

BALLY, Switzerland
Est. 1851



RSL - BV Certest Bally

INTRODUCTION

Products for all Brands are produced with great consideration for customers health as well as for the environment. Our strategy is to practice the precautionary principle in our work with regards to monitoring and restricting chemicals in our products. Therefore, we often go further than the law demands. However if there is a legal limit for a substance we always apply the strictest limit in our selling countries and we also consider to apply some lower limit for some particular substances which are of environmental interest.

The below table provides information about the field of application and description of the restricted substances. This information is of use in the proactive work on how to avoid restricted substances. Please note that the table does not claim to be complete; there might be other fields of application for a substance than mentioned. This document dates back to 2017 and is regularly reviewed.

SUBSTANCE	DESCRIPTION AND FIELD OF APPLICATION
AlkylPhenols	<p>Common use of alkylphenols compound include Nonylphenols (NPs) and octylphenols and their etoxylates, particularly nonylphenols etoxylates. NPs are widely used in textiles industries in cleaning and dyeind processes. They are toxic to acquatic life, persit in the environment and can accumulate in body tissue and biomagnify (increase in concentratione through the food chian). NPs are heavily regulated in Europe and since 2005 there has been an EU-wide on major application.</p> <p>Uses of APEOs include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cleaning agents- Scouring agents- Wetting agents- Softeners- Emulsifier/dispersing agents- Impregnating agents- Degreasing agents for leather- Finishing- De-gumming for silk production- Dyes and pigment preparations

SUBSTANCE	DESCRIPTION AND FIELD OF APPLICATION
Anti UV	Benzotriazole UV absorbers enable polymer retain color, gloss, and physical properties under long term UV light exposure, regarded an effective solution for polymer degradation caused by high-energy light. Eversorb® series deliver superior UV protection to enhance the performance of polymers in coatings, plastics and many advanced applications, preventing against degradation problems such as discoloration, gloss loss, as well as surface chalking.
Azo Dyes and Pigments	Azo dyes are one of the main types used by the textile and leather industries. However some azo dyes break down during uses and release chemicals known as aromatic amines, some of which can cause cancer. The EU has banned the use of these azo that release cancer-amines in any textile, leather or other product that comes in contact with human skin.
Chlorobenzenes	Chlorobenzenes are persistent and bioaccumulative chemicals that have been used as solvents and biocides, in the manufacture of dyes and as chemical intermediaries. The effects of exposure depend on the type of chlorobenzene. They are used as carriers in the dyeing process of polyester or wool/polyester fibres. They can also be used as solvents.
Chlorophenols	Chlorophenols are a group of chemicals used as biocides in a wide range of applications, from pesticides to wood preservatives and textiles or leathers. Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and its derivatives are used as biocides in textile and leather industries. PCP is highly toxic to humans and can affect many organs in the body. Its also highly toxic to aquatic organisms. The EU banned production of PCP-containing products in 1991 and also heavily restricts the sale and use of all goods that contain the chemical. Pentachlorophenol (PCP), Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP), Trichlorophenol (TrCP) and their salts & esters can be used to prevent mould and kill insects when growing cotton and when storing/transporting fabrics.
Chromium VI	Uses of chromium VI include certain textile process and leather tanning. It is highly toxic even at low concentrations, including to many aquatic organisms. Chromium is used in leather tanning and can be oxidised into CrVI. To avoid oxidation of free CrIII into CrVI, e.g. during shipment, the finished product should have a reductive capacity. This could be accomplished by using products with reducing/buffering effect. An aging test must be performed before analysing CrVI on the leather. The aging test simulates transportation.
Dimethylformamide (DMF)	Dimethylformamide is a solvent used in plastics and in rubber. It has a strong smell also in the finished product. Water based PU does not contain Dimethylformamide and is therefore preferable.
Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	Dimethylfumarate is an anti-mould agent used in sacks in packaging. Dimethyl fumarate has been found to be an allergic sensitizer at very low concentrations, producing eczema that is difficult to treat. Concentrations as low as 1 ppm may produce allergic reactions. There are only a handful of equally potent sensitizers.
Disperse dyes	Disperse dyes are molecules that can penetrate the fibre system of polyester. It is not chemically bonded to the polyester fibre but trapped inside the fibre by physical forces.
Flame Retardants	Flame retardants are used to decrease the flammability of the product, by for example lowering the energy (heat) of the flame. Some of the flame retardants that are banned and restricted include Hexabromocyclodecane, Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs) and Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs).

SUBSTANCE	DESCRIPTION AND FIELD OF APPLICATION
<p style="text-align: center;">Formaldehyde</p>	<p>Formaldehyde is a volatile, colourless gas that is present in small amounts in the atmosphere, tobacco smoke, glue, air pollution etc. Due to its volatility, formaldehyde is "contagious". If you place a garment with formaldehyde on top of a garment that does not contain formaldehyde, the other garment may become "infected". Fabric samples for testing need to be packed separately in plastic bags.</p> <p>Formaldehyde/ formaldehyde releasing compounds can be applied for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dimensional stability control (i.e. Pre-shrinkage) - Easy-care - Crinkle treatment - Fixation or preservation of dyes and prints - Adhesives for flock prints - Binders for pigment prints - Fluorescent dyes and pigments
<p style="text-align: center;">Heavy metal</p>	<p>Heavy metal such as cadmium, lead, mercury and arsenic, have been used in certain dyes and pigments used for textile, leather and other product. These metals can accumulate in the body over time and are highly toxic, with irreversible effects including damages to nervous system (lead and mercury) or the kidneys (cadmium). Cadmium is also cause of cancer.</p> <p>Cadmium compounds can be used in some pigments and as stabiliser for PVC plastic. Cadmium compounds have been found in fertilisers and biocides. Cadmium metal can be used in alloys and for plating of other metals. Cadmium compounds can be used in paints, e.g. surface paints on zippers and buttons. Arsenic and its compounds can be used in some preservatives, pesticides and defoliants for cotton.</p> <p>Lead compounds can be used as stabilisers for plastics. Paints and surface coatings for plastic, leather, wood and metal could contain lead compounds. Examples of coated or painted products are zippers, beads and buttons. Pigments based on lead could be used in for example plastic buttons.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">N-Nitrosamines</p>	<p>N-Nitrosamines can be found in rubber. Nitrosamines are a large group of chemical compounds that have been found to be carcinogenic in all species of animals tested. They are classified as suspect human carcinogens even though direct causal evidence is lacking.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Organotin Compounds</p>	<p>Organotin Compound are used in biocides and as antifungal in a range of consumer product. Within the textile industry they have been used in products such as socks, shoes and sports clothes to prevent odour caused by the breakdown of sweat.</p> <p>One of the best known organotin compounds is tributyltin (TBT). One of its main uses was antifouling in paints for ships, until evidence emerged that persist in the environment. TBT is listed as a "priority hazardous substance" under EU regulation that require measures to be taken to eliminate its pollution of surface water in Europe.</p> <p>Organotin compounds such as Dibutyltin (DBT) and Dioctyltin (DOT) are used as/in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stabilisers in plastics/rubbers - Anti-bacterial agents in textiles - Anti-corrosion coatings in drums containing for example dyestuff - Catalysts in plastic and glue production - Metallic glitter - Silicone
<p style="text-align: center;">Perfluorinated Chemicals</p>	<p>Perfluorinated chemicals (PFCs) are man-made chemicals, widely used by industries for their non-stick and water-repellent properties.</p> <p>In the softlines industries they are used to make textile and leather product products both water and stain-proof.</p> <p>In production they are used as water repellent agents, e.g. on jackets, shower curtains, etc. PFCs include PFOS, PFOA, Fluorotelomers, the compounds in the C6 and C8 fluorine technology and polyfluorinated compounds (fully or partially fluorinated).</p> <p>Evidence shows that many PFCs persist in the environment and can accumulate in body tissue.</p>

SUBSTANCE	DESCRIPTION AND FIELD OF APPLICATION
<p style="text-align: center;">Phthalates</p>	<p>Phthalates are a group of chemicals most commonly used to soften PVC (the plastic polyvinyl chloride). In the textile industry they are used in artificial leather, rubber and PVC and in some dyes. The phthalates DEHP and DBP are classified as "toxic to reproduction" in Europe and their use restricted. Under EU legislation the phthalates DEHP BBP and DBP were banned in 2015.</p> <p>Phthalates can be found in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Print pastes - Adhesives - Plastic (not only PVC) - Plastic buttons - Plastic sleeveings - Silicone
<p style="text-align: center;">Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)</p>	<p>Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) are natural components of crude oil and they are a common residue from oil refining.</p> <p>Oil residues containing PAHs are added in rubber and plastics as a softener or extender. Therefore, PAHs are risky in rubber, plastics, lacquers, foam (padding) and coatings. Clean mineral oils should be used in the rubber to avoid PAHs.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins</p>	<p>Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs) are used in the textile industry as flame retardants and finishing agents for leather and textiles. They are highly toxic to aquatic organisms, do not readily break down in the environment and have high potential to accumulate in living organisms. Chloroparaffins are hydrocarbons with a straight carbon chain. They can be used as flame retardants or as fat liquoring of leather. They can also be used in PU coating.</p>

RSL LEATHER			
SUBSTANCES	ABBREVIATION	CAS#	MAIN COUNTRIES AND REGULATION NAMES
Alkylphenols Ethoxylated (a)	APEO	various	- EU SVHC List European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV - EU European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII
Alkylphenols (b)	AP	various	- EU SVHC List European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV - EU European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII
Azo Dyes (c)	/	various	- EU European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII - CHINA The National Standard of the People's Republic of China GB 18401-2010 - CHINA The National Standard of the People's Republic of China GB 20400-2008 Leather and Fur - SOUTH KOREA (KC Mark)
Heavy Metals (total content) - Lead	Pb	7439-92-1	- European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII and amendments - USA: Californian Proposition 65 (Prop 65) - CHINA: GB 28480-2012 / Provision for Limit of Baneful Elements - Denmark: Statutory Order no. 856 of September 5, 2009
Heavy Metals (total content) - Cadmium	Cd	7440-43-9	
Heavy Metals (total content) - Arsenic	As	7440-38-2	
Heavy Metals (total content) - Mercury	Hg	7439-97-6	
Heavy Metals (total content) - Lead on surface	Pb	7439-92-1	- USA: Californian Proposition 65 [Prop 65]
Chromium VI	Cr VI	/	- SOUTH KOREA (KC Mark) - EU: Regulation EU N. 301/2014 of 25/03/2014 that modified annex XVII - Commission Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 – "REACH"
Chromium VI after ageing (not fundamental requirement for compliance only for Brand's knowledge)	Cr VI	/	/
Chlorophenols (e)	PCP, TeCPs, TrCPs	various	- South Korea KC-Mark - European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII and amendments
Short Chained Chlorinated paraffins C10-C13	SCCP	85535-84-8	- EU: POPs Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004, Annex I - EU: Commission Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, SVHC
Organotin Compounds(F)	/	various	- EU European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII - SOUTH KOREA (KC Mark) - TBI for baby clothing (less than 24 months), for bedclothes and products that come into skin contact - DBT is applied only for baby clothing (under 36 months) (Self Regulatory Confirmation Notice (Notice NO. 2007-34) issued by Korean Agency for Technology and Standards)
Perfluorinated Chemicals (G)	PFCs	various	- EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV - EU European POPs Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004 Annex I Stockholm Convention
Phthalates (H)	/	various	- EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV - EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XVII - USA: Californian Proposition 65 [Prop 65]
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (I)	PAHs	various	- Union REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII - EU Regulation (UE) n. 1272/2013 (from 27/12/2015)
Formaldehyde	/	50-00-0	- China GB 18401 - Korea KC Mark

SUBSTANCES	ABBREVIATION	CAS#	MAIN COUNTRIES AND REGULATION NAMES
Dimethylfumarate	DMFu	624-49-7	- EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XVII - Korea KC Mark
Anti-UV (L)	/	various	- EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV
1-Méthyl-2-pyrrolidone	NMP	872-50-4	California Prop 65
Chlorinated Benzenes nad Toluenes (M)	/	various	- EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV
Volatile organic compounds	VOCs	various	- China GB 21550
Flame Retardans (N)	/	various	- EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV, XVII
pH [Ø]	/	...	

RSL TEXTILE			
SUBSTANCES	ABBREVIATION	CAS#	MAIN COUNTRIES AND REGULATION NAMES
Alkylphenols Ethoxylated (a)	APEO	various	- EU SVHC List European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV - EU European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII
Alkylphenols (b)	AP	various	- EU SVHC List European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV - EU European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII
Azo Dyes (c)	/	various	- EU European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII - CHINA The National Standard of the People's Republic of China GB 18401-2010 - CHINA The National Standard of the People's Republic of China GB 20400-2006 Leather and Fur - SOUTH KOREA KC Mark
Disperse Dyes classified as allergenic and carcinogenic (D)	/	various	- GERMANY German Food, Feed and Commodities Law §30 (LFGB §30) - EGYPT ES 7266-4/2011 - SOUTH KOREA KC Mark
Heavy Metals (total content) - Lead	Pb	7439-92-1	- European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII and amendments - USA: Californian Proposition 65 (Prop 65) - CHINA: GB 28480-2012 / Provision for Limit of Beneful Elements - Denmark: Statutory Order no. 856 of September 5, 2009
Heavy Metals (total content) - Cadmium	Cd	7440-43-9	
Heavy Metals (total content) - Arsenic	As	7440-38-2	
Heavy Metals (total content) - Mercury	Hg	7439-97-6	

SUBSTANCES	ABBREVIATION	CAS#	MAIN COUNTRIES AND REGULATION NAMES
Heavy Metals (total content) - Lead on surface	Pb	7439-92-1	- USA: Californian Proposition 65 [Prop 65]
Chlorophenols (E)	PCP TeCPs TrCPs	various	- South Korea KC-Mark European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII and amendments
Short Chained Chlorinated paraffins C10-C13	SCCP	85535-84-8	- EU: POPs Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004, Annex I EU: Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, SVHC
Organotin Compounds(F)		various	- EU European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII SOUTH KOREA (KC Mark) • TBT for baby clothing (less than 24 months), for bedclothes and products that come into skin contact • DBT is applied only for baby clothing (under 36 months) (Self Regulatory Confirmation Notice (Notice NO. 2007-34) issued by Korean Agency for Technology and Standards)
Perfluorinated Chemicals (G)	PFCs	various	- EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV - EU European POPs Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004 Annex I Stockholm Convention
Phthalates (H)	/	various	- EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XVII USA: Californian Proposition 65 [Prop 65]
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (I)	PAHs	various	Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII EU Regulation (UE) n. 1272/2013 (from 27/12/2015)
Formaldehyde	/	50-00-0	- China GB 18401 - Korea KC Mark
Dimethylfumarate	DMFu	624-49-7	- EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XVII - Korea KC Mark
N,N-Dimethylformamide	DMFo	68-12-2	- EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV
Anti-UV (L)		various	- EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV
1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	NMP	872-50-4	California Prop 65
Chlorinated Benzenes nad Toluenes (M)	/	various	- EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	/	various	- China GB 21550
Flame Retardans (N)	/	various	- EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV, XVII
pH [Ø]	/	---	- China Market GB 18401 - Korea KC Mark

RSL METAL

SUBSTANCES	ABBREVIATION	CAS#	MAIN COUNTRIES AND REGULATION NAMES
Heavy Metals (total content in the substrate) - Lead	Pb	7439-92-1	European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII and amendments - USA: Californian Proposition 65 (Prop 65) - CHINA: GB 28480-2012 / Provision for Limit of Baneful Elements - Denmark: Statutory Order no. 856 of September 5, 2009
Heavy Metals (total content in the substrate) - Cadmium	Cd	7440-43-9	
Heavy Metals (total content in the substrate) - Arsenic	As	7440-38-2	
Heavy Metals (total content in the substrate) - Mercury	Hg	7439-97-8	
Heavy Metals - Chromium VI	Cr VI	/	
Heavy Metals (total content in the surface coating) - Lead	Pb	7439-92-1	- USA: Californian Proposition 65 (Prop 65)
Nickel release	Ni		
Phthalates (H)	/	various	
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (I)	PAH		

RSL PLASTIC			
SUBSTANCES	ABBREVIATION	CAS#	MAIN COUNTRIES AND REGULATION NAMES
Heavy Metals (total content in the substrate) - Lead	Pb	7439-92-1	European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII and amendments - USA: Californian Proposition 65 (Prop 65) - CHINA: GB 28480-2012 / Provision for Limit of Baneful Elements - Denmark: Statutory Order no. 856 of September 5, 2009
Heavy Metals (total content in the substrate) - Cadmium	Cd	7440-43-9	
Heavy Metals (total content in the substrate) - Arsenic	As	7440-38-2	
Heavy Metals (total content in the substrate) - Mercury	Hg	7439-97-8	
Heavy Metals - Chromium VI	Cr VI	/	
Heavy Metals (total content in the surface coating) - Lead	Pb	7439-92-1	- USA: Californian Proposition 65 (Prop 65)
Short Chained Chlorinated paraffins	SCCP	85535-84-8	- EU: POPs Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004, Annex I
Organotin Compounds (F)	/	various	- EU European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII - SOUTH KOREA (KC Mark) * TBT for baby clothing (less than 24 months), for bedclothes and products that come into skin contact * DBT is applied only for baby clothing (under 36 months) (Self-Regulatory Confirmation Notice (Notice NO. 2007-34) issued by Korean Agency for Technology and Standards)
Phthalates (H)	/	various	- EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV - EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XVII - USA: Californian Proposition 65 (Prop 65)
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (I)	PAH	various	- Union REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII - EU Regulation (UE) n. 1272/2013 (from 27/12/2015)
Nitrosamines (O)	/	various	- CHINA, GB 25036-2010, GB 25038-2010
Vinyl chloride monomer	/	75-01-4	- CHINA GB 21550-2008 (Restriction of Hazardous Materials in PolyvinylChloride (PVC) Artificial Leather)
N,N-Dimethylformamide	DMFo	68-12-2	- EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV
Formamide	/	75-12-7	- EU SVHC REACH - European Union regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 ANNEX XIV

BALLY RSL LIST OF SUBSTANCES

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES GROUP (B)	SUBSTANCE	CAS N°
ALKYL PHENOLS	Nonylphenols (NP) branched	2154-52-3/104-40-5/84852-15-3
	Octylphenol	27193-28-8/1806-26-4/140-66-9
ALKYL PHENOLS ETHOXYLATED	Ethoxylated nonylphenols (NPEO)(1-16)	9002-93-1 various
	Ethoxylated octylphenols (NPEO)(1-18)	9016-45-9 various
AROMATIC AMINES	4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1
	Benzidine	92-87-5
	4-Chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2
	2-Naphtilamine	91-59-8
	o-Aminoazotoluene	97-56-3
	5-nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8
	p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8
	2,4-Diaminoanisole	615-05-4
	4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane	101-77-9
	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1
	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4
	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7
	3,3'-Dimethyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenylmethane	838-88-0
	p-Cresidine	120-71-8
	4,4'-Methilen-bis-(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4
	4,4'-Oxydianiline	101-80-4
	4,4'-Thiodianiline	139-65-1
	o-Toluidine	95-53-4
	2,4-Diaminotoluene	95-80-7
	2,4,5-trimethylaniline	137-17-7
	o-Anisidinae	90-04-0
	4-Aminoazobenzene	60-09-3
	2,6-Xilydine	87-62-7
2,4-Xilydine	95-68-1	
ALLERGENIC DYESTAFF	Red Pigment 104	12656-85-8
	C.I. Disperse Blue 3	2475-46-9
	C.I. Disperse Blue 7	3179-90-6
	C.I. Disperse Blue 26	3860-63-7
	C.I. Disperse Blue 35	12222-75-2
	C.I. Disperse Blue 102	12222-97-8

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES GROUP (B)	SUBSTANCE	CAS N°
ALLERGENIC DYESTAFF	C.I. Disperse Blue 106	12223-01-7
	C.I. Disperse Blue 124	61951-51-7
	C.I. Disperse Brown 1	23355-64-8
	C.I. Disperse Orange 1	2581-69-3
	C.I. Disperse Orange 3	730-40-5
	C.I. Disperse Orange 37	12223-33-5
	C.I. Disperse Orange 76	13301-61-6
	C.I. Disperse Red 1	2872-52-8
	C.I. Disperse Red 11	2872-48-2
	C.I. Disperse Red 17	3179-89-3
	C.I. Disperse Yellow 1	119-15-3
	C.I. Disperse Yellow 9	6373-73-5
	C.I. Disperse Yellow 39	12236-29-2
	C.I. Disperse Yellow 49	54824-37-2
DYESTAFF OTHERS-BANNED	Acid Violet 49	1624-09-3
	Basic Blue 26	2580-56-5
	Basic Violet 1	8004-87-3
	Basic Violet 3	548-62-9
	Navy Blue	118685-33-9
CARCINOGENIC DYESTAFF	Acid Red 26	3761-53-3
	Basic Red 9	569-61-9
	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
	Yellow Pigment 34	1344-37-2
	Disperse Yellow 23	6250-23-3
	Direct Brown 95	16071-86-6
	Disperse Orange 149	85136-74-9
CHLORINATED PHENOLS	Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5
	Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP), isomers	25167-83-3
	2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol	935-95-5
	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2
	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol	4901-51-3
	Trichlorophenol (TriCP), isomers	25167-82-2
	2,3,5-Trichlorophenol	933-78-8
	2,3,6-Trichlorophenol	933-75-5
	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4
	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2
	3,4,5-Trichlorophenol	609-19-8

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES GROUP (B)	SUBSTANCE	CAS N°
ORGANOTIN COMPOUND	Tributyltin TBT	56573-85-4
	Triphenyltin TPhT	668-34-8
	Dibutyltin DBT	1002-53-5
	Diocetyl tin DOT	15231-44-4
	Monobutyltin MBT	78763-54-9
	Monooctyltin MOT	15231-57-9
	Tetrabutyltin TeBT	1461-25-2
PERFLUORINATED CHEMICALS	Perfluorobutyric acid PFBA	375-22-4
	Perfluoropentanoic acid PFPA	2706-90-3
	Perfluoro-n-hexanoic acid PFHxA	307-24-4
	Perfluoro-n-heptanoic acid PFHpA	375-85-9
	7H-Perfluoroheptanoic acid HPPHpA	1546-95-8
	Perfluoro-n-octanoic acid PFOA	335-67-1
	Perfluoro-n-nonanoic acid PFNA	375-95-1
	Perfluoro-n-decanoic acid PFDA	335-76-2
	2H,2H-Perfluorodecanoic acid H2PFDA	
	Perfluoro-3,7-dimethyloctanoic acid PF-3,7-DMOA	172155-07-6
	Perfluoroundecanoic acid PFUnA	2058-94-8
	2H,2H,3H,3HPerfluoroundecanoic acid H4PFUnA	34598-33-9
	Perfluorododecanoic acid PFDoA	307-55-1
	Perfluorotridecanoic acid PFTriA	72629-94-8
	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid PFTeA	376-06-7
	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid, Potassium salt PFBS	375-73-5 or 29420-49-3
	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid Potassium salt PFHxS	355-46-4 or 3871-99-6
	Perfluoro-1-heptanesulfonic	60270-55-5
	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, Potassium salt PFOS	1763-23-1 or 2795-39-3
	1H,1H,2H,2HPerfluorooctanesulphonic	27619-97-2
	Perfluorodecane sulfonic	335-77-3
	Perfluorooctane sulfonamide PFOSA	754-91-6
	N-Methylperfluoro-1 octanesulfonamide N-MeFOSA	31506-32-8
	N-Ethylperfluoro-1-	4151-50-2
	2-(N-methylperfluoro-1-	24448-09-7
	2-(N-Ethylperfluoro-1-	1691-99-2
	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctyl	17527-29-6
	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl	27905-45-9
	1H,1H,2H,2HPerfluorododecyl	17741-60-5
	2-Perfluorobutylethanol FTOH 4-2	2043-47-2
	2-Perfluorohexylethanol FTOH 6-2	647-42-7
	2-Perfluorooctylethanol FTOH 8-2	678-39-7
	2-Perfluorodecylethanol FTOH 10-2	865-86-1

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES GROUP (B)	SUBSTANCE	CAS N°
PHTHALATES	Di-(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate DEHP	117-81-7
	Butylbenzylphthalate BBP	85-68-7
	Dibutylphthalate DBP	84-74-2
	Di-iso-butylphthalate DIBP	84-69-5
	Di-iso-nonylphthalate DINP	28553-12-0
	Di-n-octylphthalate DNOP	117-84-0
	Di-isodecylphthalate DIDP	26761-40-0
	Di-n-hexyl phthalate DnHP	84-75-3
	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8 ... DIHP	71888-89-6
	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11 ... DHNUP	68515-42-4
	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate DMEP	117-82-8
	Di-iso-pentylphthalate DIPP	605-50-5
	N-Pentyl-isipentylphthalate nPIPP	776297-69-9
	Di-n-pentylphthalate DnPP	131-18-0
	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear	68515-50-4
	dimethyl phthalate DMP	131-11-3
	diethylphthalate DEP	84-66-2
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)	Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8
	Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2
	Benzo(e)pyrene	192-97-2
	Benzo(j)fluoranthene	205-82-3
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9
	Chrysene	218-01-9
	Dibenz(a, h)anthracene	53-70-3
	Acenaphthylene	208-96-8
	Acenaphthalene	83-32-9
	Fluorene	86-73-7
	Phenanthrene	85-01-8
	Fluoranthene	206-44-0
	Pyrene	129-00-0
	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2
	Anthracene	120-12-7
Naphtalene	91-20-3	
Anti-UV	UV-327 2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-(5-chlorobenzotriazol-2-yl)phenol	3864-99-1
	UV 328 2-(2H-Benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol	25973-55-1

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES GROUP (B)	SUBSTANCE	CAS N°
CHLORINATED BENZENES AND TOLUENES	2-Chlorotoluene	95-49-8
	3-Chlorotoluene	108-41-8
	4-Chlorotoluene	106-43-4
	2,3-Dichlorotoluene	32768-54-0
	2,4-Dichlorotoluene	95-73-8
	2,5-Dichlorotoluene	19398-61-9
	2,6-Dichlorotoluene	118-69-4
	3,4-Dichlorotoluene	95-75-0
	2,3,6-Trichlorotoluene	2077-46-5
	2,4,5-Trichlorotoluene	6639-30-1
	Pentachlorotoluene	877-11-2
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1
	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7
	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	87-61-6
	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1
	1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene	108-70-3
	1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene	634-66-2
	1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	634-90-2
	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3
	Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	
FLAME RETARDANT	Polybrominated biphenyls PBB	59536-65-1
	Tris-(1,3-dibromopropyl)-phosphate TRIS	126-72-7
	Tris-(aziridinyl)-phosphin oxide TEPA	5455-55-1
	Pentabromodiphenylether pentaBDE	32534-81-9
	Octabromodiphenylether octaBDE	32536-52-0
	Decabromodiphenylether decaBDE	1163-19-5
	Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate TCEP	115-96-8
	Hexabromocyclododecane HBCDD	25637-99-4, 3194-55-6, 134237-50-6, 134237-51-7, 134237-52-8
	Tetrabromodiphenylether TetraBDE	various
	Heptabromodiphenylether heptaBDE	various
NITROSAMINES	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9
	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5
	N-Nitrosodipropylamine	621-64-7
	N-Nitrosodibutylamine	924-16-3
	N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4
	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2
	N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2
	N-Nitroso-N-methylaniline	614-00-6
N-Nitroso-N-ethylaniline	612-64-6	