CHEMICAL RESTRICTIONS & ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

INTRODUCTION

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

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 Including semi-synthetics	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
• Cotton • Wool • Silk • Hemp • Cashmere • Linen • Fur • Rayon (Semisynthetic) • Lyocell (Semisynthetic)	• Cotton-Polyester • Wool-Nylon • Ramie-Polyester	• Polyester • Acrylic • Nylon • Polyamide	• Polyurethane (PU) • Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	• Leather	Printing techniques such as: • Heat transfers • Dye sublimation printing • Screen printing • Direct-to-garment printing • Discharge printing • Plastisol transfers Coatings such as: • Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) • Polyurethane (PU) • UV-cured	• Horn • Bone • Cork • Wood • Paper • Straw • Stone	• Ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) • Polystyrene (PS) • Polyethylene (PE) • Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) • Neoprene • Polypropylene (PP) • Polycarbonate (PC) • Polyamide (PA) • Polyurethane (PU) • Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) • Thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU) • Thermoplastic elastomer (TPE) • Styrene ethylene butylene styrene (SEBS)	• Stainless steel • Brass • Copper • Gold • Silver • Aluminum	• Feathers • Down	• Hot melt adhesive • Powdered adhesive • Flock adhesive • Contact adhesive • Latex glue • Polyurethane glue • Neoprene cement • Epoxies • Silicone adhesive • UV-cured adhesive	• Glass • Synthetic stone • Porcelain • Ceramic • Crystal

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.

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	LIMITS Conponent Materials in Finished Product	POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	REPORTING LIMIT Limits above which test results should be reported
	Acetophenone and 2-Phenyl-2-Propanol				
98-86-2	Acetophenone	50 ppm each	Potential breakdown products in EVA foam when using certain cross-linking agents, including Dicumyl Peroxide.	Extraction in acetone or methanol GC/MS, sonication for 30 minutes at 60 degrees C	25 ppm each
617-94-7	2-Phenyl-2-Propanol				
	Acidic and Alkaline Substances				
617-94-7	pH value	Textiles: 4.0–7.5 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 Leather: EN ISO 4045:2018	N/A

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CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	LIMITS Conponent Materials in Finished Product	POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	REPORTING LIMIT Limits above which test results should be reported
	Alkylphenols (APs) Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs) including all isomers				
Various	Nonylphenol (NP), mixed isomers	Total: 100 ppm	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. 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. 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. Note: South Korea restricts the total of NP & NPEO to < 100 ppm in textile parts of children/infant products; however, the risk of NP detection in textiles is low.	Textiles and Leather: EN ISO 21084:2019 Polymers and all other materials: 1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 70 degrees C, analysis according to EN ISO 21084:2019	Total of NP & OP: 10 ppm
Various	Octylphenol (OP), mixed isomers				
Various	Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEOs)	Total: 100 ppm		All materials except Leather: EN ISO 18254-1:2016 with determination of APEO using LC/MS or LC/MS/MS Leather: Sample prep and analysis using EN ISO 18218-1:2015 with quantification according to EN ISO 18254-1:2016	Total of NPEO & OPEO: 20 ppm
Various	Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEOs)				

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	Azo-amines and Arylamine Salts				
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 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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	Azo-amines and Arylamine Salts				
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 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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	Bisphenols				
80-05-7	Bisphenol-A (BPA)	1 ppm	Used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants, and PVC. Restricted in items intended to come into contact with the mouth.	All materials: 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. AFIRM recommends Testing polycarbonate materials to assess content levels.	Applicable to items intended to come into contact with the mouth. BPA alternatives with known or suspected similar hazards are used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants, and PVC		1 ppm each
620-92-8	Bisphenol F (BPF)				
1478-61-1	Bisphenol AF (BPAF)				
	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.	All materials: Combined CADS/ISO 18219:2015 method V1:06/17 (extraction ISO 18219 and analysis by GC/NCI/MS) For more information on the standard method, click here.	100 ppm
85535-85-9	Medium-chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCPs) (C14-C17)	1000 ppm			100 ppm

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CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	LIMITS Conponent Materials in Finished Product	POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	REPORTING LIMIT Limits above which test results should be reported
	Chlorophenols				
15950-66-0	2,3,4-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)	0.5 ppm each	Chlorophenols are polychlorinated compounds used as preservatives or pesticides. Pentachlorophenol (PCP), Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP), and Trichlorophenols (TriCP) are sometimes used to prevent mold and kill insects when growing cotton and when storing/transporting fabrics. PCP, TeCP, and TriCP can also be used as in-can preservatives in print pastes and other chemical mixtures.	All materials: 1 M KOH extraction, 16 hours at 90 degrees C, derivatization and analysis § 64 LFGB B 82.02-08 or DIN EN ISO 17070:2015	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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CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	LIMITS Conponent Materials in Finished Product	POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	REPORTING LIMIT Limits above which test results should be reported
	Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluenes				
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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CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	LIMITS Conponent Materials in Finished Product	POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	REPORTING LIMIT Limits above which test results should be reported
	Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluenes				
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	Benzotrichloride				
100-44-7	Benzyl Chloride				
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10 ppm			1 ppm
	Dimethylfumarate				
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 All other materials: CEN ISO/TS 16186:2012	0.05 ppm

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CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	LIMITS Conponent Materials in Finished Product	POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	REPORTING LIMIT Limits above which test results should be reported
	Dyes (Forbidden ; and 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.	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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CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	LIMITS Conponent Materials in Finished Product	POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	REPORTING LIMIT Limits above which test results should be reported
	Dyes, continued				
3179-89-3	C.I. Disperse Red 17	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.	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				

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	Dyes, continued				
1937-37-7	C.I. Direct Black 38	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.	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				
	Dyes, Navy Blue				
118685-33-9	Component 1: C39H23ClCrN7O12S.2Na	50 ppm each	Navy blue colorants are regulated and prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles. Index 611-070-00-2	All materials: DIN 54231:2005	15 ppm each
Not allocated	Component 2: C46H30CrN10O20S2.3Na				

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	Flame Retardants				
84852-53-9	Decabromodiphenyl ethane (DBDPE)	10 ppm each	With very limited exceptions, flame-retardant substances, including the entire class of organohalogen flame retardants, should no longer be applied to materials during production. 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	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)				
3296-90-0	2,2-bis(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol (BBMP)				
13674-87-8	Tris(1,3-dichloro-isopropyl) phosphate (TDCPP)			All materials: EN ISO 17881-2:2016	
25155-23-1	Trixylyl phosphate (TXP)				
126-72-7	Tris(2,3,-dibromopropyl) phosphate (TRIS)				
545-55-1	Tris(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide) (TEPA)				
115-96-8	Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP)				
5412-25-9	Bis(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (BDBPP)				
	Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases				
Various	See Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 for a complete list.	0.1 ppm each	Prohibited from use. May be used as foam blowing agents, solvents, fire retardants, and aerosol propellants.	Sample preparation: Purge and trap — thermal desorption or SPME Measurement: GC/MS	0.1 ppm each

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	Formaldehyde				
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Adults and children: 75 ppm Babies: 16 ppm	Used in textiles as an anti-creasing and anti-shrinking agent. It is also often used in polymeric resins. Although very rare in Apparel 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). Suppliers are advised to refer to brand-specific requirements for these materials.	All materials except Leather: JIS L 1041-2011 A (Japan Law 112) or EN ISO 14184-1:2011 Leather: EN ISO 17226-2:2019 with EN ISO 17226-1:2019 confirmation method in case of interferences. Alternatively, EN ISO 17226-1:2019 can be used on its own.	16 ppm
	Heavy Metals (Non-Jewelry) Extractable and Total Content				
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: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 3 ppm
7440-38-2	Arsenic (As)	Extractable: 0.2 ppm Total: 100 ppm	Arsenic and its compounds can be used in preservatives, pesticides, and defoliants for cotton, synthetic fibers, paints, inks, trims, and plastics.	Extractable: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2019	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 10 ppm

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	Heavy Metals (Non-Jewelry), continued				
7440-39-3	Barium (Ba)	Extractable: 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: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 100 ppm
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 40 ppm	Cadmium compounds may be used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green); as a stabilizer for PVC; and in fertilizers, iocides, and paints.	Extractable: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2019	Extractable: 0.05 ppm Total: 5 ppm
7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	Extractable: Textiles: 2 ppm Leather footwear for babies: 60 ppm 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 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: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 with EN ISO 7075-1:2017 if Cr is detected Leather: EN ISO 17075-1:2017 and EN ISO 17075-2:2017 for confirmation in case the extract causes interference. Alternatively, EN ISO 17075-2:2017 may be used on its own. Ageing test: ISO 10195:2018 Method A2 is used at brand discretion.	Must not occur

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	Heavy Metals (Non-Jewelry), continued				
7440-48-4	Cobalt (Co)	Extractable: Adults: 4 ppm Children and babies: 1 ppm	Cobalt and its compounds can be used in alloys, pigments, dyestuff, and the production of plastic buttons.	All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 0.5 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. Copper is exempt from restriction limits in Metal parts.	All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	Extractable: Adults and children: 1 ppm Babies: 0.2 ppm Total: 90 ppm	May be associated with alloys, plastics, paints, inks, pigments and surface coatings. Crystal or “lead glass” is exempt from total Lead restrictions.	Extractable: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: Non-metal: CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3 Metal: CPSC-CH-E1001-08.3 Lead in paint and surface coatings: CPSC-CH-E1003-09.1	
7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)	Extractable: 0.02 ppm Total: 0.5 ppm	Mercury compounds can be present in pesticides and as contaminants in caustic soda (NaOH). They may also be used in paints.	Extractable: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2019	

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	LIMITS Conponent Materials in Finished Product	POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	REPORTING LIMIT Limits above which test results should be reported
	Heavy Metals (Non-Jewelry), continued				
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni)	Extractable: 1 ppm Release (metal parts): Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm²/week Eyewear frames: 0.5 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: All materials except Leather: IN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Release: EN 12472:2005+ A1:2009 and EN 1811:2011+A1:2015 Release (eyewear frames): EN 16128:2015	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Release: 0.5 µg/cm²/week
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)	Extractable: 500 ppm	May be found in synthetic fibers,paints, inks, plastics and metal trims.	All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 50 ppm
	Heavy Metals (Jewelry)				
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 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 Conponent Materials in Finished Product	POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	REPORTING LIMIT Limits above which test results should be reported
	Heavy Metals (Jewelry), continued				
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	Substrates, Paints & Coatings: Total: 90 ppm	Lead and its compounds may be associated with plastics, paints, inks, pigments, and surface coatings. It can also be found in metals as a ontaminant. Crystal or “lead glass” is exempt from total Lead restrictions.	ASTM F2923:2020*	Total: 10 ppm
7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm	Mercury and its compounds may be used in paints and can be found as a contaminant in alloys.	ASTM F2923:2020*	Extractable: 5 ppm
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni)	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 the corrosion-resistance and hardness of alloys. They can also occur as impurities in pigments and alloys.	EN 12472:2005+A1:2009 and EN 1811:2011+A1:2015*	Release: Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm²/week Pierced part: 0.2 µg/cm²/week
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 500 ppm	Selenium and its compounds may be found in paints and inks.	ASTM F2923:2020*	Extractable: 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 Conponent Materials in Finished Product	POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	REPORTING LIMIT Limits above which test results should be reported
	Monomers				
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
	N-Nitrosamines				
62-75-9	N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	0,5 ppm each	Can be formed as by-product in the production of rubber.	GB/T 24153-2009: determination using GC/MS, with LC/MS/MS verification if positive. Alternatively, LC/MS/MS may be performed on its own. EN ISO 19577:2019	0,5 ppm each
55-18-5	N-nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA)				
621-64-7	N-nitrosodipropylamine (NDPA)				
924-16-3	N-nitrosodibutylamine (NDBA)				
100-75-4	N-nitrosopiperidine (NPIP)				
930-55-2	N-nitrosopyrrolidine (NPYR)				
59-89-2	N-nitrosomorpholine (NMOR)				
614-00-6	N-nitroso N-methyl N-phenylamine (NMPhA)				
612-64-6	N-nitroso N-ethyl N-phenylamine (NEPhA)				

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	LIMITS Conponent Materials in Finished Product	POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	REPORTING LIMIT Limits above which test results should be reported
	Organotin Compounds				
Various	Dibutyltin (DBT)	1 ppm each	Class of chemicals combining tin and organics such as butyl and phenyl groups. Organotins are predominantly found in the environment as antifoulants in marine paints, but they can also be used as biocides (e.g., antibacterials), catalysts in plastic and glue production, and heat stabilizers in plastics/rubber. In textiles and apparel, organotins are associated with plastics/rubber, inks, paints, metallic glitter, polyurethane products and heat transfer material.	All materials: CEN ISO/TS 16179:2012 or EN ISO 22744-1:2020	0,1 ppm each
Various	Dioctyltin (DOT)				
Various	Monobutyltin (MBT)				
Various	Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT)				
Various	Trimethyltin (TMT)				
Various	Trioctyltin (TOT)				
Various	Tripropyltin (TPT)				
Various	Tributyltin (TBT)	0,5 ppm each			
Various	Triphenyltin (TPhT)				
	Ortho-phenylphenol				
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.	All materials: 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	100 ppm
	Ozone-depleting Substances				
Various	See Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 for a complete list.	5 ppm	Prohibited from use. Ozone-depleting substances have been used as a foaming agent in PU foams as well as a dry-cleaning agent.	All materials: GC/MS headspace 120 degrees C for 45 minutes	5 ppm

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

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

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

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

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	LIMITS Conponent Materials in Finished Product	POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	REPORTING LIMIT Limits above which test results should be reported
	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 molding 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 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.	Sample preparation for all materials: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4 Measurement: Textiles: GC/MS, EN ISO 14389:2014 (7.1 Calculation based on weight of print only; 7.2 Calculation based on weight of print and textile if print cannot be removed). All materials except textiles: GC/MS All materials: EN ISO 17881-2:2016	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 Conponent Materials in Finished Product	POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	REPORTING LIMIT Limits above which test results should be reported
	Phthalates				
71850-09-4	Diisohexyl phthalate (DIHxP)	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 molding 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 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.	Sample preparation for all materials: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4 Measurement: Textiles: GC/MS, EN ISO 14389:2014 (7.1 Calculation based on weight of print only; 7.2 Calculation based on weight of print and textile if print cannot be removed). All materials except textiles: GC/MS All materials: EN ISO 17881-2:2016	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 Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters				
68515-51-5					
776297-69-9	n-Pentyl-isopentylphthalate (nPIPP)				

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	LIMITS Conponent Materials in Finished Product		POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	REPORTING LIMIT Limits above which test results should be reported
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)					
83-32-9	Acenaphtene	No individual restriction	Total: 10 ppm	PAHs are natural components of crude oil and are common residues from oil refining. PAHs have a characteristic smell similar to that of car tires or asphalt. Oil residues containing PAHs are added to rubber and plastics as a softener or extender and may be found in rubber, plastics, lacquers and coatings. PAHs are often found in the outsoles of footwear and in printing pastes for screen prints. PAHs can be present as impurities in Carbon Black. They also may be formed from thermal decomposition of recycled materials during reprocessing **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).	All materials: AFPS GS 2019	0.2 ppm each
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene					
120-12-7	Anthracene					
191-24-2	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene					
86-73-7	Fluorene					
206-44-0	Fluoranthene					
193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene					
91-20-3	Naphthalene**					
85-01-8	Phenanthrene					
129-00-0	Pyrene					
56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene	1 ppm each Childcare articles: 0.5 ppm each				
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 Conponent Materials in Finished Product	POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	REPORTING LIMIT Limits above which test results should be reported
	Quinoline				
91-22-5	Quinoline	50 ppm	Found as an impurity in polyester and some dyestuffs. Quinoline can be included with disperse dye testing, as the same method is used for both.	All materials: DIN 54231:2005 with methanol extraction at 70 degrees C	50 ppm each
	Solvents and Residuals				
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 All other materials: DIN CEN ISO/TS 16189:2013	50 ppm each
75-12-7	Formamide	1000 ppm each	Byproduct in the production of EVA foams.		
127-19-5	Dimethylacetamide (DMAC)		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.		
	UV Absorbers / Stabilizers				
3846-71-7	UV 320	1000 ppm each	PU foam materials such as open cell foams for padding. Used as UV-absorbers for plastics (PVC, PET, PC, PA, ABS, and other polymers), rubber, polyurethane.	DIN EN 62321-6:2016-05 (Extraction in THF, analysis by GC/MS)	300 ppm each
3864-99-1	UV 327				
25973-55-1	UV 328				
36437-37-3	UV 350				
2440-22-4	Drometrizole	For informational purposes only. 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 Conponent Materials in Finished Product	POTENTIAL USES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	REPORTING LIMIT Limits above which test results should be reported
	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)				
71-43-2	Benzene	5 ppm	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.	For general VOC screening: GC/MS headspace 45 minutes at 120 degrees C	Benzene: 5 ppm Other: 20 ppm each
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
	PFOS and Related Substances
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-NH4)
70225-14-8	Perfluorooctane sulfonate diethanolamine salt (PFOS-NH(OH)2)
56773-42-3	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, tetraethylammonium salt (PFOS-N(C2H5)4)
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)
	PFOA and Its Salts
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
	PFOA-Related Substances
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
	PFOS and Related Substances
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
	PFOA-Related Substances
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	**Dicofol**
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
	PFOS and Related Substances
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
	PFOA-Related Substances
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	Tolylfluanide
1582-09-8	Trifluraline

CONTACT

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