Page 1	Version: 2	Issue Date: December 2019												KEY:				
	MONSOON AND AC	CESSORIZE RESTRICT	ED SUBSTANCES LIST											C - Carcinogenic CO - Contamination B - Bioaccumulative				
Testing Manual. Increasingly t Product(s) may or do contain MRSL (Manufacturing Restric	t): This RSL applies to all fabrics, components, products and here will be a need to apply chemical tests in production, a any restricted substance(s), please notify Monsoon Accesso ted Substance List): As Monsoon Accessorizeontinues to l ts set out in the ZDHC MRSL. The ZDHC MRSL can be found	and more of these may become mandatory in futur orize immediately. look at environmental impact of hazardous chemic	e revisions. Suppliers not already doing so should b	egin to assess their ability to evidence compliance to	o the RSL through	testing or thro	ugh other means.	If you become av	ware that any	high risk - widely used frequently detected	medium risk - detected occasionally	low risk		B - Shockenhadra   ED - Endocrine Disruptor   I - Irritant   M - Mutagenic   R - Reprotoxic   S - Sensitisation   T - Toxic   VP - Very Persistent				
								Ap	oplicable Materia	ıls							ı	Exposure & Hazard
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)	Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	Leather	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass	Potential Uses Summary	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 REACHRegulation (EC) No 552 /2009 (previousRegulation (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.
	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	(artificial leather) (Footwear only)	•	(vivid colours especially red, orange and yellow are	•	•									
Azo Dyes	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	Leather: ISO 17234-1 4-aminoazobenzene confirmation: Textile: ISO 14362-3:2017 Leather: ISO 17234-2 Requirement: 30 mg /kg			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	с	С		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
	AU: Ausralan Competition andConsumer 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)	(24 banned aryamines - including 2,4-xylidine & 2,6 xylidine)										textile and apparel industry.				regulated A20 dyes should no longer use used in colouring textiles.
	India: Environmental (Protection) Act	-	30 mg /kg (22 banned arylamines)															
	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		•			•										
BPA	EU:Regulation (EU) No 10 /2011	Regulation (EU) No 10 /2011	≤ 0.6 mg / kg (migration)	Test method: Regulation (EU) No 10 /2011 Requirement: 0.06mg/kg (migration)										Bisphenol A is commonly used as a monomer in plastic, expoxy resion and polycarbonate. e.g.	C M			
Bisphenol A	EU:REACHRegulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 - SVHC Candidate List	Regulation (EU) No 10 /2011	0.1% per product, up to one tonne total	Composite testing not permitted										plasticware for food.	R			
	US: California Proposition 65		3 μ/d															
	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;	•		•	•		•	(coated metals red, oranges, yellow and green are highest risk)		•	Cadmium is a naturally occurring and abundant				
Cadmium (Total)	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	Surface coating / paint on article: 300 mg / kg; Paint: Not detected Children's Products: 100 mg/kg substrates and coatings										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.	с	С		Heavy metals are suspected carcinogens and are banned from intentional use in textiles.
	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	Composite tests permitted for up to three components apart from all metals														
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/saturate d 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.

Page 2	MONSOON AND AC	Issue Date: December 2019  CCESSORIZE RESTRICT	ED SUBSTANCES LIST											KEY: C - Carcinogenic CO - Contamination B - Bioaccumulative				
										high risk - widely used frequently detected	medium risk - detected occasionally	low risk		ED - Endocrine Disruptor I - Irritant M - Mutagenic R - Reprotoxic S - Sensitisation T - Toxic VP - Very Persistent				
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)	Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	pplicable Materia	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass	Potential Uses Summary	Consumer Health	Worker Health	Environment	Exposure & Hazard  Comments
Dimethylformamide (DMFa)	EU: Annex XIV of REACH Authorisation List.  EU: REACHRegulation (EC) No 1907 / 2006 - SVHC Candidate List	PD CEN ISO /TS 16189:2013  ICP-OES, GC-MS, UV-VIS, HPLC-DAD, HPLC-MS and colorimetric method	1000mg /kg  0.1% per product, up to one tonne total	Test method: PD CEN ISO /TS 16189 Requirement: 1000mg /kg Composite tests permitted for up to three components	(PU only)			(PU only)						DMFa is mainly used assolvent, and the manufacture of adhesives, synthetic leathers, fibres, and surface coatings.	R	R T S		DMFa is fatal if inhaled, is toxic if swallowed, causessevere skin burns and eye damage, may cause cancer, may damage fertility or the unbor child and may cause allergy or asthma symptom or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Dimethyl Fumarate (DMFu)	EU:Entry 61 of Regulation (EU) No 412 /2012 amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006	In house method, GC-MS analysis	0.1 mg /kg	Test method: Solvent Extraction ,GC-MS analysis Requirement: 0.1 mg /kg	•	•	•	•	•			•		DMFu is mainly applied in leather products to avoid deterioration during storage and transportation. It has been found in silica gel sachets and will evaporate onto the leather or other materials to protect them from mould.	S	S		Skin itching, irritation, redness and acute respiratory difficulties are symptoms of exposur to DMFu.
Disperse dyes (Allergenic and Carcinogenic)	Germany:LFGB 564	DIN 54231	5 mg /L	Test method: DIN 54231 Requirement: 5 mg / L Composite tests permitted for up to three components			•							Disperse dyes are water-insoluble colorants that are mainly used for colouring polyester, nylon and cellulose acetate textile fibres.	S	s		Some of them possess irritant propertiessuch as skin irritation, itchy, stuffy noses, sneezing and sore eyes. Restricted disperse dyes should no longer be used for the dyeing of textiles.
Extractable Heavy Metals	REACH ANNEX XVII X EU	GB /T 17593.2	1 mg/kg (lead) 0.1 mg/kg (Cadmium) 1 mg/kg (arseric)	Test method: GB /T 17593.2  Requirement: 1 mg/kg (lead) 0.1 mg/kg (Cadmium) 1 mg/kg (arseric)  1mg/kg expressed as metal that can be extracted from materials	(artificial leather) (Footwear only)	(Footwear only)	(Footwear only)	(Footwear only)	•	•	•	•	•	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.				Arsenic, Cadmium, Mercury, Lead and Chromiun (VI) . See individual metals for more detail.
	EU: PBB - Entry 8 of Regulation (EC) No 552 /2009 amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 (previously restricted under Directive 83 /264 /EEC); OctaBDE - entries 45 of Regulation (EC) No 552 /2009 amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006; TRIS and TEPA - entries 4 and 7 of Regulation (EC) No 552 /2009 amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006; DecaBBE - Entry 67 Annex XVII (EU) 2017 /227 (effective date: 2nd March 2019)	In-house method: GC-MS / GC- NPD / MS /LC-MS analysis	PBB, TRIS, TEPA - Not Detected; OctaBDE - 1000 mg /kg DecaBDE - 1000 mg /kg	Test method: Solvent extraction BS EN ISO 17881-1 and BS EN ISO 177881-2 Requirement: PBB, TRIS, TEPA, TCEP, TDCPP, PentaBDE,	(where finishes are applied)	(where finishes are applied)	(where finishes are applied)	(where finishes are applied)										
	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). PentaBDE (entries 44 of Regulation (EC) No 552 /2009 amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006); TetraBDE, HexaDBE, HeptaDBE - commission regulation No 757 /2010. HBCDD - EU regulation 2016 /293 amending Regulation (EC) No 850 /2004.	In-house method: GC-MS / GC- NPD / MS /LC-MS analysis	PentaBDE, TetraBDE, HexaDBE, HeptDBE - 1 mg / kg; HBCDD - 100mg /kg	OctaBDE, DecaBDE: Usage Ban TetraBDE,HexaDBE,HeptDBE:10 mg/ kg Antimony trioxide, SCCP, TBB, TBBPA, TBPH, TCPP: 1000 mg/ kg										Flame retardants are used in a wide range of products like automobiles, electronics and textiles because of their stability and heat resistance.	C M	C M		These kinds of flame retardants are suspected to be carcinogenic and mutagenic.
	<b>US</b> : State Legislations: Washington, Maine, Oregon, New York, Vermont	In-house method: GC-MS / GC- NPD / MS /LC-MS analysis	PentaBDE, OctaBDE, DecaBDE, TCEP, TDCP : Usage ban Antimony trioxide, HBCDD, SCCP, TBB, TBBPA, TBPH, TCPP:1000 mg / kg															

Page 3	MONSOON AND A	CCESSORIZE RESTRIC	TED SUBSTANCES LIST											KEY: C - Carcinogenic CO - Contamination B - Bioaccumulative				
										high risk - widely used frequently detected	medium risk - detected occasionally	low risk		ED - Endocrine Disruptor I - Irritant M - Mutagenic R - Reprotoxic S - Sensitisation T - Toxic VP - Very Persistent				
								А	Applicable Materia	als								Exposure & Hazard
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)	Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	Leather	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass	Potential Uses Summary	Consumer Health	Worker Health	Environment	Comments
	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: Textiles: ISO 14184-1 Leather: ISO 17226-2 (by UV method)	(artificial leather)	(permanent crease finishes	(permanent crease finishes	•	•			•						
Formaldehyde	AU: Australian Competition and Consumer Commission Safety Guidance	ISO 14184-1	clothing specifically marketed assuitable for people with sensitive skin: 30 mg / kg garments which contact the skin: 100 mg / kg other garments or fabrics: 300 mg / kg	Requirement:  clothing specifically marketed as suitable for people with sensitiveskin: 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:	(Footwear only)	are highest risk)	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		T S		Despite itsmulti-function properties, formaldehyde is an irritant that sensitizes mucou membranes. When inhaled formaldehyde may cause headaches, a burning sensation in the throat, and difficulty breathing, and can trigger or aggravate
	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 = 75 mg / kg; Non-Direct skin-contact = 300 mg /kg For footwear: 75 mg / kg	Children and baby conting and textile toys:  20mg/kg  Composite tests permitted for up to three components for all test method apart from EN71-3										permanent press fabrics.				asthma symptoms
	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:	•	•	•	•	(non-jewellery only)	•	(coated metals are highest risk)	•	•					
Lead (Total)	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-CI 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	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										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.	С		со	Lead is a suspected carcinogen and can adversely affect the central nervous system, kidneys and the immune system.
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 (equivelent 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 (equivelent 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.	С		со	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 percing 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:							(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)	0.5 µg/cm2/ week For body percing 0.2µg/cm2/week Composite testing not permitted														

Page 4	Version: 2  MONSOON AND AC	Issue Date: December 2019  CCESSORIZE RESTRICT	ED SUBSTANCES LIST											KEY: C - Carcinogenic CO - Contamination				
										high risk - widely used frequently detected	medium risk - detected occasionally	low risk		B - Bioaccumulative ED - Endocrine Disruptor I - Irritant M - Mutagenic R - Reprotoxic S - Sensitisation T - Toxic VP - Very Persistent				
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)	Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	pplicable Materia	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass	Potential Uses Summary	Consumer Health	Worker Health	Environment	Exposure & Hazard  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) Composite testing not permitted	(rubber, footwear only)					(latex and rubber are highest risk)				Nitrosamines, and are associated with rubber and latex products, chemical intermediaries and finished cosmetics.	С	С		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 s 1000mg/kg by weight of tin DDTs 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 s 1000mg/kg by by weight of tin DBT s 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	Т	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.
Perflurooctanoic acid (PFOA)	EU:REACH Annex XVII Entry 68 (effective date: 4th July 2020)  EU:REACHRegulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 - SVHC Candidate List  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		25ug /kg  0.1% per product, up to one tonne total  Ban  Textile / carpet /coated consumer product: 1 µg/m2	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).			VP	PFOA is classified as a persistent organic pollutant.
Perflurooctane sulfonates (PFOS)	EU:REACHRegulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 - SVHC Candidate List  EU: POPs Commission regulation (EU) No. 757 /2010 amending Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 850	ICP-OES, GC-MS, UV-VIS, HPLC-DAD, HPLC-MS and colorimetric method	1 other consumer product: 1000 mg /kg  0.1% per product, up to one tonne total  Ban	- 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.			VP	PFOS is classified as a persistent organic pollutant.

Page 5	Version: 2  MONSOON AND AC	Issue Date: December 2019  CCESSORIZE RESTRICT	ED SUBSTANCES LIST											KEY: C - Carcinogenic CO - Contamination				
										high risk - widely used frequently detected	medium risk - detected occasionally	low risk		B - Bioaccumulative ED - Endocrine Disruptor I - Irritant M - Mutagenic R - Reprotoxic S - Sensitisation T - Toxic VP - Very Persistent				
								Αp	oplicable Materia	als								Exposure & Hazard
iubstance	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)	Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	Leather	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass	Potential Uses Summary	Consumer Health	Worker Health	Environment	Comments
	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 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, DIAP, DBP, DIDP: 600 mg/ kg (each)	(flexible plastic components and PU/PVC coatings are			(flexible plastic components and PU/PVC coatings are		•				Predominantly found as plasticisers in flexible				
Phthalates	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)	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	highest risk)			highest risk)						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.
	EU: Entry 22 of Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006	BS EN ISO 17070:2015	PCP: 1000mg /kg		• (artificial	•	•	•	•									
	EU: POPsPersistent Organic Pollutants, Annex A 2015	BS EN ISO 17070:2015	PCP: 1000mg /kg	Test method: Textile / Leather: LFGB § 64 BVLB82.02.8, GC-	(Footwear									Chlorophenols are polychlorinated compounds				
Polychlorinated Phenols PCP)	Germany: Gefahrstoff Verordnung (Hazardous Substances Ordinance), Annex IV, No.12	Textile / Leather: LFGB § 64 BVL B82.02.8, GC- ECD analysis; Polyester / polyester-blend / printed fabric: Modified § 64 LFGB BVLB82.02.8 with alkaline digestion	PCP: 5 mg / kg	ECD analysis Polyester / polyester-blend / printed fabric: Modified § 64 LFGB BVLB82.02.8 with alkaline digestion Requirement: PCP: 5 mg / kg Footwear: PCP, 2, 3, 5, 6-TeCP: Not Detected	only)									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	со	Some Chlorophenols are toxic when inhaled, ingested or absorbed through the skin. Long ter reproductive effects, liver and kidney damage, and suspected carcinogens.
	China: GB 25038-2010	GB /T 18414.1 or GB /T 18414.2	PCP, 2,3,5,6-TeCP: not detected															
Polycyclic Aromatic	<b>Germany:</b> 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, BJF, 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 Requirement: Sum of 18 PAHs: 10 mg /kg Sum of ANA, ANY, ANT, FLU, PHE, FLT, PYR: 10 mg	(recycled plastics are highest risk, particularly black)			•		(rubber is 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	С	С	Т	Many of these organic molecules are considered to be carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic to the
Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	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, BjF, BkF, DBA: 1.0 mg / kg (each)	/ kg BaP, BeP, BaA, CHR, BbF, BjF, BkF, DBA, IPY,  BPE: 0.5 mg /k  (each) NAP: 2 mg /kg  Composite tests permitted for up to three										particulate matter. PAH contaminations have been found in rubber and various plastics, and as contaminants in black carbon pigments.	М	М		aquatic environment.
	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	components														
short Chain Chloroparaffins	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	•			•	•	•				SCCPs are used as flame retardants or plasticisers in plastics, rubbers, inks, paints, adhesives and	C			SCCPs are persistent and toxic in the environment, suspected carcinogens and
	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	Composite tests permitted for up to three components										coatings. The may also be found as impurities in fat-liquoring agents in leather production.	C	·	Т	repeated exposure causesskin dryness and cracking.
ioluble 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).
	1	1	1											1				1

	MONSOON AND AC	CCESSORIZE RESTRICT				KEY: C - Carcinogenic CO - Contamination B - Bioaccumulative												
										high risk - widely used frequently detected	medium risk - detected occasionally	low risk		ED - Endocrine Disruptor I - Irritant M - Mutagenic R - Reprotoxic S - Sensitisation T - Toxic VP - Very Persistent				
								A	pplicable Materi	ials								Exposure & Hazard
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)	Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	Leather	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass	Potential Uses Summary	Consumer Health	Worker Health	Environment	Comments
Total Heavy metal	China: GB 28480-2012	With reference to GB/T 28021 - Analysis by ICP	s1000ppm (Arsenie) s1000ppm (Chromium (VI)) s1000ppm (Mercury) s1000ppm (Lead) s100 ppm (Cadmium)	Test method: GB 28480-2012  Requirement: ≤1000ppm (Arsenie) ≤1000ppm (Chromium (VII)) ≤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: SS mg/kg	(PVC artificial leather)									VCM is a building block of PVC	T C	T C	V/P	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	s20g/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	(PVC artificial leather)									Volatile organic compounds are associated with solvent- based processes like PU coatings and adhesives. They should not be used in textile		T		VOC's can be harmful to workers health.
	EU: Candles and Diffusers	BS EN 16739:2015		- Toluene S0ppm - Trichloroethylene S0ppm - Xylenes (meta-, Ortho-, Para-) 50ppm - Cyclohexanone 100ppm - Phenol 100ppm - Formamide 200ppm Other: ∑1000 pp										chemical preparations or for industrial /machine cleaning.				
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/reg	gulations/biocidal-products	-regulation/legislation														

Page 6

California Proposition 65 (Prop 65)

EU Cosmetics Regulation

ZDHC MRSL

CPSIA (The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act)

FD&C ACT Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

ROHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive)

SVHC's (Substances of Very High Concern)
TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

Version: 2

Issue Date: December 2019

https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/proposition-65-list

https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/cosmetics/legislation\_en

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/rohs\_eee/index\_en.htm

https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-toxic-substances-control-act

https://www.cpsc.gov/Regulations-Laws--Standards/Statutes/The-Consumre-Product-Safety-Improvement-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

mported 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

http://www.roadmaptozero.com/fileadmin/pdf/MRSL\_v1\_1.pdf https://www.roadmaptozero.com/post/zdhc-publishes-electronic-zdhc-mrsl

Page 1	Version: 2  MONSOON AND AC	Issue Date: December 2019  CCESSORIZE RESTRICT	ED SUBSTANCES LIST											KEY: C - Carcinogenic CO - Contamination B - Bioaccumulative				
Testing Manual. Increasingly t Product(s) may or do contain MRSL (Manufacturing Restric	t): This RSL applies to all fabrics, components, products an here will be a need to apply chemical tests in production, any restricted substance(s), please notify Monsoon Access ted Substance List): As Monsoon Accessorizce	and more of these may become mandatory in futur orize immediately. look at environmental impact of hazardous chemic	e revisions. Suppliers not already doing so should b	egin to assess their ability to evidence compliance to	the RSL throug	h testing or thro	ough other means	If you become a	ware that any	high risk - widely used frequently detected	medium risk - detected occasionally	low risk		B - Broaccumulative ED - Endocrine Disruptor  I - Irritant M - Mutagenic R - Reprotoxic S - Sensitisation T - Toxic VP - Very Persistent				
								Aj	pplicable Materi	als								Exposure & Hazard
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)	Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	Leather	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass	Potential Uses Summary	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 REACHRegulation (EC) No 552 /2009 (previousRegulation (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.
	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	(artificial leather) (Footwear only)	•	(vivid colours especially red, orange and yellow are	•	•									
Azo Dyes	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: 30 mg / kg; (23 banned arylamines ) Footwear: 30 mg / kg	Leather: ISO 17234-1 4-aminoazobenzene confirmation: Textile: ISO 14362-3:2017 Leather: ISO 17234-2 Requirement: 30 mg /kg			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	_	С		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
	AU: Ausralan Competition and Consumer Commission Safety Guidance	Textile: ISO 14362-1:2017 Leather: ISO 17234-1 <u>4-aminoazobenzene confirmation</u> : Textile: ISO 14362-3:2017 Leather: ISO 17234-2	30 mg /kg (22 banned arylamines)	(24 banned aryamines - including 2,4-xylidine & 2,6 xylidine)										textile and apparel industry.				colouring textiles.
	India: Environmental (Protection) Act	-	30 mg /kg (22 banned arylamines)															
	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		•			•										
BPA Bisphenol A	EU:Regulation (EU) No 10 /2011	Regulation (EU) No 10 /2011	≤ 0.6 mg / kg (migration)	Test method: Regulation (EU) No 10 /2011 Requirement: 0.06mg/kg (migration)										Bisphenol A is commonly used as a monomer in plastic, expoxy resion and polycarbonate. e.g.	C M			
	EU:REACHRegulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 - SVHC Candidate List	Regulation (EU) No 10 /2011	0.1% per product, up to one tonne total	Composite testing not permitted										plasticware for food.	R			
	US: California Proposition 65		3 μ/d															
	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;	•		•	•		•	(coated metals red, oranges, yellow and green are highest risk)		•	Cadmium is a naturally occurring and abundant				
Cadmium (Total)	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	Surface coating / paint on article: 300 mg / kg; Paint: Not detected Children's Products: 100 mg/kg substrates and coatings							ingliese risky			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.	С	С		Heavy metals are suspected carcinogens and are banned from intentional use in textiles.
	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	Composite tests permitted for up to three components apart from all metals														
	EU:Entry 47 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 301	150 170T 2-2017 with pooling (90% f - 24 h - 27		Test method: ISO 17075-2		•			(deep/saturate d shades are highest risk)					In textiles and apparel, chromium (VI) is usually				Chromium (VI) is known to be carcinogenic and is corrosive to skin. Skin contact with certain

Test method:
ISO 17075-2
Requirement: 3 mg / kg
After aging
Composite testing not permitted

EU:Entry 47 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 301 /2014 amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 None detected (3mg /kg) 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.

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 C S

age 2	MONSOON AND AC	Issue Date: December 2019	ED SUBSTANCES LIST											KEY: C - Carcinogenic CO - Contamination				
										high risk - widely used frequently detected	medium risk - detected occasionally	low risk		CO - Contamination B - Bioaccumulative ED - Endocrine Disruptor I - Irritant M - Mutagenic R - Reprotoxic S - Sensitisation T - Toxic VP - Very Persistent				
								Ар	plicable Materia	als							ı	Exposure & Hazard
iubstance	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)	Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	Leather	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass	Potential Uses Summary	Consumer Health	Worker Health	Environment	Comments
Dimethylformamide (DMFa)	EU:REACHRegulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 - SVHC	ICP-OFS GC-MS LIV-VIS HPIC-	1000mg /kg 0.1% per product, up to one tonne total	Test method: PD CEN ISO /TS 16189 Requirement: 1000mg /kg Composite tests permitted for up to three components	(PU only)			(PU only)						DMFa is mainly used assolvent, and the manufacture of adhesives, synthetic leathers, fibres, and surface coatings.	R	R T S		DMFa is fatal if inhaled, is toxic if swallowed, causessevere skin burns and eye damage, may cause cancer, may damage fertility or the unbor child and may cause allergy or asthma symptom or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
	EU:Entry 61 of Regulation (EU) No 412 /2012 amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006	In house method, GC-MS analysis	0.1 mg /kg	Test method: Solvent Extraction ,GC-MS analysis Requirement: 0.1 mg /kg	•	•	•	•	•			•		DMFu is mainly applied in leather products to avoid deterioration during storage and transportation. It has been found in silica gel sachets and will evaporate onto the leather or other materials to protect them from mould.	S	S		Skin itching, irritation, redness and acute respiratory difficulties are symptoms of exposur to DMFu.
Disperse dyes Allergenic and Carcinogenic)	Germany:LFGB §64	DIN 54231	5 mg /L	Test method: DIN 54231  Requirement: 5 mg/L  Composite tests permitted for up to three components			•							Disperse dyes are water-insoluble colorants that are mainly used for colouring polyester, nylon and cellulose acetate textile fibres.	s	S		Some of them possess irritant propertiessuch as skin irritation, itchy, stuffy noses, sneezing and sore eyes. Restricted disperse dyes should no longer be used for the dyeing of textiles.
extractable Heavy Metals	REACH ANNEX XVII X EU	GB /T 17593.2	1 mg/kg (lead) 0.1 mg/kg (Cadmium) 1 mg/kg (arseric)	Test method: GB /T 17593.2  Requirement: 1 mg/kg (lead) 0.1 mg/kg (Cadmium) 1 mg/kg (arseric)  1mg/kg expressed as metal that can be extracted from materials	(artificial leather) (Footwear only)	(Footwear only)	(Footwear only)	(Footwear only)	•	•	•	•		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.				Arsenic, Cadmium, Mercury, Lead and Chromiur (VI) . See individual metals for more detail.
Flame Retardants	EU: PBB - Entry 8 of Regulation (EC) No 552 /2009 amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 (previously restricted under Directive 83 /264 /EEC); OctaBDE - entries 45 of Regulation (EC) No 552 /2009 amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006; TRIS and TEPA - entries 4 and 7 of Regulation (EC) No 552 /2009 amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006; DecaDBE - Entry 67 Annex XVII (EU) 2017 /227 (effective date: 2nd March 2019)  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). PettaBDE (entries 44 of Regulation (EC) No 552 /2009	In-house method: GC-MS / GC- NPD / MS /LC-MS	mg /kg DecaBDE - 1000 mg /kg	Test method:  Solvent extraction BS EN ISO 17881-1 and BS EN ISO 177881-2  Requirement:  PBB, TRIS, TEPA, TCEP, TDCPP, PentaBDE, OctaBDE; DecaBDE:  Usage Ban TetraBDE, HexaDBE, HeptDBE:10 mg/kg  Antimony trioxide, SCCP, TBB, TBBPA, TBPH,	(where finishes are applied)	(where finishes are applied)	(where finishes are applied)	(where finishes are applied)						Flame retardants are used in a wide range of products like automobiles, electronics and textiles because of their stability and heat resistance.	C M	C M		These kinds of flame retardants are suspected to be carcinogenic and mutagenic.
	amending Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006). TetraBDE, HexaDBE, HeptaDBE - commission regulation No 757 /2010. HBCDD - EU regulation 2016 /293 amending Regulation (EC) No 850 /2004.  US: State Legislations: Washington, Maine, Oregon, New	In-house method: GC-MS / GC- NPD / MS /LC-MS analysis	PentaBDE, OctaBDE, DecaBDE, TCEP, TDCP: Usage ban Antimony trioxide, HBCDD, SCCP, TBB, TBBPA, TBPH, TCPP:1000 mg / kg	TCPP: 1000 mg/ kg HBCDD - 100mg/ kg Only test fabrics with an intentionally applied flame retardent (supplier to advise lab)														

Page 3	MONSOON AND AC	Issue Date: December 2019  CCESSORIZE RESTRICT	ED SUBSTANCES LIST											KEY: C - Carcinogenic				
										high risk - widely used frequently detected	medium risk - detected occasionally	low risk		CO - Contamination B - Bioaccumulative ED - Endocrine Disruptor I - Irritant M - Mutagenic R - Reprotoxic S - Sensitisation T - Toxic VP - Very Persistent				
								Ар	plicable Material	ıls				.,				Exposure & Hazard
iubstance	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)	Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	Leather	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass	Potential Uses Summary	Consumer Health	Worker Health	Environment	Comments
	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: Textiles: ISO 14184-1 Leather: ISO 17226-2 (by UV method)	(artificial leather)	(permanent crease finishes	(permanent crease finishes	•	•			•						
	AU: Australian Competition and Consumer Commission Safety Guidance	ISO 14184-1	clothing specifically marketed assuitable for people with sensitive skin: 30 mg / kg garments which contact the skin: 100 mg /kg other garments or fabrics: 300 mg / kg	Requirement: clothing specifically marketed as suitable for people with sensitiveskin: 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:	(Footwear only)	are highest risk)	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	-	T S	,	Despite itsmulti-function properties, formaldehyde is an irritant that sensitizes mucou membranes. When inhaled formaldehyde may cause headaches, a burning sensation in the throat, and difficulty breathing, and can trigger or aggravate
	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	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										permanent press fabrics.				asthma symptoms
	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:	•	•	•	•	(non-jewellery only)	•	(coated metals are highest risk)	•	•					
	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 30508 / 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	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										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.	с		со	Lead is a suspected carcinogen and can adversely affect the central nervous system, kidneys and the immune system.
ead (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 (equivelent 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 (equivelent to 0.05 µg/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.	С		со	Lead is a suspected carcinogen and can adversely affect the central nervous system, kidneys and the immune system.
	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 percing 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							(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)	G.5 pg/cmiz/ week For body percing 0.2pg/cm/week Composite testing not permitted														

rage 4	MONSOON AND AC	CCESSORIZE RESTRICT	ED SUBSTANCES LIST											KEY: C - Carcinogenic				
										high risk - widely used frequently detected	medium risk - detected occasionally	low risk		CO - Contamination B - Bioaccumulative ED - Endocrine Disruptor I - Irritant M - Mutagenic R - Reprotoxic S - Sensitisation T - Toxic VP - Very Persistent				
								Ар	plicable Materia	als								Exposure & Hazard
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)	Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	Leather	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass	Potential Uses Summary	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)  Composite testing not permitted	(rubber, footwear only)					(latex and rubber are				Nitrosamines, and are associated with rubber and latex products, chemical intermediaries and finished cosmetics.	С	С		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 TRAT/TPHT/TCYT/TOT/TPT s 1000mg/kg by weight of tin DBTs 1000 mg/kg by weight of tin DOTs 1000 mg/kg by weight of tin	Test method: BS ISO 17353, GC-MS analysis Requirement:	•	(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		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.
	EU:REACH Annex XVII Entry 68 (effective date: 4th July 2020)  BU:REACHRegulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 - SVHC  Candidate List  EU: PDPs Commission regulation (EU) No. 757 /2010  amending Regulation (EC) No  380 /2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) , Annex 8.	DAD, HPLC-MS and colorimetric method ICP-OES, GC-MS, UV-VIS, HPLC- DAD, HPLC-MS and colorimetric method  CEN /TS 15968: 2010	25ug /kg  0.1% per product, up to one tonne total  Ban  Textile / carpet /coated consumer product:	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).			VP	PFOA is classified as a persistent organic pollutant.
	Norway: Norwegian Product Regulations  EU:REACHRegulation (EC) No 1907 /2006 - SVHC  Candidate List	CEN /TS 15968: 2010  ICP-OES, GC-MS, UV-VIS, HPLC-DAD, HPLC-MS and colorimetric method	1 ug/m2 1 other consumer product: 1000 mg /kg 0.1% per product, up to one tonne total		(water	(water	(water		(water					PFOS has been used to provide soil, oil and water resistance to textiles, apparels, leather and				
Perflurooctane sulfonates (PFOS)	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	Test method: CEN /TS 15968: 2014 Requirement: Ban	repellent or stain resistant finishes)	repellent or stain resistant finishes)	repellent or stain resistant finishes)		repellent or stain resistant finishes)					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.			VP	PFOS is classified as a persistent organic pollutant.

Page 5	Version: 2  MONSOON AND AC	Issue Date: December 2019  CCESSORIZE RESTRICT	ED SUBSTANCES LIST											KEY: C - Carcinogenic CO - Contamination B - Bioaccumulative				
										high risk - widely used frequently detected	medium risk - detected occasionally	low risk		B - Endocrine Disruptor  I - Irritant  M - Mutagenic  R - Reprotoxic  S - Sensitisation  T - Toxic  VP - Very Persistent				
								Αŗ	oplicable Materia	als								Exposure & Hazard
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)	Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	Leather	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass	Potential Uses Summary	Consumer Health	Worker Health	Environment	Comments
		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/	(flexible plastic components and PU/PVC coatings are			(flexible plastic components and PU/PVC coatings are		•				Predominantly found as plasticisers in flexible				
Phthalates	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)	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	highest risk)			highest risk)						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.
	EU: Entry 22 of Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907 /2006	BS EN ISO 17070:2015	PCP: 1000mg /kg		(artificial	•	•	•	•									
	EU: POPsPersistent Organic Pollutants, Annex A 2015	BS EN ISO 17070:2015	PCP: 1000mg /kg	Test method: Textile / Leather: LFGB § 64 BVLB82.02.8, GC-	leather) (Footwear only)									Chlorophenols are polychlorinated compounds				Come Chilaranharanharanharanharanharanharanharan
Polychlorinated Phenols (PCP)	Substances Ordinance), Annex IV, No.12	Textile / Leather: LFGB § 64 BVL B82.02.8, GC- ECD analysis; Polyester / polyester-blend / printed fabric: Modified § 64 LFGB BVLB82.02.8 with alkaline digestion	PCP: 5 mg / kg	ECD analysis Polyester / polyester-blend / printed fabric: Modified § 64 LFGB BVLB82.02.8 with alkaline digestion Requirement: PCP: 5 mg / kg Footwear: PCP, 2,3,5,6-TeCP: Not Detected	only)									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	со	Some Chlorophenols are toxic when inhaled, ingested or absorbed through the skin. Long ter reproductive effects, liver and kidney damage, and suspected carcinogens.
	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)	<b>Germany:</b> 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, BjF, 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 Requirement: Sum of 18 PAHs: 10 mg /kg Sum of ANA, ANY, ANT, FLU, PHE, FLT, PYR: 10 mg / kg BaP, BeP, BaA, CHR, BbF, BjF, BkF, DBA, IPY,	(recycled plastics are highest risk, particularly black)			•		(rubber is 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	C M	C M	т	Many of these organic molecules are considered to be carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic to the
	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, BjF, BkF, DBA: 1.0 mg / kg (each)	BPE : 0.5 mg /k (each) NAP: 2 mg /kg  Composite tests permitted for up to three										been found in rubber and various plastics, and as contaminants in black carbon pigments.				aquatic environment.
	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	components														
Short Chain Chloroparaffins	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	•			•	•	•				SCCPs are used as flame retardants or plasticisers in plastics, rubbers, inks, paints, adhesives and	c	ı		SCCPs are persistent and toxic in the environment, suspected carcinogens and
(SCCP) (C10 - C13)	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	Composite tests permitted for up to three components										coatings. The may also be found as impurities in fat-liquoring agents in leather production.		·	Т	repeated exposure causesskin dryness and cracking.
Soluble heavy metal	<b>China:</b> 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).
		1	1															

age 6	Version: 2	Issue Date: December 2019																
	MONSOON AND AC	CESSORIZE RESTRICT	ED SUBSTANCES LIST											KEY: C - Carcinogenic CO - Contamination P. Biography Mathins				
										high risk - widely used frequently detected	medium risk - detected occasionally	low risk		B - Bioaccumulative ED - Endocrine Disruptor I - Irritant M - Mutagenic R - Reprotoxic S - Sensitisation T - Toxic VP - Very Persistent				
								Ар	plicable Material	s								Exposure & Hazard
ubstance	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)	Plastic, Synthetic materials inc. PU,PVC	Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres	Coating / Printing	Leather	Rubber	Metal	Paper / Card	Glass	Potential Uses Summary	Consumer Health	Worker Health	Environment	Comments
otal Heavy metal	(China: GB 28480-2012	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) ≤1000ppm (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)								•						
rinyl chloride monomer VCM)	China: GB 21550-2008	GB /T 4615	≤ Smg/kg	Test method: GB /T 4615 Requirement: SS 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.
	<b>China:</b> 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	(PVC artificial leather)									Volatile organic compounds are associated with solvent- based processes like PU coatings and		т		
oc's / solvents	EU: Candles and Diffusers	BS EN 16739:2015		- Toluene S0ppm - Trichloroethylene S0ppm - Xylenes (meta-, Ortho-, Para-) S0ppm - Cyclohexanone 100ppm - Phenol 100ppm - Formamide 200ppm Other: ∑1000 pp										adhesives. They should not be used in textile chemical preparations or for industrial /machine cleaning.		'		VOC's can be harmful to workers health.
esting:Please see the Global	Testing Manual for full mandatory testing requirements.									'								
ther Legislations																		
iocidal Products Regulation	(BPR, Regulation (EU) 528 /2012)	https://echa.europa.eu/reg	ulations/biocidal-products-	-regulation/legislation														
alifornia Proposition 65 (Pro	p 65)	https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/proposition-6	65-list															
PSIA (The Consumer Product	t Safety Improvement Act)	https://www.cpsc.gov/Regulations-LawsStandard	ds/Statutes/The-Consumre-Product-Safety-Improve	ment-Act														
U Cosmetics Regulation		https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/cosmetics/le	gislation en															
D&C ACT Federal Food, Drug		https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-	inforcedbyFDA/FederalFoodDrugandCosmeticActFI -fda-guidance-documents/guidance-industry-fda-rec inforced-fda/federal-food-drug-and-cosmetic-act-fdc- selfodes, en.htm.	ords-access-authority-under-sections-414-and-704-fe	ederal-food-drug	cosmetic												
nest to the second of mazdrado	as substances pricetive;																	

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

ZDHC MRSL

https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-toxic-substances-control-act

http://www.roadmaptozero.com/fileadmin/pdf/MRSL\_v1\_1.pdf https://www.roadmaptozero.com/post/zdhc-publishes-electronic-zdhc-mrsl