PRODUCT HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARD

SASMAT RETAIL S.L.

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INTRODUCTION

SASMAT RETAIL S.L. (hereinafter, SASMAT RETAIL), on behalf of its firm PDPAOLA, is committed to providing customers with jewelry and packaging articles embodying the highest standards for human health and safety.

The SASMAT RETAIL product health and safety standard (hereinafter, standard) has been developed in conformity with product health and safety laws in the markets where the company sells its products.

The main objective of this standard is to establish the requirements for chemical substances and safety parameters regulated in jewelry and packaging articles in order to guarantee a high protection of the human health and safety of consumers. It includes requirements related to the characteristics of the product to ensure that it does not present risks to the safety of users, especially children.

SCOPE OF APPLICATION

This standard compulsorily applies to jewelry and packaging articles intended for any user regardless of their age.

Any SASMAT RETAIL product supplier must comply with the requirements of this standard. In addition, the compliance with this standard does not exempt suppliers from complying with any other regulation applicable to products.

COMPLIANCE OF THE STANDARD

Suppliers are required to implement a consistent and competent approach to the management of the restricted substances and parameters. Similarly, suppliers are solely responsible for effective application and compliance of the standard for products supplied to SASMAT RETAIL.

SASMAT RETAIL can verify the compliance with the standard of any article provided by its suppliers, at any stage of production or distribution (e.g., through internal control programs of the company). For this purpose, suppliers shall provide adequate access to any documentation required to conduct a conformity control of the provided jewelry and packaging articles, such as, test reports or safety data sheets (SDS) for all materials, substances and preparations used in the production of a SASMAT RETAIL order.

In case of differences between the test reports provided by the supplier and those carried out by SASMAT RETAIL, the results carried out by SASMAT RETAIL shall prevail.

In the event of a non-compliance with the standard, we reserve the right to:

- Reject any order or product.
- Return any order or product delivered.
- Cancel any scheduled order.
- Hold the supplier responsible for any damage caused.

RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

SASMAT RETAIL hereby asserts its prerogative to reject products that do not comply with any stipulations set out in the relevant legislation, including its modifications and national transpositions. This may include, but is not limited to:

- General Product Safety Regulation (GPSR) 2023/988/EC.
- REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.
    - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) subject to Authorisation, published in accordance with Article 59(10) of the REACH Regulation.
- Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, California Proposition 65.
- Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR) (EU) No 528/2012.

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES AND PARAMETERS LIST

The restricted substances and parameters list (hereinafter, RSPL) includes those chemicals and parameters legally restricted or prohibited in the markets where SASMAT RETAIL sells its products.

The limits for the content of chemical substances in jewelry articles and packaging products have been established considering the strictest limit, among those present in the legislation of the different trading territories where SASMAT RETAIL operates.

For each substance included in the RSPL, the following information is provided:

- CAS number[1].
- Common name of the substance.
- Age of the user.
- The restriction or maximum concentration in the material/components of the final product.
- Potential uses & additional information.
- Recommended test method[2].

For each safety parameter, the requirements and corresponding test methods (where applicable) are provided.

The requirements of this RSPL are mandatory for any supplier in relation to the products supplied to SASMAT RETAIL.

1 Chemical Abstracts Service number, an identification number assigned by Chemical Abstracts Service (a division of the American Chemical Society) to every chemical substance included in its database. Also referred to as CAS Registry Number or CASRN.

2 These test methods are proposed as reference to be employed to check compliance with health and safety requirements.

1 RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST IN JEWELRY ARTICLES AND PACKAGING[3]

1.1 HEAVY METALS AND ITS COMPOUNDS

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Metal · Leather · Synthetic fibers · Other: porcelain, ceramic, glass, crystal, etc. · Glue	· Coatings, dyes and prints · Natural materials, including paper and cardboard · Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber · Metal · Leather

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
7440-36-0	Antimony (Sb)	≤ 14 years	Jewelry: · Metal - Total content: 60ppm - Extractable content: 60 ppm	Antimony and derivative compounds can be found in metal parts and materials in which pigments containing these elements can be employed (e.g., paints, plastics). Also found in or used as a catalyst in polymerization of polyester, flame retardants, fixing agents, pigments, and alloys.	· Metal - Total content: EN 16711-1:2016 - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016 · Textiles - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016 · Leather - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019
		> 14 years	Jewelry: · Metal - Extractable content: 25 ppm · Textiles and leather - Extractable content: 30 ppm		
7440-38-2	Arsenic (As)	≤ 14 years	Jewelry: · Metal - Total content: 25 ppm - Extractable content: 25 ppm · Textiles and leather and any other materials - Total content: 25 ppm - Extractable content: 0,2 ppm	Arsenic and its compounds can be used in preservatives, pesticides, and defoliants for cotton, synthetic fibers, paints, inks, trims, and plastics.	· Leather - Total content: EN ISO 17072-2:2019 - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 · Metal, textiles and any other material - Total content: EN EN 16711-1:2016 - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016
		> 14 years	Jewelry: · Metal - Total content: 100 ppm · Textiles and leather and any other materials - Total content: 100 ppm - Extractable content: 0,2 ppm		
7440-39-3	Barium (Ba)	All ages	Jewelry, any material: · Extractable content: 1000 ppm	Barium and its compounds can be used in pigments for inks.	· Leather - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 · Metal, textiles and any other material - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016

3 The section “Restricted substances list in jewelry articles and packaging” has been adopted from the “Restricted substances list” and “Packaging Restricted Substances List” documents with the consent of the Affirm Group.

7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	≤ 14 years	Jewelry: · Metal - Total content: No detection - Extractable: No detection	Cadmium can be found in: · Metallic parts, alloys and metal coatings (as a component to improve hardness or impurity), including welding material. · Plastic materials and coatings due to their compounds may be used as stabilisers. · Paints, prints, glass, ceramics, or synthetic stones, where cadmium compounds could be employed as pigments. · In packaging cadmium compounds are used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green) and in paints. It can also be used as a stabilizer for PVC.	· Leather - Total content: EN ISO 17072-2:2019 - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 · Metal, textiles and any other material, including packaging material - Total content: EN 16711-1:2016 - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016
		> 14 years	Jewelry: · Metal - Total content: No detection · Textiles and leather and any other materials - Total content: 40 ppm - Extractable content: 0,1 ppm		
		All ages	Packaging, any material: · Sum of total content for Cd, Pb, Hg & Cr VI: 100 ppm		
7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	≤ 14 years	Jewelry: · Metal - Extractable content: 60 ppm	Chromium and its compounds can be present in metal coatings and metal alloys. Other materials where they can also be present are natural materials (where chromium derived biocides can be used), and paints and plastics where chromium derived pigments can be employed. In particular, chromium compounds can be used as dyeing additives; dyefixing agents; colorfastness aftertreatments; dyes for wool, silk, and polyamide (especially dark shades); and leather tanning.	· Leather - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 · Metal, textiles and any other material - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016
		All ages	Jewelry: · Textiles and leather - Extractable content: 2 ppm · Metal and any other material - Extractable content: 60 ppm		
18540 29-9	Chromium (VI)	All ages	Jewelry: · Textile - Extractable content: No detection · Metal, leather and any other material - Extractable content: 3 ppm Packaging, any material:: - Sum of total content for Cd, Pb, Hg & Cr VI: 100 ppm	Though typically associated with leather tanning, Chromium VI also may be used in pigments, chrome plating of metals, and wood preservatives.	· Leather - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2017 · Metal, textiles and any other material, including packaging material - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016
7440-48-4	Cobalt (Co)	≤ 14 years	Jewelry: · Textile and leather - Extractable content: 1 ppm	Cobalt and its compounds can be used in alloys, pigments, dyestuff, and the production of plastic buttons.	· Leather - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 · Textile - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016
		> 14 years	Jewelry: · Textile and leather - Extractable content: 4 ppm		
7440-50-8	Copper (Cu)	≤ 14 years	Jewelry: · Textile and leather - Extractable content: 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.	· Leather - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 · Textile - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016
		> 14 years	Jewelry: · Textile and leather - Extractable content: 50 ppm		

7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	≤ 14 years	Jewelry: · Leather - Extractable content: 0,2 ppm	Lead and its compounds may be associated with plastics, paints, inks, pigments, and surface coatings. It can also be found in metals as a contaminant. Crystal or “lead glass” is exempt from total Lead restrictions.	· Leather - Total content: EN ISO 17072-2:2019 - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 · Metal - Total content: ASTM F2923:2020 - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016 · Textile and non-metal - Total content: CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3 - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016 · Packaging - Total content: EN 16711-1:2016
		> 14 years	Jewelry: · Leather - Extractable content: 1 ppm		
		All ages	Jewelry: · Metal and stones - Total content[4]: 90 ppm - Extractable content: 90 ppm · Textile - Extractable content: 0,2 ppm · Leather - Total content: 90 ppm Packaging, any material: - Sum of total content for Cd, Pb, Hg & Cr VI: 100 ppm		
7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)	All ages	Jewelry: · Metal - Total content : No detection - Extractable content: No detection · Textile, leather and any other material - Total content: 0,5 ppm - Extractable: 0,02 ppm Packaging, any material: - Sum of total content for Cd, Pb, Hg & Cr VI: 100 ppm	Mercury and its compounds may be used in paints and can be found as a contaminant in alloys and in gold due to its use during the extraction process. Mecury compounds can be present in pesticides and as contaminants in caustic soda (NaOH). They may also be used in paints and as catalysts in the manufacture of PU and vinyl chloride for use in PVC.	· Leather - Total content: EN ISO 17072-2:2019 - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 · Metal, textiles and any other material, including packaging material - Total content: EN 16711-1:2016 - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni)	All ages	Jewelry: · Metal - Nickel Release: No detection in any post assemblies which are inserted into pierced ears and other pierced parts of the human body and 0.5 µg/cm2/week for other articles intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin. · Textile and leather: - Extractable content: 1 ppm	Nickel is widely used as a strengthening, brightening and antioxidizing agent and, therefore, can be found mainly in metallic parts. It can also occur as impurities in pigments and alloys.	· Metal - Release: EN 1811:2023 and EN 12472:2023 · Textile - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016 · Leather - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)		Jewelry: · Metal - Extractable content: 500 ppm · Textile and leather - Extractable content: 100 ppm	Selenium and derivative compounds can be found in metal parts and materials in which pigments containing these elements can be employed (e.g., paints, plastics).	· Textile - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016 · Leather - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019

4 In European Union and United Kingdom, the following materials are exempt from this restriction: crystal glass (as defined in Annex I of Council Directive 69/493/EEC), internal components of watch timepieces inaccessible to consumers, non-synthetic or reconstructed precious and semiprecious stones (CN code 7103 as established by Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87), unless they have been treated with Lead or its compounds or mixtures containing these substances and enamels. In USA and Israel, the following materials are exempt from this restriction, if they have neither been treated nor adulterated with the addition of materials that could result in the addition of Lead into the final article: precious gemstones (diamond, ruby, sapphire, emerald), semiprecious gemstones and other minerals (excluding any mineral that is based on Lead or Lead compounds including, but not limited to, the following: aragonite, bayldonite, boleite, cerussite, crocoite, galena, ekanite, linarite, mimetite, phosgenite, vanadinite, and wulfenite), natural or cultured pearls, wood, paper, printing inks, textiles (excluding after-treatment applications), other plant-derived and animal-derived materials and metals, such as any stainless steel or surgical steel, Gold (at least 10 karat), Silver (at least 925/1000), Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Osmium, Iridium, Ruthenium and Titanium.

1.2 ACETOPHENONE, 2-PHENYL-2-PROPANOL & RELATED SUBSTANCES

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
		· Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
98-86-2	Acetophenone	All ages	50 ppm each	pH value is a characteristic number,ranging from pH 0 to pH 14, which indirectly shows the content of acidic or alkaline substances in a product. pH values less than 7 indicate sources of acidic substances, and values greater than 7 indicate sources of alkaline substances. To avoid irritation or chemical burns to the skin, the pH value of products must be in the range of human skin—approximately pH 5.5.	Extraction in acetone or methanol GC/MS, sonication for 30 minutes at 60° C
617-94-7	2-Phenyl-2-Propanol				
729-43-1	Acetophenone Azine			Formed by reaction between acetophenone and hydrazine, a byproduct found in azodicarbonamide (ADCA) up to 0.1%. May be found in foams where ADCA is used as a blowing agent and DCP is used as crosslinker.	Extraction in acetone or methanol GC/MS or LC/MS, sonication for 30 minutes at room temperature.

1.3 ACIDIC & ALKALINE SUBSTANCES (PH)

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Leather · Synthetic fibers	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
N/A	pH value	All ages	Jewelry: · Textiles - 4.0 – 7.5 · Leather - Chrome-tanned: 3.5 – 5.5 - Other: 3.5 – 7.5	pH value is a characteristic number,ranging from pH 0 to pH 14, which indirectly shows the content of acidic or alkaline substances in a product. pH values less than 7 indicate sources of acidic substances, and values greater than 7 indicate sources of alkaline substances. To avoid irritation or chemical burns to the skin, the pH value of products must be in the range of human skin—approximately pH 5.5.	· Textiles and synthetic coated fabrics: EN ISO 3071:2020 · Leather: EN ISO 4045:2018

1.4 ALKYLPHENOL (AP) & ALKYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATES (APEOS), INCLUDING ALL ISOMERS

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING	
	· Leather · Synthetic fibers · Glue	· Fibers -natural, blended, synthetic- · Coatings, dyes and prints · Natural materials, including paper and cardboard	· Polymers, plastics, foams, natural and synthetic rubber · Glue · Leather · Synthetic coated fabric

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
Various	Nonylphenol (NP), mixed isomers	All ages	Jewelry: · Textile and leather: - Total APs: 10 ppm - Total APs + APEOs: 100 ppm Packaging, any material: - Total APs: 100 ppm - Total APEOs: 100 ppm	APEOs can be used as or found in detergents, scouring agents, spinning oils, wetting agents, softeners, emulsifying/ dispersing agents for dyes and prints, impregnating agents, de-gumming for silk production, dyes and pigment preparations, polyester padding and down/feather fillings. APEOS are used as surfactants in the production of plastics, elastomers, paper, and textiles. These chemicals can be found in many processes involving foaming, emulsification, solubilization, or dispersion. APEOs can be used in paper pulping, lubrication oils, and plastic polymer stabilisation. APs are used as intermediaries in the manufacture of APEOs and antioxidants used to protect or stabilise 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.	· 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
Various	Octylphenol (OP), mixed isomers				
Various	Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEOs)	All ages			· All materials except Leather - EN ISO 18254-1:2016 with determination of APEO using LC/MS or LC/MS/MS · Leather - Sample prep and analysis using EN ISO 18218-1:2015 with quantification according to EN ISO 18254-1:2016
Various	Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEOs)				

1.5 AZO-AMINES & ARYLAMINE SALTS

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Leather · Synthetic fibers	· Fibers -natural, blended, synthetic- · Natural materials, including paper and cardboard · Leather · Synthetic coated fabric

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
See Appendix I for a complete list.		All ages	20 ppm each	Azo dyes and pigments are colorants that incorporate one or several azo groups (-N=N-) bound with aromatic compounds. Thousands of azo dyes exist, but only those which degrade to form the listed cleavable amines are restricted. Azo dyes that release these amines are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing textiles.	· All materials except Leather - EN ISO 14362-1:2017 · Leather - EN ISO 17234-1:20240 · p-Aminoazobenzene: - All materials except leather: EN ISO 14362-3:2017 - Leather: EN ISO 17234-2:2011

1.6 BISPHENOLS

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Leather · Synthetic fibers	· Fibers - blended, synthetic- · Coatings, dyes and prints · Natural materials, including paper and cardboard · Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber · Leather · Synthetic coated fabric

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
80-05-7	Bisphenol-A (BPA)	All ages	Jewelry: · Textiles and leather: 10 ppm · Items intended to come in contact with the mouth: 1 ppm · Other materials: - Polycarbonates: 100 ppm - Rest of materials: 200 ppm Packaging: · Receipt paper: BPA: 1 ppm · Other packaging materials: 1000 ppm each In preparation for forthcoming restrictions, significantly lower levels of bisphenols should be achievable, e.g., in polyamide, over time or better alternatives should be substituted if possible.	BPA may be used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants, and PVC. BPS may be used as a substitute for BPA for some specific uses, including in thermal receipt paper. BPS and BPF can be found in polyamide dye-fixing agents and in sulfone- and phenol- based leather synthetic tanning agents. Metal-complex dyes used on nylon may contain BPS. 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.	· Textiles: - For precipitation, draw the extract to another container and add methanol or acetonitrile. This keeps the extraction process consistent. - 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. · Leather: - EN ISO 11936:2023 · All other materials: - Extraction: 1 g sample/20 ml THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 60°C, analysis with LC/MS
80-09-1	Bisphenol-S (BPS)		Jewelry: · Textiles and other materials: 200 ppm each · Leather: 500 ppm each Packaging: · Receipt paper: BPS: 1 ppm · Other packaging materials: 1000 ppm each In preparation for forthcoming restrictions, significantly lower levels of bisphenols should be achievable, e.g., in polyamide, over time or better alternatives should be substituted if possible.		
77-40-7	Bisphenol-B (BPB)				
620-92-8	Bisphenol-F (BPF)				

1.7 BROMINATED & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS SUBSTANCES

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Metal · Leather · Synthetic fibers · Other: porcelain, ceramic, glass, crystal, synthetic stones. · Glue	· Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
40088-47-9	Tetrabromodiphenyl ether (TetraBDE)	All users	Jewelry: · Metal, textiles & leather: 10 ppm each Packaging: · Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber: Total: 500 ppm	Flame retardant substances, including the entire class of organohalogen flame retardants, should no longer be applied to materials and packaging materials during production. Listed here are relevant flame retardants included in the Stockholm Convention. It is not intended to be a complete list. Other flame retardants not applicable to this industry are regulated worldwide by the Stockholm Convention and the Aarhus Protocol, which have been implemented in the European Union under the POPs Regulation. The 10 ppm limit in jewelry 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
32534-81-9	Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE)				
36483-60-0	Hexabromodiphenyl ether (HexaBDE)				
68928-80-3	Heptabromodiphenyl ether (HeptaBDE)				
1163-19-5	Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE)				
79-94-7	Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBP A)				
3194-55-6	Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)		Jewelry: · Metal, textiles & leather: 10 ppm each Packaging: · Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber: Total: 75 ppm		
115-86-6	Triphenyl phosphate (TPP)		Any material: 500 ppm	May be used as a flame retardant, an antioxidant for PU materials, or as an alternative plasticizer to orthophthalates. Now included on the REACH SVHC list.	· All materials - EN ISO 17881-1:2016
Other: See Appendix II for a complete list.			Jewelry: · Metal, textiles & leather: 10 ppm each		· All materials - EN ISO 17881-1:2016

1.8 BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE (BHT)

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
		· Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
128-37-0	Dibutylhydroxytoluene (BHT)	All ages	25 ppm	Used as an additive in plastics as an antioxidant to prevent aging. Can cause phenolic yellowing of textiles.	· All materials: ASTM D4275:2017

1.9 CHLORINATED PARAFFINS

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Leather	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
85535-84-8	Short-chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCPs) (C10-C13)	All ages	Total: 20 ppm	Short chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs) are a complex mixture of substances, primarily used as lubricants and coolants in metal cutting and metal forming operations. SCCPs and MCCPs may be used as softeners, flame retardants, or fat-liquoring agents in leather production; also as a plasticizer in polymer production.	· Leather - ISO 18219-1:2021 (SCCP) - ISO 18219-2:2021 (MCCP)
85535-85-9	Medium-chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCPs) (C14-C17)		Total: 1000 ppm		

1.10 CHLOROPHENOLS

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Leather · Synthetic fibers	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
See Appendix III for a complete list.		All ages	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

1.11 CHLORINATED BENZENES & TOLUENES

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Synthetic fibers	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
95-50-1	1,2-Dichloro-benzene	All ages	1 ppm	Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes (Chlorinated Aromatic Hydrocarbons) can be used as carriers in the dyeing process of polyester or wool/ polyester fibers. They can also be used as solvents. Cross-contamination from anti-moth agents and poly shipping bags may cause failures. Important: The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) maintains a limit of 1 ppm for 1,2-Dichlorobenzene in textiles.	· All materials - EN 17137:2024
See Appendix IV for a complete list.			Total: 1 ppm		

1.12 CYCLOSILOXANES

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Synthetic fibers	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
556-67-2	Octamethylcy-clotetrasiloxa-ne (D4)	All ages	1000 ppm each	May be present in silicone pads and as contaminants in formulations that contain silicone, like silicone softeners and those used for prints. They are SVHCs and will be restricted from use in solvents used for dry cleaning of textiles, leather, and fur in the EU beginning 06 June 2026 with derogations.	· All materials - Ultrasonic extraction with tert-Butylmethyl ether (TBME) or acetone for 30 min at 40° C then GC/MS
541-02-6	Decamethylcy-clopentasiloxa-ne (D5)				
540-97-6	Dodecame-thylcyclohexa-siloxane (D6)				

1.13 DIMETHYLFUMARATE (DMFU)

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Leather	· Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber · Leather

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
624-49-7	Dimethylfuma-rate (DMFu)	All ages	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

1.14 DYES, FORBIDDEN & DISPERSE

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Synthetic fibers	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
See Appendix V for a complete list		All ages	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

1.15 DYES, NAVY BLUE

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Synthetic fibers	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
118685-33-9	Component 1: C39H23ClCrN7O12S.2Na	All ages	30 ppm each	Navy blue colorants are regulated and prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles. Index 611-070-00-2	· All materials - DIN 54231:2022
Not allocated	Component 2: C46H30CrN10O20S2.3Na				

1.16 FORMALDEHYDE

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Leather · Synthetic fibers · Glue	· Fibers -natural, blended, synthetic- · Coatings, dyes and prints · Natural materials, including paper and cardboard · Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber · Glue · Leather · Synthetic coated fabric

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	≤ 14 years	Jewelry: · Textile & leather: 20 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 and Footwear, composite wood materials (such as particle board and plywood) must comply with existing California and U.S. Formaldehyde emission requirements (40 CFR 770). Formaldehyde can be found in polymeric resins, binders, and fixing agents for dyes and pigments, including those with fluorescent effects. It is also used as a catalyst in certain printing, adhesives, and heat transfers. Formaldehyde can be used in antimicrobial applications for odor control. Formaldehyde found in packaging can off-gas directly onto product.	· Textiles, Finishings, Dyes, Inks & Coatings - JIS L 1041-2011 A (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. · Wood - EN 717-3:1996 · Paper - DIN EN 645:1994 & EN 1541:2001
		> 14 years	Jewelry: · Textile & leather: 75 ppm		
		All ages	Packaging, any material: · 150 ppm		

1.17 ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Synthetic fibers · Glue	· Coatings, dyes and prints · Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber · Glue · Leather · Synthetic coated fabric

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
Various	Tributyltin (TBT)	All ages	0.5 ppm each	Class of chemicals combining tin and organics such as butyl and phenyl groups. 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 stabilisers in plastics/rubber. In textiles and apparel packaging, organotins are associated with plastics/rubber, inks, paints, metallic glitter, polyurethane products and heat transfer material.	· All materials - ISO 16179:2025 or EN ISO 22744-1:2020
Various	Triphenyltin (TPhT)				
Others: See Appendix VI for a complete list			Any material: 1 ppm each		

1.18 ORTHO-PHENYLPHENOL (OPP)

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Leather · Synthetic fibers	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
90-43-7	Ortho-phenyl-phenol (OPP)	All ages	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

1.19 PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING	
	· Metal · Leather · Synthetic fibers · Other: porcelain, ceramic, glass, crystal, synthetic stones · Glue	· Fibers -natural, blended, synthetic- · Coatings, dyes and prints · Natural materials, including paper and cardboard · Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber	· Metal · Glue · Leather · Synthetic coated fabric

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
Various	All PFAS as measured by total fluorine	All ages	50 ppm	Regulations around the world restrict or ban the use of PFAS in materials and packaging materials PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE.	· EN 14582:2016 or ASTM D7359:2018 or EN 17813:2023
Various	Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and its salts		25 ppb total		
Various	PFOS-related substances		1000 ppb total		· Textiles, synthetic coated fabrics, excluding leathers and polymers: - EN 17681-1:2025 alkaline hydrolysis · Leather - EN ISO 23702-1:2023 · Polymers (synthetic coated fabrics & polymers, plastics, foams, natural & synthetic rubber) - EN ISO 23702-1:2023 using THF extraction followed by methanol precipitation (1:1). - Significantly higher findings of PFAS analytes are possible with EN 17681-1:2025, especially FTOHs, which does not necessarily mean PFAS were intentionally used. All materials - EN ISO 23702-1:2023 or EN 17681-1:2022 & EN 17681-2:2022
Various	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and its salts		25 ppb total		
Various	PFOA-related substances		1000 ppb total		
Various	Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid (PFHxS) and its salts		25 ppb total		
Various	PFHxS-related substances		1000 ppb total		
Various	C9-C14 Perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs) and their salts		25 ppb total		
Various	C9-C14 PFCA-related substances		260 ppb total		
Various	PFHxA and its salts		25 ppb total		
Various	PFHxA-related substances		1000 ppb total		

See Appendix VII for a complete list.

1.20 PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES, AGRICULTURAL

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Natural fibers	· Natural fibers

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
See Appendix VIII for a complete list		All ages	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

1.21 PHTHALATES

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Glue	· Coatings, dyes and prints · Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber · Glue · Leather · Synthetic coated fabric

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
See Appendix IX for a complete list		All ages	500 ppm each Total: 1000 ppm	Esters of ortho-phthalic acid (Phthalates) are a class of organic compounds 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 packaging · Components (e.g., PVC) · Plastisol print pastes · Adhesives · Plastic sleeves · Polymeric coatings	· All materials - CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4, analysis by GC/MS

1.22 POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (PAHS)

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING	
	· Metal · Leather · Synthetic fibers	· Fibers -natural, blended, synthetic- · Coatings, dyes and prints · Natural materials, including paper and cardboard · Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber	· Metal · Glue · Leather · Synthetic coated fabric

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits		Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
83-32-9	Acenaphtene	All ages	No individual restrictions		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.	· All materials - AFPS GS 2019 or - EN 17132:2019 or - ISO 16190:2021
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	≤ 14 years	0.5 ppm each	Total: 10 ppm		
		> 14 years	1 ppm each			
50-32-8	Benzo(a) pyrene	≤ 14 years	0.5 ppm each			
		> 14 years	1 ppm each			
205-99-2	Benzo(b) fluoranthene	≤ 14 years	0.5 ppm each			
		> 14 years	1 ppm each			
192-97-2	Benzo[e] pyrene	≤ 14 years	0.5 ppm each			
		> 14 years	1 ppm each			
205-82-3	Benzo[j]fluoranthene	≤ 14 years	0.5 ppm each			
		> 14 years	1 ppm each			
207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	≤ 14 years	0.5 ppm each			
		> 14 years	1 ppm each			
218-01-9	Chrysene	≤ 14 years	0.5 ppm each			
		> 14 years	1 ppm each			
53-70-3	Dibenzo(a,h) anthracene	≤ 14 years	0.5 ppm each			
		> 14 years	1 ppm each			

1.23 QUINOLINE

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Synthetic fibers	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
91-22-5	Quinoline	All ages	50 ppm	Found as an impurity in polyester and some dyestuffs. Quinoline can be included with disperse dye testing, as the same method is used for both. It is not expected in non-dyed materials.	· All materials - DIN 54231:2022 with methanol extraction at 70° C

1.24 SOLVENTS / RESIDUALS

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Glue	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
68-12-2	Dimethyl-formamide (DMFa)	All ages	500 ppm	Solvent used in plastics, rubber, and polyurethane (PU) coating. Waterbased PU does not contain DMFa and is therefore preferable.	· Textiles - EN 17131:2025 · All other materials - ISO 16189:2021
75-12-7	Formamide		1000 ppm	Byproduct in the production of EVA foams.	
127-19-5	Dimethylaceta-mide (DMAC)			Solvent used in the production of elastane fibers and sometimes as substitute for DMFa.	
872-50-4	N-Methyl-2-pyrroli-done (NMP)			Industrial solvent used in production of water-based polyurethanes and other polymeric materials. May also be used as a surface treatment for textiles, resins, and metal-coated plastics, or as a paint stripper.	

1.25 VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCS)

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Glue	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
71-43-2	Benzene		5 ppm	The VOCs represent a broad range of potentially harmful substances that can be semiquantified using the prescribed headspace method. They are associated with solventbased processes such as solvent-based polyurethane coatings, glues/adhesives, and polymer manufacturing. They should not be used for any kind of facility or spot cleaning.	· For general VOC screening - GC/MS headspace 45 minutes at 120° C
Others: See Appendix X for a complete list			Total: 500 ppm		

2 RESTRICTED SAFETY PARAMETERS LIST IN JEWELRY ARTICLES

Parameters	Requirements	Test methods
Magnets	The use of magnets in children's jewellery is prohibited	-
Sharp points and edges	Prohibited in children's jewellery <8 years[5]	16 CFR 1500.48 and 16 CFR 1500.49
Breakaway Features and Releases	Children's jewelry intended to be attached around the neck shall release, either by designed breakaway feature, attachment design or physical properties of the material, when subjected to 15 lb of tension in accordance with the breakaway tension test. No hazardous sharp points or edges shall be observed during the breakaway tension test if the children's jewelry < 8 years[6]	Section 13.1 of ASTM F2923-14

3 OTHER REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the restrictions set out in the RSPL of this standard, another requirement is the following:

Body piercing jewelry shall be made of one or more of the following materials:

(a) Surgical implant stainless steel.

(b) Surgical implant grade of titanium.

(c) Niobium (Nb).

(d) Solid 14 karat or higher white or yellow nickel-free gold.

(e) Solid platinum.

(f) A dense low-porosity plastic, including, but not limited to, Tygon or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), if the plastic contains no intentionally added Lead.

5 If the point has a diameter greater than 1.02 mm shall not be considered a sharp point, and if the point has a diameter less than 1.02 mm, the length of the point shall not exceed 0.5 mm. Any functional sharp point on children's jewelry is exempt.

6 Looped children's jewelry which by reason of construction do not fit around the test fixture, having a circumference less than 9.4 in. shall not be subject to the requirements.

4 ANNEX

ANNEX I AZO-AMINES & ARYLAMINE SALTS

CAS Nº	Substances
92-67-1	4-Aminobiphenyl
92-87-5	Benzidine
95-69-2	4-Chloro-o-toluidine
91-59-8	2-Naphthylamine
97-56-3	o-Aminoazotoluene
99-55-8	2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene
106-47-8	p-Chloraniline
615-05-4	2,4-Diaminoanisole
101-77-9	4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine
119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine
838-88-0	3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane
120-71-8	p-Cresidine
101-14-4	4,4'-Methylen-bis(2-chloraniline)
101-80-4	4,4'-Oxydianiline
139-65-1	4,4'-Thiodianiline
95-53-4	o-Toluidine
95-80-7	2,4-Toluenediamine
137-17-7	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline
95-68-1	2,4 Xylidine
87-62-7	2,6 Xylidine
90-04-0	2-Methoxyaniline (= o-Anisidine)
60-09-3	p-Aminoazobenzene
3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidinium chloride
553-00-4	2-Naphthylammoniumacetate
39156-41-7	4-Methoxy-m-phenylene diammonium sulphate
21436-97-5	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline hydrochloride

ANNEX II BROMINATED & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS SUBSTANCES

CAS Nº	Substances
84852-53-9	Decabromodiphenyl ethane (DBDPE)
32536-52-0	Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE)
Various	All other Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)
59536-65-1	Polybromobiphenyls (PBB)
3296-90-0	2,2-bis(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol (BBMP)
13674-87-8	Tris(1,3-dichloro-isopropyl) phosphate (TDCPP)
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)

ANNEX III CHLOROPHENOLS

CAS Nº	Substances
15950-66-0	2,3,4-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)
933-78-8	2,3,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)
933-75-5	2,3,6-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)
609-19-8	3,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)
4901-51-3	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)
58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)
935-95-5	2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and its salts and esters

ANNEX IV CHLORINATED BENZENES & TOLUENES

CAS Nº	Substances
95-49-8	2-Chlorotoluene
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

ANNEX V DYES, FORBIDDEN & DISPERSE

CAS Nº	Substances
2475-45-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 1
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 58
3761-53-3	C.I. Acid Red 26
1694-09-3	C.I. Acid Violet 49
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. Basic Black 38
2602-46-2	C.I. Basic 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

ANNEX VI ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS

CAS Nº	Substances
Various	Tributyltin (TBT)
Various	Triphenyltin (TPhT)
Various	Dibutyltin (DBT)

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)
1461-25-2	Tetrabutyltin (TeBT)
597-64-8	Tetraethyltin (TeET)
3590-84-9	Tetraoctyltin (TeOT)

ANNEX VII PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

CAS Nº	Substances
	PFOS and Its Salts
1763-23-1	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
2795-39-3	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, potassium salt (PFOS-K)
29457-72-5	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, lithium salt (PFOS-Li)
29081-56-9	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, ammonium salt (PFOS-NH4)
70225-14-8	Perfluorooctane sulfonate diethanolamine salt (PFOS-NH(-C2H5OH)2)
56773-42-3	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, tetraethylammonium salt (PFOS-N(C2H5)4)
251099-16-8	Didecyldimethyl ammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS-N(C10H21)2(CH3)2)
	PFOS-related Substances
4151-50-2	N-Ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide (N-Et-FOSA)
31506-32-8	N-Methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide (N-Me-FOSA)
1691-99-2	2-(N-Ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido)-ethanol (N-Et-FOSE)
24448-09-07	2-(N-Methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido)-ethanol (N-Me-FOSE)
307-35-7	Perfluoro-1-octanesulfonyl fluoride (POSF)
754-91-6	Perfluorooctane sulfonamide (PFOSA)
	PFOA and Its Salts
335-67-1	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
335-95-5	Sodium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Na)
2395-00-8	Potassium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-K)
335-93-3	Silver perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Ag)
335-66-0	Perfluorooctanoyl fluoride (PFOA-F)
3825-26-1	Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO)
	PFOA-related Substances
39108-34-4	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)
376-27-2	Methyl perfluorooctanoate (Me-PFOA)
3108-24-5	Ethyl perfluorooctanoate (Et-PFOA)
678-39-7	2-Perfluorooctylethanol (8:2 FTOH)
27905-45-9	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl acrylate (8:2 FTA)
1996-88-9	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl methacrylate (8:2 FTMA)
27854-31-5	2H,2H-Perfluorodecanoic acid (H2PFDA)
	PFHxS and Its Salts
355-46-4	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid (PFHxS)
3871-99-6	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, potassium salt (PFHxS-K)
55120-77-9	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, lithium salt (PFHxS-Li)
68259-08-05	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, ammonium salt (PFHxS-NH4)
82382-12-5	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, sodium salt (PFHxS-Na)
	PFHxS-related Substances
68259-15-4	N-Methylperfluoro-1-hexanesulfonamide (N-Me-FHxSA)
41997-13-1	Perfluorohexane sulfonamide (PFHxSA)
	C9 – C14 PFCAs and Their Salts
375-95-1	Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA, C9-PFCA)
335-76-2	Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA, C10-PFCA)
2058-94-8	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA, C11-PFCA)
307-55-1	Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA, C12-PFCA)
72629-94-8	Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA, C13-PFCA)
0376-06-07	Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTeDA, C14-PFCA)
172155-07-6	Perfluoro-3-7-dimethyloctanecarboxylate (PF-3,7-DMOA)
	C9 – C14 PFCA-related Substances
17741-60-5	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl acrylate (10:2 FTA)
2144-54-9	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl methacrylate (10:2 FTMA)
865-86-1	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecanol (10:2 FTOH)
34598-33-9	2H,2H,3H,3H-Perufloroundecanoic acid (H4PFUnA)
678-39-7	2-Perfluorooctylethanol (8:2 FTOH)

39239-77-5	1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorotetradecan-1-ol (12:2 FTOH)
120226-60-0	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecanesulphonic acid (10:2 FTS)
2043-54-1	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl iodide (10:2 FTI)
30046-31-2	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorotetradecyl iodide (12:2 FTI)
	PFHxA and Its Salts
307-24-4	Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA, C6-PFCA)
	PFHxA-related Substances
17527-29-6	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctyl acrylate (6:2 FTA)
2144-53-8	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctyl methacrylate (6:2 FTMA)
27619-97-2	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)
647-42-7	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanol (6:2 FTOH)

ANNEX VIII PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES, AGRICULTURAL

CAS Nº	Substances
93-72-1	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid, its salts and compounds; 2,4,5-TP
93-76-5	2,4,5-T
94-75-7	2,4-D
309-00-2	Aldrine
86-50-0	Azinophosmethyl
2642-71-9	Azinophosethyl
4824-78-6	Bromophos-ethyl
2425-06-01	Captafol
63-25-2	Carbaryl
510-15-6	Chlorbenzilat
57-74-9	Chlordane
6164-98-3	Chlordimeform
470-90-6	Chlorfenvinphos
1897-45-6	Chlorthalonil
56-72-4	Coumaphos
68359-37-5	Cyfluthrin
91465-08-06	Cyhalothrin
52315-07-08	Cypermethrin
78-48-8	S,S,S-Tributyl phosphorotrithioate (Tribufos)
52918-63-5	Deltamethrin
53-19-0, 72-54-8	DDD
3424-82-6, 72-55-9	DDE
50-29-3, 789-02-6	DDT
333-41-5	Diazinone
1085-98-9	Dichlofluanide
120-36-5	Dichloroprop
115-32-2	Dicofol
141-66-2	Dicrotophos
60-57-1	Dieldrine
60-51-5	Dimethoate
88-85-7	Dinoseb, its salts and acetate
63405-99-2	DTTB (4, 6-Dichloro-7 (2,4,5-trichloro-phenoxy) -2-Trifluoro methyl benz imidazole)
115-29-7	Endosulfan
959-98-8	Endosulfan I (alpha)
33213-65-9	Endosulfan II (beta)
72-20-8	Endrine
66230-04-04	Esfenvalerate
106-93-4	Ethylendibromid
56-38-2	Ethylparathione; Parathion
51630-58-1	Fenvalerate
Various	Halogenated naphthalenes, including polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNS)
76-44-8	Heptachlor
1024-57-3	Heptachloroepoxide
36355-01-08	Hexabromobiphenyl
319-84-6	a-Hexachlorocyclohexane with & without Lindane
319-85-7	b-Hexachlorocyclohexane with & without Lindane
319-86-8	g-Hexachlorocyclohexane with & without Lindane
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
465-73-6	Isodrine
4234-79-1	Kelevane
143-50-0	Kepone
58-89-9	Lindane
121-75-5	Malathione
94-74-6	MCPA
94-81-5	MCPB
93-65-2	Mecoprop

10265-92-6	Metamidophos
72-43-5	Methoxychlor
2385-85-5	Mirex
6923-22-4	Monocrotophos
298-00-0	Parathion-methyl
1825-21-4	Pentachloroanisole
7786-34-7	Phosdrin/Mevinphos
72-56-0	Perthane
31218-83-4	Propethamphos
41198-08-07	Profenophos
13593-03-08	Quinalphos
82-68-8	Quintozene
8001-50-1	Strobane
297-78-9	Telodrine
8001-35-2	Toxaphene
731-27-1	Tolylfluanide
1582-09-08	Trifluraline

ANNEX IX PHTHALATES

CAS Nº	Substances
28553-12-0	Di-Iso-nonylphthalate (DINP)
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	2Dibutylphthalate (DBP)
84-69-5	Diisobutylphthalate (DIBP)
84-75-3	Di-n-hexylphthalate (DnHP)
84-66-2	Diethylphthalate (DEP)
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate (DMP)
131-18-0	Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DPENP)
84-61-7	Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)
71888-89-6	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich
117-82-8	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate
605-50-5	Diisopentyl phthalate (DIPP)
131-16-8	Dipropyl phthalate (DPRP)
27554-26-3	Diisooctyl phthalate (DIOP)
68515-50-4	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear
71850-09-4	Diisohexyl phthalate (DIHxP)
68515-42-4	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters (DHNUP)
84777-06-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid Dipentyl ester, branched and linear
68648-93-1	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters or mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with ≥ 0.3% of dihexyl phthalate; 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters; 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters
68515-51-5	
776297-69-9	n-Pentyl-isopentylphthalate (nPIPP)
26040-51-7	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) tetrabromophthalate

ANNEX X VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCS)

CAS Nº	Substances
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide
56-23-5	Carbon Tetrachloride
67-66-3	Chloroform
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone
0107-06-02	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 (PERC)
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	Xylenes (meta-, ortho-, para-)
95-47-6	Xylenes (meta-, ortho-, para-)
106-42-3	Xylenes (meta-, ortho-, para-)
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
872-50-4	1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidione
617-94-7	2-phenyl-2-propanol
98-86-2	Acetophenone
75-12-7	Formamide

127-19-5	N,N-Dimethylacetamide (DMAC)
91-20-3	Naphthalene
68-12-2	N-N-Dimethylformamide (DMFa)
100-42-5	Styrene
96-18-4	1,2,3-trichloropropane
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane
111-15-9	2-Ethoxyethyl acetate
149-57-5	2-Ethylhexane acid
62-53-3	Aniline
111-96-6	Bis(2-methoxyethyl)ether
78-59-1	Isophorone
108-95-2	Phenol
109-99-9	THF
106-94-5	1-bromopropane
70657-70-4	1-PG2MEA (1-Propanol, 2-methoxy-, acetate)
111-77-3	2-(2-Methoxyethoxy)ethanol
110-80-5	2-ethoxyethanol
109-86-4	2-Methoxyethanol EGME (ethylene glycol monomethyl ether)
1589-47-5	2-Methoxypropan-1-ol
110-71-4	EGDME (Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether)
110-49-6	EGMEA (Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate)
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane
75-09-2	Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)
110-54-3	n-hexane
112-49-2	TEGDME (Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether)

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