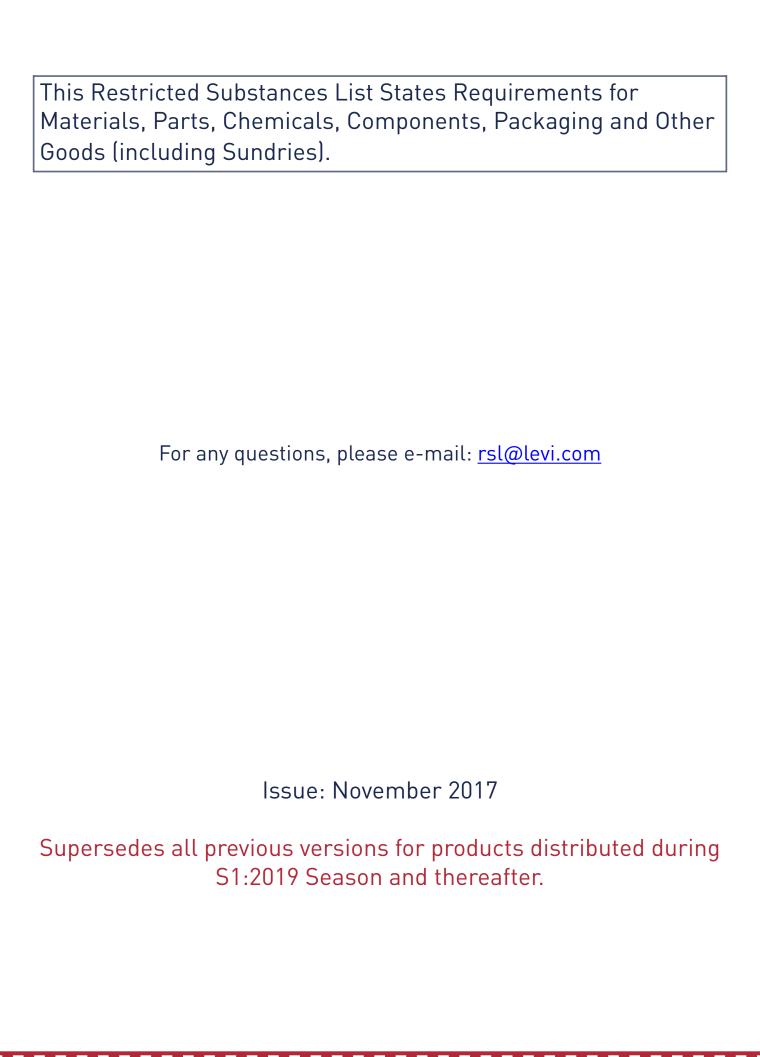
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Restricted Substances List ("RSL")

2017



Introduction

LS&CO. is committed to conducting its business in a sustainable manner designed to protect consumers, workers, the environment and the LS&CO. brands. We do so by building principally upon three pillars: (1) the Restricted Substances List (RSL) system of chemical substance controls; (2) LS&CO. guidance documents relating to environmental sustainability; and (3) LS&CO.'s worker health and safety requirements. These pillars, and all other LS&CO. environmental, health, and safety requirements set out on LS&CO.'s website www.levistrauss.com, apply to all Suppliers and Sources in LS&CO.'s global supply chain. These terms are explained below and in Appendix 2: Definitions. The balance of this document addresses LS&CO.'s RSL.

Please note that the RSL applies to all materials, parts, chemicals, components, packaging and other goods (including sundries), that are sourced or supplied for direct or eventual use in products to be labeled and/or distributed by LS&CO. This listing includes but is not limited to finished products, including apparel, non-apparel, footwear, accessories, packaging and other products¹. Throughout the remainder of this RSL, all such materials, parts, chemicals, components, packaging and other goods (including sundries), will be referred to, collectively, as "Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods".

Restricted Substances List

The objectives of the LS&CO. RSL (2017) are intended to:

- (a) Ensure that Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods comply with the applicable chemical content and chemical exposure laws of every governmental jurisdiction in which those products are fabricated, manufactured, processed or distributed; and
- (b) Protect the health and safety of consumers handling LS&CO. labeled and/or distributed finished products.

Application

LS&CO. requires that all Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods provided by Suppliers and Sources (as defined on page 4) comply with the "Limit Value Final Product" (LVFP) levels specified in this RSL. Each asterisk mark (" * ") denotes a specific RSL substance ban, limitation, or test method adopted from the recommendations of the Apparel and Footwear International RSL Management (AFIRM) Working Group www.afirm-group.com and its technical consultants. To ensure finished products meet the LVFP concentrations set out in Sections 1–3 of this RSL, Suppliers and Sources must implement an appropriate program of testing and quality assurance.

In addition, Suppliers and Sources must ensure that the chemicals used or supplied in the manufacture of LS&CO. labeled/or and distributed products are used in a manner consistent with any Safety Data Sheet (SDS), Technical Data Sheet (TDS) and any other specifications and warnings provided by any Supplier or Source.

Moreover, by agreeing to furnish any Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods to LS&CO. or by agreeing to comply with this RSL, each Supplier and Source must ensure that each Material, Chemical and Other Good, supplied for use in the manufacture and distribution of any LS&CO.-labelled and LS&CO.-distributed product does not contain any substance in any manner which would violate (a) this RSL or (b) the applicable law of any country and jurisdiction in which the Supplier, Source or LS&CO. conducts business and in any jurisdiction in which it ships Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods. In addition, each Supplier is similarly responsible and also liable to LS&CO. for ensuring that each of its Sources similarly complies with this RSL and the aforesaid applicable laws. Any violation of the RSL or of the aforesaid applicable laws is a violation of all contracts to supply Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods to LS&CO.

Using the RSL

The RSL contains four core sections: Restricted Substances List requirements (Sections 1 & 2), Obligation to comply with REACh and All Other Governmental Requirements (Section 3), and Chemical Information Log (Section 4). The appendices to the RSL (beginning at page 35) provide supplementary guidance to assist our Suppliers, Sources and other business partners in understanding and complying with the RSL requirements. We require our Suppliers, Sources and other business partners to study this document carefully, implement management processes in their operations to comply with the RSL, and comply with the applicable legal requirements of every country and other jurisdiction in which their Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods are to be fabricated, manufactured, processed or distributed, as well as comply with all relevant contracts with LS&CO. and its affiliates. We also obligate our Suppliers and Sources to communicate these requirements to their relevant internal teams. This RSL 2017 supersedes all prior versions of the RSL with respect to products distributed during Season S1:2019 and thereafter.

Throughout this document, references are made to Supplier(s) and Source(s). LS&CO. defines them for the purposes of the RSL as follows:

Supplier(s) are defined as factories and other businesses, including licensees, that contract with LS&CO. to produce finished products, apparel, accessories and other products for LS&CO. Suppliers may also contract with Sources for Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods for direct or eventual use in fabricating, manufacturing or other processing of LS&CO. labeled and/or distributed apparel, accessories and other products.

Source(s) are defined as business partners of Suppliers that provide Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods for direct or eventual use in fabricating, manufacturing or other processing of LS&CO. labeled and/or distributed apparel, accessories, and other products.

For a glossary of other terms found in this RSL 2017, please see Appendix 2: Definitions on page 36.

Suppliers' and Sources' Commitment

Each Supplier or Source of Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods (a) to LS&CO., and (b) to any LS&CO. Supplier or Source when the Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods will be used during the fabrication, manufacture or other processing of a LS&CO. labeled and/or distributed product represents and warrants that each of its Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods complies with all provisions of the RSL (including, but not limited to, the RSL's prohibitions, restrictions, other requirements and all applicable national and other legal requirements). Supplier will defend, indemnify and hold LS&CO. harmless, against any allegation, claim, loss, damage, or other detriment resulting from any such Supplier's or Source's non-compliance.

As a Supplier or Source of LS&CO. products or raw materials for LS&CO. products, you are required to understand the RSL product requirements and deliver only compliant products. You are also responsible for seeking guidance from LS&CO. in any situation where you may have doubts or uncertainties about your product's compliance with LS&CO.'s RSL. Compliance with LS&CO.'s RSL is a mandatory condition necessary for satisfying each and every order placed by LS&CO.

LS&CO. Suppliers' and Sources' Management System Requirements

Supporting LS&CO. RSL Compliance at the Factory

PLAN

- Appoint a liaison (designated as the Point Person under RSL or Technical Representative under RSSP—Restricted Substances Stewardship Program) in the Suppliers and Sources.
- Contact LS&CO.'s RSL team with any questions or to request training.
- Communicate with and educate all personnel concerning the RSL whose acts or omissions could affect compliance with the RSL.
- Communicate copies of all appropriate information concerning the applicable RSL to all of your Suppliers and Sources whose acts or omissions could affect compliance with the LS&CO. RSL.
- Ensure that you and your Suppliers and Sources comply with all applicable legal requirements of the countries and other jurisdictions in which you or they do business, as well as all countries to which they ship any Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods which may be used with respect to LS&CO. labeled and/or distributed products.

ACT

- Replace Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods of unknown chemical constituents with Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods that meet LS&CO.'s RSL.
- Do not ship Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods if you are in doubt about compliance. Verify RSL compliance through laboratory testing and other appropriate quality control/quality assurance procedures and consult LS&CO. RSL team at the same time.
- Investigate the root causes of any actual or potential RSL non-compliance situation and act timely, effectively and efficiently to both notify LS&CO. and restore full compliance.

D0

- Purchase only Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods which comply with LS&CO.'s RSL requirements.
- Request updated Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) and Technical Data Sheets (TDSs) for every chemical used by or purchased from any Source.
- Be sure that employees are familiar with the precautions set out in the SDSs or TDSs.
- Understand all the chemical inputs to your production by requesting fully completed Chemical Information Logs (see Section 4 of this RSL) from your chemical Sources.
- Contact all your Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods Suppliers and Sources to ensure their understanding of LS&CO.'s RSL and their commitment to supplying only RSL-compliant chemicals and materials.
- · Conduct internal staff training.
- Document and retain all dyeing, coating, finishing, and printing formulations.
- Follow the parameters as listed on the latest TDSs and document all chemicals used and process control variables (e.g., pH, curing temperatures, durations, liquor quantities and ratios) as actually used in production, with retention of the documentation.
- Assess the chemical product safety risk that may be encountered.
- Implement the processes as defined in the chemical recipes or their equivalents.

CHECK

- Ensure that only materials and chemicals meeting the RSL requirements are used in the production of LS&CO.-labeled and LS&CO.-distributed products.
- Conduct inspections, audits and other control practices, to ensure compliance with your obligations under the applicable RSL.
- Regularly check process control variables (e.g. pH, curing temperatures, duration, liquor quantities and ratios as per recipes) to validate proper chemical application.
- Perform analytical testing at LS&CO.-approved laboratories with random sampling as a routine and random RSL compliance verification processes.

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Section 1: Substances Which May Be Found in Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods

Application

The prohibitions and restrictions listed in this section apply to all Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods supplied for use in LS&CO. labeled and/or distributed products. Each Supplier and Source of Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods—(a) to LS&CO. and (b) to any LS&CO. contractor when the Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods will be used during the fabrication, manufacture, processing or distribution of a LS&CO. labeled and/or distributed products—represents and warrants that each of its Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods complies with all provisions of the RSL (including, but not limited to, the RSL's prohibitions, restrictions, other requirements and all applicable legal requirements) and that the Supplier and Source will defend, indemnify and hold LS&CO. harmless from any allegation, claim, liability, loss, damage, or other detriment, resulting from any such Supplier's non-compliance.

Purpose

LS&CO. is committed to upholding consumers' health and safety by producing safe products. This section identifies the substances restricted in this document because of potentially applicable legal requirements, the need to ensure consumer safety and/or LS&CO. independent judgment as a responsible business. In addition, analytical test methods for use by the laboratory are given for each substance. Testing for compliance with any edition of the RSL must be conducted by a laboratory approved in advance by LS&CO.

LS&CO. may test Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods for the RSL listed substances. LS&CO. Suppliers and Sources have a non-delegable duty to comply with the prohibitions, limitations, and other requirements of the RSL. The presence of a substance on the RSL or on any previous RSL should not be interpreted as suggesting that the substance is, or ever was, present in any LS&CO. labeled and/or distributed apparel, non-apparel, footwear, accessories, packaging and other products or that the presence of a listed substance in at any particular level above the RSL constitutes an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment.

Outline of LS&CO. RSL Prohibitions, Limitations, and Requirements

The prohibitions, restrictions and other requirements in the RSL are based, in part, on global laws concerning chemicals usage in the manufacturing and/or distribution of the types of products distributed by LS&CO. The European Union has developed the "Regulation Concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals" or REACh which is aimed at ensuring the protection of human health and the environment from risks that might be posed by certain exposures to certain doses of specific chemicals. Other countries have developed or are developing similar laws, such as, but not limited to, the United States, China, Canada, Mexico, Indonesia, Serbia, Vietnam and South Korea. Moreover, within the United States, many states, including but not limited to California, Illinois, Maine and Washington have adopted laws concerning chemicals in consumer products. These and other legal requirements were considered in preparing this edition of the RSL.

Laws and regulations concerning substances are periodically changing as more scientific and other technical information becomes generally accepted, leading to an enhanced understanding of chemicals and any potential effects they might have at certain doses by certain routes of exposure on human health and the environment. Accordingly, LS&CO. will endeavor to publish an updated RSL on a regular basis.

By agreeing to furnish any Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods to LS&CO. or by agreeing to comply with this RSL, each Supplier and Source must ensure that each Material, Chemical and Other Good, supplied for use in the manufacture and distribution of any LS&CO.-labelled and LS&CO.-distributed product does not contain any substance to the extent that the substance is banned or limited (a) under this RSL or (b) under the applicable law of any country and jurisdiction in which the Supplier or Source conducts business and in any jurisdiction in which it ships Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods. In addition, each Supplier is similarly responsible and also liable to LS&CO. for ensuring that each of its Sources similarly complies with this RSL and the aforesaid applicable laws. Any violation of the RSL or of the aforesaid applicable laws is a violation of all contracts to supply Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods to LS&CO.

A. Aromatic Amines from Azo Colorants²

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method ³ |
|---|------------|--|---|
| 4-Aminoazobenzene ⁴ | 60-09-3 | | |
| <i>o</i> -Aminoazotoluene | 97-56-3 | | |
| 4-Aminodiphenyl | 92-67-1 | | |
| 2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene | 99-55-8 | | |
| <i>o</i> -Anisidine | 90-04-0 | | |
| Benzidine | 92-87-5 | | |
| <i>p</i> -Chloroaniline | 106-47-8 | | |
| 4-Chloro <i>-o-</i> toluidine | 95-69-2 | | Products for all markets |
| <i>p</i> -Cresidine | 120-71-8 | | except China: |
| 2,4-Diaminoanisole | 615-05-4 | | Textiles (natural & synthetic): |
| 4,4´-Diamino- diphenylmethane | 101-77-9 | | EN ISO 14362-1: 2017* Natural leather: |
| 3,3´-Dichlorobenzidine | 91-94-1 | | ISO 17234-1 |
| 3,3´-Dimethoxybenzidine ⁵ | 119-90-4 | 20 | Products for China market: |
| 3,3´-Dimethylbenzidine | 119-93-7 | | China Standard: GB18401 |
| 3,3´-Dimethyl-4,4´- diamino- diphenylmethane | 838-88-0 | | <u>Textiles:</u> GB/T 17592 |
| 4,4´-Methylene-bis-(2-chloraniline) | 101-14-4 | | China Standard: GB20400 Natural leather: |
| 2-Naphthylamine | 91-59-8 | | GB/T 19942 |
| 4,4´-Oxydianiline | 101-80-4 | | 35,117,42 |
| 4,4´-Thiodianiline | 139-65-1 | | |
| 2,4-Toluenediamine | 95-80-7 | | |
| <i>o</i> -Toluidine | 95-53-4 | | |
| 2,4,5-Trimethylaniline | 137-17-7 | | |
| 2,4-Xylidine | 95-68-1 | | |
| 2,6-Xylidine | 87-62-7 | | |

B. Disperse Dyes and Other Colorants

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method ⁶ |
|--------------------------|------------|---|--------------------------|
| Disperse Dyes | | | |
| Disperse Blue 1 | 2475-45-8 | | |
| Disperse Blue 3 | 2475-46-9 | | |
| Disperse Blue 7 | 3179-90-6 | | |
| Disperse Blue 26 | 3860-63-7 | | |
| | 12222-75-2 | | |
| Disperse Blue 35 | 56524-77-7 | | |
| | 56524-76-6 | | |
| Disperse Blue 102 | 12222-97-8 | | |
| Disperse Blue 106 | 12223-01-7 | | |
| Disperse Blue 124 | 61951-51-7 | | |
| Disperse Brown 1 | 23355-64-8 | | |
| Disperse Orange 1 | 2581-69-3 | | |
| Disperse Orange 3 | 730-40-5 | | |
| Disperse Orange 11 | 82-28-0 | | |
| Disperse Orange 37/59/76 | 13301-61-6 | | |
| Disperse Orange 149 | 85136-74-9 | | |
| Disperse Red 1 | 2872-52-8 | | |
| Disperse Red 11 | 2872-48-2 | 50* | DIN 54231 |
| Disperse Red 17 | 3179-89-3 | | |
| Disperse Yellow 1 | 119-15-3 | | |
| Disperse Yellow 3 | 2832-40-8 | | |
| Disperse Yellow 9 | 6373-73-5 | | |
| Disperse Yellow 23 | 6250-23-3 | | |
| Disperse Yellow 39 | 12236-29-2 | | |
| Disperse Yellow 49 | 54824-37-2 | | |
| Other Colorants | | | |
| Acid Red 26 | 3761-53-3 | | |
| Basic Red 9 | 569-61-9 | | |
| Basic Violet 14 | 632-99-5 | | |
| | 569-64-2 | | |
| Basic Green 4* | 2437-29-8 | | |
| | 10309-95-2 | | |
| Basic Violet 3* | 548-62-9 | | |
| Basic Blue 26* | 2580-56-5 | | |
| Direct Black 38 | 1937-37-7 | | |
| Direct Blue 6 | 2602-46-2 | | |
| Direct Red 28 | 573-58-0 | | |

B. Disperse Dyes and Other Colorants (continued)

| Pigment Yellow 34 | 1344-37-2 | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Pigment Red 104 | 12656-85-8 | | |
| Solvent Blue 4* | 6786-83-0 | | |
| 4-Dimethylaminoazoben- zene (Solvent Yellow 2) | 60-11-7 | 50* | DIN 54231 |
| 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)- 4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol* | 561-41-1 | | 5111 34201 |
| Blue Colorant ⁷ | Not Allocated ⁸ | Usage Ban 50* | |

C. Biocides (Chlorophenols and Others)9

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|--|------------|---|--|
| Chorophenols | | | |
| Pentachlorophenol (PCP) | 87-86-5 | 0.5 | 1 M KOH extraction, |
| Mono-, Di-, Trichlorophenols (TriCP) and Tetrachorophenol (TeCP) | Various | 0.5 (each)* | 12-15 hours at 90 °C, derivatization and analysis according § 64 LFGB B 82.02-08 or DIN EN ISO 17070:2015* |
| 4-Chloro-3-methyl phenol | 59-50-7 | 1000 | EN ISO 13365:2011 |
| Triclosan | 3380-34-5 | 1 | Solvent extraction/GC-MS |
| Others | | | |
| Dimethyl fumarate (DMFu) | 624-49-7 | Usage Ban [TR=0.1] | CEN ISO/TS 16186:2012* |
| o-Phenylphenol (OPP) | 90-43-7 | 220 | |
| Octylisothiazolinone | 26530-20-1 | 250 | EN ISO 13365:2011 ¹⁰ |
| 2-(Thiocyanomethylthio) benzothiazole (TCMTB) | 21564-17-0 | 500 | EN 130 13303.2011 |
| Chloromethylisothiazolinone | 26172-55-4 | 1 | Solvent extraction/CC MC |
| Methylisothiazolinone | 2682-20-4 | 1 | Solvent extraction/GC-MS, LC-MS for confirmation |
| 1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one | 2634-33-5 | 130 | LO MOTOL COMMITMATION |

D. Chlorinated Aromatics

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|-----------------------------|------------|---|--------------|
| Chlorinated benzenes* | | | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 541-73-1 | _ | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 106-46-7 |] | |
| 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | 87-61-6 |] | |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 120-82-1 | | |
| 1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene | 108-70-3 | Usage Ban | |
| 1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene | 634-66-2 | [TR=1] | DIN 54232 |
| 1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene | 634-90-2 | | DIN 34232 |
| 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene | 95-94-3 | | |
| Pentachlorobenzene | 608-93-5 | | |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 118-74-1 | | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 95-50-1 | Usage Ban [TR=10] | |
| Chlorinated toluenes* | | | |
| 2-Chlorotoluene | 95-49-8 | | |
| 3-Chlorotoluene | 108-41-8 | | |
| 4-Chlorotoluene | 106-43-4 | | |
| 2,3-Dichlorotoluene | 32768-54-0 | | |
| 2,4-Dichlorotoluene | 95-73-8 | | |
| 2,5-Dichlorotoluene | 19398-61-9 | | |
| 2,6-Dichlorotoluene | 118-69-4 | Usage Ban | DINI E / 222 |
| 3,4-Dichlorotoluene | 95-75-0 | [TR=1] | DIN 54232 |
| 2,3,6-Trichlorotoluene | 2077-46-5 | | |
| 2,4,5-Trichlorotoluene | 6639-30-1 | | |
| 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorotoluene | 76057-12-0 | | |
| 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorotoluene | 875-40-1 | | |
| 2,3,5,6- Tetrachlorotoluene | 1006-31-1 |] | |
| Pentachlorotoluene | 877-11-2 | | |

E: Isocyanates¹¹

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|--|---------------------|---|---|
| Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) ¹² | Various | Free: 1 Blocked: 50 | Analysis of free isocyanates: |
| Hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI) | 822-06-0 | Free: 1 Blocked: 50 | Solvent extraction/ HPLC |
| Isophorone diisocyanate (IPDI) | 4098-71-9 | Free: 1 Blocked: 100 | Analysis of releasable |
| Tetramethylxylene diisocyanate (TMXDI) | 2778-42-9 | Free: 1 Blocked: 100 | (blocked) isocyanates: Solvent extraction/ GC- |
| Toluene diisocyanate (TDI) ¹³ | 584-84-9 91-08-7 | Free: 1 Blocked: 15 | MS with injector block temperature at 300°C, |
| Napthylene-1,5,di-isocyanate (1,5-NDI) | 3173-72-6 | Free: 1 Blocked: 50 | confirmation at 180°C* |

F. Flame Retardants¹⁴

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|--|-------------------------|---|--|
| Hexabromocyclododecane ¹⁵ (HBCDD) | 25637-99-4 3194-55-6 | | |
| Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs) | Various | | |
| Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (TRIS) | 126-72-7 | | |
| Bis(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate | 5412-25-9 | | |
| Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP) | 115-96-8 | | |
| 2,2-Bis(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol (BBMP) | 3296-90-0 | | |
| Tris(1,3-dichloro-isopropyl) phosphate (TDCPP) | 13674-87-8 | Usage Ban | EN ISO 17881-1 for brominated flame |
| Trixylyl phosphate (TXP)* | 25155-23-1 | [TR=10*] | retardants; EN ISO 17881-2 for phosphorus flame |
| Polybrominated biphenyl ether (PBDE)* | Various | | retardants* |
| Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA) | 79-94-7 | | |
| Tri-o-cresyl phosphate | 78-30-8 | | |
| (2-ethylhexyl)tetrabromophthalate (TBPH) | 26040-51-7 | | |
| 2-ethylhexyl 2,3,4,5-tetrabromobenzoate (TBB) | 183658-27-7 | | |
| Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phos- phate (TCPP) | 13674-84-5 | | |
| Tris(1-aziridinyl)-phosphine oxide (TEPA) | 545-55-1 | | |

G. Metals [Restrictions for Textiles (including Artificial Leather) and Leather (Natural & Coated)]¹⁶

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Total Digestion Metal Con | Total Digestion Metal Content ^{17,18} | | | | | |
| Cadmium (Cd) | Various | Usage Ban [TR=40] | EN 1122 | | | |
| Lead (Pb) | Various | Usage Ban [TR=50] | CPSC-CH-E1001-08 (metals) CPSC-CH-E1003-09 (coating) ISO 17072-2 (leather) EN16711-1 (textiles) CPSC-CH-E1002-08 (others) | | | |
| Arsenic (As) | Various | Usage Ban [TR=10] | ISO 17072-2 (leather) EN16711-1 (textiles) Microwave Digestion followed by ICP-MS (others) | | | |
| Mercury (Hg) | Various | Usage Ban [TR=0.5]* | Microwave digestion with H ₂ O ₂ /HNO ₃ followed by EN ISO 17294-2:2014* | | | |
| Extractable Metal Conten | t | | | | | |
| Antimony (Sb) | Various | 30 | | | | |
| Arsenic (As) | Various | Usage Ban [TR=0.2] | | | | |
| Barium (Ba) | Various | 1000 | | | | |
| Cadmium (Cd) | Various | Usage Ban [TR=0.1] | | | | |
| Chromium (Cr) ¹⁹ —total | Various | 1 | ISO 17072-1 (leather) | | | |
| Cobalt (Co) | Various | 1 | EN 16711-2 (others) | | | |
| Copper (Cu) | Various | 25 | | | | |
| Lead (Pb) | Various | Usage Ban [TR=0.2] | | | | |
| Mercury (Hg) | Various | Usage Ban [TR=0.02] | | | | |
| Nickel (Ni) ²⁰ | Various | 1 | | | | |
| Chromium (Cr ⁶⁺)- hexavalent ²¹ | Various | 0.5 (on knitted textiles only applies to babies aged 0-36 months)* 3 (adult) | Sample preparation: Textile: EN 105-E04: 2013 Leather: ageing, see endnote Measurement: Textile: EN ISO 17294-2 Leather: EN ISO 17075-1:2017, EN ISO 17075-2, 2017* | | | |

G. Metals [Restrictions for Sundries and Jewelry 22 (to be used by both Children 23 and Adults)]

| · - | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|---|
| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
| Total Digestion Metal Co | ontent | | |
| Cadmium (Cd) | Various | 40 | EN 1122 |
| Lead (Pb)—surface coating and substrate | Various | 90 | CPSC-CH-E1001-08 (metals) CPSC-CH-E1003-09 (coating) ISO 17072-2 (Leather) CPSC-CH-E1002-08 (others) |
| Releaseable Metal Cont | ent | | |
| Nickel (Ni) ²⁴ | Various | 0.5 µg/cm²/week 0.2 µg/cm²/week (pierced part) | EN 1811 ²⁵ |
| Extractable Metal Conte | ent ²⁶ | | |
| Antimony (Sb) | Various | 60 | |
| Arsenic (As) | Various | 25 | |
| Barium (Ba) | Various | 1000 | |
| Cadmium (Cd) | Various | 5 | ASTM F963 |
| Chromium (Cr)—total | Various | 60 | |
| Mercury (Hg) | Various | 60 | |
| Selenium (Se) | Various | 500 | |
| Chromium (Cr ⁶⁺)— hexavalent ²⁷ | Various | 3 | Sample preparation: Textile: EN 105-E04: 2013 Leather: ageing, see endnote Measurement: Textile: EN ISO 17294-2 Leather: EN ISO 17075-1:2017, EN ISO 17075-2, 2017* |

H. Organotin Compounds

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|--|------------|---|-------------|
| Mono, Di-butyltin derivatives | | | |
| Mono, Di & Tri-methyltin derivatives | | Usage Ban | |
| Mono, Di-phenyltin derivatives | | [TR=1 each]* | CEN ISO/TS |
| Mono, Di & Tri-octyltin derivatives | Various | | 16179:2012* |
| Tricyclohexyltin and Tripropyltin | | Usage Ban | 10177.2012 |
| derivatives* | | [TR=1 each] | |
| Tributyltin and Triphenyltin derivatives | | Usage Ban [TR=0.5]* | |

I. Solvents

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|---|------------|---|--|
| Benzylchloride | 100-44-7 | 2 | |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | 15 | |
| Ethoxyethanol | 110-80-5 | 80 | |
| Ethoxyethanol acetate | 111-15-9 | 80 | |
| 2-Methoxyethanol | 109-86-4 | 25 | |
| 2-Methoxyethanol acetate | 110-49-6 | 40 | |
| 2-Methoxypropanol | 1589-47-5 | 1,000 | |
| 2-Methoxypropanol acetate | 70657-70-4 | 1,000 | |
| 2-Phenoxyethanol | 122-99-6 | 400 | |
| N-Methylpyrrolidone (NMP) | 872-50-4 | Usage Ban [TR=10] | |
| N-Ethylpyrrolidone (NEP) | 2687-91-4 | 30 | Solvent extraction/ |
| Tetrachloroethene (Perchloroethylene) | 127-18-4 | 1 | GC-MS or LC-MS |
| Formamide | 75-12-7 | 1,000 | |
| Trichloroethylene (TCE) | 79-01-6 | 40 | |
| 1,2-Bis(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane (TEGDME, triglyme) | 112-49-2 | 1,000 | |
| 1,2-Dimethoxyethane, ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (EGDME) | 110-71-4 | 1,000 | |
| 1,2-Diethoxyethane | 629-14-1 | 500 | |
| Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) | 78-93-3 | 1,000 | |
| Methanol | 67-56-1 | 1,000 | |
| 2-(2-Methoxyethoxy)-ethanol | 111-77-3 | 1,000 | |
| N,N-Dimethylformamide (DMFa) ²⁸ | 68-12-2 | 500* | ISO/TS 16189:2013* |
| Benzene | 71-43-2 | Usage Ban [TR=5] | |
| Carbon disulphide* | 75-15-0 | | |
| Cyclohexanone* | 108-94-1 | | |
| N,N-Dimethylactamide (DMAC)* | 127-19-5 | 1 000 | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene* | 75-35-4 | 1,000 | |
| 1,1,1- Trichloroethane* | 71-55-6 | | |
| Xylenes (meta-, ortho-, para-)* | 1330-20-7 | | Maria II |
| Carbon tetrachloride* | 56-23-5 | | Methanol extraction at 60°C/GC-MS |
| Chloroform* | 67-66-3 | | at 00 C/OC-1415 |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane* | 107-06-2 | | |
| Pentachloroethane* | 76-01-7 | 10029 | |
| 1,1,1,2- Tetrachloroethane* | 630-20-6 | 100 ²⁹ | |
| 1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane* | 79-34-5 | | |
| 1,1,2- Trichloroethane* | 79-00-5 | | |
| Toluene | 108-94-1 | | |

J. Phthalates

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| All esters of Ortho-phthalic acid. Inc | luding, but not | limited to, the fo | llowing ³⁰ : |
| Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) | 84-74-2 | | |
| Di(ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) | 117-81-7 | | |
| Dimethyl phthalate (DMP)* | 131-11-3 | | |
| Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP) | 117-84-0 | | |
| Di-iso-butyl phthalate (DIBP) | 84-69-5 | | |
| Di-iso-nonyl phthalate (DINP) | 28553-12-0 68515-48-0 | | |
| Di-iso-decyl phthalate (DIDP) | 26761-40-0 68515-49-1 | | |
| Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP) | 85-68-7 | | |
| Diethyl phthalate (DEP) | 84-66-2 | | |
| 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8 branched alkyl phthalate esters, C7-rich (DIHP) | 71888-89-6 | | |
| 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7- 11-branched and linear alkyl phthalate (DHNUP) | 68515-42-4 | Usage Ban [TR=500 ³¹ each; | Sample Preparation: CPSC-CH-C-1001-09.3 |
| Di-n-hexylphthalate (DNHP) | 84-75-3 | 1,000 total*] | <u>Measurement</u> : |
| Di-(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate (DMEP) | 117-82-8 | 1,000 totat 1 | ISO 14389 |
| Dinonyl phthalate (DNP) | 84-76-4 | | |
| Di-n-propyl phthalate (DPRP) | 131-16-8 | | |
| Di-cyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP) | 84-61-7 | | |
| Di-iso-octyl phthalate (DIOP) | 27554-26-3 | | |
| N-pentyl-isopentylphthalate (NPIPP) | 776297-69-9 | | |
| 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentyl ester, branched and linear | 84777-06-0 | | |
| Di-isopentyl phthalate (DIPP) | 605-50-5 | | |
| Dipentyl phthalate (DPP) | 131-18-0 | | |
| Diisohexyl phthalate (DIHP) | 68515-50-4 | | |
| 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10- alkyl esters; 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with > 0.3% of dihexyl phthalate (EC No. 201-559-5) | 68515-51-5 68648-93-1 | | |

K. Components and Residuals from Auxiliary Manufacturing

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method | |
|--|------------|---|---|--|
| Acetophenone | 98-86-2 | 50 | Methanol extraction* / | |
| 2-Phenyl-2-propanol* | 617-94-7 | 50 | GC-MS | |
| Chlorinated paraffins ³² | Various | Usage Ban [TR=30] | Combined CADS / ISO 18129:2105 method V1:06/17 (extraction by ISO18219 and analysis by GC-NCI-MS)* | |
| Formaldehyde ^{33 & 34} | 50-00-0 | Textile Children: n.d. (16) Adults: 65 Natural Leather Children: n.d. 16 Adults (with direct skin contact) ³⁵ : 65 Adults (without direct skin contact) ³⁶ : 250 | Textile: ISO 14184-1 GB/T 2912.1 Natural Leather: Products for markets other than China: ISO 17226-2 Products for China market: GB/T 19941 | |
| Perfluorooctane sulfonate and its derivatives (PFOS)*/ Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and related substances*37 | Various | Usage Ban [TR=1 µg/m²] | CEN/TS 15968: 2014* | |
| <i>p</i> -Phenylenediamine | 106-50-3 | 50 | | |
| Hexamethylenetetramine | 100-97-0 | 50 | | |
| Bis(2-ethylhexyl) maleate | 142-16-5 | 1,000 | | |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)fumarate | 141-02-6 | 100 | | |
| Tris(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate | 78-42-2 | 50 | | |
| Mono-2-ethylhexyl phosphate | 1070-03-7 | 50 | | |
| Bis-iso-octyl phosphate | 27215-10-7 | 50 | | |
| Bis-2-ethylhexyl phosphate | 298-07-7 | 50 | Solvent extraction/GC-MS or | |
| Mono-iso-octyl phosphate | 26403-12-3 | 50 | LC-MS | |
| Mono-bis-2-ethylhexyl phosphate | 12645-31-7 | 50 | | |
| Triphenyl phosphate | 115-86-6 | 500 | | |
| Triethylamine | 121-44-8 | 50 | | |
| Tri-iso-butylphosphate | 126-71-6 | 50 | | |
| Tri-n-butylphosphate | 126-73-8 | 50 | | |
| Glyoxal | 107-22-2 | 100 | | |
| Aminoethyl Ethanol Amine (AEEA) | 111-41-1 | 50 | | |

K. Components and Residuals from Auxiliary Manufacturing (continued)

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|-----------------------|------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Diethanolamine (DEA) | 111-42-2 | 50 | |
| Ethyleneimine | 151-56-4 | 0.1 | |
| Propyleneimine | 75-55-8 | RL=0.1 | |
| Epichlorohydrin | 106-89-8 | 1 | Solvent extraction/GC-MS or |
| Hexamethylene diamine | 124-09-4 | 50 | LC-MS |
| Benzylbenzoate | 120-51-4 | 200 | |
| 2-Ethylhexanol | 104-76-7 | 50 | |
| Phenol | 108-95-2 | Usage Ban [TR=60] | |

L. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Final F | Value Product J/kg) | Test Method |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Benzo[a]pyrene | 50-32-8 | | | |
| Benzo[a]anthracene | 56-55-3 | | | |
| Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene | 53-70-3 | | | |
| Benzo[e]pyrene | 192-97-2 | 1 each | | |
| Benzo[b]fluoranthene | 205-99-2 | reach | | |
| Benzo[j]fluoranthane | 205-82-3 | | | |
| Chrysene | 218-01-9 | | | |
| Benzo[k]fluoranthene | 207-08-9 | | | |
| Acenaphthene | 83-32-9 | | 10 | A (DC CC 201 / 01 DA // |
| Acenaphthylene | 208-96-8 | l u | [Sum of all PAHs] | AfPS GS 2014:01 PAK |
| Anthracene | 120-12-7 | icti | att i Ai i5] | |
| Benzo[ghi]perylene | 191-24-2 | str | | |
| Fluoranthene | 206-44-0 | l re | | |
| Fluorene | 86-73-7 | enp | | |
| Indeno[1,2,3-cd] pyrene | 193-39-5 | <u>i</u> | | |
| Naphthalene ³⁸ | 91-20-3 | No individual restriction | | |
| Phenanthrene | 85-01-8 | Ž | | |
| Pyrene | 129-00-0 | | | |

M. Restriction on Packaging³⁹

| Chemical Substance ⁴⁰ | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|---|------------|---|---|
| Cadmium (Cd) | Various | | |
| Lead (Pb) | Various | Usage Ban | CEN/TR 13695-1 |
| Chromium (Cr ⁶⁺)— hexavalent | Various | [TR=100 total] | Acid digestion with ICP analysis |
| Mercury (Hg) | Various | | |
| PVC | 9002-86-2 | Usage Ban | Beilstein Test for screening, FTIR for confirmation |
| Dimethyl fumarate (DMFu) | 624-49-7 | Usage Ban [TR=0.1] | CEN ISO/TS 16186:2012* |

N. Alkyl Phenols and Alkyl Phenol Ethoxylates (APs & APEOs)

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| NP & OP | Various, including 104-40-5 & 140-66-9 | Usage Ban [TR=5 sum of all] | Textile: EN ISO 18254-1: 2016, Leather: ISO 18218-1:2015 |
| NPEO & OPEO (EO) ₁₋₂₀ | Various | Usage Ban [TR= 100 sum of all]* | determination of AP using LC-MS or GC-MS*41 |

O. RoHS⁴²—Electrical and Electronic Equipment

| Chemical Substance ^{43,44} | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|---|------------|---|---|
| Cadmium (Cd) | Various | 100 | |
| Chromium (Cr ⁶⁺)— hexavalent | Various | | |
| Lead (Pb) | Various | | |
| Mercury (Hg) | Various | 1,000 for each | RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU |
| Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs) | Various | | IEC 62321 Part 1 to 7-2 |
| Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) | Various | | |
| Phthalates | Various | Please refer to T | able J Section 1 of this RSL |
| Batteries ⁴⁵ | | | |
| Cadmium (Cd) | Various | 20 | 511 D D: 000///// |
| Lead (Pb) | Various | 40 | EU Battery Directive 2006/66/ EC, Total digestion, ICP |
| Mercury (Hg) | Various | 5 | Lo, rotat argestion, for |

P. N-Nitrosamines

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|---------------------------|------------|---|------------------------------|
| N-Nitrosodimethylamine | 62-75-9 | | |
| N-Nitrosodiethylamine | 55-18-5 | | |
| N-Nitrosodipropylamine | 621-64-7 | | |
| N-Nitrosodibutylamine | 924-16-3 | Haana Dan | |
| N-Nitrosopiperidine | 100-75-4 | Usage Ban [TR=0.5] | GB/T24153-2009 ⁴⁶ |
| N-Nitrosopyrrolidine | 930-55-2 | [111-0.5] | |
| N-Nitrosomorholine | 59-89-2 | | |
| N-Nitroso-N-methylaniline | 614-00-6 | | |
| N-Nitroso-N-ethylaniline | 612-64-6 | | |

Q. PVC

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|--------------------|------------|---|--|
| PVC | 9002-86-2 | Usage Ban | Beilstein Test for screening, FTIR for confirmation |

Section 2: Other Substances

Application

The prohibitions and restrictions listed in this section apply to all Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods supplied for the production of LS&CO. labeled and/or distributed apparel, non-apparel, footwear, accessories, packaging and other products.

Purpose

The purpose of this section is to identify certain substances not commonly found in apparel, footwear, non-apparel, accessories, or other products but nonetheless might infrequently be unintentionally or inadvertently introduced into these goods. As with Section 1, this section notes each substance and details the appropriate test method for determining RSL compliance. Suppliers and Sources commit to implementing best business processes to achieve compliance with the restrictions in this section.

A. Dioxins and Furans

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method | |
|---|---------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| Group 1 | | | | |
| 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo <i>-p-</i> dioxin | 1746-01-6 | | | |
| 1,2,3,7,8-Pentachloro-dibenzo <i>-p-</i> dioxin | 40321-76-4 | Unavoidable traces acceptable up to 1 | U.S. EPA Method | |
| 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran | 51207-31-9 | μg/kg for Group 1 | 8290 | |
| 2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran | 57117-31-4 | | | |
| Group 2 | | | | |
| 1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachloro-dibenzo <i>-p-</i> dioxin | 39227-28-6 | | | |
| 1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachloro-dibenzo <i>-p</i> -dioxin | 19408-74-3 | | U.S. EPA Method 8290 | |
| 1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachloro-dibenzo <i>-p-</i> dioxin | 57653-85-7 | Unavoidable traces acceptable up to 5 | | |
| 1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran | 57117-41-6 | μg/kg for sum of | | |
| 1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran | 70648-26-9 | Groups 1 & 2 | | |
| 1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzofuran | 72918-21-9 | | | |
| 1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran | 57117-44-9 | | | |
| 2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran | 60851-34-5 | | | |
| Group 3 | | | | |
| 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachloro-dibenzo <i>-p-</i> dioxin | 35822-46-9 | lla avaidabla | | |
| 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo <i>-p-</i> dioxin | 3268-87-9 | Unavoidable traces acceptable | U.S. EPA Method | |
| 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran | 67562-39-4 | up to 100 µg/kg for | 8290 | |
| 1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran | 55673-89-7 | sum of Groups 1, | | |
| 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo- furan | 39001-02-0 | 2, and 3 | | |

A. Dioxins and Furans, continued

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method | |
|---|---------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| Group 4 | | | | |
| 2,3,7,8-Tetrabromodibenzo <i>-p-</i> dioxin | 50585-41-6 | | | |
| 1,2,3,7,8-Pentabromo-dibenzo <i>-p-</i> dioxin | 109333-34-8 | Unavoidable traces acceptable | U.S. EPA Method 8290 | |
| 2,3,7,8-Tetrabromodibenzofuran | 67933-57-7 | up to 1 µg/kg for Group 4 | | |
| 2,3,4,7,8-Pentabromodibenzofuran | 131166-92-2 | 3.54p . | | |
| Group 5 | | | | |
| 1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexabromo-dibenzo <i>-p-</i> dioxin | 110999-44-5 | Unavoidable | U.S. EPA Method | |
| 1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexabromo-dibenzo <i>-p-</i> dioxin | 110999-46-7 | traces acceptable up to 5 µg/kg for | | |
| 1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexabromo-dibenzo <i>-p-</i> dioxin | 110999-45-6 | sum of Groups 4 & 5 | 8290 | |
| 1,2,3,7,8-Pentabromodibenzofuran | 107555-93-1 | | | |

B. Asbestos

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|--------------------|------------|---|-----------------------|
| Actinolite | | | |
| Amosite | | | |
| Anthophylite | Various | Hanga Pan | U.S. EPA/600/R-93/116 |
| Chrysotile | Various | Usage Ban | U.S. EPA/600/R-73/116 |
| Crocidolite | | | |
| Tremolite | | | |

C. Pesticides

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|--|------------|---|-------------------|
| Aldicarb | 116-06-3 | | |
| Aldrin | 309-00-2 | | |
| Chlordane | 57-74-9 | | |
| Chlordimeform | 6164-98-3 | | |
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP) | 96-12-8 | | |
| <i>p,p</i> -Dichlorodiphenyl- dichloroethane (<i>p,p</i> -DDD) | 72-54-8 | | |
| o,p-Dichlorodiphenyl- dichloroethane (o,p-DDD) | 53-19-0 | | |
| <i>p,p</i> -Dichlorodiphenyl- dichloroethylene (<i>p,p</i> -DDE) | 72-55-9 | | |
| o,p-Dichlorodiphenyl- dichloroethylene (o,p-DDE) | 3424-82-6 | | |
| p,p-Dichlorodiphenyl- trichloroethane (p,p-DDT) | 50-29-3 | | |
| o,p-Dichlorodiphenyl- trichloroethane (o,p-DDT) | 789-02-6 | | |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid, its salts and compounds ⁴⁷ | 97-75-7 | | |
| Dicofol | 115-32-2 | | U.S. EPA Methods: |
| Dieldrin | 60-57-1 | 0.5 each* | 8081A/8151A |
| Endosulfan (Thiosulfan) | 115-29-7 | 0.0 000.1 | |
| Endrin | 72-20-8 | | |
| Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) | 106-93-4 | | |
| Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH), all isomers ⁴⁸ | 608-73-1 | | |
| Heptachlor | 76-44-8 | | |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 1024-57-3 | | |
| Isodrin | 465-73-6 | | |
| Kelevan | 4234-79-1 | | |
| Kepone | 143-50-0 | | |
| Malathion | 121-75-5 | | |
| Methoxychlor | 72-43-5 | | |
| Methyl Parathion | 298-00-0 | | |
| Mirex | 2385-85-5 | | |
| Paraquat | 1910-42-5 | | |
| Parathion | 56-38-2 | | |
| Perthane | 72-56-0 | | |
| Quintozene | 82-68-8 | | |
| Strobane | 8001-50-1 | | |
| Telodrin | 297-78-9 | | |

C. Pesticides, continued

| C. Pesticides, continued | | 1:' | |
|---|------------|---|--|
| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | |
| Timiperone (DTTB) | 57648-21-2 | | |
| Toxaphene | 8001-35-2 | | |
| 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T), salts, compounds ⁴⁹ | Various | | |
| 2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid, salts, compounds ⁵⁰ | Various | | |
| 2,4-D* | 94-75-7 | | |
| Azinophosmethyl* | 86-50-0 | | |
| Azinophosethyl* | 2642-71-9 | | |
| Bromophos-ethyl* | 4824-78-6 | | |
| Captafol* | 2425-06-1 | | |
| Carbaryl* | 63-25-2 | | |
| Chlorfenvinphos* | 470-90-6 | | |
| Coumaphos* | 56-72-4 | | |
| Cyfluthrin* | 68359-37-5 | | |
| Cyhalothrin* | 91465-08-6 | | |
| Cypermethrin* | 52315-07-8 | | |
| S,S,S-Tributyl phosphorotrithioate (Tribufos)* | 78-48-8 | | |
| Deltamethrin* | 52918-63-5 | | |
| Diazinone* | 333-41-5 | | |
| Dichloroprop* | 120-36-5 | | |
| Dicrotophos* | 141-66-2 | | |
| Dimethoate* | 60-51-5 | | |
| Dinoseb, its salts and acetate* | 88-85-7 | | |
| Endosulfan I (alpha)* | 959-98-8 | | |
| Endosulfan II (beta)* | 33213-65-9 | | |
| Esfenvalerate* | 66230-04-4 | | |
| Fenvalerate* | 51630-58-1 | | |
| Hexabromobiphenyl* | 36355-01-8 | | |
| Lead hydrogen arsenate* | 7784-40-9 | | |
| MCPA* | 94-74-6 | | |
| Mecoprop* | 93-65-2 | | |
| Metamidophos* | 10265-92-6 | | |
| Monocrotophos* | 6923-22-4 | | |
| Phosdrin/Mevinphos* | 7786-34-7 | | |
| Propethamphos* | 31218-83-4 | | |
| Profenophos* | 41198-08-7 | | |
| Quinalphos* | 13593-03-8 | | |
| Trifluraline* | 1582-098 | | |
| | | | |

D. Other Organic Chemicals

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method | |
|--|------------|---|---|--|
| Bisphenol A | 80-05-7 | 1* | Sample preparation: 1g sample/20 ml methanol, sonication for 60 minutes at 70° Measurement: DIN EN ISO 18857-2 (mod)* | |
| Halogenated biphenyls, including: • Polychlorinated biphenyl | Various | | | |
| (PCB) | | | | |
| Halogenated diarylalkanes | Various | | | |
| Halogenated naphthalenes | Various | | | |
| Halogenated terphenyls, including:Polychlorinated terphenyl (PCT) | Various | Usage Ban [TR=1] | Solvent extraction/ GC-MS or LC-MS | |
| Halogenated diphenyl methanes, including: | | | | |
| • Monomethyl-dibromo- diphenyl methane ⁵¹ | 99688-47-8 | | | |
| Monomethyl-dichloro- diphenyl methane ⁵² | 81161-70-8 | | | |
| Monomethyl-tetrachloro- diphenyl methane ⁵³ | 76253-60-6 | | | |
| Ozone depleting substances Regulation (EC) no. 1005/2009* | Various | Usage Ban [TR=5] | GC-MS headspace 120°C for 45 minutes | |

E. Monomers

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|---------------------|------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Acrylamide | 79-06-1 | 0.1 | Solvent extraction/GC-MS |
| Acrylonitrile | 107-13-1 | 1 | Multiple headspace/GC-MS |
| Butyl acrylate | 141-32-2 | 50 | |
| Butyl methacrylate | 97-88-1 | 50 | |
| Ethyl acrylate | 140-88-5 | 10 | Solvent extraction/GC-MS |
| Ethyl methacrylate | 97-63-2 | 50 | |
| Methyl methacrylate | 80-62-6 | 50 | |
| Styrene | 100-42-5 | 500 | Methanol extraction at 60°C/ GC-MS |

F. Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|--|-------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Sulfur hexafluoride - SF ₆ | 2551-62-4 | | |
| Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | | | |
| HFC-23 - CHF ₃ | 75-46-7 | | |
| HFC-32 - CH ₂ F ₂ | 75-10-5 | | |
| HFC-41 - CH ₃ F | 593-53-3 | | |
| HFC-43-10mee - C ₅ H ₂ F ₁₀ | 138495-42-8 | | |
| HFC-125 - C ₂ HF ₅ | 354-33-6 | | |
| HFC-134 - C ₂ H ₂ F ₄ | 359-35-3 | | |
| HFC-134a - CH ₂ FCF ₃ | 811-97-2 | | |
| HFC-152a - C ₂ H ₄ F ₂ | 75-37-6 | | |
| HFC-143 - C ₂ H ₃ F ₃ | 430-66-0 | | |
| HFC-143a - C ₂ H ₃ F ₃ | 420-46-2 | | |
| HFC-227ea - C ₃ HF ₇ | 431-89-0 | _ | Sample preparation: Purge and trap — |
| HFC-236cb - CH ₂ FCF ₂ CF ₃ | 677-56-5 | Usage Ban [TR = 0.1]* | thermal desorption or |
| HFC-236ea - CHF ₂ CHFCF ₃ | 431-63-0 | [11(= 0.1] | SPME Measurement: GC-MS* |
| HFC-236fa - C ₃ H ₂ F ₆ | 690-39-1 | | Measurement. 00-M3 |
| HFC-245ca - C ₃ H ₃ F ₅ | 679-86-7 | | |
| HFC-245fa - CHF ₂ CH ₂ CF ₃ | 460-73-1 | | |
| HFC-365mfc - CF ₃ CH ₂ CF ₂ CH ₃ | 406-58-6 | | |
| Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | | | |
| Perfluoromethane - CF ₄ | 75-73-0 | | |
| Perfluoroethane - C ₂ F ₆ | 76-16-4 | | |
| Perfluoropropane - C_3F_8 | 76-19-7 | | |
| Perfluorobutane - C ₄ F ₁₀ | 355-25-9 | | |
| Perfluoropentane - C_5F_{12} | 678-26-2 | | |
| Perfluorohexane - C ₆ F ₁₄ | 355-42-0 | | |
| Perfluorocyclobutane - C ₄ F ₈ | 115-25-3 | | |

G. PFCs (Perfluorinated / Polyfluorinated Chemical Substances)

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|---|------------------------------|--|---|
| lonic (including the salts) | | | |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) | 375-73-5 or 29420-49-3 | | |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) | 355-46-4 or 3871-99-6 | | |
| Perfluoro-1-heptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS) | 375-92-8 or 60270-55-5 | | |
| Perfluorodecanedulfonic acid (PFDS) | 335-77-3 or 126105-34-8 | | |
| Perfluorooctane Sulfonamide (PFOSA) | 754-91-6 | | |
| Perfluorobutyric Acid (PFBA) | 375-22-4 | | |
| Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPA) | 2706-90-3 | | |
| Perfluoro-n-hexanoic acid (PFHxA) | 307-24-4 | | |
| Perfluoro-n-heptanoic acid (PFHpA) | 375-85-9 | | |
| Perfluoro-n-nonanoic acid (PFNA) | 375-95-1 | Usage Ban | Extraction with organic |
| Perfluoro-n-decanoic acid (PFDA) | 335-76-2 | [TR = 10 | solvent, GC-MS and LC- MS. Based on CEN/TS |
| Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) | 2058-94-8 or 4234-23-5 | each] | 15968 |
| Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) | 307-55-1 | | |
| Perfluorotrdecanoic acid (PFTrA) | 72629-94-8 | | |
| Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeA) | 376-06-7 | | |
| Perfluoro-3,7-dimethyldecanoic acid (PF-3,7-DMOA) | 172155-07-6 | | |
| 7H-Perfluoroheptanoic acid (HPFHpA) | 1546-95-8 | | |
| 2H,2H-Perfluorodecanoic acid (H2PFDA) | 27854-31-5 or 882489-14-7 | | |
| 2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoroundecanoic acid (H4PFUnA) | 34598-33-9 | | |
| Perfluorooctanesulphonic acid (H4PF0S 6-2) | 27619-97-2 | | |

G. PFCs (Perfluorinated / Polyfluorinated Chemical Substances) (continued)

| Chemical Substance | CAS Number | Limit Value Final Product (mg/kg) | Test Method |
|---|------------|--|--|
| Volatile | | | |
| 1H,1H,2H,2H- Perfluorooctylacrylate (FTA 6-2) | 17527-29-6 | | |
| 1H,1H,2H,2H- Perfluorodecylacrylate (FTA 8-2) | 27905-45-9 | | |
| 1H,1H,2H,2H- Perfluorododecylacrylate (FTA 10-2) | 17741-60-5 | | |
| 2-Perfluorobutylethanol (FTOH 4-2) | 2043-47-2 | | |
| 2-Perfluorohexylethanol (FT0H 6-2) | 647-42-7 | | |
| 2-Perfluorooctylethanol (FTOH 8-2) | 678-39-7 | Usage ban [TR = 100 | Extraction with organic solvent, GC-MS and LC-MS based on CEN/TS |
| 2-Perfluorodecylethanol (FT0H 10-2) | 865-86-1 | each] | 15968 |
| 2-(N-methylperfluoro-1- octanesulfonamido)-ethanol (N-MeFOSE) | 24448-09-7 | | |
| 2-(N-ethylperfluoro-1- octanesulfonamido)-ethanol (N-EtFOSE) | 1691-99-2 | | |
| N-Methylperfluoro-1- octanesulfonamide (N-MeFOSA) | 31506-32-8 | | |
| N-Ethylperfluoro-1- octanesulfonamide (N-EtFOSA) | 4151-50-2 | | |

Section 3: Obligation to Comply with REACh and All Other Governmental Requirements

While for convenience this section of the RSL discusses some of the requirements of REACh, the obligation remains with Suppliers and Sources to identify and comply with all applicable requirements as set out in REACh and in the applicable laws of each country and other jurisdictions in which each Supplier and Source conducts business as well as each country into which each Supplier and Source ships any Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods.

REACh: The European Union's Regulation Concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals

Application

This section applies to all Suppliers and Sources manufacturing or supplying Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods for use in LS&CO. labeled and/or distributed products, including, but not limited to, apparel, non-apparel, footwear, accessories, packaging and other products which are intended for distribution or sale in any country within the European Economic Area.

Purpose

The information provided below is intended to assist our Suppliers and Sources to comply with REACh [Regulation (EC) Number 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council] Every LS&CO. Supplier and Source agree to inform LS&CO. of any substances listed in the candidate or pre-candidate list in European Chemicals Agency (ECHA website: www.echa.europa.eu) present in any and all Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods intended for use in any LS&CO. labeled and/or distributed apparel, non-apparel, footwear, accessories, and other products. In supplying this information, LS&CO. does not intend to assume all or any part of our Suppliers' and/or Sources' duty to comply with the regulation.

What Suppliers and Sources Should Do

All LS&CO. Suppliers and Sources shall visit the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website (www.echa.europa.eu) regularly and comply with the published obligations and guidance regarding chemicals and consumer articles.

To help ensure that all products supplied to LS&CO. comply with REACh, each Supplier and Source is obligated to track not only the current SVHCs, as listed on the ECHA website, but also the entire list of potential SVHCs⁵⁴.

Suppliers and Sources shall map each step in their supply chains, including the sourcing and processing of Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods ingredients, and immediately inform LS&CO. according to the Information Duty (Article 33) of all cases where a substance listed in the "Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concerns for Authorization" is present in the product or other Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods provided for use in any LS&CO. labeled or distributed product. Additionally, authorization requirements (as per Annex XIV) and restriction requirements (as per Annex XVII) in REACh regulation shall be followed by any Suppliers or Sources situated in Europe.

Others

Other countries have developed or are developing similar laws and regulations, such as, but not limited to, China, Canada, Mexico, Indonesia, Serbia, Vietnam and South Korea. In the United States, many states, including, but not limited to, California, Illinois, Maine and Washington have adopted laws regulating chemicals in consumer products. These and other regulatory requirements are incorporated into the RSL.

Lists of restricted substances are constantly changing as more information from scientists and health professionals becomes available, leading to an enhanced understanding of chemicals and their effect on human health and the environment. Accordingly, LS&CO. will endeavor to publish an updated list on a regular basis. That said, it remains the responsibility of each Supplier and Source to identify and comply with all applicable requirements as set out under these regulations / requirements by each country and other jurisdictions in which each Supplier and Source conducts business and into which it ships any Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods.

Section 4: Chemical Information Log

Application

LS&CO. Suppliers and Sources must inform their chemical Sources about the content and requirements of the LS&CO. RSL. Suppliers and Sources must request a comprehensive Chemical Information Log ("CIL") from each and every chemical Source. Chemical Sources must review LS&CO.'s RSL to determine which substance(s) in their preparations (chemical mixtures), if any, has the potential to violate any provision of the applicable LS&CO. RSL.

The CIL must be completed for each substance used in the manufacture of any LS&CO. product. The CIL includes 6 columns. The first column must be completed with the chemical trade name, as indicated on product packaging documents, SDS and label. For each preparation, the chemical supplier shall indicate whether such chemical:

- (1) contains an RSL substance, or
- (2) may form an RSL substance during normal processing conditions.

When a substance <u>constitutes</u>, <u>contains</u>, or may <u>form</u>, a resulting substance containing a RSL component in a concentration that could exceed a corresponding RSL restriction, the chemical supplier must identify the RSL component of the resulting substance and concentration on the CIL. The concentration set forth on the CIL must be the concentration of the RSL substance in the resulting substance.

Purpose

LS&CO. acknowledges that superior knowledge of specific chemical data and characteristics is likely to reside with the chemical Source. It is therefore imperative to compliant product manufacturing that the chemical Source properly communicates to their customer (the Supplier) the existence of any RSL listed substances in Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods it furnishes to the Supplier.

Chemical Information Log (CIL)

For LS&CO. RSL November 2017

| urce or to LS&CO. co eed or cause the cor | rce: erials, Chem nstitute, con acentration o | tain, or form n the final c | her Goods which you furn any substance whose nat onsumer product to excee pplicable legal requireme | ture or concer d any prohibit | ntration mig ion, limitati |
|--|--|---|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Trade Name of Substance | Yes— Constitutes or Contains Separately Identifiable RSL Substance [✓ check if true] | Yes— Forms RSL Substance [√check if true] | RSL Substance | CAS No. | Concentrat in preparat |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| authorized to sign Name (Please Prin Signature: Position: | this docume | nt on behalf | er, or managing agent of t of the Source identified be | elow: | Source, |
| E-mail: | | | | | |
| Company Stamp: | | | | | |

Appendix 1: Contact Information

General contact e-mail: rsl@levi.com

Should you have any questions, please contact your regional RSL representative:

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Levi Strauss Global Trading Co. II Ltd.

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E-mail: aho1@levi.com

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Ayyappan Kandasamy

Levi Strauss (India) Pvt. Ltd.

SJR Cyber

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INDIA

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Fax: +1 415 501 7691

Appendix 2: Definitions

<u>Accessories</u>—Products other than typical pants and shirts. Accessories can include both apparel and non-apparel products such as belts, caps, shoes, handbags, gloves, socks, scarves, eyewear, watches, home textile products, and wallets. The examples covered here are neither exhaustive nor all inclusive; they simply provide examples of products defined as accessories. All accessories are covered by LS&CO.'s RSL.

Allowable Trace (TR)—The Allowable Trace is identified by the TR designation in the Limit Value column. The Allowable Trace [amount] represents the [permitted unavoidable trace presence] amount of a substance that has been added unintentionally or unavoidably to a material, good or finished product, but is nonetheless [is] allowed to be [found] detected in [on the garment] the material, good or finished product when otherwise the substance has been prohibited from use.

<u>Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Number</u>—A unique number that identifies a particular chemical structure. While there may be various synonyms for a chemical and different naming conventions, there is only one CAS number. Mixtures of chemicals do not have CAS numbers, only individual chemical components have CAS numbers. When there is doubt about the chemical name used in the RSL, always check the CAS number.

<u>Children's Products</u>—An article which is designed for or intended primarily for use by children age 12 and under. All Girls sizes 0–16 and Boys sizes 0–20 are presumptively included within this definition of children's products.

Concentration Limit—The concentration limit is set for each substance as measured in each of the Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods supplied to LS&Co. and in the final product. It represents the maximum allowable amount of the respective substance which can be found in a RSL compliant product. The concentration limit is shown in the Limit Value column. The limit is specified as the amount of the substance on the amount of substrate, by weight (e.g., milligrams substance per kilogram of product [mg/kg]). Concentration limits are applicable to any single part of a garment or accessory, not an average over the whole product. If the limit is given for a group of substance with various CAS numbers, the concentration should be calculated on basic substance of the group generally given with its name in the name column.

For example, with regard to methylene diphenyl diisocyanates (with isomers, homologs, oligomers and polymers), all MDI type isocyanates must be measured and calculated to the monomer 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate). Another example is the metals which may be present in apparels in the form of several salts which are measured together and must be calculated as the elemental metal content. On the other hand, sometimes the analytical method measures a substance containing many chemicals. For example, measuring the tin content with ICP gives the summary for the elemental tin content as well as several dialkyl tin carboxylates. In other cases the analytical method gives results for a pure chemical which may be added to the product only as a component of a mixture or a constituent of a substance, e.g., phthalates.

<u>Detection Limit</u>—Specifies the test method detection sensitivity that a laboratory must be able to achieve when measuring the substance in the product.

LS&CO. Product(s)—LS&CO. final products covered by the RSL include all LS&CO. branded products, including Levi's®, Dockers®, DENIZEN® and Signature by Levi Strauss & CO.™ products as well as LS&CO distributed products. LS&CO. Products include those sourced directly by LS&CO., products sourced by an agent, and those designed and sourced by our licensee partners.

Non-Apparel Products—Products that are made from materials other than fabric or leather.

continued on next page

Definitions (continued)

Some products included in non-apparel products are mobile phones, home furnishings, ties, hats, watches, jewelry, eyewear, and electronics. All non-apparel products are covered by LS&CO.'s RSL.

<u>Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)</u>—Polyvinyl chloride, or PVC for short, is a hard plastic that may be found in packaging materials, flashers, and screen printing. PVC is prohibited for use in packaging for all LS&CO. products. Alternatives to PVC packaging include polyurethane (PU), polyethylene (PE), and polyethylene terephthalate (PET). In addition, PVC screen printing, which utilizes phthalates, is prohibited for products.

Preparation—A mixture or solution composed of two or more substances.

Reporting Limit (RL)—The lowest concentration the laboratory is allowed to report. If the laboratory detects an amount of the substance below the RL, the laboratory report must state "Not Detected".

Source(s)—Business partners of Suppliers that provide Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods for direct or eventual use in fabricating, manufacturing or other processing of LS&CO. labeled and/or distributed apparel, accessories, and other products.

<u>Substance</u>—A chemical element and its compounds in the natural state or obtained by any manufacturing process, including any additive necessary to preserve its stability and any impurity deriving from the process used but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition.

<u>Sundries</u>—Items that are permanently attached to the garment or footwear and may include zippers, rivets, buttons, care labels, name labels, and tags.

<u>Supplier(s)</u>—Factories and other businesses, including licensees, that contract with LS&CO. to produce finished products, apparel, accessories and other products for LS&CO. Suppliers may also contract with Sources for Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods for direct or eventual use in fabricating, manufacturing or other processing of LS&CO. labeled and/or distributed apparel, accessories and other products.

<u>Usage Ban</u>—A Usage Ban is defined as a prohibition of any use of the substance during any and all stages of product manufacturing. However, the RSL identifies an Allowable Trace ("TR") amount of the substance to be detected if caused by unintentional or unavoidable contamination.

Appendix 3: Product Testing

Product Testing

LS&CO. currently maintains various product testing programs to validate RSL compliance. Notwithstanding LS&CO.'s testing programs, the Suppliers and Sources are fully responsible for obtaining all necessary knowledge and information required to understand and execute business processes that ensure RSL compliance. The Suppliers and Sources are also responsible for performing analytical testing on Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods to verify their compliance to all RSL requirements. The Suppliers and Sources must test Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods only at LS&CO. approved laboratories (Appendix 6).

As a general matter, Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods should be tested as indicated in the following tables. Table A provides general testing guidance based on material type. Table B provides general testing guidance based on finish type; Table C provides general testing guidance for screen prints. Table D provides general testing guidance for footwear material. Given the risk that a particular Source or Supplier might use an unanticipated ingredient in the formulation, manufacture or processing of any given type of Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods, these tables necessarily suggest, but do not definitively prescribe the tests necessary to ensure compliance with the RSL. It is the Source's and Supplier's absolute and non-delegable duty to ensure compliance with the RSL. Moreover, LS&CO. may at any time require additional testing to validate compliance with the RSL. All costs associated with testing are the responsibility of the Suppliers and Sources.

When using recycled or re-used material, the supplier has to ensure consistence of conformity within all used material batches. Additional assessment and testing may be needed.

Table A: RSL Testing Guide Based on Material Type

| | Natural textile | Synthetic textile | Natural leather | Non-metallic embellishment and trims | Metallic embellishment and trims | Jewelry |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--|--|---------|
| Aromatic Amines | X | X | X | X | | |
| Disperse Dyes | | X | | X | | |
| Other Dyes | X | X | X | X | | |
| Isocyanates | | | | X ⁵⁵ | | |
| Chromium (VI) | X ⁵⁶ | | X | \mathbf{X}^{57} | | |
| Total Cadmium | | | X | X | X | Χ |
| Total Lead | | | X | X | X | Χ |
| Nickel Release ⁵⁸ | | | | | X | Χ |
| Formaldehyde | X | X | X | X | | |
| Phthalates | | | | X ⁵⁹ | X ⁶⁰ | |
| Organotins | | | | X ⁶¹ | | |
| PCP/TeCP/TriCP/ DiCP/MCP/Dimethyl fumarate | x | | x | X ⁶² | | |
| 4-chloro-3-methyl phenol/OPP/ Isothiazolinones/ 2-Thiacyanomethyl- thiobenzothiazole | | | X | X ⁶³ | | |
| Chlorinated Aromatics | | X | | X ⁶⁴ | | |
| Chlorinated Paraffins | | | X | X ⁶⁵ | | |
| N,N- Dimethylformamide | | | | X ⁶⁶ | | |
| APE0s | Х | Х | Х | X | | |
| PAH ⁶⁷ | X | Х | | X | | |
| Flame retardants ⁶⁸ | X | X | | X ⁶⁹ | | |

X indicates applicable test

Table B: RSL Testing Guide Based on Finish/Coating Type

| | Resin / Easy Care | Tinted | Overdye | Coating/ Coated Materials | Repellency Performance |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Aromatic Amines | | X | X | X | |
| Other Dyes | | | X | X | |
| Isocyanates | X | | | X ⁷⁰ | X ⁷¹ |
| Metals (Extractable) | | X | X | | |
| Metals (Total) | | | | X | |
| Formaldehyde | X | X | X | X | |
| Organotins | | | | X | X ⁷² |
| Phthalates | | X | X | X | |
| APE0s | X | X | X | X | |
| PFC | | | | | X |

X indicates applicable test (also depending on the chemical used in the recipes)

Table C: RSL Testing Guide Based on Print Type

| | Plastisol/ Screen/ Glitter/ Puff/Foil/ Pigment/ Graphics Prints | Water-base Prints | Flock Prints | Heat Transfer | Ink-Jet (Digital Print) | Pigment Discharge |
|---|--|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Aromatic Amines | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Disperse Dyes | | | X | X | X | |
| Metals (Total) | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Nickel (Extractable) | | | | | | X 73 |
| Formaldehyde | X | X | X | X | | X |
| Chlorophenols | | | | | | X |
| Organotins | X | | | X | | |
| Isocyanates ⁷⁴ | X | X | X | X | | |
| Phthalates ⁷⁵ | X | | X | X | | |
| N,N- Dimethylformamide ⁷⁶ | | | | X | | |
| APE0s | X | X | X | | X | X |
| PVC | X | | | X | | |

X indicates applicable test

Table D: RSL Testing Guide Based on Footwear and Accessories Materials

| | Natural textile | Synthetic textile | Blended textile | Natural leather | Synthetic leather | PU coated natural leather | Foam | Plastics (including sole) | Metallic embellishment and trims | Paper (e.g., cellulose insole) |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Aromatic Amines | × | × | × | × | × | × | | | | × |
| Disperse Dyes | | × | × | | | | | | | |
| Other Dyes | × | × | × | × | | | | | | |
| PCP/TeCP/TriCP/DCP/ MCP/Dimethylfumarate | × | | × | × | | × | | | | × |
| 4-chloro-3-methyl phenol/OPP/Isothiazolinones/2-Thiacyanomethylthiobenzothiazole | | | | × | | | | | | × |
| N,N-Dimethylformamide | | × | | | × | × | × | | | |
| $Isocyanates^{77}$ | | | | | × | × | × | × | | |
| Chromium (VI) | | | | × | | × | | | | × |
| Total Cadmium | | | | × | × | × | | × | × | × |
| Total Lead | | | | × | × | × | | × | × | × |
| Nickel Release | | | | | | | | | X ⁷⁸ | |
| Formaldehyde | × | × | × | × | × | × | | × | | × |
| Phthalates | | | | | × | × | | X 79 | X 80 | × |
| Extractable Heavy Metals | × | × | × | × | × | × | | | | × |
| РАН | | | | | | | | × | | |
| Organotins | | | | | × | × | | X 81 | | × |
| N-nitrosamines | | | | | | | | × | | |
| APEOs | × | × | × | × | × | × | | X 82 | | |

Appendix 4: Azo Dyes which, through reductive cleavage, may form restricted substances (amines)

| Dye Name Color Index # | CAS Number (if available) | Dye Name Color Index # | CAS Number (if available) | Dye Name Color Index # | CAS Number (if available) |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Acid Black 29 | 12217-14-0 | Direct Blue 9 | No CAS number | Direct Orange 7 | 2868-76-0 |
| Acid Black 94 | 6358-80-1 | Direct Blue 10 | 4198-19-0 | Direct Orange 8 | 64083-59-6 |
| Acid Black 131 | 12219-01-1 | Direct Blue 14 | 72-57-1 | Direct Orange 10 | 6405-94-3 |
| Acid Black 132 | 12219-02-2 | Direct Blue 15 | 2429-74-5 | Direct Orange 108 | No CAS number |
| Acid Black 209 | No CAS number | Direct Blue 22 | 2586-57-4 | Direct Red 1 | 25188-24-3 |
| Acid Brown 415 | No CAS number | Direct Blue 25 | 25180-27-2 | Direct Red 2 | 992-59-6 |
| Acid Orange 24 | 1320-07-6 | Direct Blue 35 | No CAS number | Direct Red 7 | No CAS number |
| Acid Orange 45 | 2429-80-3 | Direct Blue 53 | 314-13-6 | Direct Red 10 | 25188-29-8 |
| Acid Red 4 | 5858-39-9 | Direct Blue 76 | 16143-79-6 | Direct Red 13 | 25188-30-1 |
| Acid Red 5 | No CAS number | Direct Blue 151 | 110735-25-6 | Direct Red 17 | No CAS number |
| Acid Red 24 | No CAS number | Direct Blue 160 | No CAS number | Direct Red 21 | 6406-01-5 |
| Acid Red 73 | 5413-75-2 | Direct Blue 173 | No CAS number | Direct Red 22 | No CAS number |
| Acid Red 85 | 3567-65-5 | Direct Blue 192 | 159202-76-3 | Direct Red 24 | No CAS number |
| Acid Red 114 | 6459-94-5 | Direct Blue 201 | 60800-55-7 | Direct Red 26 | No CAS number |
| Acid Red 115 | No CAS number | Direct Blue 215 | 6771-80-8 | Direct Red 28 | 573-58-0 |
| Acid Red 116 | No CAS number | Direct Blue 295 | 6420-22-0 | Direct Red 37 | 3530-19-6 |
| Acid Red 128 | 6548-30-7 | Direct Brown 1 | 3811-71-0 | Direct Red 39 | 6358-29-8 |
| Acid Red 148 | No CAS number | Direct Brown 1:2 | 2586-58-5 | Direct Red 44 | 6548-29-4 |
| Acid Red 150 | No CAS number | Direct Brown 2 | 25255-06-5 | Direct Red 46 | 2302-97-8 |
| Acid Red 158 | 8004-55-5 | Direct Brown 6 | 25180-39-6 | Direct Red 62 | No CAS number |
| Acid Red 167 | No CAS number | Direct Brown 25 | 33363-87-0 | Direct Red 67 | No CAS number |
| Acid Red 264 | No CAS number | Direct Brown 27 | No CAS number | Direct Red 72 | 8005-64-9 |
| Acid Red 265 | 6358-43-6 | Direct Brown 31 | 25180-41-0 | Direct Violet 1 | 25188-44-7 |
| Acid Red 420 | No CAS number | Direct Brown 33 | No CAS number | Direct Violet 12 | 2429-75-6 |
| Acid Violet 12 | 6625-46-3 | Direct Brown 51 | No CAS number | Direct Violet 21 | No CAS number |
| Basic Brown 4 | 5421-66-9 | Direct Brown 59 | 6247-51-4 | Direct Violet 22 | 25329-82-2 |
| Basic Red 42 | No CAS number | Direct Brown 79 | 6483-77-8 | Direct Yellow 1 | No CAS number |
| Basic Red 111 | 113741-92-7 | Direct Brown 95 | 16071-86-6 | Direct Yellow 24 | 6486-29-9 |
| Direct Black 4 | 25156-49-4 | Direct Brown 101 | No CAS number | Direct Yellow 48 | No CAS number |
| Direct Black 29 | No CAS number | Direct Brown 154 | 6360-54-9 | Disperse Orange 149 | 85136-74-9 |
| Direct Black 38 | 1937-37-7 | Direct Brown 222 | No CAS number | Disperse Red 151 | No CAS number |
| Direct Black 91 | 6739-62-4 | Direct Green 1 | 3626-28-6 | Disperse Yellow 7 | 6300-37-4 |
| Direct Black 154 | 54804-85-2 | Direct Green 6 | 4335-09-5 | Disperse Yellow 23 | 6250-22-3 |
| Direct Blue 1 | 3814-14-3 | Direct Green 8 | 25180-47-6 | Disperse Yellow 56 | 54077-16-6 |
| Direct Blue 2 | 2429-73-4 | Direct Green 8:1 | No CAS number | Solvent Orange 7 | 3118-98-6 |
| Direct Blue 3 | No CAS number | Direct Green 85 | 72390-60-4 | Solvent Red 19 | 6368-72-5 |
| Direct Blue 6 | 2602-46-2 | Direct Orange 1 | 54579-28-1 | Solvent Red 23 | 85-86-9 |
| Direct Blue 8 | 2429-71-2 | Direct Orange 6 | 6637-88-3 | | 1 |

Appendix 5: Pigments which, through reductive cleavage, may form restricted substances (amines)

| Pigment Name | CAS Number (if available) | C.I. Number |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Permanent Brown B | No CAS number | 12800 |
| Pigment Blue 25 | 10127-03-4 | 21180 |
| Pigment Blue 26 | 5437-88-7 | 21185 |
| Pigment Chrome Yellow L Paste | No CAS number | 12720 |
| Pigment Green 10 | 51931-46-5 | 12775 |
| Pigment Orange 3 | No CAS number | 12105 |
| Pigment Orange 13 | 3520-72-7 | 21110 |
| Pigment Orange 14 | No CAS number | 21165 |
| Pigment Orange 15 | 6358-88-9 | 21130 |
| Pigment Orange 16 | 6505-28-8 | 21160 |
| Pigment Orange 34 | 15793-73-4 | 21115 |
| Pigment Orange 44 | 17457-73-5 | 21162 |
| Pigment Orange 50 | No CAS number | 21070 |
| Pigment Orange 63 | No CAS number | 21164 |
| Pigment Red 7 | 6471-51-8 | 12420 |
| Pigment Red 8 | 6410-30-6 | 12335 |
| Pigment Red 17 | 6655-84-1 | 12390 |
| Pigment Red 22 | 6448-95-9 | 12315 |
| Pigment Red 37 | 6883-91-6 | 21205 |
| Pigment Red 38 | 6358-87-8 | 21120 |
| Pigment Red 39 | No CAS number | 21080 |
| Pigment Red 41 | No CAS number | 21200 |

| Pigment Name | CAS Number (if available) | C.I. Number |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Pigment Red 42 | 6358-90-3 | 21210 |
| Pigment Red 114 | 6358-47-0 | 12351 |
| Pigment Red 162 | No CAS number | 12431 |
| Pigment Yellow 12 | 6358-85-6 | 21090 |
| Pigment Yellow 13 | 5102-83-0 | 21100 |
| Pigment Yellow 14 | 5468-75-7 | 21095 |
| Pigment Yellow 17 | 4531-49-1 | 21105 |
| Pigment Yellow 49 | 15110-84-6 | 11765 |
| Pigment Yellow 55 | 6358-37-8 | 21096 |
| Pigment Yellow 63 | 14569-54-1 | 21091 |
| Pigment Yellow 83 | 5567-15-7 | 21108 |
| Pigment Yellow 87 | No CAS number | 21107:1 |
| Pigment Yellow 114 | 71872-66-7 | 21092 |
| Pigment Yellow 124 | 67828-22-2 | 21107 |
| Pigment Yellow 126 | 90268-23-8 | 21101 |
| Pigment Yellow 127 | 68610-86-6 | 21102 |
| Pigment Yellow 152 | 20139-66-6 | 21111 |
| Pigment Yellow 170 | 31775-16-3 | 21104 |
| Pigment Yellow 171 | 53815-04-6 | 21106 |
| Pigment Yellow 172 | No CAS number | 21109 |
| Pigment Yellow 174 | 78952-72-4 | 21098 |
| Pigment Yellow 176 | 90268-24-9 | 21103 |
| Pigment Yellow 188 | 23792-68-9 | 21094 |

Appendix 6: Approved Laboratories

| Modern Testing Services | Scope of RSL Test | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------|--|
| Modern resumy Services | Full | Partial | |
| Asia | | | |
| China - Hong Kong | X | | |
| China - Shanghai | X | | |
| China - Dongguan | X | | |
| Taiwan | | X | |
| India - Tirupur | | X | |
| India - Bangalore | | X | |
| Bangladesh | | X | |
| Pakistan | | X | |
| Cambodia | | X | |
| Vietnam | | X | |
| | | | |
| Europe | | | |
| Germany | X | | |
| UK | | X | |
| | | | |
| Americas | | | |
| US - Norwood, MA | | X | |

Global Contact for Modern Testing Services

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Appendix 6: Approved Laboratories (continued)

| Bureau Veritas | Scope of RSL Test | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------|--|
| Duicau Veritas | Full | Partial | |
| Asia | | | |
| China - Hong Kong | X | | |
| China - Shanghai | X | | |
| China - Panyu | | X | |
| Taiwan | | X | |
| Korea | | X | |
| India - Banaglore | | X | |
| India - Noida | | X | |
| India - Tirurpur | | X | |
| Bangladesh - Dhaka | | X | |
| Sri Lanka | | X | |
| Pakistan | | X | |
| Vietnam - Ho Chi Minh City | | X | |
| Vietnam - Hanoi | | X | |
| | | | |
| Europe | | | |
| Germany | | X | |
| Turkey | | X | |
| Egypt | | X | |
| | | | |
| Americas | | | |
| US - Buffalo, NY | | X | |
| Mexico | | X | |
| Guatemala | | X | |

Global Contact for Bureau Veritas

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Appendix 6: Approved Laboratories (continued)

| Intertek | Scope o | f RSL Test |
|----------------------------|---------|------------|
| ilitertek | Full | Partial |
| Asia | | |
| India - Bangalore | | X |
| India - Gurgaon | | X |
| Sri Lanka | | X |
| Bangladesh - Dhaka | | X |
| Bangladesh - Chittagong | | X |
| Pakistan | | X |
| Mauritius | | X |
| China - Shanghai | X | |
| China - Guangzhou | | X |
| China - Hong Kong | X | |
| Cambodia | | X |
| Vietnam - Ho Chi Minh City | | X |
| Vietnam - Hanoi | | X |
| | | |
| Europe | | |
| Turkey | | X |
| Egypt | | X |
| Portugal | | X |
| | | |
| Americas | | |
| US - Chicago, IL | | X |

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 ${\bf Laboratory\ Name:\ Intertek-Hong\ Kong}$

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Please connect with the laboratory contact for the exact laboratory testing capability availability.

Endnotes

- 1 Products that are subject to the RSL also include LS&CO. promotional items and nominal "give-away" items provided to customers and business partners.
- 2 See Appendices 4 and 5 for a partial list of Azo dyes and pigments which, through reductive cleavage, may form restricted substances (amines).
- The test method indicated shall be used by an LS&CO. approved laboratory to determine compliance with the RSL. The method's Reporting Limit is provided with designation ("RL").
- Use test method EN ISO14362-3 or GB/T 23344 for analysis of 4-Aminoazobenzene. Use ISO 17234-2 or GB/T 33392 for leather products.
- 5 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine has been reported to be found when printing using a combination of Pigment Black 7 with either Pigment Orange 13 or Pigment Orange 34. This combination of pigments shall be subjected to the listed usage bans.
- The test method indicated shall be used by an LS&CO. approved laboratory to determine compliance with the RSL. The method's Reporting Limit is provided with designation ("RL").
- 7 This azo colorant that is a mixture of: disodium(6-(4-anisido)-3-sulfonato-2-(3,5-dinitro-2-oxidophenylazo)-2-naphtholato)(1-(5-chloro-2-oxidophenylazo)-2-naphtolato)chromate(1-) -CAS Number 118685-33-9, and trisodium bis(6-(4-anisidino)-3-sulfonato-2-(3,5-dinitro-2-oxidophenylazo)-1- naphtolato)chromate(1-).
- No allocated CAS number. (Blue colorant: CAS Number .Not allocated., Index number 611-070-00-2, EC number 405-665-4). REACh Regulation (EC). 1907/2006 Appendix 9.
- Any biocide used to impart properties to the final products is not allowed to be used without prior approval of LS&CO. In case of requested biocide finishing by LS&CO. used biocides have to be approved acc. to EC 528/2012 and approval of LS&CO.
- In case chlorinated phenols are to be tested together with OPP, analysis by 1 M KOH extraction, 12-15 hours at 90°C, derivatization and analysis according § 64 LFGB B 82.02-08 or DIN EN ISO 17070:2015 is also possible.
- Use of blocked diisocyanates (oxime/pyrazole- or self-blocked) based on any other diisocyanates and pre-polymers (than listed) on the garment / fabric finishes and / or prints needs prior approval from LS&CO. Product Safety.
- 12 MDIs include monomers, isomers, oligomers and polymers with various CAS Numbers.
- TDI restriction applies to both 2,4-TDI (584-84-9) and 2,6-TDI (91-08-7), individually.
- No Flame Retardants are allowed on LS&CO. products. Upon request, the absence of the flame retardants are to be tested for confirmation of RSL compliance.
- Isomers of HBCDD: Alpha-hexabromocyclododecane (CAS 134237-50-6), Beta-hexabromocyclododecane (CAS 134237-51-7) and Gamma-hexabromocyclododecane (CAS 134237-52-8).
- Metal restrictions are separated into 2 major categories: (1) Restrictions for textiles and leather (artificial, natural & coated leather), (2) Restrictions for Sundries and Jewelry (children & adults). The concentration is calculated at element level. However, metals can be found in products both at element level and in ionised form(s) (including metal compounds) with various CAS numbers.
- 17 Total digestion metal content—the sample is digested by concentrated acid and the total metal content in the sample is measured.
- 18 Applicable for Leather (artificial, natural and coated) only.
- 19 Chromium (Cr) total means all including Cr (iii) and Cr (vi). This restriction is applicable to all materials except leather.
- 20 Restriction for Nickel (Ni) is applicable only for Textiles and Artificial Leather
- Chromium (Cr^{6+}) -hexavalent restriction is applicable only for leather. Testing is to be performed after aging [aging condition: 24 hours with 80°C & 20% relative humidity (RH)].

Endnotes (continued)

- Jewelry includes stones and crystals. Man-made leaded crystals are prohibited from use on any children's products.
- Children's products are defined as products designed or intended primarily for children age 12 and helow
- Applicable to metallic parts when the metallic part surface has direct and prolonged skin contact. According to the new reasoning, the limit of $0.5 \,\mu g/cm^2/week$ shall be considered exceeded only in case the quantified values are greater or equal to $0.88 \,\mu g/cm^2/week$ (or $0.35 \,\mu g/cm^2/week$ in case of piercing items with a nickel release limit of $0.2 \,\mu g/cm^2/week$).
- For metallic parts without a surface coating or plating, test in accordance with method EN 1811. For metallic parts with a surface coating or plating, perform EN 12472, then test in accordance with method EN 1811. The same limit value of $0.5 \, \mu g/cm^2/week$ applies regardless of the test method used.
- 26 Extractable Metal Content Restrictions applicable for Sundries and jewelry for Children only.
- 27 Chromium (Cr^{6+}) -hexavalent restriction is applicable only for leather. Testing is to be performed after aging [aging condition: 24 hours with 80°C & 20% relative humidity (RH)].
- Test method ISO/TS 16189 for footwear materials.
- 29 For footwear and accessories such as shoes and belts, the limit is 1,000 mg/kg.
- LS&CO. indicates that Usage Bans will be imposed upon all esters of ortho-phthalic acid however; Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods are to be tested for one or more of the listed phthalates upon LS&CO.'s request.
- These phthalate limits do NOT apply to DBP and DEHP when used in the manufacture or finishing of fabric intended for apparel (except pockets). For such fabric (main components and lining), the limit for DBP is 120 mg/kg. The limit for DEHP is 300 mg/kg.
- Including short chained chlorinated paraffin from C_{10} to C_{13} and medium chained chlorinated paraffin from C_{14} to C_{17} where chlorine content 20% to 70%. The possible application can be fat liquoring (leather), plasticizer and flame retardant (plastics).
- EXCEPTION: For baby products (age 0 24 months) intended for the Japanese market, the formaldehyde concentration must be below an absorbency (A-A0) limit of 0.05 using JIS L1041-1983, Method A.
- Melamine based resins are: a) prohibited for use at coating; and b) require LS&CO.'s prior approval for use as cross-linker.
- Direct skin contact means any part of the product (such as collar, cuff, body or sleeves) that has direct prolonged contact with the skin during normal use. An example is leather gloves without inner lining.
- Without direct skin contact means that during normal use only a portion of the product may occasionally contact the skin during normal use (such as leather jacket). The product must have a lining which meets the RSL requirement. Leather products without linings could be considered direct skin contact.
- LS&CO. PFCs (perfluorinated and polyfluorinated chemicals) elimination policy: no intentional use of PFCs in the process of manufacturing LS&CO.-labeled products using LS approved test method extraction with organic solvent, GC-MS and LC-MS, based on CEN/TS 15968. LS&CO. is pursuing this objective by (a) forbidding the knowing purchase or use of any raw materials containing any detectable levels of any PFCs at this detection limit and (b) forbidding the intentional use of any PFCs in the process of manufacturing any LS&CO.-labeled product. Please refer to Table G of Section 2 for the list of PFCs.
- If GCMS screening or PAH analysis shows only naphthalene, apply limit value for final product as 100 mg/kg. But If GCMS screening or PAH analysis shows naphthalene together with other PAHs, limit value for final product is 10 mg/kg for all PAH including naphthalene.
- 39 Packaging means transportation packaging as well as product packaging, i.e., any material used for

Endnotes (continued)

- the containment, protection, handling, delivery, and presentation of finished goods (article).
- For metals, concentration is calculated at element level. However, metals can be found in both at element level and in ionised form(s) (including metal compounds) with various CAS numbers.
- 41 For NP analysis by GC-MS, LC-MS confirmation is needed in case of positive findings of NP.
- RoHS refers to the Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances in electrical and electronic equipment. RoHS applies to electrical and electronic products. NOTE: The limits listed are by weight of homogeneous material (i.e., single material that is separated mechanically).
- For metals, concentration is calculated at element level. However, metals can be found in both at element level and in ionised form(s) (including metal compounds) with various CAS numbers.
- For phthalates requirement, this should refer to Table J of Section 1 in this RSL.
- Regarding batteries, for metals, concentration is calculated at element level. However, metals can be found in both at element level and in ionised form(s) (including metal compounds) with various CAS numbers.
- The test method has been quoted under GB25038-2010 "Rubber shoes healthy and safety specification and GB25036-2010 "Children's Canvas Rubber Footwear"
- Different salts and compounds of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid with various CAS numbers.

 Amount to be calculated on the free acid.
- 48 All isomers of HCH, including alpha (319-84-6), beta (319-85-7), delta (319-86-8), epsilon (6108-10-7), and gamma (lindane, 58-89-9).
- 49 Amount to be calculated on the free acid.
- 50 Amount to be calculated on the free acid.
- 51 Also DBBT
- 52 Also Ugilec 121 or Ugilec 21
- 53 Also Ugilec 141
- Substances of Very High Concerns (SVHC) are defined as CMR 1, CMR 2, PBT or vPvB substances as given in the legal text of REACh, Annex XVII for CMR, and on the European Chemicals Agency website, http://echa.europa.eu/. The listing is inclusive of candidate substances of Substances of Very High Concerns (SVHC) for Authorization and Registry of intentions list, as defined below:
 - Candidate substances can be found at http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table
 - Registry of intentions list are found at http://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-current-svhc-intentions
- Testing is applicable for PU materials, PU foam or with the use of blocked diisocyanates chemistry cross-linkers.
- Testing is applicable for wool, polyamide and silk dyeswith use of metal complexes acid dyes.
- Testing is applicable for leather materials, dyes polyamide buttons. For paper patch, this should include extractable heavy metals under Table G of Section 1 Metals Sundries.
- For metal components with direct and prolonged skin contact.
- Testing is applicable for plastics, synthetic leather (like PU), surface coating, paper patch and lacquered embellishments and trims.
- Testing is applicable for all lacquered and surface coated metallic embellishments and trims.
- Testing is applicable for plastics, synthetic leather (like PU), rubber, adhesives, paper patch.
- Testing is applicable for natural leather and paper patch.
- Testing is applicable for natural leather and paper patch.
- Testing is applicable for synthetic textile trims and embellishments.
- 65 Testing is applicable for natural leather and plastics materials.
- Testing is applicable for PU contained or coated trims and embellishments.

Endnotes (continued)

- Testing is applicable for post-consumer recycled from unknown or inconsistent sources.
- 69 Testing is applicable for paper patch.
- 70 Testing is applicable for blocked di-isocyanates chemistry
- 71 Testing is applicable for blocked di-isocyanates chemistry
- 72 Testing is applicable for silicone chemistry.
- 73 This is due to leaching from the metal roller.
- 74 Testing is applicable for PU coating or use of PU cross-linkers.
- 75 All plastisol prints must be phthalates and PVC free.
- 76 Testing is applicable for PU contained or coated materials.
- 77 Testing is applicable for PU materials or use of blocked diisocyanates chemistry cross-linkers.
- 78 For metal components with direct and prolonged skin contact (e.g., grommet).
- 79 Testing is applicable for plastics, rubber, adhesives.
- Applicable for lacquered or surface coated metal items.
- 81 Testing is applicable for plastics, rubber, adhesives.
- AP (alkyl phenols) is applicable.