International Working Group on Global Organic Textile Standard

Global Organic Textile Standard

Version 1.1

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1. Principles

1.1. Aim of the standards

The aim of these standards is to define requirements to ensure organic status of textiles, from harvesting of the raw materials, through environmentally and socially responsible manufacturing up to labelling in order to provide a credible assurance to the end consumer.

1.2. Scope and structure

These standards for organic textiles cover the production, processing, manufacturing, packaging, labelling, exportation, importation and distribution of all natural fibres. The final products may include, but are not limited to fibre products, yarns, fabrics and clothes. The standards focus on compulsory criteria only.

1.3. Version

Version 1.1 of the Global Organic Textile Standard (dated 19th October 2005)

1.4. Label grading

These standards provide for a subdivision into two label-grades. The only differentiation for subdivision is the minimum percentage of 'organic' / 'organic - in conversion' material in the final product. Labelling of products as 'in conversion' is only possible, if the regulation, on which the certification of the fibre production is based on, enables this possibility of such a labelling for the fibre in question and if it can be demonstrated that organic fibres are not available in sufficient quantity, quality or type.
Final products, that are produced and manufactured in compliance with all compulsory criteria of these standards may be sold, labelled or represented as:
a) "organic" or "organic - in conversion"[1)]
respective
b) "made with x % organic materials" or " made with x % organic - in conversion materials"[1)]
with regard to these standards.

The certifiers shall secure in their respective licensing/certification agreements that the products produced according to the Global Standard are additionally labelled "Global Organic Textile Standard".

1) Definition 'In-conversion': A product from an operation or portion thereof, which has completed at least 12 months under organic management and is under the supervision of a certification body.

2. Criteria

2.1. Requirements for organic fibre production

Approved are natural fibres certified organic as well as fibres from conversion period certified according to recognised international or national standards and certified by any IFOAM accredited or internationally recognised (according to ISO 65) certifier. Certifying of products as 'in conversion' is only possible, if the regulation, on which the certification of the fibre production is based on, enables this possibility of such a certification for the fibre in question and if it can be demonstrated that organic fibres are not available in sufficient quantity, quality or type. Conversion nature of fibres must be stated as specified in chapter 1.4. of these standards.

2.2. Requirements for material composition

2.2.1 Products sold, labelled or represented as "organic" or "organic – in conversion"

95% or more of the fibres - excluding non-textile accessories - must be of certified organic origin or from 'in conversion' period (with conversion nature of fibres being stated and restricted as specified in the chapters 1.4 and 2.1 of these standards). The remaining balance up to 5% may be made of non-organic fibres including regenerated and synthetic fibres as defined in annex. The remaining balance may not contain any conventional fibres of the same raw material that is used in organic quality in the same product (= no blending).

2.2.2 Products sold, labelled or represented as "made with x % organic materials" or "made with x % organic – in conversion materials"

70% - 95% or more of the fibres - excluding accessories - must be of certified organic origin or from 'in conversion' period (with con-

version nature of fibres being stated and restricted as specified in the chapters 1.4 and 2.1 of these standards). The remaining balance up to 30% may be made of non-organic fibres. The remaining balance may contain a maximum of 10% of regenerated or synthetic fibres as defined in annex. The remaining balance may not contain conventional fibres of the same raw material, that is used in organic quality in the same product (= no blending).

2.3. Requirements for processing

2.3.1. Separation and identification

At all stages through the processing chain it has to be assured, that organic and conventional fibres are not commingled and that organic fibres are not contaminated.

All organic raw materials must be clearly labelled and identified as such at all stages through the processing chain.

2.3.2. Prohibited / restricted inputs in all production stages

Substance group	Criteria
Permanent AOX [1)]	Restricted: may not constitute more than 1% of any input
Aromatic solvents	Prohibited
(Chloro-) Phenols (as TCP, PCP)	Prohibited
Complexing agents and active detergents	Prohibited are: - APEO; - EDTA, DTPA and similar persistent complexing agents; - LAS, α-MES
Formaldehyde and other short-chain aldehydes	Prohibited
Genetically modified organisms (GMO's) and their derivates (including enzymes derived from genetically modified micro-organisms)	Prohibited
Halogenated solvents	Prohibited
Heavy metals [2)]	Prohibited

Substance group	Criteria
	- General exception for Iron - Specific exception for copper: up to 5% in blue, green and turquoise dyestuffs [3)]
Flourcarbones	Prohibited
Quaternary ammonium compounds	Prohibited
Other toxic substances	An input is prohibited from use if at least one of the following risk phrases is assigned to it: R40 (limited evidence of carcinogenic effect) R45 (may cause cancer) R46 (may cause heritable genetic damage) R49 (may cause cancer by inhalation) R60 (may impair fertility) R61 (may cause harm to the unborn child) R62 (possible risk of impaired fertility) R63 (possible risk to harm to the unborn child) R 68 (possible risk of irreversible effects)
Other explicit prohibited substances	Any substances, that are prohibited with a recognised internationally or a nationally valid legal character.

1) AOX is permanent, if the molecular structure of the input contributes halogenated organic compounds to wastewater generated during fibre processing

2) "heavy metal free' as defined by ETAD

3) The use of copper will be reviewed in 3 years with a view to withdrawing it

2.3.3. Basic requirements for auxiliary agents and dyestuffs in all processing stages

Parameter	Criteria
Oral Toxicity (minimum requirement)	LD_{50} > 2000 mg/kg
Aquatic Toxicity [1)] (minimum requirement)	LC_{50}, EC_{50}, IC_{50} > 1 mg/kg
Relation of biodegradability / elimin-ability (OECD 301, 302A, 302B/303A) [2)] to aquatic toxicity (LC_{50} or EC_{50} or IC_{50}; OECD 201, 202, 203) [1)]	Only allowed, if: < 70% and > 100 mg/l > 70% and 10–100 mg/l > 95% and 1–10 mg/l
Bio-accumulative	Substances, known to be bio-accumulative[3)] and not biodegradable (70% 28d OECD 302A) are prohibited (=> TEGEWA classification III = high waste water impact).

1) Testing methods / [testing duration]: LC50 fish, OECD 203, [96hr]; EC50 daphina, OECD 202 [48hr]; algae IC50, OECD 201 [72hr]

2) Testing methods: OECD 301 A, OECD 301 E, ISO 7827, OECD 302 A, ISO 9887, OECD 302 B or ISO 9888; testing duration in each case: 28 days

3) A substance shall be considered as bio-accumulative, if BCF =100 or if log Pow = 3

2.3.4. Spinning

Additives allowed are paraffin, paraffin oils and substances on basis of natural raw materials only.

2.3.5. Sizing and weaving / knitting

Allowed sizing agents are starch, starch derivates, other natural substances and CMC (carboxymethylcellulose). Polyvinylalcohol (PVA) may be used < 25% of the total sizing in combination with natural substances only.

Knitting / weaving oils must not contain heavy metals. Other inputs are allowed on basis of natural raw materials only.

2.3.6. Non woven manufacture

Allowed are mechanical compaction, webbing and entangling such as hydroentanglement only.

2.3.7. Pre-treatment stages, wet processing

Pre-treatment stage	Criteria
Ammonia treatment	Prohibited - Exception: allowed for pre-washing of wool, if performed in close circuit..
Bleaches	On basis of oxygen only (peroxides, ozone, etc.). Exceptions for non cotton fibres have to be approved by the certifier.
Boiling, kiering, washing	Allowed are auxiliaries, that meet the basic requirements as set in section 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 only
Chlorination of wools	Prohibited
Desizing	Allowed is GMO free enzymatic desizing and other auxiliaries, that meet the basic

Pre-treatment stage	Criteria
	requirements as set in section 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 only
Mechanical/thermal treatments	Allowed
Mercerization	Allowed with auxiliaries that meet the basic requirements as set in section 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 only. Alcaline must be recycled.
Optical brightening	Prohibited
Other, not explicit listed pre-treatment methods	Allowed are mechanical / thermal pre-treatment methods and such with the use of substances on basis of natural raw materials.

2.3.8. Dyeing

Parameter	Criteria
Selection of dyes and auxiliaries	- Allowed are natural and those auxiliaries and synthetic dyes that meet the requirements stated in chapter 2.3.2, 2.3.3, 2.3.17 and 2.3.18 of these standards. - Prohibited are amine-releasing azo dyes (MAC Group III 1,2,3)

2.3.9. Printing

Parameter	Criteria
Selection of dyes, pigments and auxiliaries	- Allowed are natural dyes and those auxiliaries, synthetic dyes and pigments that meet the requirements stated in chapter 2.3.2, 2.3.3, 2.3.17 and 2.3.18 of these standards. - Allowed are printing methods that are based on water or natural oils only. - Prohibited are discharge printing methods and aromatic solvents (plastisols, etc.). - Prohibited are amine-releasing azo dyes (MAC Group III 1,2,3)

2.3.10. Finishing

Parameter	Criteria
Selection of finishing methods and auxiliaries	- Allowed are mechanical, thermal and other physical finishing methods. Natural auxiliaries and GMO free enzymes are permitted. - Only for softening, milling and felting synthetic auxiliaries are permitted, as long as they meet the requirements stated in chapter 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 of these standards.

Parameter	Criteria
	- Flame proofing auxiliaries are exceptionally permitted if their use is legally required in the country and for the product in question. They must at least meet the requirements stated in chapter 2.3.2

2.3.11. Requirements for accessories

Accessory	Criteria
Sewing threads	Allowed are natural and synthetic sewing threads.
Embroidery yarns	Allowed are embroidery yarns of natural fibres and viscose only.
Appliqué	Allowed on basis of natural materials only.
Elastic bands and yarns	Allowed are natural and synthetic materials.
Linings / pockets	Allowed are natural fibres only.
Inlays / Vlieseline	Allowed are inlays of natural fibres and viscose only.
Seam bindings / hatbands	- Allowed are seam bindings of natural and synthetic fibres. - Allowed are hatbands of natural fibres only.
Shoulder pads	Allowed of natural fibres and viscose. Also mixtures with polyester are allowed.
Labels	Allowed of natural fibres and viscose only.
Buttons / press-studs	- Allowed are natural raw materials and metal. - Metal buttons must be free of chrome and nickel.
Zips	- Allowed are tapes of natural materials and polyester. - Allowed are chains of metal (free of chrome and nickel) and plastics (without PVC)
Buckles	- Allowed are tapes of natural materials only. - Allowed are chains of natural materials and metal (free of chrome and nickel).
Edgings	Allowed are natural materials and elasthan.
Cords / borders	Allowed are natural fibres only.
Other, not explicit listed accessories	Allowed are natural fibres only.
Material in general	- All accessories must meet the residue limits as given in section 2.3.18 of these standards - No threatened timber - No PVC - No nickel or chrome

2.3.12. Environmental management

Operators must have an environmental policy, which must include a policy statement. Depending on the processing stages performed, the policy should include:
- person responsible;
- procedures to minimise waste and discharges;
- procedures for monitoring waste and discharges;
- procedures to follow in case of waste and pollution incidents;
- documentation of staff training in the conservation of water and energy, the proper and minimal use of chemicals and their correct disposal;
- programme for improvement.

Wet processing units must keep full records of the use of chemicals, energy, water consumption and waste water treatment, including the disposal of sludges.

2.3.13. Waste water treatment

All wet processing units must, if they are direct or indirect waste-water dischargers, have at least an internal or external functional waste-water treatment plant. Wet processing units must measure and monitor sediment, temperature and pH.
Waste water from wet-processing sites (except greasy wool scouring sites and flax retting sites) shall, when discharged to surface waters after treatment (whether on-site or off site), have a COD content of less than 25 g/kg of textile output expressed as an annual average. If the effluent is treated on site and discharged directly to surface waters, it shall also have an pH between 6 and 9 (unless the pH of the receiving water is outside this range) and a temperature of less than 40C° (unless the temperature of the receiving water is above this value). The copper content shall not exceed 0,5 mg/l.
Wastewater analyses must be performed periodically at normal operating capacity and the results documented.

2.3.14. Storage, packaging and transport

Products must be stored and transported in such a manner as to prevent contamination (with conventional products and prohibited substances) or substitution of the contents.

Packaging material must not contain PVC.
Transport means and routes must be documented.
In case, pesticides/biocides are used in store rooms / transport means, they have to comply with the international or national organic production standard on which the inspection is based on.

2.3.15. Record keeping & internal quality assurance

The operational procedures and practices must be supported by effective documented control systems and records to provide an audit trail to enable the inspectorate to trace:

- The origin, nature and quantities of organic products which have been delivered to the unit;
- The nature, quantities and consignees of products produced in accordance with these standards which have left the unit;
- Any other information such as origin, nature and quantities of raw materials, accessories and processing aids delivered to the unit and the composition of manufactured products that may be required for the purposes of proper inspection of the operation.

Valid organic certificates (=transaction certificates) from an accredited certification body must be maintained for all purchased organic fibres and yarns.

On receipt of the organic products the operator must check the integrity of the packaging or container and must verify the origin and nature of the products from the information contained in the label/documentation.

In case of any doubt as to the product's organic status it may only be put into processing or packaging after elimination of that doubt.

2.3.16. Technical quality parameters

Any final product labelled according to these standards should either comply with the following technical quality parameters or the information on the (potential) non-compliance(s) is to be indicated by the licensee of the final product in the product declaration.

Parameters	Criteria
Rubbing fastness, dry	3 - 4 (DIN 54021 ISO 105x12)
Rubbing fastness, wet	2 (DIN 54021 ISO 105x12)
Perspiration fastness, alkaline and acid	3 - 4 (DIN 54020 ISO 105 E04)
Light fastness	3 - 4 (DIN 54004 ISO 105 B02)
Shrinkage values when wet	

Parameters	Criteria
Knitted/hosiery: **Woven:**	5- max. 8% max. 3% (DIN 53920 ISO 6330)
Saliva fastness	"FAST" for baby and children's clothing (LMBG B 82.10-1)
Washing fastness when washed at 60°C	min. 3-4 (DIN 54010 ISO 105 C03)

2.3.17. Orientation values for residues in organic textiles

Any final product labelled according to these standards should either comply with the following chemical quality parameters or the information on the (potential) non-compliance(s) is to be indicated by the licensee of the final product in the product declaration.
Any physical or chemical treatments applied may lead to a specific contamination (for example the processing of conventional and organic wool in the same carding mill can contaminate with pyrethroides or other pesticides; any dyeing or textile finishing process bears the risk of traces of chemical residues.) The licensed operator is expected to undertake residue testing according to a risk assessment of contamination. All products certified according to these standards and the components of such products should be included in this risk assessment and therefore are potentially subject to testing. (compare chapter 4.2)
The testing frequency and the number of samples should be in correlation with this risk assessment to guarantee the compliance with these standards.

Parameters	Criteria
Chlorophenols (PCP, TeCP)	0.01 mg/kg (Esterification, DFG S 19
o-Phenylphenole	1,0 mg/kg (Esterification, DFG S 19
Amines (azo dyes)	30 mg/kg (LMBG § 35, 82.02)
AOX	< 0,5 mg / kg
Disperse dyes	30 mg/kg
Formaldehyde	20 mg/kg (Jap. Law 112)
Glyoxal and other short-chain aldehydes	20 mg/kg (HMBT/UV-VIS)
pH for wools	4.5 – 9.0 (DIN ISO 1413)
pH for other textiles	4.5 – 8.0 (DIN ISO 1413)

Parameters	Criteria
Total pesticides	DFG S19, GC/MS, /ECD, /PND
Cellulose fibres, silk	0.1 mg/kg
Shorn wool, conventional	1.0 mg/kg
Shorn wool, cert. org	0.5 mg/kg
Heavy metals	(in eluate to DIN 54020, analysis by AAS, ICP/MS to DIN 38406, figures in mg/kg referred to textile)
Antimony (Sb)	0.2 mg/kg
Arsenic (As)	0.2 mg/kg
Lead (Pb)	1.0 mg/kg (outerwear) 0.2 mg/kg (others)
Cadmium (Cd)	0.1 mg/kg
Chromium (Cr)	2.0 mg/kg (outerwear) 1.0 mg/kg (others)
Chromium VI (Cr-VI)	0.5 mg/kg
Cobalt (Co)	4.0 mg/kg (outerwear) 1.0 mg/kg (others)
Copper (Cu)	50 mg/kg(outerwear) 25 mg/kg (others)
Nickel (Ni)	4.0 mg/kg(outerwear) 1.0 mg/kg (others)
Mercury (Hg)	0.02 mg/kg
Selenium (Se)	0.2 mg/kg
Organotin compounds (individually)	TBT, DBT: < 0,05 mg / kg MBT: 0,1mg / kg

2.3.18. Orientation values for residues in additional materials and accessories

Any final product labelled according to these standards should either comply with the following chemical quality parameters or the information on the (potential) non-compliance(s) is to be indicated by the licensee of the final product in the product declaration.
Any physical or chemical treatments applied may lead to a specific contamination (for example sewing threads, or shoulder pads made

of conventional cotton or synthetics, in a conventional production.)
The licensed operator is expected to undertake residue testing according to a risk assessment of contamination. All products certified according to these standards and the components of such products should be included in this risk assessment and therefore are potentially subject to testing. (compare chapter 4.2)
The testing frequency and the number of samples should be in correlation with this risk assessment to guarantee the compliance with these standards.

Parameter	**Test method**	**Criteria**
Amines (azo dyes)	LMBG § 35, 82.02	30 mg/kg
AOX	DIN 38409-14 i.A.	--
Disperse dyes	HPLC/DAD	30 mg/kg
Formaldehyde and other short-chain aldehydes	Jap. Law 112	300 mg/kg (no skin contact) 75 mg/kg (skin contact) 20 mg/kg (baby clothes)
Glyoxal	HMBT/UV-VIS	<20 mg/kg
pH for wools	DIN ISO 1413	4.5 – 9.0
pH for other textiles	DIN ISO 1413	4.5 – 8.0
PCP, TeCP	DFG S 19 GC/ECD	0.05 mg/kg
Total pesticides	DFG S19, GC/MS, /ECD, /PND	0.5 mg/kg
Heavy metals (in eluate to DIN 54020, analysis by AAS, ICP/MS to DIN 38406, figures in mg/kg referred to textile)		
Arsenic		0.2 mg/kg
Lead		0.2 mg/kg
Cadmium		0.1 mg/kg
Chromium		1.0 mg/kg
Cobalt		1.0 mg/kg
Copper		50 mg/kg
Nickel		1.0 mg/kg
Mercury		0.02 mg/kg
Nickel	LMBG / BGVO	0.5 µg/cm^2 week

3. Minimum social criteria

3.1. Scope

The following social criteria currently apply to the textile processing level only. As far as a practical quality assurance system for the farm level will be in place, these social criteria shall apply for the farm level.

3.2. Employment is freely chosen

There is no forced or bonded labour.

Workers are not required to lodge "deposits" or their identity papers with their employer and are free to leave their employer after reasonable notice.

3.3. Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining are respected

Workers, without distinction, have the right to join or form trade unions of their own choosing and to bargain collectively.

The employer adopts an open attitude towards the activities of trade unions and their organisational activities.

Workers representatives are not discriminated against and have access to carry out their representative functions in the workplace.

Where the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is restricted under law, the employer facilitates, and does not hinder, the development of parallel means for independent and free association and bargaining.

3.4. Working conditions are save and hygienic

A safe and hygienic working environment shall be provided, bearing in mind the prevailing knowledge of the industry and of any specific hazards. Adequate steps shall be taken to prevent accidents and injury to health arising out of, associated with, or occurring in the course of work, by minimising, so far as is reasonably practicable, the causes of hazards inherent in the working environment.

Workers shall receive regular and recorded health and safety training, and such training shall be repeated for new or reassigned workers.

Access to clean toilet facilities and to potable water, and, if appropriate, to rest areas, food consuming areas and sanitary facilities for food storage shall be provided.

Accommodation, where provided, shall be clean, safe, and meet the basic needs of the workers.

The company observing the code shall assign responsibility for health and safety to a senior management representative.

3.5. Child labour shall not be used

There shall be no new recruitment of child labour.

Companies shall develop or participate in and contribute to policies and programmes which provide for the transition of any child found to be performing child labour to enable her or him to attend and remain in quality education until no longer a child; "child" and "child labour" as being defined by ILO.

Children and young persons under 18 shall not be employed at night or in hazardous conditions.

These policies and procedures shall conform to the provisions of the relevant ILO standards (C138, C182).

3.6. Living wages are paid

Wages and benefits paid for a standard working week meet, at a minimum, national legal standards or industry benchmark standards, whichever is higher. In any event wages should always be enough to meet basic needs and to provide some discretionary income.

All workers shall be provided with written and understandable information about their employment conditions including wages before they enter employment and about the particulars of their wages for the pay period concerned each time that they are paid.

Deductions from wages as a disciplinary measure shall not be permitted nor shall any deductions from wages not provided for by national law be permitted without the expressed permission of the worker concerned. All disciplinary measures should be recorded.

3.7. Working hours are not excessive

Working hours comply with national laws and benchmark industry standards, whichever affords greater protection.

In any event, workers shall not on a regular basis be required to work in excess of 48 hours per week and shall be provided with at least one day off for every 7 day period on average. Overtime shall be voluntary, shall not exceed 12 hours per week, shall not be de-

manded on a regular basis and shall always be compensated at a premium rate.

3.8. No discrimination is practised

There is no discrimination in hiring, compensation, access to training, promotion, termination or retirement based on race, caste, national origin, religion, age, disability, gender, marital status, sexual orientation, union membership or political affiliation.

3.9. Regular employment is provided

To every extent possible work performed must be on the basis of recognised employment relationship established through national law and practice.

Obligations to employees under labour or social security laws and regulations arising from the regular employment relationship shall not be avoided through the use of labour-only contracting, sub- contracting, or home-working arrangements, or through apprenticeship schemes where there is no real intent to impart skills or provide regular employment, nor shall any such obligations be avoided through the excessive use of fixed-term contracts of employment.

3.10. No harsh or inhumane treatment is allowed

Physical abuse or discipline, the threat of physical abuse, sexual or other harassment and verbal abuse or other forms of intimidation shall be prohibited.

4. Quality assurance system

4.1. Auditing of processing and manufacturing stages

Operators from post harvest handling up to garment making and final packing as well as im- and exporters of labelled articles according to these standards have to undergo an onsite annual inspection cycle (including possible unannounced inspections) and need to hold a valid operational certificate. The responsible inspection- / certification body may decide on exceptions from the annual onsite inspection cycle for sub-contractors with a low risk potential (non wet processing units only, such as home based knitting - / weaving units, mechanical finishing units, ready to wear manufacturing units). Such units must be clearly identified, must have a contract with the contracting licensee (who is responsible for their compliance with these standards) and may be subject to inspection at the certifiers discretion (and at the contracting licensee's expense).

The licensee of the final product is responsible for exercising due care in ensuring the organic integrity of his processing chain.

Certifiers performing certification of processing and manufacturing stages according to these standards need to be accredited ISO 65 including textile certification in the scope of their ISO 65 accreditation. In addition they have to be authorized by a member of the international working group. To start certification, the certifiers must have at least applied to their accreditor for inclusion of the textile scope which has to be granted the latest after 18 months.

4.2. Residue Testing

The licensed operator is expected to undertake residue testing according to a risk assessment of contamination. All products certified according to these standards and the components of such products should be included in this risk assessment and therefore are potentially subject to testing.

Samples for residue testing may also be taken by the inspector during the inspection visit required for certification, either as back-up to the inspection process or in case of suspicion of contamination or non-compliance. Additional samples of goods may be taken from the supply chain at any time without advance notice.

Approved to perform inspections according to these standards are laboratories, that are accredited according to regulation EN ISO and that have appropriate experience in textile residue testing.

Annex

List of additional fibres

The following regenerated and synthetic fibre materials may be included in the remaining balance as detailed in chapter 2.2.1 resp. 2.2.2. They may be mixed with the organic fibres or used in certain details:

a) Regenerated cellulose fibres - viscose, acetate, tencell and lyocell;
b) Polyester;
c) Polyurethane (Elasthan);
d) Polyamide.

List of Abbreviations

Organisations / Standards:

ETAD	Ecological and Toxicological Association of Dyes and Organic Pigments Manufacturers
IFOAM	International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements
IVN	International Association Natural Textile Industry
JOCA	Japan Organic Cotton Association
NOP	National Organic Program
OECD	Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development
OTA	Organic Trade Organisation
TEGEWA	Verband der Textilhilfsmittel-, Lederhilfsmittel-, Gerbstoff- und Waschrohstoff-Industrie
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

Others:

EC50	Effect concentration (50%)
IC50	Inhibition concentration (50% inhibition)
LC50	Lethal concentration (50% mortality)
α-MES	α-methyl ester sulphonate (C16/18)

AOX	Absorbable halogenated hydrocarbons and substances that can cause their formation.
APEO	Alkylphenolethoxylate
DBT	Dibutyltin
DEHP	Diethylhexylphthalate
DTPA	Diethylenetriamine penta-acetate
EDTA	Ethylendiamine tetra-acetate
GMO	Genetically modified organisms
HMBT	2-Hydrazono-2,3-dihydro-3-methylbenzothialzole-hydrochloride
MBT	Monobytyltin
LAS	Linear alkyl benzene sulphonate
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCP	Pentachlorophenol
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride
TBT	Tributyltin
TCP	Terachlorophenol
