

MONSOON AND ACCESSORIZE RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

KEY:

C - Carcinogenic
 CO - Contamination
 B - Bioaccumulative
 ED - Endocrine Disruptor
 I - Irritant
 M - Mutagenic
 R - Reprotoxic
 S - Sensitisation
 T - Toxic
 VP - Very Persistent

RSL (Restricted Substance List): This RSL applies to all fabrics, components, products and packaging. The RSL details the global requirement for restricted substances and respective limits in finished goods. For some high risk materials we require mandatory testing to be submitted per order, this is communicated in our Testing Manual. Increasingly there will be a need to apply chemical tests in production, and more of these may become mandatory in future revisions. Suppliers not already doing so should begin to assess their ability to evidence compliance to the RSL through testing or through other means. If you become aware that any Product(s) may or do contain any restricted substance(s), please notify Monsoon Accessorize immediately.

MRSI (Manufacturing Restricted Substance List): As Monsoon Accessorize continues to look at environmental impact of hazardous chemicals, it is becoming increasingly important for us to understand conformance on input chemistry. Please ask your upstream suppliers to ensure raw materials, finished components and chemical are meeting the limits set out in the ZDHC MRSI. The ZDHC MRSI can be found at http://www.roadmapzero.com/fileadmin/pdf/MRSI_v1_1.pdf https://mrsi.roadmapzero.com/mrsi/MRSI2_0/index.php

● high risk - widely used frequently detected

● medium risk - detected occasionally

● low risk

Substance	Legislation Standard /Eco-Label by Country	Test Method for Legislation	Legislative Requirement for Finished Products (maximum allowable limit)	Requirement for Finished Products (maximum allowable limit)	Applicable Materials									Potential Uses Summary	Exposure & Hazard					
					Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	Leather	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass		Consumer Health	Worker Health	Environment	Comments		
Alkylphenols & Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEO, NP, OP, NPEO, OPEO)	EU: REACH - Entry 46a and 46b of amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 552 /2009 (previous Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 (effective date: 3rd February 2021))	Textile: BS EN ISO 18254-1: 2016 Leather: ISO 18218-1:2015	NPEO: Textile materials: 100 mg / kg Leather and polymer materials: 1000mg /kg NP: 1000 mg /kg	Test method: Textile: BS EN ISO 18254-1: 2016 Leather: ISO 18218-1:2015 Requirement: NPEO: Textile materials: 100 mg / kg Leather and polymer materials: 1000mg /kg NP: 1000 mg /kg Composite tests permitted for up to three components	●	●	●	●	●	●		●		APEO / NPEO are auxiliary chemicals used in various industries. They are good emulsifiers and wetting agents and thus have been widely employed in different industrial and domestic detergents. They also co-formulants in pesticides and biocides.	T ED		VP T ED	NPEO is the biggest source of NP present in the environment. NP is a potent endocrine disrupter to the aquatic environment and can cause feminization in some male fish.		
Azo Dyes	EU:REACH - Entry 43 of Regulation (EC) No 552 /2009 amending Annex XVII of EC inventory - Regulation No 1907 /2006	Textile: ISO 14362-1:2017 Leather: ISO 17234-1 4-aminoazobenzene confirmation: Textile: ISO 14362-3:2017 Leather: ISO 17234-2	30 mg / kg (22 banned arylamines)	Test method: Textile: ISO 14362-1:2017 Leather: ISO 17234-1 4-aminoazobenzene confirmation: Textile: ISO 14362-3:2017 Leather: ISO 17234-2 Requirement: 30 mg /kg (24 banned arylamines - including 2,4-xylydine & 2,6 xylydine)	● (artificial leather) (Footwear only)	●	● (vivid colours especially red, orange and yellow are highest risk)	●	●					Azo dyes and pigments are colourants containing at least one azo bond (-N=N-) within the molecule. They are commonly used as colorant in textile and apparel industry.	C	C		Under basic chemical or enzymatic conditions, some azo dyes may release aromatic amines which are classified as carcinogens. These regulated Azo dyes should no longer be used in colouring textiles.		
	China:Textile: GB 18401-2010 Leather: GB 20400-2006 Footwear: GB 25038-2010	Textile: GB /T 17592:2011 Leather: GB /T 19942 4-Aminoazobenzene confirmation Textile: GB /T 23344	Textile: 20 mg / kg; Leather: 30mg / kg; (23 banned arylamines) Footwear: 30 mg / kg																	
	AU: Ausralan Competition and Consumer Commission Safety Guidance	Textile: ISO 14362-1:2017 Leather: ISO 17234-1 4-aminoazobenzene confirmation: Textile: ISO 14362-3:2017 Leather: ISO 17234-2	30 mg / kg (22 banned arylamines)																	
	India: Environmental (Protection) Act	-	30 mg / kg (22 banned arylamines)																	
BPA Bisphenol A	EU:Entry 66 of Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 (effective date: 2nd Jan 2020)	Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006	200mg /kg	Test method: Regulation (EU) No 10 /2011 Requirement: 0.06mg/kg (migration) Composite testing not permitted	●			●						Bisphenol A is commonly used as a monomer in plastic, epoxy resin and polycarbonate. e.g. plasticware for food.	C M R					
	EU:Regulation (EU) No 10 /2011	Regulation (EU) No 10 /2011	≤ 0.6 mg / kg (migration)																	
	EU:REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 - SVHC Candidate List	Regulation (EU) No 10 /2011	0.1% per product, up to one tonne total																	
	US: California Proposition 65		3 µ / d																	
Cadmium (Total)	EU:Entry 23 of Regulation (EC) No 552 /2009 amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006	EN1122	Substrate: Plastic, metal in jewellery: 100 mg / kg; Surface coating / paint on article: 1000 mg /kg; Paint: Not detected	Test method: Non metal: EN 1122 Metal: Acid digestion Requirement: Substrate: Plastic, metal in jewellery: 100 mg / kg; Surface coating / paint on article: 300 mg / kg; Paint: Not detected Children's Products: 100 mg/kg substrates and coatings Composite tests permitted for up to three components apart from all metals	●		●	●		●		●	(coated metals - red, oranges, yellow and green are highest risk)	Cadmium is a naturally occurring and abundant metal. In apparel, cadmium is used as a colourant and stabiliser in plastics, pigments and coatings. Cadmium can also be found in fertilisers, biocides and paints.	C	C		Heavy metals are suspected carcinogens and are banned from intentional use in textiles.		
	EU:REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 - SVHC Candidate List	ICP-OES, GC-MS, UV-VIS, HPLC-DAD, HPLC-MS and colorimetric method	0.1% per product, up to one tonne total																	
	US: CPSIA US: California Proposition 65 - Ref: RG-10-514803 (consolidation with Case No. RG 10-545680 and RG 10-545687)	Acid Digestion /AAS	300mg /kg																	
Chromium VI	EU:Entry 47 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 301 /2014 amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006	ISO 17075-2: 2017 with ageing (80°C for 24 hours at less than 5% RH)	None detected (3mg /kg)	Test method: ISO 17075-2 Requirement: 3 mg / kg After aging Composite testing not permitted		●			● (deep/saturated shades are highest risk)					In textiles and apparel, chromium (VI) is usually associate with plastics, dyes and tanned leather - predominantly from the potassium dichromate two-bath tanning process.	C S	C S		Chromium (VI) is known to be carcinogenic and is corrosive to skin. Skin contact with certain chromium (VI) compounds can cause skin ulcers. Potassium dichromate (VI) and other chromium (VI) compounds are banned, and residues in chromium (III) tanning agents are restricted.		

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					Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	Leather	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass		Consumer Health	Worker Health	Environment	Comments
Formaldehyde	EU: REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 - SVHC Candidate List	ICP-OES, GC-MS, UV-VIS, HPLC-DAD, HPLC-MS and colorimetric method	0.1% per product, up to one tonne total	Test method: Textiles: ISO 14184-1 Leather: ISO 17226-2 (by UV method) Requirement: clothing specifically marketed as suitable for people with sensitive skin: 30 mg / kg Direct skin contact: 75 mg/ kg Non-direct skin contact: 300 mg/ kg Footwear: 75 mg/ kg Intimate apparel: 20 mg/kg Children and baby clothing and textile toys: 20mg/kg Composite tests permitted for up to three components for all test method apart from EN71-3	● (artificial leather) (Footwear only)	● (permanent crease finishes are highest risk)	● (permanent crease finishes are highest risk)	●	●			●		Formaldehyde is a volatile organic compound whose chemical properties make it suitable to be used as an anti-creasing and anti-shrinking agent. It can be co-polymerized with phenol or urea to form polymeric resins. In textiles and apparel, formaldehyde may be found in stiffened and permanent press fabrics.	I	T	S	Despite its multi-function properties, formaldehyde is an irritant that sensitizes mucous membranes. When inhaled formaldehyde may cause headaches, a burning sensation in the throat, and difficulty breathing, and can trigger or aggravate asthma symptoms
	AU: Australian Competition and Consumer Commission Safety Guidance	ISO 14184-1	clothing specifically marketed as suitable for people with sensitive skin: 30 mg / kg garments which contact the skin: 100 mg /kg other garments or fabrics: 300 mg / kg															
	China: Textile: GB 18401-2010 Leather: GB 20400-2006 Footwear: GB 25038-2010	Textile: GB /T 2912.1 Leather: GB /T 19941	For Textile & Leather: Direct skin-contact = 75mg / kg; Non-Direct skin-contact = 300 mg /kg For footwear: 75 mg / kg															
Lead (Total)	EU: Entry 63 of Regulation (EC) No 836 /2012 amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 / Commission Regulation (EU) 2015 /628	In-house method; Acid digestion with AAS	0.05% (500mg /kg)	Test method: Jewellery: EPA 3050B / 3051A / 3052 Non-jewellery: Metal: CPSC-CH-E1001-08.3 Non-metal: CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3 Surface coating: CPSC-CH-E1003-09.1 Requirement: Surface coating: 90 mg / kg; Accessible substrate: 90 mg / kg (bag); 100 mg / kg (others) Accessible substrate with PVC: 200 mg / kg Children Surface coating: 90 mg/kg Substrates metal and non metal: 100ppm Composite tests permitted for up to three components apart from metal components	●	●	●	●	● (non-jewellery only)	●	●	●	Lead is a metal which can be found naturally in many ores. Catalysts used to synthesize paint, plastic, pigment inks and coatings may contain lead. As a result, traces of lead compounds may remain in the finished product.	C		CO	Lead is a suspected carcinogen and can adversely affect the central nervous system, kidneys and the immune system.	
	US: Jewellery: California metal containing Jewellery law Non-jewellery: California Proposition 65* CGC-00-313596 / 03-427020 / 05-440570 / 03-41631 / RG13663979, CGC-11-509211 US Children's Jewellery CPSIA	Jewellery: EPA 3050B / 3051A / 3052 Non-jewellery: Metal: CPSC-CH-E1001-08.3 Non-metal: CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3 Surface coating: CPSC-CH-E1003-09.1	Jewellery: Class 1 component*- no requirement Class 2 component- Electroplated metal; 6.0% Unplated metal; 1.5% Plastic or rubber including acrylic, polystyrene, plastic beads and stones and polyvinyl chloride (PVC); 200 ppm Paint or surface coating: 600 ppm Class 3 component - Material other than Class 1 or 2; 600 ppm Non-jewellery: Surface coating: 90 mg / kg; Accessible substrate: 90 mg / kg (bag); 100 mg / kg (others) Accessible substrate with PVC: 200mg / kg															
Lead (Release)	EU: Annex XVII Regulation (EC) No. 1907 /2006.	Non-coated: ASTM D5517(extraction with artificial saliva) Coated: EN 12472:2005 + A1:2009 and ASTM D5517(extraction with artificial saliva)	0.05 µg/cm2 per hour (equivalent to 0.05µg/g/h)	Test method: Non-coated: ASTM D5517(extraction with artificial saliva) Coated: EN 12472:2005 + A1:2009 and ASTM D5517(extraction with artificial saliva) Requirement: 0.05 µg/cm2 per hour (equivalent to 0.05µg/g/h) Composite tests permitted for up to three components	●			●	● (non-jewellery only)			●	Lead is a metal which can be found naturally in many ores. Catalysts used to synthesize paint, plastic, pigment inks and coatings may contain lead. As a result, traces of lead compounds may remain in the finished product.	C		CO	Lead is a suspected carcinogen and can adversely affect the central nervous system, kidneys and the immune system.	
Nickel (Release)	EU:Entry 27 of Regulation (EC) No 552 /2009 amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006	Non-coated: EN 1811:2011 + A1:2015 (nickel migration) Coated: EN 12472:2005+A1:2009 (wear and corrosion) Sunglasses: EN 16128:2015	Direct and prolong contact with skin: 0.5 µg/cm2/ week For body piercing 0.2µg/cm2/week	Test method: Non-coated: EN 1811:2011 + A1:2015 Coated: EN 12472:2005+A1:2009 Sunglasses: EN 16128:2015 Requirement: Direct and prolong contact with skin: 0.5 µg/cm2/ week For body piercing 0.2µg/cm2/week Composite testing not permitted							● (shiny metals are highest risk)			Nickel is a naturally occurring metal. In textiles and apparel, nickel can be found in paints, inks, plastic and metal accessories.	S			
	China: GB 28480-2012	Coated item; GB /T 28485 and GB /T 19719 Non-coated item; GB /T 19719	<0.5µg/cm2/week (Non-body piercing article) <0.5µg/cm2/week (Body piercing article)															

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					Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	Leather	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass		Consumer Health	Worker Health	Environment	
Total Heavy metal	China: GB 28480-2012	With reference to GB/T 28021 - Analysis by ICP	≤1000ppm (Arsenie) ≤1000ppm (Chromium (VI)) ≤1000ppm (Mercury) ≤1000ppm (Lead) ≤100 ppm (Cadmium)	Test method: GB 28480-2012 Requirement: ≤1000ppm (Arsenie) ≤1000ppm (Chromium (VI)) ≤1000ppm (Mercury) ≤1000ppm (Lead) ≤100 ppm (Cadmium)							●	●	●	Arsenic, Cadmium, Mercury, Lead and Chromium (VI) are banned in textile production. Refer to individual descriptions for Cadmium, Lead and Chromium (VI). Arsenic is found in cotton farming as a preservative, pesticide and defoliant. Mercury is found in pesticides and as a contaminant in Caustic Soda (NaOH). Mercury compounds have been used in paints and surface coatings.				Refer to individual descriptions for Cadmium, Lead and Chromium (VI).
	EU: Directive 94 /62 /EC packaging and packaging waste	Directive 94 /62 /EC	Chromium (VI), Mercury, Lead, Cadmium (100mg /kg for sum of four heavy metals)	Requirement: Chromium (VI), Mercury, Lead, Cadmium (100mg /kg for sum of four heavy metals)									●					
Vinyl chloride monomer (VCM)	China: GB 21550-2008	GB /T 4615	≤ 5mg/kg	Test method: GB /T 4615 Requirement: ≤5 mg/kg	● (PVC artificial leather)									VCM is a building block of PVC	T C	T C	VP	VCM is highly toxic, flammable, and carcinogenic. The production of VCM has been recognised as a source of dioxins, dioxins are persistent environmental pollutants.
Voc's / solvents	China: GB 21550-2008	GB 21550 Section 5.5	≤20g/m2	Test method: GB 21550 Section 5.5 Requirement: GB21550-2008 = 20g/m² DIN CEN ISO/TS 16189-2013 use: - Benzene 1ppm - 1,2-Dichloroethane 10ppm - Tetrachloroethylene (PER) 50ppm - Toluene 50ppm - Trichloroethylene 50ppm - Xylenes (meta-, Ortho-, Para-) 50ppm - Cyclohexanone 100ppm - Phenol 100ppm - Formamide 200ppm Other: ≤1000 pp	● (PVC artificial leather)									Volatil organic compounds are associated with solvent- based processes like PU coatings and adhesives. They should not be used in textile chemical preparations or for industrial /machine cleaning.		T		VOC's can be harmful to workers health.
	EU: Candles and Diffusers	BS EN 16739:2015																

Testing: Please see the Global Testing Manual for full mandatory testing requirements.

Other Legislations	
Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR, Regulation (EU) 528 /2012)	https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/biocidal-products-regulation/legislation
California Proposition 65 (Prop 65)	https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/proposition-65-list
CPSIA (The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act)	https://www.cpsc.gov/Regulations-Laws-Standards/Standards/The-Consumer-Product-Safety-Improvement-Act
EU Cosmetics Regulation	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/cosmetics/legislation_en
FD&C ACT Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act	https://www.fda.gov/RegulatoryInformation/LawsEnforcedbyFDA/FederalFoodDrugandCosmeticActFDCAct/uc2m005640.htm https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/guidance-industry-fda-records-access-authority-under-sections-414-and-704-federal-food-drug-cosmetic https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/laws-enforced-fda/federal-food-drug-and-cosmetic-act-fdc-act
RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive)	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/rohs_eee/index_en.htm
SVHC's (Substances of Very High Concern)	Imported SVHCs must be declared. Chemicals are updated on the SVHC list twice a year. The full list can be obtained here: https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table
TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)	https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-toxic-substances-control-act
ZDHC MRSL	http://www.roadmaptozero.com/fileadmin/pdf/MRSL_v1_1.pdf https://www.roadmaptozero.com/post/zdch-publishes-electronic-zdch-mrsl

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					Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	Leather	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass		Consumer Health	Worker Health	Environment	Comments
Formaldehyde	EU: REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 - SVHC Candidate List	ICP-OES, GC-MS, UV-VIS, HPLC-DAD, HPLC-MS and colorimetric method	0.1% per product, up to one tonne total	Test method: Textiles: ISO 14184-1 Leather: ISO 17226-2 (by UV method) Requirement: clothing specifically marketed as suitable for people with sensitive skin: 30 mg / kg Direct skin contact: 75 mg / kg Non-direct skin contact: 300 mg / kg Footwear: 75 mg / kg Intimate apparel: 20 mg/kg Children and baby clothing and textile toys: 20mg/kg Composite tests permitted for up to three components for all test method apart from EN71-3	● (artificial leather) (Footwear only)	● (permanent crease finishes are highest risk)	● (permanent crease finishes are highest risk)	●	●			●		Formaldehyde is a volatile organic compound whose chemical properties make it suitable to be used as an anti-creasing and anti-shrinking agent. It can be co-polymerized with phenol or urea to form polymeric resins. In textiles and apparel, formaldehyde may be found in stiffened and permanent press fabrics.	I	T	S	Despite its multi-function properties, formaldehyde is an irritant that sensitizes mucous membranes. When inhaled formaldehyde may cause headaches, a burning sensation in the throat, and difficulty breathing, and can trigger or aggravate asthma symptoms
	AU: Australian Competition and Consumer Commission Safety Guidance	ISO 14184-1	clothing specifically marketed as suitable for people with sensitive skin: 30 mg / kg garments which contact the skin: 100 mg /kg other garments or fabrics: 300 mg / kg															
	China: Textile: GB 18401-2010 Leather: GB 20400-2006 Footwear: GB 25038-2010	Textile: GB /T 2912.1 Leather: GB /T 19941	For Textile & Leather: Direct skin-contact = 75mg / kg; Non-Direct skin-contact = 300 mg /kg For footwear: 75 mg / kg															
Lead (Total)	EU: Entry 63 of Regulation (EC) No 836 /2012 amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 / Commission Regulation (EU) 2015 /628	In-house method; Acid digestion with AAS	0.05% (500mg/kg)	Test method: Jewellery: EPA 3050B / 3051A / 3052 Non-jewellery: Metal: CPSC-CH-E1001-08.3 Non-metal: CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3 Surface coating: CPSC-CH-E1003-09.1 Requirement: Surface coating: 90 mg / kg; Accessible substrate: 90 mg / kg (bag); 100 mg / kg (others) Accessible substrate with PVC: 200 mg / kg Children Surface coating: 90 mg/kg Substrates metal and non metal: 100ppm Composite tests permitted for up to three components apart from metal components	●	●	●	●	● (non-jewellery only)	●	● (coated metals are highest risk)	●	Lead is a metal which can be found naturally in many ores. Catalysts used to synthesize paint, plastic, pigment inks and coatings may contain lead. As a result, traces of lead compounds may remain in the finished product.	C		CO	Lead is a suspected carcinogen and can adversely affect the central nervous system, kidneys and the immune system.	
	US: Jewellery: California metal containing jewellery law Non-jewellery: California Proposition 65* CGC-00-313596 / 03-427020 / 05-440570 / 03- 41631 / RG13663979, CGC-11-509211 US Children's Jewellery CPSIA	Jewellery: EPA 3050B / 3051A / 3052 Non-jewellery: Metal: CPSC-CH-E1001-08.3 Non-metal: CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3 Surface coating: CPSC-CH-E1003-09.1	Jewellery: Class 1 component*- no requirement Class 2 component- Electroplated metal; 6.0% Unplated metal; 1.5% Plastic or rubber including acrylic, polystyrene, plastic beads and stones and polyvinyl chloride (PVC); 200 ppm Paint or surface coating: 600 ppm Class 3 component - Material other than Class 1 or 2; 600 ppm Non-jewellery: Surface coating: 90 mg / kg; Accessible substrate: 90 mg / kg (bag); 100 mg / kg (others) Accessible substrate with PVC: 200mg / kg															
Lead (Release)	EU: Annex XVII Regulation (EC) No. 1907 /2006.	Non-coated: ASTM D5517(extraction with artificial saliva) Coated: EN 12472:2005 + A1:2009 and ASTM D5517(extraction with artificial saliva)	0.05 µg/cm2 per hour (equivalent to 0.05µg/g/h)	Test method: Non-coated: ASTM D5517(extraction with artificial saliva) Coated: EN 12472:2005 + A1:2009 and ASTM D5517(extraction with artificial saliva) Requirement: 0.05 µg/cm2 per hour (equivalent to 0.05µg/g/h) Composite tests permitted for up to three components	●			● (non-jewellery only)			●	●	Lead is a metal which can be found naturally in many ores. Catalysts used to synthesize paint, plastic, pigment inks and coatings may contain lead. As a result, traces of lead compounds may remain in the finished product.	C		CO	Lead is a suspected carcinogen and can adversely affect the central nervous system, kidneys and the immune system.	
Nickel (Release)	EU:Entry 27 of Regulation (EC) No 552 /2009 amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006	Non-coated: EN 1811:2011 + A1:2015 (nickel migration) Coated: EN 12472:2005+A1:2009 (wear and corrosion) Sunglasses: EN 16128:2015	Direct and prolong contact with skin: 0.5 µg/cm2/ week For body piercing 0.2µg/cm2/week	Test method: Non-coated: EN 1811:2011 + A1:2015 Coated: EN 12472:2005+A1:2009 Sunglasses: EN 16128:2015 Requirement: Direct and prolong contact with skin: 0.5 µg/cm2/ week For body piercing 0.2µg/cm2/week Composite testing not permitted							● (shiny metals are highest risk)		Nickel is a naturally occurring metal. In textiles and apparel, nickel can be found in paints, inks, plastic and metal accessories.	S			In metal components, nickel can migrate to the surface of the metal causing skin irritation or high levels of skin allergy in some consumers, particularly in prolonged skin contact.	
	China: GB 28480-2012	Coated item; GB /T 28485 and GB /T 19719 Non-coated item; GB /T 19719	<0.5µg/cm2/week (Non-body piercing) article) <0.5µg/cm2/week (Body piercing article)															

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● high risk - widely used frequently detected
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 ● low risk

Substance	Legislation Standard /Eco-Label by Country	Test Method for Legislation	Legislative Requirement for Finished Products (maximum allowable limit)	Requirement for Finished Products (maximum allowable limit)	Applicable Materials									Potential Uses Summary	Exposure & Hazard				
					Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	Leather	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass		Consumer Health	Worker Health	Environment	Comments	
N-Nitrosamines	China: GB 25038-2010 EU EN71 Part 9 Toy Regulations	GB /T 24153	Not detected (detection limit: 0.5 mg /kg)	Test method: GB /T 24153 Requirement: Not detected (detection limit: 0.5 mg / kg) <i>Composite testing not permitted</i>	● (rubber, footwear only)						● (latex and rubber are highest risk)				Nitrosamines, and are associated with rubber and latex products, chemical intermediaries and finished cosmetics.	C	C		They are known to be carcinogenic.
Organotin Compounds	EU: Entry 20 of Regulation (EC) No 276 /2010 amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006	BS ISO 17353, GC-MS analysis	Tri-substituted organostannic compounds such as T&T/TPHT/TCyT/TOT/TPT ≤ 1000mg/kg by weight of tin DBT ≤ 1000 mg/kg by weight of tin DOTs 1000 mg/kg by weight of tin	Test method: BS ISO 17353, GC-MS analysis Requirement: Tri-substituted organostannic T&T/TPHT/TCyT/TOT/TPT ≤ 1000mg/kg by weight of tin DBT ≤ 1000 mg/kg by weight of tin DOTs 1000 mg/kg by weight of tin Composite tests permitted for up to two components	● (antibacterial finishes)		● (glitter, foil, plastisol prints and binders are highest risk)								The major commercial applications of organotin compound are as plastic heat stabilisers, catalytic agents, industrial biocides and antifouling for paints. In textiles organotins are associated with plastics / rubber, inks, paint, metallic glitter, PU and heat transfer material.	ED	S ED	T	Organotin compounds are environmental pollutants and particularly harmful and toxic to the aquatic organisms. They can damage liver, kidneys, and cause disruption of the endocrine system.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	EU:REACH Annex XVII Entry 68 (effective date: 4th July 2020) EU:REACHRegulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 - SVHC Candidate List	ICP-OES, GC-MS, UV-VIS, HPLC-DAD, HPLC-MS and colorimetric method	25ug /kg	Test method: CEN /TS 15968: 2014 Requirement: Ban Only test fabric Composite testing not permitted	● (water repellent or stain resistant finishes)	● (water repellent or stain resistant finishes)	● (water repellent or stain resistant finishes)		● (water repellent or stain resistant finishes)						PFOA has been used to provide soil, oil and water resistance to textiles, apparels, leather and footwear. In textile processing, PFOA is also used in polymers like polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE).				PFOA is classified as a persistent organic pollutant.
	EU: POPs Commission regulation (EU) No. 757 /2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 850 /2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) , Annex B Norway: Norwegian Product Regulations	CEN /TS 15968: 2010	Ban		CEN /TS 15968: 2010	Textile / carpet /coated consumer product: 1 µg/m2 1 other consumer product: 1000 mg /kg													
Perfluorooctane sulfonates (PFOS)	EU:REACHRegulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 - SVHC Candidate List	ICP-OES, GC-MS, UV-VIS, HPLC-DAD, HPLC-MS and colorimetric method	0.1% per product, up to one tonne total	Test method: CEN /TS 15968: 2014 Requirement: Ban	● (water repellent or stain resistant finishes)	● (water repellent or stain resistant finishes)	● (water repellent or stain resistant finishes)		● (water repellent or stain resistant finishes)						PFOS has been used to provide soil, oil and water resistance to textiles, apparels, leather and footwear. In textile processing, PFOS is also used as wetting agents to improve the coverage and penetration of substances, and enhance dyeing and as a binder in non-woven fabrics.				PFOS is classified as a persistent organic pollutant.
	EU: POPs Commission regulation (EU) No. 757 /2010 amending Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 850 /2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) , Annex B	CEN /TS 15968: 2010	Ban																

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Substance	Legislation Standard /Eco-Label by Country	Test Method for Legislation	Legislative Requirement for Finished Products (maximum allowable limit)	Requirement for Finished Products (maximum allowable limit)	Applicable Materials									Potential Uses Summary	Exposure & Hazard							
					Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	Leather	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass		Consumer Health	Worker Health	Environment	Comments				
Phthalates	EU: REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 - SVHC Candidate List	ICP-OES, GC-MS, UV-VIS, HPLC-DAD, HPLC-MS and colorimetric method	0.1% per product, up to one tonne total For childrens toys, inc. dress up, stationary, childrens items, use Toy Safety Requirements	Test method: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.3 Requirement: For PVC - DEHP, BBP, DnHP, DBP, DIDP: 600 mg/kg (each) DIBP, DINP: 1000 mg / kg For Other plastics - DEHP, BBP, DBP, DIDP, DnHP, DINP, DIBP, DCHP, DPENP: 1000 mg / kg (each) Composite tests permitted for up to three components	● (flexible plastic components and PU/PVC coatings are highest risk)				● (flexible plastic components and PU/PVC coatings are highest risk)		●					Predominantly found as plasticisers in flexible plastic products such as children toys, and coated textiles e.g. PVC PU. They are also used as fixatives, detergents, lubricating oils and solvents.	ED C	ED C	EC	Phthalates are endocrine disruptors, impairing fertility, impacting aquatic life and are possible carcinogens.		
	US: California Proposition 65* - Ref CIV 10- 00641 /114CV267501 / CGC - 11-511836	CPSC-CH-C1001-09.3	For PVC - DEHP, BBP, DnHP, DBP, DIDP: 600 mg /kg (each) DINP: 1000 mg /kg For Other plastics - DEHP, BBP, DBP, DIDP, DnHP, DINP, DIBP, DCHP, DPENP: 1000 mg / kg (each)																			
Polychlorinated Phenols (PCP)	EU: Entry 22 of Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006	BS EN ISO 17070:2015	PCP: 1000mg /kg	Test method: Textile / Leather: LFGB § 64 BVL82.02.8, GC-ECD analysis Polyester / polyester-blend / printed fabric: Modified § 64 LFGB BVL82.02.8 with alkaline digestion Requirement: PCP: 5 mg / kg Footwear: PCP, 2,3,5,6-TeCP: Not Detected	● (artificial leather) (Footwear only)	●	●	●	●	●						Chlorophenols are polychlorinated compounds used as preservatives and pesticides. PCP and TeCP have been used as mould prevention for leather / hides, and as preservatives in print pastes, but are now regulated and should not be used.	T R C	T R C	CO	Some Chlorophenols are toxic when inhaled, ingested or absorbed through the skin. Long ter reproductive effects, liver and kidney damage, and suspected carcinogens.		
	EU: POPs Persistent Organic Pollutants, Annex A 2015	BS EN ISO 17070:2015	PCP: 1000mg /kg																			
	Germany: Gefahrstoff Verordnung (Hazardous Substances Ordinance), Annex IV, No.12	Textile / Leather: LFGB § 64 BVL 82.02.8, GC-ECD analysis; Polyester / polyester-blend / printed fabric: Modified § 64 LFGB BVL82.02.8 with alkaline digestion	PCP: 5 mg / kg																			
	China: GB 25038-2010	GB /T 18414.1 or GB /T 18414.2	PCP, 2,3,5,6-TeCP: not detected																			
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Germany: Germany GS mark	with reference to AFPS GS 2014:01 PAK, GC-MS analysis	Sum of 18 PAHs: 10 mg /kg Sum of ANA, ANY, ANT, FLU, PHE, FLT, PYR: 10 mg /kg BaP, BeP, BaA, CHR, BbF, BkF, DBA, IP BPE : 0.5 mg / kg (each) NAP: 2 mg /kg	Test method: with reference to AFPS GS 2014:01 PK, GC-MS analysis Sum of 18 PAHs: 10 mg /kg Sum of ANA, ANY, ANT, FLU, PHE, FLT, PYR: 10 mg /kg BaP, BeP, BaA, CHR, BbF, BkF, DBA, IPY, BPE : 0.5 mg /k (each) NAP: 2 mg /kg Composite tests permitted for up to three components	● (recycled plastics are highest risk, particularly black)				●							PAHs are produced by theincomplete combustion of organic materials such as wood, oil, and animal fats. PAHs are less water-soluble, evaporable and degradable and attach themselves to organic particulate matter. PAH contaminations have been found in rubber and various plastics, and as contaminants in black carbon pigments.	C M	C M	T	Many of these organic molecules are considered to be carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic to the aquatic environment.		
	EU: Entry 50 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1272 /2013 amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006	with reference to AFPS GS 2014:01 PAK, GC-MS analysis	BaP, BeP, BaA, CHR, BbF, BkF, DBA: 1.0 mg / kg (each)																			
	EU: REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 - SVHC Candidate List	ICP-OES, GC-MS, UV-VIS, HPLC-DAD, HPLC-MS and colorimetric method	0.1% per product, up to one tonne total																			
Short Chain Chloroparaffins (SCCP) (C10 - C13)	EU: Commission Regulation (EU) 2015 /2030 amending Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 850 /2004, POPs	ISO 18219: 2015	1500mg /kg	Test method: ISO 18219: 2015 Requirement: 1000 mg /kg Composite tests permitted for up to three components	●				●							SCCPs are used as flame retardants or plasticisers in plastics, rubbers, inks, paints, adhesives and coatings. The may also be found as impurities in fat-liquoring agents in leather production.	C	I	VP T	SCCPs are persistent and toxic in the environment, suspected carcinogens and repeated exposure causes skin dryness and cracking.		
	EU: REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 - SVHC Candidate List	ICP-OES, GC-MS, UV-VIS, HPLC-DAD, HPLC-MS and colorimetric method	0.1% per product, up to one tonne total																			
Soluble heavy metal	China: GB 21550-2008	GB 21550 Section 5.4	≤90mg/kg (Lead) ≤75mg/kg (Cadmium)	Test Method: GB 21550 Section 5.4 Requirement: ≤90mg/kg (Lead) ≤75mg/kg (Cadmium)	● (PVC artificial leather)										Arsenic, Cadmium, Mercury, Lead and Chromium (VI) are banned in textile production. Refer to individual descriptions for Cadmium, Lead and Chromium (VI). Arsenic is found in cotton farming as a preservative, pesticide and defoliant. Mercury is found in pesticides and as a contaminant in Caustic Soda (NaOH). Mercury compounds have been used in paints and surface coatings.				Refer to individual descriptions for Cadmium, Lead and Chromium (VI).			

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					Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	Leather	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass		Consumer Health	Worker Health	Environment	Comments
Total Heavy metal	China: GB 28480-2012	With reference to GB/T 28021 - Analysis by ICP	≤1000ppm (Arsenie) ≤1000ppm (Chromium (VI)) ≤1000ppm (Mercury) ≤1000ppm (Lead) ≤100 ppm (Cadmium)	Test method: GB 28480-2012 Requirement: ≤1000ppm (Arsenie) ≤1000ppm (Chromium (VI)) ≤1000ppm (Mercury) ≤1000ppm (Lead) ≤100 ppm (Cadmium)							●	●	●	Arsenic, Cadmium, Mercury, Lead and Chromium (VI) are banned in textile production. Refer to individual descriptions for Cadmium, Lead and Chromium (VI). Arsenic is found in cotton farming as a preservative, pesticide and defoliant. Mercury is found in pesticides and as a contaminant in Caustic Soda (NaOH). Mercury compounds have been used in paints and surface coatings.				Refer to individual descriptions for Cadmium, Lead and Chromium (VI).
	EU: Directive 94 /62 /EC packaging and packaging waste	Directive 94 /62 /EC	Chromium (VI), Mercury, Lead, Cadmium (100mg /kg for sum of four heavy metals)	Requirement: Chromium (VI), Mercury, Lead, Cadmium (100mg /kg for sum of four heavy metals)									●					
Vinyl chloride monomer (VCM)	China: GB 21550-2008	GB /T 4615	≤ 5mg/kg	Test method: GB /T 4615 Requirement: ≤5 mg/kg	● (PVC artificial leather)									VCM is a building block of PVC	T C	T C	VP	VCM is highly toxic, flammable, and carcinogenic. The production of VCM has been recognised as a source of dioxins, dioxins are persistent environmental pollutants.
Voc's / solvents	China: GB 21550-2008	GB 21550 Section 5.5	≤20g/m2	Test method: GB 21550 Section 5.5 Requirement: GB21550-2008 = 20g/m² DIN CEN ISO/TS 16189:2013 use: - Benzene 1ppm - 1,2-Dichloroethane 10ppm - Tetrachloroethylene (PER) 50ppm - Toluene 50ppm - Trichloroethylene 50ppm - Xylenes (meta-, Ortho-, Para-) 50ppm - Cyclohexanone 100ppm - Phenol 100ppm - Formamide 200ppm Other: ≤1000 pp	● (PVC artificial leather)									Volatile organic compounds are associated with solvent- based processes like PU coatings and adhesives. They should not be used in textile chemical preparations or for industrial /machine cleaning.		T		VOC's can be harmful to workers health.
	EU: Candles and Diffusers	BS EN 16739:2015																

Testing: Please see the Global Testing Manual for full mandatory testing requirements.

Other Legislations

Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR, Regulation (EU) 528 /2012)	https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/biocidal-products-regulation/legislation
California Proposition 65 (Prop 65)	https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/proposition-65-list
CPSIA (The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act)	https://www.cpsc.gov/Regulations-Laws-Standards/Statutes/The-Consumer-Product-Safety-Improvement-Act
EU Cosmetics Regulation	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/cosmetics/legislation_en
FD&C ACT Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act	https://www.fda.gov/RegulatoryInformation/LawsEnforcedbyFDA/FederalFoodDrugandCosmeticActFDCAAct/uc2m005640.htm https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/guidance-industry-fda-records-access-authority-under-sections-414-and-704-federal-food-drug-cosmetic https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/laws-enforced-fda-federal-food-drug-and-cosmetic-act-fdc-act
RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive)	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/rohs_eee/index_en.htm
SVHC's (Substances of Very High Concern)	Imported SVHCs must be declared. Chemicals are updated on the SVHC list twice a year. The full list can be obtained here: https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table
TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)	https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-toxic-substances-control-act
ZDHC MRSL	http://www.roadmaptozero.com/fileadmin/pdf/MRSL_v1_1.pdf - https://www.roadmaptozero.com/post/zdch-publishes-electronic-zdch-mrsl