BESTSELLER Restricted Substances List (RSL)

March 2024 – Version 1

Applied on all products from 1st May 2024 onwards

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Introduction

All products supplied to BESTSELLER must meet legal requirements in all markets that BESTSELLER brands deliver to.

BESTSELLER's Restricted Substances List (RSL) describes the limitation and prohibition of substances in products manufactured for BESTSELLER. The RSL has been developed based on the law, a concern for the health of our customers, the working conditions inside the factories producing our goods, and the preservation of the environment – both in production countries, and where our products are sold.

The listed values and additional notes in this document are applicable to all suppliers manufacturing or providing products for BESTSELLER.

The RSL applies to and covers all garments, shoes, accessories, and all parts of products e.g. zippers, buttons, rivets and labels (list is indicative not all-inclusive). Suppliers must also ensure that all samples meet the requirements set in the RSL.

Suppliers must comply with all legislation, product requirements and manufacturing requirements in all countries where they are producing. All labour, workplace, and environmental laws in the country of production must be followed. Suppliers must also be aware that additional requirements for specific product groups might exist, e.g. for shoes (SOP for Shoe Production).

It is the responsibility of the supplier to ensure that products they supply to BESTSELLER meet these requirements, which must be fully communicated to and controlled by all subcontractors and suppliers of raw materials and components throughout the supply chain.

Suppliers should note that the RSL will be updated when necessary. Messages and updates regarding the RSL will be placed on the Supplier Portal.

CHANGES AND ADDITIONS: BESTSELLER RSL 2024

CAS	SUBSTANCE	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	PAGE
N/A	Acidic and Alkaline Substances (pH)	Changed pH upper limit for non-chrome tanned leather to 7,5 Included additional guidance on pH levels during the tanning process.	
Various	Alkylphenols (APs), Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs) including all isomers	Updated APEO leather method to EN ISO 18218-1: 2023.	
Various	Bisphenols	Added method EN ISO 11936:2023 and 10 ppm reporting limit for leather. Added note for testing textiles. Removed BPAF as it is already covered under PFAS. Set individual limit for BPS.	
Various	Chlorophenols and Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP)	Updated method to EN 17134-2:2023 for all materials	
6858-49-7	Disperse Dyes: C.I. Disperse Yellow 49	Added another CAS number for already restricted C.I. Disperse Yellow 49	
7440-02-0	Heavy Metals: Nickel (Ni)	Updated method for Nickel Release in jewellery to include waxing areas not intended for skin-contact to EN 1811:2023	
75-01-4	Monomers: Vinyl Chloride	Updated method to EN ISO 6401:2022	
Various	Organotin Compounds	Added multiple organotins with a limit of 1 ppm to align with new legal restrictions and best practices consistent with other industry restricted substances lists.	
Various	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	Updated methods ASTM D7359 and EN ISO 23702-1 to 2023 versions. Added important note about draft test methods prEN 17681-1:2023 for targeted PFAS analysis. Added information about pending revision to EU POPs PFOS and related substances restriction. Added new sub-group of PFHxA, its salts, and related substances with note about anticipated new limits based on pending EU legislation.	
Various	Pesticides	Restated method as EN ISO 15913:2023; removed method DIN 38407-2:1993.	
Various	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Added dates for methods EN 17132:2019 and ISO 16190:2021.	
91-22-5	Quinoline	Added note that Quinoline is not expected in non-dyed materials.	
Various	UV Absorbers/Stabilizers	Added date for method ISO 24024:2022.	
Various	South Korea KC Mark Soluble Heavy Metal Requirements	Updated method to ISO 8124-3:2020 with Amendment 1 of 2023.	
36355-01-8	Pesticides: Hexabromobiphenyl	Added a substance to Pesticides (already included as a flame retardant).	

Important points to note

Additional chemical and material restrictions

PARAMETER	LIMIT	DESCRIPTION
All compounds defined as: Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) in EU REACH (2006/1907)	1000 ppm (0.1%) for each substance on the list	ECHA periodically updates the Candidate List; find the most current version at https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table
PVC	Total ban	Banned in all products and packaging. Please note that also sheets for transfer prints are not allowed to be PVC.
Nano material	Total ban	No nano particles/treatment/material can be used. Nano is defined in EU as: *"A natural, incidental or manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for 50 % or more of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1 nm - 100 nm"*
Water repellant treatment	Total ban on fluorinated compounds	Only BIONIC ECO from RUDOLF (Rudolf.de) can be used for Bestseller garments. Other non-fluorinated treatments are only allowed in special cases and requires specific approval from Responsible Sourcing (Chemical responsible)
Functional treatments (besides water repellency)	Total ban	A possible functional treatment besides the WR described above requires specific approval from Responsible Sourcing (Chemical responsible)
Odour	A non-product specific odour will be treated as a quality issue – and even if the style is meeting the RSL, products classed as 4 or 5 will be rejected.	CLASSIFICATION according to SNV195 651: 1 – odourless 2 – weak 3 – tolerable 4 – annoying 5 - intolerable
Spores and mycelia of mould	Not detected	Key requirements on desiccant bags and anti-mold prevention are described in the Bestseller Manual. Only the suppliers given in the Manual can be used.
For earrings, ear stickers or any other jewellery with a pin penetrating the skin, the pin must be of pure Titanium, Sterling silver (925 Silver) or stainless steel (316 L). Any deviation from this requires specific approval from the Chemical Responsible from Responsible Sourcing.		

Transportation of goods – Packaging, Containers and cargo

Fumigating, gassing or spraying cargo or containers containing BESTSELLER products with any chemicals is banned. Levels of chemicals are measured when the container reaches the port of destination. Levels must not exceed acceptable health and safety levels and the local legislation. The below restriction limits are valid in the container air per destination:

1. Denmark
   a. Formaldehyde: 0.3 ppm
   b. Total VOC: 10 ppm
2. The Netherlands
   a. https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011440

Regardless of the source, all costs in connection with cleaning containers, damage or loss of products and any resulting lost profit will be claimed.

All product packaging and packaging additions used for storage, labelling and transportation of BESTSELLER articles must meet legal requirements for all countries of shipment. BESTSELLER has implemented a Packaging RSL which is available on the Supplier Portal. Please refer to BESTSELLER Supplier Manual for details on packaging standards and expectations.

Chemical Control

In order to comply with BESTSELLER's Restricted Substances List (RSL), it is important that suppliers have full control and are aware of all chemicals that are being used throughout the entire production network.

Suppliers must ensure that all subcontractors, suppliers of materials and accessories (including labels and packaging), dye-houses, print-houses, tanneries, carriers, etc., are fully aware of the RSL and agree to follow. Suppliers must ensure that all parts of their production network have the latest version of our RSL and that they assist in educating all parts of the supply chain in meeting these requirements – and only work with suppliers that are able to do so. Suppliers should work to understand the chemical aspects of the supply chain to effectively identify and control the risk areas.

Suppliers should select professional and well-run suppliers of materials and dyeing /printing facilities, and ensure the use of dyestuffs, printing chemicals and any other production-process chemicals are from reputable and well-known manufacturers.

Suppliers must assume responsibility in ensuring that the production network is constantly informed of BESTSELLER's requirements – and that the materials coming into the factory are able to meet the standard set in the RSL. Material data sheets should be acquired from dye-houses and print-houses to ensure that no banned or restricted chemicals are used.

Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL)

BESTSELLER have adopted the industry-aligned MRSL from ZDHC group as part of our commitment to safer chemistry use during manufacturing (https://mrsl.roadmaptozero.com). All suppliers must ensure compliance to the most updated MRSL from ZDHC.

RSL Testing Programme

BESTSELLER requires chemical tests on products and has a comprehensive RSL testing programme in place. You can find further information on these testing requirements in the **RSL Testing Programme** document which is available on the supplier portal and from your regional sourcing office.
Testing and monitoring are managed through the local sourcing offices. All suppliers must meet agreed testing requirements - this is non-negotiable when producing articles for BESTSELLER.

Definition of ages

	Age Range	Cl Size (for reference)
Babies	0 to 36 months	≤98
Children	36 months to 14 years	104 - 164
Adults	14 years and older	>164

Definition of "intended for mouth contact"

A part of a children's product might be specifically intended for mouth contact like soothers, toys etc.

However, at BESTSELLER we also include the following parts in this definition:
Parts in children's apparel (≤12 years of age), where the children by reasonable use can have mouth contact. This includes parts like cord tipping and zipper puller, both only from the neck area.

Tables of Restricted Substances

CAS No.	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement	Reporting Limits Limits above which test results should be reported
Acetophenone and 2-Phenyl-2-Propanol					
98-86-2	Acetophenone	50 ppm each	Potential breakdown products in EVA foam when using dicumyl peroxide as a cross-linking agent.	Extraction in acetone or methanol GC/MS, sonication for 30 minutes at 60 degrees C	25 ppm each
617-94-7	2-Phenyl-2-propanol				
Acidic and alkaline substances					
Various	pH-value	Textiles: 4.0 - 7.5 Only for footwear and bags >3 years: 4.0-8.5 Leather: Chromed tanned: 3.2 – 5.5 Alternatively tanned: 3.5 – 7.5	The pH-value is a characteristic number, ranging from pH 1 to pH 14, which indirectly shows the content of acidic or alkaline substances in a product. pH-values below 7 indicate sources of acidic substances and values greater than 7 indicate sources of alkaline substances. To avoid irritation or chemical burns to the skin, the pH-value of products must be in the range of the human skin - approximately pH 5.5. AFIRM recommends the limits cited to comply with global regulations and to minimize the chances of Chromium VI formation during tanning and processing of leather. For chrome-tanned leather, the final fixing bath of the re-tanning process should always have a pH below 4.0 to guard against the formation of Chromium VI. Important: Egypt, Morocco, and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) require pH for leather not lower than 3.5.	Textiles and Artificial leather: EN ISO 3071:2020 Leather: EN ISO 4045: 2018	NA

Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs), including all isomers					
Various	Nonylphenol (NP), mixed isomers	Total: 10 ppm	APEOs can be used as or found in detergents, scouring agents, spinning oils, wetting agents, softeners, emulsifying/dispersing agents for dyes and prints, impregnating agents, de-gumming for silk production, dyes and pigment preparations, polyester padding and down/feather fillings. APs are used as intermediaries in the manufacture of APEOs and antioxidants used to protect or stabilize polymers. Biodegradation of APEOs into APs is the main source of APs in the environment. APEOs and formulations containing APEOs are prohibited from use throughout supply chain and manufacturing processes. We acknowledge that residual or trace concentrations of APEOs may still be found at levels exceeding 100 ppm and that more time is necessary for the supply chain to phase them out completely.	Textiles and Leather: EN ISO 21084:2019 Polymers and all other materials: 1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 70˚C analysis according to EN ISO 21084:2019	Sum of NP & OP: 3 ppm
Various	Octylphenol (OP), mixed isomers				
Various	Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEOs)	Total: 50 ppm		All materials except leather: EN ISO 18254-1:2016, determination of APEO using LC/MS or LC/MS/MS Leather: Sample preparation and analysis using EN ISO 18218-1:2023 with quantification according to EN ISO 18254-1:2016	Sum of NPEO & OPEO: 10 ppm
Various	Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEOs)				

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

Bisphenols					
80-05-7	Bisphenol A (BPA)	Virgin material: 1 ppm Recycled material: 10 ppm Parts in contact with mouth: 1 ppm (See definition on page 7)	BPA may be used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants, and PVC. BPS may be used as a substitute for BPA for some specific uses, including thermal receipt paper. BPS and BPF can be found in polyamide dye-fixing agents, and sulfone- and phenol-based leather synthetic tanning agents. BPA and BPS can be found in recycled polymeric and paper materials due to polycarbonate plastic and thermal receipt paper made with bisphenols entering waste streams. BPA, BPS, and BPB are included on the REACH SVHC list. Additional restrictions on the entire class of bisphenols are expected, with a revised restriction proposal forthcoming in the European Union. BPAF is included under PFAS, thereby totally banned. BPA is formally restricted in items intended to come in contact with the mouth.	Leather: EN ISO 11936:2023 All other materials: Extraction: 1 g sample/20 ml THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 60°C, then add methanol or acetonitrile for precipitation prior to analysis with LC/MS. Note for textiles: For precipitation, draw the extract to another container and add methanol or acetonitrile. Inaccurate higher results will be obtained if the textile sample contacts the precipitation solvent.	0.1 ppm for individual samples 1 ppm for composite samples
80-09-1	Bisphenol S (BPS)	BPS individually: 150 ppm Total sum of BPS, BPF, BPB: 200 ppm			Leather: 10 ppm each All other materials: 0.1 ppm for individual samples 1 ppm for composite samples
620-92-8	Bisphenol F (BPF)				
77-40-7	Bisphenol B (BPB)				
Chlorinated Paraffins					
85535-84-8	Short-chain chlorinated Paraffins (SCCP) (C10-C13)	100 ppm	May be used as softeners, flame retardants or as fat liquoring agents in leather production. Also used as plasticizer in polymer production.	Textiles and all other materials: ISO 22818:2021 (MCCP+SCCP) Leather: ISO 18219-1:2021 (SCCP) ISO 18219-2:2021 (MCCP)	30 ppm
85535-85-9	Medium-chain chlorinated Paraffins (MCCP) (C14-C17)	1000 ppm			100 ppm
Chlorophenols					
15950-66-0	2,3,4-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)	0.5 ppm each	Chlorophenols are polychlorinated compounds used as preservatives or pesticides. Pentachlorophenol (PCP), tetrachlorophenol (TeCP), and trichlorophenols (TriCP) are sometimes used to prevent mold and kill insects when growing cotton and when storing/transporting fabrics. PCP, TeCP and TriCP can also be used as in-can preservatives in print pastes and other chemical mixtures.	All materials: EN 17134-2:2023	0.05 ppm each
933-78-8	2,3,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
933-75-5	2,3,6-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
609-19-8	3,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
4901-51-3	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
935-95-5	2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol (PCP)				

Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluenes					
95-49-8	2-Chlorotoluene	Total: 1 ppm	Chlorobenzenes and chlorotoluenes (chlorinated aromatic hydrocarbons) can be used as carriers in the dyeing process of polyester or wool/polyester fibers. They can also be used as solvents.	All materials: EN 17137:2018	0.2 ppm each
108-41-8	3-Chlorotoluene				
106-43-4	4-Chlorotoluene				
32768-54-0	2,3-Dichlorotoluene				
95-73-8	2,4-Dichlorotoluene				
19398-61-9	2,5-Dichlorotoluene				
118-69-4	2,6-Dichlorotoluene				
95-75-0	3,4-Dichlorotoluene				
2077-46-5	2,3,6-Trichlorotoluene				
6639-30-1	2,4,5-Trichlorotoluene				
76057-12-0	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorotoluene				
875-40-1	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorotoluene				
1006-31-1	2,3,5,6- Tetrachlorotoluene				
877-11-2	Pentachlorotoluene				
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene				
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene				
87-61-6	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene				
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene				
108-70-3	1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene				
634-66-2	1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene				
634-90-2	1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene				
95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene				
608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene				
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene				
5216-25-1	p-chlorobenzotrichloride				
98-07-7	Benzotrichloride				
100-44-7	Benzyl chloride				
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene				
Dimethylfumarate					
624-49-7	Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	0.1 ppm	DMFu is an anti-mold agent used in sachets in packaging to prevent the buildup of mold, especially during shipping.	All materials: ISO 16186:2021	0.03 ppm

Dyes, Forbidden and Disperse					
2475-45-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 1	30 ppm each	Disperse dyes are a class of water-insoluble dyes that penetrate the fiber system of synthetic or manufactured fibers and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds. Disperse dyes are used in synthetic fiber (e.g., polyester, acetate, polyamide). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	All materials: DIN 54231:2022	10 ppm each
2475-46-9	C.I. Disperse Blue 3				
3179-90-6	C.I. Disperse Blue 7				
3860-63-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 26				
56524-77-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 35A				
56524-76-6	C.I. Disperse Blue 35B				
12222-97-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 102				
12223-01-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 106				
61951-51-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 124				
23355-64-8	C.I. Disperse Brown 1				
2581-69-3	C.I. Disperse Orange 1				
730-40-5	C.I. Disperse Orange 3				
82-28-0	C.I. Disperse Orange 11				
12223-33-5	C.I. Disperse Orange 37/76/59				
13301-61-6					
51811-42-8					
85136-74-9	C.I. Disperse Orange 149				
2872-52-8	C.I. Disperse Red 1				
2872-48-2	C.I. Disperse Red 11				
3179-89-3	C.I. Disperse Red 17				
61968-47-6	C.I. Disperse Red 151				
119-15-3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 1				
2832-40-8	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3				
6300-37-4	C.I. Disperse Yellow 7				
6373-73-5	C.I. Disperse Yellow 9				
6250-23-3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 23				
12236-29-2	C.I. Disperse Yellow 39				
54824-37-2	C.I. Disperse Yellow 49				
6858-49-7					
54077-16-6	C.I. Disperse Yellow 56				
3761-53-3	C.I. Acid Red 26				
569-61-9	C.I. Basic Red 9				

569-64-2	C.I. Basic Green 4				
2437-29-8					
10309-95-2					
548-62-9	C.I. Basic Violet 3				
632-99-5	C.I. Basic Violet 14				
2580-56-5	C.I. Basic Blue 26				
1937-37-7	C.I. Direct Black 38				
2602-46-2	C.I. Direct Blue 6				
573-58-0	C.I. Direct Red 28				
16071-86-6	C.I. Direct Brown 95				
60-11-7	4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene (Solvent Yellow 2)				
6786-83-0	C.I. Solvent Blue 4				
561-41-1	4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol				
Dyes, Navy Blue					
118685-33-9	Component 1: $C_{39}H_{23}ClCrN_7O_{12}S \cdot 2Na$	30 ppm each	Navy blue colourants are regulated and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles. (Index 611-070-00-2)	All materials: DIN 54231:2022	10 ppm each
Not allocated	Component 2: $C_{46}H_{30}CrN_{10}O_{20}S_2 \cdot 3Na$				

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

Formaldehyde					
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Adults and children: 75 ppm Babies: 16 ppm	Used in textiles as an anti-creasing and anti-shrinking agent. It is also often used in polymeric resins. Although very rare in apparel & footwear, composite wood materials, e.g., particle board and plywood, must comply with existing California and US formaldehyde emission requirements (40 CFR 770). Important: United Arab Emirates Cabinet Resolution No. (54) restricts textiles to 20 ppm. Indonesia Ministerial Regulation No. 18 limits Formaldehyde to "not detected" (16 ppm) in the following products: towels, bedding, and handkerchiefs.	All materials except leather: JIS L 1041-2011(Japan Law 112) or EN ISO 14184-1:2011 Leather: EN ISO 17226-2:2019 with EN ISO 17226-1:2021 confirmation method in case of interferences. Alternatively, EN ISO 17226-1:2021 can be used on its own.	16 ppm
Heavy Metals (non-jewellery) Please see Appendix C for separate South Korea Heavy Metal requirements					
7440-36-0	Antimony (Sb)	Extractable: 30 ppm	Found in or used as a catalyst in polymerisation of polyester, flame retardants, fixing agents, pigments and alloys.	All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1: 2019	Extractable: 3 ppm
7440-38-2	Arsenic (As)	Extractable: 0.2 ppm Total: 100 ppm	Arsenic and its compounds can be used in preservatives, pesticides and defoliants for cotton, synthetic fibers, paints, inks, trims and plastics.	Extractable: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1: 2019 Total: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2: 2019	Extractable: 0.06 ppm Total: 10 ppm
7440-39-3	Barium (Ba)	Extractable: 1000 ppm	Barium and its compounds can be used in pigments for inks, plastics, surface coatings, as well as in dyeing, mordant, filler in plastics, textile finish, and leather tanning.	All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 100 ppm

7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 40 ppm	Cadmium compounds are used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green); as a stabilizer for PVC; and in fertilizers, biocides and paints.	Extractable: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1: 2019 Total: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2: 2019	Extractable: 0.03 ppm Total: 5 ppm
7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	Extractable, Textiles: Babies: 1 ppm Children and adults: 2 ppm Extractable, Leather: 60 ppm	Chromium compounds can be used as dyeing additives, dye-fixing agents, colour fastness, after-treatments, dyes for wool, silk and polyamide (especially dark shades) and leather tanning. Important: Egypt restricts extractable Chromium to 2 ppm in leather products for babies and 200 ppm in leather products for other ages.	All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1: 2019	Extractable: 0.3 ppm
18540-29-9	Chromium VI	Extractable: Leather: 3 ppm Textile: 0.5ppm	Though typically associated with leather tanning, Chromium VI also may be used in the "after-chroming" process for wool dyeing (Chrome salts applied to acid-dyed wool to improve fastness).	All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 with EN ISO 17075-1:2017 if Cr is detected Leather: EN ISO 17075-1:2017 and EN ISO 17075-2:2017 for confirmation in case the extract causes interference. Alternatively, EN ISO 17075-2:2017 may be used on its own. Ageing test: ISO 10195:2018 Method A2	Extractable: Leather: 1 ppm Textiles: 0.5 ppm
7440-48-4	Cobalt (Co)	Extractable: Adults: 4 ppm Children and babies: 1 ppm	Cobalt and its compounds can be used in alloys, pigments, dyestuff, and the production of plastic buttons.	All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1: 2019	Extractable: 0.3 ppm
7440-50-8	Copper (Cu)	Extractable: Adults: 50 ppm Children and babies: 25 ppm	Copper and its compounds can be found in alloys and pigments, and in textiles as an antimicrobial agent. Copper is exempt from restriction limits in metal parts. Indonesia Ministerial Regulation No. 18 limits copper to 25 ppm in the products: towels, bedding, and handkerchiefs.	All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1: 2019	Extractable: 5 ppm

7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	Extractable: Adults: 1 ppm Babies and children: 0.2 ppm Total: 90 ppm	May be associated with alloys, plastics, paints, inks, pigments and surface coatings. For children and baby products for Illinois, USA, the following specific warning must be labelled on the product: "WARNING: CONTAINS LEAD. MAY BE HARMFUL IF EATEN OR CHEWED. COMPLIES WITH FEDERAL STANDARDS" Indonesia Ministerial Regulation No. 18 limits extractable Lead to 0.2 ppm in the products: towels, bedding, and handkerchiefs.	Extractable: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1: 2019 Total: Non-metal: CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3 Metal: CPSC-CH-E1001-08.3 Lead in paint and surface coating: CPSC-CH-E1003-09.1	Extractable: 0.06 ppm Total: 10 ppm
7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)	Extractable: 0.02 ppm Total: 0.5 ppm	Mercury compounds can be present in pesticides and as contaminants in caustic soda (NaOH). They may also be used in paints.	Extractable: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1: 2019 Total: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2: 2019	Extractable: 0.006 ppm Total: 0.1 ppm
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni)	Extractable: 1 ppm Release: Prolonged skin contact and Eyewear frames: 0.5 µg/cm²/week	Nickel and its compounds can be used for plating alloys and improving corrosion-resistance and hardness of alloys. They can also occur as impurities in pigments, alloys, fabrics and leather.	Extractable: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1: 2019 Release: EN 12472:2020 and EN 1811:2023 Release (Eyewear Frames): EN 16128:2015	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Release: 0.1 µg/cm²/week
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)	Extractable: 500 ppm	May be found in synthetic fibers, paints, inks, plastics and metal trims.	All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1: 2019	Extractable: 50 ppm

Heavy Metals, Jewellery					
7440-36-0	Antimony (Sb)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm	Antimony and its compounds can be used as a Flame Retardant in paints, as well as a colorant in pigments.	ASTM F963-17 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020 (Sample preparation for jewellery and wearables: wax areas not intended for skin-contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015)	Extractable: 5 ppm
7440-38-2	Arsenic (As)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 25 ppm	Arsenic and its compounds can be used in paints and inks.	ASTM F963-17 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020 (Sample preparation for jewellery and wearables: wax areas not intended for skin-contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015)	Extractable: 5 ppm
7440-39-3	Barium (Ba)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 1000 ppm	Barium and its compounds can be used in pigments for inks.	ASTM F963-17 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020 (Sample preparation for jewellery and wearables: wax areas not intended for skin-contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015)	Extractable: 100 ppm
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	Metal, Substrates, Paints & Coatings: Total: Adults: 75 ppm Children and babies: 40 ppm	Cadmium and its compounds are used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green). It can also be used in alloys to improve hardness or be found as a contaminant.	ASTM F963-17 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020 (Sample preparation for jewellery and wearables: wax areas not intended for skin-contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015)	Extractable: 5 ppm Total: 5 ppm
7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm	Chromium and its compounds can be used as pigments in paints. It can also be used as part of alloys such as stainless steel.	ASTM F963-17 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020 (Sample preparation for jewellery and wearables: wax areas not intended for skin-contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015)	Extractable: 5 ppm
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	Metal, Substrates, Paints & Coatings: Total: 90 ppm	Lead and its compounds may be associated with plastics, paints, inks, pigments, and surface coatings. It can also be found in metals as a contaminant. For children and baby products for Illinois, USA, the following specific warning must be labelled on the product: "WARNING: CONTAINS LEAD. MAY BE HARMFUL IF EATEN OR CHEWED. COMPLIES WITH FEDERAL STANDARDS"	ASTM F963-17 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020 (Sample preparation for jewellery and wearables: wax areas not intended for skin-contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015)	Total: 10 ppm

7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm Metal: Total: 0.5 ppm	Mercury compounds may be used in paints and can be found as a contaminant in alloys.	ASTM F963-17 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020 (Sample preparation for jewellery and wearables: wax areas not intended for skin-contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015)	Extractable: 5 ppm Total: 0.1 ppm
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni)	Release: Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm²/week Pierced part: 0.2 µg/cm²/week	Nickel and its compounds can be used for plating alloys and improving the corrosion-resistance and hardness of alloys. They can also occur as impurities in pigments and alloys.	EN 12472:2020 and EN 1811:2011+A1:2015	Release: 0.1 µg/cm²/week
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 500 ppm	Selenium and its compounds may be found in paints and inks.	ASTM F963-17 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020 (Sample preparation for jewellery and wearables: wax areas not intended for skin-contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015)	Extractable: 50 ppm
Monomers					
100-42-5	Styrene	500 ppm Baby products: 100 ppm	Styrene is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various styrene-copolymers like plastic buttons. Free styrene is restricted, not total styrene.	Extraction in Methanol GC/MS, sonication for 60 minutes at 60˚C	50 ppm
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride	1 ppm	Vinyl Chloride is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various PVC materials like prints, coatings, flip flops, and synthetic leather.	EN ISO 6401:2022	1 ppm
N-Nitrosamines					
62-75-9	N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	0.5 ppm each	Can be formed as by-product in the production of rubber.	EN ISO 19577:2019 with LC/MS/MS verification if positive	0.5 ppm each
55-18-5	N-nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA)				
621-64-7	N-nitrosodipropylamine (NDPA)				
924-16-3	N-nitrosodibutylamine (NDBA)				
100-75-4	N-nitrosopiperidine (NPIP)				
930-55-2	N-nitrosopyrrolidine (NPYR)				
59-89-2	N-nitrosomorpholine (NMOR)				
614-00-6	N-nitroso N-methyl N-phenylamine (NMPhA)				
612-64-6	N-nitroso N-ethyl N-phenylamine (NEPhA)				

Organotin Compounds					
Various	Tributyltin (TBT)	0.5 ppm each	Class of chemicals combining tin and organics such as butyl and phenyl groups that should no longer be used in the production of apparel, footwear, and related products. Organotins are predominantly found in the environment as antifoulants in marine paints, but they can also be used as biocides (e.g., antibacterials), catalysts in plastic and glue production, and heat stabilizers in plastics/rubber. In textiles and apparel, organotins are associated with plastics/rubber, inks, paints, metallic glitter, polyurethane products and heat transfer material.	All materials: CEN ISO/TS 16179: 2012 or EN ISO 22744-1:2020	0.1 ppm each
Various	Triphenyltin (TPhT)				
Various	Dibutyltin (DBT)	1 ppm each			
Various	Dioctyltin (DOT)				
Various	Monobutyltin (MBT)				
Various	Monooctyltin (MOT)				
Various	Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT)				
Various	Trimethyltin (TMT)				
Various	Trioctyltin (TOT)				
Various	Tripropyltin (TPT)				
Various	Dimethyltin (DMT)				
Various	Diphenyltin (DPhT)				
Various	Dipropyltin (DPT)				
Various	Monomethyltin (MMT)				
Various	Monophenyltin (MPhT)				
Various	Tetrabutyltin (TeBT)				
Various	Tetraethyltin (TeET)				
Various	Tetraoctyltin (TeOT)				
Ortho-phenylphenol					
90-43-7	Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP)	1000 ppm	OPP is used for its preservative properties in leather or as a carrier in polyester dyeing processes.	All materials: EN 17134-2:2023	100 ppm
Ozone-depleting Substances					
Various	See Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 for a complete list.	5 ppm	Prohibition from use. Ozone depleting substances have been used as a foaming agent in PU foams as well as a dry-cleaning agent and are prohibited from use.	All materials: GC/MS headspace 120°C for 45 minutes	5 ppm

Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFAS)					
7782-41-4	All PFAS as measured by total Fluorine	100 ppm 50 ppm by 2025	Due to the usage ban of any Fluorinated compounds	EN 14582:2016	20 ppm
Various	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and related substances	1 µg/m² total	PFAS represents the group of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) and the listed chemicals only serves as examples as ALL PFAS are forbidden in our products. PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g. PTFE. PFAS may be present unintended due to contamination. Bestseller only approve the use of BIONIC ECO. Refer to Appendix A (page 25-26) for a more comprehensive list of PFAS examples.	All materials: EN 23702-1:2023 or EN 17681-1: 2022 & 17681-2:2022	1 µg/m² total
Various	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and its salts	25 ppb total			10 ppb total
Various	PFOA-related substances	1000 ppb total			100 ppb total
Various	Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid (PFHxS) and its salts	25 ppb total			10 ppb total
Various	PFHxS-related substances	1000 ppb total			100 ppb total
Various	C9-C14 Perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs) and their salts	25 ppb total			10 ppb total
Various	C9-C14 PFCA related substances	260 ppb total			100 ppb total
Various	Further Perfluorinated substances（see appendix A）	1000 ppb total			100 ppb total
Various	PFHxA, its salts, and related substances	Anticipated regulated limits in the EU: PFHxA and its salts: 25 ppb PFHxA-related substances: 1000 ppb			100 ppb total

Pesticides, Agricultural					
Various	See Appendix B for a complete list	0.5 ppm each	May be found in natural fibers (primarily cotton).	All materials: EN ISO 15913:2003 or EPA 8081/EPA 8151A or BVL L 00.00-34:2010-09	0.5 ppm each
Phthalates					
28553-12-0	Di-iso-nonylphthalate (DINP)	500 ppm each Total: 1000 ppm	Esters of ortho-phthalic acid (phthalates) are a class of organic compound commonly added to plastics to increase flexibility. They are sometimes used to facilitate the moulding of plastic by decreasing its melting temperature. Phthalates can be found in: Flexible plastic components (e.g., PVC) Print pastes Adhesives Plastic buttons Plastic sleevings Polymeric coatings The REACH substances of very high concern (SVHC) candidate list is updated frequently. Suppliers should assume that the BESTSELLER RSL includes all Phthalates on the SVHC list – whether itemized here or not.	Sample preparation for all materials: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4 Measurement: Textile: GC/MS, EN ISO 14389:2022 (8.1 Calculation based on weight of print only; 8.2 Calculation based on weight of print and textile if print cannot be removed). All materials except textile: GC/MS	50 ppm each
117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate (DNOP)				
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate (DEHP)				
26761-40-0	Diisodecylphthalate (DIDP)				
85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate (BBP)				
84-74-2	Dibutylphthalate (DBP)				
84-69-5	Diisobutylphthalate (DIBP)				
84-75-3	Di-n-hexylphthalate (DnHP)				
84-66-2	Diethylphthalate (DEP)				
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate (DMP)				
131-18-0	Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DPENP)				
84-61-7	Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)				
71888-89-6	1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich				
117-82-8	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate				
605-50-5	Diisopentyl phthalate (DIPP)				
131-16-8	Dipropyl phthalate (DPRP)				
27554-26-3	Diisooctyl phthalate (DIOP)				
71850-09-4	Diisohexyl phthalate (DIHxP)				
68515-50-4	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear				
68515-42-4	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters (DHNUP)				

84777-06-0	1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid Dipentyl ester, branched and linear					
68648-93-1	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters or mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with ≥0.3% of dihexyl phthalate;					
68515-51-5	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters; 1,2-dicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters					
776297-69-9	n-Pentyl-isopentylphthalate (nPIPP)					
26040-51-7	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) tetrabromophthalate					
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)						
83-32-9	Acenaphthene	No individual restriction	Total: 10 ppm	PAHs are natural components of crude oil and are common residues from oil refining. PAHs have a characteristic smell similar to that of car tires or asphalt. Oil residues containing PAHs are added to rubber and plastics as a softener or extender and may be found in rubber, plastics, lacquers and coatings. PAHs are often found in the outsoles of footwear and in printing pastes for screen prints. PAHs can be present as impurities in Carbon Black. They also may be formed from thermal decomposition of recycled materials during reprocessing **Naphthalene: Dispersing agents for textile dyes may contain high residual naphthalene concentrations due to the use of low-quality naphthalene derivatives (e.g., poor-quality naphthalene sulphonate formaldehyde condensation products).	All materials: AFPS GS 2019, EN 17132:2019 or ISO 16190:2021	0.2 ppm each
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene					
120-12-7	Anthracene					
191-24-2	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene					
86-73-7	Fluorene					
206-44-0	Fluoranthene					
193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene					
91-20-3	Naphthalene**					
85-01-8	Phenanthrene					
129-00-0	Pyrene					
56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene	1 ppm each Babies: 0.5ppm each				
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene					
205-99-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene					
192-97-2	Benzo[e]pyrene					
205-82-3	Benzo[j]fluoranthene					
207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene					
218-01-9	Chrysene					
53-70-3	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene					

Quinoline					
91-22-5	Quinoline	50 ppm	Found as an impurity in polyester and some dyestuffs. Quinoline can be included with disperse dye testing, as the same method is used for both. It is not expected in non-dyed materials.	All materials: DIN 54231:2022 Methanol extraction at 70 degrees C	10 ppm
PVC					
9002-85-1	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	Not allowed		Beilstein Test – if positive then FTIR must be performed	
Solvents/Residuals					
68-12-2	Dimethylformamide (DMFa)	General: 500 ppm Water-based or solvent-free PU: 75 ppm	DMFa is a solvent used in plastics, rubber, and polyurethane (PU) coating. Water-based PU does not contain DMFa and is therefore preferable.	Textiles: EN 17131:2019 All other materials: ISO 16189:2021	50 ppm each
75-12-7	Formamide	1000 ppm total	Byproduct in the production of EVA foams.		
127-19-5	Dimethylacetamide (DMAC)		DMAC is a solvent used in the production of elastane fibers and sometimes as substitute for DMFa.		
872-50-4	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP)		Industrial solvent utilized in production of water-based polyurethanes and other polymeric materials. May also be used for surface treatment of textiles, resins, and metal coated plastics or as a paint stripper.		
UV Absorbers / Stabilizers					
3846-71-7	UV 320	1000 ppm each	PU foam materials such as open cell foams for padding. Used as UV-absorbers for plastics (PVC, PET, PC, PA, ABS, and other polymers), rubber, polyurethane.	ISO 24040:2022 with extraction in THF, analysis by GC/MS	100 ppm each
3864-99-1	UV 327				
25973-55-1	UV 328				
36437-37-3	UV 350				
2440-22-4	Drometrizole	For informational purposes only	Used as UV Absorbers for Plastics (PVC, PET, PC, PA, ABS, and other Polymers), Rubber and Polyurethane.		

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)					
71-43-2	Benzene	5 ppm	These VOCs should not be used in textile auxiliary chemical preparations. They are also associated with solvent-based processes such as solvent-based polyurethane coatings and glues/adhesives. They should not be used for any kind of facility cleaning or spot cleaning.	For general VOC screening: GC/MS headspace 45 minutes at 120 degrees C	Benzene: 1 ppm Other: 20 ppm each
68-12-2	DMFa	350 ppm			
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	Each: 250 ppm Total: 500 ppm			
100-42-5	Styrene				
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride				
67-66-3	Chloroform				
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone				
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane				
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene				
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene				
76-01-7	Pentachloroethane				
630-20-6	1,1,1,2- Tetrachloroethane				
79-34-5	1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane				
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (PER)				
108-88-3	Toluene				
71-55-6	1,1,1- Trichloroethane				
79-00-5	1,1,2- Trichloroethane				
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene				
1330-20-7	Xylenes (meta-, ortho-, para-)				
108-38-3					
95-147-6					
106-42-3					
75-12-7	Formamide				
127-19-5	DMAC				
872-50-4	NMP				
87-68-3	Hexachlorbutadiene				
98-86-2	Acetophenone				
617-94-7	2-Phenyl-2-propanol				

Appendix A: Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFAS)

CAS No.	Substance Name	CAS No.	Substance Name
PFOS and Related Substances		**PFOA and Related Substances**	
754-91-6	Perfluorooctane sulfonamide (PFOSA)	39108-34-4	1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)
307-35-7	Perfluorooctane sulfonfluoride(PFOSF/ POSF)	376-27-2	Methyl perfluorooctanoate (Me-PFOA)
31506-32-8	N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide (N-Me-FOSA)	3108-24-5	Ethyl perfluorooctanoate (Et-PFOA)
4151-50-2	N-Ethyl pefluorooctane sulfonamide (N-Et-FOSA)	678-39-7	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1 decanol (8:2 FTOH)
24448-09-7	N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide ethanol (N-Me-FOSE)	27905-45-9	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl acrylate (8:2 FTA)
1691-99-2	N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide ethanol (N-Et-FOSE)	1996-88-9	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl methacrylate (8:2 FTMA)
1763-23-1	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	27854-31-5	2H, 2H-Perfluorodecanoic acid (H_2PFDA)
2795-39-3	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, potassium salt (PFOS-K)	**PFHxS and Its Salts**	
29457-72-5	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, lithium salt (PFOS-Li)	355-46-4	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)
29081-56-9	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, ammonium salt (PFOS-NH_4)	3871-99-6	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, potassium salt (PFHxS-K)
70225-14-8	Perfluorooctanesulfonate diethanolamine salt (PFOS-NH$(OH)_2$)	55120-77-9	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, lithium salt (PFHxS-Li)
56773-42-3	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, tetraethylammonium salt (PFOS-N$(C_2H_5)_4$)	68259-08-5	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, ammonium salt (PFHxS-NH_4)
251099-16-8	Didecylmethyl ammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS-N$(C_{10}H_{21})$2(CH_3)2)	82382-12-5	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, sodium salt (PFHxS-Na)
PFOA and Its Salts		**PFHxS-related Substances**	
335-67-1	Perfluorooctanic acid (PFOA)	68259-15-4	N-Methylperfluoro-1-hexanesulfonamide (N-Me-FHxSA)
335-95-5	Sodium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Na)	41997-13-1	Perfluorohexane sulfonamide (PFHxSA)
2395-00-8	Potassium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-K)	**C9-C14 PFCAs and their Salts**	
335-93-3	Silver perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Ag)	375-95-1	Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA, C9-PFCA)
335-66-0	Perfluorooctanoyl fluoride (PFOA-F)	335-76-2	Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFNA, C10-PFCA)
3825-26-1	Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO)	2058-94-8	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFNA, 11-PFCA)
		307-55-1	Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFNA, C12-PFCA)
		72629-94-8	Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFNA, C13-PFCA)
		376-06-7	Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFNA, C14-PFCA)
		172155-07-6	Perfluoro-3-7-dimethyloctanecarboxylate (PF-3,7-DMOA)

Appendix A - continued: Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFAS)

CAS No.	Substance Name	CAS No.	Substance Name
C9-C14 PFCA-related Substances		**Further Perfluorinated carboxylic acids**	
17741-60-5	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl acrylate (10:2 FTA)	375-22-4, et al.	Perfluorobutanoic acids and salts (PFBA)
2144-54-9	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl methacrylate (10:2 FTMA)	2706-90-3, et al.	Perfluoropentanoic acid and salts (PFPeA)
865-86-1	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-dodecanol (10:2 FTOH)	375-85-9	Perfluoroheptane Acid (PFHpA)
34598-33-9	2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoroundecanoic acid and salts (4HPFUnA)	**Perfluorinated sulfonic acids**	
678-39-7	Perfluorocylethanol 8:2 (8:2 FTOH)	375-73-5, 59933-66-3, et al.	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid and salts (PFBS)
39239-77-5	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorotetradecan-1-ol (12:2 FTOH)	375-92-8, et al.	Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid and salts (PFHpS)
120226-60-0	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecanesulphonic acid (10:2 FTS)	335-77-3, et al.	Henicosafluorodecane sulfonic acid and salts (PFDS)
2043-54-1	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl iodide (10:2 FTI)	**Partially fluorinated carboxylic/sulfonic acids**	
30046-31-2	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorotetradecyl iodide (12:2 FTI)	1546-95-8, et al.	7H-Perfluoro heptanoic acid and salts (7HPFHpA)
PFHxA, Its Salts, and related Substances		27619-97-2, et al.	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctance sulfonic acid and salts (1H,1H,2H,2H-PFOS)
307-24-4, et al.	Perfluorohexanoic acid and salts ((PFHxA)	**Partially Fluorinated linear alcohols**	
27619-97-2	1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	2043-47-2	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-hexanol (4:2 FTOH)
647-42-7	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1- octano (6:2 FTOH	**Esters of fluorinated alcohols with acrylic acid**	
		17527-29-6	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctyl acrylate (6:2 FTA)

Appendix B: Pesticides, Agricultural

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

Appendix C: South Korea KC Mark Soluble Heavy Metal Requirements

South Korea KC Mark requirements apply to the migration of Heavy Metals from surface coatings/paints, synthetic resins, and paper materials in products intended to be placed in the mouth of children and products intended for babies

CAS No.	Substance	Limits	Suitable Test Method
7440-36-0	Antimony (Sb)	60 ppm	ISO 8124-3:2020 with Amendment 1 of 2023
7440-38-2	Arsenic (As)	25 ppm	
7440-39-3	Barium (Ba)	1000 ppm	
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	75 ppm	
7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	60 ppm	
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	90 ppm	
7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)	60 ppm	
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)	500 ppm	