

BESTSELLER Restricted Substances List (RSL)

30 March, 2021 – Version 1

Applied on all product testing from 1st June 2021 onwards

Introduction

All products supplied to BESTSELLER must meet legal requirements in all markets that BESTSELLER brands deliver to.

BESTSELLER's Restricted Substances List (RSL) describes the limitation and prohibition of substances in products manufactured for BESTSELLER. The RSL has been developed based on the law, a concern for the health of our customers, the working conditions inside the factories producing our goods, and the preservation of the environment – both in production countries, and where our products are sold.

The listed values and additional notes in this document are applicable to all suppliers manufacturing or providing products for BESTSELLER.

The RSL applies to and covers all garments, shoes, accessories and all parts of products e.g. zippers, buttons, rivets and labels (list is indicative not all-inclusive). Suppliers must also ensure that all samples meet the requirements set in the RSL.

Suppliers must comply with all legislation, product requirements and manufacturing requirements in all countries where they are producing. All labour, workplace and environmental laws in the country of production must be followed.

It is the responsibility of the supplier to ensure that products they supply to BESTSELLER meet these requirements, which must be fully communicated to and controlled by all subcontractors and suppliers of raw materials and components throughout the supply chain.

Suppliers should note that the RSL will be updated when necessary. Messages and updates regarding the RSL will be placed on the Supplier Portal.

CHANGES AND ADDITIONS: BESTSELLER RSL 2021

| CAS | SUBSTANCE | CHANGES OR ADDITIONS | PAGE |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Various | pH value | Updated test method for Textiles and Artificial Leather: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EN ISO 3071:2020 | 7 |
| Various | Nonylphenoethoxylates (NPEOs) and Octylphenoethoxylates (OPEOs) | Lowered the limit to 50 ppm (total) and the reporting limit to 10 ppm | 8 |
| Various | Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluenes | Lowered the limit to 1 ppm. Changed the name from Chloroorganic Carriers to Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluenes | 11 |
| Various | Heavy Metals (Non-Jewellery) | Updated test methods for Leather: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extractable: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2019 | 15-17 |
| 7440-50-8 | Heavy Metals (Non-Jewellery) Copper | Extractable Copper is now exempt from restriction limits in metal parts. | 16 |
| Various | Heavy Metals (Jewellery) | Updated test method ASTM F2923 to 2020 version | 17-18 |
| 7440-43-9 | Heavy Metals (Jewellery) Cadmium | Clarified that the 75 ppm limit is applicable for adults only and the 40 ppm limit is applicable for children and babies only | 18 |
| Various | Organotin Compounds | Added test method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EN ISO 22744-1:2020 | 19 |
| Various | PFOA and its salts | Removed area-based limit of 1 µg/m ² after repeal of legislation by Norway | 20 |
| 68515-50-4 | Di-hexylphthalate, branched and linear (DHxP) | Name corrected to match SVHC listing under REACH | 21 |
| 71850-09-4 | Diisohexyl phthalate (DIHxP) | Added new SVHC phthalate under REACH | 21 |
| Various | UV Absorbers/Stabilizers | Changed the reporting limit to 300 ppm each | 23 |

Important points to note

EU REACH Substances of Very High Concern

Based on scientific evidence indicating potential hazards to human health or the environment, the European Commission (EC) and European Union (EU) member states propose substances of very high concern (SVHCs) for placement on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) "Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation".

Concerning the REACH 'Substances of Very High Concern' (SVHCs) the BESTSELLER RSL limit for all products and all packaging is **1000 ppm (0.1%) for each substance on the list**, unless a lower limit is specified in this document.

ECHA periodically updates the Candidate List; find the most current version at <https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>.

Odour

BESTSELLER expects that all products have a 'product specific smell', which can be tested with odour test SNV195 651. Strong smells from garments, shoes or accessories can occur through a possible unauthorized chemical content, or bad practice in washing or airing processes prior to shipment. A non-product specific odour will be treated as a quality issue – and even if the style is meeting the RSL, products classed as 4 or 5 will be rejected.

| CLASSIFICATION |
|----------------|
| 1= odourless |
| 2= weak |
| 3= tolerable |
| 4= annoying |
| 5= intolerable |

Mould

Spores and mycelia of mould should not be detected in any products. Key requirements on Silica gel bags and Anti-mold prevention are described in the Bestseller Manual.

Transportation of goods – Packaging, Containers and cargo

Fumigating, gassing or spraying cargo or containers containing BESTSELLER products with any chemicals is banned. Levels of chemicals are measured when the container reaches the port of destination. Levels must not exceed acceptable health and safety levels. Regardless of the source, all costs in connection with cleaning containers, damage or loss of products and any resulting lost profit will be claimed.

All product packaging and packaging additions used for storage, labelling and transportation of BESTSELLER articles must meet legal requirements for all countries of shipment.

BESTSELLER has implemented a Packaging RSL which is available on the Supplier Portal. Please refer to BESTSELLER Supplier Manual for details on packaging standards and expectations.

The use of PVC is banned in all products and packaging.

Chemical Control

In order to comply with BESTSELLER's Restricted Substances List (RSL), it is important that suppliers have full control and are aware of all chemicals that are being used throughout the entire production network.

Suppliers must ensure that all subcontractors, suppliers of materials and accessories (including labels and packaging), dye-houses, print-houses, tanneries, carriers, etc., are fully aware of the RSL and agree to follow. Suppliers must ensure that all parts of their production network have the latest version of our RSL and that they assist in educating all parts of the supply chain in meeting these requirements – and only work with suppliers that are able to do so. Suppliers should work to understand the chemical aspects of the supply chain to effectively identify and control the risk areas.

Suppliers should select professional and well-run suppliers of materials and dyeing /printing facilities, and ensure the use of dyestuffs, printing chemicals and any other production-process chemicals are from reputable and well-known manufacturers.

Suppliers must assume responsibility in ensuring that the production network is constantly informed of BESTSELLER's requirements – and that the materials coming into the factory are able to meet the standard set in the RSL. Material data sheets should be acquired from dye-houses and print-houses to ensure that no banned or restricted chemicals are used.

Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL)

BESTSELLER have adopted the industry-aligned MRSL from ZDHC group as part of our commitment to safer chemistry use during manufacturing (<https://mrsl.roadmaptozero.com>).

RSL Testing Programme

BESTSELLER requires chemical tests on products and has a comprehensive RSL testing programme in place. You can find further information on these testing requirements in the **RSL Testing Programme** document which is available on the supplier portal and from your regional sourcing office.

Testing and monitoring is managed through the local sourcing offices. All suppliers must meet agreed testing requirements - this is non-negotiable when producing articles for BESTSELLER.

Definition of ages

| | Age Range | Cl Size (for reference) |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Babies | 0 to 36 months | ≤98 |
| Children | 36 months to 14 years | 104 - 164 |
| Adults | 14 years and older | >164 |

Tables of Restricted Substances

| CAS No. | Substance | Limits Raw Material & Finished Product | Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear | Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement | Reporting Limits Limits above which test results should be reported |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Acetophenone and 2-Phenyl-2-Propanol | | | | | |
| 98-86-2 | Acetophenone | 50 ppm each | Potential breakdown products in EVA foam when using dicumyl peroxide as a cross-linking agent. | Extraction in acetone or methanol GC/MS, sonication for 30 minutes at 60 degrees C | 25 ppm each |
| 617-94-7 | 2-Phenyl-2-propanol | | | | |
| Acidic and alkaline substances | | | | | |
| Various | pH-value | Textiles: 4.0 - 7.5 >3yrs footwear & accessories: 4-8.5 Leather: 3.5 - 7.0 >3yrs footwear & accessories: 3.2-7.0 | The pH-value is a characteristic number, ranging from pH 1 to pH 14, indirectly showing the content of acidic or alkaline substances in a product. pH-values below 7 indicate sources of acidic substances and values above 7 indicated sources of alkaline substances. To avoid irritation or chemical burns of skin the pH-value of products shall be in the range of the human skin with ca. pH 5.5. Limits cited are recommended to comply with all global regulations for all products. | Textiles and Artificial leather: EN ISO 3071:2020 Leather: EN ISO 4045: 2018 | NA |

| Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs), including all isomers | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Various | Nonylphenol (NP), mixed isomers | Total: 10 ppm | <p>APs are used as intermediaries in the manufacture of APEOs and antioxidants used to protect or stabilize polymers. Biodegradation of APEOs into APs is the main source of APs in the environment.</p> <p>APEOs can be used as or found in detergents, scouring agents, spinning oils, wetting agents, softeners, emulsifying/dispersing agents for dyes and prints, impregnating agents, de-gumming for silk production, dyes and pigment preparations, polyester padding and down/feather fillings.</p> <p>APEOs and formulations containing APEOs are prohibited from use throughout supply chain and manufacturing processes. We acknowledge that residual or trace concentrations of APEOs may still be found at levels exceeding 100 ppm and that more time is necessary for the supply chain to phase them out completely. This limit covers EU legislation restricting NPEOs effective 3 February 2021 and provides advance warning to suppliers.</p> | Textiles and Leather: EN ISO 21084:2019 | Sum of NP & OP: 3 ppm |
| Various | Octylphenol (OP), mixed isomers | | | Polymers: 1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 70°C analysis according to EN ISO 21084:2019 | |
| Various | Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEOs) | Total: 50 ppm | <p>APEOs and formulations containing APEOs are prohibited from use throughout supply chain and manufacturing processes. We acknowledge that residual or trace concentrations of APEOs may still be found at levels exceeding 100 ppm and that more time is necessary for the supply chain to phase them out completely. This limit covers EU legislation restricting NPEOs effective 3 February 2021 and provides advance warning to suppliers.</p> | <p>All materials except leather: EN ISO 18254-1:2016, determination of APEO using LC/MS or LC/MS/MS</p> <p>Leather: EN ISO 18218-1:2015 with quantification according to EN ISO 18254-1:2016</p> | Sum of NPEO & OPEO: 10 ppm |
| Various | Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEOs) | | | | |

| Azo-amines and Arylamine salts | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 92-67-1 | 4-Aminobiphenyl | 20 ppm each | <p>Azo dyes and pigments are colourants that incorporate one or several azo groups (-N=N-) bound with aromatic compounds.</p> <p>Thousands of azo dyes exist, but only those which degrade to form the listed cleavable amines are restricted.</p> <p>Azo dyes that release these amines are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing of textiles.</p> | <p>All materials except leather: EN ISO 14362-1:2017</p> <p>Leather: EN ISO 17234-1:2015</p> <p>p-Aminoazobenzene:</p> <p>All materials except leather: EN ISO 14362-3:2017</p> <p>Leather: EN ISO 17234-2:2011</p> | 5 ppm each |
| 92-87-5 | Benzidine | | | | |
| 95-69-2 | 4-Chloro-o-toluidine | | | | |
| 91-59-8 | 2-Naphthylamine | | | | |
| 97-56-3 | o-Aminoazotoluene | | | | |
| 99-55-8 | 2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene | | | | |
| 106-47-8 | p-Chloraniline | | | | |
| 615-05-4 | 2,4-Diaminoanisole | | | | |
| 101-77-9 | 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane | | | | |
| 91-94-1 | 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine | | | | |
| 119-90-4 | 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine | | | | |
| 119-93-7 | 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine | | | | |
| 838-88-0 | 3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane | | | | |
| 120-71-8 | p-Cresidine | | | | |
| 101-14-4 | 4,4'-Methylen-bis(2-chloraniline) | | | | |
| 101-80-4 | 4,4'-Oxydianiline | | | | |
| 139-65-1 | 4,4'-Thiodianiline | | | | |
| 95-53-4 | o-Toluidine | | | | |
| 95-80-7 | 2,4-Toluylendiamine | | | | |
| 137-17-7 | 2,4,5-Trimethylaniline | | | | |
| 95-68-1 | 2,4 Xylidine | | | | |
| 87-62-7 | 2,6 Xylidine | | | | |
| 90-04-0 | 2-Methoxyaniline (= o-Anisidine) | | | | |
| 60-09-3 | p-Aminoazobenzene | | | | |
| 3165-93-3 | 4-chloro-o-toluidinium chloride | | | | |
| 553-00-4 | 2-Naphthylammoniumacetate | | | | |
| 39156-41-7 | 4-methoxy-m-phenylene diammonium sulphate | | | | |
| 21436-97-5 | 2,4,5-trimethylaniline hydrochloride | | | | |

| Bisphenols | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 80-05-7 | Bisphenol A (BPA) | 1 ppm | Used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants and PVC. Prohibited from use in food and drink containers, and items intended to come into contact with the mouth. | All materials: Extraction: 1 g sample/20 ml THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 60°C, analysis with LC/MS | 1 ppm |
| 80-09-1 | Bisphenol S (BPS) | For informational purposes only – testing of polycarbonate materials recommended to assess content levels | BPA alternatives with known or suspected similar hazards used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants and PVC. Applicable to food and drink containers, and items intended to come into contact with the mouth. | | 1 ppm each |
| 620-92-8 | Bisphenol F (BPF) | | | | |
| 1478-61-1 | Bisphenol AF (BPAF) | | | | |
| Chlorinated Paraffins | | | | | |
| 85535-84-8 | Short-chain chlorinated Paraffins (SCCP) (C10-C13) | 100 ppm | May be used as softeners, flame retardants or as fat liquoring agents in leather production. Also used as plasticizer in polymer production. | All materials: Combined CADS / ISO 18219:2015 method V1:06/17 (extraction by ISO 18219 and analysis by GC-NCI-MS) | 30 ppm |
| 85535-85-9 | Medium-chain chlorinated Paraffins (MCCP) (C14-C17) | 1000 ppm | | | 100 ppm |
| Chlorophenols | | | | | |
| 15950-66-0 | 2,3,4-Trichlorophenol (TriCP) | 0.5 ppm each | Chlorophenols are polychlorinated compounds used as preservatives or pesticides. Pentachlorophenol (PCP), tetrachlorophenol (TeCP), and trichlorophenols (TriCP) are sometimes used to prevent mold and kill insects when growing cotton and when storing/transporting fabrics. PCP, TeCP and TriCP can also be used as in-can preservatives in print pastes and other chemical mixtures. | All materials: 1 M KOH extraction, 16 hours at 90 °C, derivatization and analysis § 64 LFGB B 82.02-08 or DIN EN ISO 17070:2015 | 0.05 ppm each |
| 933-78-8 | 2,3,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP) | | | | |
| 933-75-5 | 2,3,6-Trichlorophenol (TriCP) | | | | |
| 95-95-4 | 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP) | | | | |
| 88-06-2 | 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (TriCP) | | | | |
| 609-19-8 | 3,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP) | | | | |
| 4901-51-3 | 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP) | | | | |
| 58-90-2 | 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP) | | | | |
| 935-95-5 | 2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP) | | | | |
| 87-86-5 | Pentachlorophenol (PCP) | | | | |

| Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluenes | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|
| 95-49-8 | 2-Chlorotoluene | Total: 1 ppm | Chlorobenzenes and chlorotoluenes (chlorinated aromatic hydrocarbons) can be used as carriers in the dyeing process of polyester or wool/polyester fibers. They can also be used as solvents. | All materials: EN 17137:2018 | 0.2 ppm each |
| 108-41-8 | 3-Chlorotoluene | | | | |
| 106-43-4 | 4-Chlorotoluene | | | | |
| 32768-54-0 | 2,3-Dichlorotoluene | | | | |
| 95-73-8 | 2,4-Dichlorotoluene | | | | |
| 19398-61-9 | 2,5-Dichlorotoluene | | | | |
| 118-69-4 | 2,6-Dichlorotoluene | | | | |
| 95-75-0 | 3,4-Dichlorotoluene | | | | |
| 2077-46-5 | 2,3,6-Trichlorotoluene | | | | |
| 6639-30-1 | 2,4,5-Trichlorotoluene | | | | |
| 76057-12-0 | 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorotoluene | | | | |
| 875-40-1 | 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorotoluene | | | | |
| 1006-31-1 | 2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorotoluene | | | | |
| 877-11-2 | Pentachlorotoluene | | | | |
| 541-73-1 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | | | | |
| 106-46-7 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | | | | |
| 87-61-6 | 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | | | | |
| 120-82-1 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | | | | |
| 108-70-3 | 1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene | | | | |
| 634-66-2 | 1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene | | | | |
| 634-90-2 | 1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene | | | | |
| 95-94-3 | 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene | | | | |
| 608-93-5 | Pentachlorobenzene | | | | |
| 118-74-1 | Hexachlorobenzene | | | | |
| 5216-25-1 | p-chlorobenzotrichloride | | | | |
| 98-07-7 | Benzotrichloride | | | | |
| 100-44-7 | Benzyl chloride | | | | |
| 95-50-1 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | | | | |
| Dimethylfumarate | | | | | |
| 624-49-7 | Dimethylfumarate (DMFu) | 0.1 ppm | DMFu is an anti-mold agent used in sachets in packaging to prevent the buildup of mold, especially during shipping. | All materials: CEN ISO/TS 16186:2012 | 0.03 ppm |

| Dyes, Forbidden and Disperse | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 2475-45-8 | C.I. Disperse Blue 1 | 50 ppm each | <p>Disperse dyes are a class of water-insoluble dyes that penetrate the fiber system of synthetic or manufactured fibers and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds. Disperse dyes are used in synthetic fiber (e.g., polyester, acetate, polyamide).</p> <p>Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.</p> | All materials: DIN 54231:2005 | 15 ppm each |
| 2475-46-9 | C.I. Disperse Blue 3 | | | | |
| 3179-90-6 | C.I. Disperse Blue 7 | | | | |
| 3860-63-7 | C.I. Disperse Blue 26 | | | | |
| 56524-77-7 | C.I. Disperse Blue 35A | | | | |
| 56524-76-6 | C.I. Disperse Blue 35B | | | | |
| 12222-97-8 | C.I. Disperse Blue 102 | | | | |
| 12223-01-7 | C.I. Disperse Blue 106 | | | | |
| 61951-51-7 | C.I. Disperse Blue 124 | | | | |
| 23355-64-8 | C.I. Disperse Brown 1 | | | | |
| 2581-69-3 | C.I. Disperse Orange 1 | | | | |
| 730-40-5 | C.I. Disperse Orange 3 | | | | |
| 82-28-0 | C.I. Disperse Orange 11 | | | | |
| 12223-33-5 | C.I. Disperse Orange 37/76/59 | | | | |
| 13301-61-6 | | | | | |
| 51811-42-8 | | | | | |
| 85136-74-9 | C.I. Disperse Orange 149 | | | | |
| 2872-52-8 | C.I. Disperse Red 1 | | | | |
| 2872-48-2 | C.I. Disperse Red 11 | | | | |
| 3179-89-3 | C.I. Disperse Red 17 | | | | |
| 61968-47-6 | C.I. Disperse Red 151 | | | | |
| 119-15-3 | C.I. Disperse Yellow 1 | | | | |
| 2832-40-8 | C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 | | | | |
| 6300-37-4 | C.I. Disperse Yellow 7 | | | | |
| 6373-73-5 | C.I. Disperse Yellow 9 | | | | |
| 6250-23-3 | C.I. Disperse Yellow 23 | | | | |
| 12236-29-2 | C.I. Disperse Yellow 39 | | | | |
| 54824-37-2 | C.I. Disperse Yellow 49 | | | | |
| 54077-16-6 | C.I. Disperse Yellow 56 | | | | |
| 3761-53-3 | C.I. Acid Red 26 | | | | |
| 569-61-9 | C.I. Basic Red 9 | | | | |
| 569-64-2 | C.I. Basic Green 4 | | | | |
| 2437-29-8 | | | | | |
| 10309-95-2 | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 548-62-9 | C.I. Basic Violet 3 | | | | |
| 632-99-5 | C.I. Basic Violet 14 | | | | |
| 2580-56-5 | C.I. Basic Blue 26 | | | | |
| 1937-37-7 | C.I. Direct Black 38 | | | | |
| 2602-46-2 | C.I. Direct Blue 6 | | | | |
| 573-58-0 | C.I. Direct Red 28 | | | | |
| 16071-86-6 | C.I. Direct Brown 95 | | | | |
| 60-11-7 | 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene (Solvent Yellow 2) | | | | |
| 6786-83-0 | C.I. Solvent Blue 4 | | | | |
| 561-41-1 | 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4'- (methylamino)trityl alcohol | | | | |
| Dyes, Navy Blue | | | | | |
| 118685-33-9 | Component 1: C ₃₉ H ₂₃ ClCrN ₇ O ₁₂ S ₂ Na | 50 ppm each | Navy blue colourants are regulated and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles. (Index 611-070-00-2) | All materials: DIN 54231:2005 | 15 ppm each |
| Not allocated | Component 2: C ₄₆ H ₃₀ CrN ₁₀ O ₂₀ S ₂ ·3Na | | | | |

| Flame Retardants | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 84852-53-9 | Decabromodiphenyl ethane (DBDPE) | 10 ppm each | With very limited exceptions, flameretardants chemicals, including the entire class of Organohalogen flame retardants, should no longer be applied to materials during production. The examples of flame-reatrdant substances listed here have been used historically across the footwear and apparel industry. | All materials: EN ISO 17881-1:2016 | 5 ppm each |
| 32534-81-9 | Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE) | | | | |
| 32536-52-0 | Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE) | | | | |
| 1163-19-5 | Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE) | | | | |
| various | All other Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) | | | | |
| 79-94-7 | Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBP A) | | | | |
| 59536-65-1 | Polybromobiphenyls (PBB) | | | | |
| 3194-55-6 | Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) | | | All materials: EN ISO 17881-2:2016 | |
| 3296-90-0 | 2,2-bis(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol (BBMP) | | | | |
| 13674-87-8 | Tris(1,3-dichloro-isopropyl) phosphate (TDCPP) | | | | |
| 25155-23-1 | Trixylyl phosphate (TXP) | | | | |
| 126-72-7 | Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (TRIS) | | | | |
| 545-55-1 | Tris(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide (TEPA) | | | | |
| 115-96-8 | Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP) | | | | |
| 5412-25-9 | Bis(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (BDBPP) | | | | |
| Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases | | | | | |
| Various | See Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 for a complete list. | 0.1 ppm each | May be used as foam blowing agents, solvents, fire retardants, and aerosol propellants and are prohibited from use. | Sample preparation: Purge and trap — thermal desorption or SPME Measurement: GC/MS | 0.1 ppm each |

| Formaldehyde | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 50-00-0 | Formaldehyde | Adults and children: 75 ppm Babies: 16 ppm | Used in textiles as an anti-creasing and anti-shrinking agent. It is also often used in polymeric resins. Although very rare in apparel & footwear, composite wood materials, e.g., particle board and plywood, must comply with existing California and forthcoming US formaldehyde emission requirements (40 CFR 770). | All materials except leather: JIS L 1041-2011(Japan Law 112) or EN ISO 14184-1:2011 Leather: EN ISO 17226-2:2019 with EN ISO 17226-1:2019 confirmation method in case of interferences. Alternatively, EN ISO 17226-1:2019 can be used on its own. | 16 ppm |
| Heavy Metals (non-jewellery) | | | | | |
| 7440-36-0 | Antimony (Sb) | Extractable: 30 ppm | Found in or used as a catalyst in polymerisation of polyester, flame retardants, fixing agents, pigments and alloys. | All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 | Extractable: 3 ppm |
| 7440-38-2 | Arsenic (As) | Extractable: 0.2 ppm Total: 100 ppm | Arsenic and its compounds can be used in preservatives, pesticides and defoliants for cotton, synthetic fibers, paints, inks, trims and plastics. | Extractable: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2019 | Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 10 ppm |
| 7440-39-3 | Barium (Ba) | Extractable: 1000 ppm | Barium and its compounds can be used in pigments for inks, plastics, surface coatings, as well as in dyeing, mordant, filler in plastics, textile finish, and leather tanning. | All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 | Extractable: 100 ppm |
| 7440-43-9 | Cadmium (Cd) | Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 40 ppm | Cadmium compounds are used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green); as a stabilizer for PVC; and in fertilizers, biocides and paints. | Extractable: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2019 | Extractable: 0.03 ppm Total: 5 ppm |

| | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 7440-47-3 | Chromium (Cr) | Extractable: Textiles: 2 ppm Leather: 60ppm | Chromium compounds can be used as dyeing additives, dye-fixing agents, colour fastness, after-treatments, dyes for wool, silk and polyamide (especially dark shades) and leather tanning. | All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1: 2019 | Extractable: 0.5 ppm |
| 18540-29-9 | Chromium VI | Extractable: Leather: 3 ppm Textile: 0.5ppm | Though typically associated with leather tanning, Chromium VI also may be used in the "after-chroming" process for wool dyeing (Chrome salts applied to acid-dyed wool to improve fastness). | All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 with EN ISO 17075-1:2017 if Cr is detected Leather: EN ISO 17075-1:2017 and EN ISO 17075-2:2017 for confirmation in case the extract causes interference. Alternatively, EN ISO 17075-2:2017 may be used on its own. Ageing test: ISO 10195:2018 Method A2 | Extractable: Leather: 1 ppm Textiles: 0.5 ppm |
| 7440-48-4 | Cobalt (Co) | Extractable: Adults: 4 ppm Children and babies: 1 ppm | Cobalt and its compounds can be used in alloys, pigments, dyestuff, and the production of plastic buttons. | All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1: 2019 | Extractable: 0.3 ppm |
| 7440-50-8 | Copper (Cu) | Extractable: Adults: 50 ppm Children and babies: 25 ppm | Copper and its compounds can be found in alloys and pigments, and in textiles as an antimicrobial agent. Copper is exempt from restriction limits in metal parts. | All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1: 2019 | Extractable: 5 ppm |
| 7439-92-1 | Lead (Pb) | Extractable: Adults and children: 1 ppm Babies: 0.2 ppm Total: 90 ppm | May be associated with plastics, paints, inks, pigments and surface coatings. | Extractable: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1: 2019 Total: Non-metal: CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3 Metal: CPSC-CH-E1001-08.3 Lead in paint and surface coating: CPSC-CH-E1003-09.1 | Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 10 ppm |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7439-97-6 | Mercury (Hg) | Extractable: 0.02 ppm Total: 0.5 ppm | Mercury compounds can be present in pesticides and as contaminants in caustic soda (NaOH). They may also be used in paints. | Extractable: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1: 2019 Total: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2: 2019 | Extractable: 0.01 ppm Total: 0.1 ppm |
| 7440-02-0 | Nickel (Ni) | Extractable: 1 ppm Release (metal parts): Prolonged skin contact and Eyewear frames: 0.5 µg/cm ² /week Pierced part: 0.2 µg/cm ² /week | Nickel and its compounds can be used for plating alloys and improving corrosion-resistance and hardness of alloys. They can also occur as impurities in pigments and alloys. | Extractable: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1: 2019 Release: EN 12472:2005+ A1:2009 and EN 1811:2011+A1:2015 Release (Eyewear Frames): EN 16128:2015 | Extractable: 0.1 ppm Release: 0.1 µg/cm ² /week |
| 7782-49-2 | Selenium (Se) | Extractable: 500 ppm | May be found in synthetic fibers, paints, inks, plastics and metal trims. | All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1: 2019 | Extractable: 50 ppm |
| Heavy Metals, Jewellery | | | | | |
| 7440-36-0 | Antimony (Sb) | Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm | Antimony and its compounds can be used as a Flame Retardant in paints, as well as a colorant in pigments. | ASTM F2923:2020 (Sample preparation for jewellery and wearables: wax areas not intended for skin-contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015) | Extractable: 5 ppm |
| 7440-38-2 | Arsenic (As) | Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 25 ppm | Arsenic and its compounds can be used in paints and inks. | ASTM F2923:2020 (Sample preparation for jewellery and wearables: wax areas not intended for skin-contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015) | Extractable: 5 ppm |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 7440-39-3 | Barium (Ba) | Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 1000 ppm | Barium and its compounds can be used in pigments for inks. | ASTM F2923:2020 (Sample preparation for jewellery and wearables: wax areas not intended for skin-contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015) | Extractable: 100 ppm |
| 7440-43-9 | Cadmium (Cd) | Metal, Substrates, Paints & Coatings: Total: Adults: 75 ppm Children and babies: 40 ppm | Cadmium and its compounds are used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green). It can also be used in alloys to improve hardness or be found as a contaminant. | ASTM F2923:2020 (Sample preparation for jewellery and wearables: wax areas not intended for skin-contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015) | Extractable: 5 ppm Total: 5 ppm |
| 7440-47-3 | Chromium (Cr) | Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm | Chromium and its compounds can be used as pigments in paints. It can also be used as part of alloys such as stainless steel. | ASTM F2923:2020 (Sample preparation for jewellery and wearables: wax areas not intended for skin-contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015) | Extractable: 5 ppm |
| 7439-92-1 | Lead (Pb) | Metal, Substrates, Paints & Coatings: Total: 90 ppm | Lead and its compounds may be associated with plastics, paints, inks, pigments, and surface coatings. It can also be found in metals as a contaminant. | ASTM F2923:2020 (Sample preparation for jewellery and wearables: wax areas not intended for skin-contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015) | Total: 10 ppm |
| 7439-97-6 | Mercury (Hg) | Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm Metal: Total: 0.5 ppm | Mercury compounds may be used in paints and can be found as a contaminant in alloys. | ASTM F2923:2020 (Sample preparation for jewellery and wearables: wax areas not intended for skin-contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015) | Extractable: 5 ppm Total: 0.1 ppm |
| 7440-02-0 | Nickel (Ni) | Release (metal parts): Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm ² /week Pierced part: 0.2 µg/cm ² /week | Nickel and its compounds can be used for plating alloys and improving the corrosion-resistance and hardness of alloys. They can also occur as impurities in pigments and alloys. | EN 12472:2005+ A1:2009 and EN 1811:2011+A1:2015* | Release: 0.1 µg/cm ² /week |
| 7782-49-2 | Selenium (Se) | Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 500 ppm | Selenium and its compounds may be found in paints and inks. | ASTM F2923:2020 (Sample preparation for jewellery and wearables: wax areas not intended for skin-contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015) | Extractable: 50 ppm |

| Monomers | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 100-42-5 | Styrene | 500 ppm | Styrene is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various styrene-copolymers like plastic buttons. Free styrene is restricted, not total styrene. | Extraction in Methanol GC/MS, sonication for 60 minutes at 60°C | 50 ppm |
| 75-01-4 | Vinyl Chloride | 1 ppm | Vinyl Chloride is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various PVC materials like prints, coatings, flip flops, and synthetic leather. | EN ISO 6401:2008 | 1 ppm |
| N-Nitrosamines | | | | | |
| 62-75-9 | N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) | 0.5 ppm each | Can be formed as by-product in the production of rubber. | GB/T 24153-2009: determination using GC/MS with LC/MS/MS verification if positive. Alternatively, LC/MS/MS may be performed on its own. EN ISO 19577:2019 | 0.5 ppm each |
| 55-18-5 | N-nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA) | | | | |
| 621-64-7 | N-nitrosodipropylamine (NDPA) | | | | |
| 924-16-3 | N-nitrosodibutylamine (NDBA) | | | | |
| 100-75-4 | N-nitrosopiperidine (NPIP) | | | | |
| 930-55-2 | N-nitrosopyrrolidine (NPYR) | | | | |
| 59-89-2 | N-nitrosomorpholine (NMOR) | | | | |
| 614-00-6 | N-nitroso N-methyl N-phenylamine (NMPHA) | | | | |
| 612-64-6 | N-nitroso N-ethyl N-phenylamine (NEPHA) | | | | |
| Organotin Compounds | | | | | |
| Various | Dibutyltin (DBT) | 1 ppm each | Class of chemicals combining tin and organics such as butyl and phenyl groups. Organotins are predominantly found in the environment as antifoulants in marine paints, but they can also be used as biocides (e.g., antibacterials), catalysts in plastic and glue production, and heat stabilizers in plastics/rubber. In textiles and apparel, organotins are associated with plastics/rubber, inks, paints, metallic glitter, polyurethane products and heat transfer material. | All materials: CEN ISO/TS 16179: 2012 or EN ISO 22744-1:2020 | 0.1 ppm each |
| Various | Dioctyltin (DOT) | | | | |
| Various | Monobutyltin (MBT) | | | | |
| Various | Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT) | | | | |
| Various | Trimethyltin (TMT) | | | | |
| Various | Trioctyltin (TOT) | | | | |
| Various | Tripopyltin (TPT) | 0.5 ppm each | | | |
| Various | Tributyltin (TBT) | | | | |
| Various | Triphenyltin (TPHT) | | | | |

| Ortho-phenylphenol | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 90-43-7 | Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP) | 1000 ppm | OPP can be used for its preservative properties in leather or as a carrier in dyeing processes. | All materials: 1 M KOH extraction, 16 hours at 90 °C, derivatization and analysis § 64 LFGB B 82.02-08 or DIN EN ISO 17070:2015 | 100 ppm |
| Ozone-depleting Substances | | | | | |
| Various | See Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 for a complete list. | 5 ppm | Prohibition from use. Ozone depleting substances have been used as a foaming agent in PU foams as well as a dry-cleaning agent and are prohibited from use. | All materials: GC/MS headspace 120°C for 45 minutes | 5 ppm |
| Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFCs) | | | | | |
| Various | Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and related substances | 1 µg/m ² total | PFOA and PFOS may be present as unintended byproducts in long-chain and short-chain commercial water, oil and stain repellent agents. PFOA may also be used in polymers like polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE). Refer to Appendix A (page 25-26) for a full list of substances and CAS Numbers included in this restriction. In addition to this list, all PFOA-related substances are prohibited from use. | All materials: EN 23702-1 | 1 µg/m ² total |
| Various | Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and its salts | 25 ppb total | | | 10 ppb total |
| Various | PFOA-related substances | 1000 ppb total | | | 100 ppb total |
| Various | Further Perfluorinated substances (see appendix A) | 1000 ppb total | | | |
| Pesticides, Agricultural | | | | | |
| Various | See Appendix B for a complete list | 0.5 ppm each | May be found in natural fibers (primarily cotton). | All materials: ISO 15913/DIN 38407 F2 or EPA 8081/EPA 8151A or BVL L 00.00-34:2010-09 | 0.5 ppm each |

| Phthalates | | | | | |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 28553-12-0 | Di-iso-nonylphthalate (DINP) | 500 ppm each Total: 1000 ppm | Esters of ortho-phthalic acid (phthalates) are a class of organic compound commonly added to plastics to increase flexibility. They are sometimes used to facilitate the moulding of plastic by decreasing its melting temperature. Phthalates can be found in: Flexible plastic components (e.g., PVC) Print pastes Adhesives Plastic buttons Plastic sleeveings Polymeric coatings The REACH substances of very high concern (SVHC) candidate list is updated frequently. Suppliers should assume that the BESTSELLER RSL includes all Phthalates on the SVHC list – whether itemized here or not. | Sample preparation for all materials: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4 Measurement: Textile: GC/MS, EN ISO 14389:2014 (7.1 Calculation based on weight of print only; 7.2 Calculation based on weight of print and textile if print cannot be removed). All materials except textile: GC/MS | 50 ppm each |
| 117-84-0 | Di-n-octylphthalate (DNOP) | | | | |
| 117-81-7 | Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate (DEHP) | | | | |
| 26761-40-0 | Diisodecylphthalate (DIDP) | | | | |
| 85-68-7 | Butylbenzylphthalate (BBP) | | | | |
| 84-74-2 | Dibutylphthalate (DBP) | | | | |
| 84-69-5 | Diisobutylphthalate (DIBP) | | | | |
| 84-75-3 | Di-n-hexylphthalate (DnHP) | | | | |
| 84-66-2 | Diethylphthalate (DEP) | | | | |
| 131-11-3 | Dimethylphthalate (DMP) | | | | |
| 131-18-0 | di-n-pentyl phthalate (DPENP) | | | | |
| 84-61-7 | dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP) | | | | |
| 71888-89-6 | 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich | | | | |
| 117-82-8 | Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate | | | | |
| 605-50-5 | Diisopentyl phthalate (DIPP) | | | | |
| 131-16-8 | Dipropyl phthalate (DPRP) | | | | |
| 27554-26-3 | Diisooctyl phthalate (DIOP) | | | | |
| 71850-09-4 | Diisohexyl phthalate (DIHxP) | | | | |
| 68515-50-4 | Di-hexyl phthalate, branched and linear (DHxP) | | | | |
| 68515-42-4 | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters (DHNUP) | | | | |
| 84777-06-0 | 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid Dipentyl ester, branched and linear | | | | |
| 68648-93-1 | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters or mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with ≥0.3% of dihexyl phthalate; | | | | |
| 68515-51-5 | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters; 1,2-dicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters | | | | | |
| 776297-69-9 | n-Pentyl-isopentylphthalate (nPIPP) | | | | | |
| Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) | | | | | | |
| 83-32-9 | Acenaphthene | No individual restriction | Total: 10 ppm | PAHs are natural components of crude oil and are common residues from oil refining. PAHs have a characteristic smell similar to that of car tires or asphalt. Oil residues containing PAHs are added to rubber and plastics as a softener or extender and may be found in rubber, plastics, lacquers and coatings. PAHs are often found in the outsoles of footwear and in printing pastes for screen prints. PAHs can be present as impurities in Carbon Black. They also may be formed from thermal decomposition of recycled materials during reprocessing | All materials: AFPS GS 2019 | 0.2 ppm each |
| 208-96-8 | Acenaphthylene | | | | | |
| 120-12-7 | Anthracene | | | | | |
| 191-24-2 | Benzo(g,h,i)perylene | | | | | |
| 86-73-7 | Fluorene | | | | | |
| 206-44-0 | Fluoranthene | | | | | |
| 193-39-5 | Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene | | | | | |
| 91-20-3 | Naphthalene** | | | | | |
| 85-01-8 | Phenanthrene | | | | | |
| 129-00-0 | Pyrene | | | | | |
| 56-55-3 | Benzo(a)anthracene | 1 ppm each Babies: 0.5ppm each | | **Naphthalene: Dispersing agents for textile dyes may contain high residual naphthalene concentrations due to the use of low-quality naphthalene derivatives (e.g., poor-quality naphthalene sulphonate formaldehyde condensation products). | | |
| 50-32-8 | Benzo(a)pyrene | | | | | |
| 205-99-2 | Benzo(b)fluoranthene | | | | | |
| 192-97-2 | Benzo(e)pyrene | | | | | |
| 205-82-3 | Benzo(j)fluoranthene | | | | | |
| 207-08-9 | Benzo(k)fluoranthene | | | | | |
| 218-01-9 | Chrysene | | | | | |
| 53-70-3 | Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene | | | | | |
| Quinoline | | | | | | |
| 91-22-5 | Quinoline | 50 ppm | Found as an impurity in polyester and some dyestuffs. Quinoline can be included with disperse dye testing, as the same method is used for both. | All materials: DIN 54231:2005 Methanol extraction at 70 degrees C | 10 ppm | |
| PVC/PVDC | | | | | | |
| 9002-85-1 | Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) | Not allowed | | Belstein Test – if positive then FTIR must be performed | | |
| 9002-86-2 | Polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC) | | | | | |

| Solvents/Residuals | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 68-12-2 | Dimethylformamide (DMFa) | 500 ppm | DMFa is a solvent used in plastics, rubber, and polyurethane (PU) coating. Water-based PU does not contain DMFa and is therefore preferable. | Textiles: EN 17131:2019 All other materials: DIN CEN ISO/TS 16189:2013 | 50 ppm each |
| 75-12-7 | Formamide | 1000 ppm each | Byproduct in the production of EVA foams. | | |
| 127-19-5 | Dimethylacetamide (DMAC) | | DMAC is a solvent used in the production of elastane fibers and sometimes as substitute for DMFa. | | |
| 872-50-4 | N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) | | Industrial solvent utilized in production of water-based polyurethanes and other polymeric materials. May also be used for surface treatment of textiles, resins, and metal coated plastics or as a paint stripper. | | |
| UV Absorbers / Stabilizers | | | | | |
| 3846-71-7 | UV 320 | 1000 ppm each | PU foam materials such as open cell foams for padding. Used as UV-absorbers for plastics (PVC, PET, PC, PA, ABS, and other polymers), rubber, polyurethane. | DIN EN 62321-6:2016-05 (Extraction in THF, analysis by GC/MS) | 300 ppm each |
| 3864-99-1 | UV 327 | | | | |
| 25973-55-1 | UV 328 | | | | |
| 36437-37-3 | UV 350 | | | | |
| 2440-22-4 | Drometrizole | For informational purposes only | Used as UV Absorbers for Plastics (PVC, PET, PC, PA, ABS, and other Polymers), Rubber and Polyurethane. | | |

| Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 71-43-2 | Benzene | 5 ppm | <p>These VOCs should not be used in textile auxiliary chemical preparations. They are also associated with solvent-based processes such as solvent-based polyurethane coatings and glues/adhesives. They should not be used for any kind of facility cleaning or spot cleaning.</p> | <p>For general VOC screening: GC/MS headspace 45 minutes at 120 degrees C</p> | <p>Benzene: 1 ppm Other: 20 ppm each</p> |
| 75-15-0 | Carbon Disulfide | Total: 500 ppm | | | |
| 56-23-5 | Carbon tetrachloride | | | | |
| 67-66-3 | Chloroform | | | | |
| 108-94-1 | Cyclohexanone | | | | |
| 107-06-2 | 1,2-Dichloroethane | | | | |
| 75-35-4 | 1,1-Dichloroethylene | | | | |
| 100-41-4 | Ethylbenzene | | | | |
| 76-01-7 | Pentachloroethane | | | | |
| 630-20-6 | 1,1,1,2- Tetrachloroethane | | | | |
| 79-34-5 | 1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane | | | | |
| 127-18-4 | Tetrachloroethylene (PER) | | | | |
| 108-88-3 | Toluene | | | | |
| 71-55-6 | 1,1,1- Trichloroethane | | | | |
| 79-00-5 | 1,1,2- Trichloroethane | | | | |
| 79-01-6 | Trichloroethylene | | | | |
| 1330-20-7 | Xylenes (meta-, ortho-, para-) | | | | |
| 108-38-3 | | | | | |
| 95-147-6 | | | | | |
| 106-42-3 | | | | | |

Appendix A: Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFCs)

| CAS No. | Substance Name | CAS No. | Substance Name |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| PFOS and Related Substances | | PFOA and Its Salts | |
| 754-91-6 | Perfluorooctane sulfonamide (PFOSA) | 335-67-1 | Perfluorooctanic acid (PFOA) |
| 307-35-7 | Perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF/ POSF) | 335-95-5 | Sodium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Na) |
| 31506-32-8 | N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide (N-Me-FOSA) | 2395-00-8 | Potassium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-K) |
| 4151-50-2 | N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide (N-Et-FOSA) | 335-93-3 | Silver perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Ag) |
| 24448-09-7 | N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide ethanol (N-Me-FOSE) | 335-66-0 | Perfluorooctanoyl fluoride (PFOA-F) |
| 1691-99-2 | N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide ethanol (N-Et-FOSE) | 3825-26-1 | Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO) |
| 1763-23-1 | Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) | PFOA and Related Substances | |
| 2795-39-3 | Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, potassium salt (PFOS-K) | 39108-34-4 | 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (8:2 FTS) |
| 29457-72-5 | Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, lithium salt (PFOS-Li) | 376-27-2 | Methyl perfluorooctanoate (Me-PFOA) |
| 29081-56-9 | Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, ammonium salt (PFOS-NH ₄) | 3108-24-5 | Ethyl perfluorooctanoate (Et-PFOA) |
| 70225-14-8 | Perfluorooctanesulfonate diethanolamine salt (PFOS-NH(OH) ₂) | 678-39-7 | 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1 decanol (8:2 FTOH) |
| 56773-42-3 | Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, tetraethylammonium salt (PFOS-N(C ₂ H ₅) ₄) | 27905-45-9 | 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl acrylate (8:2 FTA) |
| | | 1996-88-9 | 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl methacrylate (8:2 FTMA) |

| Appendix A - continued: Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFCs) | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CAS No. | Substance Name | CAS No. | Substance Name |
| Further Perfluorinated carboxylic acids | | Partially fluorinated carboxylic/sulfonic acids | |
| 375-22-4, et al. | Perfluorobutanoic acids and salts (PFBA) | 1546-95-8, et al. | 7H-Perfluoro heptanoic acid and salts (7HPFHpA) |
| 2706-90-3, et al. | Perfluoropentanoic acid and salts (PFPeA) | 34598-33-9, et al. | 2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoroundecanoic acid and salts (4HPFUnA) |
| 307-24-4, et al. | Perfluorohexanoic acid and salts ((PFHxA) | 27619-97-2, et al. | 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctance sulfonic acid and salts (1H,1H,2H,2H-PFOS) |
| 172155-07-6, et al. | Perfluoro(3,7-dimethyloctanoic acid) and salts (PF-3,7-DMOA) | Partially Fluorinated linear alcohols | |
| 375-85-9 | Perfluoroheptane Acid (PFHpA) | 2043-47-2 | 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-hexanol (4:2 FTOH) |
| 375-95-1 | Perfluorononane Acid (PFNA) | 647-42-7 | 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1- octano (6:2 FTOH) |
| 335-76-2 | Perfluorodecane Acid (PFDA) | 865-86-1 | 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-dodecanol (10:2 FTOH) |
| 2058-94-8, et al. | Perfluoroundecanoic acid and salts (PFUDA) | Esters of fluorinated alcohols with acrylic acid | |
| 307-55-1, et al. | Perfluorododecanoic acid and salts (PFDOA) | 17527-29-6 | 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctyl acrylate (6:2 FTA) |
| 72629-94-8, et al. | Perfluorotridecanoic acid and salts (PFTrDA) | 17741-60-5 | 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl acrylate (10:2 FTA) |
| 376-06-7, et al. | Perfluorotetradecanoic acid and salts (PFTeDA) | | |
| Perfluorinated sulfonic acids | | | |
| 375-73-5, 59933-66-3, et al. | Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid and salts (PFBS) | | |
| 355-46-4, et al. | Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid and salts (PFHxS) | | |
| 375-92-8, et al. | Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid and salts (PFHpS) | | |
| 335-77-3, et al. | Henicosafuorodecane sulfonic acid and salts (PFDS) | | |

Appendix B: Pesticides, Agricultural

| CAS No. | Pesticide Name | CAS No. | Pesticide Name | CAS No. | Pesticide Name |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| 93-72-1 | 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid, its salts and compounds; 2,4,5-TP | 1085-98-9 | Dichlofluanide | 465-73-6 | Isodrine |
| 93-76-5 | 2,4,5-T | 120-36-5 | Dichloroprop | 4234-79-1 | Kelevane |
| 94-75-7 | 2,4-D | 115-32-2 | Dicofol | 143-50-0 | Kepone |
| 309-00-2 | Aldrine | 141-66-2 | Dicrotophos | 58-89-9 | Lindane |
| 86-50-0 | Azinophosmethyl | 60-57-1 | Dieldrine | 121-75-5 | Malathione |
| 2642-71-9 | Azinophosethyl | 60-51-5 | Dimethoate | 94-74-6 | MCPA |
| 4824-78-6 | Bromophos-ethyl | 88-85-7 | Dinoseb, its salts and acetate | 94-81-5 | MCPB |
| 2425-06-1 | Captafol | 63405-99-2 | DTTB (4, 6-Dichloro-7 (2,4,5-trichloro-phenoxy) -2-Trifluoro methyl benz imidazole) | 93-65-2 | Mecoprop |
| 63-25-2 | Carbaryl | 115-29-7 | Endosulfan | 10265-92-6 | Metamidophos |
| 510-15-6 | Chlorbenzilat | 959-98-8 | Endosulfan I (alpha) | 72-43-5 | Methoxychlor |
| 57-74-9 | Chlordane | 33213-65-9 | Endosulfan II (beta) | 2385-85-5 | Mirex |
| 6164-98-3 | Chlordimeform | 72-20-8 | Endrine | 6923-22-4 | Monocrotophos |
| 470-90-6 | Chlorfenvinphos | 66230-04-4 | Esfenvalerate | 298-00-0 | Parathion-methyl |
| 1897-45-6 | Chlorthalonil | 106-93-4 | Ethylendibromid | 1825-21-4 | Pentachloroanisole |
| 56-72-4 | Coumaphos | 56-38-2 | Ethylparathione; Parathion | 7786-34-7 | Phosdrin/Mevinphos |
| 68359-37-5 | Cyfluthrin | 51630-58-1 | Fenvalerate | 72-56-0 | Perthane |
| 91465-08-6 | Cyhalothrin | 1336-36-3 | Halogenated biphenyls, including Polychlorinatedbiphenyl (PCB) | 31218-83-4 | Propethamphos |
| 52315-07-8 | Cypermethrin | 81161-70-8 | Heptachlor | 41198-08-7 | Profenophos |
| 78-48-8 | S,S,S-Tributyl phosphorotrithioate (Tribufos) | 76253-60-6 | | 13593-03-8 | Quinalphos |
| 52918-63-5 | Deltamethrin | 76-44-8 | | 82-68-8 | Quintozene |
| 53-19-0 | DDD | Various | Halogenated naphthalenes, including polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs) | 8001-50-1 | Strobane |
| 72-54-8 | DDD DDE | 1024-57-3 | Heptachloroepoxide | 297-78-9 | Telodrine |
| 3424-82-6 | | 319-84-6 | a-Hexachlorocyclohexane with and without Lindane | 8001-35-2 | Toxaphene |
| 72-55-9 | DDE DDT | 319-85-7 | b-Hexachlorocyclohexane with and without Lindane | 731-27-1 | Tolyfluanide |
| 50-29-3 | | 319-86-8 | g-Hexachlorocyclohexane with and without Lindane | 1582-09-8 | Trifluraline |
| 789-02-6 | DDT | 118-74-1 | Hexachlorobenzene | | |
| 333-41-5 | Diazinone | | | | |