

G-STAR RAW

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCE LIST

VERSION 2.0 - May 2020



G-Star is committed to producing high quality and responsibly manufactured products and intends to only do business with suppliers that share our commitment to make a strong product in a socially and environmentally conscious way. We outlined the minimum Social and Environmental, Health & Safety (EHS) standards under which our products should be manufactured in the G-Star Supplier Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct refers to the G-Star Restricted Substances List (RSL) as the basis for monitoring the use of chemicals in G-Star products.

The RSL applies to all products of G-Star Raw C.V. and/or its subsidiaries (hereinafter 'G-Star'), which includes ready-made garments, non-apparel, accessories and packing materials. The RSL also applies to all materials, such as metal parts and trims for use in producing G-Star products.

Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) by 2020

Next to preventing the use of hazardous chemicals in our products, G-Star is also committed to eliminating industrial releases of hazardous chemicals into the environment. We therefore set the target to reach zero discharge of hazardous chemicals from all our products and production processes by 2020. With regards to limits set used for input chemicals and formulations, please refer to the latest version of ZDHC's Manufacturing Restricted Substance List (MRSL), accessible at www.roadmaptozero.com/input . The document addresses hazardous substances potentially used and discharged into the environment during manufacturing and related processes, not just those which could be present in finished products.

Purpose of the RSL

Our suppliers are critical partners in meeting our commitments regarding consumer safety, working conditions and environmental protection. The purpose of the RSL for garment and fabric manufacturing is to inform our suppliers on all chemicals that are banned or restricted in G-Star finished products. Our suppliers are expected to study this document carefully and communicate the information to relevant internal teams, sub-contractors and others involved in the production of G-Star products.

Each supplier is required to declare and ensure that the materials, parts, trims, metal parts and other goods supplied or otherwise delivered for G-Star products comply with the limitations described or referred to in the RSL and any additional requirements imposed by law or local authorities. The supplier is also responsible for seeking guidance from G-Star in situations of doubt about product compliance with the RSL for garment and fabric manufacturing.

Compliance with this Restricted Substance List is a mandatory condition for each and every order placed by G-Star.

G-Star Raw C.V. June 2020

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This Restricted Substances List (RSL) is intended to inform on worldwide regulations restricting or banning the use of chemicals in textile production and apparel products including packaging materials and accessories attached to garments. In order to align our RSL within the industry we have adapted the limit values of the different organisations we work with, for example the ZDHC, but also our own environmental goals.

Definitions

Article

An object which during production is given a special shape, surface or design, which determines its function to a greater degree than does its chemical composition (fibers, textile fabrics, buttons, zippers, etc.).

CAS Number

CAS registry numbers are unique numerical identifiers for chemical elements, compounds, polymers, biological sequences, mixtures and alloys. Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS), a division of the American Chemical Society, assigns these identifiers to every chemical that has been described in the literature. The intention is to make database searches more convenient, as chemicals often have many names. Almost all molecule databases today allow searching by CAS number.

Chemical Substance

A chemical element and its compounds with constant composition and properties. It is defined by the CAS number.

G-Star Restricted Limit

Document at hand defines consumer safety limits for chemical substances in articles.

The intentional use of these chemical substances along the manufacturing chain – starting from producing auxiliaries and dyestuffs – is not prohibited. Substances may occur also in chemical products as a non-intentional residue. Nevertheless consumer safety limits must be kept at any time.

Usage Ban

For several chemical substances or substance groups a usage ban is defined. For these substances or substance groups intentional use in manufacturing of articles is prohibited. That means that chemical products (e.g. colorants or textile auxiliaries) used for manufacturing of articles must not intentionally contain these substances or substance groups.

The aim of a usage ban is to avoid release of harmful substances to the environment and to avoid occurrence in the manufactured article by applying the precautionary principle.

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
ALKYLPHENOLS (AP) AND ALKYPHENOL ETHOXYLATES (APEO)					
Nonylphenols (NP)	25154-52-3 104-40-5 11066-49-2 84852-15-3	Zero Discharge	Textiles and Leather: EN ISO 21084:2019 Polymers and all other materials: 1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 70 degrees C, analysis according to EN ISO 21084:2019	Usage ban 2013 onwards APEO/NPEO traces < 100 mg/kg* *Sources of contamination has to be identified and phased out.	APEOs can be used as or found in: Detergents, Scouring agents, Wetting agents, Spinning oils, Softeners, Emulsifier/dispersing agents for dyes and prints, Impregnating agents, Degreasing agents for leather, Leather Finishing, De-gumming for silk production, Dyes and pigment preparations, Polyester padding and Down/feather fillings. APEOs degrade only partially during waste water treatment, reverting to the more toxic AP (alkylphenol)/OP (octylphenol) and particularly NP (nonylphenol). NP is very persistent in the environment and does not degrade readily, very toxic to aquatic organisms and described as endocrine disrupter.
Octylphenols (OP)	27193-28-8 140-66-9 1806-26-4				
Pentylphenol (PeP)	Various				
Heptylphenol (HpP)	Various				
Tris(4-nonylphenyl, branched and linear) phosphite (TNPP) with ≥ 0.1% w/w of 4-nonylphenol, branched and linear (4-NP)	Various				
4-tert-butylphenol (BP)	98-54-4				
Nonylphenoethoxylates (NPEO)	9016-45-9 26027-38-3 37205-87-1 68412-54-4 127087-87-0 68412-53-3		Textile: ISO 18254-1 (2016)		
Octylphenoethoxylates (OPEO)	9063-89-2 9036-19-5 68987-90-6 9002-93-1		Leather: ISO 18218-1 (2015)		

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
AZO DYES WHICH BY REDUCTIVE CLEAVAGE MAY RELEASE ONE OR MORE ARYLAMINES					
Biphenyl-4-ylamin, 4-aminobiphenyl xenylamine	92-67-1	Zero Discharge			<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 listed amines are restricted. Azo dyes are used in dyed fabric or leather.</p> <p>Restricted amines also may be present or formed during cleavage of unintended impurities in raw materials used for dyestuff production.</p> <p>Azo dyes that release these amines are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing of textiles. The listed arylamines are considered to be carcinogenic.</p>
Benzidine	92-87-5				
4-chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2				
2-Naphtylamine	91-59-8				
o-aminoazotoluene	97-56-3				
5-nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8				
4-chloroaniline	106-47-8				
4-methoxy-m-phenylenediamine	615-05-4				
4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane (4,4' MDA)	101-77-9				
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1				
3,3-dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4				
3,3-dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7				
4,4'-methylenedi-o-toluidine	838-88-0				
6-methoxy-m-toluidine (p-cresidine)	120-71-8				
4,4'-metylene-bis-(2-chloro-aniline)	101-14-4				
4,4'-oxydianiline	101-80-4				
4,4'-thiodianiline	139-65-1				
o-toluidine	95-53-4				
4-methyl-m-phenylenediamine	95-80-7				
2,4,5-trimethylaniline	137-17-7				
o-anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)	90-04-0				
4-amino azobenzene (4-AAB)	60-09-3				

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
AZO DYES WHICH BY REDUCTIVE CLEAVAGE MAY RELEASE ONE OR MORE ARYLAMINES, CONTINUES					
2,4-xylidine	95-68-1	Zero Discharge	Textile: EN 14362-1 (2017) EN 14362-3 (2017) (for azo colorants which may release 4-Aminoazobenzene) Leather: EN ISO 17234-1 (2015) EN ISO 17234-2 (2011) (for azo colorants which may release 4-Aminoazobenzene)	Usage ban 20mg/kg for every single substance	
2,6-xylidine	87-62-7				
4-Chloro-o-toluidinium chloride	3165-93-3				
2,4,5-Trimethylaniline hydrochloride	21436-97-5				
2-Naphthylammoniumacetate	553-00-4				
2,4-Diaminoanisoole sulphate	39156-41-7				
Aniline	62-53-3			Under investigation, please reduce the use of Aniline	
BIOCIDES					
Dimethylfumarate	624-49-7	Zero Discharge	ISO16186: 2012 Extraction, GC-MS	Usage ban 0.1mg/kg	Dimethyl fumarate (DMFu) is a fungicide used to prevent mould in leather and textiles. DMFu can cause acute dermatitis, eczema, and general fatigue. to the persons who have been in contact with this substance.
o-Phenylphenol (OPP)	90-43-7		Textile: Extraction with KOH* / GC-MS* *In case of results close to limit value (+/- 10 %) re-test with reference method: §64 LFGB BVL B 82.02-8 (2001) Leather: ISO 13365 (2011)	Textile 25 mg/kg Leather 1000mg/kg	o-Phenylphenol can be used for its preservative properties in leather or as a carrier in dyeing processes. Can irritate the skin and cause in contact with eyes severe irritation and burns with possible eye damage
Triclosan	3380-34-5		Extraction with organic solvent/GC/MS	250 PPM	Triclosan can be used as disinfectant and as an antibacterial agent in textiles.

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
CHLOROBENZENES AND CHLOROTOLUENES					
Monochlorobenzene	108-90-7	Zero Discharge	All materials: EN 17137:2018	Usage ban 1.0mg/kg sum of all	Chlorobenzenes (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. Most of these carriers are toxic to humans and aquatic organisms, and some are even carcinogenic.
Dichlorobenzenes, all isomers	Several				
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1				
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1				
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7				
Trichlorobenzenes, all isomers	Several				
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	87-61-6				
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1				
1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene	108-70-3				
Tetrachlorobenzenes, all isomers	Several				
1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene	634-66-2				
1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	634-90-2				
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3				
1,2,3,4 (or 1,2,4,5)-Tetrachlorobenzene	84713-12-2				
Pentachlorobenzene (PCB)	608-93-5				
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	118-74-1				
Monochlorotoluenes, all isomers	Several				
2-Chlorotoluene	95-49-8				
3-Chlorotoluene	108-41-8				
4-Chlorotoluene	106-43-4				
α-chlorotoluene; benzylchloride	100-44-7				
Dichlorotoluenes, all isomers	Several				
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				
3,5-Dichlorotoluene	25186-47-4				
Trichlorotoluenes, all isomers	Several				
2,3,4-Trichlorotoluene	7359-72-0				
2,3,5-Trichlorotoluene	56961-86-5				
2,3,6-Trichlorotoluene	2077-46-5				
2,4,5-Trichlorotoluene	6639-30-1				
2,4,6-Trichlorotoluene	23749-65-7				
3,4,5-Trichlorotoluene	21472-86-6				
α,α,α-trichlorotoluene; benzotrichloride	98-07-7				
Tetrachlorotoluenes, all isomers	Several				
2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorotoluene	1006-32-2 76057-12-0				
2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorotoluene	1006-31-1 29733-70-8				
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorotoluene	875-40-1				
α,α,α,4-tetrachlorotoluene; p-chlorobenzotrichloride	5216-25-1				
Pentachlorotoluene (PCT)	877-11-2				
Tetrachlorotoluenes:					
α,α,α,2-TetraCT	2136-89-2				
2,6,α,α-TetraCT	81-19-6				

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
CHLORINATED PARAFFINS					
Paraffin, C ₁₀ -C ₁₃ , chlorinated (SCCP)	85535-84-8	Zero Discharge	leather DIN EN ISO 18219:2016	50mg/kg	Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins are used as flame retardants, in plasticizers, paints and adhesives and for fat liquoring of leather. Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Paraffin, C ₁₄ -C ₁₇ , chlorinated (MCCP)	85535-85-9			100 mg/kg	Medium Chain Chlorinated Paraffins used as secondary plasticiser in PVC, can also be used in metal working fluids, paints, varnishes, adhesives/sealants, flame retardants, leather fat liquors, carbonless copy paper.
CHLOROPHENOLS					
Monochlorophenols (MonoCP), all isomers		Zero Discharge	Extraction with KOH*/ GC-MS* *In case of results close to limit value (+/- 10 %) re-test with reference method: §64 LFGB BVL B 82.02-8 (2001) (for textiles) or ISO 17070 (2015) (for leather)	Usage ban 0.5mg/kg for every single substance	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/TeCP can also be used as a preservative in print pastes and in certain disperse dyes.
2-Chlorophenol (MonoCP)	95-57-8				
3-Chlorophenol (MonoCP)	108-43-0				
4-Chlorophenol (MonoCP)	106-48-9				
Dichlorophenols (DiCP), all isomers					
2,3-Dichlorophenol (DiCP)	576-24-9				
2,4-Dichlorophenol (DiCP)	120-83-2				
2,5-Dichlorophenol (DiCP)	583-78-8				
2,6-Dichlorophenol (DiCP)	87-65-0				
3,4-Dichlorophenol (DiCP)	95-77-2				
3,5-Dichlorophenol (DiCP)	591-35-5				
Trichlorophenols (TriCP), all isomers					
2,3,4-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)	15950-66-0				
2,3,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)	933-78-8				
2,3,6-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)	933-75-5				
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)	95-95-4				
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)	88-06-2				
3,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)	609-19-8				
Tetrachlorophenols (TeCP), salts and compounds	25167-83-3				
2,3,5,6- Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)	935-95-5				
2,3,4,6- Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)	58-90-2				
2,3,4,5 - Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)	4901-51-3				
Pentachlorophenol (PCP), salts, esters and compounds	87-86-5				

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
DISPERSE DYES WHICH ARE CLASSIFIED TO BE ALLERGENIC					
Disperse Blue 3	2475-46-9		DIN 54231	Usage ban 1mg/L (20mg/kg) for every single substance	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 performing chemical bonds. Disperse Dyes are used in synthetic fiber (e.g. polyester, acetate, polyamide). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and should no longer be used for dyeing of textiles.
Disperse Blue 7	3179-90-6				
Disperse Blue 26	3860-63-7				
Disperse Blue 35	12222-75-2				
	56524-77-7				
Disperse Blue 102	12222-97-8				
Disperse Blue 106	12223-01-7				
Disperse Blue 124	61951-51-7				
Disperse Brown 1	23355-64-8				
Disperse Orange 1	2581-69-3				
Disperse Orange 3	730-40-5				
Disperse Orange 37/59/76	12223-33-5				
	13301-61-6				
	51811-42-8				
Disperse Orange 149	85136-74-9				
Disperse Red 1	2872-52-8				
Disperse Red 11	2872-48-2				
Disperse Red 17	3179-89-3				
Disperse Yellow 1	119-15-3				
Disperse Yellow 9	6373-73-5				
Disperse Yellow 23	6250-23-3				
Disperse Yellow 39	12236-29-2				
Disperse Yellow 49	54824-37-2				
DYES WHICH ARE CLASSIFIED TO BE CARCINOGENIC					
Acid Red 26	3761-53-3		DIN 54231	Usage ban 1mg/L (20mg/kg) for every single substance	Most of these substances are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing of textiles.
Basic Blue 26	2580-56-5				
Basic Green 4	Several				
Malachit green	10309-95-2				
Malachit green chloride	569-64-2				
Malachit green oxalate	2437-29-8				
Basic Red 9	569-61-9				
C.I. Basic Violet 3	548-62-9				
Basic Violet 14	632-99-5				
Direct Black 38	1937-37-7				
Direct Blue 6	2602-46-2				
Direct Red 28	573-58-0				
Disperse Blue 1	2475-45-8				
Disperse Orange 11	82-28-0				
Disperse Yellow 3	2832-40-8				
Pigment Black 25	68186-89-0				
Pigment Yellow 34	1344-37-2				
Pigment Yellow 157	68610-24-2				
Pigment Red 104	12656-85-8				
DYES / COLOURANTS BANNED FOR OTHER REASONS					
Direct Yellow 1	6472-91-9		DIN 54231: 2005 §64 LFGB B82.02-10	Usage ban 1mg/L (20mg/kg) for every single substance	Navy blue has a high aquatic toxicity and is harmful to the environment. Shall not be placed on the market or used for colouring textiles and leather articles.
Navy Blue	118685-33-9				

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
FLAME RETARDANTS					
2,2-Bis(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol (BBMP)	3296-90-0	Zero Discharge	EN ISO 17881 1&2: 2016	Usage ban 5mg/kg every single substance	Flame retardant chemicals potentially used in clothing and tent fabric (PU clothing's) to meet safety standards.
Bis(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate (BIS)	5412-25-9				
Boric Acid	10043-35-3 11113-50-1		EN 16711-1:2015		
Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)	25637-99-4 3194-55-6 134237-50-6 134237-51-7 134237-52-8				
Diboron trioxide	1303-86-2				
Disodium octaborate	12008-41-2				
Disodium tetraborate, anhydrous	1303-96-4 1330-43-4 12179-04-3				
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)	Several				
Tetrabromodiphenyl ether (TetraBDE)	40088-47-9				
Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE)	32534-81-9				
Hexabromodiphenyl ether (HexaBDE)	36483-60-0				
Heptabromodiphenyl ether (HeptaBDE)	68928-80-3				
Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE)	32536-52-0				
Monobromodiphenylethers (MonoBDEs)	Various				
Nonabromodiphenyl ether (NonaBDE)	63936-56-1				
Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE)	1163-19-5				
Dibromodiphenylethers (DiBDEs)	Various				
Monobromobiphenyls (MonoBB)	Various		Extraction following IEC 62321-6 (2015) // LC-MS, GC-MS, GC-NCI Chlorinated paraffins: ISO 18219 (2015)		
Dibromobiphenyls (DiBB)	Various		EN ISO 17881 1&2: 2016		
Tribromobiphenyls (TriBB)	Various				
Tetrabromobiphenyls (TetraBB)	Various				
Pentabromobiphenyls (PentaBB)	Various				
Hexabromobiphenyls (HexaBB)	Various				
Heptabromobiphenyls (HeptaBB)	Various				
Octabromobiphenyls (OctaBB)	Various				
Nonabromobiphenyls (NonaBB)	Various				

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
FLAME RETARDANTS, CONTINUES					
Decabromobiphenyl (DecaBB)	13654-09-06	Zero Discharge	Extraction following IEC 62321-6 (2015) // LC-MS, GC-MS, GC-NCI Chlorinated paraffins: ISO 18219 (2015) EN ISO 17881 1&2: 2016	Usage ban 5mg/kg every single substance	Flame retardant chemicals potentially used in clothing and tent fabric (PU clothing's) to meet safety standards.
Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA)	79-94-7				
Tetrabromobisphenol A bis(2,3-dibromopropylether)	21850-44-2				
Tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate	12267-73-1				
Triethylenephosphoramidate (TEPA)	545-55-1				
Trimethyl phosphate	512-56-1				
Tri-o-cresyl phosphate	78-30-8				
Tribromodiphenylethers (TriBDEs)	Various				
Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP)	115-96-8				
Tris-(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)phosphate (TCPP)	13674-84-5				
Tris(1,3-dichloro-isopropyl)phosphate (TDCP)	13674-87-8				
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate (TRIS)	126-72-7				
Trixylylphosphate (TXP)	25155-23-1				
Polybromobiphenyls (PBB)	59536-65-1				
Decabromodiphenyl Ether (DecaBDE)	1163-19-5				
Zinc borate salts	1332-07-6 12767-90-7	Indirect testing via Boron (DL for Boron: 10 mg/kg) // ICP-OES or ICP-MS	< 1000 ppm		
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB's) and POLYCHLORINATED TERPHENYLS (PCT's) (FLAME RETARDENTS)					
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	Several	Zero Discharge	Extraction following IEC 62321-6 (2015) // GC-MS	Usage ban 5mg/kg	PCB's and PCT's are persistent organic pollutants and have entered the environment through both use and disposal. Polychlorinated biphenyls commonly known as PCBs are man made chemicals. These chlorinated oils have a low degree of reactivity. They are not flammable, have high electrical resistance, good insulating properties and are very stable even when exposed to heat and pressure. Uses for PCBs quickly expanded to include hydraulic fluids, casting wax, plasticizers, pigments, adhesives, fire-retardants; vapour suppressants to extend the kill-life of insecticides; coatings to render fabric flame-proof, rot-proof and water-repellent, lacquers, varnishes and paints.
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	Several				
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs)	Several				
Polybrominated terphenyls (PBTs)	Several			Usage ban 1mg/kg for every single substance	
Polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs)	Several				
Polybrominated naphthalenes (PBNs)	Several				

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
FORMALDEHYDE					
Formaldehyde	50-00-0		Textile: ISO 14184-1 (2011) Leather: ISO 17226-1 (2008) or ISO 17226-2 (2008)	<75 mg/kg	Formaldehyde can be released from and is contained as impurity in anti-creasing, anti-shrinking, easy-ironing and water repellence finishing. Formaldehyde is a toxic chemical which can induce irritation to eyes and nose and even cause cancer.
GLYCOLS					
Bis(2-methoxyethyl)-ether	111-96-6		Textile: Extraction with MeOH / GC-MS Plastic: 2-Step extraction with THF and MeOH / GC-MS	Usage ban 5mg/kg	In apparel and footwear, solvents are used as finishing/cleaning and printing agents, for dissolving and diluting fats, oils and adhesives (e.g., in degreasing or cleaning operations).
2-Ethoxyethanol	110-80-5				
2-Ethoxyethylacetate	111-15-9				
Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether	110-71-4				
2-Methoxyethanol	109-86-4				
2-Methoxyethylacetate	110-49-6				
2-Methoxy-1-propanol	1589-47-5				
2-Methoxypropylacetate	70657-70-4				
Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether	112-49-2				

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
HEAVY METALS, EXTRACTABLE					
Antimony (Sb)	7440-36-0	Zero Discharge	Textile: EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: ISO 17072-1:2017 DIN EN ISO 105-E04 (2013) (acid sweat solution) //	textile 30 mg/kg usage ban as flame retardant	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.
Arsenic (As)	7440-38-2		DIN EN ISO 105-E04 (2013) (acid sweat solution) // EN 16711-2:2016	1 mg/kg usage ban as biocide	Arsenic and its compounds can be used in preservatives, pesticides, and defoliants for cotton, synthetic fibers, paints, inks, trims, and plastics.
Cadmium (Cd)	7440-43-9		0.1 mg/kg	Cadmium compounds are used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green); as a stabilizer for PVC; and in fertilizers, biocides, and paints.	
Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3		1 mg/kg Leather: 100 mg/kg	Chromium compounds can be used as dyeing additives; dye- fixing agents; colorfastness after- treatments; dyes for wool, silk, and polyamide (especially dark shades); and leather tanning.	
Cobalt (Co)	7440-48-4		4 mg/kg	Cobalt and its compounds can be used in alloys, pigments, dyestuff, and the production of plastic buttons.	
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8		50 mg/kg	Copper and its compounds can be found in alloys and pigments, and in textiles as an antimicrobial agent.	
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1		1 mg/kg	Lead may be associated with plastics, paints, inks, pigments and surface coatings.	
Mercury (Hg)	7439-97-6		0.02 mg/kg	Mercury compounds can be present in pesticides and as contaminants in caustic soda (NaOH). They may also be used in paints.	
Nickel (Ni)	7440-02-0		4 mg/kg	Nickel and its compounds can be used for plating alloys and improving corrosionresistance and hardness of alloys. They can also occur as impurities in pigments and alloys.	

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
HEAVY METALS, EXTRACTABLE, CONTINUES					
Chromium VI (Cr VI)	18540-29-9	Zero Discharge	EN 16711-2:2016 EN ISO 17075-1:2017 if Cr is detected Leather: EN ISO 17075-1:2017 after aging, aging conditions: 24 H/ 80 degrees C./ 5% humidity.	Textile: Usage ban not detected Leather: 3mg/kg	Chromium III is used in leather tanning and can be oxidized into Chromium VI if processes are not well maintained.
Barium (Ba)	7440-39-3		Textile: EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: ISO 17072-1:2017 DIN EN ISO 105-E04 (2013) (acid sweat solution) //	100mg/kg	Barium can be relevant for inorganic pigments, because insoluble Bariumsulfate might be used as extender.
Selenium (Se)	7782-49-2		20 mg/kg	May be found in synthetic fibres, paints, inks, plastics and metal trims.	
HEAVY METALS, TOTAL CONTENT					
Cadmium and its compounds	7440-43-9	Zero Discharge	Textile: EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: ISO 17072-1:2017	100mg/kg	Compounds are found in or used as: Pigments (particularly red, orange, yellow, and green), Stabilizer for PVC plastic, Fertilizers, Biocides and paints (e.g. surface paints on zippers and buttons.)
Lead (Pb) and it's compounds	7439-92-1		Total digestion / ISO 17294-2 (2016) or DIN EN ISO 11885 (2009)	Usage ban non metal parts 40mg/kg Metal parts 90mg/kg	In apparel and footwear, lead may be associated with plastics, paints, inks, pigments, surface coatings and metal components.
Cobalt dichloride (only for desiccants)	7646-79-9		DIN EN 14602:2012 calculated from the cobalt content	1000 mg/kg	Cobalt dichloride is used as a humidity indicator in silica gel.
HEAVY METALS, RELEASABLE NICKEL					
Nickel	7440-02-0	Zero Discharge	Nickel release ; Non-Coated item: EN 1811 (2011) For Coated item: EN 12472 (2005) + A1(2009)	In metal products or parts of products intended to be used for body piercings: < 0.2 µg nickel per cm² per week (<0.11µg) Consumer goods such as jewellery, snap fasteners, press buttons, zip fasteners, etc., which can come into contact with the human skin for a longer period must not release more than < 0.5 µg nickel per cm² per week (<0.28µg) In spectacle frames and sunglasses intended to come into close and prolonged contact with the skin: < 0.5 µg nickel per cm² per week (<0.28µg)	Nickel: Is mainly used for plating of alloys, improving the corrosion resistance in alloys, improving the hardness of alloys and is a key element in the production of stainless steel. Certain dyestuffs contain complex bound Nickel. Both Nickel metal and Nickel compounds can occur as an impurities in pigments and alloys.

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
ISOCYANATES					
Diphenylmethane-4,4-diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8		EN 13130-8 (2004)	Free content 1.0mg/kg sum of all	Isocyanates are widely used in the manufacture of flexible and rigid foams, fibres, coatings, elastomers and polyurethane products.
Hexamethylene diisocyanate (HMDI)	822-06-0				
Isophorone diisocyanate (IPDI)	4098-71-9				
Naphthylene-1,5,di-isocyanate (1,5-NDI)	3173-72-6				
Tetramethylxylene diisocyanate (TMXDI)	2778-42-9				
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (2,4-TDI)	584-84-9				
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate (2,6-TDI)	91-08-7				
N-NITROSAMINES					
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	62-75-9		GB/T 24153-2009: determination using GC/MS, with LC/MS/MS verification or EN ISO 19577:2019	Usage ban: 0,5 mg/kg	Nitrosamines are a class of chemicals that are inadvertently produced under specific conditions, and which can be avoided with proper chemicals management and reaction conditions. Nitrosamines are commonly found in some cooked meats and tobacco smoke and may be present in materials used in apparel and footwear such as rubber or plastic. Nitrosamines are produced when nitrites react with nitrosatable substances (secondary or tertiary amines) under certain conditions, such as exposure to acidic pH values, high temperatures, and presence of certain reducing agents.
N-Nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA)	55-18-5				
N-Nitrosodipropylamine (NDPA)	621-64-7				
N-Nitrosodibutylamine (NDBA)	924-16-3				
N-Nitrosopiperidine (NPIP)	100-75-4				
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine (NPYR)	930-55-2				
N-Nitrosomorpholine (NMOR)	59-89-2				
N-Nitroso-N-methylaniline (NMPHA)	614-00-6				
N-Nitroso-N-ethylaniline (NEPhA)	612-64-6				

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS					
Monomethyltin compounds (MMT)	Several 23001-26-5	Zero Discharge	EN ISO/TS 16179 (2012) followed by GC-MS	Usage ban 2.0mg/kg	Organotins are a 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 productions, and heat stabilizers in plastics/rubber. In textiles and apparel, organotins may be associated with textiles plastics/rubber, inks, paints, metallic glitter, and heat transfer material, but also in polyurethane coatings and polyurethane membranes.
Monobutyltin compounds (MBT)	Several 78763-54-9			Usage ban 1.0mg/kg	
Monophenyltin compounds (MPHT)	Several 2406-68-0			Usage ban 1.0mg/kg	
Monooctyltin compounds (MOT)	Several 3091-25-6			Usage ban 2.0mg/kg	
Dimethyltin compounds (DMT)	Several 753-73-1			Usage ban 0.5mg/kg	
Dibutyltin compounds (DBT)	14488-53-0			Usage ban 1.0mg/kg	
Dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC)	683-18-1			Usage ban 2.0 mg/kg	
Diphenyltin compounds (DPhT)	Several 1011-95-6			Usage ban 1.0mg/kg	
Dipropyltin (DPT)	867-36-7			Usage ban 0.5mg/kg	
Diocetyl tin compounds (DOT)	Several 15231-44-4 3542-36-7			Usage ban 0.5mg/kg	
Trimethyltin compounds (TMT)	Several 1066-45-1			Usage ban 0.5mg/kg	
Tripropyltin compounds (TPT)	Several 2279-76-7			Usage ban 0.5mg/kg	
Tributyltin compounds (TBT)	56573-85-4			Usage ban 0.5mg/kg	
Bis(tributyltin)oxide (TBTO)	56573-85-4			Usage ban 0.5mg/kg	
Triphenyltin compounds (TPhT)	Several 668-34-8			Usage ban 0.5mg/kg	
Triocetyl tin compounds (TOT)	Several 2587-76-0			Usage ban 1.0mg/kg	
Tetraethyltin compounds (TeET)	Several 597-64-8			Usage ban 0.5mg/kg	
Tetrabutyltin compounds (TeBT)	Several 1461-25-2			Usage ban 0.5mg/kg	
Tetraoctyltin compounds (TTOT)	Several	Usage ban 0.5mg/kg			
Tricyclohexyltin compounds (TCyHT)	Several 3091-32-5	Usage ban 0.5mg/kg			

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
OTHER CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES					
Diazene-1,2-dicarboxamide [C,C'-azodi(formamide), ADCA	123-77-3		Solvent extraction followed by LC-MS/MS	1000 mg/kg	Diazene-1,2-dicarboxamide can be used specifically for the production of foams, thermoplastics and epoxy resins as blowing agent.
Bisphenol A	80-05-7		Solvent extraction followed by LC-MS/MS ISO 18857-2 (2009)	Usage ban textile 1mg/kg Accessories 50mg/kg	Bisphenol A can be found in plastic materials such as Polycarbonat. This substance is considered to be toxic to reproduction.
Cresol, all isomers	1319-77-3		Extraction with KOH* // GC-MS* *In case of results close to limit value (+/- 10 %) re-test with reference method: §64 LFGB BVL B 82.02-8 (2001) (for textiles) or ISO 17070 (2015) (for leather)	Usage ban 10mg/kg for every single substance	Cresols are precursors or synthetic intermediates to other compounds and materials, including plastics, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, and dyes.
m-Cresol	108-39-4				
o-Cresol	95-48-7				
p-Cresol	106-44-5				
Phenol	108-95-2		Headspace- GC-MS (Textiles: 90°C/45 min Shoes and Accessories: 120°C/45 min)	< 50 mg/kg each	Phenol can be absorbed through the skin. It is classified as poisonous, corrosive and health hazardous and is suspected to cause genetic defects. Phenol can be found in foams.
Quinoline	91-22-5		Extraction with Toluene followed by GC-MS	<50 mg/kg	Quinoline is or can be used for the production of colorants and some other chemical auxiliaries. The substance is classified as a CMR substance (carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction substance)

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
PERFLUORINATED CHEMICALS					
Perfluorooctanesulfonates (PFOS)	1763-23-1	Zero Discharge	All materials: PriSO FDIS 23702-1:2018	Usage ban 1 µg/m2	Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) may be present as unintended by-products in long-chain commercial water, oil and stain repellent agents. PFOA can also be generated from other by-products (esp. the telomer alcohols) contained in long-chain PFC. G-Star has a complete ban on the use of Perfluorinated Chemicals (long, but also short chain); alternative water repellent finishing has to be used.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, potassium salt (PFOS-K)	2795-39-3				
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, lithium salt (PFOS-Li)	29457-72-5				
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, ammonium salt (PFOS-NH4)	29081-56-9				
Perfluorohexanoic acid and salts (PFHxA)	307-24-4			Usage ban 0.05 µg/m2	
Perfluorooctane acids (PFOA)	335-67-1			Usage ban 1 µg/m2	
Sodium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Na)	335-95-5				
Potassium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-K)	2395-008				
Silver perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Ag)	335-93-3				
Perfluorooctanoyl fluoride (PFOA-F)	335-66-0				
Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO)	3825-26-1				
Perfluorooctane sulfonamide (PFOSA)	754-91-6				
Perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF / POSF)	307-35-7				
Perfluorooctane sulfonate diethanolamine salt (PFOS-NH(OH)2)	70225-14-8				
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, tetraethylammonium salt (PFOS-N(C2H5)4)	56773-42-3				
N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide (N-Me-FOSA)	31506-32-8				
N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide(N-Et-FOSA)	4151-50-2				
N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide ethanol (N-Me-FOSE)	24448-09-7				
Methyl perfluorooctanoate (Me-PFOA)	376-27-2				
Ethyl perfluorooctanoate (Et-PFOA)	3108-24-5				
N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide ethanol (N-Et-FOSE)	1691-99-2				

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
PERFLUORINATED CHEMICALS, CONTINUES					
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	Various, 375-95-1	Zero Discharge	All materials: PriSO FDIS 23702-1:2018	0.1 mg/kg	Perfluorooctane sulpionate (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) may be present as unintended by-products in long-chain commercial water, oil and stain repellent agents. PFOA can also be generated from other by-products (esp. the telomer alcohols) contained in long-chain PFC. G-Star has a complete ban on the use of Perfluorinated Chemicals (long, but also short chain); alternative water repellent finishing has to be used.
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	Various, 335-76-2				
Henicosafuoroundecanoic acid (PFUdA)	Various, 2058-94-8				
Tricosafuorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	Various, 307-55-1				
Pentacosafuorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	Various, 72629-94-8				
Heptacosafuorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeDA)	Various, 376-06-7				
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid and salts (PFHxS)	Various, 355-46-4				
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	Various, 375-85-9				
Perfluorobutanoic acid and salts (PFBA)	Various, 375-22-4				
Perfluoropentanoic acid and salts (PFPA)	Various, 2706-90-3				
Perfluoro(3,7-dimethyloctanoic acid) and salts (PF-3,7-DMOA)	Various, 172155-07-6				
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid and salts (PFBS)	Various, 375-73-5 59933-66-3		Textiles: CEN/TS 15968:2014 Leather: ISO/DIS 23702-1:2017	0.05 mg/kg	
Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid and salts (PFHpS)	Various, 375-92-8				
Henicosafuorodecane sulfonic acid and salts (PFDS)	Various, 335-77-3				
7H-Perfluoro heptanoic acid and salts (7HPFHpA)	1546-95-8				
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoroundecanoic acid and salts (4HPFUnA)	34598-33-9				
H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and salts (1H,1H,2H,2H- PFOS)	27619-97-2				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctylacrylate (6:2 FTA)	17527-29-6				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecylacrylate (8:2 FTA)	27905-45-9				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecylacrylate (10:2 FTA)	17741-60-05				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-hexanol (4:2 FTOH)	2043-47-2				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1oktanol (6:2 FTOH)	647-42-7		0.1 mg/kg		
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-decanol (8:2 FTOH)	678-39-7				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	39108-34-4				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl methacrylate (8:2 FTMA)	1996-88-9				
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-dodecanol (10:2 FTOH)	865-86-1				
2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propionic acid, its salts and its acyl halides					
HALOGENATED DIARYLALKANES (PESTICIDES)					
Monomethyl-dibromo-diphenyl methane	99688-47-8		Extraction following IEC 62321-6 (2015) / GC-MS	Usage ban 1mg/kg for every single substance	Halogenated onomethyldiphenylmethanes have similar chemical and ecotoxicological properties like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and may form dioxins in the event of fire.
Monomethyl-dichloro-diphenyl methane	81161-70-8				
Monomethyl-tetrachloro-diphenyl methane	76253-60-6				
MONOMERS					
Acrylamide	79-06-1		Textile: Extraction with MeOH / HPLC Plastic: 2-Step extraction with THF and MeOH / HPLC	1mg/kg	Acrylamide is used in the production of polymers and dyes. It is considered to be carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotox.

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
PHthalATES					
Bis-(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate (DMEP)	117-82-8	Zero Discharge	ISO 14389 (2014)	Usage ban 0.005 % (50 mg/kg) for every single substance	Phthalates are a class of organic compounds added to plastics to increase flexibility. In textiles and apparel, phthalates can be associated with flexible plastic components, trims, screen and plastisol prints. Phthalates are often classified as repro-toxic and can cause birth defects and changes in hormone levels. Phthalates can be found in Flexible Plastic components (e.g. PVC), Pigment printing, Adhesives, Plastic buttons, Plastic sleeveings, Coatings, etc.
Butylbenzyl phthalate (BBP)	85-68-7				
Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	84-74-2				
Di-cyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)	84-61-7				
Diethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP)	117-81-7				
Diethyl phthalate (DEP)	84-66-2				
Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)	84-69-5				
Diisodecyl phthalate (DIDP)	26761-40-0				
	68515-49-1				
Diisononyl phthalate (DINP)	28553-12-0				
	68515-48-0				
Di-isooctyl phthalate (DIOP)	27554-26-3				
Di-iso-pentyl phthalate (DIPP)	605-50-5				
Dimethyl phthalate (DMP)	131-11-3				
Di-n-hexyl phthalate (DNHP)	84-75-3				
Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP)	117-84-0				
Dinonyl phthalate (DNP)	84-76-4				
Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DnPP)	131-18-0				
Di-n-propyl phthalate (DPRP)	131-16-8				
Di-iso-hexylphthalate (DIHxP)	71850-09-4				
n-Pentyl-isopentyl phthalate	776297-69-9				
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C ₆₋₈ -branched alkyl esters, C ₇ -rich (DIHP)	71888-89-6				
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C ₇₋₁₁ -branched and linear alkyl esters (DHNUP)	68515-42-4				
1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C ₆₋₁₀ - 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				
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentyl ester, branched and linear	84777-06-0				
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear	68515-50-4				
POLYCHLORINATED and HALOGENATED BIPHENYLS (PCB's), NAPHTHALENES (PCN) and TERPHENYLS (PCT's)					
Halogenated biphenyls, including Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)	1336-36-3		Extraction following IEC 62321-6 (2015) // GC-MS	n.d.	PCB's and PCT's are persistent organic pollutants and have entered the environment through both use and disposal. PCB's and PCT's are used as plasticizers, pigments, adhesives, insecticides, flame retardants, waterrepellant finishes and as pesticide.
Halogenated naphthalenes, including Polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCN)	Various				
Halogenated terphenols, including Polychlorinated terphenyl (PCT)	61788-33-8				

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (PAH'S)					
Acenaphtylene	208-96-8	Zero Discharge	EU: AfPS GS 2014:01 PAH	Usage ban 10 mg/kg Sum of all PAH's 0,2mg/kg Benzo(a)pyrene 1.0mg/kg PAHs marked with (*)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) are natural components of crude oil and they are a common residue from oil refining. PAHs have a characteristic smell similar to the smell of car tires or asphalt. Oil residues containing PAHs are added in rubber and plastics as a softener or extender. Therefore, PAHs are risky in rubber, plastics, lacquers and coatings. PAHs are often found in the outsoles of footwear and in printing pastes of screen prints. PAHs can be present as impurities in Carbon Black. Clean mineral oils should be used in the rubber to avoid PAHs.
Acenaphthene	83-32-9				
Anthracene	120-12-7				
Benzo(a)anthracene*	56-55-3				
Benzo(b)fluoranthene*	205-99-2				
Benzo(j)fluoranthene*	205-82-3				
Benzo(k)fluoranthene*	207-08-9				
Benzo(ghi)perylene	191-24-2				
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8				
Benzo(e)pyrene*	192-97-2				
Chrysene*	218-01-9				
Cyclopenta[c,d]pyrene	27208-37-3				
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene*	53-70-3				
Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene	192-65-4				
Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene	189-64-0				
Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene	189-55-9				
Dibenzo[a,j]pyrene	191-30-0				
Fluoranthene	206-44-0				
Fluorene	86-73-7				
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5				
1-Methylpyrene	2381-21-7				
Naphthalene	91-20-3				
Phenanthrene	85-01-8				
Pyrene	129-00-0				
POLYMERS AND POLYMERS AUXILIARIES					
Natural Rubber Latex	9006-04-6	Zero Discharge	DIN EN 455-3 (modified) Lowry method"	If the level of extractable proteins is below 200 mg/kg the product must bear the label: "Natural rubber latex, which may cause an allergic reaction, has been used in the manufacture of this product" A level of extractable proteins is above 200mg/kg is not allowed.	Latex is an aqueous dispersion of polymers that can be solidified into rubber
Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM)	75-01-4		ISO 6041	≤ 1mg/kg	Vinyl Chloride is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various PVC materials like prints, coatings, flip flops, and synthetic leather.
Polyvinylchloride	9002-86-2		Beilstein test* / FTIR *FTIR measurement only if result of Beilstein test was positive	Usage ban Not detected	PVC is a widely used thermoplastic polymer. It can be made softer and more flexible by the addition of plasticizers, the most widely-used being phthalates. In this form, it is used in clothing and upholstery. It is commonly used in coats, jackets, aprons and bags. The global phase-out of PVC is advocated because it is claimed that dioxin is produced as a byproduct of vinyl chloride manufacture and from incineration of waste PVC in domestic garbage.

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
SILOXANES					
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4)	556-067-2		Solvent extraction, GC-MS analysis	1000 mg/kg	From today's point of view the siloxanes can be relevant for silicones, silicone finishing, silicone coatings, silicone prints, softener relevant samples, samples with soft gripe, water, soil or oil repellent finish, etc.
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5)	541-02-6				
Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (D6)	540-97-6				
SOLVENTS HALOGENATED - VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS					
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3		Head space GC-MS	n.d.	Halogenated solvents are a general class of chemicals that have a variety of different properties and therefore end uses. Some of the more common uses include chemical intermediate (including dyes and pesticides), industrial cleaning (processing, equipment, boilers, etc), spot cleaning, textile processing (scouring solvent, carrier solvent for preparations and functional finishes), polyurethane foam blowing agents and can be used as in the manufacture of plastics and PVC.
Carbon Tetra Chloride	56-23-5				
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6				
Chloroform 67-66-3	67-66-3				
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5				
1,1,2,2-Tetrachlorethan	79-34-5				
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6				
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7				
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4				
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4			Usage ban 1 mg/kg	
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6			Usage Ban 5 mg/kg	
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2			Usage ban 1 mg/kg	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4				

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
SOLVENTS OTHER - VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS/CHLORINATED SOLVENTS					
Benzene	71-43-2	Zero Discharge	VDA 278	Usage ban 1mg/kg	These volatile organic compounds should not be used in textile auxiliary chemical preparations. They are associated with solvent-based processes like solvent-based PU coatings and glues/adhesives. They should not be used for any kind of facility cleaning or post-cleaning.
Methylene chloride	75-09-2		Headspace GC-MS	Usage ban 1mg/kg	
Acetophenone	98-86-2		Extraction with MeOH / GC-MS	20mg/kg	
Butadiene	4994-16-5		Headspace GC-MS		
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1				
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4				
Formamide	75-12-7		Extraction with MeOH* // GC-MS *Cut the samples into small pieces (2x2mm)	50mg/kg	
2-Phenyl-2-propanol	617-94-7		Extraction with MeOH / GC-MS	10mg/kg	
2-Ethoxyethyl acetate	111-15-9		Textile: Extraction with MeOH / GC-MS Plastic: 2-Step extraction with THF and MeOH / GC-MS	Usage ban 5 mg/kg	
Bis(2-methoxyethyl)-ether	111-96-6		Headspace GC-MS	Usage ban 5mg/kg	In apparel and footwear, solvents are used as finishing/cleaning and printing agents, for dissolving and diluting fats, oils and adhesives (e.g., in degreasing or cleaning operations).
MEK (Methyl-Ethyl-Ketone)	78-93-3		Headspace GC-MS	20 kg/mg	VOC's are organic chemical compounds that vaporize under normal conditions and enter the atmosphere.. Common artificial VOCs include thinners and dry EU: Regulation 1907/2006 cleaning solvents.
N,N-Dimethylacetamide (DMAc)	127-19-5		Headspace GC-MS or Textile: Extraction with MeOH / GC-MS or LC-MS	Usage ban with exception of solvent coating 5mg/kg	
			Plastic: 2-Step Extraction with THF and MeOH / GC-MS or LC-MS		
N,N-Dimethylformamide (DMFa)	68-12-2		ISO/TS 16189 (2013) or EN 16778 (2016)	Usage ban with exception of solvent coating and fiber manufacturing 5mg/kg Solvent based articles 20 mg/kg	

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
SOLVENTS OTHER - VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS/CHLORINATED SOLVENTS, CONTINUES					
N-Ethyl-2-pyrrolidone (NEP)	2687-91-4	Zero Discharge	2-Step extraction with THF and MeOH // GC-MS or LC-MS	Usage ban with exception of solvent based coated articles 5mg/kg Solvent based articles 20 mg/kg	VOC's are organic chemical compounds that vaporize under normal conditions and enter the atmosphere.. Common artificial VOCs include thinners and dry EU: Regulation 1907/2006 cleaning solvents.
N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone; 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP)	872-50-4				
4-Phenylcyclohexene	106-99-0		Headspace GC-MS	20 mg/kg	
Toluene	108-88-3			20mg/kg	
Styrene	100-42-5			20 mg/kg	
4-Vinylcyclohexene	100-40-3		Headspace GC-MS	Usage ban in textile finishes 1mg/kg Non textile articles 10mg/kg	
Xylene, all isomers	1330-20-7				
m-Xylene (Metaxylene)	108-38-3				
o-Xylene (Orthoxylene)	95-47-6				
p-Xylene (Paraxylene)	106-42-3				
UV STABILISERS					
2-benzotriazol-2-yl-4,6-di-tertbutylphenol (UV-320)	3846-71-7	Zero Discharge	ADIN EN 62321-6:2016-05 (Extraction in THF, analysis by GC/MS)	1000 mg/kg	UV Stabilisers might be used as UV-protection agents in coatings, plastics, rubber and polyurethanes. These stabilisers are very persistent and very bioaccumulative.
2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-(5-chlorobenzotriazol-2-yl)phenol (UV-327)	3864-99-1				
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol (UV-328)	25973-55-1				
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(tert-butyl)-6-(sec-butyl)phenol (UV-350)	36437-37-3				
1,7,7-trimethyl-3-(phenylmethylene)bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one; 3-benzylidene camphor; 3-BC	15087-24-8				Used in cosmetics as UV filter, also in household products and textiles for UV protection
OTHER ATTENTION POINTS					
pH value for textiles		Zero Discharge	ISO 3071:2006	Articles with direct skin contact: 4.0 - 7.5 Articles without direct skin contact: 4.0 - 9.0	pH is a measure of the acidity or basicity of a solution. A solution with pH is 7 is neutral. pH values that do not fall within the specified limits can cause skin irritation.
pH value for leather			ISO 4045:2008	Articles with direct skin contact: 3.5 - 7.5 Articles without direct skin contact: 3.5 - 9.0	
ODOUR			SNV 195651	No unpleaseant odour shall be emitted from the products.	

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
ASBESTOS					
Actinolite	77536-66-4		REM/EDX BGI 505-46 or U.S. EPA/600/R-93/116	Usage ban not detected	Asbestos is a naturally occurring group of fibrous silicate minerals. These thin, long, and flexible fibers can be used in textiles. Asbestos fibers are strong, durable and fire resistant. Asbestos fibres are carcinogenic. It is unlikely that they are found in current textiles except for fire-fighting clothing.
Amosite	12172-73-5				
Anthophyllite	77536-67-5				
Chrysotile	12001-29-5				
Crocidolite	12001-28-4				
Tremolite	77536-68-6				
DIOXINS AND FURANS					
Group 1:	Several		EPA 8290A		Dioxins/furans are common by-products of incomplete burning of organics in a chlorine rich environment. They are often associated with the production of pesticides and PVC.
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1746-01-6				
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	40321-76-4				
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	51207-31-9				
2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-31-4				
Group 2:	Several				
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	39227-28-6				
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	57653-85-7				
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	19408-74-3				
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-41-6				
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	70648-26-9				
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	57117-44-9				
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	72918-21-9				
2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	60851-34-5				
Group 3:	Several				
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	35822-46-9				
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	3268-87-9				
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran	67562-39-4				
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran	55673-89-7				
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran	39001-02-0				
Group 4:	Several				
2,3,7,8-Tetrabromodibenzo-p-dioxin	50585-41-6				
1,2,3,7,8-Pentabromodibenzo-p-dioxin	109333-34-8				
2,3,7,8-Tetrabromodibenzofuran	67733-57-7				
2,3,4,7,8-Pentabromodibenzofuran	131166-92-2				
Group 5:	Several				
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexabromodibenzo-p-dioxin	110999-44-5				
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexabromodibenzo-p-dioxin	110999-45-6				
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexabromodibenzo-p-dioxin	110999-46-7				
1,2,3,7,8-Pentabromodibenzofuran	107555-93-1				
				Sum of group 1: 1.0 [µg/kg]	
				Sum of group 1 and 2: 5.0 [µg/kg]	
				Sum of group 1, 2 and 3: 100 [µg/kg]	
				Sum of group 4: 1.0 [µg/kg]	
				Sum of group 4 and 5: 5.0 [µg/kg]	

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
FLUORINATED GREENHOUSE GASES					
Sulphur hexafluoride – SF6	2551-62-4				
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)					
Perfluoromethane (CF4)	75-73-0				
Perfluoroethane (C2F6)	76-16-4				
Perfluoropropane (C3F8)	76-19-7				
Perfluorobutane (C4F10)	355-25-9				
Perfluoropentane (C5F12)	678-26-2				
Perfluorohexane (C6F14)	355-42-0				
Perfluorocyclobutane (c-C4F8)	115-25-3				
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)					
HFC-23 - CHF3	75-46-7				
HFC-32 - CH2F2	75-10-5				
HFC-41 - CH3F	593-53-3				
HFC-43-10mee C5H2F10	138495-42-8				
HFC-125- C2HF5	354-33-6		Headspace GC-MS	Usage ban 0.1mg/kg	
HFC-134- C2H2F4	359-35-3				
HFC-134a - CH2FCF3	811-97-2				
HFC-152a - C2H4F2	75-37-6				
HFC-143 - C2H3F3	430-66-0				
HFC-143a - C2H3F3	420-46-2				
HFC-227ea - C3HF7	431-89-0				
HFC-236cb - CH2FCF2CF3	677-56-5				
HFC-236ea - CHF2CHF3	431-63-0				
HFC-236fa - C3H2F6	690-39-1				
HFC-245ca - C3H3FS	679-86-7				
HFC-245fa - CHF2CH2CF3	460-73-1				
HFC-365mfc - CF3CH2CF2CH3	406-58-6				
OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES					
Ozone-depleting substances (CFC's) class I	Several				
Trichlorofluoromethane CFC-11	75-69-4				
Dichlorofluoromethane CFC-12	75-71-8				
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane CFC-113	76-13-1				
1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane CFC-113a	354-58-5				
1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane CFC-114	76-14-2				
1,1-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane CFC-114a	374-07-2				
Monochloropentafluoroethane CFC-115	76-15-3				
Bromochlorodifluoromethane Halon-1211	353-59-3				
Bromotrifluoromethane Halon-1301	75-63-8				
Dibromotetrafluoroethane Halon-2402	124-73-2				
Chlorotrifluoromethane CFC-13	75-72-9				
Pentachlorofluoroethane CFC-111	354-56-3				
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-1,2-difluoroethane CFC-112	76-12-0				
1,1,1,2-Tetrachlorodifluoroethane CFC-112a	76-11-9				
Heptachlorofluoropropane CFC-211	422-78-6				
Hexachlorodifluoropropane CFC-212	3182-26-1				
Pentachlorotrifluoropropane CFC-213	2354-06-5				
Tetrachlorotetrafluoropropane CFC-214	29255-31-0				
1,1,3-Trichloropentafluoropropane CFC-215	76-17-5				
1,2,3-Trichloropentafluoropropane CFC-215	1652-81-9		Headspace GC-MS	Usage ban 0.1mg/kg for direct use in manufacturing of articles	

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES, CONTINUES					
1,1,1-Trichloropentafluoropropane CFC-215	4259-43-2				
1,2,2-Trichloropentafluoropropane CFC-215	1599-41-3				
Dichlorohexafluoropropane CFC-216	661-97-2				
Monochloroheptafluoropropane CFC-217	422-86-6				
Carbon tetrachloride CCl4	56-23-5				
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methylchloroform)	71-55-6				
Methylbromide (CH3Br)	74-83-9				
CHFBr2	1868-53-7				
CHF2Br	1511-62-2				
CH2FBr	373-52-4				
C2HFBr4	353-93-5				
C2HF2Br3	353-97-9				
C2HF3Br2	354-04-1				
C2HF4Br	354-07-4				
C2H2FBr3	172912-75-3				
C2H2F2Br2	75-82-1				
C2H2F3Br	421-06-7				
C2H3FBr2	358-97-4				
C2H3F2Br	359-07-9				
C2H4FBr	762-49-2				
C3HFBr6	-				
C3HF2Br5	-				
C3HF3Br4	-				
C3HF4Br3	666-48-8				
C3HF5Br2	431-78-7				
C3HF6Br	2252-79-1				
C3H2FBr5	-				
C3H2F2Br4	148875-98-3				
C3H2F3Br3	431-48-1				
C3H2F4Br2	460-86-6				
C3H2F5Br	460-88-8				
C3H3FBr4	-				
C3H3F2Br3	666-25-1				
C3H3F3Br2	460-60-6				
C3H3F4Br	460-67-3				
C3H4FBr3	75372-14-4				
C3H4F2Br2	51584-25-9				
C3H4F3Br	460-32-2				
C3H5FBr2	453-00-9				
C3H5F2Br	461-49-4				
C3H6FBr	1871-72-3				
Chlorobromomethane CH2BrCl	74-97-5				
Ozone-depleting substances (CFC's) class II	Several				
Dichlorofluoromethane HCFC-21	75-43-4				
Monochlorodifluoromethane HCFC-22	75-45-6				
Monochlorofluoromethane HCFC-31	593-70-4				
Tetrachlorofluoroethane HCFC-121	354-14-3				
Trichlorodifluoroethane HCFC-122	354-21-2				
Dichlorotrifluoroethane HCFC-123	306-83-2				
Monochlorotetrafluoroethane HCFC-124	2837-89-0				
Trichlorofluoroethane HCFC-131	359-28-4				
Dichlorodifluoroethane HCFC-132	1649-08-7				

Headspace GC-MS

Usage ban
0.1mg/kg
for direct use in manufacturing of articles

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES, CONTINUES					
Monochlorotrifluoroethane HCFC-133a	75-88-7				
HCFC-141	-				
Dichlorofluoroethane HCFC-141b	1717-00-6				
HCFC-142	-				
Monochlorodifluoroethane HCFC-142b	75-68-3				
HCFC-151	-				
Hexachlorofluoropropane HCFC-221	422-26-4				
Pentachlorodifluoropropane HCFC-222	422-49-1				
Tetrachlorotrifluoropropane HCFC-223	422-52-6				
Trichlorotetrafluoropropane HCFC-224	422-54-8				
HCFC-225	-				
Dichloropentafluoropropane HCFC-225ca	422-56-0				
Dichloropentafluoropropane HCFC-225cb	507-55-1				
Monochlorohexafluoropropane HCFC-226	431-87-8				
Pentachlorofluoropropane HCFC-231	421-94-3		Headspace GC-MS	Usage ban 0.1mg/kg for direct use in manufacturing of articles	
Tetrachlorodifluoropropane HCFC-232	460-89-9				
Trichlorotrifluoropropane HCFC-233	7125-84-0				
Dichlorotetrafluoropropane HCFC-234	425-94-5				
Monochloropentafluoropropane HCFC-235	460-92-4				
Tetrachlorofluoropropane HCFC-241	666-27-3				
Trichlorodifluoropropane HCFC-242	460-63-9				
Dichlorotrifluoropropane HCFC-243	460-69-5				
Monochlorotetrafluoropropane HCFC-244	134190-50-4				
Monochlorotetrafluoropropane HCFC-251	421-41-0				
Dichlorodifluoropropane HCFC-252	819-00-1				
Monochlorotrifluoropropane HCFC-253	460-35-5				
Dichlorofluoropropane HCFC-261	420-97-3				
Monochlorodifluoropropane HCFC-262	421-02-3				
Monochlorofluoropropane HCFC-271	430-55-7				
PESTICIDES					
Acetamidrid	135410-20-7 160430-64-8				
Aldicarb	116-06-3				
Aldrine	309-00-2				
Azinphos methyl	86-50-0				
Azinphos ethyl	2642-71-9				
Bromophos-ethyl	4824-78-6				
Captafol	2425-06-1				
Carbaryl	63-25-2				
Carbendazim	10605-21-7				
Chlorbenzilat	510-15-6				
Chlordane	57-74-9				
Chlordecone	143-50-0				
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3				
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6				
Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6				
Clothianidin	210880-92-5		ALL materials: ISO 15913/DIN 38407 F2	Usage ban 0.5mg/kg sum of all	Pesticides are substances or mixtures of substances used to kill a pest. A pesticide may be a chemical substance, biological agent (such as a virus or bacteria), antimicrobial, disinfectant or device used against any pest. Although there are benefits to the use of pesticides, there are also drawbacks, such as potential toxicity to humans and animals. In textiles and apparel, these pesticides may be found in natural fibres, primarily cotton.

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
PESTICIDES, CONTINUES					
Coumaphos	56-72-4				
Cyfluthrin	68359-37-5				
Cyhalothrin, λ -	91465-08-6				
Cypermethrin	52315-07-8				
Deltamethrin	52918-63-5				
Diazinon	333-41-5				
Dichlorophene	97-23-4				
Dichloroprop	120-36-5				
Dicofol	115-32-2				
4,6-Dichloro-7-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-2-trimethylgermylbenzimidazole (DTTB)	63405-992				
o,p'-Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (o,p'-DDD)	53-19-0				
p,p'-Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (p,p'-DDD)	72-54-8				
o,p'-Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene (o,p'-DDE)	3424-82-6				
p,p'-Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene (p,p'-DDE)	72-55-9				
o,p'-Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (o,p'-DDT) and its isomers; preparations containing DDT and its isomers	789-02-6 50-29-3				
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, its salts and compounds	94-75-7				
4,6-Dichloro-7-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-2-trimethylgermylbenzimidazole (DTTB)	63405-99-5				
Dichloroprop	120-36-2				
Dicrotophos	141-66-2				
Dieldrine	60-57-1				
Dimethoate	60-51-5				
Dinoseb and salts	88-85-7				
Dinotefuran	165252-70-0				
Endosulfan and its isomers	115-29-7				
Endosulfan, α -	959-98-8				
Endosulfan, β -	33213-65-9				
Endrine	72-20-8				
Esfenvalerate	66230-04-4				
Fenvalerate	51630-58-1				
Glyphosate and salts	1071-83-6				
	38641-94-0				
	70901-12-1				
	40465-66-5 et.al.				
Heptachlor	76-44-8				
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3				
	28044-83-9				
Hexabromobiphenyl	36355-0-18				
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1				
Hexachlorocyclohexane α -, β - δ - (HCH) with & without Lindane	319-84-6				
	319-85-7				
	319-86-8				
Imidacloprid	138261-41-3				
	105827-87-9				
Isodrin	465-73-6				
Kelevane	4234-79-1				
Lindane	58-89-9				

ALL materials: ISO
15913/DIN 38407 F2

Usage ban
0.5mg/kg
sum of all

Pesticides are substances or mixtures of substances used to kill a pest. A pesticide may be a chemical substance, biological agent (such as a virus or bacteria), antimicrobial, disinfectant or device used against any pest. Although there are benefits to the use of pesticides, there are also drawbacks, such as potential toxicity to humans and animals. In textiles and apparel, these pesticides may be found in natural fibres, primarily cotton.

SUBSTANCE	CAS NUMBER	Zero Discharge	TEST METHOD	G-STAR RESTRICTED LIMIT	RELEVANCE OF RESTRICTION
PESTICIDES, CONTINUES					
Malathion	121-75-5		ALL materials: ISO 15913/DIN 38407 F2	Usage ban 0.5mg/kg sum of all	Pesticides are substances or mixtures of substances used to kill a pest. A pesticide may be a chemical substance, biological agent (such as a virus or bacteria), antimicrobial, disinfectant or device used against any pest. Although there are benefits to the use of pesticides, there are also drawbacks, such as potential toxicity to humans and animals. In textiles and apparel, these pesticides may be found in natural fibres, primarily cotton.
MCPA	94-74-6				
MCPB	94-81-5				
Mecoprop	93-65-2				
Metam-sodium	137-42-8				
Methamidophos	10265-92-6				
Methoxychlor	72-43-5				
Methyl parathion	298-00-0				
Mevinophos	7786-34-7				
Mirex	2385-85-5				
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4				
Nitenpyram	120738-89-8 150824-47-8				
Parathion - Ethyl	56-38-2				
Phosphamidone	13171-21-6				
Perthane	72-56-0				
Profenophos	41198-08-7				
Propetamphos	31218-83-4				
Quinalphos	13593-03-8				
Quintozene	82-68-8				
Silafluofen	105024-66-6				
Strobane	8001-50-1				
Telodrin	297-78-9				
Thiacloprid	111988-49-9				
Thiamethoxam	153719-23-4				
Tolyfluanide	731-27-1				
Toxaphene	8001-35-2				
Tribufos (DEF)	78-48-8				
2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid, its salts and compounds	93-72-1				
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, salts and compounds	93-76-5				
Trifluralin	1582-09-8				

REACH ANNEX: ECHA'S CANDIDATE LIST OF SUBSTANCES OF VERY HIGH CONCERN

ECHA, the European Chemical Agency located in Helsinki, Finland is the organization managing the REACH process. REACH is the abbreviation for Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals. Substances, preparations and articles will be assessed on their risks for health and environmental aspects.

Any producer or importer of articles shall submit a notification to the Agency for any substance contained in those articles, if the following conditions are met:

- a) a substance of the candidate list is present in the imported/produced articles with over 0.1% w/w.
- b) this substance is present in all produced or imported articles with an amount of over 1 tonne a year per importer or producer.

According to article 33 (1) of the REACH REGULATION 1907/2006 manufacturers and importers of articles (products) are required to notify their customers of the presence of any Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) in their products exceeding 0.1% by weight and provide instructions on safe use of the product.

- Determination whether products contain any SVHCs >0.1% by weight
- Disclose the presence of SVHCs in products within 45 days upon request from consumers or customers
- Ensure environmental compliance and safety of the product

The full list of Substances of Very High Concern can be found here-

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

After a two-step regulatory process, SVHCs may be included in the Authorisation List and become subject to authorisation. These substances cannot be placed on the market or used after a given date, unless an authorisation is granted for their specific use, or the use is exempted from authorisation.

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

REACH ANNEX XIV AUTHORIZATION LIST

The full list of Substances Subject to Authorization can be found here-

[Authorisation List - ECHA](#)

WHAT ALL SUPPLIERS AND SOURCES SHOULD DO

Every G-Star Supplier and Source agree to inform G-Star of any substances listed in the candidate present in any G-Star product with over 0.1% w/w (>1000 mg/kg). The European Court of Justice judgement of 10-09-2015 case C-106/14 is referring to every constituent part of the article. In supplying this information G-Star does not intend to assume all or any part of our Suppliers' and/or Sources' duty to comply with the regulation. Chemicals, substances and articles will be assessed on their risks for health and environmental aspects.

All G-Star Suppliers and Sources shall visit the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website (www.echa.europa.eu) regularly and comply with the published obligations and guidance regarding chemicals and consumer articles.

To help ensure that all products supplied to G-Star comply with REACH, each Supplier and Source is obligated to track not only the current SVHCs, as listed on the ECHA website, but also the entire list of potential SVHCs. Suppliers and Sources shall map each step in their supply chains, including the sourcing and processing of Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods ingredients, and immediately inform G-Star. according to the Information Duty (Article 33) of all cases where a substance listed in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concerns for Authorization is present in the product or other Materials, Chemicals and Other Goods provided for use in any G-Star labeled or distributed product. Additionally, authorization requirements (as per Annexure XIV) and restriction requirements (as per Annexure XVII) in REACH regulation shall be considered by any Suppliers or Sources situated in Europe.

FABRICS & YARNS OF NATURAL ORIGIN including regenerated natural fibres, excluding leather

Product groups: Trousers, shorts, jackets, skirts, dresses, coats, knitwear, bags, jewellery and all other items made of above mentioned fibers.

CHEMICALS	GENERAL	IS THE FABRIC/YARN DYED?	IS THE FIBER/YARN/FABRIC FINISHED/COATED?	IS THE TREATMENT FOR ANTI-CREASING/ANTI-SHRINKAGE OR WATER REPELLENT?	IS THE FABRIC/GARMENT PRINTED?	HAS THE GARMENT BEEN WASHED?
CHLORINATED PARAFFINS					X	
CARCINOGENIC DYES		X				
AZO DYES		X			X	
FLAME RETARDANTS						
FORMALDEHYDE			X	X		
HEAVY METAL EXTRACTABLES		X				
HEAVY METAL TOTAL CONTENT LEAD & CADMIUM			X		X/Cadmium	
ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS			X		X	
CHLOROPHENOLS	X					
PERFLUORINATED CHEMICALS	X			X		
PESTICIDES	X				X	
PHTHALTES			X			
BIOCIDES						
ALKYLPHENOL AND ALKYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATES	X	X			X	X
POLYAROMATIC HYDROCARBONS			X			
PVC					X	
pH	X					

FABRICS & YARNS OF SYNTHETIC ORIGIN OR BLEND

Product groups: Trousers, shorts, jackets, skirts, dresses, coats, knitwear, bags, jewelry and all other items made of above mentioned fibers.

CHEMICALS	GENERAL	IS THE FABRIC/YARN DYED?	IS THE FIBER/YARN/FABRIC FINISHED/COATED?	IS THE TREATMENT FOR ANTI-CREASING/ANTI-SHRINKAGE OR WATER REPELLENT?	IS THE FABRIC/GARMENT PRINTED?	HAS THE GARMENT BEEN WASHED?
CHLOROBENZENES AND CHLOROTOLUENES		X				
CHLORINATED PARAFFINS					X	
ALLERGENIC DISPERSE DYES		X				
CARCINOGENIC DYES		X				
AZO DYES		X			X	
FLAME RETARDANTS						X
FORMALDEHYDE			X	X		
HEAVY METAL EXTRACTABLES		X				
HEAVY METAL TOTAL CONTENT LEAD & CADMIUM			X		X	
ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS			X		X	
CHLOROPHENOLS	X					
PERFLUORINATED CHEMICALS	X			X		
PESTICIDES						
PHTHALTES			X		X	
BIOCIDES	X					
ALKYLPHENOL AND ALKYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATES	X	X			X	X
POLYAROMATIC HYDROCARBONS			X			
PVC					X	
pH	X					
FLUORINATED GREENHOUSE GASES	X					

LEATHER, FAKE LEATHER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS

Product groups: Garments, shoes, bags, belts, accessoires, jewellery and all other items made from the containing materials mentioned above.

CHEMICALS	IS THE PRODUCT MADE OF GENUINE LEATHER OR PARTLY MADE WITH BONDED LEATHER?	IS THE GENUINE LEATHER/BONDED LEATHER DYED?	IS THE PRODUCT MADE OF FAKE LEATHER?	IS THE FAKE LEATHER DYED?	ARE PARTS OF THE PRODUCT MADE OF METAL?
CHLORINATED PARAFFINS	X		X		
CARCINOGENIC DYES		X		X	
AZO DYES		X		X	
FLAME RETARDANTS					
FORMALDEHYDE	X		X		
HEAVY METAL EXTRACTABLES		X		X	
CHROMIUM VI	X				
HEAVY METAL TOTAL CONTENT LEAD & CADMIUM			X		X
NICKEL RELEASE					X
ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS			X		
CHLOROPHENOLS	X				
PERFLUORINATED CHEMICALS	X				
PESTICIDES	X				
PHTHALTES			X		
BIOCIDES	X		X		
ALKYLPHENOL AND ALKYPHENOL ETHOXYLATES	X	X	X	X	X
POLYAROMATIC HYDROCARBONS			X		
PVC			X		
SOLVENT AND VOC's	X		X		
pH	X		X		
FLUORINATED GREENHOUSE GASES	X		X		

TRIMMINGS

Such but not limited to: cords, tapes, ribbons, pipings, zipper pullers, sequins, laces, toggles, applications, velcro, yarns

CHEMICALS	ARE PARTS OF THE TRIMMINGS PAINTED/COATED?	ARE PARTS OF THE TRIMMINGS MADE OF PLASTIC OR COATD WITH PLASTIC?	ARE PARTS OF THE TRIMMINGS MADE OF/WITH FABRIC?	ARE PARTS OF THE TRIMMING MADE OF METAL?	ARE PARTS OF THE TRIMMING MADE OF LEATHER?
CHLOROBENZENES AND CHLOROTOLUENES			X		
CHLORINATED PARAFFINS		X			
ALLERGENIC DISPERSE DYES			X		
CARCINOGENIC DYES			X		X
AZO DYES			X		X
CHROMIUM VI					X
HEAVY METAL TOTAL CONTENT LEAD & CADMIUM	X	X		X	X
NICKEL RELEASE	X			X	
PHTHALTES		X			
BIOCIDES					X
ALKYLPHENOL AND ALKYPHENOL ETHOXYLATES	X		X	X	X
POLYAROMATIC HYDROCARBONS		X			
PVC		X			

PRINTS

CHEMICALS	WATER BASE	PIGMENT	RUBBER/FLOCK	PLASTISOL	REFLECTIVE PRINT	HIGH DENSITY	DISCHARGE	PUFF	INJECTED MOLDED SILICON PRINT OIL BASE
CHLORINATED PARAFFINS			X	X	X				
AZO DYES	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
HEAVY METAL EXTRACTABLE		X							
HEAVY METAL TOTAL CONTENT LEAD & CADMIUM				X	X				
FORMALDEHYDE							X		
ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS			X	X	X			X	X
PHTHALTES			X	X	X			X	X
PAH					X				
ALKYLPHENOL AND ALKYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATES	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DMFa					X				
PVC			X	X					



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Information provided in this document is valid as of June 2020. Changes, modifications and/or actualizations will be notified from time to time, and will make part of this list as of such date.

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