



# Oberalp Group Environmental Policy

**SALEWA, DYNAFIT, WILD COUNTRY, POMOCA,  
EVOLV, LAMUNT**



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## **1. WHY THIS ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY**

The Oberalp Group is committed to making products that fulfill the highest technical standards. We acknowledge that the processes and products in our supply chain have both direct and indirect impact on people and the environment, and aim to reduce it, in cooperation with our partners and suppliers, through continuous improvement.

To this end, the Oberalp Group adopted this Environmental Policy (hereinafter “Oberalp Environmental Policy”), which draws from good industrial practice to establish the parameters for measures at production sites, and aims at identifying the environmental risks, managing and controlling environmental impact, preventing pollution, and avoiding the depletion of natural resources.

The Oberalp Environmental Policy is an integral part of the Conditions of Purchase agreed between the Supplier and Oberalp Group and shall apply to each and every stage of the production and distribution of all products made for the Oberalp Group (hereinafter PRODUCTS).

Complementary to the Oberalp Environmental Policy, the acceptance of the Conditions of Purchase by the Supplier entails also each supplier’s obligation to implement the Oberalp Group’s Code of Conduct (CoC). Relative to the Oberalp Environmental Policy, the CoC contains the most important internationally recognized standards on workers’ rights regarding health and safety, and the Social Compliance procedures set up by the Oberalp Group. All suppliers are expected to contribute to the Oberalp Group’s efforts in monitoring and improving labour standards in their factories, by guaranteeing and upholding the highest standards in the protection of workers’ health and safety and including, when applicable, active cooperation in our partnership with the Fair Wear Foundation.

Within this context, Oberalp expects its suppliers to put in place a proactive policy for managing workplace risks to guarantee the protection of employees’ health and safety. Proper risk assessment includes making sure that all relevant risks and not only the intermediate or obvious ones are taken into account; checking the efficiency of the adopted safety measures; documenting the outcomes of the assessment and regularly reviewing the assessment to keep it updated.

Oberalp partners are responsible for carrying out occupational health and safety assessments and for establishing, if necessary, programs to identify possible risks related to the release of hazardous substances or the threat of mechanical hazards to people and workplace. In case of potential risk, operation instructions and self-explanatory safety instructions with pictograms shall be posted at relevant working areas, appropriate PPE shall be available and used when needed and workers shall be educated and trained.

Section B of the Oberalp Code of Conduct also outlines the ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS that each supplier of PRODUCTS must comply with:

*“Environmental awareness and the protection of the environment are a priority for THE COMPANY. THE SUPPLIER shall implement an effective program and a system to tackle environmental issues in the factory, taking a precautionary approach. This includes applying the best available technologies and adequate measures to prevent pollution by reducing and managing waste as well as emissions to air and water, extending the use of environmentally friendly technologies for cleaner production, and supporting the sustainable use of natural resources. At the very minimum, THE SUPPLIER shall comply with all applicable environmental laws in the country of manufacture as well as internationally recognized standards. Where there is reason to believe that a process or activity in the production can have a negative impact on the environment, THE COMPANY will support the SUPPLIER in the development and implementation of policies to avoid or minimize it. “*

The Oberalp Environmental Policy does not constitute legal advice and is not a substitute for legal advice. The requirements listed herein refer to “best practice standards” but do not necessary reflect the national laws and regulations of all the countries where products are made. It is the responsibility of individual suppliers and factories to ensure that they meet at least all legal requirements contained in locally published laws and regulations on Occupational Health, Safety and Environmental Protection for those countries. Oberalp partners must ensure compliance with local Laws and stay up-to-date with any changes in the relevant and applicable legislations. Legally binding requirements that are stronger or more detailed than this policy will supersede these and vice versa.

The UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) Law and Environment Assistance Platform (<https://leap.unep.org/countries>) contains the relevant news and legislation in each country. Use this database to check the local legal requirements and learn best practices in other countries.

## **2. WHO IS THIS ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ADDRESSED TO**

You received the Oberalp Environmental Policy because you are a stable or a prospective supplier for Oberalp, of finished PRODUCTS or of materials used for PRODUCTS.

## **3. WHAT OBERALP EXPECTS FROM ITS SUPPLIERS**

Oberalp business expects its partners to comply with applicable legal standards and establishes stricter, wider or additional ones if deemed necessary to better protect the environment, following a precautionary approach and best practices. All suppliers shall ensure that materials, products and processes comply with local laws regarding environment, and that PRODUCTS and materials and are fully in line with this policy.

Oberalp further expects that manufacturers of PRODUCTS and MATERIALS strive for an optimization of the quality and quantity of resources employed in the production: using resources in a responsible way, taking into account both ethical and environmental aspects and the need for conservation of natural resources.

Oberalp suppliers shall conduct environmental due diligence at the production sites based on the following 3 principles:

- **Prevent.** Adopt processes and activities at the production site which control and prevent harm to human beings, animals, plants, soil, aquatic bodies or the atmosphere.
- **Protect.** Ensure a high level of human health and environmental protection.
- **Progress.** Research and implement the Best Available Technique (BAT) relevant for the industry, process or product concerned and implementation of those techniques to continuously improve environmental performance.

Oberalp is aware that good results may take time. This policy sets the basis for supporting our suppliers in their ongoing efforts for continuous improvement.

## **4. HOW TO IMPLEMENT THIS ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY**

### **4.1. Get started: Environmental Review**

The environmental review is the starting point of environmental management: it is the analysis of the effects on the environment caused by an organization’s activities, both direct and indirect. The goal of this review is also to establish benchmarks in order to measure future success in impact reduction. It is done through five steps:

- **Determine the organization's context:** the internal and external conditions that might positively or negatively affect environmental management at a production location. The analysis takes into account air and water quality, natural resources availability and biodiversity.
- **Identify legal environmental requirements and check compliance.** This can be done independently or with the help of a consultant.
- **Determine the interested parties involved in the organization's EMS:** (employees, shareholders, suppliers, etc.) as well as their needs and expectations. If the organization decides to voluntarily fulfil these needs or expectations, the supplier needs to integrate them within its internal compliance system as *obligations* in the EMS.
- **Define direct impact areas:** Examine its activities in detail in terms of consumption of raw materials and energy, the production of waste and the generation of emissions.
- **Identify indirect impact areas:** look at the organization's activities impacting the environment indirectly and specify they are managed or dealt with.

These two last elements should be analysed taking into account all stages of the lifecycle of the product or service done by the supplier: from raw material acquisition, through purchasing and procurement, production, transportation, use, end-of-life treatment and final disposal.

Oberalp encourages suppliers to standardize and certify their processes. Currently **ISO 14001 "Environmental management"** is the only certification recognized worldwide (<http://www.iso.org/iso/iso14000>).

For European suppliers, the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) ([http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/index_en.htm)) is applicable also.

## 4.2. Manage all Relevant Action Areas

Oberalp divides environmental management into 3 main action areas:

- Air
- Water
- Ground

### 4.2.1. Air

Emissions of air pollutants can occur via a wide variety of industrial activities and can come from a single source (i.e. a stack from a boiler or furnace) or from multiple sources (i.e. the application of solvents in the production line).

Factories should reduce air emissions and strive to maintain an odor-free atmosphere.

There are two types of air emissions:

**Channeling emissions:** emissions that come from defined production activities or are segregated in a specific area. The factory must try to channel all emissions in order to easily monitor their quality and evaluate annual volumes, and ensure that channeled emissions pass through a cleaning system (e.g. filters) before flowing outside.

**Non-channeling / fugitive emissions:** emissions not caught by a capture system and thus not confined to a specific discharge point.

The impact of fugitive emissions must be reduced as much as possible. Depending on their origin, they may be handled as follows:

#### **Fugitive emissions generated by the use of solvents**

- Substituting solvents with water-based products or less toxic solvents
- Installing and modifying equipment to reduce solvent evaporation (p.e. Plunger dispensing can)
- Using appropriate control technologies to check the air quality

**Fugitive emissions from generation/boiler houses**

- New boiler types use low-emission fuels for example natural or liquid pressure gas
- Old boilers with coal: installing an appropriate off-gas abatement system minimizing SO<sub>2</sub> and particle emissions.

**Greenhouse gases (GHG)**

One of the main issues to address within the reduction of Oberalp's environmental impact, is its Carbon footprint (CF). CF is the weighted sum of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and greenhouse gas removals of a process, a system of processes or a product system, expressed in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents, and a way for businesses to assess their contribution to climate change.

Greenhouse gases are gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that are responsible for global warming.

There are two key areas of greenhouse gas emissions in the industry sector: firstly, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from energy use; and secondly, greenhouse gas emissions from industrial processes. Understanding GHG emissions and where they come from is necessary in order to reduce them.

THE COMPANY is committed to contributing to the goals set in the 1994 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 2015 Paris Agreement, to limit the rise of global temperatures below 1,5 degrees above pre-industrial levels by the end of this century. Through internal measures and with the cooperation of its SUPPLIERS, THE COMPANY aims at reducing its emissions by 50% within 2030 and achieving Net Zero within 2050.

This entails a drastic reduction of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and Carbon footprint (CF) of THE PRODUCTS and production processes. Currently, more than 2/3 of THE COMPANY's GHG emissions and Carbon Footprint correspond to the making of PRODUCTS. Therefore, in order for THE COMPANY to meet its reduction targets, it is essential that suppliers of PRODUCTS and materials alike also commit to and collaborate, through a similar program, with the reduction of their emissions on site.

Oberalp encourages business partners to begin to map their own carbon footprints in order to reduce GHG emissions.

To this effect, SUPPLIERS shall:

- Measure
- Record
- Set and implement optimized measures to progressively reduce and minimize GHG emissions within their control.
- Report on their significant GHG emissions
- Share relevant information as requested by Oberalp for the accounting of its Corporate Carbon Footprint and Product Footprint.

Recommendations for the reduction and control of greenhouse gases include:

- Enhancement of energy efficiency
- Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases
- Development and use of renewable forms of energy.

**4.2.2. Water**

Water management includes two aspects: water conservation and waste water management.

**Water conservation:**

Water is a very valuable resource and, in certain parts of the World where it is scarce, it is the single most important resource. As the world's population continues to grow and available water resources are shrinking in some regions, it is becoming not only an environmental but also an ethical must, to effectively and efficiently manage this resource.

Thus it is of great importance to be aware, generate data and keep records of water sources, consumption volumes and usage purposes.

The following measures shall be adopted:

- Measuring water consumption volumes at least at company level
- Look for and acquire water saving technologies
- Re-use of cooling water
- Re-use of process water (if possible) and installing closed water circuits

**Wastewater management:**

Wastewater management includes wastewater treatment, storm water management and wastewater and water quality monitoring.

**Wastewater treatment:** manufacturing operations may generate different types of wastewaters:

- **Industrial/process** water which results from operations in production, and
- **Domestic water** which is non-process related wastewater

Both types of effluents shall be appropriately treated and disposed of to prevent environmental pollution.

Two scenarios of wastewater treatment at the production site apply:

- **Direct Discharge:** wastewater discharged directly into a river or other receiving body
- **Indirect discharge:** wastewater that is sent to an industrial or publicly owned WWTP.

As a minimum a supplier shall:

- Comply with national and local standards for process wastewater treatment and discharge or, in their absence, follow the indicative guidelines of ZDHC (see point 5.4 Supplier Assessment).
- Comply with national and local standards for sanitary wastewater treatment and discharge.
- Establish and maintain an inventory of all wastewater sources.
- Develop and implement a wastewater and water quality monitoring program with adequate resource and management oversight. The monitoring program shall contain:
  - o Parameters: the parameters selected should be indicative of the pollutants of concern from the process and should include the ones regulated under the compliance requirements.
  - o Type and frequency of monitoring.
  - o Location: an effluent sampling station may be located, for example, at the final discharge.
  - o Data quality.
- Handle and manage sludge resulting from wastewater treatment operations.

**Stormwater management:** stormwater includes any surface runoff and flows resulting from precipitation, drainage or other sources.

- Separate: stormwater should be separated from process and sanitary wastewater streams in order to reduce the volume of wastewater to be treated prior to discharge ·
- Prevent runoff: surface runoff from process areas or potential sources of contamination should be prevented.

- Assess its potential: where possible thanks to good water quality, stormwater should be managed as a resource, either for groundwater recharge or for meeting water needs at the facility.

#### 4.2.3. Ground

Land is considered contaminated when it contains hazardous materials or oil concentrations above background or naturally occurring levels. Contaminated lands may involve surficial soils or subsurface soils that may affect groundwater, surface water, and adjacent sites. Keeping the air and the water clear of waste helps to avoid land contamination.

#### 4.3. Handle Waste properly

Waste is material, substance, or by-product eliminated or discarded as no longer useful or required after the completion of a process. It can be the by-product of a manufacturing process or an obsolete commercial product that can no longer be used for its intended purpose and requires disposal.

Waste can be divided in two categories

- **Hazardous waste:** is waste with one or several of the following properties: flammable, reactive, corrosive, toxic or any other physical, chemical or biological characteristic that may pose a potential risk to human health or the environment.
- **Non-hazardous waste:** all waste that is not classified for the first category. It generally includes any kind rubbish or refuse (i.e. domestic trash, garbage, demolition materials, boiler slang).

Facilities that generate and store waste shall:

- Identify the type of waste in order to allow for safe handling, storage and disposal or re-use and recycling For every waste where re-use and recycling is possible, necessary arrangements shall be made internally and externally in order to reduce resource consumption and amounts of residual waste.
- Assess potential EHS risks and impacts resulting from waste generation and its consequences and establish waste management priorities and processes at the outset of activities.
- Ensure compliance with national and/or local regulations regarding waste storage and transport.
- Designate and clearly mark separate storage areas for hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste.
- Classify, divide and clearly mark waste using the waste code defined by the local law. If there isn't one, the supplier shall use the EWC – European Waste catalogue- see annex 1
- Ensure the avoidance of contamination of soil and water during the disposal of waste. If waste is incinerated, an appropriate incineration technique and an off-gas abatement technique shall be installed
- Inform workers of the binding waste management procedures.
- Abstain from discharging non-used residual amounts of chemical products.
- Make a waste balance on a yearly basis including an overview of waste type, quantity, disposal method. File and keep records of all relative documents and reports, including third party protocols from waste management companies.

#### 4.4. Choose and use Energy responsibly

Oberalp expects its business partners to reduce their energy consumption with a primary focus on energy efficiency.



Energy carriers shall be chosen and used in a responsible way, with an aim to minimize the carbon footprint. The energy needed to operate installations shall be generated in a way that is sustainable and resource-saving, with a preference for renewable energy sources.

#### **4.5. Manage chemicals in the manufacturing process**

The Oberalp Group acknowledges and underlines that the presence of hazardous chemicals can be most appropriately managed by controlling, not only which chemicals are restricted in the products (managed through our Chemicals Policy), but even more so by regulating which chemicals are allowed to enter the production process in the first place. It is a highly important task to carefully choose and thoroughly control the chemistry used during all stages of the production of materials as well as in manufacturing. Another important aspect to be taken into account is the need to handle chemicals correctly, based on the need to guarantee healthy and safe conditions inside factories.

##### **4.5.1. Chemical Inventory / List**

The supplier must have the list of all the chemicals used and stored in the facility: it includes also the chemical products used in the water treatment unit.

The list will also contain the relative storage place, the PPE necessary for use and handling and the compliance that can be guaranteed.

See Annex 2 for a template of the chemical list that can be used.

##### **4.5.2. Chemical Storage**

The supplier must apply the UNECE's "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)" – for the update version check the webpage <https://unece.org/transport/dangerous-goods>.

All the chemical products must be labelled according to the GHS and stored in segregated place. In case of flammable products, the warehouse must be isolated or build using fire resistant materials.

Minimum requirements for the chemical storage

- MSDS (material safety data sheet) of each product
- Secondary container for liquid leachable
- Ventilated area
- PPE
- Washing eyes unit
- Proper fire extinguisher

The products must be stored using the compatibly table – SEE ANNEX 3

##### **4.5.3. Chemicals selection**

The Oberalp Group expects its business partners to select and control chemicals to have the lowest negative environmental impact possible. To this end, it is important that Oberalp Suppliers have chemicals management systems in place, that cover 3 stages:

-choosing best available and tested chemicals;

-having procedures in place for excellent management of chemicals within their process and supply chains;

-ensuring the reduction or elimination of contaminants present in wastewater and sludge discharge.

Oberalp provides the limits and some guidance on the choice and management of chemicals in its Chemical Policy. Suppliers may obtain lists of tested and approved chemicals through the databases of bluesign® and

ZDHC. All information on the bluesign® system is on [www.bluesign.com](http://www.bluesign.com) and ZDHC's MRSL (Manufacturing Restricted Substances) is available on <https://www.roadmaptozero.com/input>, which aims at establishing acceptable concentration limits for substances in chemical formulations used within manufacturing facilities. Using an MRSL requires more attention by each supplier to ensure compliance, as opposed to sourcing already approved chemical products as described in the former paragraph.

As for the output stage, testing wastewater and sludge discharge can be a control mechanism for the effectiveness of chemicals management at the input and process stages; but it is also important in terms of determining non-intentional chemical reactions which occur during production and / or discharge. Oberalp recommends the use of ZDHC resources under <https://www.roadmaptozero.com/output>, including the ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines, downloadable free of charge under <https://downloads.roadmaptozero.com/output/ZDHC-Wastewater-Guidelines>, and the ZDHC Gateway - Wastewater Module.

Please note that both the lists and systems of bluesign® and ZDHC are living documents and suppliers are advised to ensure to be referring to the latest version available.

#### **4.6. Build A Strategy: Measure. Assess. Improve. Repeat.**

Build a strategy using a tool. There are different tools that can successfully be used for gathering information on the supply chain and assessing the environmental, occupational health and chemicals management performance.

These can also serve as powerful tools for identifying the hotspots and improvements needed and therefore, to further an environmental impact improvement strategy.

Oberalp strongly encourages its suppliers to adopt these kind of instruments and to share the results with The Company. Examples of industry-relevant systems and instruments to evaluate the environmental performance of facilities are: HIGG FEM, the questionnaires within the bluesign® system and for facilities that treat leather in various stages, the questionnaires of the Leather Working Group.

If the supplier does not belong to any of these schemes and does not have any tools, the supplier shall fill in the "*General questionnaire for supplier*" found on Annex 4.

##### **4.6.1. The Higg Index Facility Environmental Module**

The Higg Facility Environmental Module (Higg FEM) is a sustainability assessment tool designed to assess the sustainability practices of facilities of all types. It aims to create a standard on how facilities measure and evaluate their environmental performance, year over year. The Higg FEM is designed to:

- Measure and quantify the sustainability impact of a facility.
- Drive business value through reducing risk and uncovering efficiencies.
- Reduce redundancy in measuring and reporting sustainability performance, by creating a single standard

The chemicals management section was developed in collaboration with Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) and the Outdoor Industry Association (OIA).

A facility should complete and post one Higg FEM per year with a self-declaration of the policies and measures in place. It is possible to corroborate the entries of each factory through an audit by an official verifier.

All the relative information is available following this link <https://apparelcoalition.org/higg-facility-tools/>

#### **4.6.2. Bluesign® System**

bluesign® aims to be a holistic system that provides solutions in processing and manufacturing to industries and brands, to encourage responsible use of resources and the lowest possible impact on people and the environment. As an independent organization, bluesign® checks the progress that a company has made in this effort, provides continual further development of solutions and continuously optimizes its criteria.

bluesign® defines the requirements of a bluesign® system partner facility under the “bluesign® criteria for production sites. Aspiring facilities are subjected to an on-site inspection carried out by bluesign® technologies. The results of the on-site inspection are summarized in an audit/screening report. An audit/screening report includes, among others, a decision of bluesign® technologies on the compliance of the production site with the relevant bluesign® criteria. In case of nonconformities, corrective actions including a timeline for their completion are prescribed. Furthermore, recommendations for improvements are given. The conclusion of the audit/screening report is a statement on whether or not a system partnership is recommended.

A company obviously or seriously violating the guiding principles may not become a bluesign® system partner.

#### **4.6.3. Leather Working Group**

The Leather Working Group ([LWG - https://www.leatherworkinggroup.com/](https://www.leatherworkinggroup.com/)) is made up of member brands, retailers, product manufacturers, leather manufacturers, chemical suppliers and technical experts that have worked together to develop an environmental stewardship protocol specifically for the leather manufacturing industry. The group endeavours to promote improvement in the leather manufacturing industry by creating alignment on environmental priorities and by bringing visibility to best practices and providing guidelines for continual improvement.

LWG released the “LWG Tannery for Future”: it is the self-assessment that helps the leather manufacturers to evaluate their status before starting the LWG activity. All the details in the link <https://www.leatherworkinggroup.com/how-we-work/tannery-of-the-future>

#### **4.6.4. Greenhouse Gas Protocol**

To support the shared goal set by the Paris Agreement of reducing GHG emissions to keep the global temperature rise below 1.5 degrees Celsius, the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) created the GHG Protocol: an international standard for corporate accounting and reporting emissions, categorizing greenhouse gasses into Scope 1, 2 and 3 based on the source. Additionally, the Greenhouse Gas Protocol gives sector guidance, calculation tools and trainings for businesses. For an overview of the GHG Protocol scopes and emissions across the value chain and information check: <https://ghgprotocol.org/about-us> and for the process and all tools <https://www.wri.org/initiatives/greenhouse-gas-protocol>.

### **5. Contact**

**Reference person for the document** – except green house gases topic (air + capter 4.6.4)

Sara Riato (Chemical & Product Compliance Specialist) - [sara.riato@oberalp.com](mailto:sara.riato@oberalp.com)

**Reference person for Green house gases topic (air + capter 4.6)**

Georg Thaler (Life Cycle Assessment Analyst) [georg.thaler@oberalp.com](mailto:georg.thaler@oberalp.com)

**This Environmental Policy is a living document and will be updated according to information emerging from best practice, the availability of new data in terms of environmental impact, and applying the precautionary principle.**

**Oberalp is convinced that the only way to effectively reduce our environmental impact is through cooperation. This document is intended to provide the basis for common understanding between us and our partners of the priorities and standards we should achieve, and continuously improve.**

## **ANNEX 1. WASTE CODES**

### **Garment and leather product manufacturing**

- 04 01 08 waste tanned leather (cuttings, buffing dust) containing chromium
- 04 02 09 wastes from composite materials (impregnated textile, elastomer)
- 04 02 10 organic matter from natural products (for example grease, wax)
- 04 02 14\* wastes from finishing containing organic solvents
- 04 02 15 wastes from finishing other than those mentioned in 04 02 14
- 04 02 16\* dyestuffs and pigments containing dangerous substances
- 04 02 17 dyestuffs and pigments other than those mentioned in 04 02 16
- 04 02 19\* sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
- 04 02 20 sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 04 02 19
- 04 02 21 wastes from unprocessed textile fibres
- 04 02 22 wastes from processed textile fibres
- 04 02 99 wastes not otherwise specified
- 07 02 13 waste plastic

### **Packaging**

- 15 01 packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)
- 15 01 01 paper and cardboard packaging
- 15 01 02 plastic packaging
- 15 01 03 wooden packaging
- 15 01 04 metallic packaging
- 15 01 05 composite packaging
- 15 01 06 mixed packaging
- 15 01 07 glass packaging 15 01 09 textile packaging
- 15 01 10\* packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances
- 15 01 11\* metallic packaging containing a dangerous solid porous matrix, including empty pressure containers

**ANNEX 2. CHEMICALS LIST**

material code (if applicable)	name of product	type of product	use	CAS number	pictograms	hazardous statements	MSDS (date of reception)	quantity	expiring date (if applicable)	certifications
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Material code: code used by the factory – it is applicable only if there is internal coding

Name of product: commercial name of the chemical product

Type of product:

Use: the purpose of its use in the factory

CAS Number: it is the number that identify the chemical product. With this number you can identify the chemical product worldwide

Pictograms: it is applicable only if there are pictograms on the packaging


Hazardous statement: the identification code of the chemical risk

MSDS: it is mandatory to receive it from the chemical supplier











Quantity: stock of the chemical

Expiring date: some chemicals have expiring date (e.g. glue) it is important to add this info in the list in order to keep the quality

Certifications:

material code	name of product	type of product	use	CAS number	pictograms	hazardous statements	MSDS (date of reception)	quantity	expiring date (if applicable)	certifications
ZXY	ZXY name	solvent	washing	67-64-1		H225, H319, H336	22/02/2022		NA	

## ANNEX 3. COMPATIBILITY TABLE



		Oxidizing	Flammable	Corrosive: ACID	Corrosive: BASE	Health hazard / toxic
						
Oxidizing						
Flammable						
Corrosive: ACID						
Corrosive: BASE						
Health hazard / toxic						



### LEGEND

Not Compatible	Store according to SDS Section 7 and 10	Compatible
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In case of multiple hazard pictograms the following order should be considered

 	<p>Explosive chemicals and compressed gases can not be stored with any other chemicals</p>
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 	<p>Chemicals that ONLY have these pictograms can be stored outside of the ventilated storage area.</p>
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**ANNEX 4. QUESTIONNAIRE**