



ecco®

Product Restricted Substances List

Version 6.0 – January 2019



TABLE OF CONTENT

PURPOSE OF ECCO PRSL	3
QUESTIONS & ANSWERS	4
DEFINITIONS	6
LINK LIST	6
TEST MATRIX	7
PRODUCT RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST.....	9
APPENDIX A: Pesticides, Agricultural.....	26
APPENDIX B: ECCO Special Needs.....	27



PURPOSE OF ECCO PRSL

The ECCO PRSL (Product Restricted Substances List) describes chemical restrictions for materials and components to ensure products comply with the strictest global legislation and harmful substances are limited or even eliminated. ECCO PRSL is generally updated on yearly base. Updates are sent to our suppliers and confirmation is requested.

The PRSL provides a comprehensive overview about:

- Hazardous substances which are actually prohibited or restricted
- Specific threshold limit values per substance
- A reference test method to be used for testing
- An ECCO specific test matrix to clarify which materials require which type of testing

In ECCO, we expect our suppliers and test institutes to provide and to test materials in compliance with this PRSL.

Beside this PRSL, materials supplied to ECCO shall be in compliance concerning restricted substances set forth in any legislation ECCO produces and sells its products including but not limited to the following:

- REACH regulation (EC) No.1907/2006 including all amendments
- The US Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA)
- The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 in California (Californian Proposition 65)

NEW

We're proud to inform that ECCO joined [AFIRM Group](#) in 2018. This new PRSL 6.0 is aligned with AFIRM RSL. ECCO has in addition specific requirements on chemical and material restrictions, as well as an ECCO specific test matrix which is prevailing, both to be found on the following pages.



QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

QUESTION 1:

How shall an ECCO supplier conduct RCS testing?

In ECCO, we expect our suppliers and test institutions to supply and test materials in compliance with this PRSL. We ONLY accept ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified test institutions. Lab staff/test method must be internationally accredited before conducting test. Suppliers are to ensure test institutions use the most recent PRSL, and that the latest test method is always used. Submitted samples have to be identical to the bulk materials supplied to ECCO.

All ECCO material suppliers have to:

- Conduct RCS testing according to latest ECCO PRSL minimum once a year
- Retain and submit the necessary compliance records to ECCO
- Supplier providing wet blues must also ensure all deliveries are free from Chromium VI

Note: If you are a chemical supplier distributing to ECCO shoe production units, you have to comply with [ZDHC MRSL](#) – Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals Manufacturing Restricted Substances List.



QUESTION 2:

How shall test records look like?

After testing, suppliers must retain the test records and submit a copy of test report (results must be successful) to ECCO.

The records must include the following information:

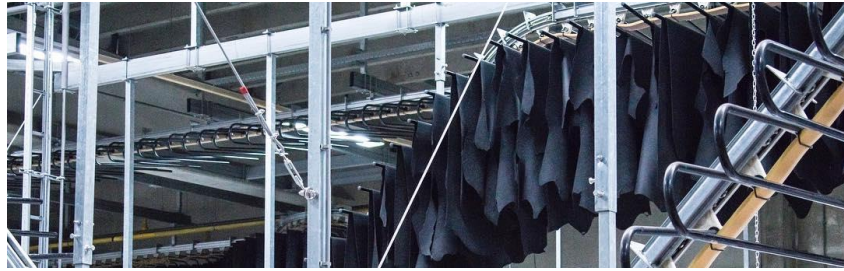
1. Name and address of testing institute
2. Supplier and contact person
3. Customer name e.g. ECCO
4. Reference master standard e.g. latest version of ECCO PRSL (name version number)
5. Country of supplier
6. Material name and code
7. Material color name and code
8. Material composition e.g. polyester, leather etc.
9. Hazardous substances the material has been tested for and corresponding test results
10. Test method used for testing and relevant pre-treatment (must be consistent with ECCO PRSL)
11. Reference requirements (must be consistent with ECCO PRSL)
12. Test result

QUESTION 3:

When shall a suppliers submit RCS compliance records?

Scenario 1: First time supplying the material code to ECCO Suppliers must proactively submit the applicable compliance.

Scenario 2: Suppliers must retest the material every 12 months to evident that the material complies with ECCO PRSL.



QUESTION 4:

Where shall a supplier send the test records?

All RCS test records need to be submitted proactively to the suppliers corresponding key account in ECCO responsible for purchasing.

QUESTION 5:

Does ECCO accept other test reports?

Yes, to demonstrate compliance, suppliers can as well:

ECCO accepts materials that are certified according to Oeko-Tex Standard 100 (Product Class II or higher). EVA materials need to be tested additionally for Acetophenone / 2-Phenyl-2-propanol.

ECCO accepts test reports for materials that are supplied to other AFIRM group members as a basis. Please make sure that prevailing ECCO specific test requirements and test matrix as described in ECCO PRSL are followed on top.

QUESTION 6:

Can RCS material testing be combined?

To avoid unnecessary testing and therewith costs, ECCO allows supplier to conduct testing for same composition based on the following Option 1 & 2:

Option 1: Same composition

Conditions	Mandatory compliance records
<p>Applicable for materials which have the same composition but different material codes.</p> <p>Applicable e.g. for leathers, which only differ in the grain, emboss, and/or thickness. <i>(For materials with different thickness, the lowest substance must be tested)</i></p>	<p>"Certificate of RCS Compliance for Same Composition"* Testing with multiple colours.</p> <p>One test report specifying the tested material code.</p>

Option 2: Same material code

Conditions	Mandatory compliance records
<p>Applicable for materials which have the same material code but multiple colour codes. <i>(All base colours need to comply with ECCO RCS requirements (black, white, yellow, red, blue) and composition of colour mixtures shall be mentioned to ECCO)</i></p>	<p>"Certificate of RCS Compliance for Same Composition"* Testing with multiple colours.</p> <p>One test report specifying the tested material code.</p>

* Please find ECCO's link to Appendix 1: "Certificate of RCS Compliance for Same Composition": https://group.ecco.com/en/responsibility#responsibility_environment (section "CHEMICALS")

QUESTION 7:

What happens if a supplier fails to submit the records?

If the supplier fails to submit the necessary records timely, ECCO business unit purchasing the materials will get a sample from the first bulk delivery, send it for testing and charge back all the associated testing costs to the respective supplier.

- ECCO may cancel all orders and return all stock of materials received from the supplier, at the supplier's risk and expenses.
- If the supplied materials are found to be non-compliant, the affected business unit shall request corrective actions from the supplier.
- ECCO may also consider it a material breach of the cooperation and terminate the cooperation with the supplier immediately.

DEFINITIONS

Limits: (as defined in third column of PRSL in below tables) The substance must not be present in the material or component at concentration above this limit.

Components: Components can consist of several different materials (e.g. inlay soles made of foam with a textile or leather cover; laces consisting of cord of natural or artificial textile and aglets made of plastic or metal) might therefore be tested according to several corresponding material groups.

Reporting limits: Reporting limits are values at or above the practical quantification limit (PQL) for the test method. The PQL represents the lowest level at which accurate, precise and robust data can be reported. Reporting limits are values above which labs should report detected substances for purposes of data capture and harmonization.

+ Chemical information sheets: AFIRM member brands have produced educational materials advising suppliers about best practices for chemical management. Each chemical information sheet covers a chemical or class of chemicals, giving an overview of the substance(s), where they are likely to be found in the material manufacturing process and how to maintain compliance with PRSL.

The **plus symbol +** next to a chemical or a class of chemical indicates that an information sheet is available; simply click on the chemical name and your web browser will load the document as a PDF. All chemical information sheets are available in 4 languages (English, Chinese, Spanish, Vietnamese).

LINK LIST

The most recent version of this document and "Certificate of RCS Compliance for Same Composition" can be found at:

https://group.ecco.com/en/responsibility#responsibility_environment (Heading "Chemicals")

<http://www.afirm-group.com/afirm-rsl/>

AFIRM RSL is available in available in 4 languages (English, Chinese, Spanish, Vietnamese).

<http://www.afirm-group.com/english-information-sheets/>

<https://www.roadmaptozero.com/programme/manufacturing-restricted-substances-list-mrsl-conformity-guidance/>

Pictures in this document are kindly provided by ECCO Leather.

TEST MATRIX

Defines which material groups need to be tested for which Restricted Substances. Footnote explanation on next page.

Substance	Natural Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Natural & Synthetic Fibre blends	Natural Leather	Artificial Leather	Coated Leather	Coatings, Prints, Inks	Polymers, Plastics, e.g. EVA, PU, TPU, Foams, Rubber, Latex	Natural Materials e.g. cork, wood, paper	Metal	Glue, Adhesives
Acetophenone and 2-Phenyl-2-Propanol								X ¹⁾			
Acidic and Alkaline Substances (pH Value)	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs), including all isomers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Azo-amines	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Chlorinated Paraffins, SCCP (C10-C13) and MCCP (C14-C17)				X		X		X			
Chlorophenols (Tri-, Tetra-, and Pentachlorophenols)	X		X	X	X	X					
Chlororganic Carriers		X	X								
Dimethylformamide (DMFa)					X	X	X ⁶⁾				X
Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	X ³⁾	X ³⁾	X ³⁾	X ³⁾	X ³⁾	X ³⁾		X ³⁾			X ³⁾
Dyes, Forbidden and Disperse		X	X					X			
Flame Retardants	○	○	○	○	○			○			
Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases											
Formaldehyde	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Metals (Chromium VI)				X		X					
Metals (Extractable)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			
Metals (Total)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
N-Nitrosamine								X ⁴⁾			

Substance	Natural Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Natural & Synthetic Fibre blends	Natural Leather	Artificial Leather	Coated Leather	Coatings, Prints, Inks	Polymers, Plastics, e.g. EVA, PU, TPU, Foams, Rubber, Latex	Natural Materials e.g. cork, wood, paper	Metal	Glue, Adhesives
Leather preservatives (TCMTB, CMK, OIT, OPP)	○ ⁷	○ ⁷	○ ⁷	○		○					
Organotin Compounds	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
Ozone-depleting Substances											
Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFCs)	x ⁵	x ⁵	x ⁵	x ⁵	x ⁵	x ⁵	x ⁵	x ⁵	x ⁵	x ⁵	x ⁵
Pesticides, Agricultural	○		○	○							
Phthalates					x	x	x	x			x
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)					x		x	x			x
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)						x	x	x			
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)											

X = Compliance is to be documented with test report

○ = Compliance is to be documented with certificate of compliance

- 1) Only required for EVA materials
- 2) Only on coated materials
- 3) Only on anti mold / bacterial materials
- 4) Only on natural and synthetic rubber
- 5) Only on water proof materials
- 6) Applies only for coatings on textiles
- 7) Applies only for OPP

PRODUCT RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

CAS No	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measure- ment	Reporting Limit Limits above which test results should be re- ported
	Acetophenone and 2-Phenyl-2-Propanol +				
98-86-2	Acetophenone	50 ppm each	Potential breakdown products in EVA foam when using dicumyl peroxide as cross-linking agent.	Extraction in acetone or methanol GC/MS, sonication for 30 minutes at 60°C	25 ppm
617-94-7	2-Phenyl-2-Propanol				
	Acidic and Alkaline Substances				
Various	pH value	Textiles: 4.0–7.5 Leather: 3.5–7.0	pH value is a characteristic number, ranging from pH 1 to pH 14, which indirectly shows the content of acidic or alkaline substances in a product. pH values 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. AFIRM recommends the limits cited to comply with all global regulations for all products.	Textiles: EN ISO 3071:2006 (KCI Solution) Leather: EN ISO 4045:2008	N/A

CAS No	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement	Reporting Limit Limits above which test results should be reported
	Alkylphenols (APs) ± Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs) ± including all isomers				
Various	Nonylphenol (NP), mixed isomers	Total: 100 ppm	<p>APEOs can be used as or found in detergents, scouring agents, spinning oils, wetting agents, softeners, emulsifying/dispersing agents for dyes and prints, impregnating agents, de-gumming for silk production, dyes and pigment preparations, polyester padding and down/feather fillings.</p> <p>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.</p>	Extraction: 1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 70°C Analysis: EN ISO 18857-2:2011	Sum of NP & OP: 10 ppm
Various	Octylphenol (OP), mixed isomers				
Various	Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEOs)	Total: 100 ppm	<p>APEOs and formulations containing APEOs are prohibited from use throughout supply chain and manufacturing processes. We acknowledge that residual or trace concentrations of APEOs may still be found at levels exceeding 100 ppm and that more time is necessary for the supply chain to phase them out completely. This limit reflects forthcoming EU legislation and was set to provide suppliers with advanced warning and direction for continuous improvement.</p>	Textiles: EN ISO 18254-1:2016 with determination of AP using LC/MS or GC/MS Leather: EN ISO 18218-1:2015	Sum of NPEO & OPEO: 20 ppm
Various	Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEOs)				

CAS No	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement	Reporting Limit Limits above which test results should be reported
	Azo-amines [±]				
92-67-1	4-Aminobiphenyl	20 ppm each	<p>Azo dyes and pigments are colorants that incorporate one or several azo groups (-N=N-) bound with aromatic compounds.</p> <p>Thousands of azo dyes exist, but only those which degrade to form the listed cleavable amines are restricted.</p> <p>Azo dyes that release these amines are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing textiles.</p>	<p>Textiles: EN ISO 14362-1:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-1:2015</p> <p>p-Aminoazobenzene: Textiles: EN ISO 14362-3:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-2:2011</p>	5 ppm
92-87-5	Benzidine				
95-69-2	4-Chloro-o-toluidine				
91-59-8	2-Naphthylamine				
97-56-3	o-Aminoazotoluene				
99-55-8	2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene				
106-47-8	p-Chloraniline				
615-05-4	2,4-Diaminoanisole				
101-77-9	4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane				
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine				
119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine				
119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine				
838-88-0	3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane				
120-71-8	p-Cresidine				
101-14-4	4,4'-Methylen-bis(2-chloraniline)				
101-80-4	4,4'-Oxydianiline				
139-65-1	4,4'-Thiodianiline				
95-53-4	o-Toluidine				
95-80-7	2,4-Toluyldiamine				
137-17-7	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline				
95-68-1	2,4 Xylidine				
87-62-7	2,6 Xylidine				
90-04-0	2-Methoxyaniline (= o-Anisidine)				
60-09-3	p-Aminoazobenzene				

CAS No	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Foot- wear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measure- ment	Reporting Limit Limits above which test results should be re- ported
	Chlorinated Paraffins \pm				
85535-84-8	Short-chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCPs) (C10-C13)	1000 ppm	May be used as softeners, flame retardants, or fat-liquoring agents in leather production; also as a plasticizer in polymer production.	Combined CADS/ISO 18219:2015 method V1:06/17 Extraction: ISO 18219 and analysis by GC-NCI-MS For more information on the standard method, click here .	100 ppm
85535-85-9	Medium-chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCPs) (C14-C17)	1000 ppm			100 ppm
	Chlorophenols \pm				
15950-66-0	2,3,4-Trichlorophenol	0,5 ppm each	Chlorophenols are polychlorinated compounds used as preservatives or pesticides. Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and tetrachlorophenol (TeCP) are sometimes used to prevent mould and kill insects when growing cotton and when storing/transporting fabrics. PCP and TeCP can also be used as preservatives in print pastes.	1 M KOH extraction, 12–15 hours at 90°C, derivatization and analysis § 64 LFGB B 82.02-08 or DIN EN ISO 17070:2015	0.5 ppm
933-78-8	2,3,5-Trichlorophenol				
933-75-5	2,3,6-Trichlorophenol				
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol				
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol				
609-19-8	3,4,5-Trichlorophenol				
4901-51-3	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
935-95-5	2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol (PCP)				

CAS No	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement	Reporting Limit Limits above which test results should be reported
	Chlororganic Carriers ±				
95-49-8	2-Chlorotoluene	Total: 1 ppm	Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes (chlorinated aromatic hydrocarbons) can be used as carriers in the dyeing process of polyester or wool/polyester fibers. They can also be used as solvents.	DIN 54232:2010	0.2 ppm
108-41-8	3-Chlorotoluene				
106-43-4	4-Chlorotoluene				
32768-54-0	2,3-Dichlorotoluene				
95-73-8	2,4-Dichlorotoluene				
19398-61-9	2,5-Dichlorotoluene				
118-69-4	2,6-Dichlorotoluene				
95-75-0	3,4-Dichlorotoluene				
2077-46-5	2,3,6-Trichlorotoluene				
6639-30-1	2,4,5-Trichlorotoluene				
76057-12-0	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorotoluene				
875-40-1	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorotoluene				
1006-31-1	2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorotoluene				
877-11-2	Pentachlorotoluene				
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene				
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene				
87-61-6	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene				
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene				
108-70-3	1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene				
634-66-2	1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene				
634-90-2	1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene				
95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene				
608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene				
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene				
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10 ppm			1 ppm

CAS No	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement	Reporting Limit Limits above which test results should be reported
	Dimethylformamide ±				
68-12-2	Dimethylformamide (DMFa)	500 ppm	DMFa is a solvent used in plastics, rubber, and polyurethane (PU) coating. Water-based PU does not contain DMFa and is therefore preferable.	DIN CEN ISO/TS 16189:2013	50 ppm
	Dimethylfumarate ±				
624-49-7	Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	0.1 ppm	DMFu is an anti-mold agent used in sachets in packaging to prevent the buildup of mold, especially during shipping.	CEN ISO/TS 16186:2012	0.05 ppm

CAS No	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement	Reporting Limit Limits above which test results should be reported
	Dyes (Forbidden ± and Disperse ±)				
2475-45-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 1	50 ppm each	Disperse dyes are a class of water -insoluble dyes that penetrate the fibre-system of synthetic or manufactured fibres and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds. Disperse dyes are used in synthetic fibre (e.g., polyester, acetate, polyamide). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	DIN 54231:2005	15 ppm
2475-46-9	C.I. Disperse Blue 3				
3179-90-6	C.I. Disperse Blue 7				
3860-63-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 26				
56524-77-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 35A				
56524-76-6	C.I. Disperse Blue 35B				
12222-97-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 102				
12223-01-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 106				
61951-51-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 124				
23355-64-8	C.I. Disperse Brown 1				
2581-69-3	C.I. Disperse Orange 1				
730-40-5	C.I. Disperse Orange 3				
82-28-0	C.I. Disperse Orange 11				
12223-33-5	C.I. Disperse Orange 37/76/59				
13301-61-6					
51811-42-8					
85136-74-9	C.I. Disperse Orange 149				
2872-52-8	C.I. Disperse Red 1				
2872-48-2	C.I. Disperse Red 11				
3179-89-3	C.I. Disperse Red 17				
61968-47-6	C.I. Disperse Red 151				
119-15-3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 1				
2832-40-8	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3				
6300-37-4	C.I. Disperse Yellow 7				
6373-73-5	C.I. Disperse Yellow 9				
6250-23-3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 23				

CAS No	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement	Reporting Limit Limits above which test results should be reported				
Dyes, Forbidden and Disperse, continued									
12236-29-2	C.I. Disperse Yellow 39								
54824-37-2	C.I. Disperse Yellow 49								
54077-16-6	C.I. Disperse Yellow 56								
3761-53-3	C.I. Acid Red 26								
569-61-9	C.I. Basic Red 9								
569-64-2	C.I. Basic Green 4								
2437-29-8									
10309-95-2									
548-62-9	C.I. Basic Violet 3								
632-99-5	C.I. Basic Violet 14								
2580-56-5	C.I. Basic Blue 26								
1937-37-7	C.I. Direct Black 38								
2602-46-2	C.I. Direct Blue 6								
573-58-0	C.I. Direct Red 28								
16071-86-6	C.I. Direct Brown 95								
60-11-7	4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene (Solvent Yellow 2)								
6786-83-0	C.I. Solvent Blue 4								
561-41-1	4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol)								
Dyes, Navy Blue ±									
118685-33-9	Component 1: C ₃₉ H ₂₃ ClCrN ₇ O ₁₂ S ₂ Na					50 ppm each	Navy blue colorants are regulated and prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles. Index 611-070-00-2	DIN 54231:2005	15 ppm
Not allocated	Component 2: C ₄₆ H ₃₀ CrN ₁₀ O ₂₀ S ₂ .3Na								

CAS No	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement	Reporting Limit Limits above which test results should be reported
	Flame Retardants ±				
32534-81-9	Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE)	10 ppm each	Flame-retardant chemicals, including the entire class of Organohalogen flame retardants, should no longer be used.	EN ISO 17881-1:2016	5 ppm
32536-52-0	Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE)				
1163-19-5	Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE)				
Various	All other Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)				
79-94-7	Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBP A)				
59536-65-1	Polybromobiphenyls (PBB)				
3194-55-6	Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)				
3296-90-0	2,2-bis(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol (BBMP)			EN ISO 17881-2:2016	
13674-87-8	Tris(1,3-dichloro-isopropyl) phosphate (TDCPP)				
25155-23-1	Trixylyl phosphate (TXP)				
126-72-7	Tris(2,3,-dibromopropyl) phosphate (TRIS)				
545-55-1	Tris(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide (TEPA)				
115-96-8	Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP)				
5412-25-9	Bis(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (BDBPP)				
	Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases ±				
Various	See Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 for a complete list.	0.1 ppm each		Sample preparation: Purge and trap — thermal desorption or SPME Measurement: GC/MS	0.1 ppm each

Regulated fluorinated greenhouse gases; EC 842/2006

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:161:0001:0011:EN:PDF>

CAS No	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement	Reporting Limit Limits above which test results should be reported
	Formaldehyde \pm				
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Adults and Children: 75 ppm Babies: 16 ppm	Used in textiles as an anti-creasing and anti-shrinking agent. It is also often used in polymeric resins. Although very rare in Apparel and Footwear, composite wood materials (such as particle board and plywood) must comply with existing California and forthcoming U.S. formaldehyde emission requirements (40 CFR 770). Suppliers are advised to refer to brand-specific requirements for these materials.	Textiles, wood, and paper: JIS L 1041-1983 A (Japan Law 112) or EN ISO 14184-1:2011 Leather: ISO 17226-1:2008 with ISO 17226-2:2008 confirmation method in case of interferences	16 ppm
	Heavy Metals (Extractable \pm and Total Content \pm)				
7440-36-0	Antimony (Sb)	Extractable: 30 ppm	Found in or used as a catalyst in polymerization of polyester, flame retardants, fixing agents, pigments, and alloys.	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017	Extractable: 3 ppm
7440-38-2	Arsenic (As)	Extractable: 0.2 ppm Total: 100 ppm	Arsenic and its compounds can be used in preservatives, pesticides, and defoliants for cotton, synthetic fibers, paints, inks, trims, and plastics.	Extractable: Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017 Total: Textiles: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2017	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 10 ppm
7440-39-3	Barium (Ba)	Extractable: 1000 ppm	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.	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017	Extractable: 100 ppm
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 40 ppm	Cadmium compounds are used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green); as a stabilizer for PVC; and in fertilizers, biocides, and paints.	Extractable: Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017 Total: Textiles, plastics, and metal: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2017	Extractable: 0.05 ppm Total: 5 ppm

CAS No	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Foot- wear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measure- ment	Reporting Limit Limits above which test results should be re- ported
	Heavy Metals, continued				
7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	Extractable for textiles: 2 ppm Leather footwear for babies: 60 ppm	Chromium compounds can be used as dyeing additives; dye-fixing agents; color-fastness after -treat- ments; dyes for wool, silk, and polyamide (especially dark shades); and leather tanning.	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2017	Extractable: 0.5 ppm
18540-29-9	Chromium VI ±	Extractable: Leather: 3 ppm Knitted textiles for babies: 0.5 ppm	Though typically associated with leather tanning, Chromium VI also may be used in the dyeing of wool (after the chroming process).	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 with EN ISO 17075-1:2017 if Cr is detected Leather: EN ISO 17075-1:2017 and EN ISO 17075-2:2017 for confirmation in case the extract causes interference Conditions for leather ageing: 24 hours, 80°C, maximum 5% relative humidity, no ventilation Ageing test is used at brand discretion.	Extractable: Leather: 3 ppm Textiles: 0.5 ppm
7440-48-4	Cobalt (Co)	Extractable: Adults: 4 ppm Children and babies: 1 ppm	Cobalt and its compounds can be used in alloys, pigments, dyestuff, and the production of plastic buttons.	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017	Extractable: 0.5 ppm
7440-50-8	Copper (Cu)	Extractable: Adults: 50 ppm Children and babies: 25 ppm	Copper and its compounds can be found in alloys and pigments, and in textiles as an antimicrobial agent.	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017	Extractable: 5 ppm
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	Extractable: Adults and children: 1 ppm Babies: 0.2 ppm Total: 90 ppm	May be associated with plastics, paints, inks, pigments and surface coatings.	Extractable: Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017 Total: Non-metal: CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3 Metal: CPSC-CH-E1001-08.3 Lead in paint and surface coat- ing: CPSIA Section 101.16 CFR 1303	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 10 ppm

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	Heavy Metals, continued				
7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)	Extractable: 0.02 ppm Total: 0.5 ppm	Mercury compounds can be present in pesticides and as contaminants in caustic soda (NaOH). They may also be used in paints.	Extractable: Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017 Total: Textiles, plastics, metal: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2017	Extractable: 0.02 ppm Total: 0.1 ppm
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni) ±	Extractable: 1 ppm Release (metal parts): Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm ² /week Pierced part: 0.2 µg/cm ² /week	Nickel and its compounds can be used for plating alloys and improving corrosion-resistance and hardness of alloys. They can also occur as impurities in pigments and alloys.	Extractable: Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017 Release: EN 12472:2005+ A1:2009 and EN 1811:2015	Extractable and Release: 0.1 ppm
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)	Extractable: 500 ppm	May be found in synthetic fibres, paints, inks, plastics and metal trims.	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2017	Extractable: 50 ppm
	Monomers ±				
100-42-5	Styrene	500 ppm	Styrene is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various Styrene copolymers like plastic buttons.	GC/MS Headspace 120°C for 45 minutes or Extraction in Methanol GC/MS, sonication at 60°C for 60 minutes	50 ppm
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride	1 ppm	Vinyl Chloride is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various PVC materials like prints, coatings, flip flops, and synthetic leather.	EN ISO 6401:2008	1 ppm

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	N-Nitrosamines ±				
62-75-9	N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	0.5 ppm each	Can be formed as by-product in the production of rubber.	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. prEN 19577:2017	0.5 ppm
55-18-5	N-nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA)				
621-64-7	N-nitrosodipropylamine (NDPA)				
924-16-3	N-nitrosodibutylamine (NDBA)				
100-75-4	N-nitrosopiperidine (NPIP)				
930-55-2	N-nitrosopyrrolidine (NPYR)				
59-89-2	N-nitrosomorpholine (NMOR)				
614-00-6	N-nitroso N-methyl N-phenylamine (NMPHA)				
612-64-6	N-nitroso N-ethyl N-phenylamine (NEPHA)				
	Organotin Compounds ±				
Various	Dibutyltin (DBT)	1 ppm each	Class of chemicals combining tin and organics such as butyl and phenyl groups. Organotins are predominantly found in the environment as antifoulants in marine paints, but they can also be used as biocides (e.g., antibacterials), catalysts in plastic and glue production, and heat stabilizers in plastics/rubber. In textiles and apparel, organotins are associated with plastics/rubber, inks, paints, metallic glitter, polyurethane products and heat transfer material.	CEN ISO/TS 16179:2012	0.1 ppm each
Various	Diocetyl tin (DOT)				
Various	Monobutyltin (MBT)				
Various	Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT)				
Various	Trimethyltin (TMT)				
Various	Triocetyl tin (TOT)				
Various	Tripropyltin (TPT)				
Various	Tributyltin (TBT)	0.5 ppm each			
Various	Triphenyltin (TPhT)				
	Ortho-phenylphenol ±				
90-43-7	Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP)	1000 ppm	OPP can be used for its preservative properties in leather or as a carrier in dyeing processes.	1 M KOH extraction, 12 to 15 hours at 90°C, derivatization and analysis § 64 LFGB B 82.02-08 or DIN EN ISO 17070:2015	100 ppm

CAS No	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement	Reporting Limit Limits above which test results should be reported
Ozone-depleting Substances ±					
Various	See Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 for a complete list.	5 ppm	Ozone-depleting substances are Ozone depleting substances have been used as a foaming agent in PU foams as well as a dry-cleaning agent. They are prohibited from use.	GC/MS headspace 120°C for 45 minutes	5 ppm
Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFCs) ±					
Various	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and related substances	1 µg/m ² each	PFOA and PFOS may be present as unintended byproducts in long-chain and short-chain commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents. PFOA may also be used in polymers like polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE).	CEN/TS 15968:2014	
Various	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and related substances	1 µg/m ² each	Long-chain PFC technology is restricted from use, with a 25-ppb limit on PFOA and its salts and a 1000 ppb total limit on PFOA related substances in all materials.		
Various	See Appendix B for a complete list.	see Appendix B	See Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1000. This is effective 04 July 2020. RSL limits will be revised in a subsequent update.		
Pesticides, Agricultural ±					
Various	See Appendix A for a complete list.	0.5 ppm each	May be found in natural fibers, primarily cotton.	Natural fibers: ISO 15913/DIN 38407 F2 or EPA 8081/EPA 8151A or BVL L 00.00-34:2010-09	0.5 ppm

Regulated substances that deplete the ozone layer; EC 1005/2009

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:286:0001:0030:EN:PDF>

CAS No	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Foot- wear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measure- ment	Reporting Limit Limits above which test results should be re- ported
	Phthalates [±]				
28553-12-0	Di-Iso-nonylphthalate (DINP)	500 ppm each Total: 1000 ppm	<p>Esters of ortho-phthalic acid (Phthalates) are a class of organic compound commonly added to plastics to increase flexibility. They are sometimes used to facilitate the moulding of plastic by decreasing its melting temperature.</p> <p>Phthalates can be found in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexible plastic components (e.g., PVC) • Print pastes • Adhesives • Plastic buttons • Plastic sleeveings • Polymeric coatings <p>The listed Phthalates are those most commonly used and regulated across industry sectors.</p> <p>Find more information about additional Phthalates on the REACH substances of very high concern (SVHC) candidate list, which is updated frequently.</p>	<p>Sample preparation: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.3</p> <p>Measurement: Textile: GC-MS, EN ISO 14389:2014 Leather: GC-MS</p>	50 ppm each
117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate (DNOP)				
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate (DEHP)				
26761-40-0	Diisodecylphthalate (DIDP)				
85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate (BBP)				
84-74-2	Dibutylphthalate (DBP)				
84-69-5	Diisobutylphthalate (DIBP)				
84-75-3	Di-n-hexylphthalate (DnHP)				
84-66-2	Diethylphthalate (DEP)				
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate (DMP)				
131-18-0	Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DPENP)				
84-61-7	Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)				

CAS No	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Foot- wear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measure- ment	Reporting Limit Limits above which test results should be re- ported
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) ±				
83-32-9	Acenaphthene	No individual restriction	PAHs are natural components of crude oil and are common residues from oil refining. PAHs have a characteristic smell similar to that of car fires 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.	AFPS GS 2014	0.2 ppm each
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene				
120-12-7	Anthracene				
191-24-2	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene				
86-73-7	Fluorene				
206-44-0	Fluoranthene				
193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene				
91-20-3	Naphthalene**				
85-01-8	Phenanthrene				
129-00-0	Pyrene				
56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene	1 ppm each Child care articles: 0.5 ppm each	**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).		
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene				
205-99-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene				
192-97-2	Benzo[e]pyrene				
205-82-3	Benzo[j]fluoranthene				
207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene				
218-01-9	Chrysene				
53-70-3	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene				
		Total: 10 ppm			

CAS No	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement	Reporting Limit Limits above which test results should be reported
	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) ±				
71-43-2	Benzene	5 ppm	<p>These VOCs should not be used in textile auxiliary chemical preparations.</p> <p>They are also associated with solvent-based processes such as solvent-based polyurethane coatings and glues/adhesives.</p> <p>They should not be used for any kind of facility cleaning or spot cleaning.</p>	<p>For general VOC screening: GC/MS headspace 45 minutes at 120°C For DMAC: DIN CEN ISO/TS 16189:2013</p>	<p>Benzene: 5 ppm Other: 20 ppm each</p>
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	Total: 1000 ppm			
56-23-5	Carbon Tetrachloride				
67-66-3	Chloroform				
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone				
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane				
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene				
127-19-5	Dimethylacetamide (DMAC)				
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene				
76-01-7	Pentachloroethane				
630-20-6	1,1,1,2- Tetrachloroethane				
79-34-5	1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane				
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (PERC)				
108-88-3	Toluene				
71-55-6	1,1,1- Trichloroethane				
79-00-5	1,1,2- Trichloroethane				
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene				
1330-20-7	Xylenes (meta-, ortho-, para-)				
108-38-3					
95-47-6					
106-42-3					

APPENDIX A: Pesticides, Agricultural

CAS No.	Substance	CAS No.	Substance	CAS No.	Substance
93-72-1	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid, its salts and compounds; 2,4,5-TP	120-36-5	Dichloroprop	319-86-8	g-Hexachlorocyclohexane with and without 115-32-2 Dicofol Lindane
		115-32-2	Dicofol		
93-76-5	2,4,5-T	141-66-2	Dicrotophos	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
94-75-7	2,4-D	60-57-1	Dieldrine	465-73-6	Isodrine
309-00-2	Aldrine	60-51-5	Dimethoate	4234-79-1	Kelevane
86-50-0	Azinophosmethyl	88-85-7	Dinoseb, its salts and acetate	143-50-0	Kepone
2642-71-9	Azinophosethyl	63405-99-2	DTTB (4, 6-Dichloro-7 (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) -2-Trifluoro methyl benz imidazole)	7784-40-9	Lead hydrogen arsenate
4824-78-6	Bromophos-ethyl			58-89-9	Lindane
242506-1	Captafol	115-29-7	Endosulfan	121-75-5	Malathione
63-25-2	Carbaryl	959-98-8	Endosulfan I (alpha)	94-74-6	MCPA
510-15-6	Chlorbenzilat	33213-65-9	Endosulfan II (beta)	94-81-5	MCPB
57-74-9	Chlordane	72-20-8	Endrine	93-65-2	Mecoprop
6164-98-3	Chlordimeform	66230-04-4	Esfenvalerate	10265-92-6	Metamidophos
470-90-6	Chlorfenvinphos	106-93-4	Ethylendibromid	72-43-5	Methoxychlor
1897-45-6	Chlorthalonil	56-38-2	Ethylparathione; Parathion	2385-85-5	Mirex
56-72-4	Coumaphos	51630-58-1	Fenvalerate	6923-22-4	Monocrotophos
68359-37-5	Cyfluthrin	Various	Halogenated terphenols, including polychlorinated terphenyl (PCT)	298-00-0	Parathion-methyl
91465-08-6	Cyhalothrin			1825-21-4	Pentachloroanisole
52315-07-8	Cypermethrin	Various	Halogenated diarylalkanes	7786-34-7	Phosdrin/Mevinphos
78-48-8	S,S,S-Tributyl phosphotriithioate (Tribufos)	99688-47-8	Halogenated diphenyl methanes, including Monomethyl-dibromo-diphenyl methane, Monomethyl-dichloro-diphenyl methane, and Monomethyl-tetrachloro-diphenyl methane	72-56-0	Perthane
52918-63-5	Deltamethrin	81161-70-8		31218-83-4	Propethamphos
53-19-0	DDD	76253-60-6		41198-08-7	Profenophos
72-54-8		76-44-8	Heptachlor	13593-03-8	Quinalphos
3424-82-6	DDE	1024-57-3	Heptachloroepoxide	82-68-8	Quintozene
72-55-9		319-84-6	a-Hexachlorocyclohexane with and without Lindane	8001-50-1	Strobane
50-29-3	DDT			b-Hexachlorocyclohexane with and without Lindane	297-78-9
789-02-6		319-85-7			8001-35-2
333-41-5	Diazinone			731-27-1	Trifluraline
1085-98-9	Dichlofluanide			1582-09-8	Trifluraline

APPENDIX B: ECCO Special Needs

CAS No.	Substance	Limits Raw Material & Finished Product	Potential Uses Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement
21564-17-0	2 (thiocyanomethylthio) benzothiazole (TCMTB)	500 ppm	TCMTB, OIT, CMK and OPP (1000 ppm) are commonly used preservatives in leather production. ECCO requirements follow the concentration limit recommended by "Blauer Engel" to restrict these substances.	ISO 13365
26530-20-1	2-octylisothiazol-3(2H)-one (OIT)	250 ppm		
59-50-7	4-chloro-3-methylphenol (CMK)	600 ppm		
1691-99-2	2-(N-ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido)-ethanol (EtFOSE)	1 µg/m ²	Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFCs) belong to the perfluoroalkyl family of substances. 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. PFCs do not occur naturally in the environment. Especially "long-chain"-PFCs can be very toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Some PFCs are very persistent in the environment and have the potential to bioaccumulate in humans and other mammals.	Leather: EN ISO 23702-1 All others: CEN/TS 15968:2014
172155-07-6	Perfluoro-3,7-dimethylotanoic Acid (PF-3,7-DMOA)	1 µg/m ²		
17527-29-6	1H,1H,2H,2H- Perfluorooctylacrylate (6:2 FTA)	1 µg/m ²		
17741-60-5	1H,1H,2H,2H- Perfluorododecylacrylate (10:2 FTA)	1 µg/m ²		
2058-94-8	Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUdA)	1 µg/m ²		
27619-97-2	1H,1H,2H,2H- Perfluorooctanesulphonic acid (1H,1H,2H,2H-PFOS)	1 µg/m ²		
27905-45-9	1H,1H,2H,2H- Perfluorodecylacrylate (8:2 FTA)	1 µg/m ²		
307-55-1	Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	1 µg/m ²		
31506-32-8	N-methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide (MeFOSA)	1 µg/m ²		
335-67-1 multiple	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) incl it salts	1 µg/m ²		
335-76-2	perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	1 µg/m ²		
34598-33-9	2H,2H,3H,3H- Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (H4PFUnA)	1 µg/m ²		
375-95-1	perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	1 µg/m ²		
376-06-7	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeA)	1 µg/m ²		
4151-50-2	N-ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide (EtFOSA)	1 µg/m ²		
4234-23-5	perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	1 µg/m ²		
678-39-7	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-Decanol (8:2 FTOH)	10 µg/m ²		
72629-94-8	perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrA)	1 µg/m ²		
754-91-6	perfluorooctane sulfonamide (PFOSA)	1 µg/m ²		
865-86-1	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-Dodecanol (10:2 FTOH)	10 µg/m ²		
2795-39-3 multiple	Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and its salts	1 µg/m ²		
1546-95-8	7H-Dodecafluoroheptane Acid	1 µg/m ²		
882489-14-7	2H,2H-Perfluorodecane Acid	1 µg/m ²		
9002-86-2	Polyvinyl chloride	not detected	Used as plastics. ECCO does not allow PVC in its products.	Beilstein Test/FTIR