Restricted Substances List

2024

Chemical name	CAS number	Regulation	Test Method	Relevance	WE Restricted Limit
Acetophenone and 2-phenyl-2-propanol					
Acetophenone	98-86-2		Extraction in acetone or methanol GC/MS, sonication for 30 minutes at 60 degrees C	Potential breakdown products in EVA foam when using certain cross-linking agents, including Dicumyl Peroxide.	< 25 mg/kg
2-Phenyl-2-Propanol	617-94-7				< 25 mg/kg
Acidic and alkaline substances					
pH value			Textiles and Artificial Leather: EN ISO 3071:2020 Leather: EN ISO 4045:2018	pH value is a characteristic number, ranging from pH 0 to pH 14, which indirectly shows the content of acidic or alkaline substances in a product. pH values less than 7 indicate sources of acidic substances, and values greater than 7 indicate sources of alkaline substances. To avoid irritation or chemical burns to the skin, the pH value of products must be in the range of human skin— approximately pH 5.5.	Textiles: 4,0 - 7,5 Leather: Chrome-tanned: 3,2 - 4,5 Other: 3.5-7.0
Alkylphenols (APs) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs)					
Nonylphenol (NP)	Various	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No. 46 EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List	AP Textiles/leather: EN ISO 21084:2019 Polymers and all other materials: 1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 70°C, analysis according to EN ISO 21084:2019 APEO Non-leather: ISO 18254-1:2016 with determination of APEO using LC/MS or LC/MS/MS Leather: EN ISO 18218-1:2023	APEO's are used widely in detergents, scouring agents, spinning oils, wetting agents, softeners, emulsifiying/dispersing agents for dyes and prints, impregnating agents, leather finishing, degumming silk, dyeas and pgment preparations, polyester padding and down/feather fillings. APs are used as intermediaries in the manufacture of APEOs and antioxidants used to protect or stabilize polymers. Biodegradation of APEOs into APs is the main source of APs in the environment. APEOs and formulations containing APEOs are prohibited from use throughout supply chain and manufacturing processes. We acknowledge that residual or trace concentrations of APEOs may still be found at levels exceeding 100 mg/kg and that more time is necessary for the supply chain to phase them out completely. NP is only relevant for polymers.	Total APs: < 10 mg/kg Total APs + APEOs: < 100 mg/kg
Octylphenol (OP)	Various				
Nonylphenolethoxylates (NPEO)	Various	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No. 46 + 46a EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List			
Octylphenolethoxylates (OPEO)	Various				
AZO Dyes (Forming Restricted Amines)					
4-aminodiphenyl	92-67-1	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No. 43 + appendix 8	All materials except leather: EN ISO 14362-1:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-1:2020 4-Aminoazobenzene (4AAB): All materials except leather: EN ISO 14362-3: 2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-2:2011	Azo dyes and pigments are colorants that incorporate one or several azo groups (-N=N-) bound with aromatic compounds. Thousands of azo dyes exist, but only those which degrade to form the listed cleaved amines are restricted. Azo dyes that release these amines are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing textiles.	< 20 mg/kg
Benzidine	92-87-5				
4-chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2				
2-naphthylamine	91-59-8				
o-aminoazotoluene	97-56-3				
2-amino-4-nitrotoluene/ 5-nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8				
p-chloroaniline	106-47-8				
2,4-diaminoanisole/ 4-methoxy-m-phenylenediamine	615-05-4				
4,4-diaminophenylmethane(4,4'-MDA)/ 4,4-methylenedianiline	101-77-9	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No. 43 + appendix 8			
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1				
3,3-dimethoxylbenzidine	119-90-4				
3,3-dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7				
3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane/ 4,4-methylenedi-o-toluidine	838-88-0				
p-cresidine/ 6-methoxy-m-toluidine	120-71-8				
4,4-methylene-bis(2-chloro-aniline)	101-14-4				
	101-80-4				
4,4-thiodinaline	139-65-1				
o-toluidine	95-53-4				
2,4-Toluenediamine (2,4-TDA)/ 4-methyl-m-phenylenediamine	95-80-7				
2,4,5-trimethylaniline	137-17-7				
2-Methoxyaniline (= o-anisidine)	90-04-0	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No. 43 + appendix 8 EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List			
4-aminoazobenzene (4-AAB)	60-09-3				
2,4-xylidine	95-68-1				
2,6-xylidine	87-62-7				
4-aminodiphenyl	92-67-1				
4-chloro-o-toluidinium chloride	3165-93-3	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry 72 + appendix 12			
2-Naphthylammoniumacetate	553-00-4				
4-methoxy-m-phenylene diammonium sulphate; 2,4-diaminoanisole sulphate	39156-41-7				
2,4,5-trimethylaniline hydrochloride	21436-97-5				

Biocides					
Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	624-49-7	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.61	ISO 16186:2021	DMFu is used as anti-fungus for leather storage and transport (replaces silica gel in little bags). To be tested upon arrival of goods in DC.	< 0.1 mg/kg
Triclosan	3380-34-5	Triclosan is not approved by EU 528/2012	EN ISO 13365-1:2020	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.	No use (reporting limit: 1 mg/kg)
o-Phenylphenol (OPP)	90-43-7		DIN 50009:2021 Leather: EN ISO 13365-1:2020	OPP is used for its preservative properties in leather or as a carrier in polyester dyeing processes.	< 1000 mg/kg
2-(Thiocyanomethylthio)- Benzothiazole (TCMTB)	21564-17-0		EN ISO 13365-1:2020	TCMTB is a preservative for leather and can be used as a pesticide.	< 500 mg/kg
2-Octylisothiazol-3(2H)- on (OIT)	26530-20-1			These chemicals have biocidal properties and can also be used as pesticides.	< 250 mg/kg
4-Chlor-3-Methylphenol (CMK)	59-50-7				< 600 mg/kg
Preservatives	Various	EU: Biocide regulation 528/2012 only approved entries are allowed	Chromatographic Methods and/or Methods US EPA 8081A, US EPA		Forbidden
Bisphenols					
Bisphenol A (BPA)	80-05-7	EU REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List	Extraction: 1 g sample/20 ml THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 60 degrees C, analysis with LC/MS	BPA is used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants, PVC, polyamide dye-fixing agents, and sulfone- and phenol based leather tanning agents. BPA & BPS can be found in recycled polymeric and paper materials due to polycarbonate plastic and thermal receipt paper made with Bisphenols entering waste streams. BPA is formally restricted in items intended to come in contact with the mouth. It is important to investigate all relevant sources of Bisphenols and their concentrations in products with legislation imposing strict limits pending in multiple jurisdictions.	< 1 mg/kg
Bisphenol S (BPS)	80-09-1				WE recommends testing synthetic textiles & blends, polycarbonate plastics, and natural leather to assess concentrations of Bisphenols in preparation for future restriction
Bisphenol B (BPB)	77-40-7				
Bisphenol F (BPF)	620-92-8				
Bisphenol AF (BPAF)	1478-61-1				
Chorinated Parafins					
Short -chain Chlorinatedparaffins (SCCPs) (C10-C13)	85535-84-8	EU:Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistant Organic Pollutants REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List	Textiles and all other materials: ISO 22818:2021 (SCCP + MCCP) Leather: ISO 18219-1:2021 (SCCP) ISO 18219-2:2021 (MCCP)	These are occasionally used as softeners or flame retardants in certain industries. In leather formulations, these are also used as fat liquoring agents.	< 1000 mg/kg
Medium-chain Chlorinatedparaffins (MCCPs) (C14-C17)	85535-85-9	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List			
Chlorophenols					
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	87-86-5	EU:Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistant Organic Pollutants	All materials: DIN EN 17134-2:2023	Chlorophenols are polychlorinated compounds used as preservatives or pesticides. Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and tetrachlorophenol (TeCP) and Trichlorophenols (TriCP) have been used in the past to prevent mold and kill insects when storing/transporting raw hides and leather. PCP, TeCP, and TriCP can also be used as in-can preservatives in print pastes and other chemical mixtures.	< 0.5 mg/kg each
2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)	935-95-5	SWITZERLAND: ORRChem annex 1.2 (Art.3)			
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				

Chlorinated benzenes and toluenes					
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	118-74-1	EU:Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistant Organic Pollutants	All materials: EN 17137:2018	Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes (chlorinated aromatic hydroncarbons) can be used as carriers in the dyeing process of polyester or wool/polyester fibres. They can also be used as solvents. Cross-contamination from ant-moth agents and poly shipping bags may cause failures.	< 1 mg / kg (total)
Pentachlorobenzenes (PCB)	608-93-5				
α,α,α,4-tetrachlorotoluene; pchlorobenzotrichloride	5216-25-1	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry 72 + appendix 12			
α,α,α-trichlorotoluene; benzotrichloride	98-07-7				
α-chlorotoluene; benzyl chloride	100-44-7				
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	87-61-6	SWITZERLAND: ORRChem annex 1.2 (Art.3)			
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1				
1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene	108-70-3				
1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene	634-66-2				
1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	634-90-2				
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3				
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1				
1-4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7				
2-Chlorotoluene	95-49-8				
3-Chlorotoluene	108-41-8				
4-Chlorotoluene	106-43-4				
2,3-Dichlorotoluene	32768-54-0				
2,4-Dichlorotoluene	95-73-8				
2,5-Dichlorotoluene	19398-61-9				
2,6-Dichlorotoluene	118-69-4				
3,4-Dichlorotoluene	95-75-0				
2,3,6-Trichlorotoluene	2077-46-5				
2,4,5-Trichlorotoluene	6639-30-1				
2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorotoluene	76057-12-0				
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorotoluene	875-40-1				
2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorotoluene	1006-31-1				
Pentachlorotoluenes	877-11-2				
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1				< 10 mg/kg
Disperse Dyes classified to be allergenic					
C.I. Disperse Blue 1	2475-45-8	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry 72 + appendix 12	All materials: DIN 54231:2022 *Should also be included in carcinogenic dye test	Disperse dyes are a class of water- insoluble dyes that penetrate the fiber system of synthetic or manufactured fibers and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds. Disperse dyes are used in synthetic fiber (e.g. polyester, acetate, polyamide). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	< 30 mg/kg
C.I. Disperse Blue 35	12222-75-2 56524-76-7 56524-77-7	GERMANY:The authoritative German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) strongly advises not to use these sensitising disperse dyes. Note that in Germany findings for these substances are judged according to the Lebensmittel- , Bedarfsgegenstände-, und Futtermittelgesetzbuch (LFGB), which is somehow legally binding and considered to be best practice.			
C.I. Disperse Blue 35B	56524-76-6				
C.I. Disperse Blue 106	12223-01-7				
C.I. Disperse Blue 124	61951-51-7				
C.I. Disperse Orange 3	730-40-5				
C.I. Disperse Orange 37/59/76	12223-33-5 13301-61-6 51811-42-8				
C.I. Disperse Red 1	2872-52-8				
C.I. Disperse Yellow 3*	2832-40-8				
C.I. Disperse Blue 3	2475-46-9				
C.I. Disperse Blue 7	3179-90-6				
C.I. Disperse Blue 26	3860-63-7				
C.I. Disperse Blue 102	12222-97-8				
C.I. Disperse Brown 1	23355-64-8				
C.I. Disperse Orange 1	2581-69-3				
C.I. Disperse orange 11*	82-28-0				
C.I. Disperse orange 149*	85136-74-9				
C.I. Disperse Red 11	2872-48-2				
C.I. Disperse Red 17	3179-89-3				
C.I. Disperse Red 151	61968-47-6				
C.I. Disperse Yellow 1	119-15-3				
C.I. Disperse Yellow 7	6300-37-4				
C.I. Disperse Yellow 9	6373-73-5				
C.I. Disperse Yellow 23	6250-23-3				
C.I. Dispers Yellow 39	12236-29-2				
C.I. Disperse Yellow 49	54824-37-2				
C.I. Disperse Yellow 56	54077-16-6				

Carcinogenic Dyes or equivalent concern					
C.I. Basic Red 9	569-61-9	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry 72 + appendix 12	All materials: DIN 54231:2022 *Should also be included in carcinogenic dye test	Basic dyes are water- soluble cationic dyes mainly used on acrylic fibers.	< 30mg/kg
Basic Violet 3 (with > 0.1% of Michler's Ketone or base)	548-62-9				
C.I. Basic Blue 26 (with > 0.1% Michler's Ketone or base)	2580-56-5	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List			
C.I. Basic Violet 1	8004-87-3				
C.I. Basic Violet 14	632-99-5				
C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate, chloride or free)	2437-29-8 569-64-2 10309-95-2				
C.I. Acid Red 26	3761-53-3			Acid dyes are water-soluble anionic dyes mainly used on fibers such as wool, silk, and nylon.	
C.I. Acid Violet 49	1694-09-3				
C.I. Direct Black 38	1937-37-7	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List		Direct dyes are used on natural fibers such as cotton, linen, cellulose and in special treatments such as dip dyes.	
C.I. Direct Red 28	573-58-0				
C.I. Direct Blue 6	2602-46-2				
C.I. Direct Brown 95	16071-86-6				
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene (Solvent Yellow 2)	60-11-7				
Solvent Yelllow 14	842-07-9			Solvent dyes are dyes which are soluble in organic solvents, and can be used on natural and synthetic fibers.	
C.I. Solvent Blue 4	6786-83-0	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List			< 1000 mg/kg
4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4" (methylamino)trityl alcohol (C.I. Violet 8)	561-41-1 52080-58-7				
C.I. Pigment Yellow 34	1344-37-2				
C.I. Direct Red 28	573-58-0				
C.I. Solvent Yellow 1	60-09-3				
C.I. Pigement Red 104	12656-85-8				
Dyestuffs carcinnogenic and with environmental problems					
Navy blue colorant: Component 1: C39H23Cl-CrN7O12S 2 Na	118685-33-9	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No. 43 point 3/appendix 9	All materials: DIN 54231:2022	Navy Blue Colourant is regulated and should no longer be used for the dyeing of textiles	Not detectable (< 30 mg/kg)
Component 2: C46H-30CrN10O20S2 3Na	Not Allocated				
Flame Retardants					
Tri(2,3,-dibromopropyl)-phosphate (TRIS)	126-72-7	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No. 4, 7, 8 and 45	EN ISO 17881-1 (2016) for brominated flame retardants EN ISO-17881-2 (2016) for phosphorus flame retardants	Flame retardant chemicals are rarely used to meet flammability requirements in children's clothing and adult products. They should no longer be used in apparal and footwear. All Halogenated Flame Retardants,including organohalogen flame retardants, are banned from intentional use. Listed here are examples of flame-retardant substances used historically across the apparel and footwear industry. It is not intended to be a complete list. Other flame retardants not applicable to this industry are regulated worldwide by the Stockholm Convention and the Aarhus Protocol, which have been implemented in the European Union under the POPs Regulation.	No use (reporting limit 5 mg/kg)
Tris(1-aziridinyl)phosphineoxide (TEPA)	545-55-1				
Polybromobiphenyls (PBB)	59536-65-1				
Octabromodiphenylether (OctaBDE)	32536-52-0				
Decabromodiphenylether (DecaBDE)	1163-19-5	EU:Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistant Organic Pollutants			
Pentabromodiphenylether (PentaBDE)	32534-81-9				
Hexabromocyclododecane and all main diastereomeres identified (alpha-, betagamma-) (HBCDD)	3194-55-6 134237-50-6 134237-51-7 134237-52-8 25637-99-4				
Heptabromodiphenylether (HeptaBDE)	68928-80-3				
Tetrabromodiphenylether (TetraBDE)	40088-47-9				
Hexabromodiphenylether (HexaBDE)	36483-60-0				
Decabromodiphenylethane (DBDPE)	84852-53-9				
Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA)	79-94-7	Norway: Ban on brominated flame retardants: Product Regulations. Section 2a			
Bis(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate (BIS)	5412-25-9				
Tris(1,3-dichloro-isopropyl)phosphate (TDCP)	13674-87-8				
2,2-bis(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol (BBMP)	3296-90-0	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List			
Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP)	115-96-8				
Triphenylphosphate (TPhP)	115-86-6				
Fluorinated greenhouse gases					
Various	Various	For Footwear: EU: Regulation No. 517/2014 (Annex 3 entry 6) of the European Parliament and of the Council	Sample preparation: Purge and trap — thermal desorption or SPME Measurement: GC/MS	Prohibited from Use. May be used as foam blowing agents, solvents, fire retardants, and aerosol propellants.	< 0.1 mg/kg
Formaldehyde					
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry 72 + appendix 12	All materials except Leather: JIS L 1041-2011 A (Japan Law 112) or EN ISO 14184-1:2011 Leather: EN ISO 17226-2:2019 with EN ISO 17226-1:2019 confirmation method in case of interferences. Alternatively, EN ISO17226-1:2021 can be used on its own	Used in textiles as an anti-creasing and antishrinking agent. It is also often used in polymeric resins.	< 75 mg/kg

Heavy metals extractable					
Chromium VI (Cr VI)	18540-29-9	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry 72 + appendix 12	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 if Cr is detected: EN ISO 17075-1:2017	Though typically associated with leather tanning, Chromium VI also may be used in the "afterchroming" process for wool dyeing (Chrome salts applied to acid-dyed wool to improve fastness).	< 1.0 mg/kg
Arsenic (As) and its compounds	7440-38-2		All materials except Leather: DIN EN16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Arsenic and its compounds can be used in preservatives, pesticides, and defoliants for cotton, synthetic fibers, paints, inks, trims, and plastics.	< 0.2 mg/kg
Cadmium (Cd) and its compounds	7440-43-9	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.72 + appendix 12 EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List	All materials except Leather: DIN EN16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Cadmium compounds are used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green); as a stabilizer for PVC; and in fertilizers, biocides, and paints.	< 0.1 mg/kg
Lead (Pb) and its compounds	7439-92-1			Lead may be associated with plastics, paints, inks, pigments and surface coatings.	< 1.0 mg/kg
Antimony (Sb)	7440-36-0			Antimony can be found in or used as a catalyst in polymerization of polyester, flame retardants, fixing agents, pigments, and alloys.	< 30 mg/kg
Barium (Ba)	7440-39-3			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.	< 1000 mg/kg
Cobalt (Co)	7440-48-4			Cobalt and its compounds can be used in alloys, pigments, dyestuff, and the production of plastic buttons.	< 4.0 mg/kg
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8			Copper and its compounds can be found in alloys and pigments, and in textiles as an antimicrobial agent.	< 50 mg/kg* *Copper is exempt from restriction limits in Metal parts
Nickel (Ni)	7440-02-0		All materials except Leather: DIN EN16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	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.	< 1.0 mg/kg
Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3			Chromium compounds can be used as dyeing additives; dye-fixing agents; colour-fastness aftertreatments; dyes for wool, silk, and polyamide (especially dark shades); and leather tanning.	< 2.0 mg/kg
Mercury (Hg)	7439-97-6			Mercury compounds can be present in pesticides and as contaminants in caustic soda (NaOH). They may also be used in paints.	< 0.02 mg/kg
Selenium (Se)	7782-49-2			Selenium may be found in synthetic fibres, paints, inks, plastics and metal trims.	< 500 mg/kg
Applicable for leather					
Chromium VI (Cr VI)	18540-29-9	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.47 referring to leather	EN ISO 17075-1:2017 and EN ISO 17075-2:2017 for confirmation in case the extract causes interference. Alternatively, EN ISO 17075-2:2017 may be used on its own. 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)	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.	Not detected Detection Limit: 3 mg/kg
Heavy metals total content					
Cadium (Cd)	7440-43-9	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.23	All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: EN ISO 17072-2:2022	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. 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. PVC stabilization may be accomplished with the use of cadmium or lead.	< 40 mg/kg
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.63 DENMARK: Statutory Order no. 1082 of September 13, 2007	Non-metal: CPSC-CHE1002-08.3 Metal: CPSC-CH-E1001-08.3 Lead in paint and surface coatings: CPSC-CH-E1003-09.1		< 90 mg/kg
Mercury (Hg)	7439-97-6	SWITZERLAND: ORRChem annex 1.7 (Art.3) NORWAY: Norwegian Product Regulations (Section 2-3)	All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: EN ISO 17072-2:2022		< 0,5 mg/kg
Arsenic (As)	7440-38-2				Not detectable (reporting limit 10 mg/kg)

Heavy metals releasable nickel					
Nickel (Ni)	7440-02-0	REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.27	Nickel release EN 1811: 2023 and Abrasion of coated items EN 12472: 2020	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.	Release (metal parts): Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm2/week Pierced part: 0.2 µg/cm2/week
Monomers					
Styrene, Free	100-42-5		Extraction in Methanol GC/MS, sonication at 60 degrees C for 60 minutes	Styrene is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various Styrene copolymers like plastic buttons. Free styrene is restricted, not total styrene.	< 10 mg/kg
Vynil Chloride	75-01-4		EN ISO 6401:2022	Vinyl Chloride is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various PVC materials like prints, coatings, flip flops, and synthetic leather.	< 1 mg/kg
N-Nitrosamines					
N-Nitrosodibutylamine (NDBA)	924-16-3		GB/T 24153-2009: determination using GC/MS, with LC/MS/MS verification if positive. Alternatively, LC/MS/MS may be performed on its own. EN ISO 19577:2019	Can be formed as by-product in the production of rubber.	< 0.5 mg/kg
N-Nitrosodibutylamine (NDEA)	55-18-5				
N-Nitrosodibutylamine (NDMA)	62-75-9				
N-Nitrosodibutylamine (NDPA)	621-64-7				
N-Nitrosomorpholine (NMOR)	59-89-2				
N-Nitroso-N-ethyl-N-phenylamine (NEPhA)	612-64-6				
N-Nitroso-N-ethyl-N-phenylamine (NMPhA)	614-00-6				
N-Nitroso-piperidine (NPIP)	100-75-4				
N-Nitroso-piperidine (NPYR)	930-55-2				
Organotin Compounds					
Tributyltin (TBT)	Various	EU:REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No. 20	All materials: CEN ISO/TS 16179:2012 or EN ISO 22744-1:2020	Class of chemicals combining tin and organics such as butyl and phenyl groups. Organotins are predominantly found in the environment as antifoulants in marine paints, but they can also be used as biocides (e.g. antibacterials), catalysts in plastic and glue production and heat stabilisers in plastics/rubber. In textiles and apparel, organotins are associated with plastics/rubber, inks, paints, metallic glitter, polyurethane products and heat transfer material.	< 0.5 mg/kg
Triphenyltin (TPhT)	Various				< 1 mg/kg each
Dibutyltin (DBT)	Various				
Dioctyltin (DOT)	Various				
Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT)	Multiple				
Trioctyltin (TOT)	Various				
Tripropyltin (TPT)	Various				
Trimethyltin (TMT)	Various				
Bis(tributyltin)oxide (TBTO)	56-35-9	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 SVHC Candidate List			
Monobutyltin (MBT)	Various				
Other chemical residues					
Quinoline	91-22-5	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry 72 + appendix 12	All materials: DIN 54231:2022 with methanol extraction at 70°C	Found as an impurity in polyester and some dyestuffs. Quinoline can be included with disperse dye testing, as the same method is used for both.	< 50 mg/kg
Ozone depleting substances					
Various	Various	EU: Regulation 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer SWITZERLAND: ORRChem annex 1.4 (Art.3)	GC-MS / Headspace 120°C for 45 minutes	Prohibited from use. Ozone-depleting substances have been used as a foaming agent in PU foams as well as a dry-cleaning agent.	5 mg/kg

Packaging restrictions					
Cadium (Cd) Lead (Pd) Mercury (Hg)	Various	EU Directive 94/62/EC	All materials: Total heavy metals (Cd, Cr, Pb & Hg): DIN EN 16711-1: 2016 If the total of four heavy metals exceeds 100 ppm and Cr contributes to the sum, test for Cr VI. This test method detects metal elements (Cd, Cr, Hg, Pb). When the final value >100 ppm and Cr contributes to the sum, the Cr VI method described below should be used to exclude the presence of Cr VI.	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).	The sum of concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium present in packaging or packaging components shall not exceed 100 mg/kg
Chromium (Cr6+) - hexavalent	Various	EU Directive 94/62/EC	Metal: IEC 62321-7-1:2015 The testing laboratory will convert the test result into ppm. Natural leather and natural materials: EN ISO 17075-1:2017 and EN ISO 17075-2:2017 for confirmation in case the extract causes interference. Alternatively, EN ISO 17075-2:2017 may be used on its own. All other materials: IEC 62321-7-2:2015	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).	The sum of concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium present in packaging or packaging components shall not exceed 100 mg/kg
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and related substances			All materials: EN ISO 23702-1 or EN 17681-1:2022 & 17681-2:2022 **USA**: Total organic fluorine test following the recent California bill AB1817, AB 1200, AB 652. Test item: Total Organic Fluorine Screening Test method: Solvent extraction and with reference to EN14582:2016. Analysis was performed by Ion Chromatography **Requirement: 100 mg/kg** (reporting limit: 50 mg/kg)	PFAS may be present as unintended by-products in long-chain and short-chain commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents. PFAS may also be used in polymers like Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE). In addition to this list, all PFAS-related substances are prohibited from use and are regulated worldwide by the Stockholm Convention and the Aarhus Protocol, which have been implemented in the European Union under the POPs Regulation.	< 1µg / m² total
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	1763-23-1	EU:Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistant Organic Pollutants			
Potassium perfluorooctane sulfonate	2795-39-3				
Sodium perfluorooctane sulfonate	4021-47-0				
Lithium perfluorooctane sulfonate	29457-72-5				
Ammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate	29081-56-9				
Perfluorooctane sulfonate diethanolamine salt	70225-14-8				
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, tetraethylammonium salt	56773-42-3				
Didecyl dimethyl ammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate	251099-16-8				
Magnesium bis(heptadecafluorooctanesulphonate)	91036-71-4				
Perfluoro-1-octanesulfonyl fluoride	307-35-7				
N-ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide	4151-50-2				
N-methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide	31506-32-8				
2-(N-ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido)-ethanol	1691-99-2				
2-(N-methylperfluoro- 1-octanesulfonamido) -ethanol	24448-09-7				
Perfluorooctane sulfonamide	754-91-6				
Perfluorooctane acid (PFOA) and it salts		EU:Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistant Organic Pollutants	All materials: EN ISO 23702-1 or EN 17681-1:2022 & 17681-2:2022 USA: Total organic fluorine test following the recent California bill AB1817, AB 1200, AB 652. Test item: Total Organic Fluorine Screening Test method: Solvent extraction and with reference to EN14582:2016. Analysis was performed by Ion Chromatography Requirement: 100 mg/kg (reporting limit: 50 mg/kg)	PFAS may be present as unintended by-products in long-chain and short-chain commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents. PFAS may also be used in polymers like Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE). In addition to this list, all PFAS-related substances are prohibited from use and are regulated worldwide by the Stockholm Convention and the Aarhus Protocol, which have been implemented in the European Union under the POPs Regulation.	< 25 ppb total
Perfluorooctanoic Acid	335-67-1				
Sodium perfluorooctanoate	335-95-5				
Potassium perfluorooctanoate	2395-00-8				
Silver perfluorooctanoate	335-93-3				
Perfluorooctanoyl fluoride	335-66-0				
Ammonium perfluorooctanoate	3825-26-1				
PFOA-related substances					< 1000 ppb total
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid	39108-34-4				
Methyl perfluorooctanoate	376-27-2				
Ethyl perfluorooctanoate	3108-24-5				
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecyl acrylate	27905-45-9				
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecyl methacrylate	1996-88-9				
Perfluoro-1-iodooctane	507-63-1				
2H, 2H Perfluorodecane Acid	27854-31-5				
Tetrabutylphosphonium 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecanoate	882489-14-7				
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecan-1-ol	678-39-7				

C9-C14 Perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCA) and its salts			All materials: EN ISO 23702-1 or EN 17681-1:2022 & 17681-2:2022 USA: Total organic fluorine test following the recent California bill AB1817, AB 1200, AB 652. Test item: Total Organic Fluorine Screening Test method: Solvent extraction and with reference to EN14582:2016. Analysis was performed by Ion Chromatography Requirement: 100 mg/kg (reporting limit: 50 mg/kg)	PFAS may be present as unintended by-products in long-chain and short-chain commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents. PFAS may also be used in polymers like Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE). In addition to this list, all PFAS-related substances are prohibited from use and are regulated worldwide by the Stockholm Convention and the Aarhus Protocol, which have been implemented in the European Union under the POPs Regulation.	C9-C14 PFCAs and their salts Σ < 25 ppb C9-C14 PFCA-related substances Σ < 260 ppb
Perfluorononane Acid	375-95-1	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.68			
Sodium heptadecafluorononanoate	21049-39-8				
Perfluorononanoate ammounium salt	4149-60-4				
Potassium perfluorononanoate	21049-38-7				
Lithium perfluorononanoate	60871-92-3				
Perfluorodecane Acid	335-76-2				
Sodium nonadecafluorodecanoate	3830-45-3				
Perfluorodecanoate ammonium salt	3108-42-7				
Potassium perfluorodecanoate	51604-85-4				
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid	2058-94-8				
Sodium perfluoroundecanoate	60871-96-7				
Ammonium perfluoroundecanoate	4234-23-5				
Perfluorododecanoic Acid	307-55-1				
Ammonium tricosafluorododecanoate	3793-74-6				
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid	72629-94-8				
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid	376-06-7				
Perfluoro-3,7-dimethyloctanoic Acid	172155-07-6				
C9-C14 Perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCA) related substances		EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.68	All materials: EN ISO 23702-1 or EN 17681-1:2022 & 17681-2:2022 USA: Total organic fluorine test following the recent California bill AB1817, AB 1200, AB 652. Test item: Total Organic Fluorine Screening Test method: Solvent extraction and with reference to EN14582:2016. Analysis was performed by Ion Chromatography Requirement: 100 mg/kg (reporting limit: 50 mg/kg)	PFAS may be present as unintended by-products in long-chain and short-chain commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents. PFAS may also be used in polymers like Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE). In addition to this list, all PFAS-related substances are prohibited from use and are regulated worldwide by the Stockholm Convention and the Aarhus Protocol, which have been implemented in the European Union under the POPs Regulation.	C9-C14 PFCAs and their salts Σ < 25 ppb C9-C14 PFCA-related substances Σ < 260 ppb
Perfluorodecane sulfonic Acid	335-77-3				
Sodium perfluorodecanesulfonate	2806-15-7				
Potassium perfluorodecanesulfonate	2806-16-8				
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid ammonium salt	67906-42-7				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-dodecaol	865-86-1				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecylacrylate	17741-60-5				
1-Iodo-1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecane	2043-53-0				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyltriethoxysilane	101947-16-4				
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoroundecanoic Acid	34598-33-9				
Potassium 2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoroundecanoate	83310-58-1				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl methacrylate	2144-54-9				
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorotetradecan-1-ol	39239-77-5				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecane sulfonic acid	120226-60-0				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl iodide	2043-54-1				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorotetradecyl iodide	30046-31-2				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid	39108-34-4				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl acrylate	27905-45-9				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl methacrylate	1996-88-9				
2H,2H Perfluorodecane Acid	27854-31-5				
Tetrabutylphosphonium 2H,2H-Perfluorodecanoate	882489-14-7				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecan-1-ol	678-39-7				

Perfluorohexane- 1-sulphonic acid (PFHxS) and its salts					
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid	355-46-4	SWITZERLAND: ORRChem annex 1.16 (Art.3) EU: Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistant Organic Pollutants	All materials: EN ISO 23702-1 or EN 17681-1:2022 & 17681-2:2022 USA: Total organic fluorine test following the recent California bill AB1817, AB 1200, AB 652. Test item: Total Organic Fluorine Screening Test method: Solvent extraction and with reference to EN14582:2016. Analysis was performed by Ion Chromatography Requirement: 100 mg/kg (reporting limit: 50 mg/kg)	PFAS may be present as unintended by-products in long-chain and short-chain commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents. PFAS may also be used in polymers like Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE). In addition to this list, all PFAS-related substances are prohibited from use and are regulated worldwide by the Stockholm Convention and the Aarhus Protocol, which have been implemented in the European Union under the POPs Regulation.	PFHxS < 25 ppb related substances <1000 ppb
1-Hexanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-tridecafluoro-, sodium salt	82382-12-5				
Potassium perfluorohexane-1-sulphonate	3871-99-6				
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, lithium salt	55120-77-9				
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, ammonium salt	68259-08-5				
Benzyltriphenylphosphanium tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonate	1000597-52-3				
N,N,N-Tributylbutan-1-aminium tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonate	108427-54-9				
Tetraethylammonium perfluorohexane sulfonate	108427-55-0				
Tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonic acid-pyrrolidine	1187817-57-7				
4-{[4-(Diethylamino)phenyl][4-(ethylamino)naphthalen-1-yl]methylidene}-N,N-diethylcyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-iminium tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonate	1310480-24-0				
4-{[4-(Dimethylamino)phenyl][4-(ethylamino)naphthalen-1-yl]methylidene}-N,N-dimethylcyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-iminium tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonate	1310480-27-3				
4-{[4-(Dimethylamino)phenyl][4-(phenylamino)naphthalen-1-yl]methylidene}-N,N-dimethylcyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-iminium tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonate	1310480-28-4				
Beta-Cyclodextrin, compd. with 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonate	1329995-45-0				
Gamma-Cyclodextrin, compd. with 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonate	1329995-69-8				
Triphenylsulfanium tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonate	144116-10-9				
1-(Carboxymethyl)-4-(2-{4-[4-(2,2-diphenylethenyl)phenyl]-1H,2H,3H,3aH,4H,8bH-cyclopenta[b]indol-7-yl}ethenyl)quinolin-1-ium tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonate	1462414-59-0				
Diphenyliodanium tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonate	153443-35-7				
Tetramethylammonium perfluorohexane sulfonate	189274-31-5				
Tert-butylazanium;1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonate	202189-84-2				
Bis(4-tert-butylphenyl)iodanium tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonate	213740-81-9				
Bis(4-methylphenyl)(phenyl)sulfanium tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonate	341548-85-4				
Sulfonium, (thiodi-4,1-phenylene)bis[diphenyl-, salt with perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (1:2)	421555-73-9				
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid, Gallium(3+) salt (3:1)	341035-71-0				
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid, Scandium(3+) salt (3:1)	350836-93-0				
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid, Neodymium(3+) salt (3:1)	41184-65-0				
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid, Yttrium(3+) salt (3:1)	41242-12-0				
Cesium perfluorohexanesulfonate	92011-17-1				
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid, Zinc salt	70136-72-0				
Iodonium, bis[4-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenyl]-, perfluorohexanesulfonate (1:1)	421555-74-0				
Tris(4-tert-butylphenyl)sulfanium tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonate	425670-70-8				
Tridecafluorohexanesulphonic acid, compound with 2,2'-iminodiethanol (1:1)	70225-16-0				
Triethylammonium perfluorohexane sulfonate	72033-41-1				
Iodonium, bis[(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]-, salt with perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (1:1)	866621-50-3				
(4-Methylphenyl)diphenylsulfanium tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonate	910606-39-2				
{4-[(2-Methylprop-2-enoyl)oxy]phenyl}diphenylsulfanium tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonate	911027-68-4				
Dibenzo[k,n][1,4,7,10,13]tetraoxathiacyclopentadecinium, 19-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]-6,7,9,10,12,13-hexahydro-, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-tridecafluoro-1-hexanesulfonate (1:1)	928049-42-7				
Perfluorohexylsulfonyl fluoride	423-50-7				
Perfluorohexylsulfonyl chloride	55591-23-6				
Perfluorohexane- 1-sulphonic acid (PFHxS) related substances					
N-Methylperfluoro-1-hexanesulfonamide	68259-15-4				
Perfluorohexane sulfonamide	41997-13-1				
N-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl] tridecafluorohexanesulphonamide	50598-28-2				
2-[methyl[(tridecafluorohexyl) sulphonyl]amino]ethyl acrylate))	67584-57-0				
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) and its salts & derivatives					PFHxA < 25 ppb related substances <1000 ppb
Perfluorohexane Acid (PFHxA)	307-24-4	EU REACH regulation going into force 2025-2026			
Ammonium perfluorohexanoate (APFHx)	21615-47-4				
Sodium perfluorohexanoate (PFHxA-Na)	2923-26-4				
Potassium perfluorohexanoate (PFHxA-K)	3109-94-2				
Perfluorohexanoyl fluoride (PFHxA-F)	355-38-4				
Silver perfluorohexanoate (PFHxA-Ag)	336-02-7				
Lithium perfluorohexanoate (PFHxA-Li)	90430-61-8				
The Netherlands together with Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden agreed early 2020 to prepare a joint REACH restriction proposal to limit the risk to the environment and human health from the manufacture and use of a wide range of PFAS chemicals. The rectriction is expected to enter into force in 2025. The widely used PFHxA (C6) chemistry that restricted in REACH legislation from 2023 onwards. Suppliers providing products to WE Fashion with water or stain repellent functions must inform WE on the chemistry used to realize this claim.					
Pesticides agricultural (see appendix A for individual substances)					
See Appendix A for the complete list	Various	EU:Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistant Organic Pollutants SWITZERLAND: ORRChem annex 1.1 (Art.3)	All materials: ISO 15913/DIN 38407 F2 or EPA 8081/EPA 8151A or BVL L 00.00-34:2010-09	May be found in natural fibers, primarily cotton.	Not detected (detection limit 0.5 mg/kg each)

Phthalates - including all other esters of ortho-phthalic acid					
Di(ethylhexyl)phthalate(DEHP)	117-81-7	EU:REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No. 51	Sample preparation for all materials: CPSC-CHC1001-09.4 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	Esters of ortho-phthalic acid (Phthalates) are a class of organic compound commonly added to plastics to increase flexibility. They are sometimes used to facilitate the molding of plastic by decreasing its melting temperature. Phthalates can be found in: • Flexible plastic components (e.g., PVC) • Print pastes • Adhesives • Plastic buttons • Plastic sleevings • Polymeric coatings Listed here are all legally restricted phthalates as well as those included on the REACH substances of very high concern (SVHC) candidate list at the time of publication. Suppliers should assume that the RSL includes all phthalates on the SVHC list—whether itemized here or not— since the list is updated frequently.	< 500 mg/kg each The sum of all Phthalates < 1000 mg/kg
Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	84-74-2				
Butylbenzyl phthalate (BBP)[5]	85-68-7				
Di-isobutyl phthalate (DIBP)	84-69-5				
Di-isononyl phthalate (DNIP)	28553-12-0	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.52 a,b,c			
Di-iso-decyl phthalate (DIDP)	26761-40-0				
Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP)	117-84-0				
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 EU: Regulation 1907/2006 Candidate List.			
Di-isopentylphthalate (DIPP)	605-50-5				
Di-n-pentylphthalate (DBENP)	131-18-0				
Bis(2-methoxyethyl)phthalate (DMEP)	117-82-8				
Di-n-hexyl phthalate (DnHP)	84-75-3				
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid Dipentyl ester, branched and linear	84777-06-0	EU: Regulation 1907/2006 Candidate List.			
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				
Di-hexylphthalate, 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				
Di-n-propylphthalate (DPrP)	131-16-8	DENMARK: Statutory Order 855 of 05/09/2009			
Diethyl phthalate (DEP)	84-66-2				
Dimethyl phthalate (DMP)	131-11-3				
Di-iso-octyl phthalate (DIOP)	27554-26-3				
Polychlorinated and Halogenated Biphenyls (PVBs), Naphthalenes (PCNs), and Terphenyls (PCTs)					
Halogenated biphenyls, including Polycholorinated biphenyl (PCB)	Various	EU:Regulation 2019/1021 on Persistent Organic Pollutants SWITZERLAND: ORRChem annex 1.1 and 1.2 (Art.3) NORWAY: Product Control Regulation Chap. 2	Extraction with reference to EPA 8081/EPA 8082 // GC-MS	PCBs and PCTs are persistent organic pollutants and have entered the environment through both use and disposal. PCBs and PCTs are used as plasticizers, pigments, adhesives, insecticides, flame retardants, water repellent finishes and as pesticide.	Not detected (detection limit 0.5 mg/kg)
Halogenated naphthalenes, including Polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCN)	Various				
Halogenated terphenols, including Polychlorinated terphenyl (PCT)	Various				
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)					
Benzo[a]pyrene (BaP)	50-32-8	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry 72 + appendix 12 EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No. 50	AfPS GS 2019	PAHs are natural components of crude oil and are common residues from oil refining. PAHs have a characteristic smell similar to that of car tires or asphalt. Oil residues containing PAHs are added to rubber and plastics as a softener or extender and may be found in rubber, plastics, lacquers and coatings. PAHs are often found in the outsoles of footwear and in printing pastes for screen prints. PAHs can be present as impurities in Carbon Black. They also may be formed from thermal decomposition of recycled materials during reprocessing. *Naphthalene: Dispersing agents for textile dyes may contain high residual naphthalene concentrations due to the use of low-quality Naphthalene derivatives (e.g., poor- quality Naphthalene Sulphonate Formaldehyde condensation products).	< 1 mg/kg each Total: < 10 mg/kg
Benzo[a]anthracene	56-55-3				
Chrysene	218-01-9				
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2				
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9				
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3				
Benzo[e]pyrene	192-97-2				
Benzo[j]fluoranthene	205-82-3				
Anthracene	120-12-7	EU: Regulation 1907/2006 Candidate List.			No individual restriction Total: < 10 mg/kg
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	191-24-2				
Fluoranthene	206-44-0				
Phenanthrene	85-01-8				
Pyrene	129-00-0				
Acenaphthene	83-32-9				
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8				
Fluorene	86-73-7				
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5				
Naphthalene	91-20-3*				

Solvents and residuals					
DMFa (N,N-Dimethyl formamide)	68-12-2	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry 72 + appendix 12	Textiles: EN 17131:2019 All other materials: ISO16189:2021	DMFa is a solvent used in plastics, rubber, and polyurethane (PU) coating. Water-based PU does not contain DMFa and is therefore preferable.	< 300 mg/kg
1-Methyl-2pyrrolidone (NMP)	872-50-4			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.	< 1000 mg/kg
DMAC (N,N-dimethylacetamide)	127-19-5			Solvent used in the production of elastane fibers and sometimes as substitute for DMFa.	
Formamide	75-12-7	EU: Regulation 1907/2006 Candidate List		By-product in the production of EVA foams.	
UV Stabilisers					
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(tert-butyl)-6-(sec-butyl) phenol (UV-350)	36437-37-3	EU: Regulation 1907/2006 Candidate List	ISO 24040 (Extraction in THF, analysis by GC/MS)	PU foam materials such as open cell foams for padding. Used as UV-absorbers for plastics (PVC, PET, PC, PA, ABS, and other polymers), rubber, polyurethane.	< 1000 mg/kg each
2,4-Di-tert-butyl-6-(5-chlorobenzotriazole-2-yl) phenol (UV-327)	3864-99-1				
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol (UV-328)	25973-55-1				
2-benzotriazol-2-yl-4,6-di-tert-butylphenol (UV-320)	3846-71-7				For informational purposes only. WE Fashion recommends testing to assess content levels.
Drometrizole	2440-22-4				
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)					
Benzene	71-43-2	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry 72 + appendix 12	For general VOC screening: GC/MS headspace 45 min. at 120°C	These Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) should not be used in textile auxiliary chemical preparations. They are associated with solvent-based processes like solvent-based polyurethane coatings and glues/adhesives. They should not be used for any kind of facility cleaning or spot cleaning.	< 1 mg/kg
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No. 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 (Restriction applies to substances and mixtures for surface cleaning and cleaning of fabrics)			< 1000 mg/kg
1,1,1,2- Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6				
1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5				
1,1,2- Trichloroethane	79-00-5				
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4				
Trichloromethane (Chloroform)	67-66-3				
1,1,1- Trichloroethane	71-55-6	SWITZERLAND: ORRChem annex 1.4 (Art.3)	For general VOC screening: GC/MS headspace 45 min. at 120°C		< 10 mg/kg
Toluene	108-88-3	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII entry No.48 SWITZERLAND: ORRChem annex 1.12 (Art.3)			
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0				< 50 mg/kg
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	EU: Regulation 1907/2006 Candidate List			< 20 mg/kg
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	EU: REACH Regulation 1907/2006			< 1000 mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4				< 1000 mg/kg
Xylene	1330-20-7				< 50 mg/kg
Orthoxylene	95-47-6				< 20 mg/kg
Metaxylene	108-38-3				< 10 mg/kg
Paraxylene	106-42-3				< 50 mg/kg
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1				< 100 mg/kg
2-Butanone (MEK)	78-93-3				< 1000 mg/kg
Tetrachloroethylene (PERC)	127-18-4				
Phenol	108-95-2				
Isophorone	78-59-1				
Benzaldehyde	100-52-7				
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	EU: Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009 SWITZERLAND: ORRChem annex 1.4 (Art.3)			
Other attention points					
Odour			SNV 195651:1968	Products and materials must not emit any abnormal (non-material or not product-specific) odor. Below the rating for odor: 1 = No odor 2 = Slight odor 3 = Medium odor 4 = Unpleasant odor 5 = Extremely unpleasant odor	No abnormal odour allowed. If odour rating > 3, VOC test to be performed

Appendix A

Pesticides agricultural					
Chemical name	**CAS number**	**Chemical name**	**CAS number**	**Chemical name**	**CAS number**
2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid, its salts and compounds	93-72-1	4,4'-DDT	50-29-3	Kelevane	4234-79-1
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	Diazinon	333-41-5	Kepone	143-50-0
2,4-D	94-75-7	Dichlofluanide	1085-98-9	Lindane	58-89-9
Aldrine	309-00-2	Dichlorprop	120-36-5	Malathion	121-75-5
Azinophosmethyl	86-50-0	Dicofol	115-32-2	MCPA	94-74-6
Azinophosethyl	2642-71-9	Dicrotophos	141-66-2	MCPB	94-81-5
Bromophos-ethyl	4824-78-6	Dieldrine	60-57-1	Mecoprop	93-65-2
Captafol	1-6-2425	Dimethoate	60-51-5	Metamidophos	10265-92-6
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Dinoseb and salts	88-85-7	Methoxychlor	72-43-5
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	DTTB (4, 6-Dichloro-7 (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-2-Trifluoro methyl benz imidazole)	63405-99-2	Mirex	2385-85-5
Chlordane	57-74-9	Endosulfan	115-29-7	Monocrotophos	6923-22-4
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Endosulfan (Alpha-)	959-98-8	Parathion-methyl	298-00-0
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Endosulfan (Beta-)	33213-65-9	Pentachloroanisole	1825-21-4
Chlorthalonil	1897-45-6	Endrine	72-20-8	Phosdrin / Mevinphos	7786-34-7
Coumaphos	56-72-4	Esfenvalerat	66230-04-4	Perthane	72-56-0
Cyfluthrin	68359-37-5	Ethylendibromid	106-93-4	Propethamphos	31218-83-4
Cyhalothrin	91465-08-6	Ethylparathione; Parathion	56-38-2	Profenophos	41198-08-7
Cypermethrin	52315-07-8	Fenvalerate	51630-58-1	Quinalphos	13593-03-8
DEF	78-48-8	Heptachlor	76-44-8	Quintozene	82-68-8
Deltamethrin	52918-63-5	Heptachlorepoxide	1024-57-3	Strobane	8001-50-1
2,4'-DDD	53-19-0	α-Hexachlorcyclohexane	319-84-6	Telodrine	297-78-9
2,4'-DDE	3424-82-6	δ-Hexachlorcyclohexane	319-86-8	Toxaphene (Camphechlor)	8001-35-2
2,4'-DDT	789-02-6	β-Hexachlorcyclohexane	319-85-7	Tolylfluanide	731-27-1
4,4'-DDD	72-54-8	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Trifluralin	1582-09-8
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	Isodrine	465-73-6		

ECHA's Candidate list of substances of very high concern

The European Chemical Agency (ECHA) "Candidate List of substances of very high concern for Authorization" can be accessed via the following link: https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table

The identification of a substance as a Substance of Very High Concern (SVHC) and its inclusion in the Candidate List is the first step of the authorization procedure.
Companies may have immediate legal obligations following such inclusion which are linked to the listed substance on its own, in preparations and articles.

Specific obligations exist for importers, producers, and suppliers (regardless of geographical location) of any article that contains one or more of these substances above 0.1 percent by weight per component (>1000 mg/kg). These obligations include:

- Notify ECHA if the substance(s) are present in article components above 0.1 percent in quantities totalling over one ton per producer or importer per year and register the products in the SCIP database. Please note that notification is not required if the substance has already been registered for that use or when the producer or importer of an article can exclude exposure of humans and the environment during the use and disposal of the article. In such cases, the producer or importer must supply appropriate instructions to the recipient of the article.
- Notify WE Europe immediately and provide sufficient information to allow safe use of the article to WE and other clients.
- Provide sufficient information, upon request, to allow safe use of the article to a consumer within 45 days of receipt of the request.