

BALLY, Switzerland

Est. 1851



Supplier Agreement

FOR THE USE OF RESTRICTED CHEMICALS
IN BALLY PRODUCTS

INTRODUCTION

Products for all brands in the Bally Group are produced with great consideration for customers' health as well as for the environment. Our strategy is to practice the precautionary principle in our work with regards to monitoring and restricting chemicals in our products. Therefore, we often go further than the law demands. However if there is a legal limit for a substance we always apply the strictest limit in our selling countries and we also consider to apply some lower limit for some particular substances which are of environmental interest.

The below table provides information about the field of application and description of the restricted substances. This information is of use in the proactive work on how to avoid restricted substances. Please note that the table does not claim to be complete; there might be other fields of application for a substance than mentioned.

This document dates back to 2017 and is regularly reviewed.

STANDARD	DESCRIPTION AND FIELD OF APPLICATION
AlkylPhenols	<p>Commonly use of alkylphenols compound include Nonylphenols (NPs) and octylphenols and their ethoxylates, particularly nonylphenols ethoxylates. NPs are widely used in textiles industries in cleaning and dyeing processes. They are toxic to aquatic life, persist in the environment and can accumulate in body tissue and biomagnify (increase in concentration through the food chain). NPs are heavily regulated in Europe and since 2005 there has been an EU-wide ban on major application.</p> <p>Uses of APEOs include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cleaning agents- Scouring agents- Wetting agents- Softeners- Emulsifier/dispersing agents- Impregnating agents- Degreasing agents for leather- Finishing- De-gumming for silk production- Dyes and pigment preparations

STANDARD	DESCRIPTION AND FIELD OF APPLICATION
Azo Dyes and Pigments	Azo dyes are one of the main types used by the textile and leather industries. However some azo dyes break down during uses and release chemical known as aromatic amines, some of which can cause cancer. The EU has banned the use of these azo that release cancer-amines in any textile leather or other product that come in contact with human skin
Disperse dyes	Disperse dyes are molecules that can penetrate the fibre system of polyester. It is not chemically bonded to the polyester fibre but trapped inside the fibre by physical forces.
Heavy metal	Heavy metal such as cadmium, lead, mercury and arsenic, have been used in certain dyes and pigments used for textile, leather and other product. These metals can accumulate in the body over time and are highly toxic, with irreversible effects including damage to nervous system (lead and mercury) or the kidneys (cadmium). Cadmium is also cause of cancer. Cadmium compounds can be used in some pigments and as stabiliser for PVC plastic. Cadmium compounds have been found in fertilisers and biocides. Cadmium metal can be used in alloys and for plating of other metals. Cadmium compounds can be used in paints, e.g. surface paints on zippers and buttons. Arsenic and its compounds can be used in some preservatives, pesticides and defoliants for cotton. Lead compounds can be used as stabilisers for plastics. Paints and surface coatings for plastic, leather, wood and metal could contain lead compounds. Examples of coated or painted products are zippers, beads and buttons. Pigments based on lead could be used in for example plastic buttons.
Chromium VI	Uses of chromium VI include certain textile process and leather tanning. It is highly toxic even at low concentrations, including to many aquatic organism. Chromium is used in leather tanning and can be oxidised into Cr6+. To avoid oxidation of free CrIII into CrVI, e.g. during shipment, the finished product should have a reductive capacity. This could be accomplished by using products with reducing/buffering effect. An aging test must be performed before analysing CrVI on the leather. The aging test simulates transportation.
Chlorophenols	Chlorophenols are a group of chemical used as biocides in a wide range of applications, from pesticides to wood preservatives and textiles or leathers. Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and its derivatives are used as biocides in textile and leather industries. PCP is highly toxic to humans and can affect many organs in the body. It is also highly toxic to aquatic organism. The EU banned production of PCP-containing products in 1991 and also heavily restricts the sale and use of all goods that contain the chemical. Pentachlorophenol (PCP), Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP), Trichlorophenol (TrCP) and their salts & esters can be used to prevent mould and kill insects when growing cotton and when storing/transporting fabrics.
Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins	Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs) are used in the textile industry as flame retardants and finishing agents for leather and textiles. They are highly toxic to aquatic organisms, do not readily break down in the environment and have high potential to accumulate in living organisms. Chloroparaffins are hydrocarbons with a straight carbon chain. They can be used as flame retardants or as fat liquoring of leather. They can also be used in PU coating.
Chlorobenzenes	Chlorobenzenes are persistent and bioaccumulative chemicals that have been used as solvents and biocides, in the manufacture of dyes and as chemical intermediaries. The effects of exposure depend on the type of chlorobenzene. They are used as carriers in the dyeing process of polyester or wool/polyester fibres. They can also be used as solvents.

STANDARD	DESCRIPTION AND FIELD OF APPLICATION
Perfluorinated Chemicals	<p>Perfluorinated chemicals (PFCs) are man made chemicals widely used by industry for their non stick and water-repellent properties. In the textile industries they are used to make textile and leather product products both water and stain-proof. In production they are used as water repellent agents, e.g. on jackets, shower curtains, etc.</p> <p>PFCs include PFOS, PFOA, Fluorotelomers, the compounds in the C6 and C8 fluorine technology and polyfluorinated compounds (fully or partially fluorinated). Evidence shows that many PFCs persist in the environment and can accumulate in body tissue.</p>
Phthalates	<p>Phthalates are a group of chemical most common used to soften PVC (the plastic polyvinyl chloride). In the textile industry they are used in artificial leather, rubber and PVC and in some dyes. The phthalates DEHP and DBP are classified as "toxic to reproduction" in Europe and their use restricted. Under EU legislation the phthalates DEHP BBP and DBP were banned in 2015.</p> <p>Phthalates can be found in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Print pastes - Adhesives - Plastic (not only PVC) - Plastic buttons - Plastic sleeveings - Silicone
Organotin Compounds	<p>Formaldehyde is a volatile, colourless gas that is present in small amounts in the atmosphere, tobacco smoke, glue, air pollution etc. Due to its volatility, formaldehyde is "contagious". If you place a garment with formaldehyde on top of a garment that does not contain formaldehyde, the other garment may become "infected". Fabric samples for testing need to be packed separately in plastic bags.</p> <p>Formaldehyde/ formaldehyde releasing compounds can be applied for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dimensional stability control (i.e. Pre-shrinkage) - Easy-care - Crinkle treatment - Fixation or preservation of dyes and prints - Adhesives for flock prints - Binders for pigment prints - Fluorescent dyes and pigments
Flame Retardants	<p>Flame retardants are used to decrease the flammability of the product, by for example lowering the energy (heat) of the flame. Some of the flame retardants that are banned and restricted include Hexabromocyclodecane, Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs) and Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs).</p>
Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)	<p>Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) are natural components of crude oil and they are a common residue from oil refining.</p> <p>Oil residues containing PAHs are added in rubber and plastics as a softener or extender. Therefore, PAHs are risky in rubber, plastics, lacquers, foam (padding) and coatings. Clean mineral oils should be used in the rubber to avoid PAHs.</p>
Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	<p>Dimethylfumarate is an anti-mould agent used in sachets in packaging.</p> <p>Dimethyl fumarate has been found to be an allergic sensitizer at very low concentrations, producing eczema that is difficult to treat. Concentrations as low as 1 ppm may produce allergic reactions.[18] There are only a handful of equally potent sensitizers.</p>
Dimethylformamide (DMF)	<p>Dimethylformamide is a solvent used in plastics and in rubber. It has a strong smell also in the finished product. Water based PU does not contain Dimethylformamide and is therefore preferable.</p>

BALLY RSL LEATHER

STANDARD	ABBREVIATION	CAS #	MAIN COUNTRIES AND REGULATION NAMES
Alkylphenols	APEO	various	- EU SVHC List European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV - EU European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII
Alkylphenols (b)	AP	various	- EU SVHC List European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV - EU European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII
Azo Dyes (c)	/	various	- EU European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII - CHINA The National Standard of the People's Republic of China GB 18401-2010 - CHINA The National Standard of the People's Republic of China GB 20400-2006 Leather and Fur - SOUTH KOREA (KC Mark)
Heavy Metals (total content)			
Lead (total)	Pb	7439-92-1	- European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII and amendments - USA: Californian Proposition 65 (Prop 65) - CHINA: GB 28400-2012 / Provision for Limit of Baneful Elements:
Cadmium (total)	Cd	7440-43-9	
Arsenic (total)	As	7440-38-2	
Mercury (total)	Hg	7439-97-6	
Lead on surface	Pb	7439-92-1	- USA: Californian Proposition 65 (Prop 65)
Chromium VI	Cr VI	/	- SOUTH KOREA (KC Mark) - EU: Regulation EU N. 301/2014 of 25/03/2014 that modified annex XVII Commission Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 – "REACH"
Chromium VI after ageing (not fundamental requirement for compliance only for Bally's knowledge)	Cr VI	/	/
Chlorophenols (e)	PCP TeCPs TrCPs	various	- South Korea KC-Mark - European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII and amendments
Short Chained Chlorinated paraffins C10-C13	SCCP	85535-84-8	-EU: POPs Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004, Annex I -EU: Commission Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, SVHC
Organotin Compounds(F)		Various	- EU European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII - SOUTH KOREA (KC Mark) • TBT for baby clothing (less than 24 months), for bedclothes and products that come into skin contact • DBT is applied only for baby clothing (under 36 months) (Self Regulatory Confirmation Notice (Notice NO. 2007-34) issued by Korean Agency for Technology and Standards)
Perfluorinated Chemicals (G)	(PFCs)	Various	- EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV - EU European POPs Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004 Annex I Stockholm Convention
Phthalates (H)	/	Various	-EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV -EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XVII - USA: Californian Proposition 65 (Prop 65)
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) (I)	/	Various	-Union REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII - EU Regulation (UE) n. 1272/2013 (from 27/12/2015)
Formaldehyde		50-00-0	- China GB 18401 - Kore KC-Mark

STANDARD	ABBREVIATION	CAS #	MAIN COUNTRIES AND REGULATION NAMES
Dimethylfumarate	DMFu	624-49-7	-EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XVII - Korea KC Mark
Flame Retardans (L)	/	various	-EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV, XVII
pH [Ø]		---	

BALLY RSL METAL

STANDARD	ABBREVIATION	CAS #	MAIN COUNTRIES AND REGULATION NAMES
Heavy metals total content (substrate)	Pb	7439-92-1	- European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII and amendments - USA: Californian Proposition 65 (Prop 65) - CHINA: GB 28480-2012 / Provision for Limit of Beneful Elements
	Cd	7440-43-9	
	As	7440-38-2	
	Hg	7439-97-6	
	Cr VI	/	
Heavy metals total content (surface coating)	Pb	7439-92-1	- USA: Californian Proposition 65 (Prop 65)
Nickel release	Ni		
Phthalates (H)			
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (I)	PAH		

BALLY RSL PLASTIC

STANDARD	ABBREVIATION	CAS #	MAIN COUNTRIES AND REGULATION NAMES
Heavy metals total content (substrate)	Pb	7439-92-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII and amendments - USA: Californian Proposition 65 (Prop 65) - CHINA: GB 28480-2012 / Provision for Limit of Baneful Elements
	Cd	7440-43-9	
	As	7440-38-2	
	Hg	7439-97-6	
	Cr VI	/	
Heavy metals total content (surface coating)	Pb	7439-92-1	- USA: Californian Proposition 65 (Prop 65)
Short Chained Chlorinated paraffins	SCCP	85535-84-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EU: POPs Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004, Annex I -EU: Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, SVHC
Organotin Compounds (F)	/	various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII - SOUTH KOREA (KC Mark) • TBT for baby clothing (less than 24 months), for bedclothes and products that come into skin contact • DBT is applied only for baby clothing (under 36 months) (Self Regulatory Confirmation Notice (Notice NO. 2007-34) issued by Korean Agency for Technology and Standards)
Phthalates (H)	/	various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV -EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XVII - USA: Californian Proposition 65 (Prop 65)
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (I)	PAH	various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Union REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII - EU Regulation (UE) n. 1272/2013 (from 27/12/2013)
Vinyl chloride monomer	/	75-01-4	- CHINA GB 21550-2008 (Restriction of Hazardous Materials in PolyvinylChloride (PVC) Artificial Leather)
N,N-Dimethylformamide	DMFo	68-12-2	-EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV
Formamide	/	75-12-7	-EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV

BALLY RSL LIST OF SUBSTANCES

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES GROUP (A)	SUBSTANCE	CAS N°
ALKYL PHENOLS ETHOXYLATED	Ethoxylated nonylphenols (NPEO)(1-16)	9002-93-1 various
	Ethoxylated octylphenols (NPEO)(1-18)	9016-45-9 various
CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES GROUP (B)	SUBSTANCE	CAS N°
ALKYL PHENOLS	Nonylphenols (NP) branched	2154-52-3/104-40-5/84852-15-3
	Octylphenol	27193-28-8/1806-26-4/140-66-9
CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES GROUP (C)	SUBSTANCE	CAS N°
AROMATIC AMINES	4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1
	Benzidine	92-87-5
	4-Chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2
	2-Naphtilamine	91-59-8
	o-Aminoazotoluene	97-56-3
	5-nitro-o-toluidine	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
	3,3'-Dimetoxybenzidine	119-90-4
	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7
	3,3'-Dimethyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenylmethane	838-88-0
	p-Cresidine	120-71-8
	4,4'-Methilen-bis-(2-chloroaniiline)	101-14-4
	4,4'-Oxydianiline	101-80-4
	4,4'-Thiodianiline	139-65-1
	o-Toluidine	95-53-4
	2,4-Diaminotoluene	95-80-7
	2,4,5-trimethylaniline	137-17-7
	o-Anisidinae	90-04-0
	4-Aminoazobenzene	60-09-3
2,6-Xilydine	87-62-7	
2,4-Xilydine	95-68-1	

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES GROUP (ID)	SUBSTANCE	CAS N°
ALLERGENIC DYESTAFF	Red Pigment 104	12656-85-8
	C.I. Disperse Blue 3	2475-46-9
	C.I. Disperse Blue 7	3179-90-6
	C.I. Disperse Blue 26	3860-63-7
	C.I. Disperse Blue 35	12222-75-2
	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	12223-33-5
	C.I. Disperse Orange 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 9	6373-73-5
	C.I. Disperse Yellow 39	12236-29-2
C.I. Disperse Yellow 49	54824-37-2	
DYESTAFF OTHERS-BANNED	Acid Violet 49	1624-09-3
	Basic Blue 26	2580-56-5
	Basic Violet 1	8004-87-3
	Basic Violet 3	548-62-9
	Navy Blue	118685-33-9
CARCINOGENIC DYESTAFF	Acid Red 26	3761-53-3
	Basic Red 9	569-61-9
	Basic Violet 14	632-99-5
	Direct Black 38	1937-37-7
	Direct Blue 6	2602-46-2
	Direct Red 28	573-58-0
	Disperse Blue 1	2475-45-8
	Disperse Orange 11	82-28-0
	Disperse Yellow 3	2832-40-8
	Yellow Pigment 34	1344-37-2
	Disperse Yellow 23	6250-23-3
	Direct Brown 95	16071-86-6
Disperse Orange 149	85136-74-9	

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES GROUP (E)	SUBSTANCE	CAS N°
CHLORINATED PHENOLS	Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5
	Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP), isomers	25167-83-3
	2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol	935-95-5
	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2
	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol	4901-51-3
	Trichlorophenol (TriCP), isomers	25167-82-2
	2,3,5-Trichlorophenol	933-78-8
	2,3,6-Trichlorophenol	933-75-5
	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4
	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2
	3,4,5-Trichlorophenol	609-19-8

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES GROUP (F)	SUBSTANCE	CAS N°
ORGANOTIN COMPOUND	Tributyltin TBT	56573-85-4
	Triphenyltin TPhT	668-34-8
	Dibutyltin DBT	1002-53-5
	Diocetyl tin DOT	15231-44-4
	Monobutyltin MBT	78763-54-9
	Monooctyltin MOT	15231-57-9
	Tetrabutyltin TeBT	1461-25-2

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES GROUP (G)	SUBSTANCE	CAS N°
PERFLUORINATED CHEMICALS	Perfluorobutyric acid PFBA	375-22-4
	Perfluoropentanoic acid PFPA	2706-90-3
	Perfluoro-n-hexanoic acid PFHxA	307-24-4
	Perfluoro-n-heptanoic acid PFHpA	375-85-9
	7H-Perfluoroheptanoic acid HPFHpA	1546-95-8
	Perfluoro-n-octanoic acid PFOA	335-67-1
	Perfluoro-n-nonanoic acid PFNA	375-95-1
	Perfluoro-n-decanoic acid PFDA	335-76-2
	2H,2H-Perfluorodecanoic acid H2PFDA	
	Perfluoro-3,7-dimethyloctanoic acid PF-3,7-DMOA	172155-07-6
	Perfluoroundecanoic acid PFUnA	2058-94-8
	2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoroundecanoic acid H4PFUnA	34598-33-9
	Perfluorododecanoic acid PFDdA	307-55-1
	Perfluorotridecanoic acid PFTriA	72629-94-8
	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid PFTeA	376-06-7
	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid, Potassium salt PFBS	375-73-5 or 29420-49-3
	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid, Potassium salt PFHxS	355-46-4 or 3871-99-6
	Perfluoro-1-heptanesulfonic acid, potassium salt PFHpS	60270-55-5
	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, Potassium salt PFOS	1763-23-1 or 2795-39-3

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES GROUP (G)	SUBSTANCE	CAS N°
PERFLUORINATED CHEMICALS	1H,1H,2H,2HPerfluorooctanesulphonic acid H4PFOS 6:2 orPFOSA44PFOS 6:2	27619-97-2
	Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid, sodium salt PFDS	335-77-3
	Perfluorooctane sulfonamide PFOSA	754-91-6
	N-Methylperfluoro-1 octanesulfonamide N-MeFOSA	31506-32-8
	N-Ethylperfluoro-1 octanesulfonamide N-EtFOSA	4151-50-2
	2-(N-methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido)-ethanol N-MeFOSE	24448-09-7
	2-(N-Ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido)-ethanol N-EtFOSE	1691-99-2
	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctyl acrylate 6:2 FTA	17527-29-6
	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl acrylate 8:2 FTA	27905-45-9
	1H,1H,2H,2HPerfluorododecyl acrylate 10:2 FTA	17741-60-5
	2-Perfluorobutylethanol FTOH 4-2	2043-47-2
	2-Perfluorohexylethanol FTOH 6-2	647-42-7
	2-Perfluorooctylethanol FTOH 8-2	678-39-7
	2-Perfluorodecylethanol FTOH 10-2	865-86-1

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES GROUP (H)	SUBSTANCE	CAS N°
PHTHALATES	Di-(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate DEHP	117-81-7
	Butylbenzylphthalate BBP	85-68-7
	Dibutylphthalate DBP	84-74-2
	Di-iso-butylphthalate DIBP	84-69-5
	Di-iso-nonylphthalate DINP	28553-12-0
	Di-n-octylphthalate DNOP	117-84-0
	Di-isodecylphthalate DIDP	26761-40-0
	Di-n-hexyl phthalate DnHP	84-75-3
	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8 ... DIHP	71888-89-6
	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11 ... DHNUP	68515-42-4
	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate DMEP	117-82-8
	Di-iso-pentylphthalate DIPP	605-50-5
	N-Pentyl-isipentylphthalate nPIPP	776297-69-9
	Di-n-pentylphthalate DnPP	131-18-0
	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear	68515-50-4
	dimethyl phthalate DMP	131-11-3
	diethylphthalate DEP	84-66-2

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES GROUP (I)	SUBSTANCE	CAS N°
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)	Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8
	Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2
	Benzo(e)pyrene	192-97-2
	Benzo(j)fluoranthene	205-82-3
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9
	Chrysene	218-01-9
	Dibenz(a, h)anthracene	53-70-3
	Acenaphthylene	208-96-8
	Acenaphthalene	83-32-9
	Fluorene	86-73-7
	Phenanthrene	85-01-8
	Fluoranthene	206-44-0
	Pyrene	129-00-0
	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2
	Anthracene	120-12-7
Naphtalene	91-20-3	

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES GROUP (L)	SUBSTANCE	CAS N°
FLAME RETARDANT	Polybrominated biphenyles PBB	59536-65-1
	Tris-(2,3-dibromopropyl)-phosphate TRIS	126-72-7
	Tris-(aziridinyl)-phosphin oxide TEPA	5455-55-1
	Pentabromodiphenylether pentaBDE	32534-81-9
	Octabromodiphenylether octaBDE	32536-52-0
	Decabromodiphenylether decaBDE	1163-19-5
	Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate TCEP	115-96-8
	Hexabromocyclododecane HBCDD	25637-99-4, 3194-55-6, 134237-50-6, 134237-51-7, 134237-52-8
	Tetrabromodiphenylether TetraBDE	various
	Heptabromodiphenylether heptaBDE	various
	Hexabromodiphenylether hexaBDE	various

Supplier's Acknowledgement

We, the undersigned hereby confirm that:

- We have received and taken due note of the contents of the Bally Supplier agreement for the use of restricted chemicals in Bally products.
- We will comply with the agreement requirements based on a development oriented approach and without amendment or abrogation.
- We will inform all of our employees/subcontractors of the content of the Code, and that we will ensure that they also comply with the provisions incorporated therein.

Name of Company_____

Name and Title_____

Signature Company Stamp/Seal_____

Company's Business Registration/Statutory ID/Code/Number_____

Date & Place_____

This document must be signed by an authorized representative of the Manufacturer or Supplier and returned to Bally.