



KONTOOR BRANDS, INC RESTRICTED SUBSTANCE LIST 2020

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Section 1: Introduction

The Restricted Substance List (RSL) applies to all Products¹, including but not limited to apparel, footwear, equipment, accessories and other products of value for Kontoor Brands, Inc. and its subsidiaries and brands (collectively, “Kontoor Brands”). The RSL also applies to all raw materials², parts, trims, sundries, and other goods supplied or used in the manufacture of Kontoor Brands Products.

The RSL is an integral part of quality and safety programs and must be shared with all vendors, suppliers and other players throughout the product supply chain.

Each supplier of Kontoor Brands Product or Raw Material represents and warrants that each of its materials (whether a Product or Raw Material) complies with all provisions of the RSL (including, but not limited to, the RSL prohibitions, restrictions and other requirements) and that the supplier agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Kontoor Brands and its subsidiaries and brands from any claim, loss, damage or other detriment, resulting from any such supplier’s non-compliance.

We require our suppliers and business partners to study this document carefully, implement management processes in their operations to comply with these requirements (including a verification process), and communicate the information to their internal teams and raw material suppliers.

We require each of our suppliers of Products or Raw Materials to certify their compliance to this Kontoor Brands RSL by executing the Supplier RSL Compliance Agreement (Section 2 of this document) and sending it to your respective Kontoor Brands sourcing manager.

Should you have any questions or concerns about this document, please do not hesitate to contact Global Product Stewardship Team, or the general RSL mailbox (rsl@kontoorbrands.com).

Global Product Stewardship
Kontoor Brands, Inc.

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1 Kontoor Products encompass all raw materials, including all chemical substances, and all other goods, provided to Kontoor or its suppliers or finishing contractors for use in the manufacture or assembly of any finished product manufactured for, labelled by, offered for sale by, sold by, or distributed by, Kontoor or any of its subsidiaries. These include apparel, non-apparel, footwear, accessories, equipment and all other items sold by, for, or on behalf of Kontoor Brands, Inc. or one of its subsidiaries.

2 Raw Materials are defined by any material or intermediary material used in the manufacture of a Kontoor Product. Examples of Raw Materials include fabrics (natural or synthetic), leather, plastics, metals, chemicals, paint, rope, string, buttons, zippers, snaps, or any other good used in the production of a Kontoor Brands Product.

Section 2: Kontoor Brands 2020 RSL Compliance Agreement

Kontoor Brands and each of its subsidiaries, business units and brands (collectively, “Kontoor Brands” or “KTB”) requires each supplier of Kontoor Brands Products or Raw Materials to confirm its understanding of the Kontoor Brands Restricted Substance List (RSL) by executing the following Kontoor Brands 2020 RSL Supplier Compliance Agreement. Each supplier of a Kontoor Brands Product or Raw Material represents and warrants that each of its materials complies with all provisions of the RSL (including, but not limited to, the RSL prohibitions, restrictions and other requirements) and that the supplier will indemnify and hold harmless Kontoor Brands from any claim, loss, damage or other detriment, resulting from any such supplier’s non-compliance.

We require our suppliers and business partners to study this document carefully, implement management and verification (testing and auditing) processes in their operations to comply with these requirements, and communicate the information to their internal teams and raw material suppliers.

We require each of our suppliers of Kontoor Brands Products or Raw Materials to certify their compliance to the 2020 Kontoor Brands RSL by executing the Supplier RSL Compliance Agreement (Section 1 of this document) and sending the executed agreement to your respective Kontoor Brands sourcing manager.

The effective implementation date of this document is January 1, 2020. All suppliers are required to fill out all info fields at the bottom part of the Kontoor Brands 2020 RSL Compliance Agreement (p.5).

Kontoor Brands 2020 RSL Supplier Compliance Agreement

We understand that Kontoor Brands Restricted Substance List program is an important aspect of the business of Kontoor Brands, Inc. and its subsidiaries and brands (collectively, “Kontoor Brands”) and adds significant value to Kontoor Brands. Accordingly, we hereby declare and agree that:

- We have received, read, fully understand and will keep fully apprised of Kontoor Brands Restricted Substance List, including its prohibitions, limitations and requirements, as published in 2020 and as it may be amended from time to time, hereafter the “RSL”;
- Compliance with the RSL is a condition to and incorporated in each and every order placed by Kontoor Brands or one of Kontoor Brands subsidiaries or business units; each shipment constitutes our warranty that the materials, parts, chemicals and other goods shipped by us fully comply with the RSL;
- We understand and agree that every order Kontoor Brands gives us is in reliance on this agreement;
- We certify that each current and future material, part, chemical and other good, that we supply or otherwise deliver to Kontoor Brands meets, and will continue to meet, each prohibition, limitation and other requirement of the RSL;
- Kontoor Brands reserves the right, but not the obligation, to test, by the RSL-specified method, or other appropriate method, any ordered material, part, chemical and other good, at any time or stage of production;
- We agree to keep available for at least ten (10) years from the delivery date of any order to Kontoor Brands, all information concerning any substances we use in manufacturing Kontoor Brands orders.
- Failure to comply with the RSL is a material breach of any agreement we have with Kontoor Brands, notwithstanding any other term of that agreement;
- We do and will continue to hold Kontoor Brands, its agents and its employees harmless against, and will defend and indemnify Kontoor Brands, its agents and its employees against, any and all claims, losses, liabilities, expenses, and damages, including reasonable attorney’s fees and costs, caused by our failure to comply with any prohibition, limitation or other requirement of the RSL or this Agreement.

The undersigned is an owner, director, officer or managing agent, authorized to agree to and sign this Agreement on behalf of the company identified below.

Printed Name: _____ Position: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____

E-mail: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Send the executed Compliance Agreement to the attention of Kontoor Brands Product Stewardship Team e-mail at rsl@kontoorbrands.com.

Section 3: Substances Which May Be Found in Products

3.1 Restricted Substances in Textile Products

This section lists the substances which may be found in Kontoor Brands Products and are of primary focus for Kontoor Brands. The substances, KTB limits and test methods listed in this section shall be diligently studied and understood by each supplier of a Kontoor Brands Product or Raw Material. Each supplier must develop a management system to ensure all materials produced meet each and every requirement of this Section.

This section contains limitation on the following groups of substances or substance restrictions based on product type:

- Azo-amines and Arylamine Salts
- Disperse Dyes and Other Dyes
- Metals
- Phthalates
- Auxiliary Substances
- Organotin Compounds
- Alkylphenols (APs) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs)
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)
- Solvents and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
- Chlorinated Phenols
- Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluenes
- Flame Retardants
- N-Nitrosamines
- Other Restricted Substances
- Restriction in Packaging
- Restriction in Electrical and Electronic Equipment
- Restriction in Food Contact Materials
- Phase-Out and Unintentionally Present Substances

Recycled Materials

Products manufactured with recycled material (fibers, polymers, down) have to fulfil the requirements defined by this RSL. Vendors and suppliers have to set in place and agree with Kontoor Brands on an appropriate testing program to guarantee compliance on all production and batches of recycled material.

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit ³ [mg/kg]	Test Method ⁴	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(A) Azo-amines and Arylamine Salts [28 Substances]				
4-Aminoazobenzene	60-09-3	20 [each]	Textile: ISO 14362-1 ISO 14362-3 Leather: ISO 17234-1 ISO 17234-2 Products for China market: Textile: GB/T 17592 GB/T 23344 Leather: GB/T 19942	5 [each]
o-Aminoazotoluene	97-56-3			
4-Aminodiphenyl	92-67-1			
2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene	99-55-8			
o-Anisidine	90-04-0			
Benzidine	92-87-5			
p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8			
4-Chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2			
p-Cresidine	120-71-8			
2,4-Diaminoanisole	615-05-4			
4,4'-Diamino-diphenylmethane	101-77-9			
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine ⁵	91-94-1			
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4			
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7			
3,3'-Dimethyl-4,4'-diamino-diphenylmethane	838-88-0			
4,4'-Methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4			
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8			
4,4'-Oxydianiline	101-80-4			
4,4'-Thiodianiline	139-65-1			
2,4-Toluenediamine	95-80-7			
o-Toluidine	95-53-4			
2,4,5-Trimethylaniline	137-17-7			
2,4-Xylidine	95-68-1			
2,6-Xylidine	87-62-7			
4-Chloro-o-toluidinium chloride	3165-93-3			
2-Naphthylammoniumacetate	553-00-4			
4-Methoxy-m-phenylene diammonium sulphate	39156-41-7			
2,4,5-Trimethylaniline hydrochloride	21436-97-5			

³ The concentration limit is set for each substance as measured on the final product and represents the maximum allowable amount of the respective substance which is allowable in a RSL-compliant product. Any reference to the term "Usage Ban" indicates that the substance for which there is a usage ban is prohibited from use but that an acceptable trace amount is allowed up to the designated trace value ("TR"). Any reference to the term "Not Detected" indicates that the substance must not be detected in the final product.

⁴ For dated test methods, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the harmonized test method or the latest edition of the test methods (including any amendments) applies.

⁵ 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine has been reported to be found when printing using a combination of Pigment Black 7 with either Pigment Orange 13 or Pigment Orange 34. This combination of pigments shall be avoided.

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]	Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(B) Disperse Dyes and Other Dyes				
Disperse Dyes [26 Substances]				
Disperse Blue 1	2475-45-8	Not Detected	DIN 54231	15 [each]
Disperse Blue 3	2475-46-9			
Disperse Blue 7	3179-90-6			
Disperse Blue 26	3860-63-7			
Disperse Blue 35	12222-75-2			
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 11	82-28-0			
Disperse Orange 37/ 59/ 76	12223-33-5, 13301-61-6			
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 Violet 1	128-95-0			
Disperse Violet 93	122463-28-9			
Disperse Yellow 1	119-15-3			
Disperse Yellow 3	2832-40-8			
Disperse Yellow 9	6373-73-5			
Disperse Yellow 23	6250-23-3			
Disperse Yellow 39	12236-29-2			
Disperse Yellow 49	54824-37-2			
Disperse Yellow 64	10319-14-9			
Other Dyes [9 Substances]				
Acid Red 26	3761-53-3	1,000		50
Basic Red 9	569-61-9			
Basic Violet 3 with $\geq 0,1$ % of Michler's ketone	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			
Direct Brown 95	16071-86-6			
Blue Colorants	Not allocated			

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]		Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(C) Total Metal Content					
Cadmium (Cd)	7440-43-9	40		EN 16711-1	10
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1	90		Metal: GAFTI Modified CPSC-CH-E1001-08.3 Non-metal: CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3 Paint and surface coating: CPSC-CH-E1003-09.1	10
(D) Nickel Release					
Nickel (Ni), non-pierced	7440-02-0	0.5 µg/cm ² /week		EN 1811 ⁶ EN 16128 ⁷	0.1 µg/cm ² /week
Nickel (Ni), pierced	7440-02-0	0.2 µg/cm ² /week			
(E) Extractable Metal Content		Non-Leather	Leather		
Antimony (Sb)	7440-36-0	30	30	Non-Leather: EN 16711-2 Leather: For all listed metals: ISO 17072-1 For Cr(VI): ISO 17075-2	1
Arsenic (As)	7440-38-2	Usage Ban [TR=0.2]	Usage Ban [TR=0.2]		0.2
Barium (Ba)	7440-39-3	1,000	1,000		100
Cadmium (Cd)	7440-43-9	Usage Ban [TR=0.1]	Usage Ban [TR=0.1]		0.1
Chromium VI (Cr(VI))	18540-29-9	1	Not Detected		Textile: 0.5 / Leather: 2
Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3	1	N/A		0.5
Cobalt (Co)	7440-48-4	1	4		0.5
Copper (Cu) ⁸	7440-50-8	25	50		5
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1	Usage Ban [TR=0.2]	Usage Ban [TR=0.2]		0.2
Mercury (Hg)	7439-97-6	Usage Ban [TR=0.02]	Usage Ban [TR=0.02]		0.02
Nickel (Ni) ⁸	7440-02-0	1	1	0.5	
Selenium (Se)	7782-49-2	500	500	50	

⁶ For metallic parts without a surface coating or plating, test in accordance with method EN 1811. For metallic parts with a surface coating or plating, perform EN 12472 then test in accordance with method EN 1811. The same limit applies regardless of the test method used.

⁷ Method EN 16128 is for those parts of spectacle frames and sunglasses intended to come in close and prolonged contact with the skin. Kontoor Brands accept as proof of conformity only test results based on the EN 12472 simulation of wear and subsequent migration test according to EN 16128. Results based on the EIS coating test won't be considered valid.

⁸ Materials used for RFID applications may contain copper and/or nickel serving a functional purpose. The limits listed may not be applicable. Please contact Product Stewardship Team for further guidance.

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]	Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(F) Soluble Metal Content⁹ (For Toys and Products with Play Value)¹⁰[19 Substances]				
Aluminium (Al)	7429-90-5	70,000	EN 71-3	50
Antimony (Sb)	7440-36-0	60		10
Arsenic (As)	7440-38-2	25		10
Barium (Ba)	7440-39-3	1,000		50
Boron (B)	7440-42-8	15,000		50
Cadmium (Cd)	7440-43-9	17		5
Chromium III (Cr(III))	Various	460		5
Chromium VI (Cr(VI))	18540-29-9	0.053		0.2
Cobalt (Co)	7440-48-4	130		10
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8	7,700		50
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1	23		10
Manganese (Mn)	7439-96-5	15,000		50
Mercury (Hg)	7439-97-6	60		10
Nickel (Ni)	7440-02-0	930		10
Selenium (Se)	7782-49-2	460		10
Strontium (Sr)	7440-24-6	56,000		50
Tin (Sn)	7440-31-5	180,000		10
Zinc (Zn)	7440-66-6	46,000		50
Organic tin	Various	12 [sum]		0.5 [each]
Methyltin (MeT)	Various			
Dimethyltin (DMT)	Various			
Butyltin (BuT)	Various			
Dibutyltin (DBT)	Various			
Tributyltin (TBT)	Various			
Tetrabutyltin (TeBT)	Various			
Monooctyltin (MOT)	Various			
Diocetyl tin (DOT)	Various			
Dipropyltin (DPrT)	Various			
Diphenyltin (DPhT)	Various			
Triphenyltin (TPhT)	Various			

⁹ Limits refer to the combined limits from EN 71-3 category III and ASTM F963, including coatings of paints, varnishes, lacquers, printing inks, polymers, foams and similar coatings, polymeric and similar materials, paper and paper board, textiles, glass, ceramic, metallic materials, wood, fiber board, hard board, bone, leather and other solid materials. Please contact Kontoor Brands Product Stewardship Team for appropriate requirements.

¹⁰ Toys, toy components and toy materials must be reviewed by Kontoor Brands Product Stewardship Team to determine all appropriate requirements. They are required to meet various chemical requirements and are also subject to pass strict mandatory mechanical and product safety testing.

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]	Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(G) Phthalates [21 Substances]				
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	117-81-7	Usage Ban [TR=500 each; 1,000 sum]	GAFTI Modified CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4	50 [each]
Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate (DMEP)	117-82-8			
Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP)	85-68-7			
Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	84-74-2			
Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)	84-61-7			
Di-heptyl, nonyl, undecyl phthalate (DHNUP)	68515-42-4			
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear	68515-50-4			
Di-iso-butyl phthalate (DIBP)	84-69-5			
Di-iso-decyl phthalate (DIDP)	26761-40-0 68515-49-1			
Di-iso-heptyl phthalate (DIHP)	71888-89-6			
Di-iso-nonyl phthalate (DINP)	28553-12-0 68515-48-0			
Di-n-hexyl phthalate (DnHP or DHEXP)	84-75-3			
Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP)	117-84-0			
N-pentyl-iso-pentyl phthalate (NPIPP)	776297-69-9			
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentylester, branched & linear	84777-06-0			
Di-iso-pentyl phthalate (DIPP)	605-50-5			
Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DnPP or DPENP)	131-18-0			
1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters	68648-93-1			
1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters	68515-51-5			
Diethyl phthalate (DEP)	84-66-2			
Dimethyl phthalate (DMP)	131-11-3			
Other esters of orthophthalic acid ¹¹	Various	Reporting		

¹¹ The testing laboratory shall report all found phthalates, not only those restricted by the RSL.

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]	Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(H) Auxiliary Substances				
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Children: 16 Adults (with direct skin contact): ¹² 75 Adults (without direct skin contact): ¹³ 300	Textile: ISO 14184-1 Leather: ISO 17226-1 Products for China market: GB/T 19941	16
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and its derivatives	1763-23-1, Various	Usage Ban [TR=1 µg/m ²]	Leather: ISO 23702-1 All other materials: CEN/TS 15968	1 µg/m ²
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and its salts	335-67-1, Various	Usage Ban [TR=1 µg/m ² or 25 ppb]		1 µg/m ² or 25 ppb
PFOA-related substances ¹⁴	Various	Usage Ban [TR=1 sum]		1 [sum]
Dimethyl fumarate (DMFu)	624-49-7	Usage Ban [TR=0.1]	ISO/TS 16186	0.1
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4)	556-67-2	1,000 [each]	Solvent extraction / GC-MS	100 [each]
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5)	541-02-6			
Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (D6)	540-97-6			
(I) Organotin Compounds [9 Substances]				
Tributyltin (TBT)	Various	0.5 [each]	ISO/TS 16179	0.05 [each]
Triphenyltin (TPhT)	Various			
Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT)	Various			
Trimethyltin (TMT)	Various			
Trioctyltin (TOT)	Various			
Tripropyltin (TPT)	Various			
Dibutyltin (DBT)	Various			
Diocetyl tin (DOT)	Various			
Monobutyltin (MBT)	Various			
Other organotins ¹⁵	Various	Reporting		

¹² Any part of the product (e.g.: collar, cuff, body, sleeves) that is in direct and prolonged contact with the skin (e.g.: leather gloves without inner lining) during normal use.

¹³ During normal use, only a portion of the product may occasionally contact the skin (e.g. leather jacket). The product must have a lining which meet the RSL requirements. Leather products without lining are considered as direct skin contact.

¹⁴ Definition of PFOA-related substances including its salts and polymers according to Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1000 (EU REACH Annex XVII Entry 68).

¹⁵ The testing laboratory shall report all detected organotin compound(s).

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]	Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(J) Alkylphenols and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APs and APEOs) [4 Substances]				
Nonylphenol (NP)	Various	Usage Ban [TR=100 sum]	Textile: ISO 18254-1	10 [each]
Octylphenol (OP)	Various			
Nonylphenol ethoxylate (NPEO)	Various	Usage Ban [TR=100 sum]	Leather: ISO 18218-1	30 [each]
Octylphenol ethoxylate (OPEO)	Various			
(K) Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) [18 Substances]				
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	Toys and childcare article: 0.5 [each] Others: 1 [each]	AfPS GS 2019:01	0.2 [each]
Benzo[e]pyrene	192-97-2			
Benzo[a]anthracene	56-55-3			
Chrysene	218-01-9			
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2			
Benzo[j]fluoranthene	205-82-3			
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9			
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	10 [sum of 18 PAHs]		
Acenaphthene	83-32-9			
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8			
Anthracene	120-12-7			
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	191-24-2			
Fluoranthene	206-44-0			
Fluorene	86-73-7			
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5			
Naphthalene	91-20-3			
Phenanthrene	85-01-8			
Pyrene	129-00-0			

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]	Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(L) Solvents and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) [21 Substances]				
Benzene	71-43-2	Usage Ban [TR=5]	DMFa: ISO/TS 16189 Others: Solvent extraction / GC-MS or LC-MS	1
N,N-Dimethylformamide (DMFa)	68-12-2	500		50
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1,000 [sum]		50 [each]
Styrene	100-42-5			
Toluene	108-88-3			
Trichloromethane (Chloroform)	67-66-3			
Tetrachloromethane	56-23-5			
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6			
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5			
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6			
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5			
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7			
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4			
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6			
Tetrachloroethene (Perchloroethylene)	127-18-4			
N,N-Dimethylacetamide (DMAC)	127-19-5			
N-Methylpyrrolidone (NMP)	872-50-4			
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0			
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1			
Xylenes (all isomers)	1330-20-7, 108-38-3, 85-47-6, 106-42-3			
(M) Chlorinated Phenols [10 Substances]				
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	87-86-5	Not Detected	Textile: §64 LFGB 82.02.8 Leather: ISO 17070	0.5 [each]
2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol (2,3,4,5-TeCP)	4901-51-3			
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol (2,3,4,6-TeCP)	58-90-2			
2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol (2,3,5,6-TeCP)	935-95-5			
2,3,4-Trichlorophenol (2,3,4-TCP)	15950-66-0	Reporting		
2,3,5-Trichlorophenol (2,3,5-TCP)	933-78-8			
2,3,6-Trichlorophenol (2,3,6-TCP)	933-75-5			
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol (2,4,5-TCP)	95-95-4			
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (2,4,6-TCP)	88-06-2			
3,4,5-Trichlorophenol (3,4,5-TCP)	609-19-8			

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]	Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(N) Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluenes [29 Substances]				
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7			
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			
2-Chlorotoluene	95-49-8			
3-Chlorotoluene	108-41-8			
4-Chlorotoluene	106-43-4			
2,3-Dichlorotoluene	32768-54-0			
2,4-Dichlorotoluene	95-73-8			
2,5-Dichlorotoluene	19398-61-9			
2,6-Dichlorotoluene	118-69-4			
3,4-Dichlorotoluene	95-75-0			
2,3,6-Trichlorotoluene	2077-46-5			
2,4,5-Trichlorotoluene	6639-30-1			
2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorotoluene	76057-12-0			
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorotoluene	875-40-1			
2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorotoluene	1006-31-1			
Pentachlorotoluene	877-11-2			
p-Chlorobenzotrichloride ($\alpha,\alpha,\alpha,4$ -Tetrachlorotoluene)	5216-25-1			
Benzotrichloride (α,α,α -Trichlorotoluene)	98-07-7			
Benzyl chloride (α -Chlorotoluene)	100-44-7			
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	10		
		1 [sum]	EN 17137	0.1 [each]

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]	Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(O) Flame Retardants - All Products [20 Substances]				
Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCP) (C10-C13)	85535-84-8	Usage Ban [TR=100]	<p>SCCP: Combined CADS/ISO 18219 method V1:06/17 Extraction ISO 18219 and analysis by GC-NCI-MS</p> <p>Others: ISO 17881-1 ISO 17881-2</p>	100
Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) ¹⁶	25637-99-4	Usage Ban [TR=5 each]		5 [each]
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	59536-65-1			
Tetrabromodiphenyl ether (tetraBDE)	5436-43-1, 40088-47-9			
Pentabromodiphenyl ether (pentaBDE)	32534-81-9			
Hexabromodiphenyl ether (hexaBDE)	68631-49-2, 207122-15-4, 36483-60-0			
Heptabromodiphenyl ether (heptaBDE)	446255-22-7, 207122-16-5, 68928-80-3			
Octabromodiphenyl ether (octaBDE)	32536-52-0			
Decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE)	1163-19-5			
Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBP A)	79-94-7			
Tri-o-cresyl phosphate	78-30-8			
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (TRIS)	126-72-7			
Bis(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	5412-25-9			
Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP)	115-96-8			
Tris(1-aziridinyl)-phosphate oxide (TEPA)	545-55-1			
Tris (1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCPP)	13674-87-8			
2,2-Bis(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol	3296-90-0			
Trimethyl phosphate (TMP)	512-56-1			
Trixylyl phosphate (TXP)	25155-23-1			
Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TCPP)	13674-84-5			
All other polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) ¹⁷	Various	Reporting		

¹⁶ Hexabromocyclododecane includes hexabromocyclododecane (25637-99-4), 1,2,5,6,9,10-hexabromocyclo-dodecane and its main diastereoisomers (3194-55-6); alpha-hexabromocyclododecane (134237-50-6); beta-hexabromocyclododecane (134237-51-7); and gamma-hexabromocyclododecane (134237-52-8).

¹⁷ The testing laboratory shall report the presence of these substances when testing for flame retardants.

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]	Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(P) Flame Retardants – Additional for Children’s Products [7 Substances]				
2-Ethylhexyl 2,3,4,5-Tetrabromobenzoate (TBB)	183658-27-7	Usage Ban [TR=5 each]	ISO 17881-1 ISO 17881-2	5 [each]
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrabromophthalate (TBPH)	26040-51-7			
Triphenyl phosphate (TPP)	115-86-6			
2,2-Bis(chloromethyl) trimethylene bis[Bis(2-Chloromethyl) phosphate] (V6)	38051-10-4			
4-(tert-Butyl)phenyl diphenyl phosphate (MDPP)	56803-37-3			
Di-tert-butylphenyl phenyl phosphate (DBPP)	65652-41-7			
Tris(4-tert-butylphenyl) phosphate (TBPP)	78-33-1 28777-70-0			
Other organohalogen Flame Retardants ¹⁸	Various	Reporting		
Other Flame Retardants ¹⁹	Various			
(Q) Flame Retardants – Upholstered Furniture and Juvenile Products for Residential Use²⁰				
All flame retardants ¹⁹	Various	Usage Ban [TR=5 each]	ISO 17881-1 ISO 17881-2	5 [each]
(R) N-Nitrosamines [9 Substances]				
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	62-75-9	Not Detected	GB/T 24153 with LC-MS/MS verification if positive prEN 19577:2017	0.5 [each]
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 (NMPPhA)	614-00-6			
N-Nitroso-N-ethylaniline (NEPhA)	612-64-6			

¹⁸ The testing laboratory shall report the presence of any organohalogen flame retardant with specific substance name and CAS No.

¹⁹ The testing laboratory shall report the presence of any flame retardant chemical detected in any raw material, including any chemical substance, or any other goods, intended for use in any product

²⁰ The design and bill of materials for each type of upholstered product and juvenile product intended to be manufactured, labelled, offered for sale, sold or distributed by Kontoor Brands, must be pre-approved by the Product Stewardship Team before any of these activities occur. The approval process will include a screening program test intended to determine whether there is any flame retardant present in the product which would result in any non-compliance with applicable law.

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]	Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(S) Other Restricted Substances				
Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCP) (C10-C13) ²¹	85535-84-8	1,000	Combined CADS/ISO 18219 method V1:06/17 Extraction ISO 18219 and analysis by GC-NCI-MS	100 [each]
Medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCP) (C14-C17)	85535-85-9	Reporting		
p-Phenylenediamine	106-50-3	Usage Ban [TR=20]	ISO 14362-1, modified without cleavage	5
2-Phenyl-2-propanol	617-94-7	50	Solvent extraction / GC-MS	10
Acetophenone	98-86-2	50		10
Vinyl chloride monomer	75-01-4	1	ISO 6401	0.5
Quinoline	91-22-5	50	Solvent extraction / GC-MS	10

3.2 Restriction in Packaging

All packages, packaging components and packaged retail-ready products supplied to Kontoor Brands or otherwise used in the delivery of Kontoor Brands Products shall be in compliance with the following packaging restrictions. A signed RSL Compliance Agreement serves as the packaging supplier’s certification and the Kontoor Brands product supplier’s certification that associated packaging materials are in compliance with the packaging restrictions.

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]	Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(A) Restriction in Packaging				
Cadmium (Cd)	7440-43-9	Usage Ban [TR=100 sum]	CEN/TR 13695-1	10
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1			10
Chromium VI (Cr(VI))	18540-29-9			3
Mercury (Hg)	7439-97-6			10
PVC	9002-86-2	Usage Ban	Beilstein Test for screening, FTIR for confirmation	NA
Dimethyl fumarate (DMFu)	624-49-7	Usage Ban [TR=0.1]	ISO/TS 16186	0.1
Phthalates, according to Section 3.1(G)	Various	Usage Ban [TR=500 each; 1,000 sum]	GAFTI Modified CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4	50 [each]

²¹ Limit applies to uses other than flame retardant, which is Usage Ban.

3.3 Restriction in Electrical and Electronic Equipment

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]	Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(A) Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances [RoHS]				
Cadmium (Cd)	7440-43-9	100	IEC 62321	10 [each]
Chromium VI (Cr(VI))	18540-29-9	1,000 [each]		
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1			
Mercury (Hg)	7439-97-6			
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)	59536-65-1			
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)	Various			
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	117-81-7	1,000 [each]		50 [each]
Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP)	85-68-7			
Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	84-74-2			
Di-iso-butyl phthalate (DIBP)	84-69-5			
(B) Batteries				
Cadmium (Cd)	7440-43-9	20	5 [each]	EN 16711-1
Mercury (Hg)	7439-97-6	5		

3.4 Restriction in Food Contact Materials

All food contact products and materials must comply with food contact requirements in the countries where the Kontoor Brands products are sold or marketed. Suppliers of products and materials intended for food contact applications agree to comply with applicable food contact regulations (such as in the US, EU or China). The substances listed below represent additional restrictions.

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]	Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(A) Food Contact Materials				
Bisphenol A (BPA)	80-05-7	Usage Ban [TR=0.1]	Extraction: 1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 min. at 60°C. Measurement: LC/MS	0.1
Bisphenol F (BPF)	620-92-8	Reporting		1
Bisphenol S (BPS)	80-09-1	Reporting		1
Bisphenol AF (BPAF)	1478-61-1	Reporting		1
PVC	9002-86-2	Usage Ban	Beilstein Test for screening, FTIR for confirmation	NA
Vinyl chloride monomer	75-01-4	1	ISO 6401	0.5
Phthalates, according to Section 3.1(G)	Various	Usage Ban [TR=500 each; 1,000 sum]	GAFTI Modified CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4	50 [each]

3.5 Phase-Out and Unintentionally Present Substances

A: Phase-Out of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)

Kontoor Brands prefers that products do not contain PVC; however, we acknowledge certain challenges may prevent the immediate cessation of PVC use. Kontoor Brands supports efforts to find acceptable alternatives to PVC use in all products, with the ultimate objective being a comprehensive prohibition on all PVC use. At this time, PVC is prohibited from use in all packaging and food contact materials. Many product lines have successfully eliminated all PVC use, and in many specific products, PVC use is formally prohibited.

B: Prohibition of Alkyl Phenol Ethoxylates throughout Kontoor Brands Supply Chain

APEOs are a class of chemical substances that include nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPE or NPEOs) and octylphenol ethoxylates (OPE or OPEOs). APEOs are non-ionic surfactants commonly used as ingredients in chemical preparations such as detergents, degreasers, scouring agents, wetting agents, dyes, printing pastes, and spinning oils. APEOs and APEO containing preparations are prohibited from use throughout Kontoor Brands supply chain and manufacturing processes. [Section 3.1\(J\)](#) of this RSL details the product restrictions for residual APEO concentrations.

Kontoor Brands recommends its suppliers take the following actions to ensure APEOs are not used in their production:

1. If you are performing cut and sew operations, pass this along to your material suppliers and dye-houses.
2. If you are using chemical formulations, ask your chemical suppliers if the chemical preparations you currently use for apparel or footwear production or general cleaning are APEO-free.
3. If you are using chemical preparations that are not APEO-free, stop using those chemical preparations and identify APEO-free alternatives. There are many ways you can find replacements, including (but not limited to):
 - a. Contacting your current chemical suppliers and asking for APEO-free formulations.
 - b. Using the CleanGredients® database for surfactants to find substitutions for APEO surfactants used in detergents, <http://www.cleangredients.org/>
 - c. Using products and processes reviewed under CHEM-IQSM and bluesign® process and listed on the bluesign® bluefinder, <http://www.bluesign.com/>
 - d. Using chemical formulations that meet the Global Organic Textiles Standard (GOTS).
 - e. Using chemical formulations certified under the OEKO-TEX® Eco-Passport system.

Regardless of the certifications, ask your chemical supplier to confirm that ALL chemical formulations are APEO-free. We acknowledge APEOs may be present in residual concentrations in your chemical formulations and may not be currently communicated to you as present in the chemical formulations you purchase. Initiating this dialogue with your chemical suppliers is the only way to ensure the chemical formulations you purchase are indeed 100% APEO-free.

C: Reduction of unintended PFOA traces

All products manufactured with fluorochemical treatment must be minimal, to the greatest extent possible, residual concentrations of unintended PFOA, PFOA-precursors and PFOA-related substances. We expect the PFOA concentration on all fluorochemical treated products to be below 1 µg/m² or 25 ppb, and sum of all PFOA-related substances to be below 1 mg/kg (see [Section 3.1\(H\)](#)).

Section 4: Restricted Substances Not Likely Found

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]	Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(A) Dioxins and Furans				
Group 1		Unavoidable traces acceptable up to 1 µg/kg for Group 1	U.S. EPA 8290	0.1 µg/kg [each]
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1746-01-6			
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin	40321-76-4			
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	51207-31-9			
2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-31-4			
Group 2		Unavoidable traces acceptable up to 5 µg/kg for sum of Groups 1 & 2		
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin	39227-28-6			
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin	19408-74-3			
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin	57653-85-7			
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-41-6			
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	70648-26-9			
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	72918-21-9			
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	57117-44-9			
2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	60851-34-5			
Group 3		Unavoidable traces acceptable up to 100 µg/kg for sum of Groups 1, 2, and 3		
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachloro-dibenzo-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		Unavoidable traces acceptable up to 1 µg/kg for Group 4		
2,3,7,8-Tetrabromodibenzo-p-dioxin	50585-41-6			
1,2,3,7,8-Pentabromo-dibenzo-p-dioxin	109333-34-8			
2,3,7,8-Tetrabromodibenzofuran	67933-57-7			
2,3,4,7,8-Pentabromodibenzofuran	131166-92-2			
Group 5		Unavoidable traces acceptable up to 5 µg/kg for sum of Groups 4 & 5		
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexabromo-dibenzo-p-dioxin	110999-44-5			
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexabromo-dibenzo-p-dioxin	110999-46-7			
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexabromo-dibenzo-p-dioxin	110999-45-6			
1,2,3,7,8-Pentabromodibenzofuran	107555-93-1			

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]	Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(B) Asbestos – Including but not limited to:				
Actinolite	77536-66-4	Usage Ban	U.S. EPA/600/R-93/116	N/A
Amosite	12172-73-5			
Anthophyllite	77536-67-5			
Chrysotile	12001-29-5			
Crocidolite	132207-33-1			
Tremolite	14567-73-8 77536-68-6			
(C) Pesticides				
Aldicarb	116-06-3	Not Detected	U.S. EPA 8081B / 8151A / 8141B	0.5 [each]
Aldrin	309-00-2			
Azinophosmethyl	86-50-0			
Azinophosethyl	2642-71-9			
Bromophos-ethyl	4824-78-6			
Captafol	2425-06-1			
Carbaryl	63-25-2			
Chlordane	57-74-9			
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3			
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6			
Coumaphos	56-72-4			
Cyfluthrin	68359-37-5			
Cyhalothrin	91465-08-6			
Cypermethrin	52315-07-8			
DEF	78-48-8			
Deltamethrin	52918-63-5			
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8			
<i>p,p</i> -Dichlorodiphenyl-dichloroethane (<i>p,p</i> -DDD)	72-54-8			
<i>o,p</i> -Dichlorodiphenyl-dichloroethane (<i>o,p</i> -DDD)	53-19-0			
<i>p,p</i> -Dichlorodiphenyl-dichloroethylene (<i>p,p</i> -DDE)	72-55-9			
<i>o,p</i> -Dichlorodiphenyl-dichloroethylene (<i>o,p</i> -DDE)	3424-82-6			
<i>p,p</i> -Dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane (<i>p,p</i> -DDT)	50-29-3			
<i>o,p</i> -Dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane (<i>o,p</i> -DDT)	789-02-6			

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]	Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(C) Pesticides (Cont'd)				
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid, its salts and compounds (2,4-D)	94-75-7	Not Detected	U.S. EPA 8081B / 8151A / 8141B	0.5 [each]
Diazinon	333-41-5			
Dichlorprop	120-36-2			
Dicrotophos	141-66-2			
Dicofol	115-32-2			
Dieldrin	60-57-1			
Dimethoate	60-51-5			
Dinoseb and salts	88-85-7			
Endosulfan , including alpha (959-98-8) and beta (33213-65-9)	115-29-7			
Endrin	72-20-8			
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	106-93-4			
Esfenvalerate	66230-04-4			
Fenvalerate	51630-58-1			
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1			
Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH), all isomers ²²	608-73-1			
Heptachlor	76-44-8			
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3			
Isodrin	465-73-6			
Kelevan	4234-79-1			
Kepone (Chlorodecone)	143-50-0			
Malathion	121-75-5			
MCPA	94-74-6			
MCPB	94-81-5			
Mecoprop	93-65-2 7085-19-0			
Metamidophos	10265-92-6			
Methoxychlor	72-43-5			
Methyl Parathion	298-00-0			
Mirex	2385-85-5			

²² All isomers of HCH, including alpha (319-84-6), beta (319-85-7), delta (319-86-8), epsilon (6108-10-7), and gamma (lindane, 58-89-9).

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]	Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(C) Pesticides (Cont'd)				
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Not Detected	U.S. EPA 8081B / 8151A / 8141B	0.5 [each]
Paraquat	1910-42-5			
Parathion	56-38-2			
Perthane	72-56-0			
Phosdrin/Mevinphos	7786-34-7			
Propethamphos	31218-83-4			
Profenophos	41198-08-7			
Quinalphos	13593-03-8			
Quintozene	82-68-8			
Strobane	8001-50-1			
Telodrin	297-78-9			
Timiperone (DTTB)	57648-21-2			
Toxaphene	8001-35-2			
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T), salts, compounds	93-76-5			
2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid, salts, compounds	93-72-1			
Trifluralin	1582-09-8			
(D) Other Halogenated Organic Compounds				
Halogenated biphenyls, including: • Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)	1336-36-3 53469-21-9	Usage Ban [TR=1 each]	Solvent extraction / GC-MS	1 [each]
Halogenated diarylalkanes	Various			
Halogenated naphthalenes	Various			
Halogenated terphenyls, including: • Polychlorinated terphenyl (PCT)	Various			
Halogenated diphenyl methanes, including: • Monomethyl-dibromo-diphenyl methane ²³ • Monomethyl-dichloro-diphenyl methane ²⁴ • Monomethyl-tetrachloro-diphenyl methane ²⁵	99688-47-8 81161-70-8 76253-60-6			

²³ Also DBBT.

²⁴ Also Ugilec 121 or Ugilec 21.

²⁵ Also Ugilec 141.

Section 5: Air and Gas Filled Products

Fluorinated greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances are prohibited from use in the air space in all products.

Substance	CAS No.	KTB Limit [mg/kg]	Test Method	Reporting Limit [mg/kg]
(A) Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases				
See Regulation (EC) No. 842/2006 for a complete list	Various	Not Detected	Sample preparation: Purge and trap — thermal desorption or SPME Measurement: GC-MS	0.1 [each]
(B) Ozone Depleting Substances				
See Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009 for a complete list	Various	Not Detected	GC/MS headspace 120 degrees C for 45 minutes	0.1 [each]

Section 6: Liquid Filled Products

Products containing any liquid, gel or other liquid-type substance must meet the following restrictions:

1. Hazardous liquids shall not be used as the filling liquid in any liquid filled product. Hazardous liquids are those which are classified as toxic (acute or chronic), carcinogenic, reproductive toxic, flammable, explosive, irritants or sensitizers.
2. Bacteria growth must not occur. The following limits apply to the liquid of all liquid filled products.

Bacteria	Limit Value
Staphylococcus aureus	No contamination (<500 CFU/g or CFU/ml)
Escherichia coli (E-coli)	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	
Salmonella	
All other bacteria	1,000 CFU/g or CFU/ml (total)

Section 7: RSL Product Testing Guidance

Product testing requirements can be found in the Kontoor Brands specific product testing manuals. Tests specified in testing manuals are mandatory. Kontoor Brands may also provide guidance on chemical management and RSL compliance relating to its subsidiaries.

The table in this section provides general guidance on product testing for various material types. The table is not intended to replace the mandatory Kontoor Brands specific testing requirements; however, it is meant to provide additional guidance to our suppliers to assist in their internal chemical management programs.

Kontoor Brands currently maintains various product testing programs to validate RSL compliance. Notwithstanding Kontoor Brands’ testing programs, the supplier shall be fully responsible for obtaining all necessary knowledge and information required to understand and execute business processes that ensure RSL compliance. The supplier is also responsible for performing analytical testing on products to verify the product’s compliance to all RSL requirements.

Products should be tested as prescribed in the guidance in this section, which provides guidance regarding the most appropriate tests to conduct in relevant materials. However, nothing in the guidance below shall be construed to relieve a supplier from their duty to provide products compliant with the full RSL. In addition to the testing guidance provided in this section, Kontoor Brands may at any time request additional testing to validate product compliance with the RSL. All costs associated with product testing are the responsibility of the supplier.

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCE	MATERIAL TYPE												
	NATURAL FIBERS	SYNTHETIC FIBERS	BLENDED FIBERS	SYNTHETIC LEATHER	NATURAL LEATHER	POLYMERS, PLASTICS, AND OTHER SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	COATING & PRINTING	NATURAL MATERIALS <i>Including horns, bones, cork, wood, paper, and straw</i>	METAL	ADHESIVES	PACKAGING MATERIALS	DESICCANTS	DURABLE WATER REPELLENT, STAIN RELEASE
Azo Dyes and Salts	X (1)	X (1)	X (1)	X (1)	X		X (1)	X (1)					
Disperse Dyes		X (1)	X (1)	X (1)									
Other Dyes	X (1)	X (1)	X (1)	X (1)									
Total Lead				X	X	X	X		X				
Total Cadmium				X	X	X	X		X				
Nickel Release (<i>direct & prolonged skin contact</i>)									X				
Extractable Metals	X	X	X	X	X		X						
Chromium VI					X								
Soluble Metals (2)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				
Phthalates				X		X	X			X	X		
Formaldehyde	X	X	X	X	X	X (3)	X	X		X			

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCE	MATERIAL TYPE												
	NATURAL FIBERS	SYNTHETIC FIBERS	BLENDED FIBERS	SYNTHETIC LEATHER	NATURAL LEATHER	POLYMERS, PLASTICS, AND OTHER SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	COATING & PRINTING	NATURAL MATERIALS <i>Including horns, bones, cork, wood, paper, and straw</i>	METAL	ADHESIVES	PACKAGING MATERIALS	DESICCANTS	DURABLE WATER REPELLENT, STAIN RELEASE
PFOS / PFOA / PFOA-Related Substances													X
Siloxanes (D4, D5, D6)	X	X	X	X	X	X (9)	X (9)			X (9)			
Organotin Compounds		X	X	X	X	X	X						
AP (NP, OP) / APEO (NPEO, OPEO)	X	X	X	X	X			X					
PAHs						X							
Solvents & VOCs				X	X	X	X			X			
Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluenes		X	X	X									
Chlorinated Phenols	X	X	X	X	X		X						
N-Methylpyrrolidone (NMP)				X	X		X						
Flame Retardants	X (4)	X (4)	X (4)			X (5)							
Metals in Packaging											X	X	
Dimethyl Fumarate (DMFu)												X	
N-Nitrosamines						X (6)							
Pesticides	X		X		X								
Chlorinated paraffins (SCCP / MCCP)				X	X	X							
p-Phenylenediamine	X	X	X	X	X		X			X			
2-Phenyl-2-propanol / Acetophenone						X (7)							
Vinyl Chloride Monomer						X (8)							
Quinoline		X	X										

(1) Test for dyed materials only. White or undyed materials are not required

(2) For toys and products with play value

(3) Test for foam materials only

(4) Test for textiles treated with flame retardant finishes

(5) Test for foam materials used in children products according to [Section 3.1\(O\)](#) and [Section 3.1\(P\)](#)

(6) Shoe sole materials, latex, rubber

(7) Test for EVA only

(8) Test for PVC only

(9) Test for silicone based materials

Section 8: REACH–EU’s Regulation Concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals

A: REACH–European Regulation No 1907/2006

REACH is the comprehensive regulatory framework for chemicals (including consumer products) in the European Union (EU). It is intended to improve consumer safety and environmental protection while enhancing competitiveness, by improving knowledge and transparency along the value chains that involve chemicals.

REACH is regulated by the EU Regulation No 1907/2006. It is a European law applying to individuals, particular authorities and companies. In spite of what many people think, REACH does not only apply on Substances, but also on Preparations and on Articles.

- **Substances** are defined as pure chemicals.
- **Mixtures** are defined as mixtures or solutions composed of two or more substances.
- **Articles** are defined by their geometrical form rather than the chemical/ physical properties of the substance.

There are specific provisions in REACH related to:

- **Substances** in Articles.
- **Intended Release** of Substances contained in Article.

The Basic Principle of REACH is that all chemical substances – pure, in preparations and/or in articles – are treated the same way. Import, usage and selling in Europe are only allowed for those substances for which adequate chemical information is available. **“No data, No Market!”**

B: Ownership and Key Elements of REACH

The central part of the REACH administration is the European Chemical Agency (ECHA) located in Helsinki, Finland. The ECHA manages the **Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation** and the **Restriction** of the **Chemical** substances.

- **Registration:** any new substance placed on the EU market in excess of 1 ton/year.
- **Evaluation:** review of information submitted in the dossier of each registered substance.

Authorisation or Restriction procedures will be applied by the ECHA on those substances that are found to be particularly hazardous.

- **Authorisation:** allowing hazardous substances in strictly defined applications only. Outside the Registration process, EU member states may suggest candidate **Substances of Very High Concern** (SVHC) for authorisation or restriction by the ECHA (see also REACH Annex XIV and the Candidate SVHC list).
- **Restriction of Chemicals:** substances that are banned from their use in certain applications or restricted, having maximum limits (see also REACH Annex XVII).

C: Obligations under REACH

A company’s obligations under REACH depend strongly on its role in the value chain and its particular business setup. There are 4 basic roles, each having its own obligations.

Manufacturers or Importers of Chemicals are only allowed to market (pre-) registered substances in the EU. They must register any substances with the ECHA, as soon as they pass the 1 ton/year limit. They also have an information duty to their downstream users and customers. This involves providing them essential safety information under the form of completed Safety Data Sheets (SDS), applying Common Labelling Practice (CLP) and when applicable, communicating any content of SVHC's above the 0.1% (w/w) in their chemicals.

Formulators of Chemicals, mixing substances to be marketed in the EU, need to make sure that every single one of the substances used are (pre-) registered with the ECHA by the Manufacturers or Importers. They are required to take adequate precautions when handling hazardous substances, to keep all the SDS's updated and current and when their preparations do contain SVHC's or candidate SVHC's in a concentration above 0.1% (w/w), they also have an information duty towards their business customers, without being asked.

Manufacturers or Importers of Articles, Brands have the duty to inform their business customers in the EU if their articles contain (candidate) SVHC's in levels above 0.1% (w/w). They are obliged to do this without being asked for such information. Towards the ECHA, there is an additional notification duty in those cases where those SVHC's would exceed the value of 1 ton/year, via that particular article import. Towards individual end consumers, there is an obligation to respond within 45 days to questions on the presence of SVHC's above the 0.1% (w/w) threshold level, but only when being asked.

Retailers are also required to respond within 45 days to all questions from individual consumers on the presence of SVHC's above the 0.1% (w/w) threshold value when being asked. If your supplier informed you that some of their products do contain more than 0.1% SVHC's, you may also need to pass on the adequate safety information to the end consumer upon request.

The information above is by no means exhaustive, and does not replace official or professional advice on this matter. More information on the above can be found on the regulation's section of the ECHA's website (<https://echa.europa.eu/home>).

D: Substances of Very High Concern

Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)²⁶ are the most hazardous substances according to REACH. Article 57 of REACH states their criteria. All SVHC's are listed in 'Candidate' list, being proposed by either the European Commission or the EU Member states. The SVHC list is called the Candidate list, because from the moment onwards a substance is listed, it becomes a candidate for Authorisation.

Of particular note for REACH is the speed at which new substances may become listed as a SVHC. To ensure all products supplied to Kontoor Brands comply with REACH at the time of market, each supplier is obligated to track and monitor all SVHC's in their supply chain and to keep up to date with official candidate list on the ECHA's website (<http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table>), where all regular updates are posted.

Suppliers shall map each step in their supply chains, including the sourcing and processing of raw materials, parts, chemicals and other product ingredients, in order to be able to immediately inform Kontoor Brands of all cases where a substance listed in the candidate list is present in the article at or above a 0.1% concentration, by weight.

²⁶ SVHC are defined in article 57 of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and include substances which are CMR 1, CMR 2, PBT or vPvB or identified, on a case-by-case basis, from scientific evidence as causing probable serious effects to human health or the environment of an equivalent level of concern as those mentioned before. <http://www.echa.europa.eu/proposals-to-identify-substances-of-very-high-concern>

E: Useful Links

Stage prior to Pre-candidate list

following-up the Current Intentions with the “Registry of current Restriction proposal intentions”

<https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-svhc-intentions>

Pre-Candidate list

look under Annex XV dossiers submitted “Registry of submitted SVHC proposal intentions”

<https://echa.europa.eu/substances-of-very-high-concern-identification>

SVHC or Candidate list

chemicals for which the Reach 0,1 % w/w threshold applies

<http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table>

Annex XV list

look under Annex XV dossiers submitted “Registry of submitted Restriction proposal intentions”, substances for which there is an intention for immediate restriction - **SUNSET DATE**

<https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-restriction-intentions>

Annex XVII list

bundling all chemical restrictions from the EU member states

<https://echa.europa.eu/substances-restricted-under-reach>

Section 9: Biocides

Biocides are chemical substances that are used to suppress or control biological organisms such as mould and bacteria. Products are typically treated with biocides to preserve the product itself or to create a function such as odour control or insect repellency.

An article that has been treated²⁷ with or intentionally incorporates a biocidal product, with a view to protect its properties or function or extend its durability or shelf life is **an article having a Biocidal Property** (*i.e. leather goods treated with fungicides to prevent mould or mildew or carpets treated with insecticides against moth damage*).

An article treated with a biocidal product, with the intention not to protect the article itself or its function, but to introduce an additional function which is biocidal, is considered to be **an article with a Primary Biocidal Function** (*i.e. an insecticide impregnated bed net or anti-bacterial wipes*).

Biocides and their permitted use are becoming increasingly regulated worldwide. Therefore, proficiency regarding which biocides are allowed for use in specific applications is needed.

A: Biocide Product Regulation (BPR) – EU Regulation No. 528/2012

Biocides and biocide use are regulated in the European Union by the EU Biocide Product Regulation No. 528/2012. The full text of the BPR is available directly from the eur-lex platform.²⁸

A1: Scope of the BPR

The BPR applies to biocidal products and treated articles.²⁹ Biocidal products are only allowed on the EU market if they have been authorized under the BPR directive for the intended use.

A2: Product Types (PT)

Biocides are divided into 4 main groups under the BPR, with each group subdivided into different Product Types, as listed below:

- **Group 1:** Disinfectants, PT 1 to PT 5
- **Group 2:** Preservatives, PT 6 to PT 13
- **Group 3:** Pest Control, PT 14 to PT 20
- **Group 4:** Other Biocidal Products, PT 21 to PT 22

The PT describes the application area of the biocide (as an example, preservatives used on wood are listed in Group 2, Preservatives, and in Product Type 8, Wood Preservatives).

Use of biocides on Kontoor Brands products shall conform to the EU BPR, permitting only authorized biocidal products for the intended function.

²⁷ Ref. definition 'treated article' in Section 9 B.

²⁸ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/>

²⁹ Ref. definition 'treated article' in Section 9 B.

A3: Definitions within the BPR

Similar to REACH, the EU BPR applies to both Chemical Substances and Preparations and Articles. Important definitions within the BPR are below:

- **Articles** are defined by their geometrical form rather than the chemical/ physical properties of the substance.
- **Treated Article** means any substance, mixture or article which has been treated with, or intentionally incorporates one or more biocidal products.
- **Biocidal Products** are defined as:
 - any substance or mixture, in the form in which it is supplied to the user, consisting of, containing or generating one or more active substances, with the intention of destroying, deterring, rendering harmless, preventing the action of, or otherwise exerting a controlling effect on, any harmful organism by any means other than mere physical or mechanical action,
 - any substance or mixture, generated from substances or mixtures which do not themselves fall under the first indent, to be used with the intention of destroying, deterring, rendering harmless, preventing the action of, or otherwise exerting a controlling effect on, any harmful organism by any means other than mere physical or mechanical action.
 - a treated article that has a primary biocidal function

Under the BPR, when an article has been treated to create a primary biocidal function, that article shall be defined as a biocidal product for compliance to the BPR.

A4: Important aspects of the BPR

Rules for the use of treated articles

When determining the allowable biocide to create a specific function, only authorized substances listed in the BPR shall be used. Authorized substances include those listed in:

- the Approved Substances List³⁰
- Annex I of the BPR
- the Review Program³¹ and non-inclusion decisions

EU regulations for treated articles

“A treated article shall not be placed on the market unless all active substances contained in the biocidal products that it was treated with or incorporates are included in the list drawn up in accordance with Article 9(2) (*list of authorized substances*), for the relevant product-type and use, or in Annex I (*substances for simplified authorisation of the biocidal product*), and any conditions or restrictions specified therein are met”

Labelling requirement for treated articles

Treated articles containing a biocidal product require labelling if:

- a claim is made by the manufacturer of that treated article regarding the biocidal properties of the article, or
- in relation to the active substance(s) and the substance potential to contact humans or release into the environment, specific authorisations may require associated labelling.

³⁰ <https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/biocidal-active-substances>

³¹ <https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/biocidal-products-regulation/approval-of-active-substances/existing-active-substance>

Label requirements:

When required, the label shall provide the following information:

- a statement that the treated article incorporates biocidal products;
- where substantiated, the biocidal property attributed to the treated article;
- the name of all active substances contained in the biocidal products;
- the name of all nanomaterials contained in the biocidal products, followed by the word 'nano' in brackets; and
- any relevant instructions for use, including any precautions.³²

Information duty for treated articles

Similar to REACH, the BPR obligates the treated product supplier to provide information to any consumer, upon request, within 45 days and free of charge, with information regarding the biocidal treatment of the treated article.

A5: Important Links

Regulation concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products

<https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/biocidal-products-regulation/legislation>

B: US biocide regulation: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

The full text of the regulation is available directly from the EPA website³³.

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) is the Federal statute that governs the registration, distribution, sale, and use of pesticides in the United States.

B1: Scope of FIFRA

FIFRA enforcement is focused on the sale, distribution, and use (which can include disposal) of pesticides. Generally, before a pesticide may be sold or distributed in the United States, it must be registered with the EPA. Before, the applicant must show, among other things, that using the pesticide according to specifications "will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment."

B2: Antimicrobial products

Antimicrobial pesticides are substances or mixtures of substances used to destroy or suppress the growth of harmful microorganisms whether bacteria, viruses, or fungi on inanimate objects and surfaces.

Antimicrobial pesticide products are categorized as either "public health" or "non-public health", depending on the specific claims made on each product's labelling.

Public health antimicrobial pesticide products are those products that bear a claim to control pest microorganisms that pose a threat to human health, and whose presence cannot readily be observed by the user.

³² It is advisable to check the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) of the biocidal products used and to contact the chemical supplier for additional information and advise.

³³ <https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-federal-insecticide-fungicide-and-rodenticide-act>

B3: Exemption qualification of treated articles to the regulation

EPA published a Pesticide Registration Notice 2000-1 that specifies the exemption qualification of treated articles to the regulation. Treated articles with **Non-Public Health Claims** are exempted from registration, but a label with the non-public health claim must be provided.

As long as products don't make public health claims that extend beyond the protection of the article itself, they qualify for the treated articles exemption.³⁴

To qualify for the treated articles exemption, both conditions stated below must be met.

1. the incorporated pesticide is registered for use in or on the article or substance, and;
2. the sole purpose of the treatment is to protect the article or substance itself.

If both are not met, the article or substance does not qualify for the exemption and is subject to regulation under FIFRA.

Examples of labelling claims, the Agency is likely to consider **Acceptable** under the exemption for **Odor Resistant Claims**:

- This product contains an antimicrobial agent to control odors.
- This product contains an antimicrobial agent to prevent microorganisms from degrading the product.
- Resists Odors - This product has been treated to resist bacterial odors.
- Inhibits the growth of bacterial odors.
- Resists microbial odor development.
- Retards the growth and action of bacterial odors.
- Guards against the growth of odors from microbial causes.
- Guards against degradation from microorganisms.
- Reduces odors from microorganisms.
- Odor-resistant.
- Acts to mitigate the development of odors.

These examples, instead, represent examples of labelling claims that the Agency is likely to consider **Unacceptable** under the exemption for a treated article and that would lead to a requirement to register the article as a pesticide product;

- Antibacterial.
- Bactericidal.
- Germicidal.
- Kills pathogenic bacteria.
- Effective against E. coli and Staphylococcus.
- Provides a germ-resistant surface.
- Provides a bacteria-resistant surface.
- Surface kills common gram positive and negative bacteria.
- Surface controls both gram positive and negative bacteria.
- Surface minimizes the growth of both gram positive and negative bacteria.
- Reduces risk of cross-contamination from bacteria.
- Controls allergy causing microorganisms.

³⁴ Treated Articles Exemption, section 152.25(a)

Section 10: CPSIA - United States Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act

The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act CPSIA of 2008 reauthorizes the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and expands the Commission's role in ensuring the safety of all consumer products, but in particular, it imposes additional requirements to enhance the safety of products designed for children up to age 12 years.

Kontoor Brands has established programs and procedures to comply with CPSIA and other applicable legal requirements. These include product design requirements, manufacturing specifications, and product testing programs, among other procedures as mentioned in Product Safety Manual. All product suppliers are required to deliver products that comply with applicable legal requirements and specifications, including those listed in this manual. Compliance with CPSIA requires suppliers to maintain a reasonable product testing program, quality control systems, auditing, and product tracking procedures at every production lot level.

A: Scope

CPSIA mandates testing for children's and adult products for which the CPSC has established a safety requirement. This includes but is not limited to testing for small parts (as per Title 16 CFR 1501), testing for sharp edges / points, flammability, Total Lead, etc.

For certain children's products, CPSIA also permanently bans eight phthalates (DEHP, DBP, BBP, DINP, DPENP, DHEXP, DCHP and DIBP). The RSL reflects these restrictions.

CPSIA mandates safety testing for every lot of products intended for children 12 years of age and younger. Suppliers are also required to label products with traceability information to allow tracking in case of a product recall.

B: Certifications

A Children's Product Certificate (CPC) must be issued for Children's products manufactured overseas, and domestically covered by CPSC rules. A General Conformity Certificate (GCC) must be issued for every non-children's (general use) product covered by CPSC rules and manufactured in or imported into the United States. The GCC is not required for adult apparel when falls into one of the exemptions identified by CPSC. CPC / GCC must be issued by the importer or domestic (US) manufacturer, not the supplier. However, the importer of the product (Kontoor Brands or Kontoor Brands subsidiary, for example) must rely upon the supplier's product safety and compliance procedures, along with the supplier's product testing reports, to ensure that the product conforms to applicable requirements.

Section 11: Factory Chemical Inventory List (CIL)

For a good in-house RSL management system, the manufacturer should have a robust process to develop and maintain their updated factory chemical inventory list (CIL), storage and usage of the chemical formulations in their production facility.

It has been a common industrial practice for manufacturers to collect Safety Data Sheet (SDS) from their chemical suppliers for RSL compliance validation. However, the restricted substance information may not be listed in the SDS either because of the threshold limit for substance disclosure, or, the quality of the SDS. The manufacturer should request such information from their material/chemical suppliers, or to analyze the chemical formulations against the RSL, and to record the restricted substance information (if any) in the CIL. The manufacturer should send this RSL to their material and chemical suppliers, requesting them to supply materials and chemicals that comply with the RSL. The chemical suppliers should also complete and return the restricted substance information requested in the CIL to the manufacturer. The manufacturer should collect and update the restricted substance information for each chemical formulation used in the production of Kontoor Brands product.

The restricted substance information are highlighted in the columns in green color. The chemical suppliers shall indicate whether their chemical formulation contains a RSL substance, and the name of RSL substance and concentration in each chemical formulation. When a chemical formulation contains a RSL substance in a concentration that could cause a product to exceed corresponding RSL restrictions, the chemical supplier should inform manufacturer to stop using such chemical formulation immediately, and provide a safe alternative to the manufacturer which can comply with the RSL.

The manufacturer should develop a corrective action plan for non-compliant chemical formulation(s), in which the manufacturer should stop using such chemical formulation(s) in the production, and phase out from product facility immediately, and source safe alternative(s). The corrective action plan should be documented and verified. An example of Factory Chemical Inventory List Template is provided in the following page and attached to this RSL for manufacturer use.

Factory Chemical Inventory List

Vendor/Supplier Information			
Factory Name:		Contact Person:	
Address:		Position:	
		Email:	
Postal code:		Telephone:	
Country:		Signature:	
Vendor/Supplier type:		Company Seal:	
FFC Code:			

FACTORY CHEMICAL INVENTORY							CONSUMPTION		USAGE - SAMPLE TYPE <i>Select one of the respective types per sample and define the details by using the drop-down list.</i>											
ID	Chemical name	Name of chemical supplier	Chemical used in ITB production? (YES/NO)	Contains Known RSL Substance (YES/NO)	If Yes, What RSL Substance	CAS No.	Concentration in Chemical Formulation	Stock Volume Unit: KG or L	Annual Consumption Unit: KG/YR or L/YR	Textile manufacturing									Leather manufacturing	
										Auxiliaries and finishing agents for fibres and yarns	Pre-treatment agents	Textile auxiliaries for dyeing and printing	Colorants : Dyes	Colorants: Printing	Finishing Assistants	Technical auxiliaries for multipurpose use in the textile industry	Drycleaning auxiliaries	Other Auxiliaries		
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
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Appendix: Definitions

Accessories – Products other than a standard shirt, shoe or pant. These may include both apparel and non-apparel products such as belts, caps, wallets, handbags, socks, eyewear, watches, and more. All accessories carrying a Kontoor Brands or its brand logo or manufactured for Kontoor Brands, Inc. shall comply with the Kontoor Brands Restricted Substance List (RSL).

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.

Authorisation – One of the pillars of the European REACH regulation, where producers and importers of hazardous chemicals require a special permission to place these chemicals on the European market.

Battery Directive – The Battery Directive covers all batteries and accumulators, if incorporated into appliances.

Bioaccumulative – Bioaccumulative is property causing the substances to build up (accumulate) in the body. Such substances build up in fat tissue in the body and cannot be excreted by the body.

Candidate List – A list of substances meeting the criteria of Substances of Very High Concern as defined within REACH, and proposed by either the European Commission or the EU Member States. These substances are candidates for Authorisation.

Carcinogenic – A carcinogenic substance causes cancer.

Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Number – The CAS number is a unique number that identifies a particular chemical structure. While there may be various synonyms and different naming conventions for a chemical, there is only one CAS number. Mixtures of chemicals do not have CAS numbers; only individual chemical components have CAS numbers. When there is doubt about the chemical name used in the RSL, always check the CAS number.

Childcare Articles – Childcare articles shall mean any product intended to facilitate sleep, relaxation, hygiene, the feeding of children or sucking on the part of children.

Children's Products – Children's products are products designed or intended primarily for children 12 years of age or younger.

CMR1 and CMR2 – **Carcinogenic, Mutagenic and Repro-toxic** chemicals, abbreviated as **CMR** chemicals, make up the first and most toxic category of the toxicity classes into which hazardous chemicals can be subdivided, according to EU legislation. Carcinogenic chemicals can cause or promote cancers. Mutagenic chemicals can cause genetic mutations. Repro-toxic chemicals can damage the reproductive process.

CPSIA – The United States Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008, which expands the Consumer Product Safety Commission's role in ensuring the safety of consumer products distributed throughout the United States of America. Detailed information can be found at <http://www.cpsc.gov/>.

Detection Limit – The detection limit specifies the test method sensitivity that a laboratory must be able to achieve when measuring the respective substance.

ECHA – The European Chemicals Agency, located in Helsinki, Finland, and the administering body for REACH. Detailed information can be found at <http://echa.europa.eu/>.

Evaluation – The second part of REACH where information submitted to the European Chemicals Agency by producers and importers during the Registration phase is examined and evaluated.

Flame Retardant – Any chemical or chemical compound for which a functional use is to resist or inhibit the spread of fire. Flame Retardant Chemicals include, but are not limited to, halogenated, phosphorous based, nitrogen based, and nanoscale flame retardants.

Food Contact Materials – Any product that is intended to be used to carry, hold or otherwise store food or liquid for drinking. Examples include water bottles, hydration packs, coolers and more.

Limit Value – The concentration limit is set for each substance as measured on the final product and represents the maximum allowable amount of the respective substance which is allowable in a RSL-compliance product. The concentration limit is shown in the Limit Value column. The limit is specified as the amount of the substance found or released from a specified substrate. Concentration limits are applicable to any single part, or homogeneous part, of a product.

N/A - Not Applicable.

Packaging and Packaging Materials - Means any container providing a means of marketing, protecting, or handling a product from its point of manufacture to its sale or transfer to a consumer, including a unity package, an intermediate package or a shipping container, as defined in the specification ASTM D996. Packaging also includes, but is not limited to, unsealed receptacles, including carrying cases, crates, cups, pails, rigid foil and other trays, wrapper, sand wrapping films, bags, boxes, tape, and tubs.

PBT – Substances that are Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic are substances that do not easily break down, instead they build up in nature and in the fatty tissue of mammals, with a potential to cause serious and long-term irreversible effects. Part of the REACH Substances of Very High Concern.

Persistent – A persistent substance will not break down or degrade in humans, animals or nature. This means that they will stay for a very long time once produced.

Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) – Polyvinyl chloride, or PVC for short, is a hard plastic that may be found in packaging materials, trims, footwear, and screen printing. PVC is prohibited from use in all Kontoor Brands packaging and food contact products. In addition, Kontoor Brands prefers all products do not contain PVC and supports efforts to phase-out PVC.

Products – all raw materials, including all chemical substances, and all other goods, provided to Kontoor Brands or its suppliers or finishing contractors for use in the manufacture or assembly of any finished product manufactured for, labelled by, offered for sale by, sold by, or distributed by, Kontoor Brands or any of its subsidiaries.

Reporting Limit (RL) – The reporting limit is the lowest concentration of a substance the laboratory is allowed to report. If the laboratory detects an amount of the substance below the RL, the laboratory shall state their findings in the laboratory test report as Not Detected.

Registration – The first phase of the REACH process where all chemicals manufactured in or imported into the European Union in volumes above one ton per year, have to be registered to the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA).

RoHS Electrical and Electronic Equipment – The RoHS restrictions cover the actual electronic parts and ancillary portions of the final electrical or electronic product. Products covered by this requirement include:

- Large and small household appliances
- IT equipment
- Telecommunications equipment (although infrastructure equipment is exempt in some countries)
- Consumer equipment
- Lighting equipment - including light bulbs
- Electronic and electrical tools
- Toys, leisure, and sports equipment
- Medical devices (currently exempt)
- Monitoring and control instruments (currently exempt)
- Automatic dispensers

In addition, the components of the above products must meet the RoHS requirements. Examples include:

- Paints and pigments
- PVC (vinyl) cables as a stabilizer (e.g. power cords, USB cables)
- Solders
- Printed circuit board finishes, leads, internal and external interconnects
- Glass in television and photographic products (e.g. CRT television screens and camera lenses)
- Metal parts
- Lamps and bulbs

Sunset Date – A date where after a substance subject to Authorisation may not be used anymore, unless an Authorisation has been granted by the European Commission.

SVHC – An abbreviation for Substances of Very High Concern and referring to the most hazardous substances according article 57 of REACH.

Toxic – Toxicity is an intrinsic property of a substance rendering it to harm, impair or damage living organisms.

Toxic for Reproduction – A substance which is toxic for reproduction will impair the ability to have children or cause irreversible harm to the offspring itself.

Trace Amount (TR) – The trace amount is the allowable unavoidable trace presence of a substance that has been identified with a usage ban. While a substance may not be used in the production of a product, a small acceptable trace amount is allowed to be found on a RSL-compliant product due to minor contamination or atmospheric absorption.

Usage Ban – A usage ban is the prohibition of the intentional use of the respective substance during any stage of production of the Product or any Raw Material.

vPvB – vPvB are substances that are very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative. Even when such substances would not be categorized as toxic, they are still considered to be Substances of Very High Concern according to REACH because they persist in the environment and accumulate in the food chain for a long period of time.

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