

# SUITSUPPLY

## RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

RSL version 3.0

July 2021

# SUITSUPPLY

## INTRODUCTION 3.0

The production of apparel from raw materials to finished products is a complex and chemical-intensive process.

For this reason, SUITSUPPLY is committed to developing and implementing responsible chemical management procedures throughout its supply chain and for all manufacturing processes and product components (including accessories / trims attached to garments, prints and packaging materials).

SUITSUPPLY expects the same commitment from its suppliers and has developed a Restricted Substances List (SUITSUPPLY RSL 3.0) as a reference for suppliers regarding all chemicals that are banned or restricted in SUITSUPPLY's production processes and finished products. The purpose of the Restricted Substances List (RSL) is to help reduce the use of hazardous substances in SUITSUPPLY's textile and apparel supply chain.

It is SUITSUPPLY's priority to ensure that all chemicals and other substances (dyes, finishes etc) used in the manufacture of its products are approved and quantities fall within the maximum allowable concentration limits stated in this RSL. Non-compliance with these requirements can have serious consequences not only for the final consumer but also for the environment and for workers involved in the manufacturing process.

Our RSL includes;

1. Legal requirements inside the EU.
2. Upcoming European Legislation
3. Responsibility of all the supplier regarding Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) mentioned on the REACH Candidate list
4. Requirements based on best practice as identified by Eco label organisations such as OEKO-TEX® or mentioned by NGO's, like Greenpeace.

A valid OEKO-TEX® Standard 100 product certificate issued by the OEKO-TEX® Association ([www.oeko-tex.com](http://www.oeko-tex.com)) covers most of the requirements of this RSL.

Please be prepared that your contact person may request a signature for each order as a declaration that the specific order complies with our RSL requirements. It is also possible that one or more of your styles could be selected for pre-shipment testing at a certified laboratory.

As a matter of general principle, SUITSUPPLY reserves the right to select styles to be (counter) tested upon arrival in our warehouse. If this test produces a "FAIL" result, all of the costs incurred in this testing process shall be borne by the supplier, including all additional costs associated with non-marketable styles.

As part of our ongoing sustainability improvement process, this RSL will be updated on a regular basis to incorporate additions to the list and/or changes to legislation. Together with our vendors, we seek opportunities to achieve continuous improvement in this area. To this end, the RSL can be used as a basis for the development of Quality Management Systems.

Should you have any questions or require further information please contact Joy Roeterdink

[JRoeterdink@suitsupply.com](mailto:JRoeterdink@suitsupply.com)

Corporate Social Responsibility Manager SUITSUPPLY

# SUITSUPPLY

**Table of content version 3.0**

<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
INTRODUCTION	2
TABLE OF CONTENT	3

<b>MATRIX</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
GENERAL RISK MATRIX	4-5

<b>RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST 3.0</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
ALKYLPHENOLS (AP) AND ALKYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATES (APEO)	6
ASBESTOS	6
AZO-AMINES AND ARYLAMINE SALTS	7
ARYLAMINES UNDER OBSERVATION	8
BIOCIDES	8
CHLORINATED PARAFFINS	9
CHLOROBENZENES AND CHLOROTOLUENES	10
CHLOROPHENOLS	11
DISPERSE DYES WHICH ARE CLASSIFIED TO BE ALLERGENIC	12
DYES WHICH ARE CLASSIFIED TO BE CARCINOGENIC	13
DYESTUFFS CARCINOGENIC AND WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS	13
DYESTUFFS BANNED, OTHER	14
DYESTUFFS UNDER OBSERVATION	14
FLAME RETARDANTS	15-16
FORMALDEHYDE	17
HEAVY METALS EXTRACTABLE	18-19
HEAVY METALS TOTAL CONTENT	19
HEAVY METALS RELEASABLE NICKEL	20
N-NITROSAMINES	21

<b>RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST 3.0</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS	22
OTHER CHEMICAL RESIDUES	23
PERFLUORINATED CHEMICALS	24-25
PESTICIDES	26-28
PESTICIDES UNDER OBSERVATION	28
PHthalATES	29-30
POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (PAH'S)	31
PVC	32
RESTRICTION ON PACKAGING	32
SILOXANES	32
SOLVENTS - VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS	33-34
UV STABILIZERS	35
OTHER ATTENTION POINTS	35

<b>REACH REGULATION 1907/2006</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
REACH CANDIDATE LIST	36-45
REACH AUTHORISATION LIST	46-47

<b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
CHANGE LOG	48-49

# SUITSUPPLY

## Risk matrix version 3.0

- indicate that a chemical has been in widespread use and/or frequently detected in a particular material.
- indicate that a chemical has been deliberately used and/or detected in a particular material occasionally.
- indicates there is a very low but theoretical chance that a chemical could be used and/or detected.
- No dot indicates that we believe there is an almost negligible risk of a chemical being used and/or detected.

CHEMICAL	NATURAL FIBERS	SYNTHETIC FIBERS	BLENDED FIBERS	ARTIFICIAL LEATHER	NATURAL LEATHER	NATURAL MATERIALS	METAL	FEATHER & DOWN	POLYMERS								COATING AND PRINTS	GLUE
									EVA	PU Foams	All other PU & TPU	Rubber excludes latex and silicon rubbers	Polycarbonate	ABS	PVC	All Other foams, plastics & Polymer		
ALKYLPHENOLS AND ALKYPHENOL ETHOXYLATES	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●		●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●
AZO AMINES AND ARYLAMINE SALTS	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●/A	●●●	●●●/A		●●●/A									●●●	
DIMETHYLFUMURATE					●●													
ORTHO-PHENYLPHENOL (OPP)	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●												●●	
CHLORINATED PARAFFINS				●●	●●●				●●	●●	●●●	●●●	●●	●●	●●●	●●		
CHLORORGANIC CARRIERS		●●	●●	●●														
CHLOROPHENOLS	●●	●●	●●		●●													
DISPERSE DYES CLASSIFIED TO BE ALLERGENIC		●●●	●●●	●●●													●●	
CARCINOGENIC DYES	●●	●●●	●●●	●●●													●●	
DYES NAVY BLUE		●●	●●															
FLAME RETARDANTS	●●/B																	
FORMALDEHYDE	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●	●●●	●●●/C							●●				●●●	●●●
HEAVY METALS EXTRACTABLE	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●	●●●		●●/F		●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●
CHROMIUM VI	●●/D	●●/E			●●●													
HEAVY METALS TOTAL CONTENT	●●/G		●●/G	●●●	●●		●●●		●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●
<b>A</b> Level 1 for dyed/colored materials.	<b>D</b> Level 2 for Wool materials.						<b>G</b> Level 2 for plant-based fibers; N/A for animal-based fibers.						<b>J</b> Level 1 if a Fluorinated finish is applied.					
<b>B</b> Level 2 if Flame Retardants are applied.	<b>E</b> Level 2 if extractable Chrome above 1 ppm.						<b>H</b> Level 1 for PVC materials.						<b>K</b> Level 1 if Rubber or black Polymeric materials.					
<b>C</b> Level 1 for Wood, Paper, and Straw materials.	<b>F</b> Copper is exempt from restriction limits in Metal parts.						<b>I</b> Level 2 for Styrene/Butadiene Rubbers (SBRs) only.						<b>L</b> Level 1 for PU-based materials.					

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CHEMICAL	NATURAL FIBERS	SYNTHETIC FIBERS	BLENDED FIBERS	ARTIFICIAL LEATHER	NATURAL LEATHER	NATURAL MATERIALS	METAL	FEATHER & DOWN	POLYMERS								COATING AND PRINTS	GLUE
									EVA	PU Foams	All other PU & TPU	Rubber excludes latex and silicon rubbers	Polycarbonate	ABS	PVC	All Other foams, plastics & Polymer		
HEAVY METALS RELEASABLE NICKEL							●●●											
N-NITROSAMINES												●●						
ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS		●●	●●	●●●	●●					●●●	●●●	●●●			●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●
PERFLUORINATED CHEMICALS	●●●/J																	
PESTICIDES																		
PHTHALATES				●●●					●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●	●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●
POLYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS				●●					●●●/K	●●●/K	●●●/K	●●●			●●●/K	●●●/K	●●●/K	●●●/K
QUINOLINE		●●	●●															
BISPHENOL- A									●●	●●	●●	●●	●●●	●●	●●	●●		
PVC AND OTHER MONOMERS				●●●/H								●●/I		●●	●●●		●●●/H	
UV STABILISERS									●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●		
SOLVENTS/RESIDUALS DMFa				●●●						●●●	●●●						●●●/L	●●●/L
SOLVENTS/RESIDUALS DMAC AND NMP				●●●						●●	●●					●●	●●	●●
SOLVENTS/RESIDUALS FORMAMIDE									●●								●●	
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs)				●●					●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●●
pH	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●				●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●		
<b>A</b> Level 1 for dyed/colored materials	<b>D</b> Level 2 for Wool materials						<b>G</b> Level 2 for plant-based fibers; N/A for animal-based fibers.						<b>J</b> Level 1 if a Fluorinated finish is applied.					
<b>B</b> Level 2 if Flame Retardants are applied	<b>E</b> Level 2 if extractable Chrome above 1 ppm						<b>H</b> Level 1 for PVC materials						<b>K</b> Level 1 if Rubber or black Polymeric materials					
<b>C</b> Level 1 for Wood, Paper, and Straw materials	<b>F</b> Copper is exempt from restriction limits in Metal parts.						<b>I</b> Level 2 for Styrene/Butadiene Rubbers (SBRs) only						<b>L</b> Level 1 for PU-based materials					

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>ALKYLPHENOLS (AP) AND ALKYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATES (APEO)</b>					
Nonylphenols (NP), mixed isomers	Various	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No. 46	Textiles and Leather: EN ISO 21084:2019  Polymers and all other materials: 1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 70 degrees C, analysis according to EN ISO 21084:2019	Sum of NP, OP, BP, HpP, PeP < 10 mg/kg	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, degumming for silk production, dyes and pigment preparations, polyester padding and down/feather fillings.  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 mg/kg and that more time is necessary for the supply chain to phase them out completely.
Octylphenols (OP), mixed isomers	Various	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List			
4-tert-butylphenol (BP)*	98-54-4	Oeko-tex 100 Standard  *EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List			
Heptylphenol (HpP)*	Various				
Pentylphenol (PeP)	Various				
Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEOs)	Various	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No. 46 + 46a	All materials except leather: EN ISO 18254-1:2016, determination of APEO using LC/MS or LC/MS/MS	Sum of NP, OP, BP, HpP, PeP, NP(EO), OP(EO) < 100 mg/kg	This limit covers EU legislation restricting NPEOs, effective 3 February 2021, and provides advance warning to suppliers.
Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEOs)	Various	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List	Leather: EN ISO 18218-1:2015		
<b>ASBESTOS</b>					
Asbestos	Various	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No. 6	Microscopic examination; minimum magnification 1-250, attached; ratio of fiber length to diameter is at polarized light filter least 3:1- (industry practice - not specified by the regulation)	not used	Asbestos fibres are strong, durable and fire resistant consisting of silicate minerals.  Unlikely to be used in everyday wear except for fire fighting.  Asbestos fibres are carcinogenic.

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION				
<b>AZO-AMINES AND ARYLAMINE SALTS</b>									
Benzidine	92-87-5	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No. 43 + appendix 8  <b>CHINA:</b> Textiles GB 18401-2010 Leather and Fur GB 20400-2006	All materials except leather: EN 14362-1:2017  Leather: EN ISO 17234-1:2015		The azo structure is a molecular structure contained in many dyes.  Some Azo Dyes have the potential to release carcinogenic aromatic amine(s) when reductive cleavage occurs.  Dyes containing azo structures are a widely-used class of synthetic dyes and pigments.				
4,4'-Thiodianiline	139-65-1								
4-Chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2								
2-Naphtylamine	91-59-8								
2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene	99-55-8								
4-Chloroaniline	106-47-8								
2,4-Diaminoanisole	615-05-4								
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1								
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4								
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7								
2,4,5-Trimethylaniline	137-17-7	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No. 43 + appendix 8  EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List  <b>CHINA:</b> Textiles GB 18401-2010 Leather and Fur GB 20400-2006	4-Aminoazobenzene (4AAB) All materials except leather: EN 14362-3:2017  Leather: EN ISO 17234-2:2011  <b>CHINA TESTMETHOD:</b> GB/T 17592-2011	< 20 mg/kg	They may be used in the dyeing of a range of materials including textiles, leather, plastics and paper.  Their uses in textiles include nylon, wool, silk, polyester, acetate, cotton, rayon and linen. However, the amine and aniline fragments listed in this document are not directly used in industry.				
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1								
o-Aminoazotoluene	97-56-3								
4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane (4,4'-MDA)	101-77-9								
4,4'-Methylenedi-o-toluidine	838-88-0								
p-Cresidine	120-71-8								
4,4'-Methylen-bis(2-chloraniline)	101-14-4								
4,4'-Oxydianiline	101-80-4								
o-Toluidine	95-53-4								
2,4-Toluenediamine (2,4-TDA)	95-80-7								
2-Methoxyaniline (= o-Anisidine)	90-04-0	<b>CHINA:</b> Textiles GB 18401-2010 Leather and Fur GB 20400-2006	Test Method for confirmation of 4-Aminoazobenzene (4AAB) GB/T 23344-2009 (applied when aniline and/or 1,4- phenylenedi amines are found in GB/T 17592)		Under the appropriate conditions, certain Azo dyes can break down through a process called reductive cleavage, resulting in a chemical fragment listed in this document.				
4-Aminoazobenzene (4-AAB)	60-09-3								
2,4-Xylidine	95-68-1								
2,6-Xylidine	87-62-7								
4-Chloro-o-toluidinium chloride	3165-93-3					EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.72 + appendix 12			A large number of dyes that will not release the amine or aniline fragments listed in this document are readily available.
2-Naphthylammoniumacetate	553-00-4								
4-Methoxy-m-phenylene diammonium sulphate	39156-41-7								
2,4,5-Trimethylaniline hydrochloride	21436-97-5								
Cleavable Aniline	62-53-3					Oeko-tex 100 Standard		< 50 mg/kg	
Para-phenylenediamine (PPD)	106-50-3							< 250 mg/kg	

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>ARYLAMINES UNDER OBSERVATION</b>					
2-amino-5-nitrothiazole	121-66-4	Oeko-tex 100 Standard	EN 14362-1:2017	No defined limit (under observation)	These Arylamines are under observation and they are expected to be harmful to human health.
2-methyl-p phenylendiamine	615-50-9				
3,3'-Diaminobenzidin (biphenyl-3,3', 4,4'-tetrayltetraamine)	91-95-2				
p-phenetidine	156-43-4				
p-ansidine	20265-97-8				
<b>BIOCIDES</b>					
Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	624-49-7	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.61	Textiles: EN 17130:2019  All other materials: CEN ISO/TS 16186:2012	< 0.1 mg/kg	Dimethyl fumarate (DMFu) is a fungicide used to prevent mould in leather and textiles.  Can be used in sachets in packaging to prevent the buildup of mold, especially during shipping.  DMFu can cause acute dermatitis, eczema, and general fatigue to the persons who have been in contact with this substance.  Can also be used as Pesticide.
o-Phenylphenol (OPP)	90-43-7	Oeko-tex 100 Standard	All materials:  1 M KOH extraction, 16 hours at 90 degrees C, derivatization and analysis § 64 LFGB B 82.02-08 or DIN EN ISO 17070:2015	< 25 mg/kg	OPP may be used in textile material production as a dye carrier, especially for synthetic fibers.  OPP can cause in contact with eye severe irritation and burns with possible eye damage.  For some individuals OPP can also irritate the skin.
Triclosan	3380-34-5		Textile: EN 17134: 2019 Test equipment: GC- MS, LC-MS.  Leather: ISO 13365-2011	Not detected Detection limit: 1 mg/kg	Triclosan can be used as disinfectant and as antibacterial agent in textiles.  Triclosan can damage the liver, kidneys, heart and lungs, suppresses the immune system.

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>CHLORINATED PARAFFINS</b>					
Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCP)	85535-84-8	EU:Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistent Organic Pollutants (recasting POP 850/2004)  EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List	All materials: Combined CADS/ISO 18219:2015 method V1:06/17 (extraction ISO 18219 and analysis by GC/NCI/MS)	Sum of SCCP and MCCP < 50 mg/kg	Within the apparel and footwear industry, SCCPs and MCCPs may be used as a flame retardant or plasticizer in plastics, rubbers, inks, paints, adhesives and surface coatings.  They also may be found as impurities in fat-liquoring agents in leather production.
Medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCP)	85535-85-9	NORWAY: Prohibition on Certain Hazardous Substances in Consumer Products (PoHS)  Oeko-tex 100 Standard			

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

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<b>CHLOROBENZENES AND CHLOROTOLUENES</b>					
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	118-74-1	EU:Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistent Organic Pollutants (recasting POP 850/2004)	All materials: EN 17137:2018	< 1 mg /kg (sum)	<p>Chlororganic Carriers (COC) are a group of chemicals consisting of various chlorobenzenes and chlorotoluenes.</p> <p>COC are typically used as intermediates in the synthesis of other chemicals as well as dye carriers and leveling agents.</p> <p>COC may be present as impurities in chemical formulations of dyestuffs and solvents.</p> <p>Within the apparel and footwear supply chains, COC are found in textile applications.</p> <p>COC may be used as carriers during the dyeing process of synthetic fibers, especially polyester and polyester blends.</p> <p>COC are also used as intermediates in the synthesis of other chemicals as well as solvents for dyestuffs and other chemical formulations with high melting points.</p> <p>Therefore, COC may be present as impurities as well.</p>
Pentachlorobenzenes (PCB)	608-93-5				
Tetrachlorotoluenes $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha,4$ -tetrachlorotoluene; p-chlorobenzotrichloride	Various 5216-25-1	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.72 + appendix 12			
Trichlorotoluenes $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -trichlorotoluene; benzotrichloride	Various 98-07-7				
Chlorotoluenes $\alpha$ -chlorotoluene; benzyl chloride	Various 100-44-7				
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	Oeko-tex 100 Standard			
Dichlorobenzenes	Various				
Trichlorobenzenes	Various				
Tetrachlorobenzenes	Various				
Dichlorotoluenes	Various				
Pentachlorotoluenes	877-11-2				

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RSL version 3.0

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<b>CHLOROPHENOLS</b>					
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	87-86-5	EU:Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistent Organic Pollutants (recasting POP 850/2004)	Extraction with KOH followed by GC-MS*  *In case of results close to limit value (+/- 10 %) re-test with reference method: §64 LFGB BVL B 82.02-8 (2001) (for textiles) or ISO 17070:2015 (for leather)	< 0.5 mg/kg	<p>Chlorophenols are a group of man-made chemicals that historically have been used as pesticides or converted into pesticides, as well as used as preservatives to protect leather and textile materials from fungi, insects and bacteria during storage and transport.</p> <p>They have a strong, medicinal taste and smell.</p> <p>Chlorophenols are commonly used as pesticides, or converted into pesticides, and have historically been used as preservatives to for textile and leather materials during storage and transport.</p> <p>Chlorophenols may also be present as impurities from the raw materials used in the production of dyes.</p> <p>Some chlorophenols are used as in-can preservatives in print pastes and other chemical mixtures.</p> <p>Chlorophenols can be produced and found in wastewater after bleaching processes with elemental chlorine for textiles or paper, as well as during disinfection of wastewater or drinking water.</p>
2,3,5,6- Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)	935-95-5	Oeko-tex 100 standard		Sum < 0.5 mg/kg	
2,3,4,6- Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)	58-90-2				
2,3,4,5- Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)	4901-51-3				
2,3,4-Trichlorophenol (TrCP)	15950-66-0				
2,3,5-Trichlorophenol (TrCP)	933-78-8				
2,3,6-Trichlorophenol (TrCP)	933-75-5				
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TrCP)	95-95-4				
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (TrCP)	88-06-2				
3,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TrCP)	609-19-8				
2,3-Dichlorophenol (DCP)	576-24-9				
2,4-Dichlorophenol (DCP)	120-83-2				
2,5-Dichlorophenol (DCP)	583-78-8				
2,6-Dichlorophenol (DCP)	87-65-0				
3,4-Dichlorophenol (DCP)	95-77-2				
3,5-Dichlorophenol (DCP)	591-35-5				
2-Chlorophenol (MCP)	95-57-8				
3-Chlorophenol (MCP)	108-43-0				
4-Chlorophenol (MCP)	106-48-9	Sum < 3.0 mg/kg			

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>DISPERSE DYES WHICH ARE CLASSIFIED TO BE ALLERGENIC</b>					
C.I. Disperse Blue 1*	2475-45-8	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.72 + appendix 12	DIN 54231:2005	< 50 mg/kg  * should also be included in carcinogenic dye test.	Disperse dyes are a class of water-insoluble dyes that penetrate synthetic fibers and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds.  Within the apparel and footwear supply chains, disperse dyes are often found in the dyeing process for synthetic textiles, including polyester, acetate, and polyamide.
C.I. Disperse Blue 3	2475-46-9	Oeko-tex 100 Standard			
C.I. Disperse Blue 7	3179-90-6				
C.I. Disperse Blue 26	3860-63-7				
C.I. Disperse Blue 35	12222-75-2				
C.I. Disperse Blue 102	12222-97-8				
C.I. Disperse Blue 106	12223-01-7				
C.I. Disperse Blue 124	61951-51-7				
C.I. Disperse Brown 1	23355-64-8				
C.I. Disperse Orange 1	2581-69-3				
C.I. Disperse Orange 3	730-40-5				
C.I. Disperse Orange 11*	82-28-0				
C.I. Disperse Orange 37/59/76	51811-42-8				
	12223-33-5				
	13301-61-6				
C.I. Disperse Red 1	2872-52-8				
C.I. Disperse Red 11	2872-48-2				
C.I. Disperse Red 17	3179-89-3				
C.I. Disperse Yellow 1	119-15-3				
C.I. Disperse Yellow 3*	2832-40-8				
C.I. Disperse Yellow 9	6373-73-5				
C.I. Disperse Yellow 39	12236-29-2				
C.I. Disperse Yellow 49	54824-37-2				

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>DYES WHICH ARE CLASSIFIED TO BE CARCINOGENIC</b>					
C.I. Basic Red 9	569-61-9	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.72 + appendix 12  The dyes marked*are included in EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List  Oeko-tex 100 Standard	DIN 54231:2005	< 50 mg/kg	Basic dyes are water- soluble cationic dyes mainly used on acrylic fibers.
C.I. Basic Violet 3 (with ≥ 0.1 % Michler's ketone or base)	548-62-9				
C.I. Basic Violet 14	632-99-5				
C.I. Basic Blue 26 (with ≥ 0.1 % Michler's ketone or base)*	2580-56-5				
C.I. Acid Red 26	3761-53-3				Direct dyes are used on natural fibers such as cotton, linen, cellulose and in special treatments such as dip dyes.
C.I. Acid Red 114	6459-94-5				
C.I. Direct Black 38*	1937-37-7				
C.I. Direct Blue 6	2602-46-2				
C.I. Direct Blue 15	2429-74-5				Solvent dyes are dyes which are soluble in organic solvents, and can be used on natural and synthetic fibers.
C.I. Direct Brown 95	16071-86-6				
C.I. Direct Red 28*	573-58-0				
C.I. Solvent Yellow 1 (4-Aminoazobenzene / Aniline Yellow)*	60-09-3				
C.I. Solvent Yellow 3 (o-Aminoazotoluene / o-Aminoazotoluol)*	97-56-3				Pigment dyes are widely used in a variety of fiber and material types.
C.I. Solvent Blue 4*	6786-83-0				
C.I. Pigment Red 104*	12656-85-8				
C.I. Pigment Yellow 34*	1344-37-2				
<b>DYESTUFFS CARCINOGENIC AND WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS</b>					
Navy Blue is a mixture of: disodium (6-(4-anisidino)-3- sulfonato-2-(3,5-dinitro-2-oxidophenylazo)-1- naphtholato)(1-(5-chloro-2-oxidophenylazo)-2-naphtholato)chromate(1-); trisodium bis(6-(4-anisidino)-3-sulfonato-2-(3,5- dinitro-2-oxidophenylazo)-1-naphtholato)- chromate(1-)	Component 1: 118685-33-9 Component 2: Not allocated	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry no.43 + appendix 9	DIN 54231:2005	Not used	Navy Blue Dye is a specific dye mixture used to dye leather and textiles.

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>DYESTUFFS BANNED, OTHER</b>					
C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate, chloride or free)	2437-29-8 569-64-2 10309-95-2 18015-76-4	Oeko-tex 100 Standard	DIN 54231:2005	< 50 mg/kg	Basic dyes are water- soluble cationic dyes mainly used on acrylic fibers.
C.I. Disperse Orange 149	85136-74-9				Disperse dyes are a class of water-insoluble dyes that penetrate synthetic fibers and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds.
C.I. Disperse Yellow 23	6250-23-3				Within the apparel and footwear supply chains, disperse dyes are often found in the dyeing process for synthetic textiles, including polyester, acetate, and polyamide.
<b>DYESTUFFS UNDER OBSERVATION</b>					
C.I. Basic Yellow 2 (C.I. Solvent Yellow 34; Auramine hydrochloride)	2465-27-2 492-80-8	Oeko-tex 100 Standard	DIN 54231:2005	No defined limit (under observation)	Solvent dyes are dyes which are soluble in organic solvents, and can be used on natural and synthetic fibers.

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>FLAME RETARDANTS</b>					
Tri(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate (TRIS)	126-72-7	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No. 4	ISO 17881-1:2016 for brominated flame retardants	< 10 mg/kg; each	These types of flame retardants are toxic and are suspected to be carcinogenic.  They persist in the environment and food chain, and are likely to pass up the food chain.  Within the apparel and footwear supply chain, flame retardant chemicals may be incorporated into textiles or applied by sprays to decrease flammability of treated products.
Tris(aziridinyl)phosphin oxide (TEPA)	545-55-1	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.7			
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	59536-65-1	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.8			
Monobromobiphenyls (MonoBB)	Various				
Dibromobiphenyls (DiBB)	Various				
Tribromobiphenyls (TriBB)	Various				
Tetrabromobiphenyls (TetraBB)	Various				
Pentabromobiphenyls (PentaBB)	Various				
Hexabromobiphenyls (HexaBB)	Various				
Heptabromobiphenyls (HeptaBB)	Various				
Octabromobiphenyls (OctaBB)	Various				
Nonabromobiphenyls (NonaBB)	Various				
Decabromobiphenyl (DecaBB)	13654-09-06				
Octabromodiphenylethers (OctaBDEs)	Various 32536-52-0	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.45			
Decabromodiphenylether (DecaBDE)*	1163-19-5	EU:Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistent Organic Pollutants (recasting POP 850/2004)  *EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List			
Heptabromodiphenylethers (HeptaBDEs)	Various 68928-80-3				
Tetrabromodiphenylethers (TetraBDEs)	Various 40088-97-1				
Pentabromodiphenylethers (PentaBDEs)	Various 32534-81-9				
Hexabromodiphenylethers (HexaBDEs)	Various 36483-60-0				
Hexabromocyclododecane and all main diastereomeres identified (alpha-, beta-, gamma-) (HBCDD)*	various 3194-55-6 134237-50-6 134237-51-7 134237-52-8 25637-99-4				

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>FLAME RETARDANTS CONTINUED</b>					
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)	Various	EU:Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistent Organic Pollutants (recasting POP 850/2004)	ISO 17881-1:2016) for brominated flame retardants  ISO 17881-2:2016 for phosphorus flame retardants  Acid digestion followed by ICP analysis	< 10 mg/kg; each  Sum of all < 50 mg/kg	These types of flame retardants are toxic and are suspected to be carcinogenic.  They persist in the environment and food chain, and are likely to pass up the food chain.  Within the apparel and footwear supply chain, flame retardant chemicals may be incorporated into textiles or applied by sprays to decrease flammability of treated products.  Some flame retardant chemicals are widely used in plastics, adhesives, coatings and inks. Historically, flame retardant chemicals were used in children's and infants' clothing – particularly sleepwear – to meet safety standards.  They are now rarely used to meet flammability requirements in children's clothing and adult products.  They should no longer be used in apparel and footwear.
Monobromodiphenylethers (MonoBDEs)	Various				
Dibromodiphenylethers (DiBDEs)	Various				
Tribromodiphenylethers (TriBDEs)	Various				
Nonabromodiphenylethers (NonaBDEs)	Various 63936-56-1				
Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA)	79-94-7	Oeko-tex 100 Standard			
Bis(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate (BIS)	5412-25-9				
2,2-Bis(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol (BBMP)	3296-90-0				
Tris(1,3-dichloro-iso-propyl)phosphate (TDCPP)	13674-87-8				
Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP)	115-96-8	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List			
Diboron trioxide	1303-86-2				
Disodium octaborate	12008-41-2				
Disodium tetraborate, anhydrous	1303-96-4 1330-43-4 12179-04-3				
Tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate	12267-73-1				
Trixylylphosphate / Trixylylphosphat (TXP)	25155-23-1	Oeko-Tex 100 Standard			
Boric Acid	10043-35-3 11113-50-1				
Zinc borate salts	1332-07-6 12767-90-7	Oeko-tex 100 Standard	Indirect testing via Boron (DL for Boron: 10 mg/kg) // ICP-OES or ICP-MS		
SCCP (C10-C13)	85535-84-8	EU:Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistent Organic Pollutants (recasting POP 850/2004)  EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List	All materials: Combined CADS/ISO 18219:2015 method V1:06/17 (extraction ISO 18219 and analysis by GC/NCI/MS)	sum: < 50 mg/kg	
MCCP (C14-C17)	85535-85-9	Oeko-tex 100 Standard			

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
FORMALDEHYDE					
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	<p>EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.72 + appendix 12</p> <p><b>CHINA:</b> Textiles GB 18401-2010 Leather and Fur GB 20400-2006</p>	<p>Textiles: JIS L 1041-2011 A (Japan Law 112) or EN ISO 14184-1:2011</p> <p>Leather: EN ISO 17226-2:2019 with EN ISO 17226-1:2019 confirmation method in case of interferences. Alternatively, EN ISO 17226-1:2019 can be used on its own.</p> <p><b>CHINA:</b> GB/T 2912.1-2009 (Textiles) GB/T 19941-2005 (Leather)</p>	< 75 mg/kg	<p>Formaldehyde is a chemical with widespread uses, occurring naturally at low levels in foods and used in a variety of synthetic preparations.</p> <p>At room temperature, formaldehyde is a colorless, flammable gas that has a distinct, pungent smell.</p> <p>Small amounts of formaldehyde are naturally produced by plants, animals, and humans.</p> <p>Within the apparel and footwear supply chain, Formaldehyde may be used in the production of fertilizer, paper, plywood, and urea-formaldehyde resins.</p> <p>Formaldehyde can be used as one of the starting materials in auxiliaries imparting textile performance such as wrinkle free, dimensional stability, and stain resistant characteristics to cotton and cotton blend fabrics.</p> <p>Formaldehyde can be found in resins, binders and fixing agents for dyes and pigments (especially those with fluorescent effects).</p> <p>It can also be used as a catalyst in certain printing, adhesive and heat transfer processes.</p> <p>Classified in the EU as ""carcinogenic from category 1B and mutagen category 2"".</p>

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>HEAVY METALS EXTRACTABLE</b>					
Chromium VI (Cr VI)	18540-29-9	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.72 + appendix 12	EN 16711-2:2016	< 0.5 mg/kg	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).
Arsenic (As)	7440-38-2 et.al.		EN ISO 17075-1:2017 if Cr is detected		
Cadmium (Cd)	7440-43-9	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.72 + appendix 12	All materials except Leather:  DIN EN 16711-2:2016	< 0.1 mg/kg	Cadmium compounds are used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green); as a stabilizer for PVC; and in fertilizers, biocides, and paints.
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1 et.al	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List		< 1.0 mg/kg	Lead may be associated with plastics, paints, inks, pigments and surface coatings.
Antimony (Sb)	7440-36-0 et.al.	Oeko-tex 100 Standard	Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	< 30 mg/kg	Antimony can be found in or used as a catalyst in polymerization of polyester, flame retardants, fixing agents, pigments, and alloys.
Barium (Ba)	7440-39-3 et.al.		*No requirement for accessories and yarns made from inorganic materials, respecting the requirements regarding biological active products	< 1000 mg/kg	Barium and its compounds can be used in pigments for inks, plastics, and surface coatings, as well as in dyeing, mordants, filler in plastics, textile finishes, and leather tanning.
Cobalt (Co)	7440-48-4 et.al.		< 4.0 mg/kg	Cobalt and its compounds can be used in alloys, pigments, dyestuff, and the production of plastic buttons.	
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8 et.al.		< 50.0 mg/kg*	Copper and its compounds can be found in alloys and pigments, and in textiles as an antimicrobial agent.	
Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3 et.al.		< 2.0 mg/kg	Chromium compounds can be used as dyeing additives; dye-fixing agents; color-fastness after- treatments; dyes for wool, silk, and polyamide (especially dark shades); and leather tanning.	

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>HEAVY METALS EXTRACTABLE CONTINUED</b>					
Nickel (Ni)	7440-02-0 et.al.	Oeko-tex 100 Standard	All materials except Leather:  DIN EN 16711-2:2016  Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	< 4.0 mg/kg  For metallic accessories and metallized surfaces: < 1.0 mg/kg	Nickel and its compounds can be used for plating alloys and improving corrosion-resistance and hardness of alloys. They can also occur as impurities in pigments and alloys.
Mercury (Hg)	7439-97-6 et.al.			< 0.02 mg/kg	Mercury compounds can be present in pesticides and as contaminants in caustic soda (NaOH). They may also be used in paints.
Selenium (Se)	7782-49-2 et.al.			< 100 mg/kg	Selenium may be found in synthetic fibres, paints, inks, plastics and metal trims.
<b>APPLICABLE FOR LEATHER</b>					
Chromium VI (Cr VI)	18540-29-9	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 ANNEX XVII entry No.47	EN ISO 17075-1:2017 and aging of the sample is required according to ISO 10195 (2018) Method A2 (24h, 80 C, max. 10%rH, usage of a non- ventilated oven))	Not detected Detection Limit: 3 mg/kg	Many heavy metals are bio accumulative when absorbed by the human body through perspiration and give cause for concern in health terms such as chronic toxicity, allergenic reactions and cancer
<b>HEAVY METALS TOTAL CONTENT</b>					
Cadmium and its compounds	7440-43-9	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 ANNEX XVII entry No.23  EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List	All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016  Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2019	< 40 mg/kg  For accessories made from glass: < 1000 mg/kg	Heavy metals, including arsenic, cadmium, lead, and mercury may be found in pigments and dyes, metal alloys and coating, and in the PVC stabilization process.
Lead and its compounds	7439-92-1	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 ANNEX XVII entry No.63  EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List		< 90 mg/kg  For accessories made from glass: < 1000 mg/kg	Cadmium may be found in low quality dyes. Arsenic, cadmium, lead, and mercury may be found in pigments, but have largely been phased out. Metal alloys and coatings may contain arsenic, cadmium, and lead.
Mercury (Hg)	7439-97-6	Oeko-tex 100 Standard		< 0.5 mg/kg	PVC stabilization may be accomplished with the use of cadmium or lead.
Arsenic (As)	7440-38-2			< 100 mg/kg	

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>HEAVY METALS RELEASABLE NICKEL</b>					
Nickel	7440-02-0	EU:REACH Regulation 1907/2006 ANNEX XVII entry No.27	Nickel release EN 1811:2011 + A1:2015  and  Abrasion of coated items EN 12472:2020	< 0.5 µg nickel per cm <sup>2</sup> per week	<p>Nickel and its compounds can be used for plating alloys and improving corrosion-resistance and hardness of alloys.</p> <p>Nickel can cause extreme allergies and is released through skin contact.</p> <p>* Prolonged contact with the skin is defined as contact with the skin of potentially more than</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☑ 10 minutes on three or more occasions within two weeks, or</li> <li>☑ 30 minutes on one or more occasions within two weeks.</li> </ul> <p>The skin contact time of 10 minutes applies when there are three or more occasions of skin contacts within a two-week time period. The skin contact time of 30 minutes applies when there is at least one occasion within a two-week time period.</p>

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>N-NITROSAMINES</b>					
N-Nitrosodibenzylamine (NDBzA)	5336-53-8	Oeko-tex 100 Standard	<p>GB/T 24153-2009: determination using GC/MS, with LC/MS/MS verification if positive.</p> <p>Alternatively, LC/MS/MS may be performed on its own.</p> <p>EN ISO 19577:2019</p>	<p>N-Nitrosamines: &lt; 0.5 mg/kg each</p> <p>N-nitrosatable substances: &lt; 5 mg/kg</p>	<p>Nitrosamines are produced when nitrites react with nitrosatable substances (secondary or tertiary amines) under certain conditions, such as exposure to acidic pH values, high temperatures, and presence of certain reducing agents.</p> <p>Nitrosamines are avoidable by paying close attention to the chemical reaction conditions during production.</p> <p>There is no publicly documented case of intentional addition or functional use of nitrosamines in consumer products.</p> <p>Nitrosamines have been detected as contaminants in a number of products including rubber and cosmetics.</p>
N-Nitrosodibutylamine (NDBA)	924-16-3				
N-Nitrosodiethanolamine (NDELA)	1116-54-7				
N-Nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA)	55-18-5				
N-Nitrosodiisobutylamine (NDiBA)	997-95-5				
N-Nitrosodiisononylamine (NDiNA)	1207995-62-7				
N-Nitrosodiisopropylamine (NDiPA)	601-77-4				
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	62-75-9				
N-Nitrosodipropylamine (NDPA)	621-64-7				
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine (NMEA)	10595-95-6				
N-Nitrosomorpholine (NMOR)	59-89-2				
N-Nitroso-N-ethyl-N-phenylamine (NEPhA)	612-64-6				
N-Nitroso-N-methyl-N-phenylamine (NMPhA)	614-00-6				
N-Nitroso-piperidine (NPIP)	100-75-4				
N-Nitroso-pyrrolidine (NPYR)	930-55-2				

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS</b>					
Tributyltin (TBT)	Various	EU: Regulation 1907/2006 REACH ANNEX XVII entry No.20	EN ISO/TS 16179: 2012 followed by GC-MS	< 1 mg/kg	<p>Organotin compounds (organotins) are substances composed of tin directly bound to different organic groups.</p> <p>Generally, the mono-, di-, or tri-substituted organotins have the most applications to the apparel and footwear industry.</p> <p>Organotins are often used as a heat stabilizer in polyvinyl chloride (PVC), catalyst in the production of polymeric materials, such as polyurethane (PU)-coated fabrics, or in plastisol prints, rubber, adhesives, metallic glitter etc.</p> <p>They may also be used as biocides or preservatives in textiles, leathers and synthetic leathers like PU as well as pesticides.</p> <p>Silicone- based finishes (e.g. for elastomeric properties and water repellency) may also contain organotins.</p> <p>The most common application in apparel and footwear supply chains are plastic trims, screen prints, and PU-coated fabrics.</p>
Triphenyltin (TPhT)	Various				
Dibutyltin (DBT)	Various				
Diocetyl tin (DOT)	Various				
Monooctyltin (MOT)	Various	Oeko-tex 100 Standard		< 2 mg/kg	
Monomethyltin (MMT)	Various				
Monophenyltin (MPHT)	Various				
Diphenyltin (DPhT)	Various				
Dimethyltin (DMT)	Various				
Dipropyltin (DPT)	Various				
Monobutyltin (MBT)	Various				
Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT)	Various				
Triocetyl tin (TOT)	Various				
Tripropyltin (TPT)	Various				
Trimethyltin (TMT)	Various				
Tetraethyltin (TeET)	Various				
Tetrabutyltin (TebT)	Various				
Tetraoctyltin (TeOT)	Various				

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>OTHER CHEMICAL RESIDUES</b>					
Aniline	62-53-3	Oeko-tex 100 Standard	Extraction with MeOH // LC-MS	< 50 mg/kg	Some AZO colorants can separate the aromatic amine aniline under reductive conditions. Aniline is signalized, amongst others, with "Suspected of causing cancer" and "Suspected of causing genetic defects" by ECHA.  Aniline: is also a (free) residue in Indigo; Indigo is produced from Aniline and Cyanic acid (HCN).
Bisphenol-A (BPA)	80-05-7	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry 66 Bisphenol A (BPA) content in thermal paper (0.02% by weight)  EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List	Sample preparation: Extraction: 1g sample/20mL methanol, sonication for 60 minutes at 70°C  Measurement: DIN EN ISO 18857-2 (mod)	Thermal paper: < 200 mg/kg  All other materials: < 100 mg/kg	Used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants and PVC.  Prohibited from use in food and drink containers, and items intended to come into contact with the oral cavity
Phenol	108-95-2	Oeko-tex 100 Standard	Head space GC-MS	< 50 mg/kg	Phenol can be absorbed through the skin. It is classified as poisonous, corrosive and health hazardous and is suspected to cause genetic defects.  Phenol can be found in foams, for example.
Diazene-1,2-dicarboxamide (ADCA)	123-77-3	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List  Oeko-Tex 100 Standard	Solvent extraction followed by LC-MS/MS	< 1000 mg/kg	Diazene-1,2-dicarboxamide can be used specifically for the production of foams, thermoplastics and epoxy resins as blowing agent.
Quinoline	91-22-5	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.72 + appendix 12	DIN 54231:2005 with methanol extraction at 70 degrees C.	< 50 mg/kg	Quinolines are used in the manufacture of dyes.
Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP)	115-96-8	Oeko-tex 100 Standard  EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List	EN ISO 17881-2:2016	< 10 mg/kg	Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP) is a chemical compound used as a flame retardant, plasticizer, and viscosity regulator in various types of polymers including polyurethanes, polyester resins, and polyacrylates.

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>PERFLUORINATED CHEMICALS AND HER COMPOUNDS</b>					
<i>PFOS and Related Substances</i>					
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	1763-23-1 et.al.	EU:Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistent Organic Pollutants (recasting POP 850/2004)	Leather: EN 23702-1: 2018  All other materials: CEN/TS 15968:2010	< 1µg / m <sup>2</sup>	<p>Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFCs) belong to the perfluoroalkyl family of substances. PFCs are synthetic short-chain polymers that do not occur naturally in the environment.</p> <p>PFCs are substances with special properties including fire resistance and oil, stain, grease, and water repellency.</p> <p>PFCs have been used for many years as repellent finishes applied to fabrics or garments.</p> <p>The fluorinated finishes provide a highly durable repellent effect against water, soil, and oil. The repellent effect has historically been achieved using chemistries which have a chain of 8 carbons, each with multiple fluorine atoms attached.</p> <p>PFOS is both intentionally produced and an unintended degradation product of related chemicals. PFOA is present, mainly at residual levels or as an unintended by-product.</p>
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, potassium salt (PFOS-K)	2795-39-3				
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, lithium salt (PFOS-Li)	29457-72-5				
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, ammonium salt (PFOS-NH <sub>4</sub> )	29081-56-9				
Perfluorooctane sulfonate diethanolamine salt (PFOS-NH(OH) <sub>2</sub> )	70225-14-8				
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, tetraethylammonium salt (PFOS-N(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> )	56773-42-3				
Didecyldimethylammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS-N(C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>21</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> )	251099-16-8				
N-Ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide (N-Et-FOSA)	4151-50-2				
N-Methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide (N-Me-FOSA)	31506-32-8				
2-(N-Ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido)-ethanol (N-Et-FOSE)	1691-99-2				
2-(N-Methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido)-ethanol (N-Me-FOSE)	24448-09-7				
Perfluoro-1-octanesulfonyl fluoride (POSF)	307-35-7				
Perfluorooctane sulfonamide (PFOA)	754-91-6				
<i>PFOA and Its Salts</i>					
Perfluorooctane acids and salts (PFOA)	335-67-1 et.al.	EU:Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistent Organic Pollutants (recasting POP 850/2004)	Leather: EN 23702-1: 2018  All other materials: CEN/TS 15968:2010	0,025 mg/kg total (= < 25 ppb total)	<p>In recent years, shorter chain PFCs and non-fluorinated repellent chemistries have been in use as the C8 variety is phased out globally. There is still some potential for PFOA or PFOS in the shorter chain PFCs due to contamination or poor manufacturing control.</p>
Sodium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Na)	335-95-5				
Potassium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-K)	2395-00-8				
Silver perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Ag)	335-93-3				
Perfluorooctanoyl fluoride (PFOA-F)	335-66-0				
Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO)	3825-26-1				

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>PERFLUORINATED CHEMICALS AND HER COMPOUNDS CONTINUED</b>					
<i>PFOA-related Substances</i>					
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	39108-34-4	EU:Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistent Organic Pollutants (recasting POP 850/2004)		< 1 mg/kg total (= < 1000 ppb total)	Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFCs) belong to the perfluoroalkyl family of substances. PFCs are synthetic short-chain polymers that do not occur naturally in the environment.
Methyl perfluorooctanoate (Me-PFOA)	376-27-2				
Ethyl perfluorooctanoate (Et-PFOA)	3108-24-5				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-decanol (8:2 FTOH)	678-39-7				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl acrylate (8:2 FTA)	27905-45-9				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl methacrylate (8:2 FTMA)	1996-88-9				
Perfluoroheptanoic acid and salts (PFHpA)	375-85-9	Oeko-tex 100 Standard			PFCs are substances with special properties including fire resistance and oil, stain, grease, and water repellency.
Pentacosafuorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	72629-94-8	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List	Leather: EN 23702-1: 2018 All other materials: CEN/TS 15968:2010	< 0.1 mg/kg	PFCs have been used for many years as repellent finishes applied to fabrics or garments.  The fluorinated finishes provide a highly durable repellent effect against water, soil, and oil. The repellent effect has historically been achieved using chemistries which have a chain of 8 carbons, each with multiple fluorine atoms attached.
Tricosafuorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	307-55-1				
Henicosafuoroundecanoic acid (PFUdA)	2058-94-8				
Heptacosafuorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeDA)	376-06-7				
Perfluorononan-1-oic-acid (PFNA) and its sodium and ammonium salts	375-95-1 21049-39-8 4149-60-4				
Nonadecafluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) and its sodium and ammonium salts	3830-45-3 3108-42-7 335-76-2				
Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid and its salts (PFHxS)	355-46-4	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List		< 1000 mg/kg	PFOS is both intentionally produced and an unintended degradation product of related chemicals. PFOA is present, mainly at residual levels or as an unintended by-product.  In recent years, shorter chain PFCs and non-fluorinated repellent chemistries have been in use as the C8 variety is phased out globally. There is still some potential for PFOA or PFOS in the shorter chain PFCs due to contamination or poor manufacturing control.
Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO)	3825-26-1				
2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propionic acid, its salts and its acyl halides	Various				
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) and its salts	Various				

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION				
<b>PESTICIDES</b>									
1,1,1-Trichlor-2,2-bis-(4-chlorophenyl)ethane (DDT)	50-29-3 789-02-6	EU:Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistent Organic Pollutants (recasting POP 850/2004)	ISO 15913/DIN 38407 F2 or EPA 8081/EPA 8151A or BVL L 00.00-34:2010-09	Sum of all Pesticides < 1.0 mg/kg	<p>Pesticides are substances or mixtures of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.</p> <p>Pesticides can also include substances or mixtures of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.</p> <p>Pesticides may be used in upstream agricultural processes to manage a variety of pests.</p> <p>Pesticides may also be added to animal skins such as leather, or to natural fibers such as wool.</p> <p>Pesticides may also be used to control pests or vegetation around facilities.</p>				
Aldrine	309-00-2								
Chlordane	57-74-9								
Dieldrin	60-57-1								
Endosulfan	115-29-7								
	959-98-8								
	33213-65-9								
Endrine	72-20-8								
Heptachlor	76-44-8								
Hexachlorbenzene	118-74-1								
Hexachlorocyclohexanes, including lindane	58-89-9								
	319-84-6								
	319-85-7								
	608-73-1								
Chlordecone	143-50-0								
Mirex	2385-85-5								
Toxaphene (Camphechlor)	8001-35-2								
2,4,5-T	93-76-5					Oeko-tex 100 Standard			
2,4-D	94-75-7								
Acetamiprid	135410-20-7								
	160430-64-8								
Aldicarb	116-06-3								
Azinophosethyl	2642-71-9								
Azinophosmethyl	86-50-0								
Bromophos-ethyl	4824-78-6								
Captafol	2425-06-1								
Carbaryl	63-25-2								
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6								
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3								
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6								
Clothianidin	210880-92-5								
Coumaphos	56-72-4								
Cyfluthrin	68359-37-5								

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>PESTICIDES CONTINUED</b>					
Cyhalothrin	91465-08-6	Oeko-tex 100 Standard	ISO 15913/DIN 38407 F2 or EPA 8081/EPA 8151A or BVL L 00.00-34:2010-09	Sum of all Pesticides < 1.0 mg/kg	<p>Pesticides are substances or mixtures of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.</p> <p>Pesticides can also include substances or mixtures of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.</p> <p>Pesticides may be used in upstream agricultural processes to manage a variety of pests.</p> <p>Pesticides may also be added to animal skins such as leather, or to natural fibers such as wool.</p> <p>Pesticides may also be used to control pests or vegetation around facilities.</p>
Cypermethrin	52315-07-8				
1,2,4-Tributylphosphorotrithioate DEF	78-48-8				
Deltamethrin	52918-63-5				
Mitotan, 1,1-Dichlor- 2-(2-chlorphenyl)- 2-(4-chlorphenyl)ethane DDD	53-19-0 72-54-8				
1-Chlor-4-[2,2-dichlor-1-(4-chlorphenyl)ethenyl]benzene DDE	3424-82-6 72-55-9				
Diazinon	333-41-5				
Dichlorprop	120-36-5				
Dicrotophos	141-66-2				
Dimethoat	60-51-5				
Dinoseb and salts	88-85-7 et.al				
Dinotefuran	165252-70-0				
Esfenvalerat	66230-04-4				
Fenvalerat	51630-58-1				
Glyphosate and salts (e.g. Isopropylammonium - salt potassium salt ammonium salt)	1071-83-6 38641-94-0 70901-12-1 40465-66-5 et. al.				
Heptachloroepoxid	1024-57-3 28044-83-9				
Imidacloprid	105827-78-9 138261-41-3				
Isodrin	465-73-6				
Kelevan	4234-79-1				
Lindan	58-89-9 608-73-1				
Malathion	121-75-5				
2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid MCPA	94-74-6				

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>PESTICIDES CONTINUED</b>					
(2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxy)butyric acid MCPB	94-81-5	Oeko-tex 100 Standard	ISO 15913/DIN 38407 F2 or EPA 8081/EPA 8151A or BVL L 00.00-34:2010-09	Sum of all Pesticides < 1.0 mg/kg	<p>Pesticides are substances or mixtures of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.</p> <p>Pesticides can also include substances or mixtures of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.</p> <p>Pesticides may be used in upstream agricultural processes to manage a variety of pests.</p> <p>Pesticides may also be added to animal skins such as leather, or to natural fibers such as wool.</p> <p>Pesticides may also be used to control pests or vegetation around facilities.</p>
Mecoprop	93-65-2				
Metamidophos	10265-92-6				
Methoxychlor	72-43-5				
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4				
Nitenpyram	150824-47-8 120738-89-8				
Parathion	56-38-2				
Parathion-methyl	298-00-0				
Perthane	72-56-0				
Phosdrin/Mevinphos	7786-34-7				
Phosphamidone	13171-21-6				
Propethamphos	31218-83-4				
Profenophos	41198-08-7				
Strobane	8001-50-1				
Quinalphos	13593-03-8				
Telodrine	297-78-9				
Thiacloprid	111988-49-9				
Thiamethoxam	153719-23-4				
Trifluralin	1582-09-8				
<b>PESTICIDES UNDER OBSERVATION</b>					
Carbendazim	10605-21-7	Oeko-tex 100 Standard	ISO 15913/DIN 38407 F2 or EPA 8081/EPA 8151A or BVL L 00.00-34:2010-09	No defined limit (under observation)	<p>Pesticides are substances or mixtures of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.</p> <p>Pesticides can also include substances or mixtures of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.</p>
Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6				
Dichlorophene	97-23-4				
Dicofol	115-32-2				
DTTB	63405-99-2				
Metam-sodium	137-42-8				
Silafluofen	105024-66-6				
Tolyfluanide	731-27-1				

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>PHthalATES</b>					
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	117-81-7	EU:REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No. 51	Sample preparation for all materials: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4  Measurement: Textiles: GC/MS, EN ISO 14389:2014 (7.1 Calculation based on weight of print only; 7.2 Calculation based on weight of print and textile if print cannot be removed).  All materials except textiles: GC/MS	The sum of all Phthalates < 500 mg/kg	Phthalates encompass many esters of phthalic acid. Phthalates are incorporated into plastics to improve durability, flexibility, and transparency. Phthalates are typically mixed into polymers as an external plasticizer with no chemical bonding. As a result, phthalates may migrate out of the material resulting in exposure to people or the environment. Phthalates are a class of chemicals that may be blended as an additive into plastics to manipulate the performance of the material.  They are used to soften plastics to make them more flexible or more durable.  Phthalates are also sometimes used to decrease the melting temperature of plastics to aid the molding process. Phthalates are used in hundreds of products, such as adhesives, detergents, lubricating oils, footwear, plastic clothes (raincoats).  Phthalates are used widely in polyvinyl chloride plastics, which are used to make products such as plastic packaging film and sheets. They can be used in screen print, heat transfer inks, and plastisol inks.
Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	84-74-2				
Butylbenzyl phthalate (BBP)	85-68-7				
Di-isobutyl phthalate (DIBP)	84-69-5	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List			
Di-“isononyl” phthalate (DINP)	28553-12-0 68515-48-0				
Di-“isodecyl phthalate (DIDP)	26761-40-0 68515-49-1				
Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP)	117-84-0	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.52 a,b,c			
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich (DIHP)	71888-89-6	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry 72 + appendix 12			
Di-isopentylphthalate (DIPP)	605-50-5				
Dipentyl phthalate (DPP)	131-18-0				
Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate (DMEP)	117-82-8	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List			
Di-n-hexyl phthalate (DnHP)	84-75-3				

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>PHthalATES CONTINUED</b>					
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentylester, branched and linear	84777-06-0	EU: Regulation 1907/2006 Candidate List.	Sample preparation for all materials: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4  Measurement: Textiles: GC/MS, EN ISO 14389:2014 (7.1 Calculation based on weight of print only; 7.2 Calculation based on weight of print and textile if print cannot be removed).	The sum of all Phthalates < 500 mg/kg	<p>Phthalates encompass many esters of phthalic acid. Phthalates are incorporated into plastics to improve durability, flexibility, and transparency. Phthalates are typically mixed into polymers as an external plasticizer with no chemical bonding. As a result, phthalates may migrate out of the material resulting in exposure to people or the environment. Phthalates are a class of chemicals that may be blended as an additive into plastics to manipulate the performance of the material.</p> <p>They are used to soften plastics to make them more flexible or more durable.</p> <p>Phthalates are also sometimes used to decrease the melting temperature of plastics to aid the molding process. Phthalates are used in hundreds of products, such as adhesives, detergents, lubricating oils, footwear, plastic clothes (raincoats).</p> <p>Phthalates are used widely in polyvinyl chloride plastics, which are used to make products such as plastic packaging film and sheets. They can be used in screen print, heat transfer inks, and plastisol inks.</p>
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters (DHNUP)	68515-42-4				
N-pentyl-isopentyl phthalate (NPIPP)	776297-69-9				
Di-cyclohexylphthalate (DCHP)	84-61-7				
1,2- Benzenedicarboxylic acid. Dihexyl ester. Branched and linear (DHxP)	68515-50-4				
1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters; 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with ≥ 0.3% of dihexyl phthalate (EC No. 201-559-5)	68515-51-5 68648-93-1				
Di-iso-hexylphthalate (DIHxP)*	71850-09-4	Oeko-tex 100 Standard  *EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List	All materials except textiles: GC/MS		
Di-n-propylphthalate (DPrP)	131-16-8				
Diethyl phthalate (DEP)	84-66-2				
Dimethyl phthalate (DMP)	131-11-3				
Di-iso-octyl phthalate (DIOP)	27554-26-3				
Di-n-nonyl phthalate (DNP)	84-76-4				

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION	
<b>POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (PAH'S)</b>						
Benzo(a)pyrene [BaP]*	50-32-8	EUROPE: Regulation 1907/2006 REACH ANNEX XVII No.50  EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry 72 + appendix 12  *EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List	AfPS GS 2019:01 PAK	Each < 1 mg/kg	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) are naturally occurring substances composed of multiple carbon and hydrogen aromatic rings.  They are found in fossil fuels and are often formed during incomplete combustion of organic materials. PAHs have a characteristic smell similar to that of car tires or asphalt.	
Benzo(a)anthracene*	56-55-3					
Chrysene*	218-01-9					
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2					
Benzo(k)fluoranthene*	207-08-9					
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene	53-70-3					
Benzo(e)pyrene	192-97-2					
Benzo(j)fluoranthene	205-82-3					
Antracene	120-12-7	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List		Limit Value 24 PAHs: Σ 5 mg/kg	PAHs are typically present in final products as impurities and are not intentionally added. 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 dyestuffs.  They also may be formed from thermal decomposition of recycled materials during reprocessing.  Naphthalene is often present as an impurity from low- quality raw materials used as intermediates in the production of textile dye dispersing agents and may be found in textiles.	
Benzo(ghi)perylene	191-24-2					
Fluoranthene	206-44-0					
Pyrene	129-00-0					
Phenanthrene	85-01-8					
Naphthalene	91-20-3					
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	Oeko-tex 100 Standard				
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8					
Fluorene	86-73-7					
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5					
Cyclopenta[c,d]pyrene	27208-37-3					
Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene	192-65-4					
Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene	189-64-0					
Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene	189-55-9					
Dibenzo[a,l]pyrene	191-30-0					
1-Methylpyrene	2381-21-7					

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>PVC</b>					
Polyvinylchloride	9002-86-2		Beilstein test/Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR)	Usage ban	The use of PVC is voluntarily restricted because it is claimed that dioxins are produced as a byproduct of vinyl chloride manufacture and from burning of waste PVC
<b>RESTRICTION ON PACKAGING</b>					
Cadmium (Cd)	Various	EU Directive 94/62/EC	CEN/TR 13695-1 Acid digestion with ICP analysis	The sum of concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium present in packaging or packaging components shall not exceed 100 mg/kg	Packaging means transportation packaging as well as product packaging, i.e., any material used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery, and presentation of finished goods (article).
Lead (Pb)					
Chromium (Cr6+)— hexavalent					
Mercury (Hg)					
<b>SILOXANES</b>					
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4)	556-67-2	EU: Regulation 1907/2006 Candidate List	Solvent extraction, GC-MS analysis	< 0.1 (w-%) (< 1000 mg/kg)	From today's point of view the siloxanes can be relevant for silicones, silicone finishing, silicone coatings, silicone prints, softener relevant samples, samples with soft gripe, water, soil or oil repellent finish, etc.
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5)	541-02-6				
Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (D6)	540-97-6				

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>SOLVENTS - VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS</b>					
Benzene	71-43-2	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry 72 + appendix 12  *EU: Regulation 1907/2006 Candidate List	Textiles: EN 17131:2019  All other materials: DIN CEN ISO/TS 16189:2013	< 5 mg/kg	VOCs should not be used in textile auxiliary chemical preparations.  They are associated with solvent- based processes such as solvent- based polyurethane coatings and glues/adhesives.  They should not be used for any kind of facility cleaning or spot cleaning.
DMFa (N,N Dimethylformamide)*	68-12-2			< 500 mg/kg	DMFa is a solvent used in plastics, rubber, and polyurethane (PU) coating. Water-based PU does not contain DMFa and is therefore preferable.
1-Methyl-2pyrrolidone (NMP)*	872-50-4			< 1000 m/kg for materials made of acrylic (PAN), elastane (EL) / polyurethane, polyimide and aramides as well as coated (PU-, PVC-, PVC-plastisol-, PVDC, PVC-copolymer) textiles	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.
DMAC (N,N-dimethylacetamide)*	127-19-5				DMAC is a solvent used in the production of elastane fibres and sometimes as substitute for DMFa.
Formamide	75-12-7			< 200 mg/kg	Byproduct in the production of EVA foams.
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	EU: Regulation 1907/2006 Candidate List	Headspace-GC-MS (120°C/45 min)	< 1000 mg/kg	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are chemicals that easily enter the air as gases or vapors from solid materials or liquids. VOCs are ingredients in a wide variety of commercial, industrial, and residential products.
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4				
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2				
Acetophenone	98-86-2		Extraction in acetone or methanol GC/MS, sonication for 30 minutes at 60 degrees C	< 50 mg/kg each	Potential breakdown products in EVA foam when using Dicumyl Peroxide as a cross-linking agent.
2-Phenyl-2-Propanol	617-94-7				

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>SOLVENTS - VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS CONTINUED</b>					
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0				
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5				
Chloroform	67-66-3				
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1				
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4				
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4				
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7				
1,1,1,2- Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6				
1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5				
Tetrachloroethylene (PERC)	127-18-4				
Toluene	108-88-3				
1,1,1- Trichloroethane	71-55-6				
1,1,2- Trichloroethane	79-00-5				
Xylenes (meta-, ortho-, para-)	1330-20-7 108-38-3 95-47-6 106-42-3				
			Headspace-GC-MS (120°C/45 min)	< 1000 mg/kg	<p>Some VOCs are used in adhesives, fabric and leather coatings, screen print inks, and synthetic leather.</p> <p>VOCs may be found as impurities in polystyrene-based resins used in the production of plastic trims.</p> <p>In addition, VOCs may be used in processes such as dry cleaning, as well as finishing and degreasing or cleaning operations.</p>

# SUITSUPPLY

RSL version 3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	REGULATION REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD	SUITSUPPLY RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
<b>UV STABILIZERS</b>					
2-benzotriazol-2-yl-4,6-di-tert-butylphenol (UV-320)	3846-71-7	EU: Regulation 1907/2006 Candidate List	DIN EN 62321-6:2016-05 (Extraction in THF, analysis by GC/MS)	< 0.1 (w-%) (< 1000 mg/kg)	UV Stabilisers might be used as UV-protection agents in coatings, plastics, rubber and polyurethanes.  These stabilisers are very persistent and very bioaccumulative.
2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-(5-chlorobenzotriazol-2-yl)phenol (UV-327)	3864-99-1				
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol (UV-328)	25973-55-1				
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(tert-butyl)-6-(sec-butyl)phenol (UV-350)	36437-37-3				
<b>OTHER ATTENTION POINTS</b>					
pH value for textiles		Oeko-tex 100 Standard	Textiles: ISO 3071:2020 Leather: ISO 4045:2018 <b>CHINA TEST METHOD: GB/T 7573-2009</b>	Textiles: 4.0–7.5 Leather: 3.5–7.0	pH is a measure of the acidity or basicity of a solution.  A solution with pH is 7 is neutral. pH values that do not fall within the specified limits can cause skin irritation
Odour			SNV 195651:1968 <b>CHINA TEST METHOD: GB 18401 Section 6.7</b>	No abnormal odour allowed. If odour rating > 3, VOC test to be performed  <b>CHINA: No odour</b>	

# SUITSUPPLY

## REACH ANNEX: ECHA'S CANDIDATE LIST OF SUBSTANCES OF VERY HIGH CONCERN LAST UPDATE 19-01-2021

**NUMBER OF SUBSTANCES ON THE CANDIDATE LIST: 211**

Substances, preparations and articles will be assessed on their risks for health and environmental aspects

Any producer or importer of SUITSUPPLY articles shall submit a notification to SUITSUPPLY for any substance contained in those articles, if the following condition is met:

**A substance of the candidate list is present in the imported/produced articles with over 0.1% w/w (>1000 mg/kg). (European Court of Justice judgement of 10-09-2015 case C-106/14 referring to every constituent part of the article)**

### [Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorisation](#)

The identification of a substance as Substance of Very High Concern (SVHC) and its inclusion in the Candidate List is the first step of the authorisation procedure.

Companies may have immediate legal obligations following such inclusion which are linked to the listed substance on its own, in preparations and articles.

Further documentation or more detailed information on the identification process of Substances of Very High Concern can be found on the web pages of ECHA's Member State Committee.

Note: The EC number includes both anhydrous and hydrated forms of a substance and consequently the entries cover both these forms. The CAS number included may be for the anhydrous form only, and therefore the CAS number shown does not always describe the entry accurately.

### REACH Candidate List version 3.0

No.	Substance Name	Cas Number	Date of inclusion	Reason for inclusion
1	Diocetyl tin dilaurate, stannane, dioctyl-, bis(coco acyloxy) derivs., and any other stannane, dioctyl-, bis(fatty acyloxy) derivs. wherein C12 is the predominant carbon number of the fatty acyloxy moiety  dioctyltin dilaurate; stannane, dioctyl-, bis(coco acyloxy) derivs. Diocetyl tin dilaurate Stannane, dioctyl-, bis(coco acyloxy) derivs.	3648-18-8 91648-39-4	2021/01/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)
2	Bis(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl)ether	143-24-8	2021/01/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)
3	Dibutylbis(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')tin	22673-19-4	2020/06/25	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)
4	butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate	94-26-8	2020/06/25	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - human health)
5	2-methylimidazole	693-98-1	2020/06/25	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)
6	1-vinylimidazole	1072-63-5	2020/06/25	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)
7	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) and its salts	-	2020/01/16	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57(f) - human health) Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (Article 57(f) - environment)
8	Diisohexyl phthalate	71850-09-4	2020/01/16	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)
9	2-methyl-1-(4-methylthiophenyl)-2-morpholinopropan-1-one	71868-10-5	2020/01/16	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)
10	2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-4'-morpholinobutyrophenone	119313-12-1	2020/01/16	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)

# SUITSUPPLY

## REACH Candidate List version 3.0

No.	Substance Name	Cas Number	Date of inclusion	Reason for inclusion
11	2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propionic acid, its salts and its acyl halides	-	2019/07/16	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57(f) - human health) Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (Article 57(f) - environment)
12	2-methoxyethyl acetate	110-49-6	2019/07/16	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)
13	4-tert-butylphenol	98-54-4	2019/07/16	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)
14	Tris(4-nonylphenyl, branched and linear) phosphite (TNPP) with ≥ 0.1% w/w of 4-nonylphenol, branched and linear (4-NP)	-	2019/07/16	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)
15	1,7,7-trimethyl-3-(phenylmethylene)bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one	15087-24-8	2019/01/15	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)
16	2,2-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylpentane	6807-17-6	2019/01/15	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)
17	Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	2019/01/15	Carcinogenic (Article 57a) PBT (Article 57d) vPvB (Article 57e)
18	Fluoranthene	206-44-0 93951-69-0	2019/01/15	PBT (Article 57d) vPvB (Article 57e)
19	Phenanthrene	85-01-8	2019/01/15	vPvB (Article 57e)
20	Pyrene	129-00-0 1718-52-1	2019/01/15	PBT (Article 57d) vPvB (Article 57e)
21	Benzene-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid 1,2-anhydride	552-30-7	2018/06/27	Respiratory sensitising properties (Article 57(f) - human health)
22	Benzo[ghi]perylene	191-24-2	2018/06/27	PBT (Article 57d) vPvB (Article 57e)
23	Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	541-02-6	2018/06/27	PBT (Article 57d) vPvB (Article 57e)
24	Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)	84-61-7	2018/06/27	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c) Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - human health)
25	Disodium octaborate	12008-41-2	2018/06/27	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)
26	Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	540-97-6	2018/06/27	PBT (Article 57d) vPvB (Article 57e)
27	Ethylenediamine	107-15-3	2018/06/27	Respiratory sensitising properties (Article 57(f) - human health)
28	Lead	7439-92-1	2018/06/27	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)
29	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	2018/06/27	PBT (Article 57d) vPvB (Article 57e)
30	Terphenyl, hydrogenated	61788-32-7	2018/06/27	vPvB (Article 57e)

# SUITSUPPLY

## REACH Candidate List version 3.0

No.	Substance Name	Cas Number	Date of inclusion	Reason for inclusion
31	Benz[a]anthracene	56-55-3 1718-53-2	2018/01/15	Carcinogenic (Article 57a) PBT (Article 57d) vPvB (Article 57e)
32	Cadmium carbonate	513-78-0	2018/01/15	Carcinogenic (Article 57a) Mutagenic (Article 57b) Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)
33	Cadmium hydroxide	21041-95-2	2018/01/15	Carcinogenic (Article 57a) Mutagenic (Article 57b) Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)
34	Cadmium nitrate	10022-68-1 10325-94-7	2018/01/15	Carcinogenic (Article 57a) Mutagenic (Article 57b) Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)
35	Chrysene	218-01-9 1719-03-5	2018/01/15	Carcinogenic (Article 57a) PBT (Article 57d) vPvB (Article 57e)
36	1,6,7,8,9,14,15,16,17,17,18,18-Dodecachloropentacyclo[12.2.1.16,9.02,13.05,10]octadeca-7,15-diene ("Dechlorane Plus"™) [covering any of its individual anti- and syn-isomers or any combination there of]	-	2018/01/15	vPvB (Article 57e)
37	Reaction products of 1,3,4-thiadiazolidine-2,5-dithione, formaldehyde and 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear (RP-HP) [with ≥0.1% w/w 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear]	-	2018/01/15	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)
38	Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid and its salts PFHxS	-	2017/07/07	vPvB (Article 57 e)
39	4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol Bisphenol A; BPA	80-05-7	2017/01/12	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c) Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment) Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - human health)
40	4-heptylphenol, branched and linear substances with a linear and/or branched alkyl chain with a carbon number of 7 covalently bound predominantly in position 4 to phenol, covering also UVCB- and well-defined substances which include any of the individual isomers or a combination thereof	-	2017/01/12	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (Article 57 f)

# SUITSUPPLY

## REACH Candidate List version 3.0

No.	Substance Name	Cas Number	Date of inclusion	Reason for inclusion
41	Nonadecafluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) and its sodium and ammonium salts	3830-45-3 3108-42-7 335-76-2	2017/01/12	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c) PBT (Article 57 d)
42	p-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol	80-46-6	2017/01/12	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (Article 57 f)
43	Benzo(def)chrysene	50-32-8	2016/20/06	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b); Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c); PBT (Article 57 d); vPvB (Article 57 e)
44	1,3-propanesultone	1120-71-4	2015/12/17	Carcinogenic (Article 57a);
45	2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-(5-chlorobenzotriazol-2-yl)phenol (UV-327)	3864-99-1	2015/12/17	vPvB (Article 57e)
46	2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(tert-butyl)-6-(sec-butyl)phenol (UV-350)	36437-37-3	2015/12/17	vPvB (Article 57e)
47	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	2015/12/17	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
48	Perfluorononan-1-oic-acid and its sodium and ammonium salts	375-95-1 21049-39-8 4149-60-4	2015/12/17	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c) PBT (Article 57 d)
49	1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters; 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with ≥ 0.3% of dihexyl phthalate (EC No. 201-559-5)	68515-51-5 68648-93-1	2015/06/15	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
50	5-sec-butyl-2-(2,4-dimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)-5-methyl-1,3-dioxane [1], 5-sec-butyl-2-(4,6-dimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)-5-methyl-1,3-dioxane [2] [covering any of the individual stereoisomers of [1] and [2] or any combination thereof]	-	2015/06/15	vPvB (Article 57e)
51	Bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	117-81-7	2014/12/17; 2008/10/28	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (Article 57 f); Toxic for reproduction (article 57c)
52	2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate (DOTE)	15571-58-1	2014/12/17	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
53	2-benzotriazol-2-yl-4,6-di-tert-butylphenol (UV-320)	3846-71-7	2014/12/17	PBT (Article 57 d); vPvB (Article 57 e)
54	reaction mass of 2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate and 2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4-[[2-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]-2-oxoethyl]thio]-4-octyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate (reaction mass of DOTE and MOTE)	-	2014/12/17	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
55	Cadmium fluoride	7790-79-6	2014/12/17	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a); Mutagenic (Article 57 b); Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)
56	Cadmium sulphate	10124-36-4 31119-53-6	2014/12/17	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a); Mutagenic (Article 57 b); Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)

# SUITSUPPLY

## REACH Candidate List version 3.0

No.	Substance Name	Cas Number	Date of inclusion	Reason for inclusion
57	2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol (UV-328)	25973-55-1	2014/12/17	PBT (Article 57 d); vPvB (Article 57 e)
58	Cadmium chloride	10108-64-2	2014/06/16	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b); Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)
59	Sodium peroxometaborate	7632-04-4	2014/06/16	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
60	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear	68515-50-4	2014/06/16	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
61	Sodium perborate; perboric acid, sodium salt	-	2014/06/16	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
62	Trixylyl phosphate	25155-23-1	2013/12/16	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c);
63	Lead di(acetate)	301-04-2	2013/12/16	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c);
64	Imidazolidine-2-thione; (2-imidazoline-2-thiol)	96-45-7	2013/12/16	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c);
65	Disodium 3,3'-[[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diylbis(azo)]bis(4-aminonaphthalene-1-sulphonate) (C.I. Direct Red 28)	573-58-0	2013/12/16	Carcinogenic (Article 57a);
66	Cadmium sulphide	1306-23-6	2013/12/16	Carcinogenic (Article 57a);
67	Disodium 4-amino-3-[[4'-[[2,4-diaminophenyl]azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo] -5-hydroxy-6-(phenylazo)naphthalene-2,7-disulphonate (C.I. Direct Black 38)	1937-37-7	2013/12/16	Carcinogenic (Article 57a);
68	Dihexyl phthalate	84-75-3	2013/12/16	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c);
69	Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO)	3825-26-1	2013/06/20	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c);
70	4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear, ethoxylated [substances with a linear and/or branched alkyl chain with a carbon number of 9 covalently bound in position 4 to phenol, ethoxylated covering UVCB- and well-defined substances, polymers and homologues, which include any of the individual isomers and/or combinations thereof]	-	2013/06/20	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (Article 57 f)
71	Pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	335-67-1	2013/06/20	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c);
72	Dipentyl phthalate (DPP)	131-18-0	2013/06/20	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c);
73	Cadmium	7440-43-9	2013/06/20	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)
74	Cadmium oxide	1306-19-0	2013/06/20	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)
75	4,4'-methylenedi-o-toluidine	838-88-0	2012/12/19	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)
76	N-pentyl-isopentylphthalate	776297-69-9	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
77	4-Aminoazobenzene	60-09-3	2012/12/19	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)
78	Orange lead (lead tetroxide)	1314-41-6	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
79	3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine	143860-04-2	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
80	Dimethyl sulphate	77-78-1	2012/12/19	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)
81	Heptacosafuorotetradecanoic acid	376-06-7	2012/12/19	vPvB (Article 57 e)
82	Lead titanium zirconium oxide	12626-81-2	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)

# SUITSUPPLY

## REACH Candidate List version 3.0

No.	Substance Name	Cas Number	Date of inclusion	Reason for inclusion
83	4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol, ethoxylated [covering well-defined substances and UVCB substances, polymers and homologues]	-	2012/12/19	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (Article 57 f)
84	6-methoxy-m-toluidine (p-cresidine)	120-71-8	2012/12/19	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)
85	Dinoseb (6-sec-butyl-2,4-dinitrophenol)	88-85-7	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
86	1,2-Diethoxyethane	629-14-1	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
87	Sulfurous acid, lead salt, dibasic	62229-08-7	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
88	1-bromopropane (n-propyl bromide)	106-94-5	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
89	Bis(pentabromophenyl) ether (decabromodiphenyl ether; DecaBDE)	1163-19-5	2012/12/19	PBT (Article 57 d); vPvB (Article 57 e)
90	Biphenyl-4-ylamine	92-67-1	2012/12/19	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)
91	Pentalead tetraoxide sulphate	12065-90-6	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
92	Silicic acid, lead salt	11120-22-2	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
93	o-Toluidine	95-53-4	2012/12/19	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)
94	Acetic acid, lead salt, basic	51404-69-4	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
95	Dioxobis(stearato)trilead	12578-12-0	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
96	Lead bis(tetrafluoroborate)	13814-96-5	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
97	Lead dinitrate	10099-74-8	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
98	Silicic acid (H <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>5</sub> ), barium salt (1:1), lead-doped [with lead (Pb) content above the applicable generic concentration limit for 'toxicity for reproduction' Repr. 1A (CLP) or category 1 (DSD); the substance is a member of the group entry of lead compounds, with index number 082-001-00-6 in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008]	68784-75-8	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
99	Cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride [1], cis-cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride [2], trans-cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride [3] [The individual cis- [2] and trans- [3] isomer substances and all possible combinations of the cis- and trans-isomers [1] are covered by this entry]	85-42-7, 13149-00-3 14166-21-3	2012/12/19	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)
100	N-methylacetamide	79-16-3	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
101	Pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow	8012-00-8	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
102	Lead monoxide (lead oxide)	1317-36-8	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
103	Tetralead trioxide sulphate	12202-17-4	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
104	Trilead bis(carbonate)dihydroxide	1319-46-6	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
105	Diazene-1,2-dicarboxamide (C,C'-azodi(formamide))	123-77-3	2012/12/19	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)
106	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentylester, branched and linear	84777-06-0	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
107	N,N-dimethylformamide	68-12-2	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
108	Tetraethyllead	78-00-2	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
109	Methyloxirane (Propylene oxide)	75-56-9	2012/12/19	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b)
110	4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear [substances with a linear and/or branched alkyl chain with a carbon number of 9 covalently bound in position 4 to phenol, covering also UVCB- and well-defined substances which include any of the individual isomers or a combination thereof]	-	2012/12/19	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (Article 57 f)

# SUITSUPPLY

## REACH Candidate List version 3.0

No.	Substance Name	Cas Number	Date of inclusion	Reason for inclusion
111	Fatty acids, C16-18, lead salts	91031-62-8	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
112	Trilead dioxide phosphonate	12141-20-7	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
113	o-aminoazotoluene	97-56-3	2012/12/19	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)
114	[Phthalato(2-)]dioxotrilead	69011-06-9	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
115	Tricosafuorododecanoic acid	307-55-1	2012/12/19	vPvB (Article 57 e)
116	Lead oxide sulfate	12036-76-9	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
117	Methoxyacetic acid	625-45-6	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
118	Diisopentylphthalate	605-50-5	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
119	Lead cyanamidate	20837-86-9	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
120	4,4'-oxydianiline and its salts	101-80-4	2012/12/19	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b)
121	4-methyl-m-phenylenediamine (toluene-2,4-diamine)	95-80-7	2012/12/19	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)
122	Henicosafuoroundecanoic acid	2058-94-8	2012/12/19	vPvB (Article 57 e)
123	Furan	110-00-9	2012/12/19	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)
124	Pentacosafuorotridecanoic acid	72629-94-8	2012/12/19	vPvB (Article 57 e)
125	Diethyl sulphate	64-67-5	2012/12/19	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b)
126	Hexahydromethylphthalic anhydride [1], Hexahydro-4-methylphthalic anhydride [2], Hexahydro-1-methylphthalic anhydride [3], Hexahydro-3-methylphthalic anhydride [4] [The individual isomers [2], [3] and [4] (including their cis- and trans- stereo isomeric forms) and all possible combinations of the isomers [1] are covered by this entry]	25550-51-0 19438-60-9 48122-14-1 57110-29-9	2012/12/19	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)
127	Dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC)	683-18-1	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
128	Lead titanium trioxide	12060-00-3	2012/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
129	Formamide	75-12-7	2012/06/18	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
130	[4-[[4-anilino-1-naphthyl][4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene] dimethylammonium chloride (C.I. Basic Blue 26) [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)]	2580-56-5	2012/06/18	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)
131	Diboron trioxide	1303-86-2	2012/06/18	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
132	4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone (Michler's ketone)	90-94-8	2012/06/18	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)
133	1,2-dimethoxyethane; ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (EGDME)	110-71-4	2012/06/18	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
134	Lead(II) bis(methanesulfonate)	17570-76-2	2012/06/18	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
135	α,α-Bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-4 (phenylamino)naphthalene-1-methanol (C.I. Solvent Blue 4) [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)]	6786-83-0	2012/06/18	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)
136	1,3,5-Tris(oxiran-2-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazinane-2,4,6-trione (TGIC)	2451-62-9	2012/06/18	Mutagenic (Article 57b)
137	4-[4,4'-bis(dimethylamino) benzhydrylidene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene]dimethylammonium chloride (C.I. Basic Violet 3) [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)]	548-62-9	2012/06/18	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)

# SUITSUPPLY

## REACH Candidate List version 3.0

No.	Substance Name	Cas Number	Date of inclusion	Reason for inclusion
138	4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)]	561-41-1	2012/06/18	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)
139	N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-4,4'-methylenedianiline (Michler's base)	101-61-1	2012/06/18	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)
140	1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione (β-TGIC)	59653-74-6	2012/06/18	Mutagenic (Article 57b)
141	1,2-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane (TEGDME; triglyme)	112-49-2	2012/06/18	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)
142	Lead styphnate	15245-44-0	2011/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (article 57 c)
143	Calcium arsenate	7778-44-1	2011/12/19	Carcinogenic (article 57 a)
144	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) ether	111-96-6	2011/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (article 57 c)
145	Phenolphthalein	77-09-8	2011/12/19	Carcinogenic (article 57 a)
146	Arsenic acid	7778-39-4	2011/12/19	Carcinogenic (article 57 a)
147	2-Methoxyaniline; o-Anisidine	90-04-0	2011/12/19	Carcinogenic (article 57 a)
148	Potassium hydroxyoctaoxodizincatedichromate	11103-86-9	2011/12/19	Carcinogenic (article 57 a)
149	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate	117-82-8	2011/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (article 57 c)
150	4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol	140-66-9	2011/12/19	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (article 57 f)
151	Dichromium tris(chromate)	24613-89-6	2011/12/19	Carcinogenic (article 57 a)
152	Pentazinc chromate octahydroxide	49663-84-5	2011/12/19	Carcinogenic (article 57 a)
153	Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres are fibres covered by index number 650-017-00-8 in Annex VI, part 3, table 3.1 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, and fulfil the three following conditions: a) oxides of aluminium and silicon are the main components present (in the fibres) within variable concentration ranges b) fibres have a length weighted geometric mean diameter less two standard geometric errors of 6 or less micrometres (µm) c) alkaline oxide and alkali earth oxide (Na <sub>2</sub> O+K <sub>2</sub> O+CaO+MgO+BaO) content less or equal to 18% by weight	-	2011/12/19	Carcinogenic (article 57 a)
154	Lead dipicrate	6477-64-1	2011/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (article 57 c)
155	N,N-dimethylacetamide	127-19-5	2011/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (article 57 c)
156	1,2-dichloroethane	107-06-2	2011/12/19	Carcinogenic (article 57 a)
157	2,2'-dichloro-4,4'-methylenedianiline	101-14-4	2011/12/19	Carcinogenic (article 57 a)
158	Trilead diarsenate	3687-31-8	2011/12/19	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (articles 57 a and 57 c)
159	Formaldehyde, oligomeric reaction products with aniline	25214-70-4	2011/12/19	Carcinogenic (article 57 a)
160	Lead diazide, Lead azide	13424-46-9	2011/12/19	Toxic for reproduction (article 57 c),

# SUITSUPPLY

## REACH Candidate List version 3.0

No.	Substance Name	Cas Number	Date of inclusion	Reason for inclusion
161	Zirconia Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres are fibres covered by index number 650-017-00-8 in Annex VI, part 3, table 3.1 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, and fulfil the three following conditions: a) oxides of aluminium, silicon and zirconium are the main components present (in the fibres) within variable concentration ranges b) fibres have a length weighted geometric mean diameter less two standard geometric errors of 6 or less micrometres (µm). c) alkaline oxide and alkali earth oxide (Na <sub>2</sub> O+K <sub>2</sub> O+CaO+MgO+BaO) content less or equal to 18% by weight		2011/12/19	Carcinogenic (article 57 a)
162	Cobalt dichloride	7646-79-9	2011/06/20 - 2008/10/28	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (articles 57 a and 57 c)
163	1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	2011/06/20	Toxic for reproduction (article 57c)
164	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters	68515-42-4	2011/06/20	Toxic for reproduction (article 57c)
165	Hydrazine	302-01-2 7803-57-8	2011/06/20	Carcinogenic (article 57a)
166	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	2011/06/20	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (articles 57 a and 57 c)
167	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich	71888-89-6	2011/06/20	Toxic for reproduction (article 57c)
168	Strontium chromate	7789-06-2	2011/06/20	Carcinogenic (article 57a)
169	2-Ethoxyethyl acetate	111-15-9	2011/06/20	Toxic for reproduction (article 57c)
170	2-Ethoxyethanol	110-80-5	2010/12/15	Toxic for reproduction (article 57c)
171	Cobalt(II) diacetate	71-48-7	2010/12/15	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (articles 57 a and 57 c)
172	Cobalt(II) carbonate	513-79-1	2010/12/15	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (articles 57 a and 57 c)
173	Cobalt(II) sulphate	10124-43-3	2010/12/15	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (articles 57 a and 57 c)
174	Acids generated from chromium trioxide and their oligomers. Names of the acids and their oligomers: Chromic acid, Dichromic acid, Oligomers of chromic acid and dichromic acid.	7738-94-5 13530-68-2	2010/12/15	Carcinogenic (article 57a)
175	Cobalt(II) dinitrate	10141-05-6	2010/12/15	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (articles 57 a and 57 c)
176	Chromium trioxide	1333-82-0	2010/12/15	Carcinogenic and mutagenic (articles 57 a and 57 b)
177	2-Methoxyethanol	109-86-4	2010/12/15	Toxic for reproduction (article 57c)
178	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	2010/06/18	Carcinogenic (article 57 a)
179	Sodium chromate	7775-11-3	2010/06/18	Carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic for reproduction (articles 57 a, 57 b and 57 c)
180	Boric acid	10043-35-3 11113-50-1	2010/06/18	Toxic for reproduction (article 57 c)
181	Potassium chromate	7789-00-6	2010/06/18	Carcinogenic and mutagenic (articles 57 a and 57 b).
182	Tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate	12267-73-1	2010/06/18	Toxic for reproduction (article 57 c)
183	Potassium dichromate	7778-50-9	2010/06/18	Carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic for reproduction (articles 57 a, 57 b and 57 c)
184	Disodium tetraborate, anhydrous	1303-96-4 1330-43-4 12179-04-3	2010/06/18	Toxic for reproduction (article 57 c)
185	Ammonium dichromate	7789-09-5	2010/06/18	Carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic for reproduction (articles 57 a, 57 b and 57 c)

# SUITSUPPLY

## REACH Candidate List version 3.0

No.	Substance Name	Cas Number	Date of inclusion	Reason for inclusion
186	Acrylamide	79-06-1	2010/03/30	Carcinogenic and mutagenic (articles 57 a and 57 b)
187	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	2010/01/13	Carcinogenic (article 57a)
188	Lead chromate molybdate sulphate red (C.I. Pigment Red 104)	12656-85-8	2010/01/13	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (articles 57 a and 57 c)
189	Anthracene oil, anthracene-low	90640-82-7	2010/01/13	Carcinogenic2, mutagenic3, PBT and vPvB (articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)
190	Pitch, coal tar, high temp.	65996-93-2	2010/01/13	Carcinogenic, PBT and vPvB (articles 57a, 57d and 57e)
191	Anthracene oil, anthracene paste	90640-81-6	2010/01/13	Carcinogenic2, mutagenic3, PBT and vPvB (articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)
192	Lead sulfochromate yellow (C.I. Pigment Yellow 34)	1344-37-2	2010/01/13	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (articles 57 a and 57 c))
193	Lead chromate	7758-97-6	2010/01/13	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (articles 57 a and 57 c)
194	Anthracene oil	90640-80-5	2010/01/13	Carcinogenic1, PBT and vPvB (articles 57a, 57d and 57e)
195	Diisobutyl phthalate	84-69-5	2010/01/13	Toxic for reproduction (article 57c)
196	Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate	115-96-8	2010/01/13	Toxic for reproduction (article 57c)
197	Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthracene fraction	91995-15-2	2010/01/13	Carcinogenic2, mutagenic3, PBT and vPvB (articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)
198	Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, distn. lights	91995-17-4	2010/01/13	Carcinogenic2, mutagenic3, PBT and vPvB (articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)
199	4,4'- Diaminodiphenylmethane (MDA)	101-77-9	2008/10/28	Carcinogenic (article 57a)
200	Triethyl arsenate	15606-95-8	2008/10/28	Carcinogenic (article 57a)
201	5-tert-butyl-2,4,6-trinitro-m-xylene (musk xylene)	81-15-2	2008/10/28	vPvB (article 57e)
202	Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)	85-68-7	2008/10/28	Toxic for reproduction (article 57c)
203	Sodium dichromate	7789-12-0 10588-01-9	2008/10/28	Carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic for reproduction (articles 57a, 57b and 57c)
204	Alkanes, C10-13, chloro (Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins)	85535-84-8	2008/10/28	PBT and vPvB (articles 57 d and 57 e)
205	Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) and all major diastereoisomers identified: Alpha-hexabromocyclododecane Beta-hexabromocyclododecane Gamma-hexabromocyclododecane	25637-99-4 3194-55-6 134237-50-6 134237-51-7 134237-52-8	2008/10/28	PBT (article 57d)
206	Anthracene	120-12-7	2008/10/28	PBT (article 57d)
207	Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	84-74-2	2008/10/28	Toxic for reproduction (article 57c)
208	Lead hydrogen arsenate	7784-40-9	2008/10/28	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (articles 57 a and 57 c)
209	Diarsenic trioxide	1327-53-3	2008/10/28	Carcinogenic (article 57a)
210	Diarsenic pentaoxide	1303-28-2	2008/10/28	Carcinogenic (article 57a)
211	Bis(tributyltin)oxide (TBTO)	56-35-9	2008/10/28	PBT (article 57d)

# SUITSUPPLY

## REACH ANNEX XIV

LIST OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO AUTHORISATION LAST UPDATE 06-02-2020

NUMBER OF SUBSTANCES ON THE AUTHORISATION LIST : 54

The identification of a substance as Substance of Very High Concern and its inclusion in the Candidate List is the first step of the authorisation procedure.

Companies may have immediate legal obligations following such inclusion which are linked to the listed substance on its own, in preparations and articles.

Further documentation or more detailed information on the identification process of substances of very high concern can be found on the web pages of ECHA's Member State Committee.

### REACH Authorisation List version 3.0

No.	Substance Name	Cas Number	Latest application date	Sunset date
1	5-tert-butyl-2,4,6-trinitro-m-xylene (Musk xylene)	81-15-2	21/02/2013	21/08/2014
2	4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane (MDA)	101-77-9	21/02/2013	21/08/2014
3	Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD), alpha-hexabromocyclododecane, beta-hexabromocyclododecane, gamma-hexabromocyclododecane	3194-55-6 25637-99-4 134237-50-6 134237-51-7 134237-52-8	21/02/2014	21/08/2015
4	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	117-81-7	21/08/2013	21/02/2015
5	Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)	85-68-7	21/08/2013	21/02/2015
6	Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	84-74-2	21/08/2013	21/02/2015
7	Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)	84-69-5	21/08/2013	21/02/2015
8	Diarsenic trioxide	1327-53-3	21/11/2013	21/05/2015
9	Diarsenic pentaoxide	1303-28-2	21/11/2013	21/05/2015
10	Lead chromate	7758-97-6	21/11/2013	21/05/2015
11	Lead sulfochromate yellow (C.I. Pigment Yellow 34)	1344-37-2	21/11/2013	21/05/2015
12	Lead chromate molybdate sulphate red (C.I. Pigment Red 104)	12656-85-8	21/11/2013	21/05/2015
13	Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP)	115-96-8	21/02/2014	21/08/2015
14	2,4 – Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT)	121-14-2	21/02/2014	21/08/2015
15	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	21/10/2014	21/04/2016
16	Chromium trioxide	1333-82-0	21/03/2016	21/09/2017
17	Acids generated from chromium trioxide and their oligomers Group containing: Chromic acid, Dichromic acid, Oligomers of chromic acid and dichromic acid	7738-94-5 13530-68-2	21/03/2016	21/09/2017
18	Sodium dichromate	7789-12-0 10588-01-9	21/03/2016	21/09/2017
19	Potassium dichromate	7778-50-9	21/03/2016	21/09/2017
20	Ammonium dichromate	7789-09-5	21/03/2016	21/09/2017
21	Potassium chromate	7789-00-6	21/03/2016	21/09/2017
22	Sodium chromate	7775-11-3	21/03/2016	21/09/2017
23	Formaldehyde, oligomeric reaction products with aniline (technical MDA)	25214-70-4	22/02/2016	22/08/2017

# SUITSUPPLY

## REACH Authorisation List version 3.0

No.	Substance Name	Cas Number	Latest application date	Sunset date
24	Arsenic acid	7778-39-4	22/02/2016	22/08/2017
25	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) ether	111-96-6	22/02/2016	22/08/2017
26	1,2-dichloroethane (EDC)	107-06-2	22/05/2016	22/11/2017
27	2,2'-dichloro-4,4'-methylenedianiline (MOCA)	101-14-4	22/05/2016	22/11/2017
28	Dichromium tris(chromate)	24613-89-6	22/07/2017	22/01/2019
29	Strontium chromate	7789-06-2	22/07/2017	22/01/2019
30	Potassium hydroxyoctaoxodizincatedichromate	11103-86-9	22/07/2017	22/01/2019
31	Penntazinc chromate octahydroxide	49663-84-5	22/07/2017	22/01/2019
32	1-bromopropane (n-propyl bromide)	106-94-5	04/01/2019	04/07/2020
33	Diisopentyl phthalate	605-50-5	04/01/2019	04/07/2020
34	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich	71888-89-6	04/01/2019	04/07/2020
35	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters	68515-42-4	04/01/2019	04/07/2020
36	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentyl ester, branched and linear	84777-06-0	04/01/2019	04/07/2020
37	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate	117-82-8	04/01/2019	04/07/2020
38	Dipentyl phthalate	131-18-0	04/01/2019	04/07/2020
39	N-pentyl-isopentylphthalate	776297-69-9	04/01/2019	04/07/2020
40	Anthracene oil	90640-80-5	04/04/2019	04/10/2020
41	Pitch, coal tar, high-temp.	65996-93-2	04/04/2019	04/10/2020
42	4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol, ethoxylated		04/07/2019	04/01/2021
43	4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear, ethoxylated		04/07/2019	04/01/2021
44	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear	68515-50-4	27/08/2021	27/02/2023
45	Dihexyl phthalate	84-75-3	27/08/2021	27/02/2023
46	1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters or mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters	-	27/08/2021	27/02/2023
47	Trixylyl phosphate	-	27/11/2021	27/05/2023
48	Sodium perborate, perboric acid, sodium salt	-	27/11/2021	27/05/2023
49	Sodium peroxometaborate	7632-04-4	27/11/2021	27/05/2023
50	5-sec-butyl-2-(2,4-dimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)-5-methyl-1,3-dioxane [1], 5-sec-butyl-2-(4,6-dimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)-5-methyl-1,3-dioxane [2]	-	27/02/2022	27/08/2023
51	2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol	25973-55-1	27/05/2022	27/11/2023
52	2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-(5-chlorobenzotriazol-2-yl)phenol	3864-99-1	27/05/2022	27/11/2023
53	2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(tert-butyl)-6-(sec-butyl)phenol	36437-37-3	27/05/2022	27/11/2023
54	2-benzotriazol-2-yl-4,6-di-tert-butylphenol	3846-71-7	27/05/2022	27/11/2023

# SUITSUPPLY

## Change Log version 3.0

CHEMICAL GROUP (RSL)	CHANGE LOG MAJOR CHANGES FROM RSL 2.0 TO RSL 3.0
ALKYLPHENOLS (AP) AND ALKYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATES (APEO)	Added substances: BP, HpP, PeP Updated Regulation
ASBESTOS	Added this group
AZO DYES WHICH BY REDUCTIVE CLEAVAGE MAY RELEASE ONE OR MORE AROMATIC ARYLAMINES	No major changes
ARYLAMINES UNDER OBSERVATION	Added this group
BIOCIDES	No major changes
CHLORINATED PARAFFINS	No major changes
CHLOROBENZENES AND CHLOROTOLUENES	No major changes
CHLOROPHENOLS	No major changes
DISPERSE DYES WHICH ARE CLASSIFIED TO BE ALLERGENIC	No major changes
DYES WHICH ARE CLASSIFIED TO BE CARCINOGENIC	No major changes
DYES WHICH ARE ADDITIONALLY RESTRICTED	No major changes
DYESTUFFS BANNED, OTHER	Added this group
DYESTUFFS UNDER OBSERVATION	Added this group
FLAME RETARDANTS	No major changes
FORMALDEHYDE	Updated Test Method
HEAVY METALS EXTRACTABLE	Updated Limit: Lead + Nickel
HEAVY METALS TOTAL CONTENT	Updated Limit: Cadmium + Lead
HEAVY METALS RELEASABLE NICKEL	Updated Test Method
N-NITROSAMINES	Updated Test Method Adjusted Limit
ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS	Added substance: TeOT
OTHER CHEMICAL RESIDUES	Added substance: TCEP Updated Test Method Bisphenol A
PERFLUORINATED CHEMICALS AND HER COMPOUNDS	Updated Limits Added substance: PFHpA

# SUITSUPPLY

## Change Log version 3.0

CHEMICAL GROUP (RSL)	CHANGE LOG MAJOR CHANGES FROM RSL 2.0 TO RSL 3.0
PESTICIDES	Updated Test Method
PESTICIDES UNDER OBSERVATION	Added this group
PHTHALATES	Updated Test Method
POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (PAH'S)	Added various substances
PVC	No major changes
RESTRICTION ON PACKAGING	No major changes
SILOXANES	No major changes
SOLVENTS - VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS	Adjusted Limit DMFa, NMP, DMAC and Limit Formamide
UV STABILISERS	No major changes
OTHER ATTENTION POINTS	No major changes
RISK MATRIX	Updated according to the new RSL requirements / No major changes
REACH CANDIDATE LIST	Updated from 209 substances to 211 substances
REACH AUTHORISATION LIST	No major changes