

KIABI

la mode à petits prix



RSL AND CONTROL PLAN

PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

Provide all information regarding chemical testing within KIABI including our RSL (Restricted Substance List) and our control plan regarding chemicals in our supply chain.

This RSL applies to all product within KIABI, as well as to all materials or accessories used in production.

Supplier of finished products is responsible to ensure that each fabric batch is respecting the Kiabi Specifications.

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1. RSL

According to Kiabi Purchase contracts, supplier need to respect and be updated on regulation in force for all Kiabi selling countries (Reach and others...). Please note that Kiabi will proceed random chemical testing during production or after delivery in stores to audit chemical specification conformity.

CAS No.	Substance	Limits Component Materials in Finished Product	Potential Uses and Additional Information	Suitable Test Method Sample Preparation & Measurement	Reporting Limits Limits above which test results should be reported
Acetophenone and 2-Phenyl-2-Propanol					
98-86-2	Acetophenone	50 ppm each	Potential breakdown products in EVA foam when using certain cross-linking agents, including Dicumyl Peroxide.	Extraction in acetone or methanol GC/MS, sonication for 30 minutes at 60 degrees C	25 ppm each
617-94-7	2-Phenyl-2-propanol				
Acidic and Alkaline Substances					
Various	pH-value	Textiles: 4.0 - 7.5 Leather: 3.5 - 7.0	pH value is a characteristic number, ranging from pH 0 to pH 14, which indirectly shows the content of acidic or alkaline substances in a product. pH values less than 7 indicate sources of acidic substances, and values greater than 7 indicate sources of alkaline substances. To avoid irritation or chemical burns to the skin, the pH value of products must be in the range of human skin—approximately pH 5.5. AFIRM recommends the limits cited to comply with all global regulations for all products.	Textiles and Artificial Leather: EN ISO 3071:2020 Leather: EN ISO 4045:2018	N/A

Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs), including all isomers					
Various	Nonylphenol (NP), mixed isomers	Total: 100 ppm	<p>APEOs can be used as or found in detergents, scouring agents, spinning oils, wetting agents, softeners, emulsifying/dispersing agents for dyes and prints, impregnating agents, de-gumming for silk production, dyes and pigment preparations, polyester padding and down/feather fillings.</p> <p>APs are used as intermediaries in the manufacture of APEOs and antioxidants used to protect or stabilize polymers. Biodegradation of APEOs into APs is the main source of APs in the environment.</p>	Textiles and Leather: EN ISO 21084:2019	Total of NP & OP: 10 ppm
Various	Octylphenol (OP), mixed isomers			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	
Various	Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEOs)	Total: 100 ppm	<p>APEOs and formulations containing APEOs are prohibited from use throughout supply chain and manufacturing processes. We acknowledge that residual or trace concentrations of APEOs may still be found at levels exceeding 100 ppm and that more time is necessary for the supply chain to phase them out completely. This limit covers EU legislation restricting NPEOs, effective 3 February 2021, and provides advance warning to suppliers.</p>	All materials except Leather: EN ISO 18254-1:2016 with determination of APEO using LC/MS or LC/MS/MS	Total of NPEO & OPEO: 20 ppm
Various	Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEOs)			Leather: Sample prep and analysis using EN ISO 18218-1:2015 with quantification according to EN ISO 18254-1:2016	

Azo-amines and Arylamine Salts				
92-67-1	4-Aminobiphenyl	20 ppm each	<p>Azo dyes and pigments are colorants that incorporate one or several azo groups (-N=N-) bound with aromatic compounds.</p> <p>Thousands of azo dyes exist, but only those which degrade to form the listed cleaved amines are restricted.</p> <p>Azo dyes that release these amines are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing textiles.</p>	<p>All materials except Leather: EN ISO 14362-1:2017</p> <p>Leather: EN ISO 17234-1:2015</p> <p>p-Aminoazobenzene: All materials except Leather: EN ISO 14362-3:2017</p> <p>Leather: EN ISO 17234-2:2011</p>
92-87-5	Benzidine			
95-69-2	4-Chloro-o-toluidine			
91-59-8	2-Naphthylamine			
97-56-3	o-Aminoazotoluene			
99-55-8	2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene			
106-47-8	p-Chloraniline			
615-05-4	2,4-Diaminoanisole			
101-77-9	4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane			
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine			
119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine			
119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine			
838-88-0	3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane			
120-71-8	p-Cresidine			
101-14-4	4,4'-Methylen-bis(2-chloraniline)			
101-80-4	4,4'-Oxydianiline			
139-65-1	4,4'-Thiodianiline			
95-53-4	o-Toluidine			
95-80-7	2,4-Toluediamine			
137-17-7	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline			
95-68-1	2,4 Xylidine			
87-62-7	2,6 Xylidine			
90-04-0	2-Methoxyaniline (= o-Anisidine)			
60-09-3	p-Aminoazobenzene			
3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidinium chloride			
553-00-4	2-Naphthylammoniumacetate			
39156-41-7	4-Methoxy-m-phenylene diammonium sulphate			
21436-97-5	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline hydrochloride			
		5 ppm each		

Bisphenols					
80-05-7	Bisphenol A (BPA)	1 ppm	Used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants and PVC. Restricted in items intended to come into contact with the mouth.	All materials: Extraction: 1 g sample/20 ml THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 60 degrees C, analysis with LC/MS	1 ppm
80-09-1	Bisphenol S (BPS)	For informational purposes only.	Applicable to items intended to come into contact with the mouth.		1 ppm each
620-92-8	Bisphenol F (BPF)	AFIRM recommends testing polycarbonate materials to assess content levels.	BPA alternatives with known or suspected similar hazards are used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants, and PVC.		
1478-61-1	Bisphenol AF (BPAF)				
Chlorinated Paraffins					
85535-84-8	Short-chain chlorinated Paraffins (SCCP) (C10-C13)	1000 ppm	May be used as softeners, flame retardants, or fat-liquoring agents in leather production; also as a plasticizer in polymer production.	All materials: Combined CADS/ISO 18219:2015 method V1:06/17 (extraction ISO 18219 and analysis by GC/NCI/MS)	100 ppm
85535-85-9	Medium-chain chlorinated Paraffins (MCCP) (C14-C17)	1000 ppm			100 ppm
Chlorophenols (PCP / TCP)					
15950-66-0	2,3,4-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)	0.5 ppm each	Chlorophenols are polychlorinated compounds used as preservatives or pesticides. Pentachlorophenol (PCP), Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP), and Trichlorophenols (TriCP) are sometimes used to prevent mold and kill insects when growing cotton and when storing/transporting fabrics. PCP, TeCP, and TriCP can also be used as in-can preservatives in print pastes and other chemical mixtures.	All materials: 1 M KOH extraction, 16 hours at 90 °C, derivatization and analysis § 64 LFGB B 82.02-08 or DIN EN ISO 17070:2015	0.5 ppm each
933-78-8	2,3,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
933-75-5	2,3,6-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
609-19-8	3,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
4901-51-3	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
935-95-5	2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol (PCP)				

Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluenes					
95-49-8	2-Chlorotoluene	Total: 1 ppm	Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes (Chlorinated Aromatic Hydrocarbons) can be used as carriers in the dyeing process of polyester or wool/polyester fibers. They can also be used as solvents.	All materials: EN 17137:2018	0.2 ppm each
108-41-8	3-Chlorotoluene				
106-43-4	4-Chlorotoluene				
32768-54-0	2,3-Dichlorotoluene				
95-73-8	2,4-Dichlorotoluene				
19398-61-9	2,5-Dichlorotoluene				
118-69-4	2,6-Dichlorotoluene				
95-75-0	3,4-Dichlorotoluene				
2077-46-5	2,3,6-Trichlorotoluene				
6639-30-1	2,4,5-Trichlorotoluene				
76057-12-0	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorotoluene				
875-40-1	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorotoluene				
1006-31-1	2,3,5,6- Tetrachlorotoluene				
877-11-2	Pentachlorotoluene				
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene				
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene				
87-61-6	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene				
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene				
108-70-3	1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene				
634-66-2	1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene				
634-90-2	1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene				
95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene				
608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene				
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene				
5216-25-1	p-Chlorobenzotrichloride				
98-07-7	Benzotrichloride				
100-44-7	Benzyl Chloride				
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10 ppm			1 ppm
Dimethylfumarate					
624-49-7	Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	0.1 ppm	DMFu is an anti-mold agent that may be used in sachets in packaging to prevent the buildup of mold, especially during shipping.	Textiles: EN 17130:2019 All other materials: CEN ISO/TS 16186:2012	0.05 ppm

Dyes, Forbidden and Disperse					
2475-45-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 1	50 ppm each	Disperse dyes are a class of water-insoluble dyes that penetrate the fiber system of synthetic or manufactured fibers and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds. Disperse dyes are used in synthetic fiber (e.g., polyester, acetate, polyamide). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	All materials: DIN 54231:2005	15 ppm each
2475-46-9	C.I. Disperse Blue 3				
3179-90-6	C.I. Disperse Blue 7				
3860-63-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 26				
56524-77-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 35A				
56524-76-6	C.I. Disperse Blue 35B				
12222-97-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 102				
12223-01-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 106				
61951-51-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 124				
23355-64-8	C.I. Disperse Brown 1				
2581-69-3	C.I. Disperse Orange 1				
730-40-5	C.I. Disperse Orange 3				
82-28-0	C.I. Disperse Orange 11				
12223-33-5	C.I. Disperse Orange 37/76/59				
13301-61-6					
51811-42-8					
85136-74-9	C.I. Disperse Orange 149				
2872-52-8	C.I. Disperse Red 1				
2872-48-2	C.I. Disperse Red 11				
3179-89-3	C.I. Disperse Red 17				
61968-47-6	C.I. Disperse Red 151				
119-15-3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 1				
2832-40-8	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3				
6300-37-4	C.I. Disperse Yellow 7				
6373-73-5	C.I. Disperse Yellow 9				

6250-23-3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 23				
12236-29-2	C.I. Disperse Yellow 39				
54824-37-2	C.I. Disperse Yellow 49				
54077-16-6	C.I. Disperse Yellow 56				
Dyes, Forbidden and Disperse					
3761-53-3	C.I. Acid Red 26	50 ppm each	Disperse dyes are a class of water-insoluble dyes that penetrate the fiber system of synthetic or manufactured fibers and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds. Disperse dyes are used in synthetic fiber (e.g., polyester, acetate, polyamide). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	All materials: DIN 54231:2005	15 ppm each
569-61-9	C.I. Basic Red 9				
569-64-2	C.I. Basic Green 4				
2437-29-8					
10309-95-2					
548-62-9	C.I. Basic Violet 3				
632-99-5	C.I. Basic Violet 14				
2580-56-5	C.I. Basic Blue 26				
1937-37-7	C.I. Direct Black 38				
2602-46-2	C.I. Direct Blue 6				
573-58-0	C.I. Direct Red 28				
16071-86-6	C.I. Direct Brown 95				
60-11-7	4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene (Solvent Yellow 2)				
6786-83-0	C.I. Solvent Blue 4				
561-41-1	4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol				
Dyes, Navy Blue					
118685-33-9	Component 1: C ₃₉ H ₂₃ ClCrN ₇ O ₁₂ S ₂ Na	50 ppm each	Navy blue colorants are regulated and prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	All materials: DIN 54231:2005	15 ppm each
Not allocated	Component 2: C ₄₆ H ₃₀ CrN ₁₀ O ₂₀ S ₂ .3Na		Index 611-070-00-2		

Flame Retardants					
84852-53-9	Decabromodiphenyl ethane (DBDPE)	10 ppm each	With very limited exceptions, flame-retardant substances, including the entire class of organohalogen flame retardants, should no longer be applied to materials during production. Listed here are examples of flame-retardant substances used historically across the apparel and footwear industry. It is not intended to be a complete list.	All materials: EN ISO 17881-1:2016	5 ppm each
32534-81-9	Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE)				
32536-52-0	Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE)				
1163-19-5	Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE)				
various	All other Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)				
79-94-7	Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBP A)				
59536-65-1	Polybromobiphenyls (PBB)				
3194-55-6	Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)				
3296-90-0	2,2-bis(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol (BBMP)				
13674-87-8	Tris(1,3-dichloro-isopropyl) phosphate (TDCPP)				
25155-23-1	Trixylyl phosphate (TXP)				
126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (TRIS)				
545-55-1	Tris(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide (TEPA)				
115-96-8	Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP)				
5412-25-9	Bis(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (BDBPP)				
Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases					
Various	See Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 for a complete list.	0.1 ppm each	Prohibited from use. May be used as foam blowing agents, solvents, fire retardants, and aerosol propellants.	Sample preparation: Purge and trap — thermal desorption or SPME Measurement: GC/MS	0.1 ppm each

Formaldehyde					
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Adults and children: 75 ppm Babies: 16 ppm	Used in textiles as an anti-creasing and anti-shrinking agent. It is also often used in polymeric resins. Although very rare in Apparel and Footwear, composite wood materials (such as particle board and plywood) must comply with existing California and forthcoming U.S. formaldehyde emission requirements (40 CFR 770). Suppliers are advised to refer to brand-specific requirements for these materials.	All materials except Leather: JIS L 1041-1983 A (Japan Law 112) or EN ISO 14184-1:2011 Leather: prEN ISO 17226-2:2017 with prEN ISO 17226-1:2017 confirmation method in case of interferences. Alternatively, prEN ISO 17226-1:2017 can be used on its own.	16 ppm
Heavy Metals (Non-Jewelry) Extractable and Total Content					
7440-36-0	Antimony (Sb)	Extractable: 30 ppm	Found in or used as a catalyst in polymerization of polyester, flame retardants, fixing agents, pigments, and alloys.	All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Baby footwear: EN71-3 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 3 ppm
7440-38-2	Arsenic (As)	Extractable: 0.2 ppm Total: 100 ppm	Arsenic and its compounds can be used in preservatives, pesticides, and defoliants for cotton, synthetic fibers, paints, inks, trims, and plastics.	Extractable: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Baby footwear: EN71-3 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2019	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 10 ppm
7440-39-3	Barium (Ba)	Extractable: 1000 ppm	Barium and its compounds can be used in pigments for inks, plastics, and surface coatings, as well as in dyeing, mordants, filler in plastics, textile finishes, and leather tanning.	All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 100 ppm
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 40 ppm	Cadmium compounds may be used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green); as a stabilizer for PVC; and in fertilizers, biocides, and paints.	Extractable: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2019	Extractable: 0.05 ppm Total: 5 ppm

7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	NEW	<p>Extractable:</p> <p>Textiles:</p> <p>Adults : 2 ppm</p> <p>Kids and babies : 1 ppm</p> <p>Leather footwear for babies: 60 ppm</p> <p>Coatings/paints for babies: 60 ppm</p>	Chromium compounds can be used as dyeing additives; dye-fixing agents; color-fastness after-treatments; dyes for wool, silk, and polyamide (especially dark shades); and leather tanning.	<p>Textiles:</p> <p>DIN EN 16711-2:2016</p> <p>Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019</p>	Extractable: 0.5 ppm
18540-29-9	Chromium VI		<p>Extractable:</p> <p>Leather: 3 ppm</p> <p>Textiles 1 ppm</p>	Though typically associated with leather tanning, Chromium VI also may be used in the "after-chroming" process for wool dyeing (Chrome salts applied to acid-dyed wool to improve fastness).	<p>Textiles:</p> <p>DIN EN 16711-2:2016 with EN ISO 17075-1:2017 if Cr is detected</p> <p>Leather: EN ISO 17075-1:2017 and EN ISO 17075-2:2017 for confirmation in case the extract causes interference. Alternatively, EN ISO 17075-2:2017 may be used on its own.</p> <p>Ageing test: ISO 10195:2018 Method A2 is used at brand discretion.</p>	Extractable: Leather: 3 ppm Textiles: 0.5 ppm
7440-48-4	Cobalt (Co)		<p>Extractable:</p> <p>Adults: 4 ppm</p> <p>Children and babies: 1 ppm</p>	Cobalt and its compounds can be used in alloys, pigments, dyestuff, and the production of plastic buttons.	<p>All materials except Leather:</p> <p>DIN EN 16711-2:2016</p> <p>Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019</p>	Extractable: 0.5 ppm
7440-50-8	Copper (Cu)		<p>Extractable:</p> <p>Adults: 50 ppm</p> <p>Children and babies: 25 ppm</p>	Copper and its compounds can be found in alloys and pigments, and in textiles as an antimicrobial agent. Copper is exempt from restriction limits in Metal parts.	<p>All materials except Leather:</p> <p>DIN EN 16711-2:2016</p> <p>Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019</p>	Extractable: 5 ppm
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)		<p>Extractable:</p> <p>Adults and children: 1 ppm</p> <p>Babies: 0.2 ppm</p> <p>Total: 90 ppm</p>	<p>May be associated with alloys, plastics, paints, inks, pigments and surface coatings.</p> <p>Crystal or "lead glass" is exempt from total Lead restrictions.</p>	<p>Extractable:</p> <p>All materials except Leather:</p> <p>DIN EN 16711-2:2016</p> <p>Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019</p> <p>Total:</p> <p>Non-metal: CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3</p> <p>Metal: CPSC-CH-E1001-08.3</p> <p>Lead in paint and surface coatings: CPSIA Section 101 16 CFR 1303</p>	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 10 ppm

7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)	Extractable: 0.02 ppm Total: 0.5 ppm	Mercury compounds can be present in pesticides and as contaminants in caustic soda (NaOH). They may also be used in paints.	Extractable: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2019	Extractable: 0.02 ppm Total: 0.1 ppm
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni)	Extractable: 1 ppm Release (metal parts): Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm ² /week Eyewear frames: 0.5 µg/cm ² /week	Nickel and its compounds can be used for plating alloys and improving corrosion-resistance and hardness of alloys. They can also occur as impurities in pigments and alloys.	Extractable: All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Release: EN 12472:2005+ A1:2009 and EN 1811:2011+A1:2015 Release (eyewear frames): EN 16128:2015	Extractable and Release: 0.1 ppm
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)	Extractable: 500 ppm	May be found in synthetic fibers, paints, inks, plastics and metal trims.	All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 50 ppm
Heavy Metals (Jewelry)					
7440-36-0	Antimony (Sb)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm	Antimony and its compounds can be used as a Flame Retardant in paints, as well as a colorant in pigments.	ASTM F2923:2020 *	Extractable: 5 ppm
7440-38-2	Arsenic (As)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 25 ppm	Arsenic and its compounds can be used in paints and inks.	ASTM F2923:2020 *	Extractable: 5 ppm
7440-39-3	Barium (Ba)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 1000 ppm	Barium and its compounds can be used in pigments for inks	ASTM F2923:2020 *	Extractable: 100 ppm
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	Substrates, Paints & Coatings: Total: Adults; 75 ppm Children: 40 ppm	Cadmium and its compounds are used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow, and green). It can also be used in alloys to improve hardness or be found as a contaminant.	ASTM F2923:2020 *	Extractable and Total: 5 ppm

7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm	Chromium and its compounds can be used as pigments in paints. It can also be used as part of alloys such as stainless steel.	ASTM F2923:2020 *	Extractable: 5 ppm
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	Substrates, Paints & Coatings: Total: 90 ppm	Lead and its compounds may be associated with plastics, paints, inks, pigments, and surface coatings. It can also be found in metals as a contaminant.	ASTM F2923:2020 *	Total: 10 ppm
7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm	Mercury and its compounds may be used in paints and can be found as a contaminant in alloys.	ASTM F2923:2020 *	Extractable: 5 ppm
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni)	Release (metal parts): Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm ² /week Pierced part: 0.2 µg/cm ² /week	Nickel and its compounds can be used for plating alloys and improving the corrosion-resistance and hardness of alloys. They can also occur as impurities in pigments and alloys.	EN 12472:2005+A1:2009 and EN 1811:2011+A1:2015 *	Release: Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm ² /week Pierced part: 0.2 µg/cm ² /week
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 500 ppm	Selenium and its compounds may be found in paints and inks.	ASTM F2923:2020 *	Extractable: 50 ppm

Monomers					
100-42-5	Styrene, free	500 ppm	Styrene is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various Styrene copolymers like plastic buttons. Free styrene is restricted, not total styrene.	Extraction in Methanol GC/MS, sonication at 60 degrees C for 60 minutes	50 ppm
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride	1 ppm	Vinyl Chloride is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various PVC materials like prints, coatings, flip flops, and synthetic leather.	EN ISO 6401:2008	1 ppm
N-Nitrosamines					
62-75-9	N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	0.5 ppm each	Can be formed as by-product in the production of rubber.	GB/T 24153-2009: determination using GC/MS, with LC/MS/MS verification if positive. Alternatively, LC/MS/MS may be performed on its own. prEN 19577:2017	0.5 ppm each
55-18-5	N-nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA)				
621-64-7	N-nitrosodipropylamine (NDPA)				
924-16-3	N-nitrosodibutylamine (NDBA)				
100-75-4	N-nitrosopiperidine (NPIP)				
930-55-2	N-nitrosopyrrolidine (NPYR)				
59-89-2	N-nitrosomorpholine (NMOR)				
614-00-6	N-nitroso N-methyl N-phenylamine (NMPPhA)				
612-64-6	N-nitroso N-ethyl N-phenylamine (NEPhA)				
Organotin Compounds					
Various	Dibutyltin (DBT)	1 ppm each	Class of chemicals combining tin and organics such as butyl and phenyl groups. Organotins are predominantly found in the environment as antifoulants in marine paints, but they can also be used as biocides (e.g., antibacterials), catalysts in plastic and glue production, and heat stabilizers in plastics/rubber. In textiles and apparel, organotins are associated with plastics/rubber, inks, paints, metallic glitter, polyurethane products and heat transfer material.	All materials: CEN ISO/TS 16179:2012 or EN ISO 22744-1:2020	0.1 ppm each
Various	Diocetyl tin (DOT)				
Various	Monobutyltin (MBT)				
Various	Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT)				
Various	Trimethyltin (TMT)				
Various	Triocetyl tin (TOT)				
Various	Tripropyltin (TPT)				
Various	Tributyltin (TBT)	0.5 ppm each			

Various	Triphenyltin (TPhT)				
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Ortho-phenylphenol

90-43-7	Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP)	1000 ppm	OPP is used for its preservative properties in leather or as a carrier in polyester dyeing processes.	All materials: 1 M KOH extraction, 16 hours at 90 degrees C, derivatization and analysis § 64 LFGB B 82.02-08 or DIN EN ISO 17070:2015	100 ppm
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Ozone-depleting Substances

Various	See Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 for a complete list.	5 ppm	Prohibited from use. Ozone-depleting substances have been used as a foaming agent in PU foams as well as a dry-cleaning agent.	All materials: GC/MS headspace 120 degrees C for 45 minutes	5 ppm
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Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (Regulated PFCs)

Various	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and related substances	1 µg/m2 total	PFOA and PFOS may be present as unintended byproducts in long-chain and short-chain commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents. PFOA may also be used in polymers like Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE). In addition to this list, all PFOA-related substances are prohibited from use.	All Materials: EN ISO 23702-1	1 µg/m2 total
Various	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and its salts	25 ppb total			25 ppb total
Various	PFOA-related substances	1000 ppb total			1000 ppb total

Pesticides / Herbicides, Agricultural

Various	See Appendix B for a complete list	0.5 ppm each	May be found in natural fibers, primarily cotton.	All materials: ISO 15913/DIN 38407 F2 or EPA 8081/EPA 8151A or BVL L 00.00-34:2010-09	0.5 ppm each
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Phthalates					
28553-12-0	Di-Iso-nonylphthalate (DINP)	500 ppm each Total: 1000 ppm	<p>Esters of ortho-phthalic acid (Phthalates) are a class of organic compound commonly added to plastics to increase flexibility. They are sometimes used to facilitate the molding of plastic by decreasing its melting temperature.</p> <p>Phthalates can be found in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexible plastic components (e.g., PVC) • Print pastes • Adhesives • Plastic buttons • Plastic sleeveings • Polymeric coatings <p>Listed here are all legally restricted phthalates as well as those included on the REACH substances of very high concern (SVHC) candidate list at the time of publication. Suppliers should assume that the AFIRM RSL includes all phthalates on the SVHC list—whether itemized here or not—since the list is updated frequently.</p>	<p>Sample preparation for all materials: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4</p> <p>Measurement: Textiles: GC/MS, EN ISO 14389:2014 (7.1 Calculation based on weight of print only; 7.2 Calculation based on weight of print and textile if print cannot be removed).</p> <p>All materials except textiles: GC/MS</p>	50 ppm each
117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate (DNOP)				
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate (DEHP)				
26761-40-0	Diisodecylphthalate (DIDP)				
85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate (BBP)				
84-74-2	Dibutylphthalate (DBP)				
84-69-5	Diisobutylphthalate (DIBP)				
84-75-3	Di-n-hexylphthalate (DnHP)				
84-66-2	Diethylphthalate (DEP)				
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate (DMP)				
131-18-0	Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DPENP)				
84-61-7	Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)				
71888-89-6	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich				
117-82-8	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate				
605-50-5	Diisopentyl phthalate (DIPP)				
131-16-8	Dipropyl phthalate (DPRP)				
27554-26-3	Diisooctyl phthalate (DIOP)				
68515-50-4	Di-hexylphthalate, branched and linear (DHxP)				
71850-09-4	Diisohexyl phthalate (DIHxP)				
68515-42-4	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters (DHNUP)				
84777-06-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid Dipentyl ester, branched and linear				
68648-93-1	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters or mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with ≥ 0.3% of dihexyl phthalate; 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters; 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid,				
68515-51-5					

	di-C6-10-alkyl esters				
776297-69-9	n-Pentyl-isopentylphthalate (nPIPP)				

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)						
83-32-9	Acenaphthene	No individual restriction	Total: 10 ppm	PAHs are natural components of crude oil and are common residues from oil refining. PAHs have a characteristic smell similar to that of car tires or asphalt. Oil residues containing PAHs are added to rubber and plastics as a softener or extender and may be found in rubber, plastics, lacquers and coatings. PAHs are often found in the outsoles of footwear and in printing pastes for screen prints. PAHs can be present as impurities in Carbon Black. They also may be formed from thermal decomposition of recycled materials during reprocessing	All materials: AFPS GS 2019	0.2 ppm each
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene					
120-12-7	Anthracene					
191-24-2	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene					
86-73-7	Fluorene					
206-44-0	Fluoranthene					
193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene					
91-20-3	Naphthalene**					
85-01-8	Phenanthrene					
129-00-0	Pyrene	1 ppm each Child care articles: 0.5 ppm each				
56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene					
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene					
205-99-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene					
192-97-2	Benzo[e]pyrene					
205-82-3	Benzo[j]fluoranthene					
207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	50 ppm	Found as an impurity in polyester and some dyestuffs. Quinoline can be included with disperse dye testing, as the same method is used for both.	All materials: DIN 54231:2005 with methanol extraction at 70 degrees C	10 ppm	
218-01-9	Chrysene					
53-70-3	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene					
Quinoline						
91-22-5	Quinoline					

Solvents/Residuals					
68-12-2	Dimethylformamide (DMFa)	500 ppm	Solvent used in plastics, rubber, and polyurethane (PU) coating. Water-based PU does not contain DMFa and is therefore preferable.	Textiles: EN 17131:2019 All other materials: DIN CEN ISO/TS 16189:2013	50 ppm each
75-12-7	Formamide	1000 ppm each	Byproduct in the production of EVA foams.		
127-19-5	Dimethylacetamide (DMAC)		Solvent used in the production of elastane fibers and sometimes as substitute for DMFa.		
872-50-4	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP)		Industrial solvent used in production of water-based Polyurethanes and other polymeric materials. May also be used as a surface treatment for textiles, resins, and metal-coated plastics, or as a paint stripper.		
UV Absorbers / Stabilizers					
3846-71-7	UV 320	1000 ppm each	PU foam materials such as open cell foams for padding. Used as UV-absorbers for plastics (PVC, PET, PC, PA, ABS, and other polymers), rubber, polyurethane.	ADIN EN 62321-6:2016-05 (Extraction in THF, analysis by GC/MS)	300 ppm each
3864-99-1	UV 327				
25973-55-1	UV 328				
36437-37-3	UV 350				
2440-22-4	Drometrizole	For informational purposes only. AFIRM recommends testing to assess content levels.	Used as UV Absorbers for Plastics (PVC, PET, PC, PA, ABS, and other Polymers), Rubber, and Polyurethane.		

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)					
71-43-2	Benzene	5 ppm	<p>These VOCs should not be used in textile auxiliary chemical preparations.</p> <p>They are associated with solvent-based processes such as solvent-based polyurethane coatings and glues/adhesives.</p> <p>They should not be used for any kind of facility cleaning or spot cleaning.</p>	<p>For general VOC screening: GC/MS headspace 45 minutes at 120 degrees C</p>	<p>Benzene: 5 ppm Other: 20 ppm each</p>
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	Total: 1000 ppm			
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride				
67-66-3	Chloroform				
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone				
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane				
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene				
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene				
76-01-7	Pentachloroethane				
630-20-6	1,1,1,2- Tetrachloroethane				
79-34-5	1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane				
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (PER)				
108-88-3	Toluene				
71-55-6	1,1,1- Trichloroethane				
79-00-5	1,1,2- Trichloroethane				
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene				
1330-20-7	Xylenes (meta-, ortho-, para-)				

2. RISK PLAN

This following matrix show where the risk of finding a certain substance lays. Our goal is not to test all substances on all our product but to target where the test is needed. Three levels of risk are represented in the matrix :

- Red = Higher risk. Testing required.
- Orange = Lower risk. Testing recommended and may be required at brand discretion.
- Blank = Lowest risk. Not anticipated in material.

Substances	Natural Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Natural & Synthetic Blends	Artificial Leather	Natural Leather	Natural Materials	Metals	Other: Materials: Porcelain, Ceramic,	Feathers & Down	Polymers								Coatings & Prints	Glue
										EVA	PU Foams	All other PU & TPU	Rubber Excludes Latex and Silicon Rubbers	Polycarbonate	ABS	PVC	All Other Foams, Plastics & Polymers		
Acetophenone and 2-Phenyl-2-Propanol										2									
Acidic and alkaline substances (pH)	1	1	1	1	1														
Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs), including all isomers	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Azo-amines and Aryl Amine salts	1	1	1	1	1	1			1									1	
Bisphenols										2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2		
Chlorinated Paraffins				2	1					2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2		
Chlorophenols	2	2	2		2														
Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluenes		2	2	2															
Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)					2														
Dyes, Forbidden and Disperse		1	1	1														2	
Dyes, Navy Blue		2	2																
Flame Retardants	2																		
Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases																			
Formaldehyde	1	1	1	2	1	1							2					1	1
Heavy Metals, Chromium VI	2	2			1														
Heavy Metals, Extractable	1	1	1	2	1		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	

Heavy Metals, Nickel Release							1												
Heavy Metals, Total	2		2	1	2		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Monomers, Styrene & Vinyl Chloride				1								2		2	1		1		
N-Nitrosamines												2							
Organotin Compounds		2	2	1	2				1	1	1				1	1	1	1	
Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP)	2	2	2	2	2												2		
Ozone-depleting Substances																			
Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFCs)																			
Pesticides, Agricultural																			
Phthalates				1					1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)				2					1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	
Quinoline		2	2																
Solvents/Residuals, DMFa				1						1	1						1	1	
Solvents / Residuals, DMAC and NMP				1						2	2					2	2	2	
Solvents / Residuals, Formamide									2								2		
UV Absorbers / Stabilizers									2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)				2					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	

3. CONTROL PLAN AND OEKO TEX

3.1 Control plan

According to previous information, Kiabi ask vendors to send labtest, for following substances.

Substances not mentioned need to be monitored by vendors according to previous information and regulations in force. Kiabi reserve the right to perform random testing on these substances.

Labtest Rules : Accessories need to be considered as an article: sequins, interlining, button, snap, zipper. So results need to be given individually and not reported the whole finish garment

Exception, If Print : result need to be expressed according to the whole item weight.

✓ =labtest required before shipment

Test	If Dyed Fabric	If Leather	If Coating/ Printing	If Plastics, Rubber, Foam	If Metal	If Glue	If cardbox gift	Test by color?	Mix possibility
pH	Every products / color (part with skin contact) except jewels							YES	No mix
Formaldehyde	✓	✓	✓			✓		NO	Babies: 2 parts homogeneous material Others: 3 parts homogeneous material
Phthalates			✓	✓				NO	3 parts homogeneous material
PAHS		✓	✓	✓				NO	3 parts homogeneous material
Cadmium			✓	✓				NO	3 colours max, same material
Nickel If skin contact					✓ jewels			NO	No mix
Lead					✓ jewels			NO	3 colours max, same material
Chrome VI		✓						YES	No mix
Heavy metals							✓ According European Directive 94/62/CE	NO	No mix

Specificity by product:

Baby footwear: as performed by EN71-3, perform on targeted composition / process parts that can be put at mouth.

Cardboard gift box: heavy metals tests required according to EU 94/62/CE

Sleeping bags / Cot bumpers: refer to GLR003 and GLR027 for chemical test list and follow Kiabi RSL specification.

3.2 Oeko tex

Kiabi encourage supplier to provide OEKO-TEX certification.
This certificate need to precise:

- Date: need to be in force during Kiabi production.
- Process: scope of certificate need to precise all concerned production process using chemical.
Example: Dying – Finishing (prints, washing...) – Trims (zipper, buttons, sequins...)
- Class of application: class 2 by default, and class1 if baby product.
- Scope of specifications: Refer to Annex 4.

In that case, supplier will be exempted to perform chemical test according Kiabi control plan.

Oeko tex certificate must be send to Procurement cell in Charge for archive.

4. OTHER INFORMATION

4.1 Supplier commitments

Suppliers commit themselves:

- To implement all the necessary means to guarantee that the production is meeting Kiabi requirement.
- To guarantee the homogeneity of the production.

For any fail tests, supplier need to provide action plan and retest after implementation for shipment validation.

- To use validated lab test result, particularly for composition and care instructions, in order to precise compliant information on care label.
- To inform Kiabi BEFORE order, of any potential risk by using specific fabrics/trims/production process not able to reach Kiabi requirements.
- If any failure of this instructions,

4.2 Additional substances and parameters to consider

- EU REACH Substances of Very High Concern

Based on scientific evidence indicating potential hazards to human health or the environment, the European Commission (EC) and European Union (EU) member states propose substances of very high concern (SVHCs) for placement on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) "Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation."

Placing a substance on the Candidate List triggers specific obligations for importers, producers, and suppliers of any article that contains one or more of these substances above 0.1 percent by weight per component. The obligations include providing sufficient information to allow safe use of the article to brand and retail customers or, upon request, to a consumer within 45 days of receipt of the request.

In addition, ECHA must be notified if the substance(s) are present in article components above 0.1 percent in quantities totaling over one ton per producer or importer per year. Notification is not required if the substance has already been registered for that use or when the producer or importer of an article can exclude exposure of humans and the environment during the use and disposal of the article. In such cases, the producer or importer must supply appropriate instructions to the recipient of the article.

ECHA periodically updates the Candidate List; find the most current version at

<https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>.

AFIRM member brands may differ on how they address SVHCs as well as the legal obligations.

AFIRM advises suppliers to consult with their customers regarding brand-specific requirements for SVHCs.

- Biocides, Nanoparticles, Ect.

Some brands may have specific requirements regarding the use of substances of concern such as biocides or nanoparticles. AFIRM recommends checking with your customers regarding individual policies or requirements.

4.3 Useful links

- AFIRM Packaging Restricted Substances List : www.afirm-group.com/packaging-restricted-substance-list/ available in English, Chinese, Vietnamese, Japanese, and Spanish versions
- AFIRM Chemistry Toolkit : www.afirm-group.com/toolkit/ available in English, Chinese, Vietnamese, Japanese, and Spanish versions
- AFIRM Chemical Information Sheets : www.afirm-group.com/chemical-information-sheets available in English, Chinese, Vietnamese, Japanese, and Spanish versions

5. GOBLU AND THE BHIVE

Chemical management is a priority within KIABI, in order to help you manage and check all the chemicals used in your supply chain, the app the Bhive by Goblu is a mandatory use for our suppliers, All chemicals used in KIABI products must be scanned.