



# Caprice Australia

## CHEMICALS POLICY

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## BACKGROUND

Caprice Australia (Caprice) is committed to ensuring socially and environmentally responsible sourcing practices across our entire supply chain in accordance with the law, international obligations, and our customer and licensor compliance requirements. A key means of implementing this commitment is through our Ethical Sourcing Code ("ESC"), which includes minimum standards of conduct that all suppliers must meet as a condition of doing business with Caprice. The ESC outlines our expectations regarding Consumer Safety, requiring our suppliers take all reasonable steps to ensure the goods they produce are safe and are not harmful to consumers.

This Chemicals Policy sets out additional requirements our suppliers must follow regarding use of chemicals and restrictive use of hazardous chemicals in the interests of consumer safety and minimizing the environmental impacts of our products. The Policy has been designed to assist in meeting the requirements of our key retail customers and licensors. Accordingly, key aspects of the Chemicals Policies of Target Australia, Kmart Australia, Big W, Best and Less, Just Group, Aldi and our other retail customers have been replicated within this Policy.

Currently, there are no specific legislative requirements in Australia governing the restrictive use of chemicals in the production of apparel products. Caprice has therefore made the decision to adopt aspects of the European Community Regulation on REACH 1907/2006, ANNEX XVII. More information can be found via <http://echa.europa.eu/>.

### **NICNAS (Australian Government-National Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme)**

NICNAS is run by the Department of Health and is designed to minimise the risk to public health from occupational and environmental standpoint. NICNAS maintain a list of chemicals that are of concern and Priority Existing Chemicals (PEC). A PEC is an industrial chemical that has been identified as requiring an assessment because there are reasonable grounds that manufacturing, handling, storing, using or disposing of the chemicals gives rise or could give rise, to a risk of adverse health and/or environmental effects

## SCOPE

The Caprice Chemicals Policy applies to all Caprice registered Supplier factories.

Additional chemical requirements may apply to products manufactured for or on behalf of a Caprice retail customer. In such cases, the Retail Customer's policy will apply.

This Policy covers the requirements for prohibiting or limiting the presence of hazardous chemicals in products that potentially are in prolonged contact with the skin/body. The information covered in this Policy is based upon the best available information at the time of issue and will be subject to updates. It is the Supplier's responsibility to continually review any changes to standards prohibiting or controlling the use of certain materials or mandated legislation.

## IMPLEMENTATION

Compliance with this Policy is mandatory. Suppliers must implement appropriate management processes, including a verification process, to ensure compliance. Suppliers should be able to provide a listing of the chemicals used, and provide a Chemical Compliance Declaration confirming that it complies with this Policy.

**Section 1:** Restricted Substances: Can be used, subject to restrictions and validation requirements as outlined in the Assessment Matrix

**Section 2:** Prohibited Substances: Cannot be Used

**Section 3:** Substances of very high concern: use with caution.

### Section 1.1: ASSESSMENT MATRIX FOR RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES

Potential Source	Restricted Substance	End-Use	Risk Level	Validation Requirements			
				Test Report	Retest Frequency	Compliance Certificate	Cert. Renewal Frequency
<b>Dyestuffs</b>	Azo Colorants	Azo dyestuffs that are cleavable to restricted amines	High Risk - indigo dyed material, pigment dyes, tints, sulphur dyes	Yes	12 months	Accept	12 months
	Disperse Dyestuffs	Dyeing & Printing Polyester Fibres	Low Risk	No*	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months
	Acid, Basic, Direct Dyes, Pigment	Dyeing Polyamide, Natural Fibres	Low Risk	No*	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months
	Blue Colorants	Prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	Low Risk	No*	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months
	Chromium VI	Leather	High Risk - all leather items	Yes	12 months	Accept	12 months
	Extractable Heavy Metals in Dyed Textile	Can be used as an integral component of a dye formulation to improve fixation	Low Risk	No*	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months
	Cadmium (Cd)	Stabilisers in PVC, Surface Paints/Powder, Coating on zippers, metal alloy componentry	Low Risk	No*	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months
<b>Metals (Non-Textile)</b>	Heavy Metal, Nickel (Ni)	Studs, rivets, metal buttons, zippers, nail head type embellishments, snap fasteners, jewellery	High Risk - for all children's wear age groups from birth to 14 years. Required for all metal alloy products that have potential to be in prolonged contact with skin or mouthed	Yes	12 months	Accept	12 months
	Lead (Pb)	Metal component with surface coatings and printing					
<b>Finish Treatments</b>	Formaldehyde	Wrinkle free finishes, Special printing e.g. pigment, foil, flock, glitter, metallic, plastisol, rubber print. Or Binding Auxiliaries	High Risk - all children's wear, under 6 years old	Yes	12 months	Accept	12 month
	Organotin - TBT, TPT, DBT, DOT, TPT, MBT, TCyHT, TMT, TOT	Antibacterial agent, catalysts in plastics, stabilisers in plastic, rubbers	Low Risk	no	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months
	TRIS, TEPA, C10-C13, PBBs, pentaBDE, octaBDE, TCEP, TDCPP, decaBDE	Flame Retardant Finish	Low Risk - not currently specified in Caprice products	no	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months

Potential Source	Restricted Substance	End-Use	Risk Level	Validation Requirements			
				Test Report	Retest Frequency	Compliance Certificate	Cert. Renewal Frequency
Finish Treatment	Perfluorinated Chemicals PFOS, PFOA	Water Resistant Finish	Medium Risk - required if property claims made	Yes	12 months	Accept	12 months
	Chlorophenols PCP, TeCP, TriCP, DMFu	Fungicides, Anti-Bacterial claims	Medium Risk - required if property claims made	Yes	12 months	Accept	12 months
Process Additives	Phthalates	Stabiliser for PVC, Rubber, Polyurethane, Plastisol Prints, Plastic Coating and Plastic Components	High Risk - required for all plastic type products that have potential to be in prolonged contact with skin or mouthed	Yes	12 months	Accept	12 months
	Dimethylformamide (DMFa)	Used in plastics, rubber, and PU coating.	High Risk - required on all plastic type products with contact skin or mouthed	Yes	12 months	Accept	12 months
	PAH	Added to rubber, plastics lacquers and coatings as a softener or extender	Low Risk	no	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months
	OPP	Its preservative properties in leather or in polyester dyeing processes	Low Risk	no	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months
	Chlorinated Paraffins	Used in softeners, flame retardants, leather and polymer production	Low Risk	no	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months
	Chlororganic Carriers	Used in carriers dyeing process e.g. polyester fibres. Also be used as solvents	Low Risk	no	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months
	Bisphenols	Used in the resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants and PVC	Low Risk	no	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months
	Monomer	Used in the plastic button, print, coating and synthetic leather	Low Risk	no	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months
	N-Nitrosamines	Can be formed as by-product in the production of rubber	Low Risk	no	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months
	UV Absorbers / Stabilizers	Used as UV absorbers for plastics, rubber, polyurethane	Low Risk	no	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	Solvent	Finishing, cleaning and printing agents, dissolves and dilutes fats, oils and adhesives	Low Risk	no	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months
	Benzene	Associated with solvent based process like solvent based polyurethane coatings and glues / adhesives.	Low Risk	no	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months
Environment Protection	Mothproofing Agent	Commonest chemical is permethrin - found on wool and cashmere	Low Risk	no	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months
	AP, APEOs	Used in surfactants including detergents, scouring agents, disperse dye agents, printing pastes, spinning oils and wetting agents	Low Risk	no	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months
	Pesticides	May be found in natural fibres, primarily cotton	Low Risk	no	n/a	Accept As per request	12 months

## SECTION 1.2 – RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

Restricted Chemical	Test Method	CAS Number	Chemical Name / Restriction or Maximum Limit	Uses	Remarks
<b>Azo Colorant</b>	Textile: ISO 14362-1  Leather: ISO 17234-1  Test methods specific for 4-Aminoazobenzene confirmation: LFGB 82.02-9 LFGB 82.02-15 EN ISO 17234-2 ISO 14362-3:2017	60-09-3 97-56-3 92-67-1 99-55-8 90-04-0 92-87-5 106-47-8 95-69-2 120-71-8 615-05-4 101-77-9 91-94-1 119-90-4 119-93-7 838-88-0 101-14-4 91-59-8 101-80-4 139-65-1 95-80-7 95-53-4 137-17-7 95-68-1 87-62-7	<b>Not detected (detection limit 5ppm)</b> 4-Amino azobenzene o-Aminoazotoluene 4-Aminodiphenyl 2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene o-Anisidine Benzidine p-Chloroaniline 4-Chloro-o-toluidine p-Cresidine 2,4-Diaminoanisole 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine 3,3'-Dimethyl-4,4'-diamino-diphenylmethane 4,4'-Methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline) 2-Naphthylamine 4,4'-Oxydianiline 4,4'-Thiodianiline 2,4-Toluenediamine o-Toluidine 2,4,5-Trimethylaniline 2,4-Xylidine 2,6-Xylidine	Dyestuffs/Pigments used in the production of textiles, leathers, plastics & paper. Applies to all products that may come in prolonged contact with the skin/body	Restricted aromatic amines listed in the EU Reach Regulation 1907/2006 Annex XVII Item 43 + Appendix 8 and amendments.  Current list of the 24 restricted amines are listed in  Thousands of Azo dyes exist, but only those which degrade to form the listed cleavable amines are restricted.
<b>Formaldehyde</b>	Textile: ISO 14184-1  Leather: ISO 17226-2	50-00-0	<b>Infants/Children's wear (00000-6years)</b> <b>-less than 30ppm</b>  <b>All others</b> <b>-less than 75ppm</b>	Wrinkles resistant Shrink proof, stain release, waterproof, fire retardant treatments. Pigment dyes, Plastisol/puff prints. Flock, Impact prints Garment pigment dyed, Digital /transfer prints. Stain release treatments	Caprice will accept a current valid Oeko-Tex Standard 100 certificate. For infants/children's wear – a Class 1 of Oeko-Tex Standard 100 certificate is required
<b>Cadmium (Cd)</b>	EN 1122:2001 Plastics  Wet decomposition method	7440-43-9	<b>&lt;0.01% by (w/w)</b>	Cadmium is found in plastic material, used as a stabiliser in PVC & PU and surface paints on zippers & buttons	Toys will need to be fully compliant with the Toy standards EN71-Part 3 or AS/NZS 8124 Part-3

Restricted Chemical	Test Method	CAS Number	Chemical Name / Restriction or Maximum Limit	Uses	Remarks
<b>Heavy Metals (Non-Textile)</b>	AS/NZS ISO 8124:3 Migration of certain elements: Heavy metals content in substrate	7439-92-1 7440-36-0 7440-38-2 7440-39-3 7439-97-6 7782-49-2 7440-47-3	<b>Lead (Pb) &lt;90ppm</b> <b>Antimony (Sb) &lt;60ppm</b> <b>Arsenic (As) &lt;25ppm</b> <b>Barium (Ba) &lt;1000ppm</b> <b>Mercury (Hg) &lt;60ppm</b> <b>Selenium (Se) &lt;500ppm</b> <b>Chromium III (Cr) &lt;60ppm</b>	Studs, rivets, metal button, zippers, nail head type embellishments.	Applies to infants, children's wear age groups from birth to 14 years.  Includes all accessible parts and components where the part is likely to be placed in the mouth / chewed or in prolonged contact with the skin.
<b>Extractable Heavy Metals in Dyed Textile</b>	Detect with: ICP-MS, ICP-OES  (extraction with acid perspiration solution –EN ISO 105-E04)	7440-36-0 7440-38-2 7440-48-4 7440-47-3 7440-48-4 7440-50-8 7439-92-1 7439-97-6 7440-02-0	<b>Antimony (Sb) &lt;30 mg/kg</b> <b>Arsenic (As) &lt;0.2 mg/kg</b> <b>Cadmium (Cd) &lt;0.1 mg/kg</b> <b>Chromium (Cr) &lt;1.0 mg/kg</b> <b>Cobalt (Co) &lt;1.0 mg/kg</b> <b>Copper (Cu) &lt;25.0 mg/kg</b> <b>Lead (Pb) &lt;0.2 mg/kg</b> <b>Mercury (Hg) &lt;0.02 mg/kg</b> <b>Nickel (Ni) &lt;1.0 mg/kg</b>	If dyehouse considers there is a technical reason for non-compliance, that the Caprice colour fastness requirements cannot be met, this should be discussed with the Caprice Quality team	Applies to apparel textiles and infants/children's wear (00000-6 years) only  Some metals can be used as an integral component of a dye formulation to improve fixation. Concern is given to the absorption of heavy metals through the skin.
<b>Lead (Pb)</b>	CPSC-CH-E1003-09.1  ASTM F2853-10	7439-92-1	<b>Total Lead &lt;90 mg/kg (Restrictions for Surface Coatings and Printing)</b>	Concern is given to the absorption via skin	Applicable to garment accessories such as buttons, rivets, zips and decorative beading and metal-based embellishments. Jewellery
<b>Nickel (Ni)</b>	BS EN 12472 +A1:2009  BS EN1811	7440-02-0	<b>&lt;0.5 µg/cm²/week – for objects in prolonged contact with the skin</b>  <b>&lt;0.2 µg/cm²/week – for objects inserted into the human body</b>	Studs, rivets, metal buttons, zippers, nail head type embellishments, snap fasteners  Jewellery	All age groups must be tested. Nickel migration can be found from metal components. When in prolonged contact with the skin it can cause a contact dermatitis allergic reaction.
<b>Phthalates</b>	ISO 14389	117-81-7 85-68-7 84-74-2 117-84-0 68515-48-0 28553-12-0 68515-49-1 26761-40-0 84-69-5 71888-89-6  117-82-8 131-18-0	<b>&lt;0.1% (total) by weight (w/w) of plasticised material</b> Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) Benzyl Butyl phthalate (BBP) Di-butyl phthalate (DBP) Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP) Di-isononyl phthalate (DINP)  Di-isodecyl phthalate (DIDP)  Di-isobutyl phthalate (DIBP) 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid,di-C6-8 branched alkyl esters, C7-rich (DIHP) Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate (DMEP) Dipentyl phthalate (DPP)	Flexible plastic components, PVC, polyurethane, polyethylene, Plastisol prints, transfer prints. Coatings, soles & out soles of shoes.	Currently a mandatory requirement under Aust. Toy & Nursery standards.  Caprice prohibits the use of restricted phthalates ( <b>&lt;0.1%</b> ) in all soft goods and hardgoods production. Including apparel, footwear, accessories, jewellery, embellishments, prints, badges, motifs, belts, buttons, sequins, bags, zipper pull tags, toggles.  Restricted phthalates are regularly used to soften PVC and the prohibited Organotin used as a stabilizer.
<b>Dimethylformamide (DMFa)</b>	ISO 16189:2013	68-12-2	<b>500ppm</b>	DMFa is a solvent used in plastics, rubber, and PU coating.	Amendment 2018/1513 to Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Water-based PU does not contain DMFa and is therefore preferable

## SECTION 2 - PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES (Cannot be used)

Prohibited Chemical	Test Method	CAS Number	Chemical Name / Restriction or Maximum Limit	Uses	Remarks
<b>Acid, Basic, Direct Dyes &amp; Pigment</b>	DIN 54231 64 LFGB 82.02-10	3761-53-3 569-61-9 569-64-2 2437-29-8 10309-95-2 548-62-9 632-99-5 2580-56-5 2602-46-2 1937-37-7 573-58-0 2475-45-8 82-28-0 2832-40-8 1344-37-2 12656-85-8	<b>None detected</b> Acid Red 26 Basic Red 9 Basic Green 4 Basic Green 4 Basic Green 4 Basic Violet 3 Basic Violet 14 Basic Blue 26 Direct Blue 6 Direct Black 38 Direct Red 28 Disperse Blue 1 Disperse Orange 11 Disperse Yellow 3 Pigment Yellow 34 Pigment Red 104	Primarily used in the dyeing of polyester, polyamide, and natural fibres.	Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.  Suppliers to submit declaration certificate to validate.
<b>Disperse Dyes</b>	DIN 54231:2005	39156-41-7  3165-93-3 548-62-9  2475-45-8 2475-46-9 3179-90-6 3860-63-7 12222-75-2 56524-77-7 56524-76-6 12222-97-8 12223-01-7 61951-51-7 23355-64-8 2581-69-3 730-40-5 82-28-0 13301-61-6 85136-74-9	<b>None detected</b> 4-methoxy-m-phenylene diammonium sulphate; 2,4-diaminoanisole sulphate 4-chloro-o-toluidinium chloride [4-[4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzhydrylidene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene]dimethylammonium chloride; C.I. Basic Violet 3 with $\geq 0,1$ % of Michler's ketone (EC no. 202-027-5)  Disperse Blue 1 Disperse Blue 3 Disperse Blue 7 Disperse Blue 26 Disperse Blue 35 Disperse Blue 35 Disperse Blue 35 Disperse Blue 102 Disperse Blue 106 Disperse Blue 124 Disperse Brown 1 Disperse Orange 1 Disperse Orange 3 Disperse Orange 11 Disperse Orange 37/59/76 Disperse Orange 149	Disperse dyes are a class of water-insoluble dyes that penetrate the fibre system of synthetic or manufactured fibres and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds  Disperse dyes are used in synthetic fibres (e.g., polyester, acetate, polyamide).	Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.  Suppliers to submit declaration certificate to validate.



		2872-52-8 2872-48-2 3179-89-3 119-15-3 2832-40-8 6373-73-5 6250-23-3 12236-29-2 54824-37-2	Disperse Red 1 Disperse Red 11 Disperse Red 17 Disperse Yellow 1 Disperse Yellow 3 Disperse Yellow 9 Disperse Yellow 23 Disperse Yellow 39 Disperse Yellow 49		
<b>Ortho-phenyl phenol (OPP)</b>	DIN EN ISO 17070:2015	90-43-7	<b>&lt;100 ppm</b>	OPP is used for its preservative properties in leather or as a carrier in polyester dyeing processes.	The European Commission published Regulation (EU) 2018/1847 to restrict the use of o-phenyl phenol, MEA o-phenyl phenate, potassium o-phenyl phenate and sodium o-phenyl phenate in cosmetic products.
<b>Blue Colorant</b>	DIN 54231	118685-33-9 Not allocated	<b>None detected</b> Component 1: C <sub>39</sub> H <sub>23</sub> ClCrN <sub>7</sub> O <sub>12</sub> S <sub>2</sub> .2Na Component 2: C <sub>46</sub> H <sub>30</sub> CrN <sub>10</sub> O <sub>20</sub> S <sub>2</sub> .3Na	Blue colourants are regulated and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles	Restriction of blue colorant in EU applies to substances and mixtures only. REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII
<b>Chromium VI (soluble)</b>	Aging followed by EN ISO 17075	18540-29-9	<b>None detected</b>	Found in leather tanning. In leather tanning harmless Chromium III will be present, but Chromium VI arise from subsequent processes and treatments	Applies to all Leather products –Apparel, Footwear & Accessories that come in contact with the skin.
<b>Solvent</b>	LC-MS or EN71-11	76-01-7 56-23-5 71-55-6 630-20-6 79-34-5 67-66-3 79-00-5 75-35-4 79-01-6 127-18-4	<b>&lt;0.1% for each</b> Pentachloroethane Carbon Tetrachloride 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane Chloroform 1,1,2-Trichloroethane 1,1-Dichloroethylene Trichloroethylene Tetrachloroethylene	Organic solvents are widely used in chemical preparations.  Finishing, cleaning and printing agents, dissolves and dilutes fats, oils and adhesives (e.g., in degreasing or cleaning operations).	European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII (Restriction applies to substances and mixtures) and Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009
<b>Benzene</b>	VDA 278 (2011)	71-43-2	<b>5 mg/kg</b>	Benzene volatile organic compounds should not be used in textile auxiliary chemical preparations. They are associated with solvent based processes like solvent based polyurethane coatings and glues/adhesives.	Benzene should not be used for any kind of facility cleaning or spot cleaning

Prohibited Chemical	Test Method	CAS Number	Chemical Name / Restriction or Maximum Limit	Uses	Remarks
Flame Retardants	Methanol extraction LC-MS or GC-MS	126-72-7	<b>None detected</b> Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (TRIS)	Flame-retardant chemicals, including the entire class of organohalogen flame retardants, should no longer be used	Caprice policy is that no apparel product should have a flame-retardant treatment  European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Candidate List. EU requirement applicable to textiles with direct contact with the skin  NICNAS has also carried out PEC/16,20, 27 for these compounds
	Solvent extraction LC-MS or GC-MS	5412-25-9	Bis (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate		
	KOH or NaOH digestion followed by GC-MS	545-55-1	Tris (1-aziridinyl)-phosphine oxide (TEPA)		
	ISO 18219:2015	85535-84-8	Chlorinated Paraffins (C10-C13)		
	Methanol extraction LC-MS or GC-MS	59536-65-1	Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)		
	Solvent extraction LC-MS or GC-MS	32534-81-9	Penta-Bromo diphenyl ether (pentaBDE)		
		32536-52-0	Octa-Bromo diphenyl ether (octaBDE)		
		115-96-8	Tris (2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP)		
		13674-87-8	Tris (1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCPP)		
		1163-19-5	Decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE)		
Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs)	Textile: EN ISO 18857-2:2011 (With Derivatization)  Leather: EN ISO 18218-2:2015	104-40-5 11066-49-2 25145-52-3 84852-15-3 140-66-9 1806-26-4 27193-28-8	<b>Sum of NP &amp; OP: &lt;10 ppm</b> Nonylphenol (NP)  Octyl phenol (OP)	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.	NP is very toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. For substances and mixtures only. Also, for textile and leather processing  REACH Annex XV11 entry 64a is applicable to textile articles which can reasonably be expected to be washed water
	Textile: EN ISO 18254-1:2016  Leather: EN ISO 18218-1:2015	9016-45-9 26027-38-3 37205-87-1 68412-54-4 127087-87-0 9002-93-1 9036-19-5 68987-90-6	<b>Sum of NPEO &amp; OPEO: &lt;20 ppm</b> Nonylphenol Ethoxylates (NPEOs)  octyl phenol ethoxylates (OPEOs)		

Prohibited Chemical	Test Method	CAS Number	Chemical Name / Restriction or Maximum Limit	Uses	Remarks
<b>Organotin Compounds</b>	DIN ISO/TS 16179:2012	56573-85-4 668-34-8 1002-53-5 15231-44-4 Various Various Various Various Various	<b>None detected</b> Tributyltin (TBT) Triphenyltin (TPhT) Dibutyltin (DBT) Diocetyl tin (DOT) Tripropyltin (TPT) Monobutyltin (MBT) Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT) Trimethyltin (TMT) Triocetyl tin (TOT)	Used on antibacterial agent, catalysts in plastic and glue production, heat stabilisers in plastic/rubber, inks, paints, metallic print & polyurethane products	Follow European Union REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII
<b>Perfluorinated Chemicals</b>	CEN/TS 15968	335-67-1 3825-26-1 335-95-5 2395-00-8 335-66-1 376-27-2 3108-24-5	<b>None detected</b> Perfluoro octanoic acid (PFOA) Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS)	PFOA and PFOS may be present as unintended by-products in long-chain and short-chain commercial water, oil, and stain-repellent agents.	Environmental concern The area-based limit for PFOA will be superseded by Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1000; Discuss with Caprice Quality team if alternative available
<b>Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)</b>	Beilstein Test for screening. FTIR for confirmation	9002-86-2	<b>None detected</b>	PVC is a plastic, which is used in a wide range of products including packaging, pipes, electric cables, furniture, household applications and many others.	Considered very harmful to the environment. The Caprice policy is to phase out the use PVC based products by 2025. Caprice will use the "Beilstein test" test method as a qualitative analysis and FTIR test method to verify that no PVC.
<b>Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)</b>	AfPS GS 2014:01 PAH	56-55-3 50-32-8 205-99-2 192-97-2 205-82-3 207-08-9 218-01-9 53-70-3	<b>Article in direct skin contact with: 1mg/kg (each)</b> <b>Childcare article: 0.5mg/kg (each)</b>  Benzo (a) anthracene (BaA) Benzo (a) pyrene (BaP) Benzo (b) fluoranthene (BbF) Benzo (e) pyrene (BeP) Benzo (j) fluoranthene (BjF) Benzo (k) fluoranthene (BkF) Chrysene (CHR) Dibenzo (a,h) anthracene (DBA)	PAHs are natural components of crude oil and are common residues from oil refining. PAHs have a characteristic smell like 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.	Amendment 2018/1513 to Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No.1907/2006

Prohibited Chemical	Test Method	CAS Number	Chemical Name / Restriction or Maximum Limit	Uses	Remarks
<b>Bisphenols</b>	All materials: Extraction: 1 g sample/20 ml THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 60C, analysis with LC/MS	80-05-7	<b>1 ppm</b> Bisphenol A (BPA)	Used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants and PVC	Commission Recommendation (EU) 2019/794 Annex "Actions and Scope of the coordinated control plan" further specifies which requirements are in focus of this market surveillance initiative.
		80-09-1 620-92-8 1478-61-1	<b>1 ppm each</b> Bisphenol S (BPS) Bisphenol F (BPF) Bisphenol AF (BPAF)		
<b>Monomer</b>	GC/MS Headspace 120C for 45 minutes Or Extraction in Methanol GC/MS, sonication at 60C for 60 minutes	100-42-5	<b>50 ppm</b> Styrene Monomer	Styrene is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various Styrene copolymers like plastic buttons.	Plastics production is based on combining monomers or, increasingly, pre-polymers or polymer precursors.
	EN ISO 6401:2008	75-01-4	<b>1 ppm</b> Vinyl Chloride Monomer	Vinyl Chloride is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various PVC materials like prints, coatings, flip flops, and synthetic leather.	
<b>N-Nitrosamines</b>	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	62-75-9 55-18-5 621-64-7 924-16-3 100-75-4 930-55-2 59-89-2 614-00-6 612-64-6	<b>0.5 ppm each</b> N-nitroso dimethylamine (NDMA) N-nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA) N-nitrosodipropylamine (NDPA) N-nitrosodibutylamine (NDBA) N-nitrosopiperidine (NPIP) N-nitrosopyrrolidine (NPYR) N-nitrosomorpholine (NMOR) N-nitroso N-methyl N-phenylamine (NMPHA) N-nitroso N-ethyl N-phenylamine (NEPHA)	Can be formed as by-product in the production of rubber.	The European Union (EU) published Directive 93/11/EEC to restrict the release of n-nitrosamines and n-nitrosatable substances from elastomer or rubber teats and soothers.
<b>UV Absorbers / Stabilizers</b>	DIN EN 62321 6:2016 05 (Extraction in THF, analysis by GC/MS)	3845-71-7 3864-99-1 25973-55-1 36437-37-3	<b>500 ppm each</b> UV 320 UV 327 UV 328 UV 350	PU foam materials such as open cell foams for padding. Used as UV absorbers for plastics (PVC, PET, PC, PA, ABS, polymers, rubber, PU	Follow REACH Annex XIV

Prohibited Chemical	Test Method	CAS Number	Chemical Name / Restriction or Maximum Limit	Uses	Remarks
<b>Chlorinated Paraffins</b>	Combined CADS / ISO 18219:2015 method V1:06/17	85535-84-8	<b>&lt;100 ppm</b> Short-chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCPs) (C10-C13)	Used in softeners, flame retardants, fat-liquoring agents in leather production; plasticizer in polymer production.	Under Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004 (POPs Regulation). Citation including Regulation (EU) 2015/2030 and Regulation (EU) 519/2012
		85535-85-9	<b>&lt;100 ppm</b> Medium-chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCPs) (C14-C17)		
<b>Chlororganic Carriers</b>	DIN 54232:2010	See Appendix A for a complete list.	<b>0.2 ppm each</b>	Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluene (Chlorinated Aromatic Hydrocarbons) can be used as carriers in the dyeing process of polyester or wool/polyester fibres. Also be used as solvents.	Follow REACH Annex XVII
		95-50-1	<b>1 ppm</b> 1,2-Dichlorobenzene		
<b>Chlorophenols</b>	GC-MS EN ISO 17070	87-86-5 4901-51-3 58-90-2 935-95-5 15950-66-0 933-78-8 933-75-5 95-95-4 88-06-2 609-19-8	<b>None detected</b> Pentachlorophenol (PCP) Tetra chlorophenol (TeCP)  Trichlorophenol (TriCP)	Used as fungicides to prevent mold growth on storing, transporting, raw hides, leather and artificial leather. PCP, TeCP, and TriCP can also be used as in can preservatives in print pastes and other chemical mixtures.	Chlorophenols are polychlorinated compounds used as preservatives or pesticides.
<b>Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)</b>	CEN ISO/TS 16186:2012	624-49-7	<b>None detected</b>	DMFu is an anti-mold agent used in sachets in packaging to prevent the build-up of mold, especially during shipping	Use of silica gel must be accompanied by a testing certificate-to prove DMF-free. Triclosan has been issued as a PEC by NICNAS
<b>Mothproofing Agent</b>	Solvent extraction LC-MS GC-MS	52645-53-1	<b>None detected</b>	Commonest chemical is permethrin - found on wool and cashmere	Can cause skin sensitivity. Use on apparel products prohibited
<b>Sandblasting (abrasive blasting with silica)</b>	N/A	N/A	<b>1% Crystalline Silica</b>	Used on denim articles/ apparel to produce a 'worn effect'	The use of materials containing more than 1% Crystalline Silica for abrasive blasting is prohibited under Australian law.
<b>Pesticides</b>	ISO 15913/DIN 38407 F2 or EPA 8081/EPA 8151A or BVL L 00.00 34:2010 09	See Appendix B for a complete list.	<b>0.5 ppm each</b>	May be found in natural fibres (primarily)Pesticides	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (the REACH Regulation); Directive 2009/128/EC on the sustainable use of pesticides

## SECTION 3 - SUBSTANCES OF VERY HIGH CONCERN (SVHC)

A substance of very high concern is a substance identified by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) as hazardous and listed on the 'candidate list'.

These substances are considered either to be carcinogenic, reprotoxic, mutagenic, bio-accumulative or accumulative in the environment.

The candidate list of SVHC is subject to regular updates. These substances are being monitored but not actually banned or restricted. Caprice suppliers have an obligation to be aware of the presence of SVHC in their products. The current candidate list can be found at:

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

Following the EU REACH Directive, Caprice recommends a maximum 0.1%w/w of the individual component per article. Caprice does not currently require testing for SVHC; but must be included in the declarations of compliance.

## SECTION 4 – DECLARATION OF CHEMICAL COMPLIANCE

Suppliers are required to sign an annual Chemical Compliance Declaration to confirm their compliance with this Policy. To confirm chemical compliance, either of the following means can be used to provide evidence the product complies with the Caprice minimum requirements for Hazardous Chemicals.

- Sample and test the product with a 3<sup>rd</sup> party independent testing laboratory in accordance with the test methods quoted above. Submit the test reports to Caprice QA Team.
- Provide a current valid Oeko-Tex certificate (Baby product accept Class I, Other age group accept Class II). Oeko-Tex Standard 100 is an accreditation scheme validating that the dyeing, finishing and printing process meets the GOTS environmental and sustainability requirements for textile production.

## SECTION 5 – COMPLIANCE TESTING

It is the Supplier's responsibility to ensure product supplied to Caprice meets the requirements outlined in this Chemical Policy. These requirements need to be communicated within their own supply chain to ensure all stages of manufacture have effective controls in place that effectively manage compliance with the chemical restrictions. Every dyehouse, printer, finisher, laundry, tannery and component/accessory supplier must be made aware of the Chemical Policy requirements, and openly communicate the presence of restricted substances and discuss ways to reduce, replace or prevent their presence.

Caprice reserves the right to carry out random testing and audits to ensure that product complies with this Chemical Policy. This may take the form of randomly selecting product from store, selecting raw materials in bulk production and/or requesting copies of the full testing documentation. Testing records must be kept by the supplier for a minimum of 2 years.

## Appendix A – Chlorotoluene Carriers

CAS No.	Chlorotoluene Carriers Name
95-49-8	2-Chlorotoluene
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	Penta chlorotoluene
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	Penta chlorobenzene
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
5216-25-1	p-Chlorobenzotrichloride
98-07-7	Benzotrichloride
100-44-7	Benzyl Chloride
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene

## Appendix B – Pesticides, Agricultural

CAS No.	Pesticides Name	CAS No.	Pesticides Name	CAS No.	Pesticides Name
93-72-1	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid, its salts and compounds; 2,4,5-TP	333-41-5	Diazinons	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
93-76-5	2,4,5-T	1085-98-9	Dichlofluanide	465-73-6	Isodrine
94-75-7	2,4-D	120-36-5	Dichloroprop	4234-79-1	Kelevane
309-00-2	Aldrine	115-32-2	Dicofol	143-50-0	Kepone
86-50-0	Azinophosmethyl	141-66-2	Dicrotophos	58-89-9	Lindane
2642-71-9	Azinophosethyl	60-57-1	Dieldrin	121-75-5	Malathion
4824-78-6	Bromophos-ethyl	60-51-5	Dimethoate	94-74-6	MCPA
2425-06-1	Captafol	88-85-7	Dinoseb, its salts and acetate	94-81-5	MCPB
63-25-2	Carbaryl	63405-99-2	DTTB (4, 6-Dichloro-7 (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) -2-Trifluoro methyl benz imidazole)	93-65-2	Mecoprop
510-15-6	Chlorbenzilat	115-29-7	Endosulfan	10265-92-6	Metamidophos
57-74-9	Chlordane	959-98-8	Endosulfan I (alpha)	72-43-5	Methoxychlor
6164-98-3	Chlordimeform	33213-65-9	Endosulfan II (beta)	2385-85-5	Mirex
470-90-6	Chlorfenvinphos	72-20-8	Endrine	6923-22-4	Monocrotophos
1897-45-6	Chlorthalonil	66230-04-4	Esfenvalerate	298-00-0	Parathion-methyl
56-72-4	Coumaphos	106-93-4	Ethylendibromid	1825-21-4	Pentachloroanisole
68359-37-5	Cyfluthrin	56-38-2	Ethylparathione; Parathion	7786-34-7	Phosdrin/Mevinphos
91465-08-6	Cyhalothrin	51630-58-1	Fenvalerate	72-56-0	Perthane
52315-07-8	Cypermethrin	Various	Halogenated naphthalenes, including polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs)	31218-83-4	Propethamphos
78-48-8	S,S,S-Tributyl phosphorotrithioate (Tribufos)	76-44-8	Heptachlor	41198-08-7	Profenophos
52918-63-5	Deltamethrin	1024-57-3	Heptachloroepoxide	13593-03-8	Quinalphos
53-19-0	DDD	319-84-6	a-Hexachlorocyclohexane with & without Lindane	82-68-8	Quintozene
72-54-8				8001-50-1	Strobane
3424-82-6	DDE	319-85-7	b-Hexachlorocyclohexane with & without Lindane	297-78-9	Telodrine
72-55-9				8001-35-2	Toxaphene
50-29-3	DDT	319-86-8	g-Hexachlorocyclohexane with & without Lindane	731-27-1	Tolyfluanide
789-02-6				1582-09-8	Trifluraline