

# CHEMICAL RESTRICTIONS & ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

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LYNK&CO

# INTRODUCTION

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Lynk & Co is committed to the health of both planet and people and work dedicatedly to integrate sustainability in everything we do. We believe in taking active measures together with our business partners to reduce the impact of the products that we offer. Putting requirements on the use of chemicals and hazardous substances for the gear products that we offer is one of the ways we are doing that.

## 1. SCOPE

This document contains a restricted substances list (RSL) and ethical material considerations. These are applicable for all markets where Lynk & Co International AB and its affiliates operates, and cover the following product categories:

- **Apparel.** Any garment worn on the body intended to protect, cover, or adorn.
- **Footwear.** Any durable covering for the feet intended to protect, cover, or comfort.
- **Accessories.** Any product intended to complement apparel, both carried and worn.
- **Jewelry.** Small decorative items worn for personal adornment such as rings, necklaces, earrings, pendants, bracelets and cufflinks. Jewelry may be attached to the body or clothing.
- **Sporting Good Equipment.** Any product intended for use in sport or exercise, including protective equipment.
- **Wearables.** Battery-powered electronic devices intended to be worn on the body during normal use.
- **Home Textiles.** Any product intended for functional or decorative purposes in the home.

## 2. COMMITMENT

By accepting the Lynk & Co Code of Conduct for Business Partners, the Business Partner commits to also comply with the Lynk & Co Chemical Restrictions & Ethical Considerations. The Business Partner is responsible to ensure compliance and to inform its upstream suppliers about its content.

## ETHICAL MATERIAL CONSIDERATIONS

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We want people to feel safe knowing that considerations have been made for the health of our planet, animals and people in the selection of the products we offer. To make sure we only offer products that goes in line with our values on sustainability we have chosen to exclude some materials from our product line, and set requirements for others.

- **Down.** Lynk & Co does not accept down that has been plucked from living birds.
- **Fur.** Lynk & Co does not accept fur.
- **Leather.** Lynk & Co only accepts leather as a biproduct from the meat-industry.
- **Wood.** Lynk & Co only accepts FSC certified wood, which does not come from endangered species.
- **PVC.** Lynk & Co does not accept PVC (Polyvinyl chloride).
- **Wool.** Lynk & Co only accepts mulesing free wool.
- **Angora.** Lynk & Co does not accept angora.
- **Mohair.** Lynk & Co does not accept mohair.
- **Cotton.** Lynk & Co prefers certified organic cotton.

# EXAMPLES OF MATERIALS

This list provides examples of materials within each category that are in the scope of this RSL list but is not all-inclusive.

| NATURAL FIBERS<br><small>Including semi-synthetics</small>   | BLENDED FIBERS  | SYNTHETIC FIBERS   | ARTIFICIAL LEATHER  | NATURAL LEATHER   | COATINGS & PRINTS   | NATURAL MATERIALS   | POLYMERS, PLASTICS, FOAMS, NATURAL RUBBER & SYNTHETIC RUBBER   | METAL  | FEATHERS & DOWN  | GLUE  | OTHER MATERIALS   |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cotton</li> <li>• Wool</li> <li>• Silk</li> <li>• Hemp</li> <li>• Cashmere</li> <li>• Linen</li> <li>• Fur</li> <li>• Rayon (Semisyntetic)</li> <li>• Lyocell (Semisyntetic)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cotton-Polyester</li> <li>• Wool-Nylon</li> <li>• Ramie-Polyester</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polyester</li> <li>• Acrylic</li> <li>• Nylon</li> <li>• Polyamide</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polyurethane (PU)</li> <li>• Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leather</li> </ul> | <p>Printing techniques such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heat transfers</li> <li>• Dye sublimation printing</li> <li>• Screen printing</li> <li>• Direct-to-garment printing</li> <li>• Discharge printing</li> <li>• Plastisol transfers</li> </ul> <p>Coatings such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)</li> <li>• Polyurethane (PU)</li> <li>• UV-cured</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Horn</li> <li>• Bone</li> <li>• Cork</li> <li>• Wood</li> <li>• Paper</li> <li>• Straw</li> <li>• Stone</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA)</li> <li>• Polystyrene (PS)</li> <li>• Polyethylene (PE)</li> <li>• Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)</li> <li>• Neoprene</li> <li>• Polypropylene (PP)</li> <li>• Polycarbonate (PC)</li> <li>• Polyamide (PA)</li> <li>• Polyurethane (PU)</li> <li>• Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)</li> <li>• Thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU)</li> <li>• Thermoplastic elastomer (TPE)</li> <li>• Styrene ethylene butylene styrene (SEBS)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stainless steel</li> <li>• Brass</li> <li>• Copper</li> <li>• Gold</li> <li>• Silver</li> <li>• Aluminum</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feathers</li> <li>• Down</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hot melt adhesive</li> <li>• Powdered adhesive</li> <li>• Flock adhesive</li> <li>• Contact adhesive</li> <li>• Latex glue</li> <li>• Polyurethane glue</li> <li>• Neoprene cement</li> <li>• Epoxies</li> <li>• Silicone adhesive</li> <li>• UV-cured adhesive</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glass</li> <li>• Synthetic stone</li> <li>• Porcelain</li> <li>• Ceramic</li> <li>• Crystal</li> </ul> |

# RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

The following RSL is based on recommendations from AFIRM, with some alterations. For more information and guidance, please visit [www.afirm-group.com](http://www.afirm-group.com).

| CAS NO.                                     | SUBSTANCE           | LIMITS<br>Component Materials<br>in Finished Product | POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL<br>INFORMATION  | SUITABLE TEST METHOD<br>Sample Preparation & Measurement                              | REPORTING LIMIT<br>Limits above which test<br>results should be reported |
|---|---------------------|--|---|---|--|
| <b>Acetophenone and 2-Phenyl-2-Propanol</b> |                     |  |   |   |  |
| 98-86-2                                     | Acetophenone        | 50 ppm each  | Potential breakdown products in EVA foam when using certain cross-linking agents, including Dicumyl Peroxide.   | Extraction in acetone or methanol<br>GC/MS, sonication for 30 minutes at 60 degrees C | 25 ppm each  |
| 617-94-7                                    | 2-Phenyl-2-Propanol |  |   |   |  |
| <b>Acidic and Alkaline Substances</b>       |                     |  |   |   |  |
| 617-94-7                                    | pH value            | Textiles: 4.0–7.5<br>Leather: 3.5–7.0                | pH value is a characteristic number, ranging from pH 0 to pH 14, which indirectly shows the content of acidic or alkaline substances in a product. pH values less than 7 indicate sources of acidic substances, and values greater than 7 indicate sources of alkaline substances. To avoid irritation or chemical burns to the skin, the pH value of products must be in the range of human skin—approximately pH 5.5. AFIRM recommends the limits cited to comply with all global regulations for all products. | Textiles and Artificial Leather: EN ISO 3071:2020<br>Leather: EN ISO 4045:2018        | N/A  |

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|---------|---|--|---|--|--|
|         | <b>Alkylphenols (APs) Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs) including all isomers</b> |  |   |  |  |
| Various | Nonylphenol (NP), mixed isomers   | Total: 100 ppm                                       | <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>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>Textiles and Leather:<br/>EN ISO 21084:2019<br/>Polymers and all other materials:<br/>1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 70 degrees C, analysis according to EN ISO 21084:2019</p>                                | Total of NP & OP: 10 ppm   |
| Various | Octylphenol (OP), mixed isomers   |  |   |  |  |
| Various | Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEOs)   | Total: 100 ppm                                       | <p>APEOs and formulations containing APEOs are prohibited from use throughout supply chain a 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>Note: South Korea restricts the total of NP &amp; NPEO to &lt; 100 ppm in textile parts of children/infant products; however, the risk of NP detection in textiles is low.</p> | <p>All materials except Leather:<br/>EN ISO 18254-1:2016 with determination of APEO using LC/MS or LC/MS/MS<br/>Leather: Sample prep and analysis using EN ISO 18218-1:2015 with quantification according to EN ISO 18254-1:2016</p> | Total of NPEO & OPEO: 20 ppm   |
| Various | Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEOs)   |  |   |  |  |

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|----------|---|--|--|--|--|
|          | <b>Azo-amines and Arylamine Salts</b>     |  |  |  |  |
| 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 cleaved amines are restricted. Azo dyes that release these amines are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing textiles. | All materials except Leather<br>EN ISO 14362-1:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-1:2015 p-Aminoazobenzene: All materials except Leather: EN ISO 14362-3:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-2:2011 | 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                        |  |  |  |  |

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|------------|---|--|--|--|--|
|            | <b>Azo-amines and Arylamine Salts</b>     |  |  |  |  |
| 95-53-4    | o-Toluidine                               | 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 cleaved amines are restricted. Azo dyes that release these amines are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing textiles. | All materials except Leather<br>EN ISO 14362-1:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-1:2015 p-Aminoazobenzene: All materials except Leather: EN ISO 14362-3:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-2:2011 | 5 ppm each   |
| 95-80-7    | 2,4-Toluenediamine                        |  |  |  |  |
| 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      |  |  |  |  |



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|------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| <b>Bisphenols</b>            |  |  |   |  |  |
| 80-05-7                      | Bisphenol-A (BPA)                                    | 1 ppm  | Used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants, and PVC.<br><br>Restricted in items intended to come into contact with the mouth. | All materials:<br>Extraction: 1 g sample/20 ml THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 60 degrees C, analysis with LC/MS   | 1 ppm  |
| 80-09-1                      | Bisphenol S (BPS)                                    | For informational purposes only.   | Applicable to items intended to come into contact with the mouth.   |  | 1 ppm each   |
| 620-92-8                     | Bisphenol F (BPF)                                    | AFIRM recommends Testing polycarbonate materials to assess content levels. | BPA alternatives with known or suspected similar hazards are used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants, and PVC              |  |  |
| 1478-61-1                    | Bisphenol AF (BPAF)                                  |  |   |  |  |
| <b>Chlorinated Paraffins</b> |  |  |   |  |  |
| 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.                             | All materials:<br>Combined CADS/ISO 18219:2015 method V1:06/17 (extraction ISO 18219 and analysis by GC/NCI/MS)<br>For more information on the standard method, click <a href="#">here</a> . | 100 ppm  |
| 85535-85-9                   | Medium-chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCPs) (C14-C17) | 1000 ppm   |   |  | 100 ppm  |

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|------------|----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|
|            | <b>Chlorophenols</b>             |  |   |   |  |
| 15950-66-0 | 2,3,4-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)    | 0.5 ppm each   | <p>Chlorophenols are polychlorinated compounds used as preservatives or pesticides.</p> <p>Pentachlorophenol (PCP), Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP), and Trichlorophenols (TriCP) are sometimes used to prevent mold and kill insects when growing cotton and when storing/transporting fabrics.</p> <p>PCP, TeCP, and TriCP can also be used as in-can preservatives in print pastes and other chemical mixtures.</p> | <p>All materials:<br/>1 M KOH extraction, 16 hours at 90 degrees C, derivatization and analysis § 64 LFGB B 82.02-08 or DIN EN ISO 17070:2015</p> | 0.5 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)          |  |   |   |  |

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|------------|--|--|---|--|--|
|            | <b>Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluenes</b> |  |   |  |  |
| 95-49-8    | 2-Chlorotoluene                          | Total: 1 ppm   | Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluene (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                   |  |   |  |  |

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|-----------|--|--|---|---|--|
|           | <b>Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluenes</b> |  |   |   |  |
| 120-82-1  | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene                   | Total: 1 ppm   | Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluene (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   |
| 108-70-3  | 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   | Benzotrighloride                         |  |   |   |  |
| 100-44-7  | Benzyl Chloride                          |  |   |   |  |
| 95-50-1   | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene                      | 10 ppm   |   |   | 1 ppm  |
|           | <b>Dimethylfumarate</b>                  |  |   |   |  |
| 624-49-7  | Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)                  | 0.1 ppm  | DMFu is an anti-mold agent that may be used in sachets in packaging to prevent the buildup of mold, especially during shipping.   | Textiles: EN 17130:2019<br>All other materials: CEN ISO/TS 16186:2012 | 0.05 ppm   |

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|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
|            | <b>Dyes (Forbidden ; and Disperse)</b> |  |  |  |  |
| 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                   |  |  |  |  |

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|------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|
|            | <b>Dyes, continued</b>  |  |  |  |  |
| 3179-89-3  | C.I. Disperse Red 17    | 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  |
| 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. Acid Red 26        |  |  |  |  |
| 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  | 5 C.I. Basic Blue 26    |  |  |  |  |

# RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

| CAS NO.       | SUBSTANCE   | LIMITS<br>Component Materials<br>in Finished Product | POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL<br>INFORMATION   | SUITABLE TEST METHOD<br>Sample Preparation & Measurement | REPORTING LIMIT<br>Limits above which test<br>results should be reported |
|---------------|---|--|--|--|--|
|               | <b>Dyes, continued</b>                                  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937-37-7     | C.I. Direct Black 38                                    | 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  |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |
|               | <b>Dyes, Navy Blue</b>                                  |  |  |  |  |
| 118685-33-9   | Component 1: C39H23ClCrN7O12S.2Na                       | 50 ppm each  | Navy blue colorants are regulated and prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.<br>Index 611-070-00-2  | All materials: DIN 54231:2005                            | 15 ppm each  |
| Not allocated | Component 2: C46H30CrN10O20S2.3Na                       |  |  |  |  |

# RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

| CAS NO.    | SUBSTANCE  | LIMITS<br>Component Materials<br>in Finished Product | POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL<br>INFORMATION  | SUITABLE TEST METHOD<br>Sample Preparation & Measurement                              | REPORTING LIMIT<br>Limits above which test<br>results should be reported |
|------------|--|--|---|---|--|
|            | <b>Flame Retardants</b>                              |  |   |   |  |
| 84852-53-9 | Decabromodiphenyl ethane (DBDPE)                     | 10 ppm each  | <p>With very limited exceptions, flame-retardant substances, including the entire class of organohalogen flame retardants, should no longer be applied to materials during production.</p> <p>Listed here are examples of flame-retardant substances used historically across the apparel and footwear industry. It is not intended to be a complete list</p> | 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 (PBDEs)     |  |   |   |  |
| 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)             |  |   |   |  |
|            | <b>Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases</b>                  |  |   |   |  |
| Various    | See Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 for a complete list. | 0.1 ppm each   | Prohibited from use.<br>May be used as foam blowing agents, solvents, fire retardants, and aerosol propellants.   | Sample preparation: Purge and trap — thermal desorption or SPME<br>Measurement: GC/MS | 0.1 ppm each   |



# RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

| CAS NO.   | SUBSTANCE   | LIMITS<br>Component Materials<br>in Finished Product | POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL<br>INFORMATION  | SUITABLE TEST METHOD<br>Sample Preparation & Measurement   | REPORTING LIMIT<br>Limits above which test<br>results should be reported |
|-----------|---|--|---|--|--|
|           | <b>Formaldehyde</b>   |  |   |  |  |
| 50-00-0   | Formaldehyde  | Adults and<br>children: 75 ppm<br>Babies: 16 ppm     | Used in textiles as an anti-creasing and anti-shrinking agent. It is also often used in polymeric resins.<br><br>Although very rare in Apparel and Footwear, composite wood materials (such as particle board and plywood) must comply with existing California and forthcoming U.S. formaldehyde emission requirements (40 CFR 770).<br><br>Suppliers are advised to refer to brand-specific requirements for these materials. | All materials except Leather:<br>JIS L 1041-2011 A (Japan Law 112) or EN ISO 14184-1:2011<br><br>Leather:<br>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   |
|           | <b>Heavy Metals (Non-Jewelry) Extractable and Total Content</b> |  |   |  |  |
| 7440-36-0 | Antimony (Sb)   | Extractable: 30 ppm                                  | Found in or used as a catalyst in polymerization of polyester, flame retardants, fixing agents, pigments, and alloys.   | All materials except Leather:<br>DIN EN 16711-2:2016<br>Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019   | Extractable: 3 ppm   |
| 7440-38-2 | Arsenic (As)  | Extractable: 0.2 ppm<br>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:<br>All materials except Leather:<br>DIN EN 16711-2:2016<br>Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019<br><br>Total:<br>All materials except Leather:<br>DIN EN 16711-1:2016<br>Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2019   | Extractable: 0.1 ppm<br>Total: 10 ppm                                    |

# RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

| CAS NO.    | SUBSTANCE                                    | LIMITS<br>Component Materials<br>in Finished Product   | POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL<br>INFORMATION   | SUITABLE TEST METHOD<br>Sample Preparation & Measurement  | REPORTING LIMIT<br>Limits above which test<br>results should be reported |
|------------|--|--|--|---|--|
|            | <b>Heavy Metals (Non-Jewelry), continued</b> |  |  |   |  |
| 7440-39-3  | Barium (Ba)                                  | Extractable:<br>1000 ppm   | Barium and its compounds can be used in pigments for inks, plastics, and surface coatings, as well as in dyeing, mordants, filler in plastics, textile finishes, and leather tanning.        | All materials except Leather:<br>DIN EN 16711-2:2016<br>Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019  | Extractable: 100 ppm   |
| 7440-43-9  | Cadmium (Cd)                                 | Extractable:<br>0.1 ppm<br>Total: 40 ppm   | Cadmium compounds may be used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green); as a stabilizer for PVC; and in fertilizers, iocides, and paints.                                   | Extractable:<br>All materials except Leather:<br>DIN EN 16711-2:2016<br>Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019<br>Total:<br>All materials except Leather:<br>DIN EN 16711-1:2016<br>Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2019  | Extractable: 0.05 ppm<br>Total: 5 ppm                                    |
| 7440-47-3  | Chromium (Cr)                                | Extractable:<br>Textiles: 2 ppm<br>Leather footwear for babies: 60 ppm<br>Coatings/paints for babies: 60 ppm | Chromium compounds can be used as dyeing additives; dye-fixing agents; color-fastness aftertreatments; dyes for wool, silk, and polyamide (especially dark shades); and leather tanning.     | Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016<br>Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019   | Extractable: 0.5 ppm   |
| 18540-29-9 | Chromium VI                                  | Must not occur   | 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). | Textiles:<br>DIN EN 16711-2:2016 with EN ISO 7075-1:2017 if Cr is detected<br>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.<br>Ageing test: ISO 10195:2018 Method A2 is used at brand discretion. | Must not occur   |

# RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

| CAS NO.   | SUBSTANCE                                    | LIMITS<br>Component Materials<br>in Finished Product                              | POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL<br>INFORMATION   | SUITABLE TEST METHOD<br>Sample Preparation & Measurement  | REPORTING LIMIT<br>Limits above which test<br>results should be reported |
|-----------|--|---|--|---|--|
|           | <b>Heavy Metals (Non-Jewelry), continued</b> |   |  |   |  |
| 7440-48-4 | Cobalt (Co)                                  | Extractable:<br>Adults: 4 ppm<br>Children and<br>babies: 1 ppm                    | Cobalt and its compounds can be used in alloys, pigments, dyestuff, and the production of plastic buttons.   | All materials except Leather:<br>DIN EN 16711-2:2016<br>Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019  | Extractable: 0.5 ppm   |
| 7440-50-8 | Copper (Cu)                                  | Extractable:<br>Adults: 50 ppm<br>Children and<br>babies: 25 ppm                  | Copper and its compounds can be found in alloys and pigments, and in textiles as an antimicrobial agent.<br><br>Copper is exempt from restriction limits in Metal parts. | All materials except Leather:<br>DIN EN 16711-2:2016<br>Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019  |  |
| 7439-92-1 | Lead (Pb)                                    | Extractable:<br>Adults and<br>children: 1 ppm<br>Babies: 0.2 ppm<br>Total: 90 ppm | May be associated with alloys, plastics, paints, inks, pigments and surface coatings.<br><br>Crystal or "lead glass" is exempt from total Lead restrictions.             | Extractable:<br>All materials except Leather:<br>DIN EN 16711-2:2016<br>Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019<br>Total:<br>Non-metal: CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3<br>Metal: CPSC-CH-E1001-08.3<br>Lead in paint and surface coatings:<br>CPSC-CH-E1003-09.1 |  |
| 7439-97-6 | Mercury (Hg)                                 | Extractable:<br>0.02 ppm<br>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:<br>All materials except Leather:<br>DIN EN 16711-2:2016<br>Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019<br>Total:<br>All materials except Leather:<br>DIN EN 16711-1:2016<br>Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2019                                |  |

# RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

| CAS NO.   | SUBSTANCE                                    | LIMITS<br>Component Materials<br>in Finished Product  | POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL<br>INFORMATION   | SUITABLE TEST METHOD<br>Sample Preparation & Measurement  | REPORTING LIMIT<br>Limits above which test<br>results should be reported |
|-----------|--|---|--|---|--|
|           | <b>Heavy Metals (Non-Jewelry), continued</b> |   |  |   |  |
| 7440-02-0 | Nickel (Ni)                                  | Extractable: 1 ppm<br>Release (metal parts): Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /week<br>Eyewear frames: 0.5 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /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:<br>All materials except Leather: IN EN 16711-2:2016<br>Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019<br>Release: EN 12472:2005+ A1:2009 and EN 1811:2011+A1:2015<br>Release (eyewear frames): EN 16128:2015 | Extractable: 0.1 ppm<br>Release: 0.5 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /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<br>Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019   | Extractable: 50 ppm  |
|           | <b>Heavy Metals (Jewelry)</b>                |   |  |   |  |
| 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*  | 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*  | 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*  | Extractable: 100 ppm   |
| 7440-43-9 | Cadmium (Cd)                                 | Substrates, Paints & Coatings: Total: Adults: 75 ppm<br>Children: 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*  | 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*  | Extractable: 5 ppm   |

\* Sample preparation for jewelry and wearables:  
Wax areas not intended for skin-contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015

# RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

| CAS NO.   | SUBSTANCE                                | LIMITS<br>Component Materials<br>in Finished Product   | POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL<br>INFORMATION  | SUITABLE TEST METHOD<br>Sample Preparation & Measurement | REPORTING LIMIT<br>Limits above which test<br>results should be reported   |
|-----------|--|--|---|--|--|
|           | <b>Heavy Metals (Jewelry), continued</b> |  |   |  |  |
| 7439-92-1 | Lead (Pb)                                | Substrates, Paints & Coatings:<br>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.<br><br>Crystal or "lead glass" is exempt from total Lead restrictions. | ASTM F2923:2020*   | Total: 10 ppm  |
| 7439-97-6 | Mercury (Hg)                             | Paints & Coatings:<br>Extractable:<br>60 ppm   | Mercury and its compounds may be used in paints and can be found as a contaminant in alloys.  | ASTM F2923:2020*   | Extractable:<br>5 ppm  |
| 7440-02-0 | Nickel (Ni)                              | Release (metal parts):<br>Prolonged skin contact:<br>0.5 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /week<br>Pierced part:<br>0.2 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /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<br>EN 1811:2011+A1:2015*       | Release:<br>Prolonged skin contact:<br>0.5 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /week<br>Pierced part:<br>0.2 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /week |
| 7782-49-2 | Selenium (Se)                            | Paints & Coatings:<br>Extractable:<br>500 ppm  | Selenium and its compounds may be found in paints and inks.   | ASTM F2923:2020*   | Extractable:<br>50 ppm   |

\* Sample preparation for jewelry and wearables:  
Wax areas not intended for skin-contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015

# RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

| CAS NO.  | SUBSTANCE                                | LIMITS<br>Component Materials<br>in Finished Product | POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL<br>INFORMATION  | SUITABLE TEST METHOD<br>Sample Preparation & Measurement   | REPORTING LIMIT<br>Limits above which test<br>results should be reported |
|----------|--|--|---|--|--|
|          | <b>Monomers</b>                          |  |   |  |  |
| 100-42-5 | Styrene, Free                            | 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 at 60 degrees C for 60 minutes  | 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  |
|          | <b>N-Nitrosamines</b>                    |  |   |  |  |
| 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.<br>Alternatively, LC/MS/MS may be performed on its own.<br>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)  |  |   |  |  |

# RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

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|---------|---|--|---|---|--|
|         | <b>Organotin Compounds</b>                            |  |   |   |  |
| Various | Dibutyltin (DBT)                                      | 1 ppm each   | <p>Class of chemicals combining tin and organics such as butyl and phenyl groups.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In textiles and apparel, organotins are associated with plastics/rubber, inks, paints, metallic glitter, polyurethane products and heat transfer material.</p> | <p>All materials:<br/>CEN ISO/TS 16179:2012 or EN ISO 22744-1:2020</p>  | 0,1 ppm each   |
| Various | Diocetyl tin (DOT)                                    |  |   |   |  |
| Various | Monobutyltin (MBT)                                    |  |   |   |  |
| Various | Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT)                              |  |   |   |  |
| Various | Trimethyltin (TMT)                                    |  |   |   |  |
| Various | Triocetyl tin (TOT)                                   |  |   |   |  |
| Various | Tripropyltin (TPT)                                    |  |   |   |  |
| Various | Tributyltin (TBT)                                     | 0,5 ppm each   |   |   |  |
| Various | Triphenyltin (TPhT)                                   |  |   |   |  |
|         | <b>Ortho-phenylphenol</b>                             |  |   |   |  |
| 90-43-7 | Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP)                              | 1000 ppm   | OPP is used for its preservative properties in leather or as a carrier in polyester dyeing processes.   | <p>All materials:<br/>1 M KOH extraction, 16 hours at 90 degrees C, derivatization and analysis § 64 LFGB B 82.02-08 or DIN EN ISO 17070:2015</p> | 100 ppm  |
|         | <b>Ozone-depleting Substances</b>                     |  |   |   |  |
| Various | See Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 for a complete list. | 5 ppm  | <p>Prohibited from use.</p> <p>Ozone-depleting substances have been used as a foaming agent in PU foams as well as a dry-cleaning agent.</p>  | <p>All materials:<br/>GC/MS headspace 120 degrees C for 45 minutes</p>  | 5 ppm  |

# RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

| CAS NO. | SUBSTANCE  | LIMITS<br>Component Materials<br>in Finished Product | POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL<br>INFORMATION   | SUITABLE TEST METHOD<br>Sample Preparation & Measurement                                       | REPORTING LIMIT<br>Limits above which test<br>results should be reported |
|---------|--|--|--|--|--|
|         | <b>Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated<br/>Chemicals (Regulated PFCs)</b> |  |  |  |  |
| Various | Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and related<br>substances               | 1 µg/m2 total  | PFOA and PFOS may be present as unintended<br>byproducts in long-chain and short-chain commercial<br>water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents. PFOA may also<br>be used in polymers like Polytetrafluoroethylene<br>(PTFE).<br><br>Refer to Appendix A for the full list of substances and<br>CAS Numbers included in this restriction. In addition to<br>this list, all PFOA-related substances are prohibited<br>from use. | All materials: EN ISO 23702-1  | 1 µg/m2 total  |
| Various | Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and its salts                              | 25 ppb total   |  |  | 25 ppb total   |
| Various | PFOA-related substances  | 1000 ppb total                                       |  |  | 1000 ppb total   |
|         | <b>Pesticides and Herbicides, Agricultural</b>                           |  |  |  |  |
| Various | See Appendix B for a complete list.                                      | 0.5 ppm each   | May be found in natural fibers, primarily cotton.  | All materials:<br>ISO 15913/DIN 38407 F2 or<br>EPA 8081/EPA 8151A or<br>BVL L 00.00-34:2010-09 | 0,5 ppm each   |



# RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

| CAS NO. | SUBSTANCE  | LIMITS<br>Component Materials<br>in Finished Product | POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL<br>INFORMATION   | SUITABLE TEST METHOD<br>Sample Preparation & Measurement                                       | REPORTING LIMIT<br>Limits above which test<br>results should be reported |
|---------|--|--|--|--|--|
|         | <b>Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated<br/>Chemicals (Regulated PFCs)</b> |  |  |  |  |
| Various | Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and related<br>substances               | 1 µg/m2 total  | PFOA and PFOS may be present as unintended<br>byproducts in long-chain and short-chain commercial<br>water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents. PFOA may also<br>be used in polymers like Polytetrafluoroethylene<br>(PTFE).<br><br>Refer to Appendix A for the full list of substances and<br>CAS Numbers included in this restriction. In addition to<br>this list, all PFOA-related substances are prohibited<br>from use. | All materials: EN ISO 23702-1  | 1 µg/m2 total  |
| Various | Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and its salts                              | 25 ppb total   |  |  | 25 ppb total   |
| Various | PFOA-related substances  | 1000 ppb total                                       |  |  | 1000 ppb total   |
|         | <b>Pesticides and Herbicides, Agricultural</b>                           |  |  |  |  |
| Various | See Appendix B for a complete list.                                      | 0.5 ppm each   | May be found in natural fibers, primarily cotton.  | All materials:<br>ISO 15913/DIN 38407 F2 or<br>EPA 8081/EPA 8151A or<br>BVL L 00.00-34:2010-09 | 0,5 ppm each   |

# RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

| CAS NO.    | SUBSTANCE  | LIMITS<br>Component Materials<br>in Finished Product | POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL<br>INFORMATION   | SUITABLE TEST METHOD<br>Sample Preparation & Measurement  | REPORTING LIMIT<br>Limits above which test<br>results should be reported |
|------------|--|--|--|---|--|
|            | <b>Phthalates</b>  |  |  |   |  |
| 28553-12-0 | Di-Iso-nonylphthalate (DINP)   | 500 ppm each<br>Total: 1000 ppm                      | <p>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 molding of plastic by decreasing its melting temperature.</p> <p>Phthalates can be found in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flexible plastic components (e.g., PVC)</li> <li>• Print pastes</li> <li>• Adhesives</li> <li>• Plastic buttons</li> <li>• Plastic sleeveings</li> <li>• Polymeric coatings</li> </ul> <p>Listed here are all legally restricted phthalates as well as those included on the REACH substances of very high concern (SVHC) candidate list at the time of publication. Suppliers should assume that the AFIRM RSL includes all phthalates on the SVHC list—whether itemized here or not— since the list is updated frequently.</p> | <p>Sample preparation for all materials:<br/>CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4</p> <p>Measurement:<br/>Textiles:<br/>GC/MS, EN ISO 14389:2014 (7.1<br/>Calculation based on weight of print<br/>only; 7.2 Calculation based on weight of<br/>print and textile if print cannot be<br/>removed).</p> <p>All materials except textiles: GC/MS<br/>All materials: EN ISO 17881-2:2016</p> | 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)  |  |  |   |  |
| 68515-50-4 | Di-hexylphthalate, branched and linear (DHxP)                        |  |  |   |  |

# RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

| CAS NO.     | SUBSTANCE   | LIMITS<br>Component Materials<br>in Finished Product | POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL<br>INFORMATION   | SUITABLE TEST METHOD<br>Sample Preparation & Measurement  | REPORTING LIMIT<br>Limits above which test<br>results should be reported |
|-------------|---|--|--|---|--|
|             | <b>Phthalates</b>   |  |  |   |  |
| 71850-09-4  | Diisohexyl phthalate (DIHxP)  | 500 ppm each<br>Total: 1000 ppm                      | <p>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 molding of plastic by decreasing its melting temperature.</p> <p>Phthalates can be found in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flexible plastic components (e.g., PVC)</li> <li>• Print pastes</li> <li>• Adhesives</li> <li>• Plastic buttons</li> <li>• Plastic sleeveings</li> <li>• Polymeric coatings</li> </ul> <p>Listed here are all legally restricted phthalates as well as those included on the REACH substances of very high concern (SVHC) candidate list at the time of publication. Suppliers should assume that the AFIRM RSL includes all phthalates on the SVHC list—whether itemized here or not— since the list is updated frequently.</p> | <p>Sample preparation for all materials:<br/>CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4</p> <p>Measurement:<br/>Textiles:<br/>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).</p> <p>All materials except textiles: GC/MS<br/>All materials: EN ISO 17881-2:2016</p> | 50 ppm each  |
| 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; 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters; 1,2 |  |  |   |  |
| 68515-51-5  | Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters   |  |  |   |  |
| 776297-69-9 | n-Pentyl-isopentylphthalate (nPIPP)   |  |  |   |  |

# RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

| CAS NO.  | SUBSTANCE              | LIMITS<br>Component Materials<br>in Finished Product       |                     | POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL<br>INFORMATION  | SUITABLE TEST METHOD<br>Sample Preparation & Measurement | REPORTING LIMIT<br>Limits above which test<br>results should be reported |
|--|------------------------|--|---------------------|---|--|--|
| <b>Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)</b> |                        |  |                     |   |  |  |
| 83-32-9  | Acenaphtene            | No<br>individual<br>restriction                            | Total:<br>10<br>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<br>each<br>Childcare<br>articles:<br>0.5 ppm<br>each |                     | **Naphthalene: Dispersing agents for textile dyes may contain high residual naphthalene concentrations due to the use of low-quality Naphthalene derivatives (e.g., poorquality 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 |  |                     |   |  |  |

# RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

| CAS NO.    | SUBSTANCE                         | LIMITS<br>Component Materials in<br>Finished Product                                | POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL<br>INFORMATION   | SUITABLE TEST METHOD<br>Sample Preparation & Measurement                     | REPORTING LIMIT<br>Limits above which test<br>results should be reported |
|------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
|            | <b>Quinoline</b>                  |   |  |  |  |
| 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 with methanol extraction at 70 degrees C       | 50 ppm each  |
|            | <b>Solvents and Residuals</b>     |   |  |  |  |
| 68-12-2    | Dimethylformamide (DMFa)          | 500 ppm   | Solvent used in plastics, rubber, and polyurethane (PU) coating. Waterbased PU does not contain DMFa and is therefore preferable.  | Textiles: EN 17131:2019<br>All other materials:<br>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)          |   | Solvent used in the production of elastane fibers and sometimes as substitute for DMFa.  |  |  |
| 872-50-4   | N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP)      |   | Industrial solvent used in production of water-based Polyurethanes and other polymeric materials. May also be used as a surface treatment for textiles, resins, and metal-coated plastics, or as a paint stripper. |  |  |
|            | <b>UV Absorbers / Stabilizers</b> |   |  |  |  |
| 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. AFIRM recommends testing to assess content levels. | Used as UV Absorbers for Plastics (PVC, PET, PC, PA, ABS, and other Polymers), Rubber, and Polyurethane.   |  |  |

# RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

| CAS NO.   | SUBSTANCE                                | LIMITS<br>Component Materials<br>in Finished Product | POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL<br>INFORMATION   | SUITABLE TEST METHOD<br>Sample Preparation & Measurement                          | REPORTING LIMIT<br>Limits above which test<br>results should be reported |
|-----------|--|--|--|---|--|
|           | <b>Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)</b> |  |  |   |  |
| 71-43-2   | Benzene                                  | 5 ppm  | <p>These VOCs should not be used in textile auxiliary chemical preparations. They are 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:<br/>GC/MS headspace 45 minutes at 120 degrees C</p> | <p>Benzene: 5 ppm<br/>Other: 20 ppm each</p>                             |
| 75-15-0   | Carbon Disulfide                         | Total: 1000 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 (PERC)               |  |  |   |  |
| 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  |  |  |  |   |  |

## APPENDIX A. PERFLUORINATED AND POLYFLUORINATED CHEMICALS (PFCs)

| CAS NO.    | PFC NAME   |
|------------|--|
|            | <b>PFOS and Related Substances</b>   |
| 1763-23-1  | Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)  |
| 2795-39-3  | Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, potassium salt (PFOS-K)  |
| 29457-72-5 | Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, lithium salt (PFOS-Li)   |
| 29081-56-9 | Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, ammonium salt (PFOS-NH <sub>4</sub> )  |
| 70225-14-8 | Perfluorooctane sulfonate diethanolamine salt (PFOS-NH(OH) <sub>2</sub> )                                    |
| 56773-42-3 | Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, tetraethylammonium salt (PFOS-N(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> ) |
| 4151-50-2  | N-Ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide (N-Et-FOSA)   |
| 31506-32-8 | N-Methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide (N-Me-FOSA)  |
| 1691-99-2  | 2-(N-Ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido)-ethanol (N-Et-FOSE)   |
| 24448-09-7 | 2-(N-Methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido)-ethanol (N-Me-FOSE)  |
| 307-35-7   | Perfluoro-1-octanesulfonyl fluoride (POSF)   |
| 754-91-6   | Perfluorooctane sulfonamide (PFOSA)  |
|            | <b>PFOA and Its Salts</b>  |
| 335-67-1   | Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)  |
| 335-95-5   | Sodium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Na)  |
| 2395-00-8  | Potassium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-K)  |
| 335-93-3   | Silver perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Ag)  |
| 335-66-0   | Perfluorooctanoyl fluoride (PFOA-F)  |
| 3825-26-1  | Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO)   |

| CAS NO.    | PFC NAME   |
|------------|--|
|            | <b>PFOA-Related Substances</b>                     |
| 39108-34-4 | 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (8:2 FTS) |
| 376-27-2   | Methyl perfluorooctanoate (Me-PFOA)                |
| 3108-24-5  | Ethyl perfluorooctanoate (Et-PFOA)                 |
| 678-39-7   | 2-Perfluorooctylethanol (8:2 FTOH)                 |
| 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 B. PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES, AGRICULTURAL

| CAS NO.    | PESTICIDE NAME   |
|------------|--|
|            | <b>PFOS and Related Substances</b>   |
| 93-72-1    | 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid, its salts and compounds; 2,4,5-TP |
| 93-76-5    | 2,4,5-T  |
| 94-75-7    | 2,4-D  |
| 309-00-2   | Aldrine  |
| 86-50-0    | Azinophosmethyl  |
| 2642-71-9  | Azinophosethyl   |
| 4824-78-6  | Bromophos-ethyl  |
| 2425-06-1  | Captafol   |
| 63-25-2    | Carbaryl   |
| 510-15-6   | Chlorbenzilat  |
| 57-74-9    | Chlordane  |
| 6164-98-3  | Chlordimeform  |
| 470-90-6   | Chlorfenvinphos  |
| 1897-45-6  | Chlorthalonil  |
| 56-72-4    | Coumaphos  |
| 68359-37-5 | Cyfluthrin   |
| 91465-08-6 | Cyhalothrin  |
| 52315-07-8 | Cypermethrin   |
| 78-48-8    | S,S,S-Tributyl phosphorotrithioate (Tribufos)                                |

| CAS NO.    | PFC NAME   |
|------------|--|
|            | <b>PFOA-Related Substances</b>   |
| 52918-63-5 | Deltamethrin   |
| 53-19-0    | DDD  |
| 72-54-8    |  |
| 3424-82-6  | DDE  |
| 72-55-9    |  |
| 50-29-3    | DDT  |
| 789-02-6   |  |
| 333-41-5   | Diazinone  |
| 1085-98-9  | Dichlofluanide   |
| 120-36-5   | Dichloroprop   |
| 115-32-2   | <b>Dicofol</b>   |
| 141-66-2   | Dicrotophos  |
| 60-57-1    | Dieldrine  |
| 60-51-5    | Dimethoate   |
| 88-85-7    | Dinoseb, its salts and acetate   |
| 63405-99-2 | DTTB (4, 6-Dichloro-7 (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) -2-Trifluoro methyl benz imidazole) |
| 115-29-7   | Endosulfan   |
| 959-98-8   | Endosulfan I (alpha)   |
| 33213-65-9 | Endosulfan II (beta)   |



## APPENDIX B. PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES, AGRICULTURAL

| CAS NO.    | PESTICIDE NAME  |
|------------|---|
|            | <b>PFOS and Related Substances</b>                                      |
| 72-20-8    | Endrine   |
| 66230-04-4 | Esfenvalerate   |
| 106-93-4   | Ethylendibromid   |
| 56-38-2    | Ethylparathione; Parathion  |
| 51630-58-1 | Fenvalerate   |
| Various    | Halogenated naphthalenes, including polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs) |
| 76-44-8    | Heptachlor  |
| 1024-57-3  | Heptachloroepoxide  |
| 319-84-6   | a-Hexachlorocyclohexane with & without Lindane                          |
| 319-85-7   | b-Hexachlorocyclohexane with & without Lindane                          |
| 319-86-8   | g-Hexachlorocyclohexane with & without Lindane                          |
| 118-74-1   | Hexachlorobenzene   |
| 465-73-6   | Isodrine  |
| 4234-79-1  | Kelevane  |
| 143-50-0   | Kepone  |
| 58-89-9    | Lindane   |
| 121-75-5   | Malathione  |
| 94-74-6    | MCPA  |
| 94-81-5    | MCPB  |

| CAS NO.    | PFC NAME                       |
|------------|--------------------------------|
|            | <b>PFOA-Related Substances</b> |
| 93-65-2    | Mecoprop                       |
| 10265-92-6 | Metamidophos                   |
| 72-43-5    | Methoxychlor                   |
| 2385-85-5  | Mirex                          |
| 6923-22-4  | Monocrotophos                  |
| 298-00-0   | Parathion-methyl               |
| 1825-21-4  | Pentachloroanisole             |
| 7786-34-7  | Phosdrin/Mevinphos             |
| 72-56-0    | Perthane                       |
| 31218-83-4 | Propethamphos                  |
| 41198-08-7 | Profenophos                    |
| 13593-03-8 | Quinalphos                     |
| 82-68-8    | Quintozene                     |
| 8001-50-1  | Strobane                       |
| 297-78-9   | Telodrine                      |
| 8001-35-2  | Toxaphene                      |
| 731-27-1   | Tolyfluanide                   |
| 1582-09-8  | Trifluraline                   |

# CONTACT

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Publication name: Chemical Restrictions & Ethical Considerations. Publication number: 001

Publication Date: August 2021

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