EVERY SEASON STARTS AT DICK'S SPORTING GOODS

Restricted Substances List per Materials.

Version 2.0 2023

Scope:

To provide Dick's Sporting Goods vendors and partners with a list of Restricted Substances which have been classified or identified by governmental, academic research to cause human health hazard or negative environmental impact, that are restricted from DSG products according to the guidelines provided here.

All vendors and material and trims suppliers must comply with Dick's Sporting Goods Restricted Substances List (RSL). Vendors and *nominated* material and trims suppliers found noncompliant with the RSL may face a compliance violation which is subject to fines, penalties, and charge backs by the Product Integrity Compliance Team, as defined in Appendix C of the Global Sourcing Compliance Guidelines. Nominated material and trims suppliers may lose their nominated status following three RSL compliance violations.

Note:
This document does not address materials which may contain restricted substances due to contamination.
This document is not a MRSL, which means the use of Restricted Substances in manufacturing, is not addressed in this document, only the presence of Restricted Substances in materials or finished products.

Change Log History for version 02 2023

Revised Date	Approved by.	Modifications	Sections Amended	Page
03/2023	Abel Sueiras	New restriction added to the List , BPB	Bisphenols	10
03/2023	Abel Sueiras	New restriction added for total Organic Fluorine based on California's new legislation. New test method added ASTM 7359:2018 New Restriction added to the PFAS subgroup PFHxS	Poly and Perfluorinated Compounds	24
03/2023	Abel Sueiras	New restriction added to the solvents group, Formamide and N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (NMP)	DMFa and other solvents	14

- **Materials in Which Restricted Substances Are Likely to Be Found**
- In the apparel and footwear supply chain, certain types of fibers and materials are more likely to contain restricted substances. DSG private brands require products or material testing prior to shipment to ensure that articles comply with this RSL
- The risk matrix shown in Table 1, on the next page, highlights the restricted substance risks associated with different fibers and materials, and is presented as a guidance tool. It is based on our many years of experience in manufacturing and in managing restricted substances across a wide range of materials.
- The aim is to provide information on those substances that have historically been deliberately used under common manufacturing processes or found in different materials.
- It uses the following color code:
- **Red X:** Indicates that a chemical has been in widespread used and/or frequently detected in a particular material.
- **Orange X:** Indicates that a chemical has been deliberately used and/or detected in a particular material "occasionally".
- **Blue X:** Indicates there is a very low but theoretical chance that a chemical could be used and/or detected.
- **No X:** Indicates that we believe there is an almost negligible risk of a chemical being used and/or detected.
- In the absence of a vendor's RSL or testing program, the matrix outlined in Table 1 is a good starting point until they gain a true understanding of the risks within your specific supply chain. Use of this matrix should be accompanied by due diligence across all chemistries of concern.
- Dick's Sporting Goods reserves the right to test or request testing to our suppliers on materials or products, which we believe is high risk of containing one or more substances that may be included on this Restricted Substances List.
- This RSL is a live document and will be updated every time we are aware of new risks or chemicals that may be found to cause hazard to living organism or the environment.
- Dick's Sporting Goods will publish this document every year.

Elimination of PVC

- Following the corporate policy on elimination of PVC materials from all Dick's Sporting Goods private brands, PVC materials Must Not be used. If a single material, due to technical difficulties, a successful substitution is not available, a written approval must be requested to the testing team prior to sample submission, providing a 3rd party test report to include Lead and Phthalates test results.
- The successful implemented of PVC substitution, remains under all circumstances the primary target.

EVERY SEASON STARTS AT DICK'S SPORTING GOODS

Materials	Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs), including all isomers	Azo-amines	Bisphenol-A	Chlorinated Paraffins, SCCP (C10-C13) and MCCP (C14-C17)	Chlorophenols (Tri-, Tetra-, and Pentachlorophenols	Chlororganic Carriers	Dimethylformamide (DMFa) Formamide	Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	Disperse Dyes	Flame Retardants (if finishing is applied)	Formaldehyde
Natural Fibers	X	X		X	X			X		X	X
Blended Fibers	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Synthetic Fibers	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X
Artificial Leather	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Natural Leather	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X
Coating and Prints	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Polymers/ Rubbers/ Foams/ Plastics	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	
Metals										X	
Down and Feathers	X	X			X					X	
Glue/ Adhesives	X						X			X	X

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Materials	Heavy Metals, Chromium VI	Heavy Metals, Nickel Release	Heavy Metals, Cadmium Total	Heavy Metals, Lead Total	Heavy Metals, Additional Total (Hg &As)	Organotin Compounds	Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP)	Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFCs) (If water/oil/stain-repellant finish is applied)	Phthalates	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
Natural Fibers	X					X	X	X			X
Blended Fibers						X	X	X			X
Synthetic Fibers						X	X	X			X
Artificial Leather			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Natural Leather	X					X	X	X			X
Coating and Prints			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Polymers/ Rubbers/ Foams/ Plastics			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Metals		X	X	X	X			X			
Down and Feathers								X			
Glue/ Adhesives							X	X	X	X	X

CAS No.	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement	Reporting Limit
Alkylphenols (APs) ; Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs) ; Including all isomers					
Various	Nonylphenol (NP), mixed isomers	Total: 100 ppm	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. APEOs are prohibited from use throughout supply chain and manufacturing processes	Extraction: 1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 70 degrees C Analysis: EN ISO 18857-2:2011	Sum of NP & OP: 10 ppm
Various	Octylphenol (OP), mixed isomers				
Various	Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEOs)	Total: 100 ppm		Textiles: EN ISO 18254-1:2016 with determination of AP using LC/MS or GC/MS Leather: EN ISO 18218-1:2015	Sum of NPEO & OPEO: 20 ppm
Various	Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEOs)				

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Azo-amines					
92-67-1	4-Aminobiphenyl	20 ppm each	Azo dyes and pigments are colorants that incorporate one or several azo groups (-N=N-) bound with aromatic compounds. Thousands of azo dyes exist, but only those which degrade to form the listed cleavable amines are restricted. Azo dyes that release these amines are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing textiles.	Textiles: EN ISO 14362-1:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-1:2015 p-Aminoazobenzene: Textiles: EN ISO 14362-3:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-2:2011	5 ppm
92-87-5	Benzidine				
95-69-2	4-Chloro-o-toluidine				
91-59-8	2 Naphthylamime				
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				

CAS No.	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test method Sample Preparation & Measurement	Reporting Limit
Azo-amines (Continued)					
120-71-8	p-Cresidine	20 ppm each	Azo dyes and pigments are colorants that incorporate one or several azo groups (-N=N-) bound with aromatic compounds. Thousands of azo dyes exist, but only those which degrade to form the listed cleavable amines are restricted. Azo dyes that release these amines are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing textiles.	Textiles: EN ISO 14362-1:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-1:2015 p-Aminoazobenzene: Textiles: EN ISO 14362-3:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-2:2011	5 ppm
101-14-4	4,4'-Methylen-bis(2-chloraniline)				
101-80-4	4,4- Oxidianiline				
139-65-1	4,4- thiodianiline				
95-53-4	0- 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 (= 0 Anisidine)				
60-09-3	p-Aminoazobenzene				

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Bisphenol					
80-05-7	Bisphenol A (BPA)	Total: 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 oral cavity. Prohibited in prolonged contact with Skin	Sample preparation: Extraction: 1 g sample/20 ml methanol, sonication for 60 minutes at 70 degrees C Measurement: DIN EN ISO 18857-2:2011 (mod)	1 ppm
620-92-8	Bisphenol F (BPF)				
80-09-01	Bisphenol S (BPS)				
77-40-7	Bisphenol B (BPB)				
Chlorinated Paraffins					
85535-84-8	Short-chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCPs) (C10-C13)	1000 ppm	May be used as softeners, flame retardants, or fat-liquoring agents in leather production; also, as a plasticizer in polymer production.	Combined CADS/ISO 18219:2015 method V1:06/17 Extraction: ISO 18219 and analysis by GC-NCI-MS	100 ppm
108171-26-2)	Short-Chain Chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs) (C10-C-13)	1000 ppm			
85535-85-9	Medium-chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCPs) (C14-C17)	1000 ppm			100 ppm

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Chlorophenols					
15950-66-0	2,3,4-Trichlorophenol	0.5 ppm each	Chlorophenols are polychlorinated compounds used as preservatives or pesticides. Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and tetrachlorophenol (TeCP) are sometimes used to prevent mould and kill insects when growing cotton and when storing/transporting fabrics. PCP and TeCP can also be used as preservatives in print pastes.	1 M KOH extraction, 12–15 hours at 90 degrees C, derivatization and analysis § 64 LFGB B 82.02-08 or DIN EN ISO 17070:2015	0.5 ppm
933-78-8	2,3,5-Trichlorophenol				
933-75-5	2,3,6-Trichlorophenol				
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol				
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol				
609-19-8	3,4,5-Trichlorophenol				
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)				

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Chlororganic Carriers					
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.	DIN 54232:2010	0.2 ppm
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				

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Chlororganic Carriers					
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	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.	DIN 54232:2010	0.2 ppm
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				
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10 ppm			1 ppm

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Dimethylformamide (DMFa) and other Solvents					
68-12-2	Dimethylformamide (DMFa)	Total: 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.	DIN CEN ISO/TS 16189:2013 EN 17137:2019	50 ppm
75-12-7	Formamide	1000 ppm	Byproducts on the production of EVA foam	EN 17131: 2019	
872-50-4	N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (NMP)		Industrial solvents on Water Based PU and other polymeric materials	EN 17131: 2019	
Dimethylfumarate					
624-49-7	**Dimethylfumarate**	0.1 ppm	DMFu is an anti-mold agent used in sachets in packaging to prevent the buildup of mold, especially during shipping.	CEN ISO/TS 16186:2012	0.05 ppm

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Dyes (Disperse)					
2475-45-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 1	50 ppm each	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). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	DIN 54231:2005	15 ppm
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				
118685-33-9	Component 1: $C_{39}H_{23}ClCrN_7O_{12}S.2Na$				
N/A	Component 2: $C_{46}H_{30}CrN_{10}O_{20}S_2.3Na$				

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Dyes (Disperse)					
12223-33-5	C.I. Disperse Orange 37/76/59	50 ppm each	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). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	DIN 54231:2005	15 ppm
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				

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Dyes Forbiden (Acid, Basic, Direct, Solvent, etc)					
3761-53-3	C.I. Acid Red 26	50 ppm each	Disperse dyes are a class of water insoluble dyes that penetrate the fibre system of synthetic or manufactured fibres and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds. Disperse dyes are used in synthetic fibre (e.g., polyester, acetate, polyamide). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	DIN 54231:2005	15 ppm
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	(Solvent Yellow 2)				
6786-83-0	C.I. Solvent Blue 4				
561-41-1	4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol				

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Flame Retardants					
32534-81-9	Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE)	10 ppm each	Flame-retardant chemicals, including the entire class of Organo-halogen flame retardants, should no longer be used.	EN ISO 17881-1:2016	5 ppm
32536-52-0	Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE)				
1163-19-5	Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE)				
Various	All other Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)				
79-94-7	Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBP A)				
59536-65-1	Polybromobiphenyls (PBB)				
3194-55-6	Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)				
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)			EN ISO 17881-2:2016	
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)				

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Flame Retardants					
1309-64-4	Antimony Trioxide	10 ppm each	Flame-retardant chemicals, including the entire class of Organo-halogen flame retardants, should no longer be used.	EN ISO 17881-1:2016	5 ppm
25637-99-4	Hexabromocyclodecane (HBCD)				
26040-51-7	Bis (2 Ethylhexyl)-3,4,5,6 Tetrabromophthalate (TPBH)				
183658-27-7	2-EthylhexY1-2,3,4,5 Tetrabromobenzoate (TBB)				
85536-84-8	Chlorinated Paraffins				
13674-84-5	Tris (1 Chloro-2-Propyl) Phosphate (TCPP)				
1241-94-7	Ethylhexyl diphenyl phosphate (EHDPP)				
				EN ISO 17881-2:2016	

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Formaldehyde					
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Adults and children: 75 ppm Babies: 16 ppm	Used as anti-creasing and anti-shrinking agent. It is also often used in polymeric resins, dye fixative agents and adhesives	Textiles, wood, and paper: JIS L 1041-1983 A (Japan Law 112) or EN ISO 14184-:2011 Leather: ISO 17226-1:2008 w/ ISO 17226-2:2008	16 ppm
Heavy Metals (Extractable ✢ and Total Content)					
7440-36-0	Antimony (Sb)	Extractable: 30 ppm	Used as a catalyst in polymerization of polyester, flame retardants, fixing agents, pigments, and alloys	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017	Extractable 3 ppm
7440-38-2	Arsenic (As)	Extractable: 0.2ppm Total: 100 ppm	Used in preservatives, pesticides, and defoliants for cotton, synthetic fibers, paints, inks, trims, and Plastic	Extractable: Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017 Total: Textiles: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2017	Extractable 0.1 ppm Total: 10 ppm
7440-39-3	Barium (Ba)	Extractable: 1000ppm	Used in pigments for inks, plastics, and surface coatings, dyeing, mordants, filler in plastics, textile finishes, and leather tanning.	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017	Extractable 100 ppm
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	Extractable: 0.1ppm Total: 40 ppm	Used as pigments (especially in red, orange, ,yellow and green); as a stabilizer for PVC; and in fertilizers, biocides, and paints.	Extractable: Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017 Total: Textiles, plastics: DIN EN 16711-:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2017	Extractable 0.05 ppm Total: 5 ppm

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CAS No.	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement	Reporting Limit
Heavy Metals (Continued)					
7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	Extractable for textiles: 2 ppm Leather footwear for babies: 60 ppm	Chromium compounds can be used as dyeing additives; dye-fixing agents; color-fastness after treatments. Dyes for wool, silk, and polyamide (especially dark shades); and leather tanning.	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2017	Extractable 0.5 ppm
18540-29-9	Chromium VI	Extractable: Leather: 3 ppm Knitted textiles for babies: 0.5 ppm	Though typically associated with leather tanning, Chromium VI also may be used in the dyeing of wool (after the chroming process	Textiles: 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	
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.	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017	Extractable 0.5 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.	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017	Extractable 0.5 ppm
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	Extractable: Adults and children: 40ppm Total: 90 ppm	May be associated with plastics, paints, inks, pigments and surface coatings.	Textiles DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather DIN EN ISO 17062-1:2017 Total: Non-metal: CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3 Metal: CPSC-CH-E1001-08.3 Lead in paint and surface coating: CPSIA Section 101 16 CFR 1303	Extractable 0.1 ppm Total: 10 ppm

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Heavy Metals (Continued)					
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: Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017 Total Textiles, plastics, metal: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2017	Extractable: 0.02 ppm Total: 0.1 ppm
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni)	Extractable: 1 ppm Release (metal parts): Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm²/week Pierced part: 0.2 µg/cm²/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: Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017 Release: EN 12472:2005+ A1:2009 and EN 1811:2015	Extractable and Release: 0.1 ppm
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)	Extractable: 500 ppm	May be found in synthetic fibers, paints, inks, plastics and metal trims.	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017	Extractable: 50 ppm

CAS No.	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement	Reporting Limit
Organotin Compounds					
Various	Dibutyltin (DBT)	1 ppm each	In textiles and apparel, organotins are associated with plastics/rubber, inks, paints, metallic glitter, polyurethane products and heat transfer material.	CEN ISO/TS 16179:2012	0.1 ppm
Various	Dioctyltin (DOT)				
Various	Monobutyltin (MBT)				
Various	Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT)				
Various	Trimethyltin (TMT)				
Various	Trioctyltin (TOT)				
Various	Tripropyltin (TPT)				
Various	Tributyltin (TBT)	0.5 ppm each			
Various	Triphenyltin (TPhT)				

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Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP)					
90-43-7	Ortho-PhenylPhenol (OPP	1000 PPM	OPP due to its preservative properties can be used in leather or as a carrier in dyeing processes.	1 M KOH extraction 12-15 hours at 90 C. Derivatization and analysis, 64 LFGB B 82.02-08 or DIN EN ISO 17070:2015	100 PPM

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Perfluorinated, Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFCs)					
Various	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and related substances	Not allowed	PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS 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). Long-chain PFC technology is restricted from use. Any findings of these substances in a textile material would indicate intentional use or significant contamination	CEN/TS 15968:2014 ASTM D7359:2018	1 µg/m2 each
Various	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and related substances				
Various	All PFAS as measure by total Organic Fluorine	50 ppm			50 ppm

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CAS No.	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement	Reporting Limit
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 sleevings • Polymeric coatings The listed Phthalates are those most commonly used and regulated across industry sectors.	Sample preparation: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4 Measurement: Textile: GC-MS, EN ISO 14389:2014 Leather: GC-MS	50 ppm
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)				

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CAS No.	Substance	Limits Raw Material & finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & measurement	Reporting Limit
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)					
83-32-9	Acenaphtene	No individual restriction Total 10 ppm	PAHs have a characteristic smell similar to Asphalt or car tires. They are used as softeners in plastic PAHs are often found in the outsoles of footwear and in printing pastes for screen prints and they also may be formed from thermal decomposition of recycled materials during reprocessing Dispersing agent for textile dyes may contain high residual naphthalene concentrations	AFPS GS 2014	0.2 ppm each
208-96-8	Acenaphtylene				
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				

CAS No.	Substance	Limits Raw Material & finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & measurement	Reporting Limit
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)					
56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene	1 ppm each Child care articles: 0.5ppm	PAHs have a characteristic smell similar to Asphalt or car tires. They are used as softeners in plastic PAHs are often found in the outsoles of footwear and in printing pastes for screen prints and they also may be formed from thermal decomposition of recycled materials during reprocessing Dispersing agent for textile dyes may contain high residual naphthalene concentrations	AFPS GS 2014	0.2 ppm each
50-32-8	Bemzo(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				

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CAS No.	Substance	Limits Raw Material & finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & measurement	Reporting Limit
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)					
71-43-2	Benzene	5 ppm	These VOCs should not be used in any textile auxiliary chemical preparations. These VOCs are also associated with solvent-based processes such as solvent-based polyurethane coatings and glues/adhesives These can not be used for garments spot cleaning or any kind of equipment or facility cleaning.	GC/MS 45 min at 120C	5 ppm
75-15-0	Cabon Disulfide	Total: 1000 ppm			20 ppm
56-23-5	Carbon Tetrachloride				
67-66-3	Chloroform				
108-94-1	Cyclohexane				
107-06-2	1,2- Dichloroethane				
75-35-4	1,1- Dichloroethylene				
127-19-5	Dimethylacetamide (DMAC)				
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene				
76-01-7	PentaChloroethane				
630-20-6	1,1,1,2- Tetrachloroethane				
79-34-5	1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane				

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CAS No.	Substance	Limits Raw Material & finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & measurement	Reporting Limit
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)					
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (PERC)	1000 ppm	These VOCs should not be used in any textile auxiliary chemical preparations. These VOCs are also associated with solvent-based processes such as solvent-based polyurethane coatings and glues/adhesives These can not be used for garments spot cleaning or any kind of equipment or facility cleaning.	GC/MS 45 min at 120C	20 ppm
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					
95-47-6					
106-42-3					

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Thank you!