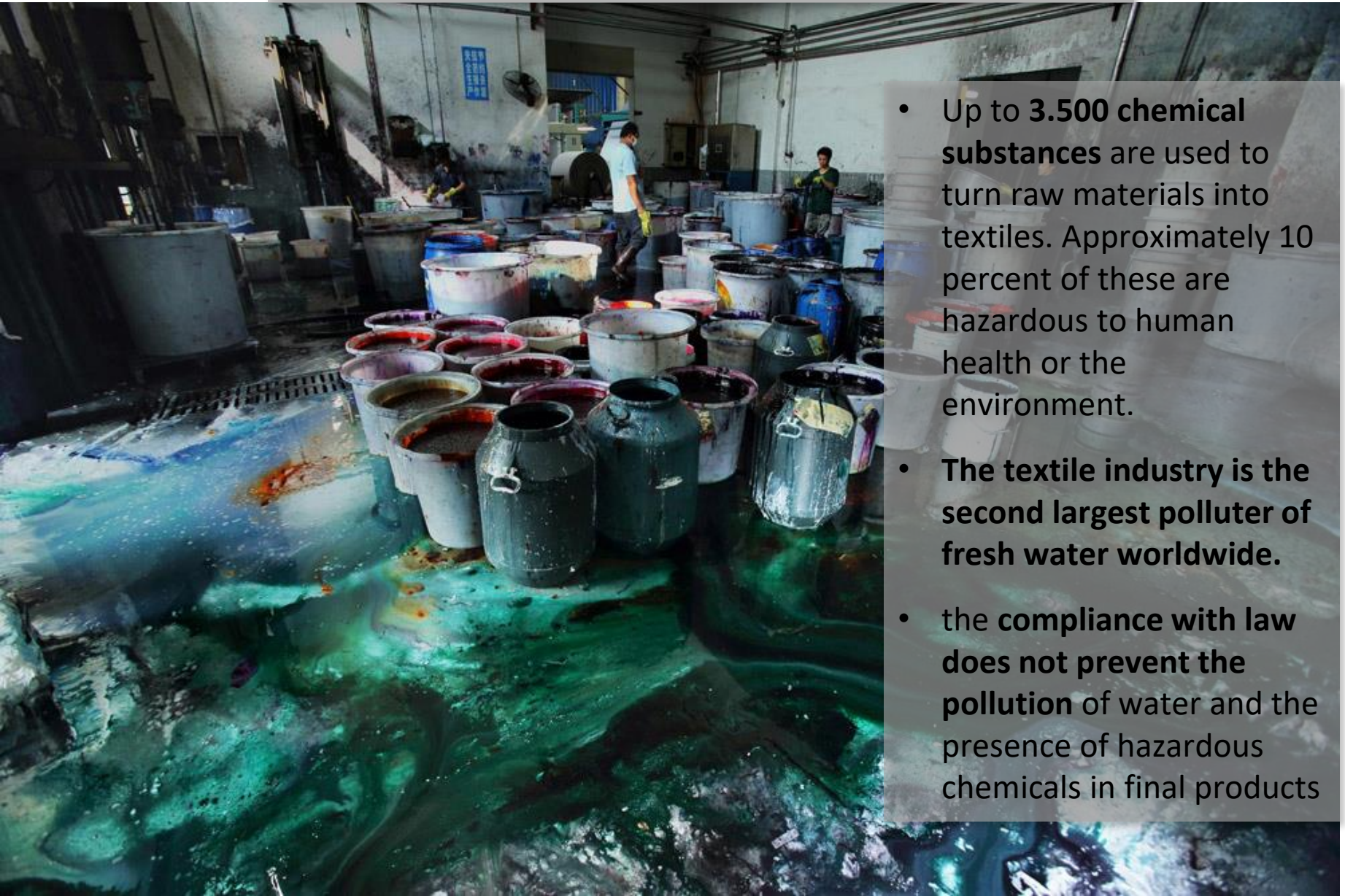


The Greenpeace Detox campaign

Yannick Vicaire, 23rd February 2017



Why the textile industry?



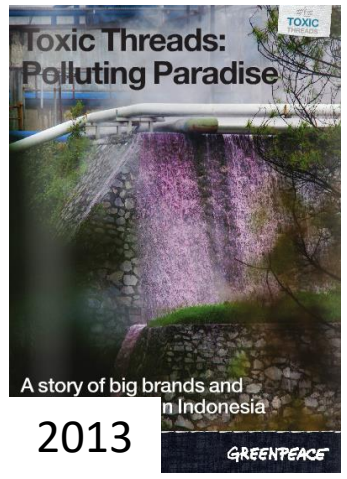
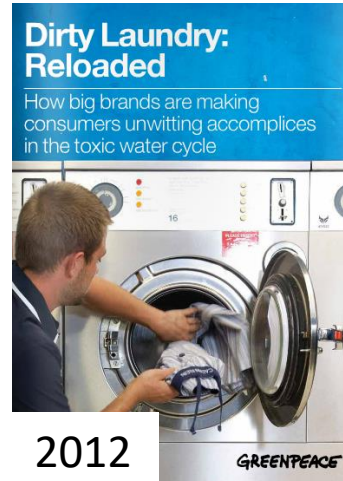
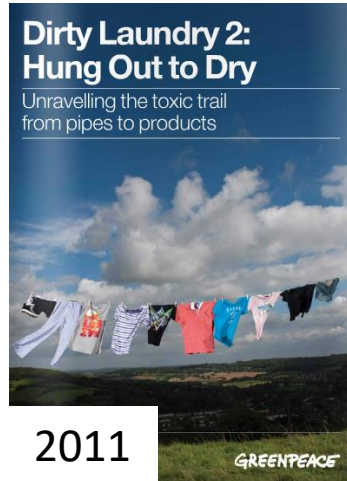
- Up to **3.500 chemical substances** are used to turn raw materials into textiles. Approximately 10 percent of these are hazardous to human health or the environment.
- **The textile industry is the second largest polluter of fresh water worldwide.**
- **the compliance with law does not prevent the pollution of water and the presence of hazardous chemicals in final products**

Aims of the Detox Campaign

- Precautionary principle
- Companies take responsibility over the production chain
- Aiming at toxic-free production from 2020
- Companies publish verifiable milestones, intermediate targets & test results
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) on whole lifecycle of products



Reports

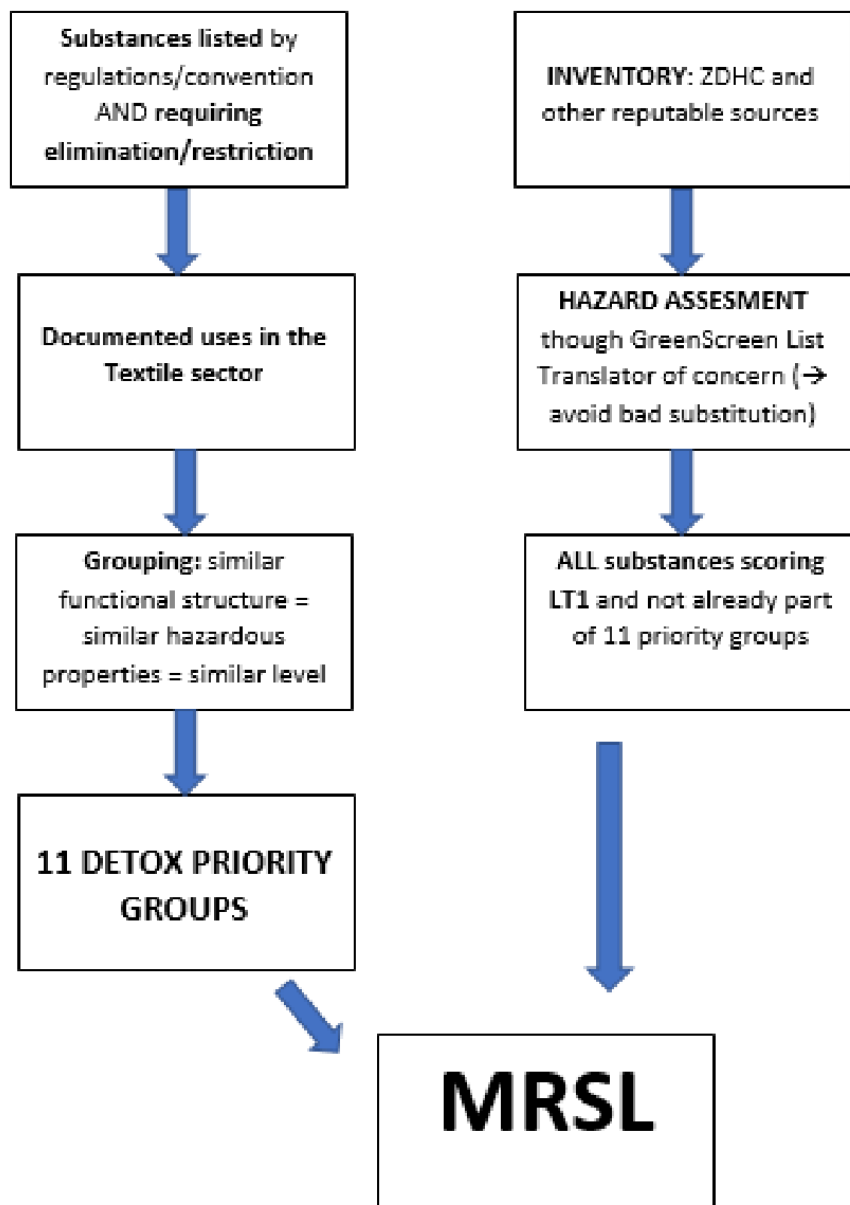


Manufacturing Restricted Substances List

Together with RSL, main **leverage tool on chemical management** across the supply chain

- Sets a **black list** of hazardous chemicals implementing proactive **preventive and precautionary** action at manufacture level
- Informs on bans and timelines for phase-out **towards the 2020 goal** of elimination of all hazardous chemicals
- Monitor and control inputs (formulations) and outputs (wastewater, sludge, products) – Detox “Zero” means **not detectable by current technology**





Global/Regional regulations/conventions

1. **OSPAR** List of Chemicals for Priority Action (update 2007)
2. **STOCKHOLM** POPs convention
3. **HELCOM** – substances for priority action and substances of concern under Baltic Sea Action Plan
4. **EU Water Framework Directive** list of priority hazardous substances 2008/105/EC
5. **REACH** – substances of very high concern (as of 10 Oct 2010)
6. **EU Directive on restrictions on marketing and use for dangerous substances and preparations** - 76/769 EEC and amendment 2002/61/EC (now taken up by annex XVII of REACH), *where the restriction specifically mentions for uses related to textiles.*



11 priority chemical groups

- 1) Alkylphenols & ethoxylates
- 2) Phthalates
- 3) Brominated and chlorinated flame retardants
- 4) Azo dyes releasing carcinogenic amines through reductive cleavage
- 5) Organotin compounds
- 6) Poly- and Perfluorinated chemicals
- 7) Chlorobenzenes
- 8) Chlorinated solvents
- 9) Chlorophenols
- 10) Short-chain chlorinated paraffins
- 11) Heavy metals: cadmium, lead, mercury and chromium (VI)

Principles for hazard screening methodology :

Principles for hazard screening methodology :

- 1) **Hazard based : no 'risk based' criteria for excluding certain chemicals**
- 2) Includes a broad range of hazardous categories (at least those under REACH regulation)
- 3) Using at least all publically available information
- 4) Cautious thresholds in hazardous criteria setting
- 5) Assessment of the effectiveness of the screening tool for hazard identification
- 6) **Full transparency on criteria, methods, data, thresholds, information sources**
- 7) Taking in account by-products and environmental fate
- 8) Recognize the importance of physical form e.g. nanomaterials, polymers, etc.
- 9) If no or missing information the **'hazardous until proven non- hazardous'** assumption should apply + **group approach**

TRANSPARENCY/DISCLOSURE

- Annual check tests on raw wastewater and disclosed on PRTR platform (provided by IPE) → tangible, educational, influential
- Disclosing suppliers list: a step towards stable relationships → enhanced Detox implementation, long-term engagement in improving chemical management and better leverage on human rights and social issues

SUBSTITUTION CASE STUDIES

Focus on poster child chemicals: alkylphenols (APEOs) and perfluorinated chemicals (PFCs)

- Phase-out timelines: 2-6 months for APEOs and 12-18 months for PFCs
- Publicly share investigation of presence in the supply chain
- Work with chemical suppliers, labs and strengthen supplier contract language
- Rigorous monitoring of traces and root cause analysis
- Publish substitution case-study including hazard assessment of alternatives on Subsport platform





Gore Fabrics' Goal and Roadmap for Eliminating PFCs of Environmental Concern

January 31, 2017

As part of its commitment to continuously improving the environmental footprint of its consumer fabrics products while maintaining a high level of durability and performance, Gore Fabrics has set the goal of eliminating PFCs of Environmental Concern (see Annex 1) from the life cycle of its consumer fabrics products.

1.0 Gore Fabrics' Vision for Hazardous Chemical Elimination.

Gore Fabrics has a legacy of responsible innovation based on creating high-performing, long lasting products which are fit for the end-use based on the wearers' needs, and are both safe to wear and socially and environmentally sound.

As Gore celebrates the 40th year anniversary of GORE-TEX® fabrics and looks ahead to the 50th year anniversary, Gore Fabrics aims to deliver an entire consumer fabrics portfolio of durable and high-performing products, each with a minimal environmental footprint, and all being made without releasing Hazardous Chemicals to the environment. Gore Fabrics recognizes that the best way to assure that there are no releases of Hazardous Chemicals during the life cycle of Gore Fabrics products is to eliminate the use of them from the supply

Detox campaign



After six years of campaign,

• **79 Detox committed companies** including

- **19 global fashion leaders** regularly evaluated by the Detox catwalk assessment (last edition: July 2016)
- and also Outdoor brands, German retailers, SMEs from Prato district and Lithuanian-based Utenos trikotažas.

• Influence on ZDHC initiative, framing demand to labs and chemicals suppliers

• Ripple effect on the global supply chain.

• Driving policy change in countries where clothing manufacturing takes places and investment in innovation.

Conclusions

For downstream users of chemicals:

- Hazard-based approach, no risk-based criteria → transparent, systematic and avoid bad substitution
- To create change, MRSL approach requires broad scope, ambitious timelines and low reporting limits
- Collective action is useful BUT should share and endorse best practices rather than go for the lowest common denominator.
- Involve chemical suppliers and labs.
- Substitution is not only chemical-by-chemical but can involve process change or abandon of (useless) functionality

For policy-makers:

- Bans/restrictions must go forward at EU/UNEP level
- Products policies (eg. restrictions of CMRs in textiles) can also help provided limits are set low enough to impact the production chain
- Beyond legal requirements, MRSL approach and best practices could be rewarded by Extended Individual Producer Responsibility
- ECHA tools desperately needed: substitution case-studies and database of safer alternatives



Useful links

GREENPEACE

- **Greenpeace Detox Catwalk 2016:**

<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/campaigns/detox/fashion/detox-catwalk/>

- **Outdoor campaign:** <http://detox-outdoor.org/en>

- **Last report on available alternatives to PFCs in outdoor gear:**

<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/Global/international/publications/detox/2017/PFC-Revolution-in-Outdoor-Sector.pdf>

PARTNERS

- **IPE Detox platform:** <http://wwwen.ipe.org.cn/>

- **GreenScreen:** <http://greenscreenchemicals.org/>

- **Subsport:** <http://www.subsport.eu/>

ENGAGED COMPANIES - examples

- **Inditex:** <https://www.wateractionplan.com/web/gestion-del-agua/inditex-detox-2020>

- **H&M:** <http://sustainability.hm.com/en/sustainability/commitments/use-natural-resources-responsibly/towards-zero-discharge.html#cm-menu>

- **Prato Detox page:** <https://www.confindustriatoscananord.it/sostenibilita/detox/english-version>

- **Gore Tex agreement:**

https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxvQ_I44P_9eeTlwYUJCekhLNIE/view