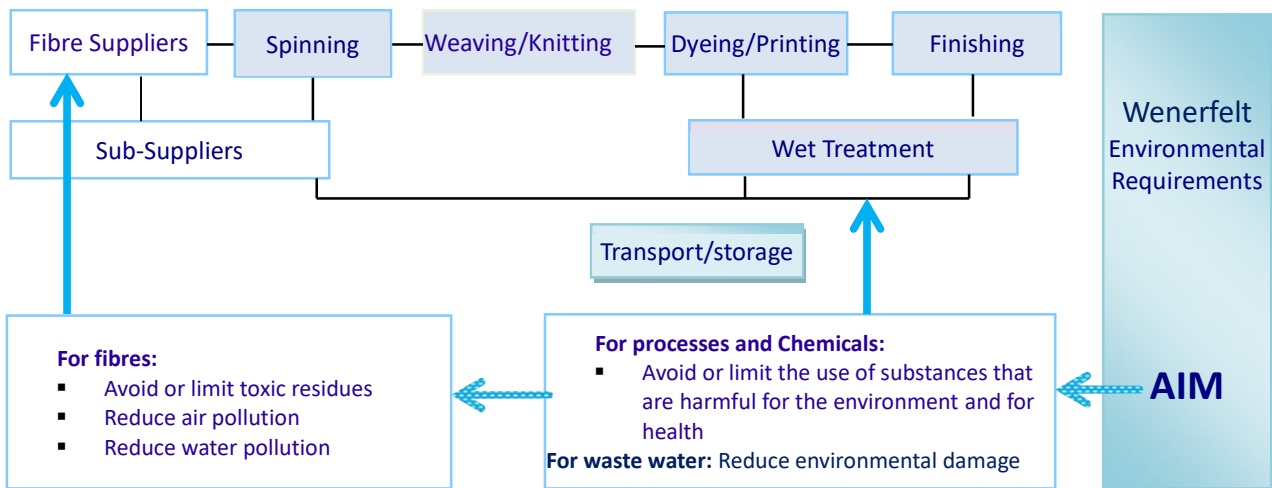


The environmental requirements described below apply to suppliers involved in all stages of production. Our life cycle approach means that our requirements cover textile fibres, processes and chemicals as well as waste water treatment.

The simple supply chain flow chart below shows the aim of our requirements and the LC approach for production



Requirements:

Legal compliance

The business must meet all relevant International, National and Local environmental requirements concerning environmental aspects and should hold the required operational permits, licences and documents showing compliance regarding:

1. Fresh water supply
2. Waste water discharge
3. Emissions
4. Waste disposal
5. Storage, transport and disposal of hazardous chemicals and non-hazardous waste
6. Banned chemicals

Certifications

All products must be as a minimum, Oeko-tex 100 certified.

Businesses are encouraged to apply for either the EU Ecolabel or the Nordic Swan in order to provide a more environmental, better for health product. For more information about these Ecolabels please visit

<http://www.ecolabel.dk/da/>

Resource efficiency

The supplier shall strive for a reduction/optimisation of resources to ensure continuous improvement of the environmental performance.

Fresh Water

Fresh water shall be used in a responsible way with environmental aspects taken into account. Rain water use should be encouraged and practiced where possible.

Waste water discharges from wet processing

Non-used residual amounts of chemical components shall not be discharged to waste water.

The amount of residual liquors from dyeing, finishing, printing and coating shall be minimised.
As a minimum, the supplier shall comply with COD and pH limit values set by the National/Local authorities.

Wernerfelt encourages the supplier to strive for a COD content of less than 20g/kg expressed as an annual average, and a pH level of between 6-9.

Power generation

The supplier should strive to use environmentally friendly fuels and give preference to renewable energy sources.

Waste

Compliance with National/Local regulations pertaining to solid waste storage and transport of solid waste shall be ensured.

Re-use and recycling as well as the use of re-useable/returnable containers should be encouraged and practiced where possible and packing material shall be reduced as much as possible.

Storage and transport of textiles

Raw materials and Textiles shall be stored and transported in an appropriate manner to avoid any cross-contamination. Biocidal and Biostatic products shall not be used during storage and transportation of products.

Emissions to Air

As a minimum the business must adhere to the National/Local laws and regulations regarding emissions to air.

Pesticides and substances used in natural seed fibre

The supplier shall as a minimum adhere to the Local/National laws and regulations and provide documentation for doing so.

Wernerfelt's suppliers/sub-suppliers are encouraged to use the list and values below as a guide for pesticide use.

Natural cellulosic seed fibres shall not contain more than 0,05 ppm of each of the following substances: Aldrin, captafol, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers), 2,4,5-T, chlordimeform, chlorobenzilate, dinoseb and its salts, monocrotophos, pentachlorophenol, toxaphene, methamidophos, methylparathion, parathion, phosphamidon

For man-made cellulose fibres: the content of AOX shall not exceed 250 ppm.

Chemicals

Restricted substance list

The final product and the production recipes used to manufacture the final product shall not contain the hazardous substances listed in the Restricted Substance List at or above the specified concentration limits or according to the specified restrictions.

Substances of very high concern

The final product including any component or accessory shall not, unless specifically derogated, contain substances that:

- (i) Meet the Criteria in Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ,
- (ii) Have been identified according to the procedure described in Article 59(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 which establishes the candidate list for substances of very high concern.

Hazardous substances used in Dyeing, printing and finishing

Substances applied to fabrics and knitted panels during dyeing, printing and finishing processes which remain on the final product and, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶ or Council Directive 67/548/EC⁷, meet the Criteria for classification with the hazard classes or risk phrases listed in Table 5 shall **not** be used unless they have been specifically derogated.