KIABI
la mode à petits prix





KIABI RSL

PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

Provide all information regarding KIABI RSL (Restricted Substance List).
This RSL applies to all product within KIABI, as well as to all materials or accessories used in production.
Supplier of finished products is responsible to ensure that each fabric batch is respecting the Kiabi Specifications.

NEW CONTENTS

Status	*Date*	*Type of document*	*Identification*	*Author*	*Validation*
Update	**2024 Apr 09**	**Instruction**	**507I.2**	**Nathalie CORNILLE**	**Boubakar BELLAHCENE**

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1. RSL

According to Kiabi Purchase contracts, supplier need to respect and be updated on regulation in force for all Kiabi selling countries (Reach and others…).
Please note that Kiabi will proceed random chemical testing during production or after delivery in stores to audit chemical specification conformity.

CAS No.	Substance	Limits Component Materials in Finished Product	Potential Uses and Additional Information	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement	Reporting Limits Limits above which test results should be reported
Acetophenone and 2-Phenyl-2-Propanol					
98-86-2	Acetophenone	50 ppm each	Potential breakdown products in EVA foam when using certain cross-linking agents, including Dicumyl Peroxide.	Extraction in acetone or methanol GC/MS, sonication for 30 minutes at 60°C	25 ppm each
617-94-7	2-Phenyl-2-propanol				
Acidic and Alkaline Substances					
N/A	pH-value NEW	Textiles: 4.0 - 7.5 Leather: Chrome-tanned: 3.5 – 5.5 Other: 3.5 – 7.5	pH value is a characteristic number, ranging from pH 0 to pH 14, which indirectly shows the content of acidic or alkaline substances in a product. pH values less than 7 indicate sources of acidic substances, and values greater than 7 indicate sources of alkaline substances. To avoid irritation or chemical burns to the skin, the pH value of products must be in the range of human skin—approximately pH 5.5. AFIRM recommends the limits cited to comply with global regulations and to minimize the chances of Chromium VI formation during tanning and processing of leather. For chrome-tanned leather, the final fixing bath of the re-tanning process should always have a pH below 4.0 to guard against the formation of Chromium VI.	Textiles and synthetic coated fabric: EN ISO 3071:2020 Leather: EN ISO 4045:2018	N/A
AGEC Law article 13 I					
NEW 108-46-3	1,3-benzenediol (resorcinol)	0.1%			

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Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs), including all isomers					
Various	Nonylphenol (NP), mixed isomers	Total APs: 10 ppm Total APs + APEOs: 100 ppm	APEOs can be used as or found in detergents, scouring agents, spinning oils, wetting agents, softeners, emulsifying/dispersing agents for dyes and prints, impregnating agents, de-gumming for silk production, dyes and pigment preparations, polyester padding and down/feather fillings. APs are used as intermediaries in the manufacture of APEOs and antioxidants used to protect or stabilize polymers. Biodegradation of APEOs into APs is the main source of APs in the environment. APEOs and formulations containing APEOs are prohibited from use throughout supply chain and manufacturing processes. We acknowledge that residual or trace concentrations of APEOs may still be found at levels exceeding 100 ppm and that more time is necessary for the supply chain to phase them out completely.	Textiles and Leather: EN ISO 21084:2019 Polymers and all other materials: 1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 70 degrees C, analysis according to EN ISO 21084:2019	Total of NP & OP: 3 ppm
Various	Octylphenol (OP), mixed isomers				
Various	Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEOs)			All materials except Leather: EN ISO 18254-1:2016 with determination of APEO using LC/MS or LC/MS/MS Leather: Sample prep and analysis using EN ISO 18218-1:2023 with quantification according to EN ISO 18254-1:2016 NEW	Total of NPEOs & OPEOs: 20 ppm
Various	Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEOs)				

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Azo-amines and amine Salts					
92-67-1	4-Aminobiphenyl	20 ppm each	Azo dyes and pigments are colorants that incorporate one or several azo groups (-N=N-) bound with aromatic compounds. Thousands of azo dyes exist, but only those which degrade to form the listed cleaved amines are restricted. Azo dyes that release these amines are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing textiles.	All materials except Leather: EN ISO 14362-1:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-1:2020 p-Aminoazobenzene: All materials except Leather: EN ISO 14362-3:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-2:2011	5 ppm each
92-87-5	Benzidine				
95-69-2	4-Chloro-o-toluidine				
91-59-8	2-Naphthylamine				
97-56-3	o-Aminoazotoluene				
99-55-8	2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene				
106-47-8	p-Chloraniline				
615-05-4	2,4-Diaminoanisole				
101-77-9	4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane				
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine				
119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine				
119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine				
838-88-0	3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane				
120-71-8	p-Cresidine				
101-14-4	4,4'-Methylen-bis(2-chloraniline)				
101-80-4	4,4'-Oxydianiline				
139-65-1	4,4'-Thiodianiline				
95-53-4	o-Toluidine				
95-80-7	2,4-Toluenediamine				
137-17-7	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline				
95-68-1	2,4 Xylidine				
87-62-7	2,6 Xylidine				
90-04-0	2-Methoxyaniline (= o-Anisidine)				
60-09-3	p-Aminoazobenzene				
3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidinium chloride				
553-00-4	2-Naphthylammoniumacetate				
39156-41-7	4-Methoxy-m-phenylene diammonium sulphate				
21436-97-5	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline hydrochloride				

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Bisphenols					
80-05-7	Bisphenol A (BPA)	Items intended to come in contact with the mouth: BPA: 1 ppm Other products: 1000 ppm each In preparation for forthcoming restrictions, significantly lower levels of bisphenols should be achievable in, e.g., polyamide, over time or better alternatives should be substituted if possible.	BPA may be used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants, and PVC. BPS may be used as a substitute for BPA for some specific uses, including in thermal receipt paper. BPS and BPF can be found in polyamide dye-fixing agents and in sulfone- and phenol- based leather tanning agents. BPA and BPS can be found in recycled polymeric and paper materials due to polycarbonate plastic and thermal receipt paper made with bisphenols entering waste streams. BPA, BPS and BPB are included on the REACH SVHC list. Additional restrictions on the entire class of bisphenols are expected, with a revised restriction proposal forthcoming in the European Union. AFIRM recommends testing relevant materials for bisphenols according to the Testing Matrix and to work with suppliers to minimize residual concentrations or replace them with better alternatives where possible.	Leather: EN ISO 11936:2023 All other materials: Extraction: 1 g sample/20 ml THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 60°C, then add methanol or acetonitrile for precipitation prior to analysis with LC/MS Note for textiles: For precipitation, draw the extract to another container and add methanol or acetonitrile. Inaccurate higher results will be obtained if the textile sample contacts the precipitation solvent.	Leather: 10 ppm each All other materials: 0.1 ppm for individual samples 1 ppm for composite samples
80-09-1	Bisphenol S (BPS)				
77-40-7	Bisphenol B (BPB)				
620-92-8	Bisphenol F (BPF) NEW				
Chlorinated Paraffins					
85535-84-8	Short-chain chlorinated Paraffins (SCCP) (C10-C13)	1000 ppm	May be used as softeners, flame retardants, or fat-liquoring agents in leather production; also as a plasticizer in polymer production.	Leather: ISO 18219-1:2021 (SCCP) ISO 18219-2:2021 (MCCP) Textiles and all other materials: ISO 22818:2021 (SCCP + MCCP)	100 ppm
85535-85-9	Medium-chain chlorinated Paraffins (MCCP) (C14-C17)	1000 ppm			100 ppm

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Chlorophenols (PCP / TCP)					
15950-66-0	2,3,4-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)	0.5 ppm each	Chlorophenols are polychlorinated compounds used as preservatives or pesticides. Pentachlorophenol (PCP), Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP), and Trichlorophenols (TriCP) are sometimes used to prevent mold and kill insects when growing cotton and when storing/transporting fabrics. PCP, TeCP, and TriCP can also be used as in-can preservatives in print pastes and other chemical mixtures.	All materials: EN 17134-2:2023 	0.5 ppm each
933-78-8	2,3,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
933-75-5	2,3,6-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
609-19-8	3,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
4901-51-3	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
935-95-5	2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and it salts and esters				

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Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluenes					
95-49-8	2-Chlorotoluene	Total: 1 ppm	Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes (Chlorinated Aromatic Hydrocarbons) can be used as carriers in the dyeing process of polyester or wool/polyester fibers. They can also be used as solvents. Cross-contamination from anti-moth agents and poly shipping bags may cause failures.	All materials: EN 17137:2018	0.2 ppm each
108-41-8	3-Chlorotoluene				
106-43-4	4-Chlorotoluene				
32768-54-0	2,3-Dichlorotoluene				
95-73-8	2,4-Dichlorotoluene				
19398-61-9	2,5-Dichlorotoluene				
118-69-4	2,6-Dichlorotoluene				
95-75-0	3,4-Dichlorotoluene				
2077-46-5	2,3,6-Trichlorotoluene				
6639-30-1	2,4,5-Trichlorotoluene				
76057-12-0	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorotoluene				
875-40-1	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorotoluene				
1006-31-1	2,3,5,6- Tetrachlorotoluene				
877-11-2	Pentachlorotoluene				
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene				
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene				
87-61-6	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene				
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene				
108-70-3	1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene				
634-66-2	1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene				
634-90-2	1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene				
95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene				
608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene				
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene				
5216-25-1	p-Chlorobenzotrichloride				
98-07-7	Benzotrichloride				
100-44-7	Benzyl Chloride				
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene NEW	Textiles: 1 ppm Other materials: 10 ppm			1 ppm

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Dimethylfumarate					
624-49-7	Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	0.1 ppm	DMFu is an anti-mold agent that may be used in sachets in packaging to prevent the buildup of mold, especially during shipping.	All materials: ISO 16186:2021	0.05 ppm
Dyes, Forbidden and Disperse					
2475-45-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 1	30 ppm each	Disperse dyes are a class of water-insoluble dyes that penetrate the fiber system of synthetic or manufactured fibers and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds. Disperse dyes are used in synthetic fiber (e.g., polyester, acetate, polyamide). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	All materials: DIN 54231:2022	15 ppm each
2475-46-9	C.I. Disperse Blue 3				
3179-90-6	C.I. Disperse Blue 7				
3860-63-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 26				
56524-77-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 35A				
56524-76-6	C.I. Disperse Blue 35B				
12222-97-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 102				
12223-01-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 106				
61951-51-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 124				
23355-64-8	C.I. Disperse Brown 1				
2581-69-3	C.I. Disperse Orange 1				
730-40-5	C.I. Disperse Orange 3				
82-28-0	C.I. Disperse Orange 11				
12223-33-5	C.I. Disperse Orange 37/76/59				
13301-61-6					
51811-42-8					
85136-74-9	C.I. Disperse Orange 149				
2872-52-8	C.I. Disperse Red 1				
2872-48-2	C.I. Disperse Red 11				
3179-89-3	C.I. Disperse Red 17				
61968-47-6	C.I. Disperse Red 151				
119-15-3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 1				
2832-40-8	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3				
6300-37-4	C.I. Disperse Yellow 7				
6373-73-5	C.I. Disperse Yellow 9				
6250-23-3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 23				
12236-29-2	C.I. Disperse Yellow 39				
54824-37-2	C.I. Disperse Yellow 49 NEW				
6858-49-7					
54077-16-6	C.I. Disperse Yellow 56				

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Dyes, Forbidden and Disperse					
3761-53-3	C.I. Acid Red 26	30 ppm each	Disperse dyes are a class of water-insoluble dyes that penetrate the fiber system of synthetic or manufactured fibers and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds. Disperse dyes are used in synthetic fiber (e.g., polyester, acetate, polyamide). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	All materials: DIN 54231:2022 	15 ppm each
569-61-9	C.I. Basic Red 9				
569-64-2	C.I. Basic Green 4				
2437-29-8					
10309-95-2					
548-62-9	C.I. Basic Violet 3				
632-99-5	C.I. Basic Violet 14				
2580-56-5	C.I. Basic Blue 26				
1937-37-7	C.I. Direct Black 38				
2602-46-2	C.I. Direct Blue 6				
573-58-0	C.I. Direct Red 28				
16071-86-6	C.I. Direct Brown 95				
60-11-7	4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene (Solvent Yellow 2)				
6786-83-0	C.I. Solvent Blue 4				
561-41-1	4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4"-(methylamino)trityl alcohol				
Dyes, Navy Blue					
118685-33-9	Component 1: C39H23ClCrN7O12S.2Na	30 ppm each	Navy blue colorants are regulated and prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles. Index 611-070-00-2	All materials: DIN 54231:2022	15 ppm each
Not allocated	Component 2: C46H30CrN10O20S2.3Na				

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Flame Retardants					
84852-53-9	Decabromodiphenyl ethane (DBDPE)	10 ppm each	With very limited exceptions, flame-retardant substances, including the entire class of organohalogen flame retardants, should no longer be applied to materials during production. Listed here are examples of flame-retardant substances used historically across the apparel and footwear industry. It is not intended to be a complete list. Other flame retardants not applicable to this industry are regulated worldwide by the Stockholm Convention and the Aarhus Protocol, which have been implemented in the European Union under the POPs Regulation. The 10 ppm limit is established to account for incidental impurities, byproducts, and contaminants. Flame retardants should not be used for any other purpose, e.g., as softeners or plasticizers.	All materials: EN ISO 17881-1:2016	5 ppm each
32534-81-9	Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE)				
32536-52-0	Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE)				
1163-19-5	Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE)				
various	All other Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)				
79-94-7	Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBP A)				
59536-65-1	Polybromobiphenyls (PBB)				
3194-55-6	Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)				
3296-90-0	2,2-bis(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol (BBMP)				
13674-87-8	Tris(1,3-dichloro-isopropyl) phosphate (TDCPP)			All materials: EN ISO 17881-2:2016	
25155-23-1	Trixylyl phosphate (TXP)				
126-72-7	Tris(2,3,-dibromopropyl) phosphate (TRIS)				
545-55-1	Tris(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide) (TEPA)				
115-96-8	Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP)				
5412-25-9	Bis(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (BDBPP)				
Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases					
Various	See Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 for a complete list.	0.1 ppm each	Prohibited from use. May be used as foam blowing agents, solvents, fire retardants, and aerosol propellants.	Sample preparation: Purge and trap — thermal desorption or SPME Measurement: GC/MS	0.1 ppm each

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Formaldehyde					
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Adults: 75 ppm Children up to 12 years old: 20 ppm Babies: 16 ppm	Used in textiles as an anti-creasing and anti-shrinking agent. It is also often used in polymeric resins.	All materials except Leather: EN ISO 14184-1:2011 Leather: EN ISO 17226-2:2019 with EN ISO 17226-1:2019 confirmation method in case of interferences. Alternatively, EN ISO 17226-1:2019 can be used on its own.	16 ppm
Heavy Metals (Non-Jewelry) Extractable and Total Content					
7440-36-0	Antimony (Sb)	Extractable: 30 ppm	Found in or used as a catalyst in polymerization of polyester, flame retardants, fixing agents, pigments, and alloys.	All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Baby footwear: EN71-3 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 3 ppm
7440-38-2	Arsenic (As)	Extractable: 0.2 ppm Total: 100 ppm	Arsenic and its compounds can be used in preservatives, pesticides, and defoliants for cotton, synthetic fibers, paints, inks, trims, and plastics.	Extractable: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Baby footwear: EN71-3 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2019	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 10 ppm
7440-39-3	Barium (Ba)	Extractable: 1000 ppm	Barium and its compounds can be used in pigments for inks, plastics, and surface coatings, as well as in dyeing, mordants, filler in plastics, textile finishes, and leather tanning.	All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 100 ppm
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 40 ppm	Cadmium compounds may be used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green); as a stabilizer for PVC; and in fertilizers, biocides, and paints.	Extractable: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2019	Extractable: 0.05 ppm Total: 5 ppm

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7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	Extractable: Textiles: Adults and children : 2 ppm Babies : 1 ppm Leather: Baby: 2 ppm Adults and children 200 ppm	Chromium compounds can be used as dyeing additives; dye-fixing agents; color-fastness after-treatments; dyes for wool, silk, and polyamide (especially dark shades); and leather tanning.	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 0.5 ppm
18540-29-9	Chromium VI	Extractable: Leather: 3 ppm Textiles 1 ppm	Though typically associated with leather tanning, Chromium VI also may be used in the “after-chroming” process for wool dyeing (Chrome salts applied to acid-dyed wool to improve fastness).	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 with EN ISO 17075-1:2017 if Cr is detected Leather: EN ISO 17075-1:2017 and EN ISO 17075-2:2017 for confirmation in case the extract causes interference. Alternatively, EN ISO 17075-2:2017 may be used on its own. With ageing test: ISO 10195:2018 Method A2	Extractable: Leather: 3 ppm Textiles: 0.5 ppm
7440-48-4	Cobalt (Co)	Extractable: Adults: 4 ppm Children and babies: 1 ppm	Cobalt and its compounds can be used in alloys, pigments, dyestuff, and the production of plastic buttons.	All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 0.5 ppm
7440-50-8	Copper (Cu)	Extractable: Adults: 50 ppm Children and babies: 25 ppm	Copper and its compounds can be found in alloys and pigments, and in textiles as an antimicrobial agent. Copper is exempt from restriction limits in Metal parts.	All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 5 ppm
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	Extractable: Adults and children: 1 ppm Babies: 0.2 ppm Total: 90 ppm	May be associated with alloys, plastics, paints, inks, pigments and surface coatings. Crystal or “lead glass” is exempt from total Lead restrictions.	Extractable: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: Non-metal: CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3 Metal: CPSC-CH-E1001-08.3 Lead in paint and surface coatings: CPSC-CH-E1003-09.1	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 10 ppm

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7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)	Extractable: 0.02 ppm Total: 0.5 ppm	Mercury compounds can be present in pesticides and as contaminants in caustic soda (NaOH). They may also be used in paints and as catalysts in the manufacture of PU and vinyl chloride for use in PVC.	Extractable: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2019	Extractable: 0.02 ppm Total: 0.1 ppm
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni)	Extractable: 1 ppm Release (metal parts): Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm²/week Eyewear frames: 0.5 µg/cm²/week	Nickel and its compounds can be used for plating alloys and improving corrosion-resistance and hardness of alloys. They can also occur as impurities in pigments and alloys.	Extractable: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Release: EN 12472:2020 and EN 1811:2023 NEW Release (eyewear frames): EN 16128:2015	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Release: 0.5µg/cm²/week
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)	Extractable: 500 ppm	May be found in synthetic fibers, paints, inks, plastics and metal trims.	All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 50 ppm
Heavy Metals (Jewelry)				Sample preparation for jewelry and wearables: Wax areas not intended for skincontact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015	
7440-36-0	Antimony (Sb)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm	Antimony and its compounds can be used as a Flame Retardant in paints, as well as a colorant in pigments.	ASTM F963-17 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020	Extractable: 5 ppm
7440-38-2	Arsenic (As)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 25 ppm	Arsenic and its compounds can be used in paints and inks.	ASTM F963-17 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020	Extractable: 5 ppm
7440-39-3	Barium (Ba)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 1000 ppm	Barium and its compounds can be used in pigments for inks	ASTM F963-17 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020	Extractable: 100 ppm
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	Substrates, Paints & Coatings: Total: Adults; 75 ppm Children: 40 ppm	Cadmium and its compounds are used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow, and green). It can also be used in alloys to improve hardness or be found as a contaminant.	ASTM F963-17 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020	Extractable and Total: 5 ppm

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7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm	Chromium and its compounds can be used as pigments in paints. It can also be used as part of alloys such as stainless steel.	ASTM F963-17 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020	Extractable: 5 ppm
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	Substrates, Paints & Coatings: Total: 90 ppm	Lead and its compounds may be associated with plastics, paints, inks, pigments, and surface coatings. It can also be found in metals as a contaminant. Crystal or “lead glass” is exempt from total Lead restrictions.	ASTM F963-17 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020	Total: 10 ppm
7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm	Mercury and its compounds may be used in paints and can be found as a contaminant in alloys.	ASTM F963-17 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020	Extractable: 5 ppm
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni)	Release (metal parts): Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm²/week Pierced part: 0.2 µg/cm²/week	Nickel and its compounds can be used for plating alloys and improving the corrosion-resistance and hardness of alloys. They can also occur as impurities in pigments and alloys.	NEW EN 12472:2020 and EN 1811:2023	Release: Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm²/week Pierced part: 0.2 µg/cm²/week
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 500 ppm	Selenium and its compounds may be found in paints and inks.	ASTM F963-17 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020	Extractable: 50 ppm
Monomers					
100-42-5	Styrene, free	500 ppm	Styrene is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various Styrene copolymers like plastic buttons. Free styrene is restricted, but total styrene is not.	Extraction in Methanol GC/MS, sonication at 60 degrees C for 60 minutes	50 ppm
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride	1 ppm	Vinyl Chloride is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various PVC materials like prints, coatings, flip flops, and synthetic leather.	EN ISO 6401:2022 NEW	1 ppm

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N-Nitrosamines					
62-75-9	N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	0.5 ppm each	Can be formed as by-product in the production of rubber.	EN ISO 19577:2019 with LC/MS/MS verification if positive	0.5 ppm each
55-18-5	N-nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA)				
621-64-7	N-nitrosodipropylamine (NDPA)				
924-16-3	N-nitrosodibutylamine (NDBA)				
100-75-4	N-nitrosopiperidine (NPIP)				
930-55-2	N-nitrosopyrrolidine (NPYR)				
59-89-2	N-nitrosomorpholine (NMOR)				
614-00-6	N-nitroso N-methyl N-phenylamine (NMPhA)				
612-64-6	N-nitroso N-ethyl N-phenylamine (NEPhA)				
Organotin Compounds					
Various	Tributyltin (TBT)	0.5 ppm each	Class of chemicals combining tin and organics such as butyl and phenyl groups that should no longer be used in the production of apparel, footwear, and related products. Organotins are predominantly found in the environment as antifoulants in marine paints, but they can also be used as biocides (e.g., antibacterials), catalysts in plastic and glue production, and heat stabilizers in plastics/rubber. In textiles and apparel, organotins are associated with plastics/rubber, inks, paints, metallic glitter, polyurethane products and heat transfer material. AFIRM recommends restrincting “Other Organotins” as a matter of best practice consistent with other industry restricted substances lists.	All materials: CEN ISO/TS 16179:2012 or EN ISO 22744-1:2020	0.1 ppm each
Various	Triphenyltin (TPhT)				
Various	Dibutyltin (DBT)	1 ppm each			
Various	Dioctyltin (DOT)				
Various	Monobutyltin (MBT)				
Various	Monooctyltin (MOT)				
Various	Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT)				
Various	Trimethyltin (TMT)				
Various	Trioctyltin (TOT)				
Various	Tripropyltin (TPT)				
Various	Dimethyltin (DMT)	Other Organotins: 1 ppm each			
Various	Diphenyltin (DPhT)				
Various	Dipropyltin (DPT)				
Various	Monomethyltin (MMT)				
Various	Monophenyltin (MPhT)				
1461-25-2	Tetrabutyltin (TeBT)				
597-64-8	Tetraethyltin (TeET)				
3590-84-9	Tetraoctyltin (TeOT)				

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Ortho-phenylphenol					
90-43-7	Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP)	1000 ppm	OPP is used for its preservative properties in leather or as a carrier in polyester dyeing processes.	All materials: EN 17134-2:2023 NEW	100 ppm
Ozone-depleting Substances					
Various	See Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 for a complete list.	5 ppm	Prohibited from use. Ozone-depleting substances have been used as a foaming agent in PU foams as well as a dry-cleaning agent.	All materials: GC/MS headspace 120 degrees C for 45 minutes	5 ppm
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)					
Various	All PFAS as measured by total organic fluorine	100 ppm by 2025 50 ppm by 2027	Regulations around the world ban the use of PFAS in apparel and footwear, with partial or full exemptions for personal protective equipment and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions. PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE. Refer to Appendix A for a list of PFAS substances and CAS Numbers for which testing can be conducted to indicate whether PFAS chemistry is present above restricted levels due to intended use or unintended contamination. See AFIRM PFAS Phaseout Guidance for a recommended testing approach to ensure compliance with all global regulations using the methods included in this section. https://afirm-group.com/pfas-phaseout-guidance/	EN 14582:2016 or ASTM D7359:2023	50 ppm total
Various	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and related substances	1 µg/m2 total		All materials: EN ISO 23702-1 or EN 17681-1:2022 & 17681-2:2022 The 1 µg/m2 total area-based limit for PFOS and related substances is in the process of revision under the EU POPs Regulation and will transition to a 25 ppb total sum limit on PFOS and its salts and a 1000 ppb total sum limit on PFOS-related substances. This will bring EU PFOS restrictions into alignment with other existing PFAS restrictions included here. Important note: New draft updated method prEN 17681-1:2023 for targeted PFAS analysis is likely to be finalized and adopted in a future version of the AFIRM RSL. AFIRM anticipates higher findings of various PFAS analytes, especially FTOHs, with this new method, and industry should prepare accordingly.	1 µg/m2 total
Various	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and its salts	25 ppb total			25 ppb total
Various	PFOA-related substances	1000 ppb total			1000 ppb total
Various	Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid (PFHxS) and its salts	25 ppb total			25 ppb total
Various	PFHxS-related substances	1000 ppb total			1000 ppb total
Various	C9-C14 Perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs) and their salts	25 ppb total			25 ppb total
Various	C9-C14 PFCA-related substances	260 ppb total			260 ppb total
Various	PFHxA, its salts, and related substances NEW	Anticipated regulated limits in the EU: PFHxA and its salts: 25 ppb PFHxA-related substances: 1000 ppb			PFHxA and its salts: 25ppb PFHxA-related substances: 1000 ppb
Pesticides / Herbicides, Agricultural					
Various	See Appendix B for a complete list	0.5 ppm each	May be found in natural fibers, primarily cotton.	All materials: EN ISO 15913:2023 or EPA 8081/EPA 8151A or BVL L 00.00-34:2010-09 NEW	0.5 ppm each

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Phthalates					
28553-12-0	Di-Iso-nonylphthalate (DINP)	500 ppm each Total: 1000 ppm	Esters of ortho-phthalic acid (Phthalates) are a class of organic compound commonly added to plastics to increase flexibility. They are sometimes used to facilitate the molding of plastic by decreasing its melting temperature. Phthalates can be found in: • Flexible plastic components (e.g., PVC) • Print pastes • Adhesives • Plastic buttons • Plastic sleevings • Polymeric coatings Listed here are all legally restricted phthalates as well as those included on the REACH substances of very high concern (SVHC) candidate list at the time of publication. Suppliers should assume that the AFIRM RSL includes all phthalates on the SVHC list—whether itemized here or not—since the list is updated frequently.	Sample preparation for all materials: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4 Measurement: Textiles: GC/MS, EN ISO 14389:2014 (7.1 Calculation based on weight of print only; 7.2 Calculation based on weight of print and textile if print cannot be removed). All materials except textiles: GC/MS	50 ppm each
117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate (DNOP)				
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate (DEHP)				
26761-40-0	Diisodecylphthalate (DIDP)				
85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate (BBP)				
84-74-2	Dibutylphthalate (DBP)				
84-69-5	Diisobutylphthalate (DIBP)				
84-75-3	Di-n-hexylphthalate (DnHP)				
84-66-2	Diethylphthalate (DEP)				
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate (DMP)				
131-18-0	Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DPENP)				
84-61-7	Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)				
71888-89-6	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich				
117-82-8	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate				
605-50-5	Diisopentyl phthalate (DIPP)				
131-16-8	Dipropyl phthalate (DPRP)				
27554-26-3	Diisooctyl phthalate (DIOP)				
68515-50-4	Di-hexylphthalate, branched and linear (DHxP)				
71850-09-4	Diisohexyl phthalate (DIHxP)				
68515-42-4	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters (DHNUP)				
84777-06-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid Dipentyl ester, branched and linear				
68648-93-1	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters or mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with ≥ 0.3% of dihexyl phthalate; 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters; 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters				
68515-51-5					
776297-69-9	n-Pentyl-isopentylphthalate (nPIPP)				
26040-51-7	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) tetrabromophthalate NEW				

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Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)						
83-32-9	Acenaphthene	No individual restriction	Total: 10 ppm	PAHs are natural components of crude oil and are common residues from oil refining. PAHs have a characteristic smell similar to that of car tires or asphalt. Oil residues containing PAHs are added to rubber and plastics as a softener or extender and may be found in rubber, plastics, lacquers and coatings. PAHs are often found in the outsoles of footwear and in printing pastes for screen prints. PAHs can be present as impurities in Carbon Black. They also may be formed from thermal decomposition of recycled materials during reprocessing Naphthalene: Dispersing agents for textile dyes may contain high residual naphthalene concentrations due to the use of low-quality Naphthalene derivatives (e.g., poor-quality Naphthalene Sulphonate Formaldehyde condensation products).	All materials: AFPS GS 2019 or EN 17132:2019 or ISO 16190:2021	0.2 ppm each
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene					
120-12-7	Anthracene					
191-24-2	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene					
86-73-7	Fluorene					
206-44-0	Fluoranthene					
193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene					
91-20-3	Naphthalene**					
85-01-8	Phenanthrene					
129-00-0	Pyrene					
56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene	1 ppm each Child care articles: 0.5 ppm each				
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene					
205-99-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene					
192-97-2	Benzo[e]pyrene					
205-82-3	Benzo[j]fluoranthene					
207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene					
218-01-9	Chrysene					
53-70-3	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene					
Quinoline						
91-22-5	Quinoline	50 ppm 		Found as an impurity in polyester and some dyestuffs. Quinoline can be included with disperse dye testing, as the same method is used for both. It is not expected in non-dyed materials.	All materials: DIN 54231:2022 with methanol extraction at 70 degrees C	10 ppm

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Solvents/Residuals					
68-12-2	Dimethylformamide (DMFa)	500 ppm	Solvent used in plastics, rubber, and polyurethane (PU) coating. Water-based PU does not contain DMFa and is therefore preferable.	Textiles: EN 17131:2019 All other materials: ISO 16189:2021	50 ppm each
75-12-7	Formamide	1000 ppm each	Byproduct in the production of EVA foams.		
127-19-5	Dimethylacetamide (DMAC)		Solvent used in the production of elastane fibers and sometimes as substitute for DMFa.		
872-50-4	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP)		Industrial solvent used in production of water-based Polyurethanes and other polymeric materials. May also be used as a surface treatment for textiles, resins, and metal-coated plastics, or as a paint stripper.		
UV Absorbers / Stabilizers					
3846-71-7	UV 320	1000 ppm each	PU foam materials such as open cell foams for padding. Used as UV-absorbers for plastics (PVC, PET, PC, PA, ABS, and other polymers), rubber, polyurethane.	ISO 24040:2022 with extraction in THF, analysis by GC/MS	100 ppm each
3864-99-1	UV 327				
25973-55-1	UV 328				
36437-37-3	UV 350				
2440-22-4	Drometrizole	For informational purposes only. AFIRM recommends testing to assess content levels.	Used as UV Absorbers for Plastics (PVC, PET, PC, PA, ABS, and other Polymers), Rubber, and Polyurethane.		

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Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)					
71-43-2	Benzene	5 ppm	These VOCs should not be used in textile auxiliary chemical preparations. They are associated with solvent-based processes such as solvent-based polyurethane coatings and glues/adhesives. They should not be used for any kind of facility cleaning or spot cleaning.	For general VOC screening: GC/MS headspace 45 minutes at 120°C	Benzene: 5 ppm Other: 20 ppm each
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	Total: 1000 ppm			
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride				
67-66-3	Chloroform				
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone				
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane				
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene				
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene				
76-01-7	Pentachloroethane				
630-20-6	1,1,1,2- Tetrachloroethane				
79-34-5	1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane				
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (PER)				
108-88-3	Toluene				
71-55-6	1,1,1- Trichloroethane				
79-00-5	1,1,2- Trichloroethane				
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene				
1330-20-7	Xylenes (meta-, ortho-, para-)				
108-38-3					
95-47-6					
106-42-3					

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2. ADDITIONAL SUBSTANCES TO CONSIDER

2.1 EU REACH Substances of Very High Concern - Candidate List

Based on scientific evidence indicating potential hazards to human health or the environment, the European Commission (EC) and European Union (EU) member states propose substances of very high concern (SVHCs) for placement on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) “Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation.”

Placing a substance on the Candidate List triggers specific obligations for importers, producers, and suppliers of any article that contains one or more of these substances above 0.1 percent by weight per component. The obligations include providing sufficient information to allow safe use of the article to brand and retail customers or, upon request, to a consumer within 45 days of receipt of the request.

In addition, ECHA must be notified if the substance(s) are present in article components above 0.1 percent in quantities totaling over one ton per producer or importer per year. Notification is not required if the substance has already been registered for that use or when the producer or importer of an article can exclude exposure of humans and the environment during the use and disposal of the article. In such cases, the producer or importer must supply appropriate instructions to the recipient of the article.

ECHA periodically updates the Candidate List; find the most current version at https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table.

Kiabi decided to limit these substances to 0.1 percent by weight per component.

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3. RISK PLAN

This following matrix show where the risk of finding a certain substance lays. Our goal is not to test all substances on all our product but to target where the test is needed. Three levels of risk are represented in the matrix :

- Red = Higher risk. Testing required.
- Orange = Lower risk. Testing recommended and may be required at brand discretion.
- Blank = Lowest risk. Not anticipated in material.

Substances	Natural Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Natural & Synthetic Blends	Artificial Leather	Natural Leather	Natural Materials	Metals	Other: Materials: Porcelain, Ceramic,	Feathers & Down	Polymers									Coatings & Prints	Glue
										EVA	PU Foams	All other PU & TPU	Rubber Excludes Latex and Silicon Rubbers	Polycarbonate	ABS	PVC	All Other Foams, Plastics & Polymers			
Acetophenone and 2-Phenyl-2-Propanol										2										
Acidic and alkaline substances (pH)	1	1	1	1	1															
Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs), including all isomers	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
Azo-amines and Aryl Amine salts	**1A**	**1A**	**1A**	**1A**	**1A**	**1A**			**1A**										1	
Bisphenols		**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**					**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**			
Chlorinated Paraffins				2J	1					**2**	**2**	1	1	**2**	**2**	1	2			
Chlorophenols	2	2	2		2															
Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluenes		2	2	2																
Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)					2															
Dyes, Forbidden and Disperse		**1A**	**1A**	**1A**															2	
Dyes, Navy Blue		2	2																	
Flame Retardants	**2B**																			
Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases																				
Formaldehyde	1	1	1	2	1	1C							2						1	1
Heavy Metals, Chromium VI	**2D**	**2E**			1															
Heavy Metals, Extractable	1	1	1	2	1		**2F**			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	

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Heavy Metals, Nickel Release							1												
Heavy Metals, Total	**2G**		**2G**	1	2		1	**1H**		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Monomers, Styrene & Vinyl Chloride				**1J**									**2K**		2	1		**1J**	
N-Nitrosamines													2						
Organotin Compounds		2	2	1	2						1	1	1			1	1	1	1
Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP)	2	2	2	2	2													2	
Ozone-depleting Substances																			
Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFCs)	**1L**																		
Pesticides, Agricultural																			
Phthalates				1						1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)				2						**1M**	**1M**	**1M**	1			**1M**	**1M**	**1M**	**1M**
Quinoline		2	2																
Solvents/Residuals, DMFa				1							1	1						**1N**	**1N**
Solvents / Residuals, DMAC and NMP				1							2	2					2	2	2
Solvents / Residuals, Formamide										2								2	
UV Absorbers / Stabilizers										2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)				2						2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1

A Level 1 for dyed/colored materials (non-white) only.
B Level 2 if Flame Retardant use or contamination is suspected.
C Level 1 for Wood, Paper, and Straw materials only.
D Level 2 for Wool materials only.
E Level 2 if extractrable Chrome above 1 ppm only.
F Copper is exempt from restriction limits in Metal parts.
G Level 2 for plant-based fibers only; N/A for animal-based fibers.
H Level 1 for Cadmium and Lead only; Crystal is exempt for Lead.
J Level 1 for PVC materials only. Otherwise, Level 2.
K Level 2 for Styrene/Butadiene Rubbers (SBRs) only.
L Level 1 if PFAS use or contamination is suspected.
M Level 1 if Rubber or black Polymeric materials, otherwise Level 2.
N Level 1 for PU and PVC-based materials only.

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NEW

4. RESTRICTION OF MICROPLASTICS INTENTIONALLY ADDED TO PRODUCTS: GLITTERS

Regarding Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/2055 - Restriction of microplastics intentionally added to products, Kiabi decided for glitters:

First, the composition of the glitters: if they are made of non-biodegradable, insoluble plastic, they are in the scope and the glitters which are biodegradable, soluble, natural or inorganic glitter are out of the scope. It starts applying on the 17th of Octobre 2023.

Then, we have to define if the glitter is loose, trapped or affixed:

- Loose plastic glitters (such as art and craft, toys) are banned
- If glitters are trapped in a solid matrix (ex: glitter glue), solid films or solid objects (ex: inside jewellery) or fully contained (snow globes), glitters are not banned
- If glitters are affixed to objects and detatch during normal use, if the main function is decorative (like Christmas decorative, party hats, art and craft kits…), glitters are banned.

5. USEFUL LINKS

AFIRM Packaging Restricted Substances List
www.afirm-group.com/packaging-restricted-substance-list

AFIRM Chemistry Toolkit
www.afirm-group.com/toolkit

AFIRM Chemical Information Sheets
www.afirm-group.com/chemical-information-sheets

6. APPENDIX

6.1 Appendix A

CAS No.	PFC (PFAS) Name
	PFOS and related Substances
1763-23-1	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
2795-39-3	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, potassium salt (PFOS-K)
29457-72-5	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, lithium salt (PFOS-Li)
29081-56-9	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, ammonium salt (PFOS-NH_4)
70225-14-8	Perfluorooctane sulfonate diethanolamine salt (PFOS-$NH(OH)_2$)
56773-42-3	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, tetraethylammonium salt (PFOS-$N(C_2H_5)_4$)
251099-16-8	Didecyldimethyl ammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS-N(C10H21)2(CH3)2)
4151-50-2	N-Ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide (N-Et-FOSA)
31506-32-8	N-Methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide (N-Me-FOSA)
1691-99-2	2-(N-Ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido)-ethanol (N-Et-FOSE)
24448-09-7	2-(N-Methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido)-ethanol (N-Me-FOSE)
307-35-7	Perfluoro-1-octanesulfonyl fluoride (POSF)
754-91-6	Perfluorooctane sulfonamide (PFOSA)
	PFOA and Its Salts
335-67-1	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
335-95-5	Sodium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Na)

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2395-00-8	Potassium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-K)
335-93-3	Silver perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Ag)
335-66-0	Perfluorooctanoyl fluoride (PFOA-F)
3825-26-1	Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO)
	PFOA-related Substances
39108-34-4	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)
376-27-2	Methyl perfluorooctanoate (Me-PFOA)
3108-24-5	Ethyl perfluorooctanoate (Et-PFOA)
678-39-7	2-Perfluorooctylethanol (8:2 FTOH)
27905-45-9	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl acrylate (8:2 FTA)
1996-88-9	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl methacrylate (8:2 FTMA)
27854-31-5	2H,2H-Perfluorodecanoic acid (H2PFDA)
	PFHxS and Its Salts
355-46-4	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid (PFHxS)
3871-99-6	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, potassium salt (PFHxS-K)
55120-77-9	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, lithium salt (PFHxS-Li)
68259-08-5	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, ammonium salt (PFHxS-NH4)
82382-12-5	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, sodium salt (PFHxS-Na)
	PFHxS-related Substances
68259-15-4	N-Methylperfluoro-1-hexanesulfonamide (N-Me-FHxSA)
41997-13-1	Perfluorohexane sulfonamide (PFHxSA)
	C9 – C14 PFCAs and Their Salts
375-95-1	Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA, C9-PFCA)
335-76-2	Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA, C10-PFCA)
2058-94-8	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA, C11-PFCA)
307-55-1	Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA, C12-PFCA)
72629-94-8	Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA, C13-PFCA)
376-06-7	Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTeDA, C14-PFCA)
172155-07-6	Perfluoro-3-7-dimethyloctanecarboxylate (PF-3,7-DMOA)
	C9 – C14 PFCA-related Substances
17741-60-5	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl acrylate (10:2 FTA)
2144-54-9	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl methacrylate (10:2 FTMA)
865-86-1	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecanol (10:2 FTOH)
34598-33-9	2H,2H,3H,3H-Perufloroundecanoic acid (H4PFUnA)
678-39-7	Perfluorocylethanol 8:2 (8:2 FTOH)
39239-77-5	1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorotetradecan-1-ol (12:2 FTOH)
120226-60-0	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecanesulphonic acid (10:2 FTS)
2043-54-1	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl iodide (10:2 FTI)
30046-31-2	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorotetradecyl iodide (12:2 FTI)
	Other Perfluoroalkyl Carboxylic Acids (PFCAs)
307-24-4	Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA, C6-PFCA)
27619-97-2	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)
647-42-7	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanol (6:2 FTOH)

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6.2 Appendix B

CAS No.	Pesticide name	CAS No.	Pesticide name
93-72-1	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid, its salts and compounds; 2,4,5-TP	72-20-8	Endrine
93-76-5	2,4,5-T	66230-04-4	Esfenvalerate
94-75-7	2,4-D	106-93-4	Ethylendibromid
309-00-2	Aldrine	56-38-2	Ethylparathione; Parathion
86-50-0	Azinophosmethyl	51630-58-1	Fenvalerate
2642-71-9	Azinophosethyl	Various	Halogenated naphthalenes, including polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs)
4824-78-6	Bromophos-ethyl	76-44-8	Heptachlor
2425-06-1	Captafol	1024-57-3	Heptachloroepoxide
63-25-2	Carbaryl	36355-01-8	Hexabromobiphenyl NEW
510-15-6	Chlorbenzilat	319-84-6	a-Hexachlorocyclohexane with & without Lindane
57-74-9	Chlordane	319-85-7	b-Hexachlorocyclohexane with & without Lindane
6164-98-3	Chlordimeform	319-86-8	g-Hexachlorocyclohexane with & without Lindane
470-90-6	Chlorfenvinphos	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
1897-45-6	Chlorthalonil	465-73-6	Isodrine
56-72-4	Coumaphos	4234-79-1	Kelevane
68359-37-5	Cyfluthrin	143-50-0	Kepone
91465-08-6	Cyhalothrin	58-89-9	Lindane
52315-07-8	Cypermethrin	121-75-5	Malathione
78-48-8	S,S,S-Tributyl phosphorotrithioate (Tribufos)	94-74-6	MCPA
52918-63-5	Deltamethrin	94-81-5	MCPB
53-19-0	DDD	93-65-2	Mecoprop
72-54-8		10265-92-6	Metamidophos
3424-82-6	DDE	72-43-5	Methoxychlor
72-55-9		2385-85-5	Mirex
50-29-3	DDT	6923-22-4	Monocrotophos
789-02-6		298-00-0	Parathion-methyl
333-41-5	Diazinone	1825-21-4	Pentachloroanisole
1085-98-9	Dichlofluanide	7786-34-7	Phosdrin/Mevinphos
120-36-5	Dichloroprop	72-56-0	Perthane
115-32-2	Dicofol	31218-83-4	Propethamphos
141-66-2	Dicrotophos	41198-08-7	Profenophos
60-57-1	Dieldrine	13593-03-8	Quinalphos
60-51-5	Dimethoate	82-68-8	Quintozene
88-85-7	Dinoseb, its salts and acetate	8001-50-1	Strobane
63405-99-2	DTTB (4, 6-Dichloro-7 (2,4,5-trichloro-phenoxy)-2-Trifluoro methyl benz imidazole)	297-78-9	Telodrine
115-29-7	Endosulfan	8001-35-2	Toxaphene
959-98-8	Endosulfan I (alpha)	731-27-1	Tolylfluanide
33213-65-9	Endosulfan II (beta)	1582-09-8	Trifluraline

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