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|---|---|---|
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# Hultafors Group Chemical Requirements - Restricted Substance List (RSL)

Contents

# 1 Introduction

Hultafors Group AB and its subsidiary companies (collectively “Hultafors Group") supply durable and high-performing products for professionals, including protective workwear, hardware, and safety equipment. The products are developed, manufactured, and marketed as their own brands.

The Restricted Substances List (RSL) is developed to provide suppliers to any Hultafors Group AB entity with information on how to perform regarding the chemical content in or for any product produced for Hultafors Group.

The requirements and information build on the Chemicals guidance of the Swedish Chemicals Group at RISE.

# 2 Purpose

There are many local, national, and international laws and regulations that dictate how retailers, brands and producers should manage chemicals used in processing and **in** final products, these laws are constantly changing as new chemicals are developed and/or new research is available, therefore high awareness regarding chemicals is essential. Our requirements reflect an awareness of how chemicals affect human health and the environment and constantly increasing quality demands of consumers.

Every retailer, brand and producer need a reliable tracking system for these regulations and a clear internal chemical management program for how these regulations should be followed.

The purpose of this Group-wide Restricted Substance List is to ensure chemical compliance of all products produced by or in the name of Hultafors Group. Our aim is to refrain from using any hazardous chemicals that pose a threat to human health or the environment. Additionally, we strive to minimize any adverse effects throughout the entire supply chain of our products.

# 3 Scope of application

The Restricted Chemical List has been created to establish non-negotiable requirements applicable to the entire supply chain of a Hultafors Group product – e.g. self-owned factories, suppliers, subcontractors, and sub-suppliers (onward referred to as "Supplier" in this document).

It is the responsibility of the Supplier to inform and secure compliance to this Restricted Substances List with all involved parties in the supply chain that Hultafors Group do not have direct contact with.

# 4 Chemical requirements – EU legislation

Below are current EU/EEA regulations with a certain focus on hazardous chemicals, they form the overall legal framework in EU/EEA and applies to all articles produced for Hultafors Group. Any chemical forbidden in these regulations shall not be used for any article produced for Hultafors Group:

- REACH regulation (Regulation (EU) 1907/2006) and related amendments
- POPs regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2021) and related amendments
- Biocidal Product regulation, BPR (Regulation (EU) 528/2012) and related amendments
- Packaging directive (Directive 94/62/EC) and related amendments
- RoHs Directive (2011/65/EU) and related amendments
- Batteries regulation (Regulation (EU) 2023/1542) and related amendments
- Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) and related amendments

## 4.1 Substances restricted in REACH Annex XVII

Annex XVII to REACH (Regulation (EU) 1907/2006) contain restrictions for hazardous substances in articles in EU. The Supplier is responsible that no products delivered to Hultafors Group contain any chemical which use is limited/restricted according to Annex XVII.

This includes any component of the product supplied by any local Supplier or subcontractor.

Link to legislation: https://echa.europa.eu/substances-restricted-under-reach

## 4.2 SVHC substances on the REACH Candidate list

All European Suppliers are liable according to law to inform Hultafors Group about the presence of chemicals in a product that are listed in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) for Authorization (REACH Regulation (EU) 1907/2006).

All Suppliers of Hultafors Group products containing a substance that appears on the Candidate List in a concentration above 0.1 % weight by weight (w/w) shall inform Hultafors Group about the same without delay.

We strongly recommend all Suppliers not to use any chemical listed on Candidate List as the likeliness that they will be subject for restriction in the future is high, which means Hultafors Group consequently will follow with chemical demands across the supply chain. Hultafors Group ask of our Suppliers to rather stay proactive and use a better available chemical.

Above includes any component of the product supplied by any local Supplier or subcontractor.

Link to legislation: https://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table

## 4.3 Registration of SVHC substances in the SCIP database

According to the Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) articles placed on the EU market must be notified in the SCIP Database if they contain substances of very high concern (SVHCs) on the Candidate List at a concentration above 0.1% by weight.

All European Suppliers are obliged to do their SCIP notification and to provide Hultafors Group with the necessary information for doing the same. Suppliers outside EU are obliged to provide Hultafors Group with the detailed necessary information to perform the SCIP notification.

Link to legislation: https://echa.europa.eu/scip

## 4.4 REACH authorized use of hazardous substances in EU

Substances that can only be used with an authorization in EU are listed in Annex XIV to REACH (Regulation (EU) 1907/2006). We strongly recommend all Suppliers not to use any chemicals listed in Annex XIV, as the likeliness that they will be subject for restriction in the future is high. Hultafors Group ask of our Suppliers to rather stay proactive and use a better available chemical.

Above includes any component of the product supplied by any sub-supplier or subcontractor.

Link to legislation: https://echa.europa.eu/authorisation-list

## 4.5 Regulation on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

The Stockholm convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is an international environmental treaty that aims to eliminate or restrict the production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). It is implemented in EU law by the POPs regulation, (EU) 2019/1021. The POPs regulation includes restrictions on certain substances in articles.

The Supplier is responsible that all products delivered to Hultafors Group do not contain any substance limited/restricted in the POPs regulation.

This includes any component of the product supplied by any sub-supplier or subcontractor.

Link to legislation: https://echa.europa.eu/list-of-substances-subject-to-pops-regulation

## 4.6 Biocidal Product Regulation

The Biocidal Product Regulation (BPR Regulation (EU) 528/2012) concerns the placing on the market and use of biocidal products which are used to protect humans, animals, materials, or articles against harmful organisms (like pests or bacteria) by the action of the active substance in the biocidal product. The BPR regulation aims to improve the functioning of the biocidal products market in the European Union, while ensuring a high level of protection for humans and the environment. The Biocidal Product Regulation (BPR) also sets rules for the use of articles treated with or intentionally incorporating, one or more biocidal products. Only substances that are approved by BPR are allowed to be used as biocides in articles in the EU. The substance must be approved for the relevant use category (product type). When textile and plastic have been treated outside EU the product type is most commonly PT 9.

All European Suppliers are liable according to BPR to inform Hultafors Group about what biocides have been used to treat a material or product. Non-European Suppliers are obliged to do the same so that Hultafors Group can fulfil the same duty towards its customers.

Hultafors Group wish to reduce the use of biocidal products, why they should only be used only when in agreement with respective brand within Hultafors Group.

Above includes any component of the product supplied by any sub-supplier or subcontractor.

Link to legislation: https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/biocidal-active-substances

## 4.7 Directive concerning packaging material (94/62/EC)

The purpose of this European Union Directive is to manage the concerns of packaging and packaging waste. The directive includes demands on weight and volume of packaging, content of hazardous substances and materials in the packaging material and its components and the design of reusable or recoverable packaging, all to reduce its impact on the environment. Suppliers to Hultafors Group need to comply to demands set in this directive.

Link to legislation: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/packaging/legis.htm

## 4.8 RoHS Directive (2011/65/EC) and related amendments

The purpose of this directive is to minimize risk for human health and environment by restricting hazardous substances, or substituting them with safer alternatives, in electrical and electronic equipment (EEE). The directive also sets standards regarding promoting the collection and recycling of such equipment. It concerns all products dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields to fulfil at least one intended function. Substances restricted in RoHS include certain softeners for plastic, heavy metals, and flame retardant.

The RoHs Directive (2011/65/EC) is a CE marking directive and there is a standard (EN IEC 63000) to support the compliance assessment of the RoHS Directive. The standard includes assessment of the content of restricted substances in EEE.

There are time limited exemptions in RoHS where restricted chemicals may be used in specific processes, functions, or products.

The Supplier is responsible that no products delivered to Hultafors Group contain any prohibited content of substances restricted by RoHS. The Supplier is obliged to inform Hultafors Group about any use of time limited exemptions to RoHS. Note that even if

there is an exemption for a substance in RoHS, the information duty in REACH (4.2 and 4.3 above) still applies if the substance is a SVHC.

This includes any component of the product supplied by any sub-supplier or subcontractor.

Link to legislation: https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/waste-and-recycling/rohs-directive_en

### 4.9 Regulation on batteries and products containing batteries

The purpose of the Batteries Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2023/1542) is to ensure that batteries in the future, have a low carbon footprint, use minimal harmful substances, need less raw materials from non-EU countries, and are collected, reused, and recycled to a high degree in Europe. Restricted hazardous substances are listed in Annex I to the regulation. In addition to the restrictions, there is an information requirement for hazardous substances in batteries (part of a battery passport) and requirements on marking. Suppliers to Hultafors Group need to comply with demands set in this directive.

Link to legislation: https://echa.europa.eu/understanding-batteries-regulation

## 5 Additional chemical requirements and guiding documents

### 5.1 Additional chemical requirements for Textile, Leather and Shoes

In Appendix I to this document, you can find the Chemicals Guidance for textile and leather of the Swedish Chemicals Group at RISE. The appendix contains requirements that are stricter compared to the legislation both in limit values and in scope (broader groups of substances are restricted).

Suppliers to Hultafors Group are obliged to follow these stricter requirements.

The Chemicals Guidance for textiles and leather provides guidance to Hultafors Group and Suppliers by including only substances that are relevant in textile, leather, accessories and packaging material, i.e. Hultafors Group textile and shoe products. Chapter 4 of this Restricted Substance List references legislation that encompasses a broader range of substances, with many of them being irrelevant to the materials in Hultafors Group products. The Chemicals Guidance also includes consolidated information of the EU chemicals legislation for each substance or substance group.

The Chemicals guidance includes information about how Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is derogated in some REACH restrictions. Hultafors Group does not support any use of these derogations. The Supplier is obliged to follow the strict limits set in the Chemicals guide also for PPE.

When a Supplier has the choice between two chemicals that serves the same purpose, the Supplier shall always choose the chemical that is least harmful to the environment.

This guide is updated twice a year. Please, ensure you refer to the latest version.

It is available in Chinese, Vietnamese, Bengali and Turkish upon request.

This includes any component of the product supplied by any sub-supplier or subcontractor.

## 5.2 Additional chemical requirements for electronics and other material categories

In Appendix II to this document you can find the Chemicals Guidance for electrical and electronic products of the Swedish Chemicals Group at RISE. The appendix contains requirements that are stricter compared to the legislation both in limit values and in scope (broader groups of substances are restricted). Suppliers to Hultafors Group are obliged to follow these stricter requirements.

The Chemicals Guidance for electrical and electronic process (EEE) provides guidance to Hultafors Group and Suppliers by including only substances that are relevant in electric and electronical materials and packaging material. Chapter 4 of this document references legislation that encompasses a broader range of substances, with many of them being irrelevant to the materials in Hultafors Group products. The Chemicals Guidance also includes consolidated information of the EU chemicals legislation for each substance or substance group.

When a Supplier has the choice between two chemicals that serves the same purpose Suppliers shall always choose the chemical that is least harmful to the environment.

This guide is updated twice a year. Please, ensure you refer to the latest version.

It is available in Chinese upon request.

This includes any component of the product supplied by any sub-supplier or subcontractor.

## 5.3 Additional chemical requirements for packaging made of cardboard, paper, plastics and rubber

In Appendix III you can find the Chemical guidance for packaging materials of the Swedish Chemicals Group at RISE regarding substances that are regulated in EU legislation and that is used in packaging made of cardboard, paper, plastic, and rubber. The Chemical Guidance is included in order to facilitate for Hultafors Group Suppliers to comply with the chemical legislation and recommendations in force in the fields of packaging material. More detailed information about chemicals in packaging can be found in the Chemicals guidance's referred to in 0 and 0 above.

When a Supplier has the choice between two chemicals that serves the same purpose, the Supplier shall always choose the chemical that is least harmful to the environment.

The Chemical guidance for packaging materials for packaging is updated at most twice a year. Please, ensure you refer to the latest version.

This includes any component of the product supplied by any sub-supplier or subcontractor.

## 5.4 Additional chemical requirements for tender business

In tender business a few additional chemicals are to be avoided apart from the ones restricted by law – these additional substances can be found in Appendix IV. It is required that Suppliers do not use any of the substances mentioned in Appendix IV for any article produced for Hultafors Group. In case any of the mentioned chemicals are needed and not possible to be substituted the Supplier shall notify Hultafors Group and ask for permission to use the chemical before production starts.

This includes any component of the product supplied by any sub-supplier or subcontractor.

## 5.5 Additional requirements for chemical products and internal chemicals management

All Suppliers in the Hultafors Group supply chain, regardless of if they are producers, importers or distributors need to co-operate to make sure that their internal chemical management and (if applicable) chemical products comply with the CLP regulation. CLP is an EU/EEA regulation and is based on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

Link to legislation: https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database

## 6 Duties and responsibilities

Hultafors Group assumes responsibility regarding legal compliance of all products produced in our name towards legislators and our customers. This can only be done if all our direct and indirect Suppliers have been working in compliance with legal and self-imposed rules and observed our defined requirements in this Restricted Substance List. Therefore, violation and ignorance of the requirements in this document can result in damage, claims and compensation for loss of sales. In case a Supplier - directly or indirectly -– becomes aware of a violation of the requirements outlined in this document Hultafors Group is to be informed immediately, latest within 24 hours.

## 7 Sanctions

In case tests, on-site visits, random tests on readymade production, controls or audits performed by Hultafors Group or a 3rd party show forbidden or too high concentrations of restricted chemicals according to Hultafors Group Restricted Substance List we reserve the right to hold payment until the delivered goods have been corrected, removed or taken back by the Supplier and goods fulfilling our specifications has been approved and delivered.

In case a violation related to any of the above stated elements of the Restricted Substance List occurs, the Supplier agrees to hold Hultafors Group harmless from any direct and/or reasonable indirect damages, loss, liability arising out of or resulting from a violation of the requirements as described in this document.

## 8 Compliance commitment with Hultafors Group Restricted substance list

By signing this document, the Supplier acknowledge that all articles delivered by the Supplier to Hultafors Group are produced in compliance with this Chemical Guideline and Restricted Substance List.

Furthermore, by signing this document the Supplier commits to:

a. Communicate the Hultafors Restricted Substance List to all of its subcontractors as well as local accessory and chemical Suppliers used in the supply chain of a Hultafors Group product and to ensure that they are in compliance with Hultafors Group Restricted Substance List.

b. At own cost conduct relevant labtests to verify compliance with the Hultafors Restricted Substance List, and upon request send the labtest report to Hultafors Group. Labtests must be made with accredited laboratories and it is the Suppliers responsibility to make sure the lab is accredited for the test concerned – see Appendix V

c. Assure that relevant verification documents are available to verify compliance to the requirements in the Hultafors Group Restricted Substance List, from the Supplier and all its subcontractors, and upon request submit these documents to Hultafors Group

d. Stay continuously updated with the latest version of the EU harmonized legislations referred to in this Restricted Substance List

e. Stay updated with the latest version of Hultafors Groups Restricted Substance List and it's appendixes.

## 9 List of appendices

- Appendix I Chemicals Guidance for textile and leather, the Swedish Chemical´s Group, RISE
- Appendix II Chemical Guidance for electrical and electronic process (EEE), the Swedish Chemical´s Group, RISE
- Appendix III Chemical guidance for packaging materials, the Swedish Chemical´s Group, RISE
- Appendix IV Forbidden/Regulated substances Tender Business
- Appendix V Approved laboratories

*General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) needs to be taken in account in case private data regarding any EU citizen is collected – https://www.eugdpr.org/*

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## Compliance commitment to Hultafors Group Chemical Requirements - Restricted Substance List:

**We, the undersigned hereby confirm that:**

- we have taken due note of Hultafors Group Chemical Requirements - Restricted Substance List
- we shall adopt and adhere to the Hultafors Group Chemical Requirements - Restricted Substance List in its entirety, including annexes, without amendment.
- We shall take full responsibility for the implementations of these standards in our company

**This document must be signed by a duly authorized representative within your company. Print this side only, sign and stamp below and upload as per request in our web-based Supply Chain Monitoring System.**

On behalf of the Supplier

| | |
|---|---|
| Supplier name: | Signature: |
| Supplier address: | Name in Print: |
| | Position: |
| | Date: |
| Phone: | |
| E-mail address: | Company Stamp/Seal: |

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## 10 Revision history

| Edition | Revision | Published | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | | 2026-02-06 | Updated name of document |
| 2 | 1 | 2025-11-07 | Convert to pdf |
| 2 | | 2025-11-07 | No changes to content. Updated template and revised introduction to accurately reflect the products supplied by Hultafors Group. |
| 1 | | 2025-04-22 | Document moved from system Lyfta Skrot to Omnia. No changes to the content. |

HULTAFORS **GROUP**

**February 2026, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) has announced new Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) to the REACH Candidate list**

See below for example of use of the added SVHC to facilitate evaluation if action of substitution and phase out is necessary within your own production or within your supply chain.

We strongly recommend not to use any chemical listed on Candidate List, as the likeliness that they will be subject for restriction in the future is high.

The legally binding version of the Candidate List is available at ECHA available through this LINK

Entries added to the Candidate List 4th of February 2026:

| Substance name | CAS number | Reason for inclusion | Examples of uses |
|---|---|---|---|
| n-hexane | 110-54-3 | Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health) | Formulation, polymer processing, coatings and cleaning agent |
| 4,4'-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethylidene]diphenol and its salts | - | Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c) | rocess regulator and cross-linking agent |

**January 2026**

# Main changes in the Textile Chemicals Guidance

*All changes except layout changes, are marked in the "marked changes" version of the Chemicals guidance.*

The guidance is updated regarding layout and design, but that is not shown as changes in the "marked changes version". Also, the tables in appendixes are updated regarding the layout without marked changes.

The following restrictions have been added/updated or in other ways changed:

- The limit values for the French PFAS regulation have been added.
- The updated limit values in POPs regulation regarding flame retardants PBDEs is added.
- Zinc pyrithione is no longer approved in PT2 Biocide regulation, however zinc pyrithione is already included in the guidance.
- Isopropylated phosphate (3:1) 68937-41-7 is *not* listed in the candidate list why that information is deleted (former misprint)
- The packaging directive is deleted and replaced by packaging regulation
- One missing SVHC lead compound is added to appendix 6
- All information regarding restrictions outside EU is deleted from the guidance.

The following SVHC from November 2025 and February 2026 have been added:

- DBDPE, 1,1'-(ethane-1,2 diyl)- bis[pentabromobenzene] 84852-53-9 is added under heading *Flame retardants – Decabromodiphenylethane (DBDPE)*
- Bisphenol AF; 4,4'-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethylidene]diphenol: 1478-61-1 is added under heading Bisphenols

The following standards have been added/updated:

- The quinoline standard is now published (*pr* deleted from prEN ISO 13144)
- The solvent standard EN 17131 is updated with part standards; -1 for the aprotic solvent and -2 for benzene testing.

Other informative updates

- Flame retardant TCEP is moved to Flame retardants/Plasticizers - Trisubstituted phosphates
- Information that MCCP and C14-C21 are included in Stockholm convention (but yet not regulated under POPs regulation)

Clarifications and language corrections have been done to improve understandability.

THE SWEDISH CHEMICALS GROUP AT RISE

# CHEMICALS GUIDANCE TEXTILES

Information on authorization and restrictions of substances used in textile and leather processes and products

**Edition: JANUARY 2026**

RISE — Research Institutes of Sweden
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

# PREFACE

This guide is developed for the members of the Swedish Chemicals Group to facilitate for importing companies to comply with national and EU chemical legislation and recommendations in the fields of textiles, clothes, leather goods, shoes and packaging material.
Many chemicals used throughout the textile manufacturing chain can be harmful for the environment, factory workers and consumers. Therefore, an increasing number of chemicals are being restricted, and all importers and distributors are responsible for the articles they put on the EU market.

This guide has been put together by a team of experts at RISE and is updated twice per year. The guide covers EU regulated chemical substances affecting textile and leather products as well as national legislation in Europe.

The distinguishing properties of the chemicals of concern and the processes in which they are used are described in the guide, sometimes along with information of alternatives. Stipulated test equipment for analysis of restricted substances in products is given when available.

The guide is provided in several languages that can all be accessed through the Swedish Chemicals group's website. To facilitate communication, the contents on each page are identical in each linguistic version. The English version of this guide is preferential for interpretation.

# EXPLANATORY SECTION

## Word list

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Limit value as agreed in business sector and or by legal requirements. Note that the limit value in general is measured in the material of concern. |
| **CAS RN:** | Chemical abstract services registration number. CAS RN are given for specific defined substances. |
| **Properties:** | Human toxicological and Eco toxicological properties. |
| **Use:** | Identified uses on the market. |
| **Comments:** | Information on known alternatives and recommendations on how to avoid unwanted chemicals. |
| **LOD:** | Limit of detection. The lowest concentration of a chemical that can be reliably detected (identified, but not how much) by an analytical procedure. This can vary between different test laboratories. |
| **Legal background:** | Current legal EU and national European frameworks and requirements. |
| **Candidate list:** | Substances listed on Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) are referred to as SVHC. These substances are covered by an information duty if the concentration is 0.1 weight-% (1000 mg/kg) or above in an article. Candidate list substances are also included in the French AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105) implying additional information requirements (same concentration limit). |
| **LOQ:** | Limit of quantification. The lowest concentration of a chemical that can be reliably quantified (how much) by an analytical procedure. |
| **Test method:** | Standardized test method if such exists. ISO/EN standards are prioritized over national and other standards. This guide does not normally list the date of the standard. Make sure that the latest available version of each standard is used. Test equipment is endorsed when no standardized test method exists. Abbreviations of test equipment are explained below. Some chemical substances in the guide are not legally regulated but are still included as part of a larger group of chemicals. Since laboratories may vary in which substances - beyond those that are legally regulated - they offer testing for, this should be confirmed before placing an order. |
| **Packaging material:** | All products made of any materials of any nature to be used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery and presentation of goods, from raw materials to processed goods, from the producer to the user or the consumer. |
| **POP** | Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) are organic chemical substances, which remain intact in the environment for exceptionally long periods of time. |

# Test equipment abbreviations

**ANALYSES OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**

- **Gas chromatography: GC**
  Detectors used together with GC:
  - MS: Mass selective detector: GC-MS
  - DAD: Diode array detector: GC-DAD
  - ECD: Electron capture detector: GC-ECD

- **Liquid chromatography: LC**
  *Note: Sometimes the abbreviation HPLC is used. It stands for High Performance Liquid Chromatography.*
  Detectors used together with LC:
  - MS: Mass selective detector: LC-MS
  - DAD: Diode array detector: LC-DAD
  - ECD: Electron capture detector: LC-ECD
  - UV/VIS: Ultraviolet/visible spectrophotometric detector: LC-UV/VIS

**ANALYSES OF METALS**

- **Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometry: ICP**
  Detectors used together with ICP:
  - OES: Optical emission spectrometer: ICP-OES
  - MS: Mass selective detector: ICP-MS
- **Atomic absorption spectrophotometer: AAS**

**SCREENING ANALYSES OF ELEMENTS**

- **X-ray fluorescence, XRF**

## Relationship between units used in the guide

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 | mg/kg | equals | 1000 | ppm | (parts per million) |
| 1000 | mg/kg | equals | 1 000 000 | ppb | (parts per billion) |
| 1000 | mg/kg | equals | 1 000 000 | µg/kg | (microgram per kilogram) |
| 1000 | mg/kg | equals | 0.1 | % (by weight) | |

## Product and material categories concerned

All chemicals are not used in all materials. A general division into the categories listed below has therefore been made that may be applicable to several kinds of articles due to their material composition

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| **Textile**<br>Textile material, both natural and synthetic fibres | **Leather**<br>Leather, both natural and leather imitation | **Accessories**<br>Metal, plastics, rubber etc. used in e.g. buckles, buttons, jewellery and zippers. | **Packaging**<br>Paper cardboard, plastic bags, tags, labels, plastic sleeves etc. |

# PROCESS CHEMICALS

Process chemicals are used in the manufacturing process of textile and leather goods but have no function in the finished product. Remains of the process chemicals may however be found in the finished product and cause health or environmental problems.

## Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and derivatives

The most common APEOs are Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEO) and Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEO).

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be used in processes. |
| **CAS RN:** | Various |
| **Properties:** | Irritating to skin. The metabolites affect the respiratory system, have endocrine disruptive effect (hormones) and are dangerous for the environment. Nonylphenol ethoxylates are rapidly degraded to 4-nonylphenol, which is even more dangerous for the environment. A similar environmental danger is the degradation of octylphenol ethoxylate into 4-octylphenol. |
| **Use:** | Dispersing and emulsifying agents in textile chemicals as well as impregnation agents in printing pastes. Occurs in leather lubricants. Manufacturing of coatings. |
| **Comments:** | Alternatives for NPEOs are readily available but must evaluated. They include aliphatic alcohol ethoxylates, both linear and branched, and glucose-based carbohydrate derivatives such as alkylpolyglucosides, glucamides, and glucamine oxides. |
| **Legal background:** | Legal limit: NPEOs shall not be placed on the market in textile articles in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.01 weight% of that textile article or of each part of the textile article. Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 46a.<br>0.1 weight% of NPEO as a substance or in mixtures with exceptions for textile and leather processing if certain methods are used. Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 46<br><br>Norway restricts manufacture, import, export, sale and use of octylphenol and octylphenol ethoxylates, and mixtures containing these substances, FOR 2004-06-01-922.<br><br>4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear (4-NP, various CAS RN), 4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear, ethoxylated (4-NPnEO, various CAS RN), 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol (4-tert-OP, CAS RN 140-66-9), 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol, ethoxylated (4-tert-OPnEO, UVCB substance, no CAS RN), 4-tert-butylphenol (CAS RN 98-54-4) and tris(4-nonylphenyl, branched and linear) phosphite (TNPP) (no CAS RN) are on the Candidate List (REACH). |

In France: The substances on the Candidate List as well as 4-tert-pentylphenol (CAS RN 80-46-6), 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear (e.g. CAS RN 1987-50-4), and Reaction products of 1,3,4-thiadiazolidine-2,5-dithione, formaldehyde and 4-heptylphenol, trendy and linear (RP-HP) [with ≥ 0.1 % w/w 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear] are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

4-NPnEO and 4-tert-OPnEO are also included in Annex XIV to REACH.

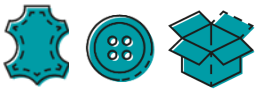
**Test method:**

ISO 18254-1, -2 (textile), APEO
EN ISO 21084 (textile), AP
ISO 18218-1, -2 (leather)
LOQ: 10 mg/kg

# Arsenic compounds

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Various |
| **Properties:** | May cause cancer. Toxic by inhalation and toxic if swallowed. Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic. |
| **Use:** | Fining agent in glass, pigment in metal alloy, preservative. |
| **Comments:** | Apply arsenic free compounds. |
| **Legal background:** | Diarsenic Pentoxide; 1303-28-2<br>Diarsenic Trioxide; 1327-53-3<br>Triethyl arsenate; 15606-95-8<br>Arsenic acid; 7778-39-4<br>Calcium arsenate; 7778-44-1<br>are on the Candidate List (REACH)<br><br>As wood preservatives regulated in Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 19 (limit level; no intentionally added content).<br><br>Arsenic and its compounds have a restriction limit of 1 mg/kg (extractable content) in clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing in skin contact, or footwear according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 72. The restriction does not apply to clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing, or footwear within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 (PPE).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | EN 16711-1 (total content in textiles and accessories)<br>EN 16711-2 (extractable content in textiles and accessories)<br>ISO 19050 (rubber)<br><br>LOQ: 0.1 mg/kg (extractable content) |

# Bisphenols



**Required limit value:** Should not be present in products.

**CAS RN:** Bisphenol A; BPA (4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol): 80-05-7
2,2-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylpentane: 6807-17-6
Bisphenol B; (4,4'-(1-methylpropylidene)bisphenol): 77-40-7
Bisphenol S; (4,4'-sulphonyldiphenol): 80-09-1
Bisphenol F; (4,4′-dihydroxydiphenylmethane): 620-92-8
Bisphenol AF; 4,4'-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethylidene]diphenol: 1478-61-1

**Properties:** Toxic for reproduction. Endocrine disrupting properties.

**Use:** Bisphenols may be found in synthetic leather tanning agents: bisphenol F can be present as an impurity, while bisphenol S is used as a monomer in their production and may persist as a residue in the finished product.
Bisphenol B and F may occur as impurities or break down products from the process of polyamide dyeing to increase colour fastness.
The main use of bisphenols are in manufacture of polycarbonate epoxy resins and chemicals. Also as, hardener in epoxy resins and in thermal prints. May be used as catalyst and antioxidant for processing PVC.

**Comments:** Left as residues in polycarbonate and epoxy. Can be found in products with material based on plastic and paper.

Residual amounts of bisphenols, particularly bisphenol A and bisphenol S, can be found in recycled polyester textiles. Bisphenols may also be present in residual amounts in textiles containing elastane, such as spandex.

**Legal background:** BPA, Bisphenol B, Bisphenol S, Bisphenol AF and 2,2-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylpentane are on the Candidate list (REACH).

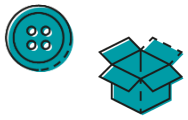
Bisphenol A (BPA) content in thermal paper (0.02 % by weight), is restricted from January 2020 according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 66.

In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

**Test method:** ISO 11936 (leather)
EN ISO 21135 (leather process chemicals)
No standardised test method for textile available.
Test equipment LC-MS, GC-MS.

LOQ: 10 mg/kg

## C,C'-azodi(formamide) (ADCA)



| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be used in processes or present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 123-77-3 |
| **Properties:** | Allergenic (respiratory sensitizer). |
| **Use:** | Azodicarbonamide, or azodiformamide is mainly used as a blowing agent in the rubber and plastics industry. Blowing agent in especially EVA and PVC. |
| **Comments:** | Can leave residues of formamide in the material. ADCA may decompose into semicarbazide, a suspected carcinogen.<br><br>Use physical blowing agents such as carbondioxide, hydrocarbons or nitrogen as alternative to chemical blowing agents when possible. |
| **Legal background:** | ADCA is on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available for textiles.<br>Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS.<br><br>LOQ: 200 mg/kg |

# Dicumyl peroxide

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be used in processes or present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 80-43-3 |
| **Properties:** | Toxic for reproduction. |
| **Use:** | Crosslinker in plastic and plastic foams (rubber, synthetic rubber, elastomers of PS, PE, PP, EVA), e.g. in shoes. |
| **Comments:** | Can leave residues of acetophenone, 2-phenyl-2-propanol and *alpha*-methyl-styrene in the material. |
| **Legal background:** | Dicumyl peroxide is on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available for textiles.<br><br>Test equipment: GC-MS.<br>LOQ: 100 mg/kg |

# Ethylenediamine (EDA)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 107-15-3 |
| **Properties:** | Allergenic (respiratory and skin sensitizer) |
| **Use:** | Used in the production of many industrial chemicals. Used in the production of polyurethane. |
| **Legal background:** | Ethylenediamine is on the Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: LC-MS, GC-MS<br><br>LOQ: 100 mg/kg |

# Ethylenethiourea

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Imidazolidine-2-thione (2-imidazoline-2-thiol) also called ethylenethiourea: 96-45-7 |
| **Properties:** | Toxic for reproduction. |
| **Use:** | Used primarily as an accelerator for vulcanizing rubber |
| **Legal background:** | Ethylenethiourea is on the Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br><br>Test equipment: LC-MS<br><br>LOQ: 20 mg/kg |

# Formamide

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 75-12-7 |
| **Properties:** | Toxic for reproduction. |
| **Use:** | Formamide is used as solvent for example in the production of synthetic leather and inks. Furthermore, formamide is used as a solvent and plasticizer in consumer products. It can be an ingredient as softener for paper, water soluble glues and wood stains. During processing of foam, formamide is formed as a by-product at higher temperatures. Especially tosylsemicarbazide and azodicarbonamide (see headline ADCA above) are responsible for the presence of formamide in EVA-consumer products. |
| **Comments:** | For the application as solvent, formamide might be replaced by other solvents like dipropylene glycol.<br><br>Potential alternatives as *N*,*N*-dimethylformamide, *N*-methylformamide or low molecular weight ethylene glycol ethers are not considered to be adequate substitutes due their similar toxicity to reproduction. |
| **Legal background:** | Formamide is on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).<br><br>Formamide is restricted in puzzle mats in Belgium and France and is included in the Toy Safety Directive |
| **Test method:** | EN ISO 20686 (footwear and footwear components)<br><br>Solvent extraction.<br>Test equipment: GC-MS or LC-MS<br><br>LOQ: 50 mg/kg |

# Hydrazine

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be used in processes or present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Hydrazine: 302-01-2, 7803-57-8 |
| **Properties:** | Carcinogenic, allergenic (skin sensitizer), toxic. |
| **Use:** | Mainly used as a blowing agent in preparing polymer foams. |
| **Comments** | Use physical blowing agents such as carbondioxide, hydrocar-bons or nitrogen as alternative to chemical blowing agents when possible |
| **Legal background:** | Hydrazine is on the Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available for textiles.<br><br>Test equipment: GC-MS.<br><br>LOQ: 200 mg/kg |

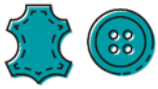
# Hydroxymethyl acrylamide

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | N-(hydroxymethyl)acrylamide: 924-42-5 |
| **Properties:** | Mutagenic, Carcinogenic, Allergenic (skin sensitizer). |
| **Use:** | Uses as monomer in various application in textiles and paper. In adhesives and as binders as well as in surface coatings and resins for varnishes, films and sizing agents. It is used in textile finishing for crease resistance, in antistatic agents and to increase the wet strength of paper. |
| **Comments** | Residues of the monomer can be left in low concentrations in textile and paper products. Decomposition can cause the formation of formaldehyde. |
| **Legal background:** | Hydroxymethyl acrylamide is included on the Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardized test method available.<br>Test equipment LC-MS, GC-MS.<br><br>LOQ: 500 ppm |

# Melamine

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 108-78-1 |
| **Properties:** | Persistent and mobile in environment, Toxic, Carcinogenic |
| **Use:** | Used to make melamine derivatives and melamine polymers. Melamine formaldehyde polymers as tanning agent for leather, hand building finish, crease resistant finish (cross-linker) especially for cellulosic fabrics, wet fastness finish. Melamine derivatives in water repellents. Also, in flame retardants for textile coatings (blowing agent) and foams (especially polyurethane foams). |
| **Legal background:** | Melamine is included on the Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardized test method available.<br>Test equipment GC-MS, LC-MS. |

# PAH – Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons



| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in processes or products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Various, regulated PAHs are listed in Appendix 9. |
| **Properties:** | Carcinogenic, allergenic (sensitizer), toxic. Several are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic in the environment. |
| **Use:** | PAHs are not synthesized chemically for industrial purposes. The major source of PAHs is the incomplete combustion of organic material such as coal, oil and wood.<br>They are used as intermediaries in pharmaceuticals, agricultural products, photographic products, thermosetting plastics, lubricating materials, and other chemical industries.<br>May be found as impurities in rubber materials, soft plastics, leather, and coloured plastics containing carbon black. |
| **Comments:** | Avoid critical sources for PAH such as Carbon Black and contaminated mineral oil-based lubricants (extender oil) in rubber. |
| **Legal background:** | Regulated PAHs are listed in Appendix 9.<br><br>Eight PAHs are listed in annex XVII, entry 50 of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH). Rubber and plastic materials in skin contact shall not include any of those eight PAHs in amounts higher than 1 mg/kg. For materials in toys or childcare articles the limit value is 0.5 mg/kg.<br><br>Eight PAHs are listed in annex XVII, entry 72 of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), with a restriction limit of 1 mg/kg in clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing in skin contact, or footwear.<br>The restriction does not apply to clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing, or footwear within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 (PPE).<br><br>Ten PAHs are included on the Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).<br><br>The voluntary German GS standard that most products in the German market follows, has requirements for 15PAHs.<br><br>The eight PAHs listed in REACH annex XVII are limited (1 ppm) in PPE standard for plastic and rubber material intended to come in direct contact with the skin. |
| **Test method:** | AfPS GS 2019-01 PAK<br>ISO/TS 16190 (footwear)<br>EN 17132 (textile)<br>LOQ: 0.2 mg/kg |

# Quinoline

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 91-22-5 |
| **Properties:** | Carcinogenic and mutagenic. |
| **Use:** | Quinoline is used mainly as an intermediate in the manufacture of other products. Quinoline is also used as a catalyst or vulcanisation accelerator in rubber, a corrosion inhibitor, in metallurgical processes, in the manufacture of dyes, in polymers, and as a solvent for resins and terpenes. Many disperse and vat dyes may contain quinoline as a contaminate in their dispersing agents. |
| **Comments:** | Isoquinoline (CAS RN 119-65-3) with similar structure as quinoline, and other quinoline derivates have similar area of use. |
| **Legal background:** | Quinoline have a restriction limit of 50 mg/kg in clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing in skin contact, or footwear according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 72. The restriction does not apply to clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing, or footwear within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 (PPE). |
| **Test method:** | EN ISO 13144<br><br>Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS.<br><br>LOQ: 10 mg/kg |

# Solvents – Aliphatic organic solvents

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | No odour. |
| **CAS RN:** | Various |
| **Properties:** | Liquids or gases. Inhalation can affect the nervous system and cause headache, fatigue and nausea, as well as chronic effects. Cause irritation on skin, eyes and mucous membranes. |
| **Use:** | Solvents for dyeing and printing. Solvents that have been used for cleaning of spinning oils from textiles are often found in amounts of 10-20 mg/kg. The limit for humans to sense a smell lies around 100 mg/kg for most substances. |
| **Comments:** | If possible, chose water-based systems based on easily degradable surfactants. If not possible to switch over to water-based systems, there are statutory hygienic limit values for employees in many countries for strict compliance to maintain workers safety |
| **Legal background:** | 2-methoxyethyl acetate, CAS RN 110-49-6 is on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>Manufacturers in EU are required to follow the Industrial emissions directive, 2010/75/EU.<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). The legislation also regulates certain mineral oil in ink for packaging and printed paper. Limit: 0.1% for mineral oil saturated hydrocarbons (MOSH) consisting of 16 to 35 carbon atoms by January 2025 |
| **Test method:** | EN ISO 20686 (footwear and footwear components)<br>SNV 195 651, screening method. Panel odour test.<br>Detection limit: No odour.<br>No standardised quantitative test method available.<br>Test equipment: GC-MS |

# Solvents – Aromatic organic solvents

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Various |
| **Properties:** | Liquids or gases. Inhalation can affect the nervous system and cause headache, fatigue and nausea, as well as chronic effects. Cause irritation on skin, eyes and mucous membranes. Kerosene and diesel odour in finished products. Some aromatic organic compounds are carcinogenic. |
| **Use:** | Solvents for dyeing and printing textile and leather. Stain removal. Coatings and binders. |
| **Comments:** | To avoid problems with organic solvents, switching to water-based dyeing and printing processes, is recommended. Many but not all aromatic organic solvents are volatile organic compounds (VOC). If not possible to swich to water-based systems, there are statutory hygienic limit values for employees in many countries for strict compliance to maintain workers safety. |
| **Legal background:** | Benzene (CAS RN 71-43-2) have a restriction limit of 5 mg/kg in clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing in skin contact, or footwear according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 72. The restriction does not apply to clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing, or footwear within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 (PPE).<br><br>Manufacturers in the EU are required to follow the Industry Emissions Directive (IED), 2010/75/EU.<br><br>France regulates certain mineral oils in ink for packaging and printed paper (the AGEC legislation LOI n° 2020-105). Limits: 1.0% for Aromatic hydrocarbons (MOAH) consisting of 1 to 7 aromatic rings by January 2023; 0.1% for MOAH consisting of 1 to 7 aromatic rings by January 2025 and 1 ppm MOAH compounds containing 3 to 7 aromatic rings by January 2025. |
| **Test method:** | SNV 195 651, screening method. Panel odour test.<br>Detection limit: No odour.<br>EN 17131-2 (benzene, textile)<br>No standardised quantitative test method for all solvents available.<br>Test equipment: GC-MS<br>(EN 17137 (textile) can be used as reference for in-house methods though it only applies to chlorobenzenes and chlorotoluenes).<br><br>LOQ: 0.5 mg/kg |

# Solvents – Chlorinated organic solvents

**Required limit value:** Should not be used in processes or present in products.

**CAS RN:** Various

**Properties:** Liquid or gas. Affect the nervous system. Irritating to skin and mucous membranes. Many chlorinated organic solvents are dangerous for the environment.

**Use:** Solvents used in the manufacture of rubber, metal paint and fur industry used for grease and oil, e.g. in stain removers. Also used in cleaning agents and detergents. Solvents in lubricating oils. Solvents in dyeing of synthetic fibres (carriers) at atmospheric pressure. Certain chlorobenzenes can be used to make deodorisers or degreasers for leather and wool, where 1,2-dichlorobenzene is used. Solvents in printing for textile and leather. Finishing agents. Fabric softeners. Also used as moth-proofing agent in textiles and for the manufacture of silk and pearls.

See also under heading “Flame retardants”.

**Comments:** Where possible, apply water-based emulsions based on easily degradable surfactants. Alternative products are available or under development for all uses.

Carriers do not need to be used for dyeing in high-pressure machinery.

Categories of carriers not recommended to be used: Chloronaphthalenes, which are toxic and cause liver damage, chlorobenzenes and chlorotoluenes, which are toxic and can cause liver and kidney damage and irritate eyes and airways.

**Legal background:** Manufacturers in EU are required to follow the Industry Emissions Directive (IED), 2010/75/EU.

In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

| Solvent | CAS-RN | Legal framework | Legal requirement |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chloroform | 67-66-3 | Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 32-38. | Shall not be placed on the market, or used as substances, as constituents of other substances or in mixtures in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% by weight |
| 1,1,2 Trichloroethane | 79-00-5 | | |
| 1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane | 79-34-5 | | |
| 1,1,1,2 Tetrachloroethane | 630-20-6 | | |
| Pentachloroethane | 76-01-7 | | |
| 1,1 Dichloroethylene | 75-35-4 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,4-dichlorobenzene | 106-46-7 | | |
| | | | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 56-23-5 | Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer | Shall not be produced, placed on the market, or used |
| 1,1,1 Trichloroethane | 71-55-6 | | |
| | | | |
| α,α,α,4-tetrachlorotoluene; p-chlorobenzotrichloride | 5216-25-1 | Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 72. | 1 mg/kg in clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing in skin contact, or footwear |
| α,α,α-trichlorotoluene; benzotrichloride | 98-07-7 | | |
| α-chlorotoluene; benzyl chloride | 100-44-7 | | |
| | | | |
| Trichloroethylene | 79-01-6 | Listed in both annex XIV and in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization and annex XIV in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) | 0.1% by weight in articles for information duty. |
| 1,2,3-trichloropropane | 96-18-4 | Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) | 0.1% by weight in articles for information duty. |

**Test method:**

No standardised test method for all substances available.
Test equipment: GC-MS, GC-ECD.
EN 17137 (textile) for chlorotoluenes and chlorobenzenes.

LOQ: 0.5 mg/kg

# Solvents – DMFa (N,N-dimethylformamide)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products in concentrations above 500 mg/kg (sum of DMFa, DMAC and NMP). |
| **CAS RN:** | N,N-dimethylformamide (DMFa): 68-12-2 |
| **Properties:** | Toxic to reproduction. It may have a faint amine odour in finished products. |
| **Use:** | Good solvency properties for polymers. Used as solvent in textile coating processes and in production of leather imitations, acrylic fibers, aramide fibers and elastomers such as PU. Can also be used for resins, metal coated plastics and as a paint stripper. |
| **Comments:** | Use “water-borne” PU which contain less DMFa if possible. |
| **Legal background:** | DMFa is included on the Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>Restricted in polyurethane-coated work gloves work gloves in Germany. The maximum DMFa content must be less than 10 mg/kg glove material (TRGS 401).<br><br>DMFa have a restriction limit of 3000 mg/kg in clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing in skin contact, or footwear according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 72. The restriction does not apply to clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing, or footwear within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 (PPE).<br><br>DMFa has a limit value for the work environment under Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 76.<br><br>The standard for protective gloves (PPE) limits DMFa (1000 ppm) in gloves containing PU.<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | EN 16178 (footwear and footwear components)<br>EN 16778 (protective gloves)<br>CEN ISO 16189 (footwear and footwear components)<br>EN ISO 20686 (footwear and footwear components)<br>EN 17131-1 (textile)<br>Test equipment: GC-MS<br><br>LOQ: 10 mg/kg |

# Solvents – DMAC (N,N-dimethylacetamide)

**Required limit value:** Should not be present in products in concentrations above 500 mg/kg (sum of DMFa, DMAC and NMP).

**CAS RN:** N, N-dimethylacetamide (DMAC): 127-19-5

**Properties:** Toxic to reproduction, irritating.

**Use:** Good solvency properties for polymers. Used as solvent in textile coating processes and in production of leather imitations, acrylic fibers, aramide fibers and elastomers such as PU. Can also be used for resins, metal coated plastics and as a paint stripper.

**Legal background:** DMAC is included on the Candidate list (REACH).

DMAC has a restriction limit of 3000 mg/kg in clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing in skin contact, or footwear according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 72. The restriction does not apply to clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing, or footwear within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 (PPE).

DMAC has a limit value for the work environment under Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 80.

In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

**Test method:** EN 17131-1 (textile)
EN ISO 20686 (footwear and footwear components)
Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS

LOQ: 10 mg/kg

# Solvents – Pyrrolidones (NMP, NEP)

**Required limit value:**

Should not be present in products in concentrations above 500 mg/kg (sum of DMFa, DMAC and NMP).

**CAS RN:**

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP): 872-50-4
1-ethylpyrrolidin-2-one (NEP): 2687-91-4

**Properties:**

Toxic to reproduction, irritating.

**Use:**

Good solvency properties for polymers. Used as solvent in textile coating processes and in production of leather imitations, acrylic fibers, aramide fibers and elastomers such as PU. Can also be used for resins, metal coated plastics and as a paint stripper.

Polyamide precursor. SBR (styrene-butadiene) latex production.

**Comments:**

Use “water-borne” systems if possible.

**Legal background:**

NMP is included on the Candidate list (REACH).

NMP have a restriction limit of 3000 mg/kg in clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing in skin contact, or footwear according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 72. The restriction does not apply to clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing, or footwear within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 (PPE).

NMP and NEP have limit values for the work environment under Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entries 71 and 81.

In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

**Test method:**

ISO 19070 (leather)
EN 17131-1 (textile)
EN ISO 20686 (footwear and footwear components)
Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS

LOQ: 25 mg/kg

# Tin organic compounds (Organostannic compounds)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Various |
| **Properties:** | Tributyltin, dibutyltin and dioctyltin compounds are different chemical substances that are toxic and dangerous for the environment. Bioaccumulative and persistent. |
| **Use:** | Dibutyltin compounds (DBT) and dioctyltin compounds (DOT) are used in consumer products as heat stabilizers (mainly PVC) or catalysts (PU and PVC). Organotin catalysts are used in a wide variety of polyurethane applications, aiding formation of the urethane bond and generally functioning as Lewis acid catalysts. |
| **Comments:** | Alternative stabilizers are barium/zinc, potassium/zinc, calcium, calcium/zinc organic or methyltin stabilisers.<br><br>Alternative catalysts can be organotitanate or zirconate compounds (e.g. titanium 2-ethylhexanoate) or amines such as bis-(dimethylaminoethyl) ether (BDMAEE) and triethylenediamine (TEDA) along with organometallic compounds such as potassium acetate.<br><br>Trialkyltin compounds are biocides, see also the section regarding Biocidal agent. |
| **Legal background:** | Legal Limit: 0.1% by weight<br>Dioctyltin (DOT), dibutyltin (DBT) compounds and tri-substituted organostannic compounds such as tributyltin (TBT) shall not be used in articles. Annex XVII of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 20.<br><br>Tributyltin oxide (TBTO), 56-35-9, Dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC), 683-18-1, 2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5- dithia-4-distannatetradecanoate (DOTE), 15571-58-1 and reaction mass of DOTE and MOTE, Dibutylbis(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')tin, 22673-19-4 and Dioctyltin dilaurate and related substances, e.g. 3648-18-8 are on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | EN ISO 22744-1 -2 (textile)<br>EN ISO 16179 (footwear)<br><br>Test equipment: GC-MS.<br><br>LOQ: 0.2 mg/kg |

# PRODUCT-RELATED (END-USE FUNCTION) CHEMICALS

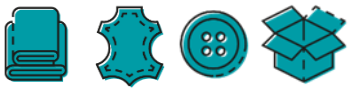
## Allergenic dyes

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Various, 21 dyes listed in Appendix 1 |
| **Properties:** | Highly allergenic (strong skin sensitizers). They may also have other hazardous properties. |
| **Use:** | Dyeing of textile and leather imitation goods. |
| **Comments:** | Use other feasible dyes that are not hazard classified as skin sensitizers (skin allergens). |
| **Legal background:** | Legal limit: 0.1% by weight for Navy Blue, EC# 405-665-4 in chemical preparations used for colouring textile and leather articles in Annex XVII (entry 43) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH).<br><br>Eight disperse dyestuffs are banned in Germany, see Appendix 1. |
| **Test method:** | EN ISO 16373-1, -2, -3 (extractable dyestuff).<br>DIN 54231.<br><br>LOQ: 50 mg/kg |

# Banned arylamines related to azodyes

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Azo dyes that are degradable to carcinogenic arylamines should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Various, substances listed in Appendix 2 |
| **Properties:** | Carcinogenic. Some are allergenic (sensitizer). Arylamines can form part of the molecular structure of a dye. Certain azo dyes can form the listed banned arylamines. |
| **Use:** | Constituent of dyes. Dyeing and printing. |
| **Comments:** | Dyes that can release one of the banned aromatic amines may not be used. See Appendix 2 for a description and listing of banned arylamines. |
| **Legal background:** | Legal limit in textile and leather articles: 0.003 % by weight (30 mg/kg) per each of the arylamine breakdown products in the dyed parts of the article, which may come into direct and prolonged contact with the human skin or oral cavity.<br>Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 43.<br><br>4-chloro-o-toluidinium chloride, 2-Naphthyl-ammonium acetate, 4-methoxy-m-phenylene diammonium sulphate, 2,4-diaminoanisole sulphate and 2,4,5-trimethylaniline hydrochloride have a restriction limit of 30 mg/kg in clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing in skin contact, or footwear according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 72. The restriction does not apply to clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing, or footwear within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 (PPE).<br><br>Several arylamines are listed on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>Azo colorants that may release carcinogenic amines mentioned in REACH, entry 43 are limited in PPE clothing and protective gloves.<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | EN ISO 14362-1, -3 (textile)<br>EN ISO 17234-1, -2 (leather)<br>(these methods are specified in REACH Annex XVII, Appendix 10)<br><br>LOQ: 20 mg/kg (per each of the arylamine breakdown products). |

# UV stabilisers



**Required limit value:** Should not be present in products.

**CAS RN:**

2-benzotriazol-2-yl-4,6-di-tert-butylphenol (UV-320); 3846-71-7
2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-(5-chlorobenzotriazol-2-yl)phenol (UV-327); 3864-99-1
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol (UV-328); 25973-55-1
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(tert-butyl)-6-(sec-butyl)phenol (UV-350); 36437-37-3
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol (UV-329), 3147-75-9
Bumetrizole (UV-326) 3896-11-5
3-benzylidene camphor (3-BC); 15087-24-8
6,6'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-methylenedi-p-cresol (DBMC); 119-47-1

**Properties:**

Benzotriazoles are Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic.
Benzylidene camphor has endocrine (hormone) disrupting properties.
DBMC is toxic to Reproduction.

**Use:**

Benzotriazoles are UV-stabilizer for plastics, polyurethanes and rubber and constituent in formulations used for coating of surfaces, e.g. cars or special industrial wood coatings. Also used in dishwasher detergents, dry cleaning equipment, and de-icing/anti-icing fluids.
3-benzylidene camphor is a UV-stabilizer for cosmetics, but possibly also for polymeric materials.
DBMC is an antioxidant and/or stabilizer used in plastic and rubber.

**Legal background:**

UV-328 is listed as POP in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) with a limit value of 100 mg/kg from 4 August 2025, 10 mg/kg from 4 August 2027 and 1 mg/kg from 4 August 2029. POPs Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021.

UV-320, UV-326, UV-327, UV-328, UV-329, UV-350, 3-BC and DBMC are on the Candidate List (REACH).

In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

**Test method:**

ISO 24040:2022 (benzotriazoles)

Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS, GC-ECD

LOQ: 50 mg/kg (benzotriazoles)
LOQ: 100 mg/kg (3-BC and DBMC)

# Cadmium (Cd) and cadmium salts

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Cadmium (metal): 7440-43-9 |
| **Properties:** | Heavy metal that occurs naturally in small quantities in nature. Toxic to aquatic organisms. Non-biodegradable. Dangerous for the environment. Can cause kidney damage. |
| **Use in textile and leather:** | Can occur in pigmented plastisol/rubber prints. |
| **Use in accessories and packaging:** | Surface treatment. Pigment in colouring agent. Also in plastics as stabilizers and pigment. Cadmium-based stabilizers are used to increase the endurance of the material. For recycled packaging, cadmium may have had a different original use. |
| **Comments:** | Alternatives are available, such as calcium-zinc based stabilizers. Order cadmium-free processes and materials.<br><br>Occurrence in materials below 0.5 mg/kg is generally regarded as contaminations which cannot be controlled. |
| **Legal background:** | Legal limit: 0.01 % by weight (100 mg/kg) in articles produced from plastic material and in the paint of painted articles. Shall not be used in brazing fillers or in jewellery. Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 23.<br><br>Cadmium, Cadmium oxide (1306-19-0) Cadmium sulphide (1306-23-6), Cadmium chloride (10108-64-2), Cadmium fluoride (7790-79-6), Cadmium sulphate (10124-36-4, 31119-53-6), Cadmium nitrate (10325-94-7), Cadmium carbonate (513-78-0) and Cadmium hydroxide (21041-95-2) are on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>The sum of concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium present in packaging or packaging components shall not exceed 100 mg/kg<br>Regulation (EU) 2025/40 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 2024 on packaging and packaging waste.<br><br>Cadmium and its compounds will have a restriction limit of 1 mg/kg (extractable content) in clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing in skin contact, or footwear according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 72. The restriction does not apply to clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing, or footwear within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 (PPE).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |

Cadmium is restricted in Denmark. Danish legal limits: 75 mg/kg. (Bekendgørelse nr. 858 af 5. September 2009 om forbud mod import salg og fremstilling af cadmiumholdige varer)

**Test method:**

EN 16711-1 (total content in textiles and accessories)
EN 16711-2 (extractable content in and accessories)
EN ISO 17072-1 (extractable content in leather)
EN ISO 17072-2 (total content in leather)
ISO 19050 (rubber)

LOQ: 10 mg/kg (total content), 0.1 mg/kg (extractable content).

Test equipment: XRF screening for metal cadmium.
LOQ: 50 mg/kg.

# CMR, Carcinogenic, Mutagenic, Reproductive toxic dyestuffs

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Various, 15 substances listed in Appendix 3. |
| **Properties:** | Carcinogenic, mutagenic, reproductive toxic. Characteristics: Dyestuffs that are classified as carcinogens, mutagenic, reproductive toxic according to CLP including class 2 (only 1A and 1B are CMR) |
| **Use:** | Dyeing of textile and leather goods. |
| **Comments:** | Alternatives: Use other dyestuff than the substances in Appendix 3. |
| **Legal background:** | C.I. Solvent Blue 4, C.I. Basic Blue 26, C.I. Basic Violet 3, Michler's base (101-61-1), 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol (561-41-1), C.I. Direct Black 38 (1937-37-7), Reactive Brown 51 (EC 466-490-7) and C.I. Direct Red 28 (573-58-0) are listed on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>Restrictions for use of substances, harmonised classified as carcinogens, mutagenic, reproductive toxic according to CLP (only 1A and 1B are CMR), as substances, as constituents of other substances or in mixtures. These are found in REACH annex XVII, entry 28-30.<br><br>C.I. Disperse Blue 1, C.I. Basic Red 9 and C.I. Basic Violet 3 with ≥ 0,1 % of Michler's ketone have a restriction limit of 50 mg/kg in clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing in skin contact, or footwear according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 72. The restriction does not apply to clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing, or footwear within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 (PPE).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | EN ISO 16373 (extractable dyestuffs)<br><br>LOQ: 50 mg/kg |

# Chromium VI

**Required limit value:** Should not be present in products.

**CAS RN:** Chromium VI (Cr+6, hexavalent chromium): 18540-29-9

Chromium VI substances on candidate list are listed in Appendix 5.

**Properties:** Dangerous for the environment. Carcinogenic. Allergenic (sensitizer). Toxic.

**Use:** Metal plated metal parts. Chromic acid is used as wood preservative. Some dyes may contain chromium.

Oxidation agent. Fixing chemical. Used for finishing of direct dyes to improve their wash fastness. Potassium dichromate is used for oxidation of vat and sulphur dyes. Chromium salts are used for preparation and finishing of acid dyes on silk and wool.

Tanning leather with basic chromium salts is the most widely used method where chromium VI may occur as an impurity. Etching of artificial leather and rubber.

**Comments:** Chromium III is an alternative in surface treatment of metal but only for decorative metal plating and not hard metal plating. Other metals such as tin and zinc may be used for metal plating instead of chromium VI.

Chromium III is an alternative as fixing agent in mordant dyeing.

Use direct dyes or acid dyes with high colourfastness to avoid use of chromium salts for dyeing of polyamide, silk, wool and leather. Use hydrogen peroxide and other per-salts to avoid the use of chromium VI-based salts.

In leather tanning chromium III is used but can oxidize to chromium VI under uncontrolled conditions. Optimum conditions for avoiding chromium VI formation during processing is to keep pH between 3.5 and 4 during wet processing. Stabilizing agents for chromium III, antioxidants and reducing agents, can be used to prevent chromium leaching and/or chromium VI formation.

Alternative chrome-free tanning methods are available, such as vegetable tanning or mineral tanning (e.g. Titanium).

**Legal background:** Legal limit: 0.0003% by weight (3 mg/kg) for leather in direct skin contact. Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 47.

Chromium VI compounds have a restriction limit of 1 mg/kg (extractable chromium VI content) in clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing in skin contact, or footwear according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 72.

The restriction does not apply to clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing, or footwear within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 (PPE).

Chromium VI is limited (3 ppm) in PPE standard for leather clothing and footwear

Chromium VI compounds on the Candidate list (REACH) are listed in Appendix 5.

Several Chromium VI compounds are also included in REACH Annex XIV.

The sum of concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and chromium VI present in packaging or packaging components shall not exceed 100 mg/kg. Regulation (EU) 2025/40 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 2024 on packaging and packaging waste.

In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

**Test method:**

ISO 17075-1, -2 (leather).
EN ISO 10195 (pre-aged leather)
No standardised test method available for textiles.
Test equipment: UV-VIS Spectrometer.

LOQ: 0.5 mg/kg

Metal chromium (Cr) may be analysed by
EN 16711-1 (total content in textiles and accessories)
EN 16711-2 (extractable content in textile and accessories)
ISO 17072-1 (extractable content in leather)
ISO 17072-2 (total content in leather)
ISO 19050 (rubber)

LOQ: 10 mg/kg (total content), 0.1 mg/kg (extractable content).
XRF screening for metal s.
LOQ: 50 mg/kg.

# Flame retardants/ Biocides – Boric acid, borate compounds

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Boric acid; 10043-35-3 and 11113-50-1<br>Disodium tetraborate anhydrous; 1303-96-4, 12179-04-3 and 1330-43-4<br>Tetraboron disodium heptaoxid, hydrate; 12267-73-1<br>Sodium perborate; perboric acid, sodium salt, 234-390-0 Sodium peroxometaborate, 7632-04-04<br>Disodium octaborate, 12008-41-2<br>Orthoboric acid, sodium salt, e.g. 13840-56-7<br>Barium diboron tetraoxide, 13701-59-2 |
| **Properties:** | Toxic to reproduction |
| **Use:** | Wood veneers/pressed wooden panels and boards. Boric acid and other boron compounds may be used as flame retardant in cellulosic materials, mainly wood, and biocidal agent in boards. Borate compounds may be used as bleaching agents in chemical preparations. |
| **Comments:** | Alternative flame retardants are available but must be evaluated. Halogen-free alternatives include phosphorus- and nitrogen-based flame retardants. Non-chemical barrier technologies such as blends of natural and synthetic fibres used in furniture and mattresses and high performance synthetic materials used in firefighter uniforms and other protective clothing can be options. |
| **Legal background:** | Boric acid, Disodium tetraborate anhydrous, Disodium octaborate, Tetraboron disodium heptaoxid, hydrate, Sodium perborate; Perboric acid, sodium salt, Sodium peroxometaborate and Orthoboric acid, sodium salt are listed on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: AAS, ICP-MS and ICP-OES.<br><br>LOQ: 25 mg/kg for individual compounds (10 mg/kg for total Boron content) |

# Flame retardants/Plasticizer – Chloroparaffins

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Short-chain chloroparaffins, SCCP (C10-C13): e.g. 85535-84-8<br>Medium-chain chloroparaffins, MCCP (C14-C17): e.g. 85535-85-9, 198840-65-2, 1372804-76-6.<br>Long-chain chloroparaffins (C18-): e.g. 85535-86-0 |
| **Properties:** | Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic. Carcinogenic. Allergenic (sensitizer). |
| **Use in textile:** | Plasticizers and flame retardant in plastic material. Plasticizers in coated synthetic or fake leather. |
| **Use in leather:** | Fat liquoring agent in leather production. |
| **Use in accessories and packaging:** | Plasticizers and flame retardant in plastic material and rubber. |
| **Comments:** | Alternative flame retardants are available but must be evaluated. Halogen-free alternatives include phosphorus- and nitrogen-based flame retardants. Non-chemical barrier technologies such as blends of natural and synthetic fibres used in furniture and mattresses and high performance synthetic materials used in firefighter uniforms and other protective clothing can be options. |
| **Legal background:** | Legal limit: Shall not occur.<br>Short-chain and medium- chain chloroparaffins are listed as POP in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). SCCP is banned (0.15 % by weight in articles) in EU by Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021.<br><br>Short-chain chloroparaffins (C10-C13) and Medium-chain chloroparaffins (C14-C17) are listed on the Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate list are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | EN ISO 22818 (textiles)<br>ISO 18219-1, -2 (leather)<br><br>LOQ: 100 mg/kg (textiles) |

# Flame retardants/Plasticizer - Bis(2-ethylhexyl) tetrabromophthalate (TBPH)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 26040-51-7 |
| **Properties:** | Very persistent and very bioaccumulative. |
| **Use:** | Flame retardant and plasticizer for plastics, mainly PVC. In carpet backings and fabric coatings. Used in adhesives and sealants. |
| **Comments:** | Alternative flame retardants are available but must be evaluated. Halogen-free alternatives include phosphorus- and nitrogen-based flame retardants. Non-chemical barrier technologies such as blends of natural and synthetic fibres used in furniture and mattresses and high performance synthetic materials used in firefighter uniforms and other protective clothing can be options. |
| **Legal background:** | Bis(2-ethylhexyl) tetrabromophthalate covering any of the individual isomers and/or combinations thereof is listed on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS, GC-ECD, XRF to detect bromine).<br><br>LOQ: 100 mg/kg |

# Flame retardants – Decabromodiphenylethane (DBDPE)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 84852-53-9 |
| **Properties:** | Very persistent and very bioaccumulative. |
| **Use:** | Flame retardant in a wide variety of plastics, epoxy, HIPS, ABS, PE, PP and elastomers, often with antimony trioxide as synergist. |
| **Comments:** | Commonly used as alternative for decabromodiphenyl ether, see below, Alternative flame retardants are available but must be evaluated. Halogen-free alternatives include phosphorus- and nitrogen-based flame retardants. Non-chemical barrier technologies such as blends of natural and synthetic fibres used in furniture and mattresses and high performance synthetic materials used in firefighter uniforms and other protective clothing can be options. |
| **Legal background:** | DBDPE is listed on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS, GC-ECD, XRF to detect bromine).<br><br>LOQ: 100 mg/kg |

# Flame retardants - Hexabromocyclododecan (HBCDD)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Hexabromocyclododecane (, HBCDD): 25637-99-4, 3194-55-6, 134237-50-6, 134237-51-7 and 134237-52-8 |
| **Properties:** | Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic. Halogenated organic additives in polymers may leach out and have a negative impact on health and environment.<br><br>Halogen containing polymers may form highly corrosive substances and an undefined range of halogenated substances that may be PBT or CMR when incinerated. |
| **Use:** | Flame-retardant treatment of products, (i.e. upholstery and interior textiles), where fire protection is required by regulation or requested by customer. Also used in packaging flakes made of polystyrene (PS). |
| **Comments:** | Alternative flame retardants are available but must be evaluated. Halogen-free alternatives include phosphorus- and nitrogen-based flame retardants. Non-chemical barrier technologies such as blends of natural and synthetic fibres used in furniture and mattresses and high performance synthetic materials used in firefighter uniforms and other protective clothing can be options. |
| **Legal background:** | Legal limit: Shall not occur.<br><br>Hexabromocyclododecane is listed as POP in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and is banned (75 ppm) in EU by Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021.<br><br>Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) and all major isomers are listed in the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | EN ISO 17881-1 (textiles).<br>Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS, GC-ECD<br>LOQ: 20 mg/kg |

# Flame retardants - Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs) and Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs): 59536-65-1 (commercial mixture, consists of several PBBs), hexabromobiphenyl (HBB, main component in commercial PBB mixtures): 36355-01-8<br>Tetrabromodiphenyl ether (tetraBDE): e.g. 5436-43-1<br>Pentabromodiphenyl ether (pentaBDE): e.g. 32534-81-9, 60348-60-9<br>Hexabromodiphenyl ether (hexaBDE): e.g. 68631-49-2, 207122-15-4<br>Heptabromodiphenyl ether (heptaBDE): e.g. 207122-16-5, 446255-22-7<br>Octabromodiphenyl ether (octaBDE): e.g. 32536-52-0<br>Decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE): 1163-19-5 |
| **Properties:** | Persistant, bioaccumulative and toxic. Halogenated organic additives in polymers may leach out and have a negative impact on health and environment.<br><br>Halogen containing polymers may form highly corrosive substances and undefined range of halogenated substances that may be PBT or CMR when incinerated. |
| **Use:** | Flame-retardant treatment of products, (i.e. upholstery and interior textiles), where fire protection is required by regulation or requested by customer. |
| **Comments:** | Alternative flame retardants are available but must be evaluated. Halogen-free alternatives include phosphorus- and nitrogen-based flame retardants. Non-chemical barrier technologies such as blends of natural and synthetic fibres used in furniture and mattresses and high performance synthetic materials used in firefighter uniforms and other protective clothing can be options. |
| **Legal background:** | Legal limit: Shall not occur.<br><br>tetraBDE, pentaBDE, hexaBDE, heptaBDE and decaBDE (i.e. the main components in commercial Penta- Octa- and DecaBDE mixtures) and HBB are listed as POPs in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and are restricted by the POPs regulation (EU) No 2019/1021, Annex I (substances that are banned and not allowed in products. The maximum allowed concentration of unintentional trace contaminants (sum of tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta- and decaBDEs) is 10 mg/kg. For recycled materials the corresponding limit value is 350 mg/kg (and from Dec 30 2027: 200 mg/kg).<br><br>OctaBDE, and PBBs , are restricted in entry 45 and entry 8 of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH). The legal limit for PBBs in textile articles with skin contact is detection limit. The legal limit for OctaBDE in articles or in flame-retardant parts of articles is 0.1 % by weight. |

DecaBDE is listed on the Candidate List (REACH).

PBBs are listed in the Rotterdam Convention.

In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

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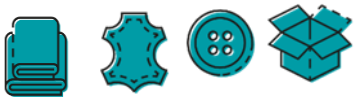
**Test method:**

EN ISO 17881-1 (textiles).
EN 16377 for PBB (plastics).

Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS, GC-ECD

LOQ: 10 mg/kg

# Flame retardants/Plasticizers - Trisubstituted phosphates



| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Trixylyl phosphate: 25155-23-1,<br>Isopropylated phenyl phosphate (3:1), 68937-41-7<br>Triphenyl phosphate (TPP) 115-86-6<br>Tris(2-chlorethyl)phosphate (TCEP): 115-96-8 |
| **Properties:** | Toxic for reproduction suspected of causing cancer. Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects. Halogenated organic additives in polymers may leach out and have a negative impact on health and environment |
| **Use:** | Plasticizer and flame retardant used in leather, PVC and PU.<br>Plasticizer of vinylite (a copolymer of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate), cellulosic resins and natural and synthetic rubber. |
| **Comments:** | Alternative flame retardants are available but must be evaluated. Halogen-free alternatives include phosphorus- and nitrogen-based flame retardants. Non-chemical barrier technologies such as blends of natural and synthetic fibres used in furniture and mattresses and high performance synthetic materials used in firefighter uniforms and other protective clothing can be options. |
| **Legal background:** | Tris(2-chlorethyl) phosphate 115-96-8, Trixylyl phosphate 25155-23-1 and triphenyl phosphate 115-86-6 are on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | EN ISO 17881-2 (textiles)<br><br>Test equipment (for non-textile materials): GC-MS, LC-MS, GC-ECD<br><br>LOQ: 5 mg/kg |

# Formaldehyde

**Required limit value:**

20 mg/kg for textiles and leather goods for children under the age of two. 75 mg/kg for all clothing and related accessories, as well as textiles and leather goods that, come into contact with the human skin to an extent similar to clothing.

**CAS RN:**

50-00-0

**Properties:**

Carcinogenic, mutagenic, allergenic (skin sensitizer).

**Use:**

Shrinkage-resistant treatment. Wrinkle-resistant treatment. Dirt-repellent treatment. Dye fixing agent. Preservative.
Organic cross linkers are used in synthetic tanning of leather ("synthans") and may release formaldehyde.

**Comments:**

Occurs naturally in small quantities in the atmosphere and in nature. Use products without formaldehyde or with very low concentrations of formaldehyde. Due to its volatility, formaldehyde is "contagious". If a garment containing formaldehyde is placed on top of a garment without formaldehyde, the latter garment will be "infected".
Fabric samples for testing must be packed in air dense plastic bags (polyethylene, PE, or polypropylene, PP).

**Legal background:**

Formaldehyde has a restriction limit of 75 mg/kg in clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing in skin contact, or footwear according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 72. The restriction does not apply to clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing, or footwear within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 (PPE).

Formaldehyde and formaldehyde-releasing substances are restricted in furniture and wood-based articled (max release 0,062 mg/m$^3$) as well as other articles (max release 0,080 mg/m$^3$), according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 77.

German law (Bedarfsgegenständeverordnung and Chemikalien-Verbotsverordnung); Products with formaldehyde content shall be labelled. Cleaning and finishing agents shall not contain formaldehyde above 0.2%.
In France: Textiles not in direct skin contact: 400 ppm. Official Gazette of the French Republic, Notification 97/0141/F

**Test method:**

EN ISO 14184-1(textiles)
ISO 17226-1 (leather, HPLC analysis)
ISO 17226-2 (leather, colorimetric analysis)
ISO 17226-3 (leather, VOC analysis)
ISO 27587 (leather, process auxiliaries)

LOQ: 16 mg/kg

# Lead (Pb) and lead salts

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products.<br><br>100 mg/kg for lead as a metal in plastic and metallic accessories.<br>1 mg/kg (extractable content) in clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing in skin contact, or footwear. |
| **CAS RN:** | Lead (metal): 7439-92-1 |
| **Properties:** | Lead exposure can cause several adverse health effects, including damage to liver, nervous system and foetuses. Lead is mainly accumulated in bone tissue. It has a very long half-life in the human body. Use of lead in plastics has not been deemed to cause any significant environmental or health effects in the short term, but in the long term such use increases lead concentrations in the environment. |
| **Use:** | Lead salts are additives in plastics as stabilizers to increase the service of life of the material. May be used as pigment in paint and in coloured plastic material. Metallic surface coating of bottoms and accessories. For recycled packaging material lead may have had a different original use. Lead metal can also be used to increase ductility of other metals. |
| **Comments:** | Alternative stabilizers are barium/zinc, potassium/zinc, calcium or calcium/zinc organic stabilizers.<br>Alternative catalysts can be organotitanate or zirconate compounds (e.g. titanium 2-ethylhexanoate) or amines such as bis-(dimethylaminoethyl) ether (BDMAEE) and triethylenediamine (TEDA) and potassium acetate. |
| **Legal background:** | Lead and lead salts are listed on the Candidate List (REACH). SVHC lead compounds are listed in Appendix 6.<br><br>The sum of concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium present in packaging or packaging components shall not exceed 100 mg/kg. Regulation (EU) 2025/40 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 2024 on packaging and packaging waste.<br><br>Lead salts are restricted in paint products (no restriction on painted articles) within the EU, entry 16 (lead carbonates) and 17 (lead sulphates). Lead and its compounds are restricted in jewellery articles and hair accessories within EU with a legal limit: 500 mg/kg (0.05%), entry 63. Lead and its compounds are restricted in articles that may be placed in the mouth by children with the legal limit 500 mg/kg (0.05%)[1], entry 63. Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH).<br><br>Lead and its compounds have a restriction limit of 1 mg/kg (extractable content) in clothing, related accessories, textiles other |

[1] The limit does not apply if the rate of lead release is 0.05 µg/cm$^2$ per hour (equivalent to 0.05 µg/g/h) or lower. For coated articles, this release rate must not be exceeded for at least two years of use.

than clothing in skin contact, or footwear according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 72. The restriction does not apply to clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing, or footwear within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 (PPE).

Lead is restricted in Denmark. Danish legal limits: 100 mg/kg. (*Bekendgørelse nr. 856 af 5. September 2009 om forbud mod import og salg af produkter, der indeholder bly*).

In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

**Test method:**

EN 16711-1 (total content in textiles and accessories)
EN 16711-2 (extractable content in textiles and accessories)
EN 16711-3 (lead release from all materials in textile articles)
ISO 17072-1 (extractable content in leather)
ISO 17072-2 (total content in leather)
ISO 19050 (rubber)

LOQ: 10 mg/kg (total content), 0.1 mg/kg (extractable content).

Test equipment: XRF screening for metal lead.
LOQ: 50 mg/kg.

# Mercury

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|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Mercury (metal): 7439-97-6<br>Phenylmercury neodecanoat: 26545-49-3<br>Phenylmercury octanoate: 13864-38-5<br>Phenylmercury 2-ethylhexanoate: 13302-00-6<br>Phenylmercury propionate: 103-27-5<br>Phenylmercury acetate: 62-38-4 |
| **Properties:** | Heavy metal that occurs naturally in small quantities in nature. Toxic to aquatic organisms and non-biodegradable. Dangerous for the environment. Can cause kidney damage. |
| **Use:** | Phenylmercury compounds are used as catalysts in the production of polyurethane coatings, adhesives, sealants and elastomers.<br>For recycled packaging mercury may have had a different original use as e.g. pesticide in woods. |
| **Legal background:** | Mercury compounds are restricted in impregnation of heavy-duty industrial textiles and yarn intended for their manufacture in Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 18. Phenyl mercury compounds are also restricted in entry 62 with a restriction limit of 0.01% (100 mg/kg)<br><br>Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury restricts the export, import, use, storage and manufacturing of mercury.<br><br>Products containing mercury may not be placed on the Swedish market.<br>Norway prohibits the manufacture, import, export and sale of articles that contain mercury or mercury compounds (0.001% (10 ppm)).<br>Denmark prohibits the import, export and sale of articles and part of articles that contain mercury or mercury compounds (0.01% (100 ppm)).<br>Mercury is under restriction globally through the Minamata Convention.<br><br>The sum of concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium present in packaging or packaging components shall not exceed 100 ppm mg/kg. Regulation (EU) 2025/40 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 2024 on packaging and packaging waste.<br>Mercury and its compounds are listed in the Rotterdam convention. |
| **Test method:** | EN 16711-1 (total content in textiles and accessories)<br>EN 16711-2 (extractable content in textiles and accessories)<br>ISO 17072-1 (extractable content in leather)<br>ISO 17072-2 (total content in leather)<br>ISO 19050 (rubber)<br>LOQ: 10 mg/kg (total content), 0.02 mg/kg (extractable content). |

Test equipment: XRF screening for metal mercury.
LOQ: 50 mg/kg.

## Nickel (Ni), in accessories

**Required limit value:**

0.5 µg per cm2 and week for products intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin.

0.2 µg per cm2 and week for piercing items.

**CAS RN:**

Nickel (metal): 7440-02-0

**Properties:**

Nickel is one of the most common substances that cause contact dermatitis. Highly allergenic (strong skin sensitizer). Suspected carcinogenic.

**Use:**

Nickel is often used in stainless steel and other alloys used in clothing accessories such as zippers, buttons and rivets.

**Comments:**

Refrain from using nickel-treated metals or nickel-containing metal coatings.

**Legal background:**

0.5 µg per $cm^2$ and week for products intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin.
0.2 µg per $cm^2$ and week for piercing items.

Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 27.

Nickel release is limited (0.5 µg/$cm^2$ per week) in PPE standard for metallic material in skin contact.

**Test method:**

Test method I: EN 12472:2020 and EN 1811:2023 (for coated items)
EN
1811:2023 (for non-coated item).
EN 16128:2015 (spectacle frames and sunglasses)
(CEN methods specified in REACH Annex XVII, entry 27)

LOQ: 0.02 µg/$cm^2$/week

Test method II (not for testing legal compliance): Screening test for nickel emission. Swedish pharmacies sell a test kit.

Detection limit II: Qualitative indication only = no occurrence. (This screening method can also give a reading for other metals than Ni.)

# PFAS - Highly fluorinated carboxylic acids (PFOA and related substances)

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|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Example: 335-67-1 |
| **Properties:** | Highly fluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) such as PFOA are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) substances. Due to their extreme stability these chemicals will not degrade but will accumulate due to their persistency in the environment. PFCAs are water soluble and can contaminate drinking water. As a result of their long-range transport potential and mobility they can be found even in remote regions (e.g. the Artic).<br>PFOA can cause cancer (testicular and kidney cancer), liver damage and changes in immune- and endocrine system (e.g. cholesterol levels). Exposure to PFOA effects the foetus development during pregnancy and has adverse effects on breastfed infants (e.g. low birth weight).<br>Other long chain fluorinated carboxylic acids are also classified as PBT substances. They can be as present as pure substances in products or as precursor chemicals (e.g. polymers) that form PFOA and other PFCAs due to transformation processes. |
| **Use:** | PFOA-related substances (e.g. side-chain fluorinated polymers) are used in water oil repellent textile finishes as well as impregnation agents in leather. PFOA and other PFCAs are used as an emulsifier in the production of fluoropolymers such as polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) etc. |
| **Comments:** | Alternatives are technologies based on short chain fluorotelomer chemistry (< C7) and should be used in applications where oil and stain repellent properties are essential such as protective occupational textiles.<br><br>Where oil repellent properties are not essential and just water repellency is required, non-fluorinated chemistries (C0) such as waxes and paraffins but not silicones are recommended. |
| **Legal background:** | Legal limit: Shall not occur<br><br>PFOA, its salts and related compounds, Long-chain perfluorocarboxylic acids (LC-PFCA, C9-C21), their salts, and related substances are listed in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). PFOA its salts and related compounds are restricted in articles (0.025 mg/kg by weight of PFOA and its salts, and 1 mg/kg of a combination of PFOA-related substances) by the POPs Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021.<br><br>PFHxA (undecafluorohexanoic acid), its salts and PFHxA-related substances are restricted in articles (25 ppb for the sum of PFHxA and its salts, or 1 000 ppb for the sum of PFHxA-related substances, measured in homogeneous material) by Annex XVII Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 79. |

C9-C14 linear and/or branched perfluorocarboxylic acids (C9-C14 PFCAs) are restricted in articles (25 ppb for the sum of C9-C14 PFCAs and their salts and 260 ppb for the sum C9-C14 PFCAs-related substances) by Annex XVII Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 68.

Perfluoroheptanoic acid and its salts as well as long chain PFCAs (C8-C14) including their salts (sodium and ammonium) and precursors are also listed on the Candidate List (REACH). Listed below:
- (C7) Ammonium perfluoroheptanoate, 6130-43-4
- (C7) Potassium perfluoroheptanoate, 21049-36-5
- (C7) Perfluoroheptanoic acid, 375-85-9
- (C7) Sodium perfluoroheptanoate, 20109-59-5
- (C8) Pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and its ammonium salt (APFO), 335-67-1, 3825-26-1,
- (C9) Perfluorononan-1-oic-acid (PFNA) and its sodium and ammonium salts, 375-95-1, 21049-39-8, 4149-60-4,
- (C10) Nonadecafluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) and its sodium and ammonium salts, 335-76-2, 3108-42-7, 3830-45-3,
- (C11) Henicosafluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA), 2058-94-8,
- (C12) Tricosafluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA), 307-55-1,
- (C13) Pentacosafluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA), 72629-94-8,
- (C14) Heptacosafluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA), 376-06-7,

Declaration duty in Sweden to the Swedish Chemicals Agency for PFAS in chemical products that are deliberately added. Composition needs not to be specified but the information duty applies without any concentration limit.

In France (LOI n° 2025-188): Manufacturing, import, export and placing on the market of PFAS in textile clothing and footwear for consumers and in waterproofing agents for textile clothing and footwear for consumers is prohibited with the following limit values:
25 ppb for individual PFAS substances.
250 ppb for the sum of individual PFAS substances.
50 ppm for all PFAS including polymers.
The restriction does not apply to products within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 (PPE), military and civil security equipment, and also not to the recycled fraction of products with at least 20 % post-consumer recycled material. From January 2030, all textile products are covered by the restriction.
In France (LOI n° 2020-105): The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation.

In Denmark: From July 2026, clothing, footwear and waterproofing agents for clothing and footwear containing all PFAS substances (50 ppm total content of fluorine) and intended for consumers are prohibited to import and place on the market (BEK number 464).

**Test method:**

EN 14582 (total fluorine).
EN 17681-1, 2 (textile and textile products. Note the 2025 version is significantly different from previous versions)
ISO 23702-1 (leather)
Test equipment: LC-MS
LOQ: 10 mg/kg (total fluorine), 10 µg/kg (for each PFAS substance).

# PFAS - Highly fluorinated sulphonic acids (PFOS and related substances)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Examples: 1763-23-1, 355-46-4, 29420-49-3, 220689-12-3 |
| **Properties:** | Highly fluorinated sulphonic acids (PFSAs) such as PFOS are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) substances. Due to their extreme stability these chemicals will not degrade but will accumulate due to their persistency in the environment. PFSAs are water soluble and can contaminate drinking water. As a result of their long-range transport potential and mobility they can be found even in remote regions (e.g. the Artic).<br>PFOS can cause cancer (testicular and kidney cancer), liver damage and changes in immune- and endocrine system (e.g. cholesterol levels). Exposure to PFOS effects the foetus development during pregnancy and has adverse effects on breastfed infants (e.g. low birth weight). Other long chain fluorinated carboxylic acids (see legal background) are also classified as PBT substances. Also, PFBS (a short chain PFSAs) has been recently identified as a substance of concern. They can be as present as pure substances in products or as precursor chemicals (e.g. polymers) that form PFOS and other PFSAs due to transformation processes. |
| **Use:** | PFOS-related substances (e.g. side-chain fluorinated polymers) are used in water oil repellent textile finishes as well as impregnation agents in leather. PFOS other PFSAs are used as an emulsifier in the production of fluoropolymers such as polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) etc.<br>Salts of PFBS are used as additives in plastics for anti-static properties, as flame retardants (in PC) and in manufacturing processes of plastics (e.g. for compounding). |
| **Comments:** | Alternatives are technologies based on short chain fluorotelomer chemistry (< C7) and should be used in applications where oil and stain repellent properties are essential such as protective occupational textiles.<br><br>Where oil repellent properties are not essential and just water repellency is required, non-fluorinated chemistries (C0) such as waxes and paraffins but not silicones are requested. |
| **Legal background:** | Legal limit: Shall not occur<br>PFOS its salts and PFOS-related substances are listed in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and restricted in articles (0.025 mg/kg by weight of PFOS and its salts, and 1 mg/kg of a combination of PFOS-related substances) by the POPs Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021.<br><br>Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid (PFHxS) and its salts and related substances are listed in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and restricted in articles (0.025 mg/kg by |

weight of PFHxS and its salts, and 1 mg/kg of a combination of PFHxS-related substances) by the POPs Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021.

Perfluorobutane sulphonic acid (PFBS) and its salts, perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid (PFHxS)and its salts are listed on the Candidate List (REACH).

In France (LOI n° 2025-188): Manufacturing, import, export and placing on the market of PFAS in textile clothing and footwear for consumers and in waterproofing agents for textile clothing and footwear for consumers is prohibited with the following limit values:
25 ppb for individual PFAS substances.
250 ppb for the sum of individual PFAS substances.
50 ppm for all PFAS including polymers.
The restriction does not apply to products within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 (PPE), military and civil security equipment, and also not to the recycled fraction of products with at least 20 % post-consumer recycled material. From January 2030, all textile products are covered by the restriction.
In France (LOI n° 2020-105): The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation.

In Denmark: From July 2026, clothing, footwear and waterproofing agents for clothing and footwear containing all PFAS substances (50 ppm total content of fluorine) and intended for consumers are prohibited to import and place on the market (BEK number 464).

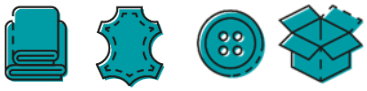
In Sweden: Declaration duty to the Swedish Chemicals Agency for PFAS that are deliberately added in chemical products.

**Test method:**

EN 14582 (total fluorine)
EN 17681-1, 2 (textile and textile products Note the 2025 version is significantly different from previous versions)
ISO 23702-1 (leather and coated leather)
Test equipment: LC-MS

LOQ: 10 mg/kg (total fluorine), 10 µg/kg (for each PFAS substance)

# PFAS -Various substances



**Required limit value:** Should not be present in products.

**CAS RN:** 13252-13-6

**Properties:** Highly fluorinated ethers (PFPEs) such as HFPO-DA (2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propionic acid) were developed as replacements for PFOA and PFOS. They are water-soluble and mobile surfactants that are under suspicion to be equally persistent as other PFASs. While the bioaccumulation potential of HFPO-DA is still uncertain, this substance has showed adverse effects on kidney, immune- and haematological system, as well as effects on foetus development in animal studies. Other PFPEs are likely to be equally stable and mobile.

The entire class of PFAS compounds, which includes substances with diverse properties, is regulated by some EU countries (e.g. France and Denmark). This class covers a wide variety of ~10,000 substances, including fluoropolymers. While not all PFAS substances are toxic during use, problematic emissions of related PFAS with concerning properties (such as toxicity and/or high persistence) can occur during other stages of the product life cycle, for example during raw material synthesis or at the end of life of products.

**Use:** PFPEs are used as emulsifiers in the production of fluoropolymers such as polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE).

Other PFAS substances are used in textile finishes (e.g. side-chain-fluorinated polymers) or in fluoropolymer-based membranes for textiles and shoes.

**Comments:** Non-fluorinated emulsifiers such as hydrocarbons should be preferred for fluoro-polymerisation.

**Legal background:** (3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl) silanetriol is restricted in spray products (2 ppb) annex XVII Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 73.

HFPO-DA, its salts and its acyl halides (CAS 13252-13-6, 67118-55-2, 2062-98-8 and 62037-80-3) are listed on the Candidate List (REACH).

In France (LOI n° 2025-188): Manufacturing, import, export and placing on the market of PFAS in textile clothing and footwear for consumers and in waterproofing agents for textile clothing and footwear for consumers is prohibited with the following limit values:
25 ppb for individual PFAS substances.
250 ppb for the sum of individual PFAS substances.
50 ppm for all PFAS including polymers.
The restriction does not apply to products within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 (PPE), military and civil security equipment, and also not to the recycled fraction of products with at least 20 % post-consumer recycled material. From January 2030, all textile products are covered by the restriction.

In France (LOI n° 2020-105): The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation.

In Denmark: From July 2026, clothing, footwear and waterproofing agents for clothing and footwear containing all PFAS substances (50 ppm total content of fluorine) and intended for consumers are prohibited to import and place on the market (BEK number 464).

In Sweden: Declaration duty to the Swedish Chemicals Agency for PFAS that are deliberately added in chemical products.

**Test method:**

EN 14582 (total fluorine)
EN 17681-1, 2 (textile and textile products Note that the 2025 version is significantly different from previous versions)
Test equipment: LC-MS

LOQ: 10 mg/kg (total fluorine), 10 µg/kg (for each PFAS substance)

# Phthalate esters

**Required limit value:** 0.1% by weight (1000 mg/kg) for regulated phthalates (sum of) in the material of interest (e.g. a print).

**CAS RN:** Regulated phthalates are found in Appendix 8.

**Properties:** Many phthalates are classified as toxic for reproduction. DIDP is of concern in connection with hepatic toxicity. Many phthalates are suspected endocrine disrupters.

**Use:** Phthalates may be used as plasticizers in polymers and as additives in adhesives, paints, lacquers, varnishes and solvents.

**Comments:** Alternative plasticizers include citrates, sebacates, adipates, and phosphates etc. The terephthalate, DEHT and the cyclohexane DINCH are example of commercially available alternatives with low human and environmental toxicity. There are also polymers that do not require plasticizers. However, each application needs to be individually assessed for each best specific technical performance.

**Legal background:** Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (REACH) addresses the following legal limits:

0.1% by weight of the plasticized material in all articles for the sum of DEHP, DBP, BBP and DIBP, entry 51.

0.1% by weight in toys and childcare articles which can be placed in the mouth for DINP, DIDP and DNOP, entry 52.

DIHP, DMEP, DIPP, DPP and DnHP have a restriction limit of 1000 mg/kg in clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing in skin contact, or footwear according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 72. This limit applies to each substance individually or in combination with other restricted phthalates that are classifies as CMR substances. The restriction does not apply to clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing, or footwear within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 (PPE).

Phthalate ester substances listed in Annex XIV, the Candidate List (REACH) and/or the French AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105) are found in Appendix 8.

All phthalates in toys and childcare articles for children aged 0-3 years are restricted (0.05%) in Denmark (BEK nr 855).

**Test method:** EN-ISO 14389 (textile)
ISO 16181-1, -2 (footwear)
Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS.

LOQ: 50 mg/kg.

# Siloxanes

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|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | 1000 mg/kg (0.1% by weight). |
| **CAS RN:** | 107-51-7 Octamethyltrisiloxane (L3)<br>141-62-8 Decamethyltetrasiloxane (L4)<br>556-67-2 Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4)<br>541-02-6 Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5)<br>540-97-6 Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (D6) |
| **Properties:** | Reproduction toxic. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| **Use:** | Used in the leather tanning industry in waterproofing fatliquors. Used in washing and cleaning products such as softeners, polishes and waxes, cosmetics and personal care products, textile treatment products and dyes, Paper and cardboard products. Precursors (D4, D5, D6) impurities (L3, L4) in the production of silicone polymers used for example as softeners, durable water repellents, and silicone rubbers. |
| **Comments:** | Alternatives to siloxane-based softeners are available but must be evaluated. |
| **Legal background:** | L3, L4, D4, D5 and D6 are listed on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).<br><br>D4, D5 and D6 shall not be used as a solvent for the dry cleaning of textiles, leather and fur (REACH, entry 70). The restriction applies after 6 June 2026 for D4 and D6, and after 6 June 2034 for D5. |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test methods<br>EN ISO 23649 (leather tanning industry)<br>Test equipment: GC-MS<br><br>LOQ: 100 mg/kg |

# BIOCIDAL AGENTS

## General information

Biocidal agents are widely used in textile and leather production, both as ***process chemicals*** to prohibit growth of bacteria or mold in materials and liquids during production, and as ***product-related chemicals*** (e.g. anti-odor and anti-moth treatment).
**Articles at the EU market can have a biocidal treatment ONLY IF that biocide is approved for the specific use** (as regulated in the Biocidal product regulation, BPR (EU 528/2012)). Some biocides are additionally regulated in the REACH regulation or in the POPs regulation.

## Biocidal agents

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| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Examples of biocides that are not approved in all or some of the applications in the scope of this guidance are listed in Appendix 4. |
| **Properties:** | Many biocidal agents have hazardous properties to human or the environment. |
| **Use:** | Bactericides and fungicides during production and storage to protect processing fluids or materials from deterioration.<br>Fungicides to protect textile and leather articles from deterioration, i.e. outdoor applications and during transport.<br>Insecticides to protect wool and other kreatinous fibres from deterioration.<br>Bactericides as anti-odor treatment.<br>Insect repellents and attractants, and insecticides added to article (e.g. textile) to protect human or pet.<br>Virucides, bactericides, fungicides etcetera added to article (e.g. textile) to protect human from disease. |
| **Comments:** | The use of biocidal agents in articles should be limited, unless the use is essential to the product or process function. |
| **Legal background:** | Only approved biocides are allowed in the EU and in treated articles on the EU market (the Biocidal product regulation, BPR EU 528/2012). The approval status for the same chemical substances often varies for the products within our scope. Read about approved biocides at the Chemicals group webpage.<br><br>PCP and its salts and esters are listed in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and banned (5 mg/kg) in EU by the POPs Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021.<br><br>DMFu is restricted in Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 61 to 0.00001 % by weight (0.1 mg/kg) in articles or any parts of articles. |

All trisubstituted tin organic compounds such as tributyltin (TBT) are restricted to 0.1 % by weight in articles in annex XVII of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 20.

Glutaral and Tributyltin oxide (TBTO) are listed on the Candidate List (REACH).

In France: The substances on the REACH Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

Seven TBT compounds and Pentachlorophenol are listed in the Rotterdam convention.

**Test method:**

Various for different biocides, including:
ISO/TS 16186 (DMFu in footwear)
SS-EN 17130 (DMFu in textile and textile material)
EN 17134-2 (PCP in textile at LOQ 0.1 mg/kg)
ISO 17070 (PCP in leather at LOQ 0.1 mg/kg)
XP G 08-015 (French standard method for PCP in textiles at LOQ 0.1 mg/kg).
CEN/TR 14823 (PCP in wood) at detection limit 25 mg/kg
EN ISO 15320 (PCP in pulp, paper and board)
EN ISO 22517 (Permethrin in leather)
EN ISO 22744-1, -2 (Trisubstituted tin organic compounds in textiles)
EN ISO 16179 (Trisubstituted tin organic compounds in footwear)

# MISCELLANEOUS

## pH

| | |
|---|---|
| **Limit value textiles:** | 4.0 – 7.5.<br>Protective clothing material (PPE) standard limits the pH value to greater than pH=3,5 and less than pH=9.5 |
| **Limit value leather:** | 3.5 – 7.0.<br>Protective clothing material (PPE) standard limits the pH value to greater than pH=3,5 and less than pH=9.5 |
| **Properties:** | A pH higher than 10 or lower than 3 can cause skin irritation. |
| **Comments:** | The pH value can easily be corrected by washing. |
| **Legal background:** | None. |
| **Test method textiles:** | ISO 3071. |
| **Test equipment:** | pH meter. Accuracy: 0.2 pH units |
| **Test method leather:** | EN ISO 4045. |
| **Test equipment:** | pH meter. Accuracy: 0.2 pH units |

## Synthetic polymer microparticles

| | |
|---|---|
| **Comments textiles:** | There is a REACH restriction for synthetic polymer microparticles (Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 78). That restriction does not apply to articles (such as textiles or shoes) and also not to microparticles (such as glitter, sequins or beads) that are attached to an article. |
| **Legal background:** | In France: New textile clothing products, shoes, household linen, and home textiles (not furniture), with more than 50 wt% synthetic fibre must be labelled with 'releases plastic microfibers to the environment during laundry' (the AGEC legislation, LOI n° 2020-105).<br><br>In Norway: Companies are, on request, obligated to inform about factors that affect the environment, which includes calculations of emissions of microplastics from textiles (Miljøinformasjonsloven). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available. |

# Obsolete substances: Historically relevant substances, no longer in use.

***Flame retardants***

| Substance name | CAS RN | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Tris(1-aziridinyl)-phosphine oxide (TEPA) | 545-55-1 | Legal limit: Shall not be used<br>Test method: GC-MS |
| Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate (TBPP) | 126-72-7 | Legal limit: Shall not be used<br>Test method: EN ISO 17881-2 (textile); GC-MS, LC-MS,<br>GC-ECD, LOQ: 5 mg/kg (non-textile) |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 87-68-3 | Restricted in the EU (in the POPs-regulation). (HCBD) is primarily a by-product of the manufacture of chlorinated hydrocarbons. Intentional production in Europe ceased in the late 1970s. |

# APPENDICES

## Appendix 1

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## Appendix 2

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## Appendix 8

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## Appendix 9

PAH – Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

# Appendix 1 - Allergenic dyestuffs and Navy Blue (banned mordant dye)

| C.I. Name | CAS RN |
|---|---|
| **C.I. Disperse Yellow 1** | 119-15-3 |
| **C.I. Disperse Blue 35*** | 12222-75-2 |
| **C.I. Disperse Blue 102** | 12222-97-8 |
| **C.I. Disperse Blue 106*** | 12223-01-7, 68516-81-4 |
| **C.I. Disperse Yellow 39** | 12236-29-2 |
| **C.I. Disperse Orange 37/59/76*** | 13301-61-6, 12223-33-5, 51811-42-8 |
| **C.I. Disperse Brown 1** | 23355-64-8 |
| **C.I. Disperse Blue 3** | 2475-46-9 |
| **C.I. Disperse Orange 1** | 2581-69-3 |
| **C.I. Disperse Yellow 3*** | 2832-40-8 |
| **C.I. Disperse Red 11** | 2872-48-2 |
| **C.I. Disperse Red 1*** | 2872-52-8 |
| **C.I. Disperse Red 17** | 3179-89-3 |
| **C.I. Disperse Blue 7** | 3179-90-6 |
| **C.I. Disperse Blue 26** | 3860-63-7 |
| **C.I. Disperse Yellow 49** | 54824-37-2, 6858-49-7 |
| **C.I. Disperse Blue 124*** | 61951-51-7 |
| **C.I. Disperse Yellow 9** | 6373-73-5 |
| **C.I. Disperse Orange 3*** | 730-40-5 |
| **Navy Blue** | 405-665-4 (EC #) |
| **C.I Disperse Blue 1*** | 2475-45-8 |

*Disperse dyes banned in Germany

# Appendix 2 - Banned arylamines

Arylamines listed in Annex XVII, the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and/or the French AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

| Name | CAS RN | Candidate list and AGEC | Annex XVII, Entry 43 | Annex XVII, Entry 72 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **4,4-Methylene-bis[2-chloro-aniline]** | 101-14-4 | x | x | |
| **4,4-Methylenedianiline** | 101-77-9 | x | x | |
| **4,4'-oxydianiline** | 101-80-4 | x | x | |
| **4-chloroaniline** | 106-47-8 | | x | |
| **o-Dianisidine** | 119-90-4 | | x | |
| **4,4'-bi-o-toluidine** | 119-93-7 | | x | |
| **p-Cresidine** | 120-71-8 | x | x | |
| **2,4,5-trimethylaniline** | 137-17-7 | | x | |
| **4,4'-thiodianiline** | 139-65-1 | | x | |
| **4-Aminoazobenzene** | 60-09-3 | x | x | |
| **4-methoxy-m-phenylenediamine** | 615-05-4 | | x | |
| **4,4-Methylenedi-o-toluidine** | 838-88-0 | x | x | |
| **o-Anisidine** | 90-04-0 | x | x | |
| **2-Naphthylamine** | 91-59-8 | | x | |
| **3,3-Dichlorobenzidine** | 91-94-1 | | x | |
| **Biphenyl-4-ylamine** | 92-67-1 | x | x | |
| **Benzidine** | 92-87-5 | | x | |
| **o-Toluidine** | 95-53-4 | x | x | |
| **4-Chloro-o-toluidine** | 95-69-2 | | x | |
| **4-methyl-m-phenylenediamine** | 95-80-7 | x | x | |
| **o-Aminoazotoluene** | 97-56-3 | x | x | |
| **5-Nitro-o-toluidine** | 99-55-8 | | x | |
| **4-chloro-o-toluidinium chloride** | 3165-93-3 | | | x |
| **2-Naphthylammoniumacetate** | 553-00-4 | | | x |
| **4-methoxy-m-phenylene diammonium sulphate; 2,4-diaminoanisole sulphate** | 39156-41-7 | | | x |
| **2,4,5-trimethylaniline hydrochloride** | 21436-97-5 | | | x |

# Appendix 3 – Carcinogenic, Mutagenic and/or Reproduction toxic dyes

CMR dyes listed in Annex XVII or the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) for authorization of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and/or the French AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

| Name | CAS RN | Candidate list and AGEC | Annex XVII, Entry 72 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **C.I. Acid Red 26*** | 3761-53-3 | | |
| **C.I. Basic Blue 26** | 2580-56-5 | x | |
| **C.I. Basic Red 9** | 569-61-9 | | x |
| **C.I. Basic Violet 14** | 632-99-5 | | |
| **C.I. Basic Violet 3 with at least 0.1 % of Michler's ketone** | 548-62-9 | x | x |
| **Michler's base** | 101-61-1 | x | |
| **C.I. Direct Blue 6*** | 2602-46-2 | | |
| **C.I. Direct Red 28*** | 573-58-0 | x | |
| **C.I. Direct Black 38*** | 1937-37-7, 220970-37-6 | x | |
| **C.I. Direct Brown 95*** | 16071-86-6 | | |
| **C.I. Disperse Blue 1** | 2475-45-8 | | x |
| **C.I. Disperse Yellow 3** | 2832-40-8 | | |
| **C.I. Disperse Orange 11 and C.I. Solvent Orange 11** | 82-28-0 | | |
| **C.I. Disperse Orange 149*** | 85136-74-9, 151126-94-2 | | |
| **C.I. Solvent Blue 4** | 6786-83-0* | x | |
| **C.I. Reactive Brown 51** | 466-490-7 EC | x | |
| **4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol** | 561-41-1* | x | |

*The dye can degrade and for a hazardous arylamine. Please, see section 'Banned arylamines related to azodyes' and Appendix 2.

# Appendix 4 – Examples of non-approved Biocidal agents

Only approved biocides are allowed in the EU and in treated articles on the EU market. This table includes examples of biocides that are not approved or that are only approved for some applications in the scope of this guidance. Some biocides are additionally restricted in the EU by REACH Annex XVII or the POPs regulation and some are listed in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and/or the French AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

| Name | Target organisms | CAS RN | SVHC, AGEC | REACH | POPs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Carbendazim** | Fungi/Mold | 10605-21-7 | | | |
| **Chlorophenols, including**<br>**- PCP and its salts and esters** | Fungi/Mold | e.g. 87-86-5, 131-52-2. | | | x |
| **- TeCP** | | 935-95-5, 4901-51-3, 58-90-2 | | | |
| **Cu-HDO (Bis-(N-cyclohexyl diazeniumdioxy)-copper)** | Fungi/Mold | 312600-89-8 | | | |
| **DMFu – Dimethylfumarate** | Fungi/Mold | 624-49-7 | | x | |
| **Formaldehyde** | Several | 50-00-0 | x | x | |
| **Glutaral** | Several | 111-30-8 | x | | |
| **o-phenylphenol (OPP) and Sodium 2-biphenylate (Na-OPP)** | Fungi/Mold | 90-43-7, 132-27-4 | | | |
| **Permethrin, d-allethrin, Prallethrin, esobiothrin, metofluthrin and empenthrin Some other phyrethroids are approved.** | Insects | Several | | | |
| **Polyhexamethylene biguanide (PHMB)** | Bacteria | e.g. 27083-27-8, 32289-58-0, 1802181-67-4 | | | |
| **Silver, silver-salts and nano-silver compounds.** | Bacteria | Several | | | |
| **Triclosan and Triclocarban** | Bacteria | 3380-34-5, 101-20-2 | | | |
| **Triflumuron** | Insects | 64628-44-0 | | | |
| **Trisubstituted tin organic compounds, including** | Bacteria | e.g. 1461-22-9, 1983-10-4, 2155-70-6, 4342-36-3, 24124-25-2, 85409-17-2 | | x | |
| **- Tributyltin oxide (TBTO)** | | 56-35-9 | x | x | |
| **Zinkpyrithion** | Several | 13463-41-7 | | | |

# Appendix 5 - Chromium VI compounds

All substances containing chromium VI – also the ones not listed here – are restricted by REACH Annex XVII Entries 47 and 72. This table list chromium VI substances listed in Annex XVII, the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and/or the French AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

| Name | CAS RN | Candidate list and AGEC | Annex XVII (entry 47, entry 72) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Chromium VI** | | x | x |
| **Ammonium dichromate** | 7789-09-5 | x | x |
| **Potassium chromate** | 7789-00-6 | x | x |
| **Potassium dichromate** | 7778-50-9 | x | x |
| **Sodium chromate** | 7775-11-3 | x | x |
| **Sodium dichromate** | 7789-12-0, 10588-01-9 | | x |
| **Strontium chromate** | 7789-06-2 | x | x |
| **Chromium trioxide** | 1333-82-0 | x | x |
| **Chromic acid** | 7738-94-5 | x | x |
| **Dichromic acid** | 13530-68-2 | x | x |
| **Lead chromate** | 7758-97-6 | x | x |
| **Lead sulfochromate yellow (C.I. Pigment Yellow 34)** | 1344-37-2 | x | x |
| **Lead chromate molybdate sulphate red (C.I. Pigment Red 104)** | 12656-85-8 | x | x |
| **Dichromium tris(chromate)** | 24613-89-6 | x | x |
| **Potassium hydroxyoctaoxodizincatedichromate** | 11103-86-9 | x | x |
| **Pentazinc chromate octahydroxide** | 49663-84-5 | x | x |

* All chromium VI containing substances (also the ones not listed here) are covered by the chromium restrictions.

# Appendix 6 - Lead and its compounds

All substances containing lead – also the ones not listed here – are restricted by REACH Annex XVII Entries 63 and 72. This table list lead substances listed in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and/or the French AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

| Name | CAS RN | Candidate list and AGEC | Annex XVII (entry 63, entry 72)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Lead (metal)** | 7439-92-1 | x | x |
| **Lead chromate** | 7758-97-6 | x | x |
| **Lead sulfochromate** | 1344-37-2 | x | x |
| **Lead chromate molybdate sulphate** | 12656-85-8 | x | x |
| **Lead dipicrate** | 6477-64-1 | x | x |
| **Lead styphnate** | 15245-44-0 | x | x |
| **Lead diazide** | 13424-46-9 | x | x |
| **Lead hydrogen arsenate** | 7784-40-9 | x | x |
| **Lead monoxide (Lead oxide)** | 1317-36-8 | x | x |
| **Orange lead (Lead tetroxide)** | 1314-41-6 | x | x |
| **Lead bis(tetrafluoroborate)** | 13814-96-5 | x | x |
| **Trilead bis(carbonate)dihydroxide** | 1319-46-6 | x | x |
| **Lead titanium trioxide** | 12060-00-3 | x | x |
| **Lead titanium zirconium oxide** | 12626-81-2 | x | x |
| **Lead(II) bis(methanesulfonate)** | 17570-76-2 | x | x |
| **Silicic acid, lead salt** | 11120-22-2 | x | x |
| **Silicic acid ($H_2Si_2O_5$), barium salt (1:1), lead-doped** | 68784-75-8 | x | x |
| **Acetic acid, lead salt, basic** | 51404-69-4 | x | x |
| **Lead oxide sulfate** | 12036-76-9 | x | x |
| **[Phthalato(2-)]dioxotrilead** | 69011-06-9 | x | x |
| **Dioxobis(stearato)trilead** | 12578-12-0 | x | x |
| **Fatty acids, C16-18, lead salts** | 91031-62-8 | x | x |
| **Lead cynamidate** | 20837-86-9 | x | x |
| **Lead dinitrate** | 10099-74-8 | x | x |
| **Pentalead tetraoxide sulphate** | 12065-90-6 | x | x |
| **Pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow** | 8012-00-8 | x | x |
| **Sulfurous acid, lead salt, dibasic** | 62229-08-7 | x | x |
| **Tetraethyllead** | 78-00-2 | x | x |
| **Tetralead trioxide sulphate** | 12202-17-4 | x | x |
| **Trilead dioxide phosphonate** | 12141-20-7 | x | x |
| **Lead di(acetate)** | 301-04-2 | x | x |
| **Trilead diarsenate** | 3687-31-8 | x | x |

* All lead-containing substances (also the ones not listed here) are covered by the lead restrictions.

# Appendix 8 - Phthalate esters

Substances listed in Annex XVII, the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and/or the French AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

| Name | CAS RN | Candidate list | Annex XVII | AGEC |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate) (DEHP)** | 117-81-7 | x | x (entry 51) | x |
| **Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)** | 84-74-2 | x | x (entry 51) | x |
| **Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)** | 85-68-7 | x | x (entry 51) | x |
| **Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)** | 84-69-5 | x | x (entry 51) | x |
| **Di-isononyl phthalate (DINP)** | 28553-12-0<br>68515-48-0 | | x (entry 52) | |
| **Di-isodecyl phthalate (DIDP)** | 26761-40-0<br>68515-49-1 | | x (entry 52) | |
| **Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP)** | 117-84-0 | | x (entry 52) | |
| **1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkylesters, C7- rich** | 71888-89-6 | x | x (entry 72) | x |
| **Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DPP)** | 131-18-0 | x | x (entry 72) | x |
| **Di-n-hexyl phthalate (DnHP)** | 84-75-3 | x | x (entry 72) | x |
| **Diisopentyl phthalate** | 605-50-5 | x | x (entry 72) | x |
| **Bis (2-methoxyethyl) phthalate** | 117-82-8 | x | x (entry 72) | x |
| **1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentylester, branched and linear** | 84777-06-0 | x | | x |
| **n-pentyl-isopentyl phthalate** | 776297-69-9 | x | | x |
| **1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters** | 68515-42-4 | x | | x |
| **1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear** | 68515-50-4 | x | | x |
| **1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters, with ≥ 0.3% of dihexyl phthalate** | 68648-93-1 | x | | x |
| **1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters, with ≥ 0.3% of dihexyl phthalate** | 68515-51-5 | x | | x |
| **Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)** | 84-61-7 | x | | x |
| **Diisohexyl phthalate** | 71850-09-4 | x | | x |
| **Diisooctyl phthalate (DIOP)** | 27554-26-3 | | | x |

# Appendix 9 - PAH - Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

PAH substances listed in Annex XVII, the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and/or the French AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). The German GS standard is not legally binding.

| Name | CAS RN | Candidate list and AGEC | Annex XVII, Entry 50 | Annex XVII, Entry 72 | German GS standard |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Benzo(a)anthracene** | 56-55-3 | x | x | x | x |
| **Benzo(a)phenanthrene (chrysene)** | 218-01-9 | x | x | x | x |
| **Benzo(a)pyrene** | 50-32-8 | x | x | x | x |
| **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** | 205-99-2 | | x | x | x |
| **Benzo(j)fluoranthene** | 205-82-3 | | x | x | x |
| **Benzo(k)fluoranthene** | 207-08-9 | x | x | x | x |
| **Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene** | 53-70-3 | | x | x | x |
| **Benzo[e]pyrene** | 192-97-2 | | x | x | x |
| **Benzo[ghi]perylene** | 191-24-2 | x | | | x |
| **Anthracene** | 120-12-7 | x | | | x |
| **Anthracene oil distillation fractions** | | x | | | |
| **Fluoranthene** | 206-44-0 | x | | | x |
| **Phenanthrene** | 85-01-8 | x | | | x |
| **Pyrene** | 129-00-0 | x | | | x |
| **Naphthalene** | 91-20-3 | | | | x |
| **Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene** | 193-39-5 | | | | x |

**January 2026**

# Main changes in the EEE Chemicals Guidance

*All changes except layout changes, are marked in the "marked changes" version of the Chemicals guidance.*

The guidance is updated regarding layout and design, but that is not shown as changes in the "marked changes version". Also, the tables in appendixes are updated regarding the layout without marked changes.

The following restrictions have been added/updated or in other ways changed:

- The updated limit values in POPs regulation regarding flame retardants PBDEs is added.
- Zinc pyrithione is no longer approved in PT2 Biocide regulation, however zinc pyrithione is already included in the guidance.
- Isopropylated phosphate (3:1) 68937-41-7 is *not* listed in the candidate list why that information is deleted (former misprint)
- The packaging directive is deleted and replaced by packaging regulation
- Battery directive is deleted.
- Irganox 907: 71868-10-5 is added under heading Photo-initiators (SVHC from 2020)
- One missing SVHC lead compound is added to appendix 6
- All information regarding restrictions outside EU is deleted from the guidance.

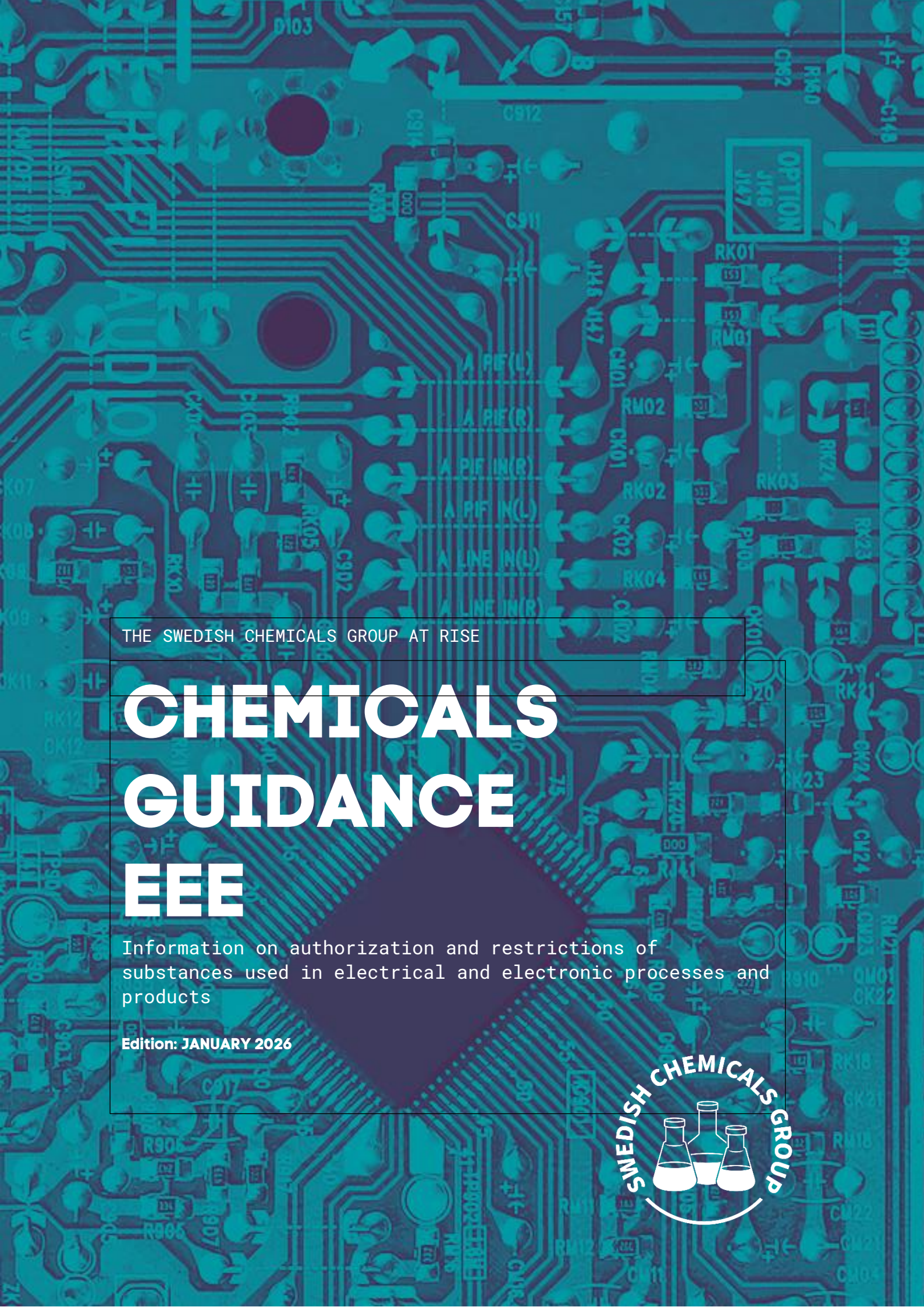
The following SVHC from November 2025 and February 2026 have been added:

- DBDPE, 1,1'-(ethane-1,2 diyl)- bis[pentabromobenzene] 84852-53-9 is added under heading *Flame retardants – Decabromodiphenylethane (DBDPE)*
- Bisphenol AF; 4,4'-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethylidene]diphenol: 1478-61-1 is added under heading Bisphenols

Other informative updates

- Information that MCCP and C14-C21 are included in Stockholm convention (but yet not regulated under POPs regulation)
-

Clarifications and language corrections have been done to improve understandability.



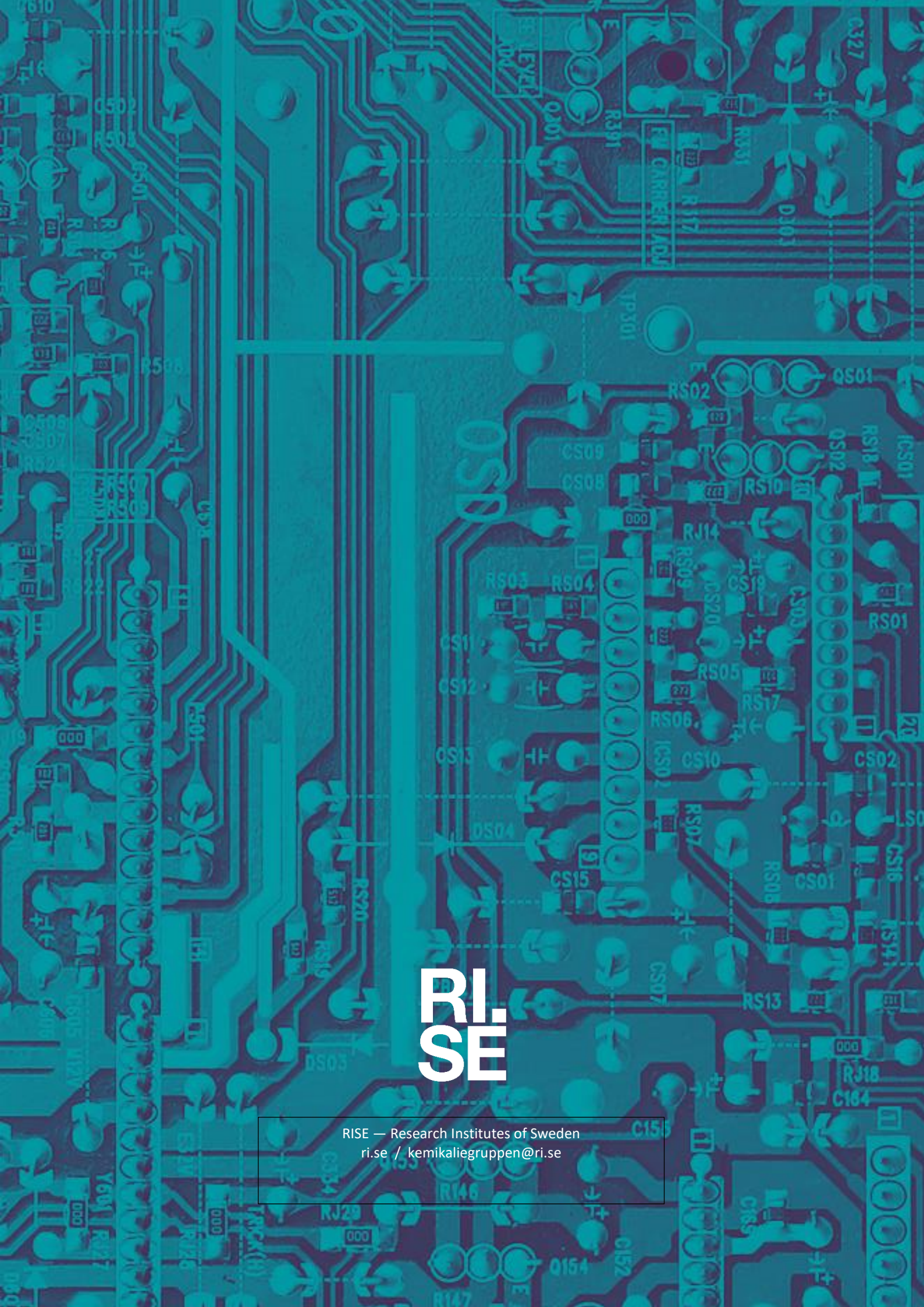
THE SWEDISH CHEMICALS GROUP AT RISE

# CHEMICALS GUIDANCE EEE

Information on authorization and restrictions of substances used in electrical and electronic processes and products

**Edition: JANUARY 2026**

SWEDISH CHEMICALS GROUP



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# APPENDIX 8 – PHTHALATE ESTERS

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# PREFACE

This guide is developed for the members of the Swedish Chemicals Group to facilitate for importing companies to comply with national and EU chemical legislation and recommendations in the fields electric and electronic equipment.
Many chemicals used throughout the manufacturing chain can be harmful for the environment, factory workers and consumers. Therefore, an increasing number of chemicals are being restricted and all importers and distributors are responsible for the articles they put on the EU market.

This guide has been put together by a team of experts at RISE and is updated twice per year. The guide covers EU regulated chemical substances affecting electric and electronic equipment as well as national legislation in Europe.

The distinguishing properties of the chemicals of concern and the processes in which they are used are described in the guide, sometimes along with information of alternatives. Stipulated test equipment for analysis of restricted substances in products is given when available.

The guide is provided in English and Chinese that can be accessed through the Chemical group's website. To facilitate communication, the contents on each page are identical in each linguistic version. The English version of this guide is preferential for interpretation.

# EXPLANATORY SECTION

## Word list

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Limit value as agreed in business sector and or by legal requirements. Note that limit value is measured in the material of concern. |
| **CAS RN:** | Chemical abstract services registration number. CAS RNs are given for specific defined substances. |
| **Properties:** | Human toxicological and eco toxicological properties. |
| **Use:** | Identified uses on the market. |
| **Comments:** | Information on known alternatives and recommendations on how to avoid unwanted chemicals. |
| **Legal background:** | Current legal EU and national European frameworks and requirements. |
| **Candidate list:** | Substances listed on Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) are referred to as SVHC. These substances are covered by an information duty if the concentration is 0.1 weight-% (1000 mg/kg) or above in an article. Candidate list substances are also included in the French AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105) implying additional information requirements (same concentration limit). |
| **Test method:** | Standardized test method if such exists. ISO/EN standards are prioritized over national and other standards. This guide does not normally list the date of the standard. Make sure that the latest available version of each standard is used. Test equipment is endorsed if no standardized test method exists. Abbreviations of test equipment are explained below. Some chemical substances in the guide are not legally regulated but are still included as part of a larger group of chemicals. Since laboratories may vary in which substances - beyond those that are legally regulated - they offer testing for, this should be confirmed before placing an order. |
| **LOD:** | Limit of detection. The lowest concentration of a chemical that can be reliably detected (identified, but not how much) by an analytical procedure.. This can vary between different test laboratories. |
| **LOQ:** | Limit of quantification. The lowest concentration of a chemical that can be reliably quatified (how much) by an analytical procedure. |
| **Packaging material:** | All products made of any materials of any nature to be used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery and presentation of goods, from raw materials to processed goods, from the producer to the user or the consumer. |
| **POP** | Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) are organic chemical substances, which remain intact in the environment for exceptionally long periods of time. |

# Test equipment abbreviations

ANALYSES OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

- **Gas chromatography: GC**

Detectors used together with GC:

- MS: Mass selective detector: GC-MS
- DAD: Diode array detector: GC-DAD
- ECD: Electron capture detector: GC-ECD

- **Liquid chromatography: LC**

*Note: Sometimes the abbreviation HPLC is used. It stands for High Performance Liquid Chromatography.*

Detectors used together with LC:

- MS: Mass selective detector: LC.MS
- DAD: Diode array detector: LC-DAD
- ECD: Electron capture detector: LC-ECD
- UV/VIS: Ultraviolet/visible spectrophotometric detector: LC-UV/VIS

ANALYSES OF METALS

- **Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometry: ICP**

Detectors used together with ICP:

- OES: Optical emission spectrometer: ICP-OES
- MS: Mass selective detector: ICP-MS

- **Atomic absorption spectrophotometer: AAS**

SCREENING ANALYSES OF ELEMENTS

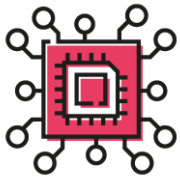
- **X-ray fluorescence, XRF**

## Relationship between units used in the guide

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 | mg/kg | equals | 1000 | ppm | (parts per million) |
| 1000 | mg/kg | equals | 1 000 000 | ppb | (parts per billion) |
| 1000 | mg/kg | equals | 1 000 000 | µg/kg | (microgram per kilogram) |
| 1000 | mg/kg | equals | 0.1 | % (by weight) | |

## Product and material categories concerned

All chemicals are not used in all materials. A general division into the categories listed below has therefore been made that may be applicable to several kinds of articles due to their material composition

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Printed wiring board**<br>Materials used in components, epoxy boards (PCBs) etc | **Metal**<br>Metals and metal alloys | **Plastics**<br>Material made of polymers, like plastics and rubber | **Batteries** | **Packaging**<br>Paper cardboard, plastic bags, tags, labels, etc. |

# PROCESS CHEMICALS

Process chemicals are used in the manufacturing process but have no function in the finished product. Remains of the process chemicals may however be found in the finished product and cause health or environmental problems.

## Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and derivatives

The most common APEOs are Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEO) and Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEO).

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be used in processes. |
| **CAS RN:** | Various |
| **Properties:** | Irritating to skin. The metabolites affect the respiratory system, have endocrine disruptive effect (hormones) and are dangerous for the environment. Nonylphenol ethoxylates are rapidly degraded to 4-nonylphenol, which is even more dangerous for the environment. A similar environmental danger is the degradation of octylphenol ethoxylate into 4-octylphenol. |
| **Use:** | APEO is present in corrosion protective agents, scouring and lubricating agents, cooling and lubricating agents for metal tooling. May be used in paints, lacquers and varnishes in concentrations up to 10% w/w of the mixture. Commercial nonylphenol is used in the production of phenol/formaldehyde resins, plastics, stabilisers, as a catalyst in the curing of epoxy resins (4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear). Octylphenol may still be used (as an antioxidant) in some older formulations of stabilizers for PVC cable jacketing. 4-tert-Octylphenol 140-66-9 may be used as rubber additives. |
| **Comments:** | The main alternatives for NPEOs include aliphatic alcohol ethoxylates, both linear and branched, and glucose-based carbohydrate derivatives such as alkylpolyglucoside, glucamides, and glucamine oxides. Note that in this group of alternatives, there might be substances having human and environmental aspects (some branched aliphatic alcohols may be toxic and amine containing substances (like glucamine oxides) may form nitrosamines under certain process conditions). |
| **Legal background:** | Legal limit: 0.1% by weight for nonylphenol ethoxylate (NPEO) as a substance or constituent of preparations (closed systems exempted). |

Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (REACH), entry 46.
Norway restricts manufacture, import, export, sale and use of octylphenol and octylphenol ethoxylates, and mixtures containing these substances, FOR 2004-06- 01-922.

4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear (4-NP, various CAS RN), 4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear, ethoxylated, ethoxylated (4-NPnEO, various CAS RN), 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol, (4-tert-octylphenol CAS 140-66-9), 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol, ethoxylated (4-tert-OPnEO, UVCB substance, no CAS RN), 4-tert-butylphenol (CAS RN 98-54-4) and tris(4-nonylphenyl, branched and linear) phosphite (TNPP) (no CAS RN)) are listed on the Candidate List (REACH).

In France: The substances on the Candidate List as well as 4-tert-pentylphenol (CAS RN 80-46-6), 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear (e.g. CAS RN 1987-50-4), and Reaction products of 1,3,4-thiadiazolidine-2,5-dithione, formaldehyde and 4-heptylphenol, trendy and linear (RP-HP) [with ≥ 0.1 % w/w 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear] are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

Several AP and APEO are also included in Annex XIV to REACH.

**Test method:** No standardised test method available.

Test equipment: LC-MS, LC-DAD
LOQ: 10 mg/kg

## Bisphenols

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Bisphenol A; BPA (4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol): 80-05-7<br>2,2-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylpentane: 6807-17-6<br>Bisphenol B; (4,4'-(1-methylpropylidene)bisphenol): 77-40-7<br>Bisphenol S; (4,4''-sulphonyldiphenol): 80-09-1<br>Bisphenol F; (4,4′-dihydroxydiphenylmethane): 620-92-8<br>Bisphenol AF; 4,4'-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethylidene]diphenol: 1478-61-1 |
| **Properties:** | Toxic for reproduction. Endocrine disrupting properties |
| **Use:** | Mainly used in manufacture of polycarbonate epoxy resins and chemicals. Also as; hardener in epoxy resins and thermal prints. May be used as catalyst and anti-oxidant for processing PVC. |
| **Comments:** | Left as residues in polycarbonate and epoxy. Bisphenols can be found in products with material based on plastic and paper. |
| **Legal background:** | BPA, Bisphenol AF, Bisphenol B, Bisphenol S and 2,2-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylpentane are listed on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>Bisphenol A (BPA) content in thermal paper (0.02w%), is restricted according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 66.<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br><br>Test equipment LC-MS, GC-MS.<br>LOQ: 10 mg/kg |

## C, C'-azodi(formamide) (ADCA)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be used in processes or present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 123-77-3 |
| **Properties:** | Allergenic (respiratory sensitizer). |
| **Use:** | Azodicarbonamide, or azodiformamide is mainly as blowing agent in the rubber and plastics industry. Blowing agent in especially EVA and PVC. |
| **Comments:** | Can leave residues of formamide in the material. ADCA may decompose into semicarbazide a suspected carcinogen.<br>Use physical blowing agents such as carbondioxide, hydrocarbons or nitrogen as alternative to chemical blowing agents when possible. |
| **Legal background:** | ADCA is listed on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br><br>Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS.<br>LOQ: 200 mg/kg |

# Dicumyl peroxide

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be used in processes or present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 80-43-3 |
| **Properties:** | Toxic for reproduction. |
| **Use:** | Crosslinker in plastic and plastic foams (rubber, synthetic rubber, elastomers of PS, PE, PP, EVA), e.g. PEX in cables and EVA in shoes. |
| **Comments:** | Can leave residues of acetophenone, 2-phenyl-2-propanol and *alpha*-methyl-styrene in the material. |
| **Legal background:** | Dicumyl peroxide is on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br><br>Test equipment: GC-MS.<br>LOQ: 100 mg/kg |

## Ethylenethiourea

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Imidazolidine-2-thione (2-imidazoline-2-thiol) also called ethylenethiourea: 96-45-7 |
| **Properties:** | Toxic for reproduction. |
| **Use:** | Used primarily as an accelerator for vulcanizing rubber |
| **Legal background:** | Ethylenethiourea is listed on the Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br><br>Test equipment: LC-MS<br>LOQ: 20 mg/kg |

## Ethylenediamine (EDA)


| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 107-15-3 |
| **Properties:** | Allergenic (respiratory and skin sensitizer). |
| **Use:** | Used in the production of many industrial chemicals. Used as a catalyst in epoxy resins (in glues, adhesives, paints). Used in the production of polyurethane. |
| **Legal background:** | Ethylenediamine is listed on the Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br><br>Test equipment: LC-MS, GC-MS<br>LOQ: 100 mg/kg |

# Formaldehyde

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | 1000 mg/kg |
| **CAS RN:** | 50-00-0 |
| **Properties:** | Formaldehyde is a volatile colourless gas that is CMR classified. Occurs naturally in small quantities in the atmosphere and in nature. Formaldehyde is a human carcinogen that can also cause skin irritation and allergy. |
| **Use:** | Transformation product from formaldehyde releasers such as carbamide- and melamine binders (glues). Preservative. |
| **Comments:** | Use products without formaldehyde or with very low concentrations of formaldehyde.<br>Due to its volatility, formaldehyde is “contagious”. |
| **Legal background:** | Formaldehyde and formaldehyde-releasing substances are restricted in furniture and wood-based articled (max release 0,062 mg/m$^3$) as well as other articles (max release 0,080 mg/m$^3$), according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 77.<br><br>Releases of formaldehyde from construction products are also restricted.<br><br>German law (Bedarfsgegenständeverordnung and Chemikalien-Verbotsverordnung); Products with formaldehyde content shall be labeled. Wooden products shall not release formaldehyde. Cleaning and finishing agents shall not contain formaldehyde above 0.2%. |
| **Test method:** | EN 717-1, -2, -3 (emissions)<br>EN 120 (content)<br>ISO/DIS 12460-2, -3, 4 (emissions)<br>EN ISO 141 84-1(textiles), LOQ: 16 mg/kg<br>ISO 17226 (leather), LOQ: 16 mg/kg |

## Formamide

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 75-12-7 |
| **Properties:** | Toxic for reproduction. |
| **Use:** | Formamide is used as solvent for example in the production of synthetic leather and inks. Furthermore, formamide is used as a solvent and plasticizer in consumer products. It can be an ingredient as softener for paper, water soluble glues and wood stains. During processing of foam, formamide is formed as a by-product at higher temperatures. Especially tosylsemicarbazide and azodicarbonamide (see headline ADCA above) are responsible for the presence of formamide in EVA-consumer products. |
| **Comments:** | Potential alternatives as N,N-dimethylformamide, N-methylformamide or low molecular weight ethylene glycol ethers are not considered to be adequate substitutes due their similar toxicity to reproduction. |
| **Legal background:** | Formamide is listed on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).<br><br>Formamide is restricted in puzzle mats in Belgium and France and included in the Toy Safety Directive (limit value 200 mg/kg). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br><br>Solvent extraction. Test equipment: GC-MS or LC-MS<br>LOQ: 50 mg/kg |

## Fluorinated Greenhouse gases

(Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) and Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be used in processes or present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Several, see appendix 5. |
| **Properties:** | Dangerous for the environment. |
| **Use:** | Semiconductor manufacturing processes use high GWP fluorinated compounds including perfluorocarbons (e.g., $CF_4$, $C_2F_6$ and $C_3F_8$), hydrofluorocarbons ($CHF_3$, $CH_3F$ and $CH_2F_2$), nitrogen trifluoride ($NF_3$) and sulfur hexafluoride ($SF_6$). Refrigerant, foaming agent, extinguishing agents, cleaning agents, insulating media, caustic gas. SF 6 plasma is used in the semiconductor industry as an etchant and for flat panel display units manufacturing. |
| **Alternative:** | Ammonia, hydrocarbons, carbondioxide, depending on specific use/application. |
| **Legal limit:** | Intentionally added.<br>Regulation (EU) 2024/573 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 February 2024 on fluorinated greenhouse gases |
| **Test method:** | No suited method for dissolved gases in products |

# Hexahydrophthalic anhydrides (HHPA and MHHPA)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Hexahydromethylphthalic anhydride; 25550-51-0<br>Hexahydro-4-methylphthalic anhydride; 19438-60-9<br>Hexahydro-1-methylphthalic anhydride; 48122-14-1<br>Hexahydro-3-methylphthalic anhydride; 57110-29-9<br>Hexahydrophthalic anhydride; 85-42-7, 14166-21-3, 13149-00-3 |
| **Properties:** | Allergenic (skin and respiratory sensitizer). Impacts caused by MHHPA on the health of the affected individuals and on society as a whole, are comparable to those elicited by category 1 carcinogens, mutagens and reproductive toxicants (CMRs), and the substance is considered of very high concern. |
| **Use:** | MHHPA is a curing agent for epoxy resin mainly used in electric and electronics field. MHHPA is commonly used in a specific mixture with HHPA (hexahydrophthalic anhydride). Found in diode (LED), transmitter and capacitator in electronic manufacturing industry. |
| **Legal background:** | 0.1% by weight<br>Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br><br>Test equipment: GC-MS |

# Hydrazine

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be used in processes or present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Hydrazine: 302-01-2, 7803-57-8 |
| **Properties:** | Carcinogenic, allergenic (skin sensitizer), toxic. |
| **Use:** | Mainly used as a chemical foaming agent in preparing polymer foams. Corrosion inhibitor. |
| **Comments:** | Use physical blowing agents such as carbondioxide, hydrocarbons or nitrogen as alternative to chemical blowing agents when possible. |
| **Legal background:** | 0.1% by weight<br>Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br><br>Test equipment: UV-VIS Spectrometer, GC-MS<br>LOQ: 200 mg/kg |

# Imidazoles

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be used in processes or present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 1-vinylimidazole CAS 1072-63-5<br>2-methylimidazole CAS 693-98-1 |
| **Properties:** | Toxic for reproduction |
| **Use:** | Mainly used in formulations and as a monomer in the production of polymers<br>As a catalyst in the production of coating products. It can be used as the curing agent of adhesives, epoxy resin and as additives for the preparation of foam plastics |
| **Legal background:** | 1-vinylimidazole and 2-methylimidazole are included in the Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: GC-MS.<br>LOQ: 200 mg/kg |

## 4,4'- Diaminodiphenylmethane (MDA)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be used in processes or present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 101-77-9 |
| **Properties:** | Carcinogenic, persistent. |
| **Use:** | Hardener for epoxy resins, intermediate in the manufacture of high performance polymers e.g. building block for<br>polyether ether ketone (PEEK). Mainly used in epoxy coatings and composites and PEEK. MDA is reacted in the polymerisation process and likely not found free in the material. |
| Legal background: | 0.1% by weight<br>MDA is included on the Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| Test method: | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: LC-MS, GC-MS. |

## 2,2'-dichloro-4,4'-methylenedianiline (MOCA)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be used in processes or present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 101-14-4 |
| **Properties:** | Carcinogenic, persistent. |
| **Use:** | Curing agent (for polyurethane resins, epoxy resins and epoxy urethane reins, polystyrene and poly(methylmethacrylate) (PMMA), cross-linker (for polyurethane), chain extender (for polyurethane) or prepolymer, MOCA may be used as a curing agent in cast polyurethane elastomer production. Polyurethanes with crosslinking agent can be used in the production of machines, buildings, automobiles, airplanes, mining and sport equipment.<br>The amount of un-reacted MOCA is estimated to be in the range of 0.01% and 4% |
| **Legal background:** | 0.1% by weight<br>MOCA is included on the Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| Test method: | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: LC-MS, GC-MS. |

# Michler's ketone

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be used in processes or present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Michler's ketone (4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone): 90-94-8. |
| **Properties:** | Carcinogenic. |
| **Use:** | Process chemical in the production of electronic circuit boards |
| **Legal background:** | 0.1w%<br>Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: LC-MS |

## Melamine

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 108-78-1 |
| **Properties:** | Persistent and mobile in environment, Toxic, Carcinogenic |
| **Use:** | Used to make melamine derivatives and melamine polymers. Melamine formaldehyde resins/polymers for plastic parts, e.g. switch, relay, plug, socket, plug outlet connector. Melamine resins also for coatings, e.g. enamel type coatings. Melamine formaldehyde foams for electric heat insulation. Melamine derivatives are used as nitrogenous flame retardants, e.g. for epoxy. |
| **Legal background:** | Included in the Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | GC-MS, LC-MS |

## Ozone depleting substances

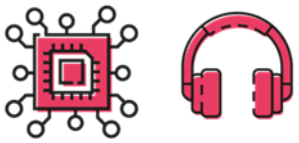
| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be used in processes or present in products. |
| **Properties:** | Liquid or gas. Dangerous for the environment. |
| **Use:** | Refrigerant, foaming agent, extinguish ant, solvent cleaner. |
| **Comments:** | Alternatives: water-based cleaning in processes, carbon dioxide/water blowing as foaming agent. Several alternatives are greenhouse gases (HFC). |
| **Legal limit:** | Intentionally added.<br>Montreal protocol, Regulation (EU)2024/590 on substances that deplete the ozone-layer and Regulation (EU) No 2024/573 on fluorinated greenhouse gases. |
| **Test method:** | No suited method for dissolved gases in products |

# PAH - Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be used in processes or present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Various, regulated PAHs are listed in appendix 6. |
| **Properties:** | Carcinogenic, allergenic (sensitizer), toxic. Several are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic in the environment. |
| **Use:** | PAHs are not synthesized chemically for industrial purposes. The major source of PAHs is the incomplete combustion of organic material such as coal, oil and wood. They are used as intermediaries in pharmaceuticals, agricultural products, photographic products, thermosetting plastics, lubricating materials, and other chemical industries.<br>May be found as impurities in rubber materials, soft plastics, colored plastics containing carbon black and leather |
| **Comments:** | Avoid critical sources for PAH such as Carbon Black and contaminated mineral oil-based lubricants (extender oil) in rubber. |
| **Legal background:** | Eight PAHs are listed in annex XVII, entry 50 of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (REACH). Materials in toys or childcare articles that come into direct contact with the human skin shall not include of any of the listed PAHs in amounts more than 0.5 mg/kg.<br>For rubber or plastic materials with skin contact in other product categories the limit value is 1 mg/kg<br><br>The voluntary German GS standard has requirements for the sum of 15 PAH and also specifically benzo [a] pyrene that most products in the German market follow. See appendix 6.<br><br>Several PAHs are included in the Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |

**Test method:** ISO 21461 (NMR)
AfPS GS 2019-01 PAK
IEC 62321-10:2020
LOQ: 0.2 mg/kg

# Photo-initiators



| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide (TPO): 75980-60-8<br>2-(dimethylamino)-2-[(4-methylphenyl) methyl]-1-[4-(morpholin-4-yl)phenyl]butan-1-one, Irgacure 379: 119344-86-4<br>2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-4'-morpholinobutyrophenone Irgacure 369: 119313-12-1<br>2-methyl-1-(4-methylthiophenyl)-2-morpholinopropan-1-one, Irganox 907: 71868-10-5 |
| **Properties:** | Toxic for reproduction. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects |
| **Use:** | Photo-initiators are used in a variety of products, including printing inks, UV coatings, and optical fiber coatings. Commonly used in electronics, printed circuit board manufacturing. |
| **Comments:** | The main emission and exposure can be expected at industrial workplaces. May be present in the cured ink/print in concentration above 0.1%, but information may not apply in the final article. |
| **Legal background:** | TPO, Irganox 907, Irgacure 369 and Irgacure 379 are included on the Candidate list (REACH).<br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>GC-MS |

# PFAS - Highly fluorinated sulphonic acids (PFOS and related substances)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Several, including 1763-23-1, 355-46-4 |
| **Properties:** | Highly fluorinated carboxylic acids (PFSAs) such as PFOS are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) substances. PFOS can cause cancer (testicular and kidney cancer), liver damage and changes in immune- and endocrine system (e.g. cholesterol levels). |
| **Use:** | Antistatic agent for films and plastics. Surface treatment surfactant in semiconductor industry. Protective surfactant layer for metal plating with Cr (VI) compounds. PFOS and other PFSAs are used as an emulsifier in the production of fluoropolymers such as polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) etc.<br>They can be as present as pure substances in products or as precursor chemicals (e.g. polymers) that form PFOS and other PFSAs due to transformation processes. Salts of PFBS are used as additives in plastics for anti-static properties, as flame retardants (in PC) and in manufacturing processes of plastics (e.g. for compounding). |
| **Legal limit:** | Legal limit: Shall not occur<br>PFOS and its derivatives are listed as POPs in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and banned in EU by the POPs Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021. Residues below 0.1% by weight in articles or part of articles are allowed to be placed on the market and used, as these are the amounts that may be present as impurities.<br><br>PFHxS (perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid) and its salts and related substances are listed in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and banned in EU by the POPs Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021. Residues below 0.025 mg/kg by weight of each substance, and 1 mg/kg of a combination of PFHxS-related substances in substances, mixtures, and articles are allowed to be placed on the market and used, as these are amounts that may be present as impurities. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid and its salts (PFHxS), and Perfluorobutane sulphonic acid (PFBS) and its salts are listed on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).<br><br>Declaration duty in Sweden to the Swedish Chemicals Agency for PFAS deliberately added in chemical products that are. |
| **Test method:** | CEN/TS 15968:2010<br>IEC 62321-3-2 (Screening – Fluorine by combustion-ion chromatography (C-IC)<br>EN 14582 (total fluorine)<br>Test equipment: LC-MS |

## PFAS - Various substances

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 13252-13-6 |
| **Properties:** | Highly fluorinated ethers (PFPEs) such as HFPO-DA (2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propionic acid) were developed as replacements for PFOA and PFOS. They are water-soluble and mobile surfactants that are under suspicion to be equally persistent as other PFASs. While the bioaccumulation potential of HFPO-DA is still uncertain, this substance has showed adverse effects on kidney, immune- and haematological system, as well as effects on foetus development in animal studies. Other PFPEs are likely to be equally stable and mobile. |
| **Use:** | PFPEs are used as emulsifiers in the production of fluoropolymers such as polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) etc. |
| **Comments:** | Non-fluorinated emulsifiers such as hydrocarbons should be preferred to produce fluoro polymers. Fluorinated emulsifiers may only be applied for essential uses. |
| **Legal background:** | HFPO-DA, its salts and its acyl halides (CAS 13252-13-6, 67118-55-2, 2062-98-8 and 62037-80-3) are listed on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).<br><br>Declaration duty in Sweden to the Swedish Chemicals Agency for PFAS deliberately added in chemical products . |
| **Test method:** | IEC 62321-3-2 (Screening – Fluorine by combustion-ion chromatography (C-IC)<br>EN 14582 (total fluorine)<br>Test equipment: LC-MS<br>LOQ: - |

## Solvents – Aromatic organic solvents

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Various |
| **Properties:** | Liquids or gases. Inhalation can affect the nervous system and cause headache, fatigue and nausea. Cause irritation on skin, eyes and mucous membranes. Kerosene and diesel odour in finished products. Some aromatic organic compounds are carcinogenic. |
| **Use:** | Solvents. |
| **Comments:** | Many but not all aromatic organic solvents are volatile organic compounds (VOC). There are statutory hygienic limit values for employees in many countries. Alternatives are solvents of higher quality with lower levels of aromatic hydrocarbons or synthetic thickeners based on polycarboxylic acids. To avoid problems with organic solvents, switching to water-based dyeing and printing processes is recommended. |
| **Legal background:** | Manufacturers in the EU are required to follow the Industry Emissions Directive (IED), (EU) 2024/1785.<br><br>France regulates certain mineral oils in ink for packaging and printed paper (the AGEC legislation, LOI n° 2020-105). Limits: 1.0% for Aromatic hydrocarbons (MOAH) consisting of 1 to 7 aromatic rings by January 2023; 0.1% for MOAH consisting of 1 to 7 aromatic rings by January 2025 and 1 ppm MOAH compounds containing 3 to 7 aromatic rings by January 2025. |
| **Test method:** | SNV 195 651, screening method. Panel odour test. Detection limit: No odour.<br>No standardised quantitative test method for materials available. |

## Solvents – Aliphatic organic solvents

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Various |
| **Properties:** | Liquids or gases. Inhalation can affect the nervous system and cause headache, fatigue and nausea, as well as chronic effects. Cause irritation on skin, eyes and mucous membranes. |
| **Use:** | Solvents. The limit for humans to sense a smell lies around 100 mg/kg for most substances. |
| **Comments:** | Some aliphatic organic solvents are volatile organic compounds (VOC). If possible, chose water-based systems based on easily degradable surfactants. If not possible to switch over to water- based systems, there are statutory hygienic limit values for employees in many countries for strict compliance to maintain workers safety. |
| **Legal background:** | Manufacturers in EU are required to follow the "IED", (EU) 2024/1785.<br>2-methoxyethyl acetate, CAS RN 110-49-6, and formamide, CAS RN 75-12-7 , are two aliphatic solvents listed on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). The legislation also regulates certain mineral oil in ink for packaging and printed paper. Limit: 0.1% for mineral oil saturated hydrocarbons (MOSH) consisting of 16 to 35 carbon atoms by January 2025. |
| **Test method:** | SNV 195 651, screening method. Panel odour test. Detection limit: No odour. |

## Solvents - DMFa (N, N-dimethylformamide)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products in concentrations above 500 mg/kg (sum of DMFa, DMAC and NMP).. |
| **CAS RN:** | N,N-dimethylformamide (DMFa): 68-12-2 |
| **Properties:** | Toxic to reproduction. It may have a faint amine odour in finished products. |
| **Use:** | Used as solvent and in high voltage capacitors. Used in production of elastomers, leather imitation, as PU, acrylic and aramide. An intermediate for paper finishing |
| **Comments:** | If possible, chose water-based systems based on easily degradable.<br>surfactants. If not possible to switch over to water-based systems, there are statutory hygienic limit values for employees in many countries for strict compliance to maintain workers safety. |
| **Legal background:** | Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | Test equipment: GC-MS<br>EN 16778 (protective gloves)<br>CEN ISO/TS 16189 (footwear and footwear components)<br><br>EN 17131 (textile)<br>LOQ: 10 mg/kg |

## Solvents – DMAC

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products in concentrations above 500 mg/kg (sum of DMFa, DMAC and NMP).. |
| **CAS RN:** | N, N-dimethylacetamide (DMAC): 127-19-5 |
| **Properties:** | Toxic to reproduction, irritating. |
| **Use:** | Used in electrolytic capacitors, as solvent and in industrial coatings, elastomers, polyimide films, paint strippers and ink removers. Residues may remain in products as unreacted process chemical. |
| **Comments:** | If not possible to switch over to water-based systems, there are statutory hygienic limit values for employees in many countries for strict compliance to maintain workers safety. |
| **Legal background:** | Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| Test method: | No standardised quantitative test method for electronics available.<br><br>Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS<br>EN 17131 (textile)<br>LOQ: 10 mg/kg. |

## Solvents – Pyrrolidones (NMP, NEP)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products in concentrations above 500 mg/kg (sum of DMFa, DMAC and NMP). |
| **CAS RN:** | N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP): 872-50-4<br>1-ethylpyrrolidin-2-one (NEP): 2687-91-4 |
| **Properties:** | Toxic to reproduction, irritating. |
| **Use:** | Good solvency properties for polymers. Surface treatment of resins and metal coated plastics or as a paint stripper. Intermediates for plasticizers, stabilizers and specialty inks. It is also used in lithium ion battery fabrication, as a solvent for electrode preparation. Used as solvent in textile coating processes and in production of leather imitation (PU).<br><br>Polyamide precursor. SBR (styrene-butadiene) latex production. |
| **Comments:** | If not possible to switch over to water-based systems, there are statutory hygienic limit values for employees in many countries for strict compliance to maintain workers safety. |
| **Legal background:** | Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>NMP and NEP have limit values for working environment under Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 71<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| Test method: | No standardised test method for electronics available.<br><br>Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS<br>EN ISO 19070 (leather)<br>prEN 17131 (textile)<br>LOQ: 25 mg/kg. |

# Solvents – Chlorinated organic solvents

**Required limit value:** Should not be used in processes or present in products.

**CAS RN:** Various

**Properties:** Liquid or gas. Affect the nervous system. Irritating to skin and mucous membranes. Many chlorinated organic solvents are dangerous for the environment.

**Use:** Solvent used in the manufacture of rubber, metal paint and several industries used for grease and oil, e.g. in stain removers. Also used in cleaning agents and detergents. See also under heading "Flame retardants".

**Comments:** Where possible, apply water-based emulsions based on easily degradable surfactants. Alternative products are available or under development for all uses.

**Legal background:**

| Solvent | CAS-RN | Legal framework | Legal requirement |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chloroform | 67-66-3 | Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (REACH). Entry 32, 36, 37, 38, 64 | Shall not be placed on the market, or used as substances, as constituents of other substances or in mixtures in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% by weight |
| 1,1,2 Trichloroethane | 79-00-5 | | |
| 1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane | 79-34-5 | | |
| 1,1,1,2 Tetrachloroethane | 630-20-6 | | |
| Pentachloroethane | 76-01-7 | | |
| 1,1 Dichloroethylene | 75-35-4 | | |
| 1,4-dichlorobenzene | 106-46-7 | | |
| | | | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 56-23-5 | Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 June 2000 on substances that deplete | Shall not be produced, placed on the market, or used |
| 1,1,1 Trichloroethane | 71-55-6 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | the ozone layer | |
| | | | |
| α,α,α,4-tetrachlorotoluene; p-chlorobenzotrichloride | 5216-25-1 | Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (REACH). Entry 72 | 1 mg/kg in textiles |
| α,α,α-trichlorotoluene; benzotrichloride | 98-07-7 | | |
| α-chlorotoluene; benzyl chloride | 100-44-7 | | |
| | | | |
| Trichloroethylene | 79-01-6 | Included in Authorization List and in candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization and annex XIV in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (REACH) | Authorisation is needed for use in EU<br>0.1% by weight in articles for information duty. |
| 1,2,3-trichloropropane | 96-18-4 | Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (REACH) | 0.1% by weight in articles for information duty. |

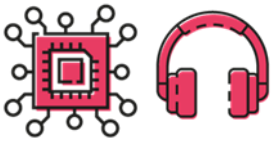
Manufacturers in EU are required to follow the the Industry Emissions Directive (IED), (EU) 2024/1785.

In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

**Test method:**

No standardised test method available.
Test equipment: GC-MS, GC-ECD.
LOQ: 0.5 mg/kg (GC-MS)

## TGIC and β-TGIC



| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione (TGIC): 2451-62-9<br>1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione (β-TGIC): 59653-74-6 |
| **Properties:** | Mutagen toxic |
| **Use:** | Mainly used as a hardener in resins and coatings; also used in inks for the printed circuit board industry, electrical insulation material, resin moulding systems, laminated sheeting, silk screen printing coatings, tools, adhesives, lining materials and stabilisers for plastics. |
| **Legal background:** | Legal Limit: 0.1% by weight<br>The Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: LC-MS |

# Tin organic compounds (Organostannic compounds)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Various |
| **Properties:** | Tributyltin, dibutyltin and dioctyltin compounds are different chemical substances that are toxic and dangerous for the environment. Bioaccumulative and persistent. |
| **Use:** | Dibutyltin compounds (DBT) and dioctyltin compounds (DOT) are used in consumer products as heat stabilizers (mainly PVC) or catalysts, Lewis acid catalysts (PU and PVC). Organotin catalysts are used in a wide variety of polyurethane applications, aiding formation of the urethane bond and generally functioning as Lewis acid catalysts. Dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) may be used as additive in the production of rubber tires. |
| **Comments:** | Alternative stabilizers are barium/zinc, potassium/zinc, calcium or calcium/zinc organic stabilisers.<br>Alternative catalysts can be organotitanate or zirconate compounds (e.g. titanium 2-ethylhexanoate) or amines such as bis- (dimethylaminoethyl) ether (BDMAEE) and triethylenediamine (TEDA) along with organometallic compounds such as potassium acetate.<br>Dialkyl tin compounds represents a large family of substances that consist of the following common constituents, see list of DBTs in appendix 2.<br>Trialkyltin compounds are biocides, see also the section regarding Biocidal agent. |
| **Legal background:** | Legal Limit: 0.1% by weight<br>Dioctyltin (DOT), dibutyltin (DBT) compounds and tri-substituted organostannic compounds such as tributyltin (TBT) shall not be used in articles. Annex XVII of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (REACH), entry 20. Several TBT compounds (pesticides) are also included in the Rotterdam convention.<br><br>Tributyltin oxide (TBTO), 56-35-9, Dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC), 683-18-1, 2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7- |

| | |
|---|---|
| | oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate (DOTE), 15571-58-1 and reaction mass of DOTE and MOTE, Dibutylbis(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')tin, 22673-19-4 and Dioctyltin dilaurate, are listed on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method.<br>Test equipment: GC-MS.<br>LOQ: 0.2 mg/kg |

# Trimellitic anhydride (TMA)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN** | 552-30-7 |
| **Properties:** | May cause allergy or asthma symptoms. May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| **Use:** | Trimellitic anhydride is used mainly in the synthesis of trimellitate esters. These esters are used as plasticizers for polyvinyl chloride, especially when temperature stability is required.<br>TMA is also used for producing epoxy and alkyd resins as well as a variety of other products including dyes, insecticides, polyester resins and pharmaceuticals. It is also widely used in the formulation of paints and plastics. |
| **Comments:** | Alternative plasticizers may be epoxidized soybean oil (ESBO) |
| **Legal background:** | TMA is listed on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method |

# PRODUCT-RELATED (END-USE) CHEMICALS

## Arsenic compounds

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Various |
| **Properties:** | May cause cancer. Toxic by inhalation and toxic if swallowed. Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic. |
| **Use:** | Fining agent in glass, in semiconductors, pigment in metal alloy, preservative in wood. |
| **Comments:** | Triethyl arsenate may potentially be used in the fabrication of integrated circuits. Arsenic acid is used in the fabrication of printed circuit boards. Arsenic may be used in glass and ceramics. |
| **Legal limit:** | 0.1% by weight<br>Diarsenic Pentoxide; 1303-28-2<br>Diarsenic Trioxide; 1327-53-3<br>Triethyl arsenate; 15606-95-8<br>Arsenic acid; 7778-39-4<br>Calcium arsenate; 7778-44-1<br>are listed both on the Candidate List (REACH)<br><br>As wood preservatives regulated in Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (REACH), entry 19 (limit level; no intentionally added content)<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | ISO 19050 (rubber)<br>No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: AAS, ICP-MS and ICP-OES<br>LOQ: 100 µg/kg |

## Asbestos

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products |
| **CAS RN:** | Asbestos;1332-21-4 |
| **Properties:** | May cause cancer. |
| **Use:** | Brake lining pad, insulator, filler, abrasive, pigment, paint, talc, adiabatic material. Chrysotile and tremolite are common contaminants in talc. |
| **Comments:** | Asbestos is the generic name for a group of six naturally occurring fibrous silicate minerals:<br>Actinolite; 77536-66-4<br>Amosite ; 12172-73-5<br>Anthopyhyllite ; 77536-67-5<br>Chrysolite ; 12001-29-5<br>Crocidolite ; 12001-28-4<br>Tremolite ; 77536-68-6 |
| **Legal limit:** | Intentionally added<br>Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (REACH), entry 6.<br><br>Legal exposure limit 0,1 fibre/cc (cubic centimetre)<br>The six fibrous silicate minerals<br><br>Asbestos are listed in the Rotterdam convention |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br><br>Test equipment: Microscopic examination (industry practice; ratio of fibre length to diameter is at polarized light filter least 3:1). |

# Bis(4-chlorophenyl) sulfone (BCPS)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Bis(4-chlorophenyl) sulfone (BCPS): 80-07-9 |
| **Properties:** | Very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB). Under assessment for PBT. High aquatic toxicity. |
| **Use:** | Demanding electronic components in medical equipment microwave ovens and machined parts. Monomer to produce higher-temperature and higher-performance polymers (e.g. aromatic polysulfones). These materials have high resistance to burning and in most applications no flame-retardant additives are needed. Due to good electrical insulation properties and a high resistance to hydrolysis BCPS based polymers are used in wide range of applications. |
| **Comments:** | May be present as production impurities. The main emission and exposure can be expected at industrial workplaces. |
| **Legal background:** | BCPS is included on the Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method** | No standardised test method available |

## Cadmium (Cd) and cadmium salts

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Cadmium (metal): 7440-43-9 |
| **Properties:** | Heavy metal that occurs naturally in small quantities in nature. Toxic to aquatic organisms. Non-biodegradable. Dangerous for the environment. Can cause kidney damage. |
| **Use:** | Surface treatment of products-electroplating, relay contact, photodiode voltic cell. Pigment in colouring agent. Also in plastics (PVC) as stabilizers and pigment. Cadmium based stabilizers to increase the service of life of the material. In Ni/Cd batteries. For recycled packaging cadmium may have had a different original use. |
| **Comments:** | Calcium-zinc based stabilizers. Order cadmium-free processes and materials. Battery alternatives are available, such as nickel-zinc (NiZn), nickel metal hydride (NiMH) and lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries.<br>Occurrence in materials below 0.5 mg/kg is generally regarded as contaminations which cannot be controlled. |
| **Legal limit:** | 100 ppm in homogenous material[1]<br>Directive 2011/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (RoHS) on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment<br><br>Legal limit in batteries:<br><br>0.002 weight% in portable batteries (expressed as cadmium metal).<br>Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2023 concerning batteries and waste batteries. |

[1] The RoHS substance restrictions apply to every individual homogenous material in the part. Exemptions are given in Appendix 1

0.01 % by weight (100 ppm) in articles produced from plastic material and in the paint of painted articles. Cadmium shall not be used in brazing fillers or in jewellery.
Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (REACH), entry 23

Cadmium, Cadmium oxide (1306-19-0), Cadmium sulphide (1306-23-6), Cadmium chloride (10108-64-2), Cadmium fluoride (7790-79-6) Cadmium sulphate (10124-36-4, 31119-53-6) , Cadmium nitrate (10325-94-7), Cadmium carbonate (513-78-0) and Cadmium hydroxide (21041-95-2) are listed on the Candidate List (REACH).

The sum of concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium present in packaging or packaging components shall not exceed 100 mg/kg Regulation (EU) 2025/40 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 2024 on packaging and packaging waste
In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

Cadmium is restricted in Denmark. Danish legal limits: 75 mg/kg. (*Bekendgørelse nr. 858 af 5. September 2009 om forbud mod import salg og fremstilling af cadmiumholdige varer*)

**Test method:**

IEC 62321-3-1 (screening Cd)
IEC 62321-5
ISO 19050 (rubber)Test equipment: 1) XRF. 2) AAS, ICP-MS and ICP-OES
LOQ: 1) 50 mg/kg. 2) 100 µg/kg.

## Chromium VI compounds

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Several Chromium VI substances.<br>Chromium VI (Cr+6, hexavalent chromium): 18540-29-9<br>Chromium (VI) oxide: 1333-82-0 |
| **Properties:** | Dangerous for the environment. Carcinogenic. Allergenic (sensitizer). Toxic. |
| **Use:** | Chromium trioxide (1333-82-0) is used for the passivation of copper foils in the manufacture of printed circuit board. Surface treatment (anti corrosive) in steel manufacturing Chromic acid is used as wood preservative. Some dyes and pigments may contain chromium. |
| **Comments:** | Chromium (III), silane-based coating and organic resins may be alternatives for PWB copper passivation but must be evaluated. Chrome (III) is an alternative in surface treatment of metal but only for decorative metal plating and not hard metal plating. Other metals such as tin and zinc may be used for metal plating instead of chromium (VI). |
| **Legal limit:** | 1000 ppm in homogenous material[2]<br>Directive 2011/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (RoHS) on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment<br><br>0,0003% by weight (3 mg/kg) for leather in direct skin contact<br>0.1 % by weight for other applications<br>Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (REACH), entry 47.<br><br>Chromium (VI) compounds listed on the Candidate list (REACH) are listed in Appendix 3. |

[2] The RoHS substance restrictions apply to every individual homogenous material in the part. Exemptions are given in Appendix 1

Several Chromium compounds are also included in REACH Annex XIV.

The sum of concentration levels of Lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium present in packaging or packaging components shall not exceed 100 mg/kg Regulation (EU) 2025/40 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 2024 on packaging and packaging waste
In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

**Test method:**

IEC 62321-3-1 (screening total Cr)
IEC 62321-5 (Cr)
IEC 62321-7-1, -2 (CrVI)
ISO 19050 (rubber)

# Cobalt and cobalt (II) compounds

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Cobalt (II) should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Various |
| **Properties:** | Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction.<br>Conflict mineral. A large part of the world's cobalt production derives from mines in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). |
| **Use:** | Cobalt (II) compounds are used as surface treatment (anti corrosive) in steel manufacturing. Cobalt dichloride is used in drying agent, desiccant (silica gel), as humidity indicator. Cobalt is a key component of lithium batteries. |
| **Comments:** | There are alternative systems based on Cerium, Chrome (III), Titan, Zirconium, Silica etc. depending on metal surface treated.<br>Assure and promote ethical and responsible sourcing of cobalt. |
| **Legal limit:** | 0.1% by weight<br><br>Cobalt dichloride: 7646-79-9<br>Cobalt(II) carbonate: 513-79-1<br>Cobalt(II) diacetate: 71-48-7<br>Cobalt(II) dinitrate: 10141-05-6<br>Cobalt(II) sulphate: 10124-43-3<br>are listed on the Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | IEC 62321<br>ISO 19050 (rubber)<br>Test equipment: 1) XRF. 2) AAS. 3) ICP-MS and ICP-OES<br>LOQ: 1) 50 mg/kg as Cobalt. 2) 100 µg/kg as Cobalt. |

## EGDME, DEGDME and TEGDME

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be used in processes or present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 1,2-dimethoxyethane; ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (EGDME); 110-71-41,2-Diethoxyethane; 629-14-1<br>Bis(2-methoxyethyl) ether (diglyme,); 111-96-6<br>1,2-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane (triglyme, TEGDME); 112-49-2<br>Bis(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl)ether (tetraglyme, TEGDME); 143-24-8 |
| **Properties:** | Toxic for reproduction |
| **Use:** | Use as an electrolyte solvent in lithium batteries. As a solvent or as a processing aid in the manufacture and formulation of industrial chemicals. May be in found in printing inks. |
| **Legal limit:** | 0.1% by weight<br>The Candidate list (REACH)<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: LC-MS |

# Flame retardants/Biocides - Boric acid, and related boron compounds

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Boric acid; 10043-35-3 and 11113-50-1<br>Disodium tetraborate anhydrous; 1303-96-4, 12179-04-3 and 1330-43-4<br>Tetraboron disodium heptaoxid, hydrate; 12267-73-1<br>Diboron trioxide; 1303-86-2<br>Lead bis(tetrafluoroborate) 13814-96-5<br>Sodium perborate; perboric acid, sodium salt, 234-390-0<br>Sodium peroxometaborate, 7632-04-04<br>Disodium octaborate, 12008-41-2<br>Orthoboric acid, sodium salt, e.g. 13840-56-77<br>Barium diboron tetraoxide, 13701-59-2 |
| **Properties:** | Toxic to reproduction |
| **Use:** | Diboron trioxide, and Boron sodium oxide (B3NaO5) may be found in electrical components of glass and ceramic (resistors, condensers, diodes).Wood veneers/pressed wooden panels.<br>Boric acid and other boron compounds may be used as flame retardant in wood, for polystyrene beads and biocidal agent in boards etc. |
| **Legal limit:** | Boric acid, disodium tetraborate anhydrous, disodium octaborate, tetraboron disodium heptaoxid, hydrate, diboron trioxide, lead bis(tetrafluoroborate), sodium perborate; perboric acid, sodium salt, Sodium peroxometaborate and Orthoboric acid, sodium salt are listed on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: AAS, ICP-MS and ICP-OES<br>LOQ: 25 mg/kg for individual compounds (10 mg/kg for total Boron content) |

# Flame retardants - Chloroorganic phosphates (TCEP, TCPP, TDCPP/TDCP)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Tris(2-chlorethyl)phosphate (TCEP): 115-96-8<br>Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate (TCPP; CAS 13674-84-5)<br>Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl)phosphate (TDCPP/TDCP; CAS 13674-87-8) |
| **Properties:** | Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic. Halogenated organic additives in polymers may leach out and have a negative impact on health and environment.<br>Halogen containing polymers may form highly corrosive substances and undefined range of halogenated substances that may be PBT or CMR when incinerated. |
| **Use:** | Flame-retardant treatment of products. Plasticizers. |
| **Comments:** | Replace chloroorganic chemical flame retardants with phosphorus- and/or nitrogen-based organic chemical flame retardants or non chemical barrier technologies. |
| **Legal background:** | Legal limit: 0.1% by weight<br><br>Tris(2-chlorethyl) phosphate (TCEP) is listed in the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | EC 62321-11 .<br>Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS, GC-ECD<br>LOQ: 5 mg/kg. |

# Flame retardants/Plasticizers - Chloroparaffins

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Short-chain chloroparaffins (SCCP; C10-C13): e.g. 85535-84-8<br>Medium-chain chloroparaffins (MCCP; C14-C17): e.g. 85535-85-9, 198840-65-2, 1372804-76-6<br>Long-chain chloroparaffins (LCCP; C18-): e.g. 85535-86-0 |
| **Properties:** | Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic. Carcinogenic. Allergenic (sensitizer). |
| **Use:** | Plasticizers and flame retardant in plastic material and rubber. Fat liquoring agent in leather production. |
| **Comments:** | Alternative plasticizers and flame retardants are available but must be evaluated. Halogen-free alternatives include phosphorus- and nitrogen-based flame retardants and non-chemical barrier technologies. |
| **Legal background:** | Legal limit: Shall not occur.<br><br>Short-chain and medium-chain chloroparaffins are listed as POP in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). SCCPis banned (legal limit 0.15% ) in EU by Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021.<br><br>Short-chain chloroparaffins (C10-C13) and Medium-chain chloroparaffins (C14-C17) are listed on the Candidate list (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS |

# Flame retardants - Dechlorane™ Plus

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products |
| **CAS RN:** | 13560-89-9; 135821-74-8; 135821-03-3<br>(Dodecachloropentacyclo octadeca diene) |
| **Properties:** | Persistent and bioaccumulative. |
| **Use:** | Flame retardant for plastics, electronic wiring and cables, automobiles, hard plastic connectors and plastic roofing material. Use in adhesives and sealants. Use in binding agents. |
| **Legal background:** | Dechlorane™ Plus is listed as POP in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) with a limit value of 1 mg/kg (from February 2025).<br><br>Dechlorane™ Plus is listed in the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | IEC 62321-3-2 (screening combustion-IC total chlorine)<br>IEC 62321-3-3 (screening with pyrolyser/thermal desorption<br>Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS, GC-ECD, (XRF to detect chlorine).<br>LOQ: 100 mg/kg |

# Flame retardants - Hexabromocyclododecan (HBCDD)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD): 25637-99-4, 3194-55-6, 134237-50-6,134237-51-7 and 134237-52-8 |
| **Properties:** | Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic. Halogenated organic additives in polymers may leach out and have a negative impact on health and environment.<br>Halogen containing polymers may form highly corrosive substances and an undefined range of halogenated substances that may be PBT or CMR when incinerated. |
| **Use:** | Flame-retardant treatment of products, where fire protection is required. Mainly used in HIPS (range 5% to 7%). Also used in packaging flakes made of polystyrene (PS). |
| **Comments:** | Alternative plasticizers and flame retardants are available but must be evaluated. Halogen-free alternatives include phosphorus- and nitrogen-based flame retardants and non-chemical barrier technologies. |
| **Legal background:** | Legal limit: Shall not occur.<br><br>Hexabromocyclododecane is listed as POP in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and is banned in EU by Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021. Residues below 75 mg/kg are allowed to be placed on the market and used, as this amount may be present as an impurity. |
| **Test method:** | IEC 62321-9 (HBCDD)<br>IEC 62321-6 (PBB, PBDE)<br>IEC 62321-3-1 (screening XRF total bromine)<br>IEC 62321-3-2 (screening combustion-IC total bromine)<br><br>IEC 62321-3-3 (screening with pyrolyser/thermal desorption accessory GC-MS)<br><br>Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS, GC-ECD<br>LOQ: 20 mg/kg. |

## Flame retardants – Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs) and Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Several<br>Polybromerade biphenyl (PBBs):59536-65-1((commercial mixture, consists of several PBBs)<br>Hexabromobiphenyl (HBB, main component in commercial PBB mixtures): 36355-01-8<br>Tetrabromodiphenyl ether (TetraBDE): e.g. 5436-43-1<br>Penta bromo biphenyl ether (pentaBDE): e.g. 32534-81-9, 60348-60-9<br>Hexa bromo biphenyl ether (HexaBDE): e.g. 68631-49-2, 207122-15-4,<br>Heptabromodiphenyl ether (HeptaBDE): e.g. 207122-16-5, 446255-22-7<br>Octa bromo biphenyl ether (OctaBDE): e.g. 32536-52-0<br>Deca bromo biphenyl ether (DecaBDE): 1163-19-5 |
| **Properties:** | Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic |
| **Use:** | Flame-retardant treatment of products where fire protection is required. |
| **Comments:** | Alternative plasticizers and flame retardants are available but must be evaluated. Halogen-free alternatives include phosphorus- and nitrogen-based flame retardants and non-chemical barrier technologies. |
| **Legal limit:** | 1000 ppm in homogenous material[3]<br>Directive 2011/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (RoHS) on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.<br><br>TetraBDE, PentaBDE, HexaBDE, HeptaBDE and DecaBDE (i.e. the main components in commercial Penta- Octa- and DecaBDE mixtures) and HBB are listed as POPs in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants |

[3] The RoHS substance restrictions apply to every individual homogenous material in the part. Exemptions are given in Appendix 1

(POPs) and are banned in EU by the POPs regulation (EU) No 2019/1021. Annex I (substances that are banned and not allowed in products. Legal limit in mixtures and articles; 500 ppm. The maximum allowed concentration of unintentional trace contaminants (sum of tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta- and decaBDEs) is 10 mg/kg. For recycled materials the corresponding limit value is 350 mg/kg (and from Dec 30 2027: 200 mg/kg).

OctaBDE is restricted in Entry 45 of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH). The legal limit for OctaBDE in substances and mixtures is 0.1 % by weight. The legal limit for OctaBDE in articles or in flame-retardant parts of articles that are not covered by the RoHS-directive is 0.1 % by weight.

DecaBDE is listed on the Candidate List (REACH).

PBBs are listed in the Rotterdam Convention

In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

**Test method:**

IEC 62321-6
IEC 62321-3-1 (screening total bromine)
IEC 62321-3-2 (total bromine)
IEC 62321-3-3 (screening with pyrolyser/thermal desorption accessory GC-MS)
EN 16377 for PBB (plastics)
Test equipment: 1) XRF. 2) GC-MS, LC-MS, GC-ECD LOQ: 1) 50 mg/kg as Br. 2) 10 mg/kg.

IEC 62321-9 (HBCDD)
IEC 62321-12 (GC-MS)

## Flame retardants – Tetrabromobisphenol A, TBBPA

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 79-94-7 |
| **Properties:** | Carcinogenic |
| **Use:** | Mainly used as a reactive flame-retardant component in epoxy-coated circuit board, Additive flame retardant in polymers, i.e. ABS, PS, etc |
| **Legal background:** | Legal limit: 0.1% by weight<br><br>TBBPA is listed in the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | IEC 62321-3-1 (screening XRF total bromine)<br>IEC 62321-3-2 (screening combustion-IC total bromine)<br>Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS, GC-ECD<br>LOQ: 5 mg/kg |

# Flame retardants / Plasticizers – Trisubstituted phosphates

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Trixylyl phosphate: 25155-23-1,<br>Isopropylated, phenyl phosphate (3:1): 68937-41-7<br>Triphenyl phosphate (TPP) 115-86-6 |
| **Properties:** | Toxic for reproduction |
| **Use:** | Plasticizer and flame retardant of PVC and PU. Mainly used as functional fluid. Plasticizer of vinylite (a copolymer of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate), cellulosic resins and natural and synthetic rubber. |
| **Legal background:** | Legal limit: 0.1% by weight<br><br>Trixylyl phosphate 25155-23-1, , 68937-41-7 and triphenyl phosphate 115-86-6 are on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS, GC-ECD<br>LOQ: 5 mg/kg |

# Flame retardants – Other halogenated flame retardants

**Required limit value:** Should not be present in products

**Properties:** Hazardous halogenated substances are difficult to break down and accumulate in humans, animals and plants - with cancerous risks and harmful effects on hormonal functions. Brominated and chlorinated flame retardants are restricted in several companies RSL and in environmental labeling systems, due to their hazardous environmental and health properties

**Use:** As flame retardant and/or as plasticizers.

**Comments:** There are several non-halogenated flame retardants with low effects on human and nature that may be used as alternatives. Different flame retardant systems fit different plastic material and must be evaluated from case to case. Some examples of alternatives and use are listed in table below:

| **Alternative substance** | **Used in plastics** |
|---|---|
| Aluminium trihydroxide (ATH) | Polyolefins, EVA, PVC etc |
| Magnesium hydroxide | Polyolefins, EVA, PVC etc |
| Red phosphorus | fibreglass-reinforced polyamides |
| Ammonium polyphosphate (APP) | polyamides and polyolefins if combined with suitable synergists |
| Antimony trioxide (ATO) | flame retardant properties in combination with halogen containing polymers (e.g PVC) |
| Zinc borates | Zinc borates (used mainly in PVC) cannot be used alone to achieve desired flame retardant properties in polymers, since it is used as synergist together with other flame retardants |
| Zinc hydroxystannate (ZHS) and Zinc stannate (ZS) | ZHS and ZS have primarily found use as alternative non-toxic synergists to antimony trioxide in PVC and other halogen-containing polymer systems. |
| Aryl phosphates | PVC, HIPS and styrenics. Note some of the aryl phosphates are |

| | |
|---|---|
| | restricted (included in this guide, see 'Trisubstituted phosphates') |
| Di hydro-oxaphosphaphenanthrene oxide (DOPO) | used to make phosphorus containing epoxy resins for printed circuit boards |
| Metal-phosphinates | glass fibre reinforced polyamides and polyesters |
| Nitrogen based organic flame-retardants | Melamine plastics |

**Legal background:**

Halogenated flame retardants are restricted in plastic enclosures and stands of electronic displays, regulation (EU) 2019/2021, the ecodesign requirements for electronic displays (100cm2 Display).

Several halogenated flame retardants have been restricted globally; see specific substances in this guide.

Some halogenated flame retardants, including 1,1'-[ethane-1,2-diylbisoxy]bis[2,4,6-tribromobenzene] (BTBPE, CAS RN: 37853-59-1), Bis(2-ethylhexyl) tetrabromophthalate (TBPH, CAS RN 26040-51-7), 2,2-bis(bromomethyl)propane1,3-diol (BMP, CAS RN 3296-90-0), 2,2-dimethylpropan-1-ol, tribromo derivative/3-bromo-2,2-bis(bromomethyl)-1-propanol (TBNP, CAS RN 36483-57-5, 1522-92-5), 2,3-dibromo-1-propanol (2,3-DBPA, CAS RN 96-13-9) and Decabromodiphenylethane (DBDPE) , CAS RN 84852-53-9 are on the Candidate List (REACH).

In addition to these, there is a huge number of other halogenated substances that are not legally restricted. However there are industry standards defining "halogen free" "low halogen electronics" etc, see appendix 7.

In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

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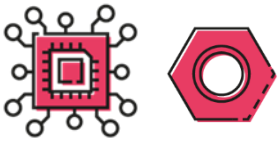
**Test method:**

IEC 62321-3-1 (screening XRF total bromine)
IEC 62321-3-2 (screening combustion-IC total bromine)

IEC 62321-3-3 (screening with pyrolyser/thermal desorption accessory GC-MS)
Bromine and chloride containing substances can be detected by for instance XRF, combustion ion chromatography, AAS and ICP.

# Gold



| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Gold originated from conflict areas should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 7440-57-5 |
| **Properties:** | Good chemical resistance and conductivity properties.<br>Conflict mineral |
| **Use:** | Corrosion-free electrical connectors in electrical devices. |
| **Comments:** | Assure and promote ethical and responsible sourcing of gold. |
| **Legal background:** | Regulation (EU) 2017/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 laying down supply chain due diligence obligations for Union importers of tin, tantalum and tungsten, their ores, and gold originating from conflict-affected and high-risk areas.<br><br>Section 1502 of the Dodd–Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (USA) |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: XRF, AAS, ICP. |

## Lead (Pb) and lead salts

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Lead (metal): 7439-92-1 |
| **Properties:** | Lead exposure can give rise to a number of negative health effects, including damage to liver, nervous system and foetuses. Lead is mainly accumulated in bone tissue. It has a very long half-life in the human body. Use of lead in plastics has not been deemed to cause any significant environmental or health effects in the short term, but in the long term such use increases lead concentrations in the environment. |
| **Use:** | Solder. Lead salts are additives in plastics (pigments/colourants). Lead based stabilizers increase the service of life of the material (cables/cords). Rubber hardener, pigment, materials for battery, (zinc carbon batteries, alkaline button cells), optical materials, X-ray shielding in CRT glass, ferroelectrics. Metallic surface coating. For recycled packaging material lead may have had a different original use. Lead metal can also be used to increase ductility of other metals. Piezoelectronic PZT components (i.e buzzers) consist mainly of lead (P), zirconium (Z), titanium (T) (Lead zirconium titanium oxide is an SVHC). These components are exempted in RoHS directive however lead titanium zirconium oxide and lead titanium trioxide are listed in Candidate list. |
| **Comments:** | Alternatives are available, such as lead-free solder.<br>Alternative stabilizers are barium/zinc, potassium/zinc or calcium, calcium/zinc organic stabilisers.<br>Alternative catalysts can be organotitanate or zirconate compounds (e.g. titanium 2-ethylhexanoate) or amines such as bis- (dimethylaminoethyl) ether (BDMAEE) and triethylenediamine (TEDA) along with organometallic compounds such as potassium acetate. |
| **Legal limit:** | 1000 ppm in homogenous material[4] |

[4] The RoHS substance restrictions apply to every individual homogenous material in the part. are given in Appendix 1

Directive 2011/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (RoHS) on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment

Lead and lead salts are listed both on the Candidate List (REACH). SVHC lead compounds are listed in Appendix 4.

0.01 weight% in portable batteries (expressed as lead metal). (Applies to zink-air button cells from 18 Aug 2028). Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2023 concerning batteries and waste batteries. Batteries exempted (e.g. lead-acid batteries) from lead restriction must be labeled.

In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

Lead salts are restricted in paint products (no restriction on painted articles) within the EU, entry 16 (lead carbonates) and 17 (lead sulphates). Lead and its compounds are restricted in jewellery articles within EU with a legal limit: 500 mg/kg (0.05%). Lead and its compounds are restricted in articles that may be placed in the mouth by children with the legal limit 500 mg/kg (0.05%)[5], entry 63. Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Commission.

Danish legal limits: 100 mg/kg. (*Bekendgørelse nr. 856 af 5. September 2009 om forbud mod import og salg af produkter, der indeholder bly*).

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The sum of concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium present in packaging or packaging components shall not exceed 100 mg/kg. Regulation (EU) 2025/40 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 2024 on packaging and packaging waste

**Test method:** IEC 62321-3-1 (screening XRF lead)
IEC 62321-5 (AAS, AFS, ICP-OES and ICP-MS)

[5] The limit does not apply if the rate of lead release is 0.05 µg/cm. per hour (equivalent to 0.05 µg/g/h) or lower. For coated articles, this release rate must not be exceeded for at least two years of use.

ISO 19050 (rubber)
Test equipment: 1) XRF. 2) AAS, ICP-MS and ICP-OES
LOQ: 1) 50 mg/kg as lead. 2) 10 mg/kg as lead

## Mercury

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Mercury (metal): 7439-97-6<br>Phenylmercury neodecanoat:26545-49-3<br>Phenylmercury octanoate: 13864-38-5<br>Phenylmercury 2-ethylhexanoate: 13302-00-6<br>Phenylmercury propionate: 103-27-5<br>Phenylmercury acetate: 62-38-4 |
| **Properties:** | Heavy metal that occurs naturally in small quantities in nature. Toxic to aquatic organisms. Non-biodegradable. Dangerous for the environment. Can cause kidney damage. |
| **Use:** | In lamps. Metal construction parts. Relays and switches. In batteries; silver-oxide button cells, alkaline batteries, zinc carbon batteries.<br>Phenylmercury compound are used as catalysts in the production of polyurethane coatings, adhesives, sealants and elastomers. |
| **Comments:** | LED lamps contain no mercury. Order mercury-free processes and materials. Battery alternatives are available, such as nickel-zinc (NiZn), nickel metal hydride (NiMH) and lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries. |
| **Legal limit:** | 1000 ppm in homogenous material[6]<br>Directive 2011/65/EC, (RoHS) on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment<br><br>Legal limit in batteries:<br><br>0.0005 weight% in batteries (expressed as mercury metal). Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2023 concerning batteries and waste batteries. |

[6] The RoHS substance restrictions apply to every individual homogenous material in the part. are given in Appendix 1

Phenylmercury compounds are restricted in articles (0.01 %) in Annex XVII, Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, REACH, entry 62.

Products containing mercury may not be placed on the Swedish market.
Norway prohibits the manufacture, import, export and sale of articles that contain mercury or mercury compounds (0.001% (10 ppm).
Denmark prohibits the import, export and sale of articles and part of articles that contain mercury or mercury compounds (0.01% (100 ppm).

Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury restricts the export, import, use, storage and manufacturing of mercury.

Mercury is under restriction globally through the Minamata Convention.
The sum of concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium present in packaging or packaging components shall not exceed 100 mg/kg.
Regulation (EU) 2025/40 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 2024 on packaging and packaging waste
Mercury and its compounds are listed in the Rotterdam convention.

**Test method:**

IEC 62321-4
ISO 19050 (rubber)
Test equipment: 1) XRF. 2) AAS, ICP-MS and ICP-OES
LOQ: 1) 50 mg/kg. 2) 10 mg/kg

# Nickel (Ni) in skin contact

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | 0.5 µg per $cm^2$ and week for products intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin. |
| **CAS RN:** | Nickel (metal): 7440-02-0 |
| **Properties:** | Nickel is one of the most common substances that cause contact dermatitis. Highly allergenic (strong skin sensitizer). Suspected carcinogenic. |
| **Use:** | Example application for prolonged skin contact is an ear bud (headphone), mobile phone. |
| **Comments:** | Refrain from using nickel-treated metals or nickel-containing metal coatings. |
| **Legal limit:** | 0.5 µg per $cm^2$ and week for products intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin.<br><br>Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (REACH), entry 27. |
| **Test method:** | Test method I: EN 12472:2020 and EN 1811:2023 (for coated items)<br>1811:2023 (for non-coated item).<br>Detection limit I: 0.01 µg/$cm^2$/week<br><br>Test method II: Screening test for nickel emission. Swedish pharmacies sell a test kit.<br>Detection limit II: Qualitative indication only = no occurrence. (This screening method can also give a reading for other metals than Ni.) |

## Triphenyl thiophosphate and related substances

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | O,O,O-triphenyl thiophosphate: 7440-02-0<br>Reaction mass of: triphenyl thiophosphate and tertiary butylated phenyl derivatives, 192268-65-8 |
| **Properties:** | Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic |
| **Comments:** | Trade name Irgalube® TPPT |
| **Use:** | Used as anti-wear, pressure, corrosion prevention and lubricant stability additives. Used in cooling liquids in refrigerators and oil-based electric heaters |
| **Legal limit:** | O,O,O-triphenyl thiophosphate: 7440-02-0 and reaction mass of triphenyl thiophosphate and tertiary butylated phenyl derivatives, 192268-65-8, are on the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: GC-MS |

# Perchlorates

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | 60 ppm in batteries. |
| **CAS RN:** | Perchlorate; 14797-73-0 |
| **Properties:** | Perchlorate is a strong oxidiser and explosive |
| **Use:** | Lithium batteries; coin cell batteries |
| **Legal limit:** | 60 ppm in batteries. California Assembly Bill No. 826 - Perchlorate Contamination Prevention Act (Labelling requirement).<br>Several regions have restrictions regarding transports of lithium batteries. |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: LC-MS |

# PFAS - Highly fluorinated carboxylic acids (PFOA and related substances)

**Required limit value:** Should not be present in products.

**CAS RN:** Several, including: 335-67-1

**Properties:** Highly fluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) such as PFOA are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) substances. PFOA is a carcinogen.

**Uses (examples):** Per and polyfluorinated chemicals (PFAS) are surfactants, stable, temperature-resistant and water- and grease-repellent substances.

- Fluoropolymers (PVDF) for Li ion batteries
- Superconductors
- Antireflection layers for displays
- Nonfoaming surfactants for metal electrowinning
- Liquid crystal display retardation films
- Anti-bleed agents for adhesives in semiconductor devices
- Surfactants in ink for printers / photocopy machines
- Cationic surfactant for electro deposition of tin.

Degradation products from additives in cleaning agents, fire extinguishing agents, metal plating and impregnation agents in leather and textiles. PFOA is used as an emulsifier in the production of fluoropolymers such as polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) fluoroethylene propylene (FEP), polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) etc.

**Legal background:** Legal limit: Shall not occur
PFOA, its salts and related compounds, Long-chain perfluorocarboxylic acids (LC-PFCA, C9-C21), their salts, and related substances are listed in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). PFOA its salts and related compounds banned in EU by the POPs Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021. Residues below 0.025 mg/kg of each substance, and 1 mg/kg of a combination of PFOA-related substances in substances, mixtures, and articles are allowed to be placed on the market and used, as these are amounts that may be present as impurities.

Perfluoroheptanoic acid and its salts as well as long chain PFCAs (C8-C14) including their salts (sodium and ammonium) and precursors are listed in the Candidate List (REACH). Listed below:
- Ammonium perfluoroheptanoate, 6130-43-4
- Potassium perfluoroheptanoate, 21049-36-5
- Perfluoroheptanoic acid, 375-85-9
- Sodium perfluoroheptanoate, 20109-59-5
(C8) Pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), 335-67-1 and its
Ammonium salt (APFO), 3825-26-1,
(C9) Perfluorononan-1-oic-acid (PFNA) and its sodium and ammonium salts, 375-95-1, 21049-39-8, 4149-60-4, 4 and (C10) Nonadecafluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) and its sodium and ammonium salts, 335-76-2, 3108-42-7, 3830-45-3, (C11) Henicosafluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA), 2058-94-8 (C12) Tricosafluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA), 307-55-1,
(C13) Pentacosafluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA), 72629-94-8, (14) Heptacosafluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA), 376-06-7.
Perfluamine, 338-83-0.

C9-C14 linear and/or branched perfluorocarboxylic acids (C9-C14 PFCAs) are restricted in articles, (25 ppb for the sum of C9-C14 PFCAs and their salts and260 ppb for the sum of C9-C14 PFCAs-related substances) annex XVII Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 68.
(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl) silanetriol is restricted in spray products (2 ppb) annex XVII Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 73.

In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

Declaration duty in Sweden to the Swedish Chemicals Agency for PFAS in chemical products that are deliberately added.

**Test method:**

IEC 62321-3-2 (Screening – Fluorine by combustion-ion chromatography (C-IC)
EN 14582 (total fluorine)
No standardised test method available.
Test equipment: LC-MS
LOQ: 10 µg/kg.

# Phthalate esters

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | 0.1% by weight (1000 mg/kg) in the material of interest. |
| **CAS RN:** | Various, se appendix 8 |
| **Properties:** | Many phthalates are classified as toxic for reproduction<br>DIDP is of concern in connection with hepatic toxicity.<br>Many phthalates are suspected endocrine disrupters. |
| **Use:** | Phthalates may be used as plasticizers in polymers.<br>Additives in adhesives, paints, lacquers, varnishes and solvents. |
| **Comments:** | Alternative plasticizers include citrates, sebacates, adipates, and phosphates etc. The terephthalate, DEHT and the cyclohexane DINCH are example of commercially available alternatives with low human and environmental toxicity. There are also plastics that do not require phthalates. |
| **Legal background:** | 1000 ppm in homogenous material for DEHP, DBP, BBP and DIBP, Directive 2011/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (RoHS) on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.<br><br>Phthalate ester substances listed in both Annex XIV and/ or the Candidate List (REACH) is found in Appendix 8<br><br>All phthalates in toys and childcare articles for children aged 0-3 years are restricted (0.05%) in Denmark (BEK nr 855).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | IEC 62321-8<br>IEC 62321-3-3 and -3-4<br>IEC 62321-12 (GC-MS)<br>EN-ISO 14389<br>Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS<br>LOQ: 50 mg/kg |

## 1,3-propanesultone

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 1120-71-4 |
| **Properties:** | Carcinogenic. |
| **Use:** | Electrolyte fluid of lithium ion batteries. |
| **Comments:** | When heated to decomposition, it emits toxic fumes of sulphur oxides. |
| **Legal background:** | Legal limit: 0.1% by weight<br><br>1,3-propanesultone is listed in the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).<br><br>. |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS, GC-ECD |

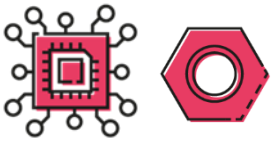
## Siloxanes

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | 1000 mg/kg (0.1% by weight) |
| **CAS RN:** | 107-51-7 Octamethyltrisiloxane (L3)<br>141-62-8 Decamethyltetrasiloxane (L4)<br>556-67-2 Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4)<br>541-02-6 Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5)<br>540-97-6 Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (D6) |
| **Properties:** | Reproduction toxic. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| **Use:** | Paper and cardboard products, electronic equipment e.g. semiconductors. Precursors in the production of polymers, such as silicone rubbers. Sealants for construction. |
| **Legal limit:** | L3, L4, D4, D5 and D6 are listed in the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test methods<br>Test equipment: GC-MS<br>LOQ: 100 mg/kg |

# Tantalum

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Tantalum originated from conflict areas should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 7440-25-7 |
| **Properties:** | Highly corrosion-resistant and chemical inert. Conflict mineral |
| **Use:** | Ta-capacitors. |
| **Comments:** | Assure and promote ethical and responsible sourcing of Tantalum. In some application Platinum can be a substitute. |
| **Legal background:** | Regulation (EU) 2017/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 laying down supply chain due diligence obligations for Union importers of tin, tantalum and tungsten, their ores, and gold originating from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: XRF, AAS, ICP |

# Tin



| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Tin originated from conflict areas should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 7440-31-5 |
| **Properties:** | Alloy metal. Corrosion resistant. Conflict mineral. |
| **Use:** | Solder. Metal plating. |
| **Comments:** | Assure and promote ethical and responsible sourcing of Tin. |
| **Legal background:** | Regulation (EU) 2017/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 laying down supply chain due diligence obligations for Union importers of tin, tantalum and tungsten, their ores, and gold originating from conflict affected and high-risk areas. |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: XRF, AAS, ICP. |

# Tungsten

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Tungsten originated from conflict areas should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 7440-33-7 |
| **Properties:** | Robust and hard mineral with high melting point. Conflict mineral. |
| **Use:** | Used in light bulb filaments, X-ray tubes (as both the filament and target), electrodes in TIG welding, superalloys, and radiation shielding. |
| **Comments:** | Tungsten is also known as wolfram. Assure and promote ethical and responsible sourcing of Tungsten. |
| **Legal background:** | Regulation (EU) 2017/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 laying down supply chain due diligence obligations for Union importers of tin, tantalum and tungsten, their ores, and gold originating from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: XRF, AAS, ICP. |

# UV stabilisers

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | 2-benzotriazol-2-yl-4,6-di-tert-butylphenol (UV-320); 3846-71-7<br>2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-(5-chlorobenzotriazol-2-yl)phenol (UV-327); 3864-99-1<br>2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol (UV-328); 25973-55-1<br>2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(tert-butyl)-6-(sec-butyl)phenol (UV-350); 36437-37-3<br>2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol (UV-329), 3147-75-9<br>Bumetrizole (UV-326) 3896-11-5<br>3-benzylidene camphor (3-BC); 15087-24-8<br>6,6'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-methylenedi-p-cresol (DBMC); 119-47-1 |
| **Properties:** | Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic<br>Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative |
| **Use:** | UV-stabilizer for plastics, polyurethanes and rubber and constituent in formulations used for coating of surfaces, e.g. cars or special industrial wood coatings. Also used in dishwasher detergents, dry cleaning equipment, and de-icing/anti-icing fluids.<br>DBMC is an antioxidant and/or stabilizers used in plastic and rubber. |
| **Legal background:** | UV-328 is listed as POP in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) with a limit value of 1 mg/kg (from February 2025).<br>UV-320, UV-326, UV-327, UV-328, UV-328, UV-350, 3-BC and DBMC are listed in the Candidate List (REACH).<br><br>In France: The substances on the Candidate List are included under the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available.<br>Test equipment: GC-MS, LC-MS, GC-ECD<br>LOQ: 50 mg/kg (benzotriazoles)<br>LOQ: 100 mg/kg (DBMC) |

# BIOCIDAL AGENTS

## General information

Biocidal agents are widely used in textile and leather production, both as ***process chemicals*** to prohibit growth of bacteria or mold in materials and liquids during production, and as ***product-related chemicals*** (e.g. anti-bacterial treatment).
**Articles at the EU market can have a biocidal treatment ONLY IF that biocide is approved for the specific use** (as regulated in the Biocidal product regulation, BPR (EU 528/2012)). Some biocides are additionally regulated in the REACH regulation or in the POPs regulation.

### Biocidal agents

| | |
|---|---|
| **Required limit value:** | Should not be present in products. |
| **CAS RN:** | Examples of biocides that are not approved in all or some of the applications in the scope of this guidance are listed in Appendix 2. |
| **Properties:** | Many biocidal agents have hazardous properties to human or the environment. |
| **Use:** | Bactericides and fungicides during production and storage to protect processing fluids or materials from deterioration.<br>Fungicides to protect (plastic, leather) articles from deterioration.<br>Insect repellents and attractants, and insecticides (used in electronic devices) to protect human or pet.<br>Virucides, bactericides, fungicides etcetera added to article to protect human from disease. |
| **Comments:** | The use of biocidal agents in articles should be limited, unless the use is essential to the product or process function. |
| **Legal background:** | Only approved biocides are allowed in the EU and in treated articles on the EU market (the Biocidal product regulation, BPR EU 528/2012). The approval status for the same chemical substances often varies for the product |

groups within our scope. Read about approved biocides at the Chemicals group webpage.

PCP and its salts and esters are listed in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and banned in EU by the POPs Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021. Residues below 5 mg/kg in substances, mixtures, and articles are allowed to be placed on the market and used, as this is the amount that may be present as an impurity in an article.

DMFu is restricted in Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 61 to 0.00001 % by weight (0.1 mg/kg) in articles or any parts of articles.

All trisubstituted tin organic compounds such as tributyltin (TBT) are restricted to 0.1 % by weight in articles in annex XVII of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 20.

Glutaral and Tributyltin oxide (TBTO) are listed on the Candidate List (REACH).

In France: The substances on the REACH Candidate List are included in the AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

Seven TBT compounds and Pentachlorophenol are listed in the Rotterdam convention.

**Test method:** Various for different biocides, including:

ISO/TS 16186 (DMFu in footwear)
SS-EN 17130 (DMFu in textile and textile material)
EN 17134-2 (PCP in textile at LOQ 0.1 mg/kg)
ISO 17070 (PCP in leather at LOQ 0.1 mg/kg)
XP G 08-015 (French standard method for PCP in textiles at LOQ 0.1 mg/kg).
CEN/TR 14823 (PCP in wood) at detection limit 25 mg/kg
EN ISO 15320 (PCP in pulp, paper and board)
EN ISO 22517 (Permethrin in leather)
EN ISO 22744-1, -2 (Trisubstituted tin organic compounds in textiles)
ISO/TS 16179 (Trisubstituted tin organic compounds)

# MISCELLANEOUS

## Synthetic polymer microparticles

| | |
|---|---|
| **Limit value:** | Shall not be placed on the market. |
| **Comments:** | The microplastics restriction concerns synthetic polymer microparticles - better known as microplastics - on their own or intentionally added to mixtures. Articles are not in the scope. The purpose of banning microplastics, which includes glitter, is to reduce the environmental pollution and risk to the environment that they cause. |
| **Legal background:** | Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), entry 78 |
| **Test method:** | No standardised test method available. |

# Appendix 1 – Exemptions in RoHS

**All exemptions in RoHS directive are found at** Implementation of the RoHS Directive - European Commission (europa.eu).

# Appendix 2 – Exemples of non-approved Biocidal agents

Examples of biocides that are not approved or that are only approved for some applications in the scope of this guidance. Only approved biocides are allowed in the EU and in treated articles on the EU market. Some biocides are additionally restricted in the EU by REACH Annex XVII or the POPs regulation and some are listed in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and/or the French AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

| Name | Target organisms | CAS RN | SVHC, AGEC | REACH | POPs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Carbendazim** | Fungi/Mold | 10605-21-7 | | | |
| **Chlorophenols, including**<br>**- PCP and its salts and esters** | Fungi/Mold | e.g. 87-86-5, 131-52-2. | | | x |
| **- TeCP** | | 935-95-5, 4901-51-3, 58-90-2 | | | |
| **Cu-HDO (Bis-(N-cyclohexyl diazeniumdioxy)-copper)** | Fungi/Mold | 312600-89-8 | | | |
| **DMFu – Dimethylfumarate** | Fungi/Mold | 624-49-7 | | x | |
| **Formaldehyde** | Several | 50-00-0 | x | x | |
| **Glutaral** | Several | 111-30-8 | x | | |
| **o-phenylphenol (OPP) and Sodium 2-biphenylate (Na-OPP)** | Fungi/Mold | 90-43-7, 132-27-4 | | | |
| **Permethrin, d-allethrin, Prallethrin, esobiothrin, metofluthrin and empenthrin Some other phyrethroids are approved.** | Insects | Several | | | |
| **Polyhexamethylene biguanide (PHMB)** | Bacteria | e.g. 27083-27-8, 32289-58-0, 1802181-67-4 | | | |
| **Silver, silver-salts and nano-silver compounds.** | Bacteria | Several | | | |
| **Triclosan and Triclocarban** | Bacteria | 3380-34-5, 101-20-2 | | | |
| **Triflumuron** | Insects | 64628-44-0 | | | |
| **Trisubstituted tin organic compounds, including** | Bacteria | e.g. 1461-22-9, 1983-10-4, 2155-70-6, 4342-36-3, 24124-25-2, 85409-17-2 | | x | |
| **- Tributyltin oxide (TBTO)** | | 56-35-9 | x | x | |
| **Zinkpyrithion** | Several | 13463-41-7 | | | |

# Appendix 3 – Chromium VI compounds

All substances containing chromium VI – also the ones not listed here – are restricted by REACH Annex XVII Entries 47 and 72. This table list chromium VI substances listed in Annex XVII, the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and/or the French AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

| Name | CAS RN | Candidate list and AGEC | Annex XVII (entry 47, entry 72) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Chromium VI** | | x | x |
| **Ammonium dichromate** | 7789-09-5 | x | x |
| **Potassium chromate** | 7789-00-6 | x | x |
| **Potassium dichromate** | 7778-50-9 | x | x |
| **Sodium chromate** | 7775-11-3 | x | x |
| **Sodium dichromate** | 7789-12-0, 10588-01-9 | | x |
| **Strontium chromate** | 7789-06-2 | x | x |
| **Chromium trioxide** | 1333-82-0 | x | x |
| **Chromic acid** | 7738-94-5 | x | x |
| **Dichromic acid** | 13530-68-2 | x | x |
| **Lead chromate** | 7758-97-6 | x | x |
| **Lead sulfochromate yellow (C.I. Pigment Yellow 34)** | 1344-37-2 | x | x |
| **Lead chromate molybdate sulphate red (C.I. Pigment Red 104)** | 12656-85-8 | x | x |
| **Dichromium tris(chromate)** | 24613-89-6 | x | x |
| **Potassium hydroxyoctaoxodizincatedichromate** | 11103-86-9 | x | x |
| **Pentazinc chromate octahydroxide** | 49663-84-5 | x | x |

* All chromium VI containing substances (also the ones not listed here) are covered by the chromium restrictions.

# Appendix 4 – Lead and its compounds

All substances containing lead – also the ones not listed here – are restricted by REACH Annex XVII Entries 63 and 72. This table list lead substances listed in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and/or the French AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

| Name | CAS RN | Candidate list and AGEC | Annex XVII (entry 63, entry 72)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Lead (metal)** | 7439-92-1 | x | x |
| **Lead chromate** | 7758-97-6 | x | x |
| **Lead sulfochromate** | 1344-37-2 | x | x |
| **Lead chromate molybdate sulphate** | 12656-85-8 | x | x |
| **Lead dipicrate** | 6477-64-1 | x | x |
| **Lead styphnate** | 15245-44-0 | x | x |
| **Lead diazide** | 13424-46-9 | x | x |
| **Lead hydrogen arsenate** | 7784-40-9 | x | x |
| **Lead monoxide (Lead oxide)** | 1317-36-8 | x | x |
| **Orange lead (Lead tetroxide)** | 1314-41-6 | x | x |
| **Lead bis(tetrafluoroborate)** | 13814-96-5 | x | x |
| **Trilead bis(carbonate)dihydroxide** | 1319-46-6 | x | x |
| **Lead titanium trioxide** | 12060-00-3 | x | x |
| **Lead titanium zirconium oxide** | 12626-81-2 | x | x |
| **Lead(II) bis(methanesulfonate)** | 17570-76-2 | x | x |
| **Silicic acid, lead salt** | 11120-22-2 | x | x |
| **Silicic acid ($H_2Si_2O_5$), barium salt (1:1), lead-doped** | 68784-75-8 | x | x |
| **Acetic acid, lead salt, basic** | 51404-69-4 | x | x |
| **Lead oxide sulfate** | 12036-76-9 | x | x |
| **[Phthalato(2-)]dioxotrilead** | 69011-06-9 | x | x |
| **Dioxobis(stearato)trilead** | 12578-12-0 | x | x |
| **Fatty acids, C16-18, lead salts** | 91031-62-8 | x | x |
| **Lead cynamidate** | 20837-86-9 | x | x |
| **Lead dinitrate** | 10099-74-8 | x | x |
| **Pentalead tetraoxide sulphate** | 12065-90-6 | x | x |
| **Pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow** | 8012-00-8 | x | x |
| **Sulfurous acid, lead salt, dibasic** | 62229-08-7 | x | x |
| **Tetraethyllead** | 78-00-2 | x | x |
| **Tetralead trioxide sulphate** | 12202-17-4 | x | x |
| **Trilead dioxide phosphonate** | 12141-20-7 | x | x |
| **Lead di(acetate)** | 301-04-2 | x | x |
| **Trilead diarsenate** | 3687-31-8 | x | x |

*All lead-containing substances (also the ones not listed here) are covered by the lead restrictions.

# Appendix 5 – fluorinated greenhouse gases (not an exhaustive list)

| Name | CAS RN |
|---|---|
| Sulfur hexafluoride - SF6 | 2551-62-4 |
| Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |
| HFC-23 - CHF3 | 75-46-7 |
| HFC-32 - CH2F2 | 75-10-5 |
| HFC-41 - CH3F | 593-53-3 |
| HFC-43-10mee - C5H2F10 | 138495-42-8 |
| HFC-125 - C2HF5 | 354-33-6 |
| HFC-134 - C2H2F4 | 359-35-3 |
| HFC-134a - CH2FCF3 | 811-97-2 |
| HFC-152a - C2H4F2 | 75-37-6 |
| HFC-143 - C2H3F3 | 430-66-0 |
| HFC-143a - C2H3F3 | 420-46-2 |
| HFC-227ea - C3HF7 | 431-89-0 |
| HFC-236cb - CH2FCF2CF3 | 677-56-5 |
| HFC-236ea - CHF2CHFCF3 | 431-63-0 |
| HFC-236fa - C3H2F6 | 690-39-1 |
| HFC-245ca - C3H3F5 | 679-86-7 |
| HFC-245fa - CHF2CH2CF3 | 460-73-1 |
| HFC-365mfc - CF3CH2CF2CH3 | 406-58-6 |
| HFC-43-10 mee, CF3CHFCHFCF2CF3 | 138495-42-8 |
| Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| Perfluoromethane - CF4 | 75-73-0 |
| Perfluoroethane - C2F6 | 76-16-4 |
| Perfluoropropane - C3F8 | 76-19-7 |
| Perfluorobutane - C4F10 | 355-25-9 |
| Perfluoropentane - C5F12 | 678-26-2 |
| Perfluorohexane - C6F14 | 355-42-0 |
| Perfluorocyclobutane - c-C4F8 | 115-25-3 |

# Appendix 6 – PAH – Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

PAH substances listed in Annex XVII, the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and/or the French AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105). The German GS standard is not legally binding.

| Name | CAS RN | Candidate list and AGEC | Annex XVII, Entry 50 | German GS standard |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Benzo(a)anthracene** | 56-55-3 | x | x | x |
| **Benzo(a)phenanthrene (chrysene)** | 218-01-9 | x | x | x |
| **Benzo(a)pyrene** | 50-32-8 | x | x | x |
| **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** | 205-99-2 | | x | x |
| **Benzo(j)fluoranthene** | 205-82-3 | | x | x |
| **Benzo(k)fluoranthene** | 207-08-9 | x | x | x |
| **Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene** | 53-70-3 | | x | x |
| **Benzo[e]pyrene** | 192-97-2 | | x | x |
| **Benzo[ghi]perylene** | 191-24-2 | x | | x |
| **Anthracene** | 120-12-7 | x | | x |
| **Anthracene oil distillation fractions** | | x | | |
| **Fluoranthene** | 206-44-0 | x | | x |
| **Phenanthrene** | 85-01-8 | x | | x |
| **Pyrene** | 129-00-0 | x | | x |
| **Naphthalene** | 91-20-3 | | | x |
| **Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene** | 193-39-5 | | | x |

# Appendix 7 – Halogen free/low halogen industry standards

| Organisation | Concentration, % (ppm) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Br | Cl | Br+Cl | BFR | CFR + PVC polymers |
| 1 | <0.09 (900) | <0.09 (900) | <0.15 (1500) | n/a | n/a |
| 2, 3, 4 | ≤0.09 (900) | ≤0.09 (900) | <0.15 (1500) | n/a | n/a |
| 5 | n/a | n/a | n/a | <0.1 (1000) | <0.1 (1000) |
| 6 | n/a | n/a | n/a | <0.1 (1000) | <0.1 (1000) |

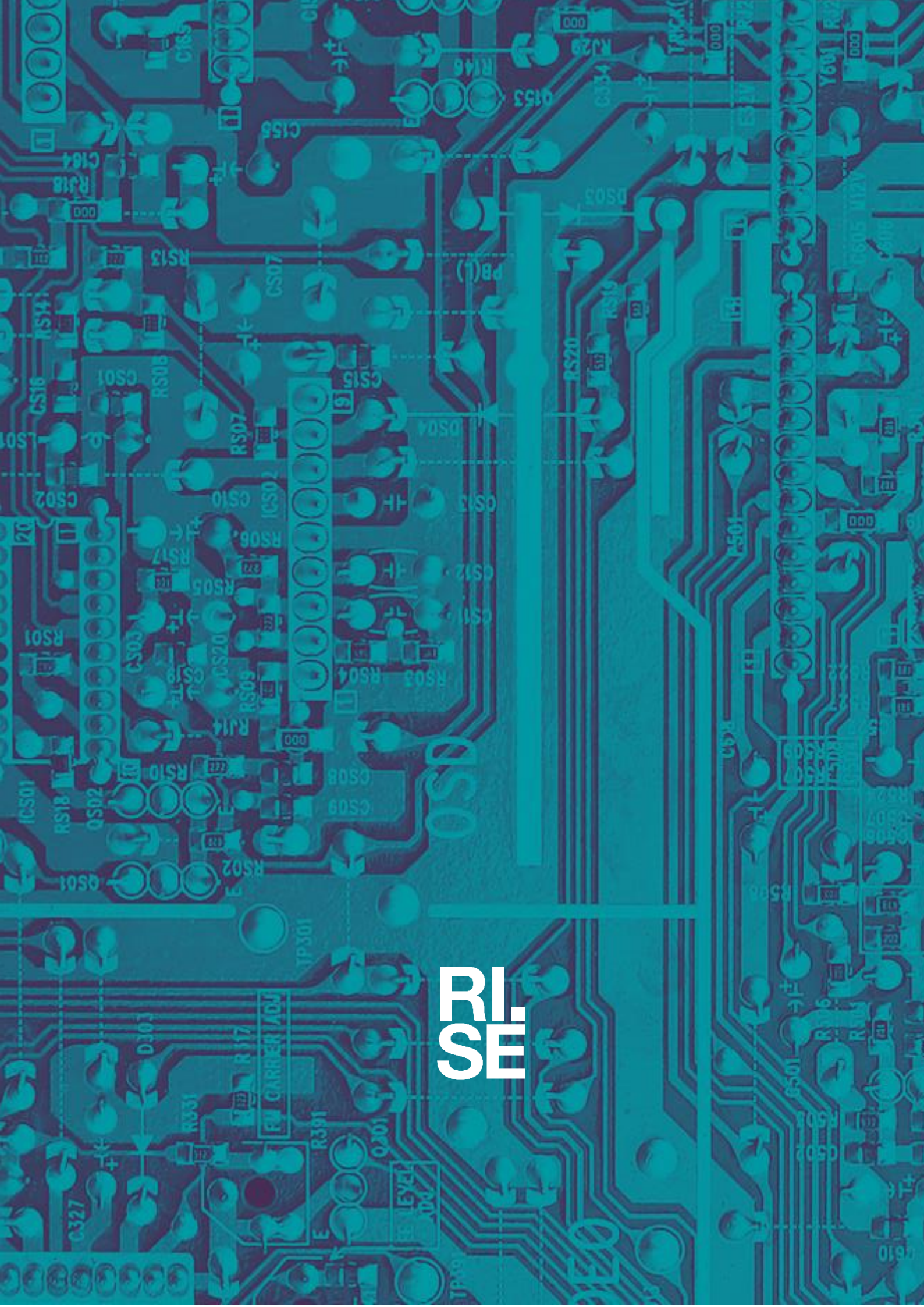
Bromine (Br), Chlorine (Cl), Brominated Flame Retardant (BFR), Chlorinated Flame Retardant (CFR), Polyvinylchloride (PVC)

1) Japan Electronics Packaging and Curcuits Association JPCA-ES-01 (boards)
2) European Standard EN 61249-2-21 Identical with IEC 61249-2-21 (boards)
3) IPC-Association Connecting Electronics industries IPC-4101 (boards)
4) International Electronics Manufacturing Initiative (boards and substrates laminates, non-halogenated epoxide)
5) International Electronics Manufacturing Initiative (plastics)
6) IBM Halogenated Flame retardants and Polyvinylchloride material Substrate Specification, EC N28742

# Appendix 8 – Phthalate esters

Substances listed in Annex XVII, the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and/or the French AGEC legislation (LOI n° 2020-105).

| Name | CAS RN | RoHS | Candidate list | Annex XVII | AGEC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate) (DEHP)** | 117-81-7 | x | x | x (entry 51) | x |
| **Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)** | 84-74-2 | x | x | x (entry 51) | x |
| **Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)** | 85-68-7 | x | x | x (entry 51) | x |
| **Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)** | 84-69-5 | x | x | x (entry 51) | x |
| **Di-isononyl phthalate (DINP)** | 28553-12-0<br>68515-48-0 | | | x (entry 52) | |
| **Di-isodecyl phthalate (DIDP)** | 26761-40-0<br>68515-49-1 | | | x (entry 52) | |
| **Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP)** | 117-84-0 | | | x (entry 52) | |
| **1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkylesters, C7- rich** | 71888-89-6 | | x | x (entry 72) | x |
| **Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DPP)** | 131-18-0 | | x | x (entry 72) | x |
| **Di-n-hexyl phthalate (DnHP)** | 84-75-3 | | x | x (entry 72) | x |
| **Diisopentyl phthalate** | 605-50-5 | | x | x (entry 72) | x |
| **Bis (2-methoxyethyl) phthalate** | 117-82-8 | | x | x (entry 72) | x |
| **1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentylester, branched and linear** | 84777-06-0 | | x | | x |
| **n-pentyl-isopentyl phthalate** | 776297-69-9 | | x | | x |
| **1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters** | 68515-42-4 | | x | | x |
| **1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear** | 68515-50-4 | | x | | x |
| **1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters, with ≥ 0.3% of dihexyl phthalate** | 68648-93-1 | | x | | x |
| **1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters, with ≥ 0.3% of dihexyl phthalate** | 68515-51-5 | | x | | x |
| **Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)** | 84-61-7 | | x | | x |
| **Diisohexyl phthalate** | 71850-09-4 | | x | | x |
| **Diisooctyl phthalate (DIOP)** | 27554-26-3 | | | | x |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# Hultafors Group RSL Appendix III

## Packaging made of cardboard, paper plastics and rubber

| | NN limit | EU Legal limits (mg/kg) |
|---|---|---|
| **All packaging materials** | | |
| Packaging material shall not include Mercury (Hg), Lead (Pb), Chromium VI (CrVI) and Cadmiuim (Cd) | | 100 for sum of Hg, Pb, CrVI and Cd, (packaging dir.[1]) |
| **Plastics and rubber (including coatings)** | | |
| ☐ **PVC** | | |
| • Cadmium (especially red, yellow plastics) | | 100 for sum of Hg, Pb, CrVI and Cd, (packaging dir.[1]) |
| • Lead | | 100 for sum of Hg, Pb, CrVI and Cd, (packaging dir.[1]) |
| • Bisphenols | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| • Organostannic compounds (DOT, DBT, DOTE etc.) | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| • UV-stabilizers (UV-320, UV-326, UV-327, UV-328, UV-329, UV-350) | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| • Phthalate esters (plasticized PVC) | | 1000 for sum[2] |
| • Short-chain and Middle-chain chloroparaffins (SCCP and MCCP in plasticized PVC) | | 1000 (candidate list)<br>1500 (POP[3]) |
| • Arylamines (from Azocolorants) | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| • CMR dyestuffs | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| • ADCA (foamed PVC) | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| • NMP, DMFa, DMAc, FA (coatings) | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| ☐ **PU** | | |
| • NMP, DMFa, DMAc | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| • Organostannic compounds (DOT, DBT, DOTE etc.) | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| • UV-stabilizers (UV-320, UV-326, UV-327, UV-328, UV-329, UV-350) | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| • Mercury and its compounds | | 100 phenylmercury[4] |
| • Formamide (foamed PU) | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| • Hydrazine (foamed PU) | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| • ADCA (foamed PU) | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| ☐ **Foamed EVA, PE, PP** | | |
| • Formamide | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| • Hydrazine | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| • ADCA | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| ☐ **PC and epoxy** | | |
| • Bisphenols | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| ☐ **Rubber** | | |
| • PAH (Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) | | 1 per each PAH[2]<br>1000 (candidate list) |
| • Ethylenethiourea | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| • Short-chain and Middle-chain chloroparaffins (SCCP and MCCP) | | 1000 (candidate list)<br>1500 SCCP (POP[3]) |
| • UV stabilizers (DBMC, UV-320, UV-326, UV-327, UV-328, UV-329, UV-350) | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ **Silicone (e.g. rubber band)** | | |
| • Siloxanes (D4, D5, D6) | | 1000 (candidate list) |
| ☐ **Expanded polystyrene (EPS)** | | |
| • HBCDD (especially PS, HIPS, EPS, XPS) | | Banned (POP[3]) |
| • CFC and HCFC (ozone depleting gases) | | Banned (Montreal protocol) |
| **Cellulose-based** | | |
| ☐ **Cardboard and paper** | | |
| • All biocides (e.g. anti-mold) that are not explicitly approved | | Prohibited (BPR[5]) |
| • PFOA, related substances and higher homologues | | 0.025 (POP[3])<br>1000 (candidate list) |
| • PFOS and related substances | | 1µg/m$^2$ (POP[3])<br>1000 (POP[3])<br>1000 (candidate list) |
| **Moisture protection, desiccants, absorbents (e.g. silica gel)** | | |
| • All biocides (e.g. anti-mold) that are not explicitly approved | | Prohibited (BPR[5]) |

[1] EU directive on packaging and packaging waste (94/62/EC).
[2] Restricted in Annex VII of the REACH regulation (EC 1907/2006).
[3] Restricted in the POPs regulation (EU 1021/2019).
[4] 10 mg/kg in articles (Norway).100 mg/kg in part of articles (Denmark).
[5] No limit. Articles at the EU market can not have a biocidal treatment unless that biocide is approved for the specific use as regulated in BPR (528/2012/EU). Note: Some biocides are regulated in the REACH regulation or the POPs regulations. Please, see the Chemicals guidance.

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# Hultafors Group RSL Appendix IV - Forbidden substances for tender business

It is required that suppliers do not to use any of the substances mentioned below for any article produced for Hultafors Group. In case any of the mentioned chemicals are needed and not possible to be substituted the supplier shall notify Hultafors Group and ask for permission to use the chemical before production start.

| Cas number | Substance |
|---|---|
| 6250-23-3 | C.I Disperse Yellow 23 |
| 2437-29-8 | C.I. Basic Green (oxalate) |
| 569-64-2 | C.I. Basic Green (Chloride) |
| 8050-09-7 | Rosin |
| 8052-10-6 | Tall Oil Rosin |
| 73138-82-6 | Resin Acids and Rosin Acids |

When producing leather ware for Hultafors Group the maximum chemical content must not exceed the below stated limits. In case any of these limits are not possible to meet Hultafors Group shall be notified immediately and supplier shall await feedback for how to proceed.

| Substance | Maximum limit for leather ware (NOTE items intended for children not included) |
|---|---|
| Antimon (Sb) | 30 mg/kg |
| Arsenik (As) | 1,0 mg/kg |
| Bly (Pb) | 1,0 mg/kg |
| Cadmium (Cd) | 0,1 mg/kg |
| Krom (Cr) | 200 mg/kg |
| Krom VI (Cr69 | 3 mg/kg |
| Kobalt (Co) | 4 mg/kg |
| Koppar (Cu) | 50 mg/kg |
| Nickel (Ni) | 4 mg/kg |
| Kvicksilver (Hg) | 0,02 mg/kg |

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# Revision history

| Edition | Revision | Published | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | | 2026-02-06 | Removed as it is now covered by harmonised regulation: 375-85-9 PFHpA (Perfluoroheptanoic) Added because of customer requests: 8050-09-7 Rosin 8052-10-6 Tall Oil Rosin 73138-82-6 Resin Acids and Rosin Acids |
| 3 | | 2026-02-06 | Layout changes |
| 2 | | 2026-02-06 | Updated list of forbidden/regulated substances. |
| 1 | | 2025-04-22 | Document moved from system Lyfta Skrot to Omnia. No changes of the content. |

# Chemical Guide - Restricted Substance List Supplier commitment

Date: November 25, 2020

## APPENDIX V – Approved laboratories

When testing any material for Hultafors Group AB it is the supplier's responsibility to make sure that the laboratory is accredited for the test to be performed. A laboratory must be approved by Hultafors Group and must have international standard.

Below is a list of accredited laboratories approved by Hultafors Group, browse to find a local office – if a supplier requires to use any other laboratory than what is stated on below list a written approval must be given by person in charge at Hultafors Group.

- Intertek http://www.intertek.com/contact/
- SGS http://www.sgs.com/en/office-directory
- UL https://services.ul.com/categories/testing/
- TUV Rheinland
  https://www.tuv.com/world/en/clothing.jsp?verbid=130
  https://www.tuv.com/world/en/electrical-electronics.jsp?verbid=130
- CTC Groupe https://www.ctcgroupe.com/en/
- Inescop https://www.inescop.es/en/



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