



El Corte Inglés textile, footwear and accessories safety standard

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND CHILD SAFETY

2025 V.9

This standard is a live document subject to periodic amendment and updating due to both regulatory changes and progress in the El Corte Inglés chemical elimination / safety policy.

Introduction

In accordance with our sustainability policy, El Corte Inglés has a firm commitment to safety and to the use and presence of chemical substances when manufacturing our items and in the end products marketed.

The involvement of our suppliers is vital for achieving our goals geared towards increasingly more responsible marketing. For this we share our knowledge with them so we can advance together in implementing improvements.

This document is prepared by the Product Quality and Safety Department and refers to textiles, footwear and accessories.

It reflects our standards and specifications for chemical substances, setting out the prohibitions, restrictions or recommendations all our suppliers must follow.

In addition to substances regulated by European regulations, this standard includes other substances that must be considered during production processes in order to conserve the health and safety of consumers, employees and the environment.

We know that a solid chemical substance management system that aims to achieve processes and end products free of

concerning substances requires study and ongoing effort from the industry. For this reason, our standard will progressively evolve with new commitments, elimination plans and new requirements so we can move forward together towards continuous improvement.

Scope

Compliance with this guide is mandatory for all suppliers who manufacture items for El Corte Inglés (garments, footwear, household linen, fabrics, leather and accessories). Suppliers must implement their own procedures and control plans to ensure they supply items that are safe and free of restricted substances, or that meet regulated limits.

Furthermore, in relation to consumer safety beyond chemical substances, this manual indicates other relevant aspects that suppliers must comply with to ensure child safety.

Standard control and compliance

At El Corte Inglés we subject our suppliers to a sampling and control plan and do not accept any items outside the regulated limits.

Breaching our standard can lead to a penalty, cancelling production or return of the goods.

Content

This standard focuses on four main blocks:

1. Manufacturing process restricted substances (MRSL)
2. End product restricted chemical substances (RSL)
3. Child safety
4. Textile and footwear composition

1.

MRSL (Manufacturing restricted substances list)

Our MRSL (Manufacturing restricted substances list) goes beyond traditional chemical restrictions that only apply to finished products. This approach helps to protect consumers while minimising the possible impact of dangerous chemical products on employees, local communities and the environment during production.

We urge our suppliers to foster responsible chemical product management programmes at manufacturing facilities, as their use in production processes and operations may be detrimental if not done properly.

We recommend that our suppliers prepare an inventory of commonly-used chemical products as this will help identify risks, prepare elimination plans, and find procurement alternatives for raw materials or substances used in processes.

The list includes chemical products used in wet production process such as: dyeing, printing, washing, finishing, tanning, use of glues, etc.

Below is a list of substances that must be considered during the manufacturing process; safer alternatives must be found for these.

The list is based on the Zero Discharge programme, an interesting framework for chemical product management in the textile and footwear industry. See Appendix 1.

https://mrsl.roadmaptozero.com/MRSL2_0

The implementation of a chemical product management system that includes best practices in processes creates the right framework for minimising industry impacts. Each manufacturer must adapt the management system to their activity. Guidelines for implementation can be found in internationally recognised initiatives in the sector.

<https://www.roadmaptozero.com/process>

Appendix 1: MRSL (Manufacturing restricted substances list)

SUBSTANCES GROUP	SUBSTANCES	REQUIREMENTS IN CHEMICAL FORMULATIONS	CAS NUMBER
APEOs Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates	4-tert-butylphenol (BP) ₂	∑sum 10 mg/kg	98-54-4
APEOs Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates	Octylphenol (OP) ₂	∑sum 10 mg/kg	27193-28-8
APEOs Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates	Octylphenol (OP) ₂	∑sum 10 mg/kg	140-66-9
APEOs Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates	Octylphenol (OP) ₂	∑sum 10 mg/kg	1806-26-4
APEOs Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates	Octylphenol (OP) ₂	∑sum 10 mg/kg	85771-77-3
APEOs Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates	Nonylphenol (NP) ₂	∑sum 10 mg/kg	25154-52-3
APEOs Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates	Nonylphenol (NP) ₂	∑sum 10 mg/kg	104-40-5
APEOs Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates	Nonylphenol (NP) ₂	∑sum 10 mg/kg	84852-15-3
APEOs Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates	Nonylphenol (NP) ₂	∑sum 10 mg/kg	11066-49-2
APEOs Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates	Octylphenoethoxylates (OPEO) ₂	∑sum 100 mg/kg	68987-90-6
APEOs Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates	Octylphenoethoxylates (OPEO) ₂	∑sum 100 mg/kg	9036-19-5
APEOs Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates	Octylphenoethoxylates (OPEO) ₂	∑sum 100 mg/kg	9002-93-1
APEOs Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates	Nonylphenoethoxylates (NPEO) ₂	∑sum 100 mg/kg	9016-45-9
APEOs Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates	Nonylphenoethoxylates (NPEO) ₂	∑sum 100 mg/kg	26027-38-3
APEOs Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates	Nonylphenoethoxylates (NPEO) ₂	∑sum 100 mg/kg	37205-87-1
APEOs Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates	Nonylphenoethoxylates (NPEO) ₂	∑sum 100 mg/kg	68412-54-4
APEOs Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates	Nonylphenoethoxylates (NPEO) ₂	∑sum 100 mg/kg	127087-87-0
Chlorinated Paraffins	Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCP) with C10 –C13	Textile: 50 mg/kg	85535-84-8
Chlorinated Paraffins	Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCP) with C10 –C13	Leather: 250 mg/kg	85535-84-8
Chlorinated Paraffins	Medium Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCP) with C14 – C17	500 mg/kg	85535-85-9
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	500 mg/kg	95-50-1
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	Chlorobenzene ₂	Sum of substances ₂ : 200 mg/kg	108-90-7
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	1,3-Dichlorobenzene ₂	Sum of substances ₂ : 200 mg/kg	541-73-1
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	1,4-Dichlorobenzene ₂	Sum of substances ₂ : 200 mg/kg	106-46-7
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene ₂	Sum of substances ₂ : 200 mg/kg	87-61-6
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene ₂	Sum of substances ₂ : 200 mg/kg	120-82-1
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene ₂	Sum of substances ₂ : 200 mg/kg	108-70-3
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene ₂	Sum of substances ₂ : 200 mg/kg	634-66-2
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene ₂	Sum of substances ₂ : 200 mg/kg	634-90-2
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene ₂	Sum of substances ₂ : 200 mg/kg	95-94-3
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	Pentachlorobenzene ₂	Sum of substances ₂ : 200 mg/kg	608-93-5

SUBSTANCES GROUP	SUBSTANCES	REQUIREMENTS IN CHEMICAL FORMULATIONS	CAS NUMBER
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	Hexachlorobenzene2	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg	118-74-1
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	2-Chlorotoluene2	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg	95-49-8
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	3-Chlorotoluene2	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg	108-41-8
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	4-Chlorotoluene2	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg	106-43-4
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	2,3-Dichlorotoluene2	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg	32768-54-0
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	2,4-Dichlorotoluene2	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg	95-73-8
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	2,5-Dichlorotoluene2	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg	19398-61-9
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	2,6-Dichlorotoluene2	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg	118-69-4
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	3,4-Dichlorotoluene2	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg	95-75-0
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	3,5-dichlorotoluene	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg Each: 10 mg/kg	25186-47-4
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	2,3,6-Trichlorotoluene2	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg Each: 10 mg/kg	2077-46-5
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	2,4,5-Trichlorotoluene2	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg Each: 10 mg/kg	6639-30-1
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	2,3,4-trichlorotoluene2	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg Each: 10 mg/kg	7359-72-0
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	2,4,6-trichlorotoluene2	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg Each: 10 mg/kg	23749-65-7
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	3,4,5-trichlorotoluene	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg Each: 10 mg/kg	21472-86-6
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	2,3,4,5-tetrachlorotoluene2	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg Each: 10 mg/kg	76057-12-0
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	2,3,5,6-tetrachlorotoluene2	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg Each: 10 mg/kg	1006-31-1
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	2,3,4,6-tetrachlorotoluene2	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg Each: 10 mg/kg	875-40-1
Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes	Pentachlorotoluene2	Sum of substances2: 200 mg/kg Each: 10 mg/kg	877-11-2
Chlorophenols	Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	0.5 mg/kg	87-86-5
Chlorophenols	Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)	Sum of TeCP: 0.5 mg/kg	25167-83-3
Chlorophenols	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol	Sum of TeCP: 0.5 mg/kg	4901-51-3
Chlorophenols	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	Sum of TeCP: 0.5 mg/kg	58-90-2
Chlorophenols	2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol	Sum of TeCP: 0.5 mg/kg	935-95-5
Chlorophenols	2,3,4-Trichlorophenol	Sum of TriCP 2 mg/kg	15950-66-0
Chlorophenols	2,3,5-Trichlorophenol	Sum of TriCP 2 mg/kg	933-78-8
Chlorophenols	2,3,6-Trichlorophenol	Sum of TriCP 2 mg/kg	933-75-5
Chlorophenols	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	Sum of TriCP 2 mg/kg	95-95-4
Chlorophenols	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Sum of TriCP 2 mg/kg	88-06-2
Chlorophenols	3,4,5-Trichlorophenol	Sum of TriCP 2 mg/kg	609-19-8
Chlorophenols	2,3-Dichlorophenol	Sum of DCP 5 mg/kg	576-24-9
Chlorophenols	2,4-Dichlorophenol	Sum of DCP 5 mg/kg	120-83-2
Chlorophenols	2,5-Dichlorophenol	Sum of DCP 5 mg/kg	583-78-8
Chlorophenols	2,6-Dichlorophenol	Sum of DCP 5 mg/kg	87-65-0
Chlorophenols	3,4-Dichlorophenol	Sum of DCP 5 mg/kg	95-77-2

SUBSTANCES GROUP	SUBSTANCES	REQUIREMENTS IN CHEMICAL FORMULATIONS	CAS NUMBER
Chlorophenols	3,5-Dichlorophenol	Sum of DCP 5 mg/kg	591-35-5
Chlorophenols	2-Chlorophenol	Sum of MonoCP: 5 mg/kg	95-57-8
Chlorophenols	3-Chlorophenol	Sum of MonoCP: 5 mg/kg	108-43-0
Chlorophenols	4-Chlorophenol	Sum of MonoCP: 5 mg/kg	106-48-9
Chlorophenols	o-Phenylphenol (OPP)	Textile: 100 mg/kg	90-43-7
Chlorophenols	o-Phenylphenol (OPP)	Leather: Use is permitted	90-43-7
Phenol	Phenol	100 mg/kg	108-95-2
Dyes – Azo	4-Aminobiphenyl	150 mg/kg	92-67-1
Dyes – Azo	Benzidine	150 mg/kg	92-87-5
Dyes – Azo	4-Chloro-o-toluidine	150 mg/kg	95-69-2
Dyes – Azo	2-Naphthylamine	150 mg/kg	91-59-8
Dyes – Azo	o-Aminoazotoluene	150 mg/kg	97-56-3
Dyes – Azo	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	150 mg/kg	99-55-8
Dyes – Azo	4-Chloroaniline	150 mg/kg	106-47-8
Dyes – Azo	2,4-Diaminoaniline	150 mg/kg	615-05-4
Dyes – Azo	4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane	150 mg/kg	101-77-9
Dyes – Azo	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	150 mg/kg	91-94-1
Dyes – Azo	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	150 mg/kg	119-90-4
Dyes – Azo	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	150 mg/kg	119-93-7
Dyes – Azo	3,3'-Dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	150 mg/kg	838-88-0
Dyes – Azo	p-Cresidine	150 mg/kg	120-71-8
Dyes – Azo	4,4'-Methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline)	150 mg/kg	101-14-4
Dyes – Azo	4,4'-Oxydianiline	150 mg/kg	101-80-4
Dyes – Azo	4,4'-Thiodianiline	150 mg/kg	139-65-1
Dyes – Azo	o-Toluidine	150 mg/kg	95-53-4
Dyes – Azo	2,4-Toluediamine	150 mg/kg	95-80-7
Dyes – Azo	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline	150 mg/kg	137-17-7
Dyes – Azo	o-Anisidine	150 mg/kg	90-04-0
Dyes – Azo	Aminoazobenzene	150 mg/kg	60-09-3
Dyes – Azo	2,4-Xylidine	150 mg/kg	95-68-1
Dyes – Azo	2,6-Xylidine	150 mg/kg	87-62-7
Dyes – Azo	4-chloro-o-toluidinium chloride	150 mg/kg	3165-93-3
Dyes – Azo	2-Naphthylammoniumacetate	150 mg/kg	553-00-4
Dyes – Azo	4-methoxy-m-phenylene diammonium sulphate; 2,4- diaminoaniline sulphate	150 mg/kg	39156-41-7

SUBSTANCES GROUP	SUBSTANCES	REQUIREMENTS IN CHEMICAL FORMULATIONS	CAS NUMBER
Dyes – Azo	2,4,5-trimethylaniline hydrochloride	150 mg/kg	21436-97-5
Allergic Dyes	Navy Blue	250 mg/kg	118685-33-9
Allergic Dyes	Acid Red 26	250 mg/kg	3761-53-3
Allergic Dyes	Basic Red 9	250 mg/kg	569-61-9
Allergic Dyes	Basic Violet 14	250 mg/kg	632-99-5
Allergic Dyes	Direct Blue 6	250 mg/kg	2602-46-2
Allergic Dyes	Direct Red 28	250 mg/kg	573-58-0
Allergic Dyes	Direct Black 38	250 mg/kg	1937-37-7
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Orange 11	250 mg/kg	82-28-0
Allergic Dyes	Basic Blue 26 (with Michler's Ketone > 0.1%)	250 mg/kg	2580-56-5
Allergic Dyes	Basic Green 4 (malachite green chloride)	250 mg/kg	569-64-2
Allergic Dyes	Basic Green 4 (malachite green oxalate)	250 mg/kg	2437-29-8
Allergic Dyes	Basic Green 4 (malachite green)	250 mg/kg	10309-95-2
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Blue 1	250 mg/kg	2475-45-8
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Blue 3	250 mg/kg	2475-46-9
Allergic Dyes	Basic Violet 3 with >0.1% of Michler's Ketone	250 mg/kg	548-62-9
Allergic Dyes	Acid Violet 49	250 mg/kg	1694-09-3
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Red 17	250 mg/kg	3179-89-3
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Yellow 1	250 mg/kg	119-15-3
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Yellow 9	250 mg/kg	6373-73-5
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Yellow 39	250 mg/kg	12236-29-2
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Yellow 49	250 mg/kg	54824-37-2
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Yellow 3	250 mg/kg	2832-40-8
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Blue 7	250 mg/kg	3179-90-6
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Blue 26	250 mg/kg	3860-63-7
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Blue 35	250 mg/kg	12222-75-2
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Blue 35	250 mg/kg	56524-76-6
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Blue 102	250 mg/kg	12222-97-8
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Blue 106	250 mg/kg	12223-01-7
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Blue 124	250 mg/kg	61951-51-7
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Brown 1	250 mg/kg	23355-64-8
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Orange 1	250 mg/kg	2581-69-3
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Orange 3	250 mg/kg	730-40-5
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Orange 37/59/76	250 mg/kg	13301-61-6
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Red 1	250 mg/kg	2872-52-8

SUBSTANCES GROUP	SUBSTANCES	REQUIREMENTS IN CHEMICAL FORMULATIONS	CAS NUMBER
Allergic Dyes	Disperse Red 11	250 mg/kg	2872-48-2
Flame retardants	Polybrominatedbiphenyls (PBB)	250 mg/kg	59536-65-1
Flame retardants	Monobromo biphenyls (MonoBDEs)	250 mg/kg	26264-10-8,
Flame retardants	Monobromo biphenyls (MonoBDEs)	250 mg/kg	2052-07-5,
Flame retardants	Monobromo biphenyls (MonoBDEs)	250 mg/kg	2113-57-7
Flame retardants	Monobromo biphenyls (MonoBDEs)	250 mg/kg	92-66-0
Flame retardants	Dibromo biphenyls (DiBB)	250 mg/kg	13029-09-9
Flame retardants	Dibromo biphenyls (DiBB)	250 mg/kg	92-86-4
Flame retardants	Dibromo biphenyls (DiBB)	250 mg/kg	59080-32-9
Flame retardants	Tribromo biphenyls (TriBB)	250 mg/kg	51202-79-0
Flame retardants	Tetrabromo biphenyls (TetraBB)	250 mg/kg	60044-24-8
Flame retardants	Tetrabromo biphenyls (TetraBB)	250 mg/kg	60044-25-9
Flame retardants	Pentabromo biphenyls (PentaBB)	250 mg/kg	67888-96-4
Flame retardants	Pentabromo biphenyls (PentaBB)	250 mg/kg	59080-39-6
Flame retardants	Hexabromo biphenyls (HexaBB)	250 mg/kg	59080-40-9
Flame retardants	Hexabromo biphenyls (HexaBB)	250 mg/kg	36355-01-8,
Flame retardants	Octabromo biphenyls (OctaBB)	250 mg/kg	27858-07-7
Flame retardants	Octabromo biphenyls (OctaBB)	250 mg/kg	61288-13-9
Flame retardants	Nonabromo biphenyls (NonaBB)	250 mg/kg	27753-52-2
Flame retardants	Nonabromo biphenyls (NonaBB)	250 mg/kg	69278-62-2
Flame retardants	Nonabromo biphenyls (NonaBB)	250 mg/kg	119264-62-9
Flame retardants	Nonabromo biphenyls (NonaBB)	250 mg/kg	119264-63-0,
Flame retardants	Decabromo biphenyls (DecaBB)	250 mg/kg	13654-09-6
Flame retardants	Tris(2,3-Dibromopropyl)-Phosphate (TRIS)	250 mg/kg	126-72-7
Flame retardants	Monobromo diphenyl ethers (MonoBDE)	250 mg/kg	126-72-7
Flame retardants	Tribromo diphenyl ethers (TriBDE)	250 mg/kg	49690-94-0
Flame retardants	Tetrabromo diphenyl ethers (TetraBDE)	250 mg/kg	40088-47-9
Flame retardants	Pentabromo diphenyl ethers (PentaBDE)	250 mg/kg	32534-81-9
Flame retardants	Hexabromo diphenyl ethers (HexaBDE)	250 mg/kg	36483-60-0
Flame retardants	Heptabromo diphenyl ethers (HeptaBDE)	250 mg/kg	68928-80-3
Flame retardants	Octabromo diphenyl ethers (OctaBDE)	250 mg/kg	32536-52-0
Flame retardants	Nonabromo diphenyl ethers (NonaBDE)	250 mg/kg	63936-56-1
Flame retardants	Decabromo diphenyl ethers (DecaBDE)	250 mg/kg	1163-19-5
Flame retardants	Tetrabromo-bisphenol A (TBBPA)	250 mg/kg	79-94-7
Flame retardants	Bis(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate (BIS)	250 mg/kg	5412-25-9

SUBSTANCES GROUP	SUBSTANCES	REQUIREMENTS IN CHEMICAL FORMULATIONS	CAS NUMBER
Flame retardants	Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)	250 mg/kg	3194-55-6
Flame retardants	2,2-bis(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol (BBMP)	250 mg/kg	3296-90-0
Flame retardants	Tris (2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP)	250 mg/kg	115-96-8
Flame retardants	Tris(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide (TEPA)	250 mg/kg	545-55-1
Flame retardants	Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate (TCPP)	250 mg/kg	13674-84-5
Flame retardants	Trixylyl phosphate (TXP)	50 mg/kg	25155-23-1
Flame retardants	Tri-o-cresylphosphate	50 mg/kg	78-30-8
Flame retardants	Trimethylphosphate	Under discussion	512-56-1
Glycols	Bis(2-methoxyethyl)-ether	50 mg/kg	111-96-6
Glycols	2-methoxyethanol	50 mg/kg	109-86-4
Glycols	2-methoxyethylacetate	50 mg/kg	110-49-6
Glycols	Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether	50 mg/kg	110-71-4
Glycols	2-ethoxyethanol	50 mg/kg	110-80-5
Glycols	2-ethoxyethyl acetate	50 mg/kg	111-15-9
Glycols	2-methoxypropylacetate	50 mg/kg	70657-70-4
Glycols	Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether	50 mg/kg	112-49-2
Halogenated solvents	1,2-Dichloroethane	5 mg/kg	107-06-2
Halogenated solvents	Methylene chloride	5 mg/kg	75-09-2
Halogenated solvents	Trichloroethylene	5 mg/kg	79-01-6
Halogenated solvents	Tetrachloroethylene	5 mg/kg	127-18-4
Halogenated solvents	Benzylchloride	50 mg/kg	100-44-7
Halogenated solvents	Benzylchloride	100 mg/kg for dyes	100-44-7
Organotin Compounds	Monobutyltin, MBT	5 mg/kg	78763-54-9
Organotin Compounds	Monobutyltin, MBT	5 mg/kg	1118-46-3
Organotin Compounds	Dibutyltin, DBT	20mg/kg / 100mg/kg for PU based thickeners	1002-53-5
Organotin Compounds	Dibutyltin, DBT	20mg/kg / 100mg/kg for PU based thickeners	683-18-1
Organotin Compounds	Diocetyl tin, DOT	5 mg/kg	94410-05-6
Organotin Compounds	Diocetyl tin, DOT	5 mg/kg	3542-36-7
Organotin Compounds	Tributyltin, TBT	5 mg/kg	36643-28-4
Organotin Compounds	Tributyltin, TBT	5 mg/kg	56573-85-4
Organotin Compounds	Tributyltin, TBT	5 mg/kg	1461-22-9
Organotin Compounds	Triphenyltin, TPhT	5 mg/kg	892-20-6,
Organotin Compounds	Triphenyltin, TPhT	5 mg/kg	639-58-7
Organotin Compounds	Triphenyltin, TPhT	5 mg/kg	668-34-8
Organotin Compounds	Tricyclohexyltin, TCyHT	1 mg/kg	6056-50-4

SUBSTANCES GROUP	SUBSTANCES	REQUIREMENTS IN CHEMICAL FORMULATIONS	CAS NUMBER
Organotin Compounds	Tricyclohexyltin, TCyHT	1 mg/kg	3091-32-5
Organotin Compounds	Trioctyltin, TOT	5 mg/kg	250252-89-2
Organotin Compounds	Tripropyltin, TPT	1 mg/kg	688-73-3
Organotin Compounds	Tripropyltin, TPT	1 mg/kg	2279-76-7
Organotin Compounds	Monooctyltin, MOT	5 mg/kg	15231-44-4,
Organotin Compounds	Monooctyltin, MOT	5 mg/kg	3091-25-6
Organotin Compounds	Diphenyltin, DPhT	5 mg/kg	1011-95-6
Organotin Compounds	Diphenyltin, DPhT	5 mg/kg	6381-06-2
Organotin Compounds	Diphenyltin, DPhT	5 mg/kg	1135-99-5
Organotin Compounds	Monophenyltin, MPT	5 mg/kg	1124-19-2
Organotin Compounds	Methyltin trichloride, MMT	5 mg/kg	993-16-8
Organotin Compounds	Dimethyltin, DMT	5 mg/kg	753-73-1
Organotin Compounds	Trimethyltin, TMT	5 mg/kg	1066-45-1
Organotin Compounds	Tetrabutyltin, TeBT	1 mg/kg	1461-25-2
Organotin Compounds	Dipropyltin, DPT	5 mg/kg	2411-51-0
Organotin Compounds	Monomethyltin, MT	5 mg/kg	83221-98-1
Organotin Compounds	Tetraethyltin, TeET	1 mg/kg	597-64-8
Organotin Compounds	Tetraoctyltin, TeOT	1 mg/kg	3590-84-9
PFCs	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and related substances	0.025 mg/kg / Related substances = 1 mg/kg	335-67-1
PFCs	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and related substances	0.025 mg/kg / Related substances = 1 mg/kg	3825-26-1
PFCs	Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and related substances	Sum = 2 mg/kg	1763-23-1
PFCs	Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and related substances	Sum = 2 mg/kg	2795-39-3
PFCs	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid / Perfluorobutanesulfonates (PFBS) F	0.25 mg/kg	375-73-5
PFCs	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid / Perfluorobutanesulfonates (PFBS) F	0.25 mg/kg	29420-43-3
PFCs	4: 2 FTOH, perfluorohexane-1-ol	0.5 mg/kg	2043-47-2
PFCs	6: 2 FTOH, perfluoro hexyl ethanol	0.5 mg/kg	647-42-7
PFCs	8: 2 FTOH, Perfluoro octyl ethano	0.5 mg/kg	678-39-7
PFCs	10: 2 FTOH, Perfluorododecano-1-ol	0.5 mg/kg	865-86-1
PFCs	Nonadecafluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) and its sodium and ammonium salts	0.25 mg/kg	335-76-2 and salts
PFCs	Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	0.25 mg/kg	375-85-9
PFCs	Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) and salts	0.25 mg/kg	375-95-1 and salts
PFCs	Tricosafafluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	0.25 mg/kg	307-55-1
PFCs	2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propionic acid, its salts and its acyl halides covering any of their individual isomers and combinations thereof	0.25 mg/kg	13252-13-6 and salts

SUBSTANCES GROUP	SUBSTANCES	REQUIREMENTS IN CHEMICAL FORMULATIONS	CAS NUMBER
PFCs	Pentacosfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	0.25 mg/kg	72629-94-8
PFCs	Heptacosfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeDA)	0.25 mg/kg	376-06-7
PFCs	Henicosfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUdA)	0.25 mg/kg	2058-94-8
PFCs	Perfluorohexane-1-sulfonic acid and its salts; PFHxS	0.25 mg/kg	355-46-4 and its salts
PFCs	8:2 FTOH, Perfluorooctylethanol	0.5 mg/kg	678-39-7
PFCs	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecylidide	0.25 mg/kg	2043-53-0
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	Butyl benzyl Phthalate (BBP)1	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	85-68-7
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	Di-n-butyl Phthalate (DBP)1	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	84-74-2
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (DEHP)1	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	117-81-7
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	Di-n-octyl Phthalate (DNOP)1	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	117-84-0
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	Di-iso-nonyl Phthalate (DINP)1	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	68515-48-0
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	Di-iso-decyl Phthalate (DIDP)1	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	26761-40-0
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	Diethyl Phthalate (DEP)1	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	84-66-2
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	Di-n-propyl Phthalate (DPRP)1	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	131-16-8
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	Di-iso-butyl Phthalate (DIBP)1	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	84-69-5
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	Di-cyclohexyl Phthalate (DCHP)1	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	84-61-7
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	Di-n-hexyl phthalate (DnHP)1	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	84-75-3
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	D-inonyl Phthalate (DNP)1	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	84-76-4
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	Di-iso-octyl Phthalate (DIOP)1	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	27554-26-3
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	Bis(2-methoxyethyl)phthalate (DMEP)1	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	117-82-8
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	68515-50-4
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	Diisohexyl phthalate	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	71850-09-4
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters (DHNUP)1	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	68515-42-4
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di- C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich (DIHP)1	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	71888-89-6
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	Di-n-pentylphthalates1	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	131-18-0
Phthalates (ortho-phthalates)	Di-iso-pentylphthalates1	Sum of substances1: 250 mg/kg	605-50-5
PAHs	Naphthalene3	Sum of substances3: 200 mg/kg / Leather: 300 mg/kg	91-20-3
PAHs	Acenaphthylene3	Sum of substances3: 200 mg/kg	208-96-8
PAHs	Acenaphthene3	Sum of substances3: 200 mg/kg	83-32-9
PAHs	Fluorene3	Sum of substances3: 200 mg/kg	86-73-7
PAHs	Phenanthrene3	Sum of substances3: 200 mg/kg	85-01-8
PAHs	Anthracene3	Sum of substances3: 200 mg/kg	120-12-7
PAHs	Fluoranthene3	Sum of substances3: 200 mg/kg	206-44-0

SUBSTANCES GROUP	SUBSTANCES	REQUIREMENTS IN CHEMICAL FORMULATIONS	CAS NUMBER
PAHs	Pyrene3	Sum of substances3: 200 mg/kg	129-00-0
PAHs	Benzo[a]anthracene3	Sum of substances3: 200 mg/kg	56-55-3
PAHs	Chrysene3	Sum of substances3: 200 mg/kg	218-01-9
PAHs	Benzo[a]pyrene	20 mg/kg	50-32-8
PAHs	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene3	Sum of substances3: 200 mg/kg	193-39-5
PAHs	Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene3	Sum of substances3: 200 mg/kg	53-70-3
PAHs	Benzo[ghi]perylene3	Sum of substances3: 200 mg/kg	191-24-2
PAHs	Benzo[b]fluoranthene3	Sum of substances3: 200 mg/kg	205-99-2
PAHs	Benzo[k]fluoranthene3	Sum of substances3: 200 mg/kg	207-08-9
PAHs	Benzo[e]pyrene3	Sum of substances3: 200 mg/kg	192-97-2
PAHs	Benzo[j]fluoranthene3	Sum of substances3: 200 mg/kg	205-82-3
Heavy Metals	Total Cadmium, Cd	Others: 20 mg/kg	7440-43-9
Heavy Metals	Total Cadmium, Cd	Pigment: 50 mg/kg	7440-43-9
Heavy Metals	Total Lead, Pb	100 mg/kg	7439-92-1
Heavy Metals	Total Mercury, Hg	Others: 4 mg/kg	7439-97-6
Heavy Metals	Total Mercury, Hg	Pigment: 25 mg/kg	7439-97-6
Heavy Metals	Total Cobalt, Co	500 mg/kg	7440-48-4
Heavy Metals	Total Nickel, Ni	250 mg/kg	7440-02-0
Heavy Metals	Total Antimony, Sb	Dye: 50 mg/kg	7440-36-0
Heavy Metals	Total Antimony, Sb	Pigment: 250 mg/kg	7440-36-0
Heavy Metals	Total Arsenic, As	50 mg/kg	7440-38-2
Heavy Metals	Total Copper, Cu	250 mg/kg	7440-50-8
Heavy Metals	Total Chromium, Cr	100 mg/kg	7440-47-3
Heavy Metals	Total Silver (Ag)	100 mg/kg	7440-22-4
Heavy Metals	Chromium, hexavalent, Cr(VI)	3 mg/kg	18540-29-9
Heavy Metals	Total Barium	100 mg/kg	7440-39-3
Heavy Metals	Total Selenium	Dye: 20 mg/kg	7782-49-2
Heavy Metals	Total Selenium	Pigment: 100 mg/kg	7782-49-2
Heavy Metals	Total iron, Fe	2500 mg/kg	7439-89-6
Heavy Metals	Total Manganese, Mn	500 mg/kg	7439-96-5
Heavy Metals	Total Zinc, Zn	1500 mg/kg	7440-66-6
Heavy Metals	Total Tin	250 mg/kg	7440-31-5
UV absorbers	2-benzotriazol-2-yl-4,6-di-tert-butylphenol (UV 320)	1000 mg/kg	3846-71-7
UV absorbers	2,4-Di-tert-butyl-6-(5-c chlorobenzotriazole-2-yl) phenol (UV-327)	1000 mg/kg	3864-99-1
UV absorbers	2-(2H-benzotriazol.2-yl)-4-(tert-butyl)-6(sec-butyl) phenol (UV 350)	1000 mg/kg	36437-37-3

SUBSTANCES GROUP	SUBSTANCES	REQUIREMENTS IN CHEMICAL FORMULATIONS	CAS NUMBER
UV absorbers	2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-2,4-ditertpentylphenol (UV 328)	1000 mg/kg	25973-55-1
Volatile organic compounds (other compounds)	Benzene	50 mg/kg	71-43-2
Volatile organic compounds (other compounds)	Xylene	Textile: 500 mg/kg	1330-20-7
Volatile organic compounds (other compounds)	o-cresol	500 mg/kg	95-48-7
Volatile organic compounds (other compounds)	m-cresol	500 mg/kg	108-39-4
Volatile organic compounds (other compounds)	p-cresol	500 mg/kg	106-44-5
Pesticides	Permethrin	250 mg/kg	52645-53-1
Pesticides	Triclosan	250 mg/kg	3380-34-5
Pesticides	Borate, zinc salt	250 mg/kg	12767-90-7
Pesticides	Thiourea	1000 mg/kg	62-56-6
Pesticides	Silica (particles of respirable size)	No intentional use.	14464-46-1
Pesticides	AEEA [2-(2-aminoethylamine)ethanol]	100 mg/kg	111-41-1
Others/ Miscellaneous Chemicals	Borate, zinc salt	1000 mg/kg	12767-90-7
Others/ Miscellaneous Chemicals	Bisphenol-A	100 mg/kg	80-05-7
Others/ Miscellaneous Chemicals	Quinoline	250 mg/kg	91-22-5
Others/ Miscellaneous Chemicals	Thiourea	1000 mg/kg	62-56-6
Others/ Miscellaneous Chemicals	AEEA [2-(2-amino ethylamine) ethanol]	100 mg/kg	111-41-1
Others/ Miscellaneous Chemicals	Silica (particles of respirable size)	No use of Sand Blasting	14464-46-1
Free Aniline	Free Aniline	Indigo 2000 mg/kg	62-53-3
Free Aniline	Free Aniline	other dyes 500 mg/kg	62-53-3
Dimethylfumarate	Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	0.1 mg/kg	624-49-7
Formaldehyde	Formaldehyde	200 mg/kg	50-00-0
Anti- Microbials & Biocides	o-Phenylphenol (+salts)	5000 mg/kg	90-43-7
Anti- Microbials & Biocides	Permethrin	250 mg/kg	52645-53-1
Anti- Microbials & Biocides	Triclosan	250 mg/kg	3380-34-5
Glutaral	Glutaral	1000 mg/kg	111-30-8
Solvent residues	DMF	0.05 mg/kg	68-12-2
Solvent residues	NMP	0.05 mg/kg	872-50-4
Solvent residues	DMAc	0.05 mg/kg	127-19-5
Solvent residues	Formamide	0.05 mg/kg	75-12-7
Siloxanes	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane; D4	0.10%	556-67-2
Siloxanes	Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane; D6	0.10%	540-97-6
Siloxanes	Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane; D5	0.10%	541-02-6

2.

End product restricted chemical substances (RSL)

Restricted substances are chemical compounds and elements whose presence is totally forbidden or restricted in an end product as they may pose a potential risk to health and the environment. Depending on the nature and production process each material is subject to the presence of different types of substances is likely.

For each of the most relevant groups of substances we have provided a description of the substances and the uses or manufacturing process phases where they may be incorporated.

The reasons why these substances are subject to regulation and control are also indicated according to the potential risks. As possible alternatives, in some cases we indicate substances that are deemed safer.

All substances contained in the RSL are included in the El Corte Inglés finished product control plan.

(See appendix 2)

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Azo Dyes (Arylamines)

Definition:

The azo structure is molecular and may be found in numerous dyes. Some azo dyes can release carcinogenic aromatic amines and these can be absorbed by the human body.

Uses:

Azo dyes are dyes and pigments generally used in the dyeing process for various materials, including textiles and leather.

Risks for human health and/or the environment:

Prolonged exposure to aromatic amines released from some azo dyes can lead to certain types of cancer by dermal absorption. Other sources of exposure would be oral intake or inhalation.

Elimination plan - alternative substances:

Azo dyes are available for the full range of colours that do not form restricted aromatic amines.

Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs)

Definition:

Chlorinated paraffins are a mixture of chlorinated hydrocarbons with between 10 and 13 carbon atoms and a chlorine content of 40% to 70%. They are yellowish, oily, thick liquids. They release hydrogen chloride as they break down.

Uses:

Chlorinated paraffins are normally used as flame retardants or plasticising agents in textiles and footwear. They can also be found as impurities in leather production.

Risks for human health and/or the environment:

Chlorinated paraffins are persistent, bioaccumulative, organic pollutants. They are toxic for aquatic organisms at low concentrations and, in the long term, they have very adverse effects in aquatic environments. Repeated exposure in humans may cause dry or cracked skin and eye irritation, but their toxicity level is relatively low.

Elimination plan - alternative substances:

Alternative chlorine-free paraffins are available for some uses and there are natural greases that can be used as an alternative in leather production. Also, polyacrylic esters, diisobutyrate and phosphates are alternatives for paints and coatings, such as aluminium hydroxide, antimony trioxide and acrylic polymers; and compounds with some phosphate content can be used as a substitute flame retardant for chlorinated paraffins.

Nickel Release

Definition:

Nickel is a metal normally used in alloys but it may cause health problems due to its release and contact with skin. This occurs when metallic ions are released when there are changes in the environment, such as temperature, sweat, friction with other materials, etc.

Uses:

Nickel can be found in complex metallic dyes but, combined correctly, it should not be released. It can also be found as a galvanised coat in metal finishes, especially metal embellishments for clothing.

Risks for human health and/or the environment:

The most common effects of nickel exposure are allergic reactions and sensitivity due to direct, prolonged contact with the skin, but some compounds may also be carcinogenic when ingested or inhaled by humans, and they can bioaccumulate in some plants.

Elimination plan - alternative substances:

Numerous alternatives are available, but regular testing must be carried out to ensure that the alternatives contain no nickel; another type of metal alloy can be used instead of galvanisation.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Pentachlorophenol

Definition:

Chlorophenols are a group of artificial chemical substances commonly used as pesticides. They are formed by adding chlorides to a phenol group; the latter are an aromatic compound derived from benzene.

Uses:

They are also used as preservatives against fungi and bacteria in textiles and leathers during storage and transport. They are known for their very strong medicinal smell and taste. Chlorophenols can also be found as impurities from raw materials used in producing dyes or in waste water from textile whitening processes.

Risks for human health and/or the environment:

Chlorophenols can affect the environment and people. At certain levels of exposure, some of them can be highly toxic when inhaled or in contact with the skin; some have also been classified as endocrine disruptors capable of altering oestrogen levels and the thyroid gland. Some institutions consider some chlorophenols as probable carcinogens, although this is still subject to research. Finally, some may be toxic for aquatic organisms at certain levels of exposure, and have long-term negative effects on aquatic environments.

Elimination plan - alternative substances:

There are safer, alternative substances which are biocidal preservatives and anti-mould products that do not contain chlorophenols. Proper storage and transport are also measures that can be used to avoid the use of chemical substances as preservatives.

Heavy metals

Definition:

Heavy metals are a group of elements with metallic properties; their classification depends on their molecular weight, atomic number or related physical properties. Total extractable metals are metals released from a material under certain circumstances.

Uses:

Heavy metals are found in different parts of the supply chain for clothing, footwear and equipment. Heavy metals can be used as pigments, dyes, paints, inks, heat stabilisers, surface treatments, catalysts, metallic appliqués and in leather tanning processes.

Risks for human health and/or the environment:

Heavy metals are associated with different toxicity characteristics for humans and the environment. They can cause aquatic toxicity, carcinogenicity, kidney, brain and/or reproductive toxicity and also high acute toxicity.

Elimination plan - alternative substances:

There are many alternatives to the use of pigments and embellishments containing heavy metals; regular compliance tests must be carried out to ensure these products are free of heavy metals. Calcium-zinc or organic-based stabilisers can be used as alternatives.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Formaldehyde

Definition:

Formaldehyde is a colourless, flammable gas at room temperature with a characteristic acrid smell. It is produced naturally at low levels in food and plants, and humans and animals naturally produce it in small quantities.

Uses:

Formaldehyde is normally used to produce certain textile performance, e.g., dimensional stability, wrinkle-free, resistance to stains. It can be found in fixing agents for dyes and pigments, especially if fluorescent, and also as a catalyst in printing, adhesion and thermal transfer processes.

Risks for human health and/or the environment:

Formaldehyde is classed as a possible carcinogenic element for humans, and it can irritate the eyes, nose and throat. In high concentrations, it can cause acute pain, gastrointestinal problems, vomiting and coma; its effects can even be fatal.

Elimination plan - alternative substances:

There are formaldehyde-free or low-formaldehyde content alternatives but if there is no alternative for a given use, controls must be applied to protect employees and manage its concentration in finished products.

Phthalates

Definition:

Phthalates include numerous phthalic acid esters, a type of substance that can be used as an additive in plastics to control material performance.

They are usually mixed with polymers as an external plasticising agent with no chemical bonding; therefore, phthalates may be released with the consequent risks for people and the environment.

Uses:

Phthalates are used to increase the transparency, flexibility or durability of plastics. They are also used to reduce fusion temperature for easy moulding.

Risks for human health and/or the environment:

Phthalates have adverse effects for health and the environment. In people, they can produce hormonal disturbances, and problems with development and reproduction. As for the environment, they can bioaccumulate in small aquatic animals such as fish and oysters.

Elimination plan - alternative substances:

The following substances have been identified as possible alternatives by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and/or by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency. The chemical use of the following substances must be verified to ensure that the results are acceptable.

Substance	CAS No.
Acetyl tributyl citrate (ATBC)	77-90-7
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) terephthalate (DEHT/DOTP)	6422-86-2
Di(ethylhexyl) adipate (DEHA)	103-23-1
Diisononyl cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylate (DINCH)	166412-78-8
Diethyl sebacate (DIDS)	122-62-3
Triethyl trimetallitate (TOTM)	3319-31-1
Trimethyl pentanyl diisobutyrate (TXIB)	6846-50-0

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Allergic and Carcinogenic Dyes

Definition:

Allergic and carcinogenic dyes can be disperse, acidic, basic, direct or solvent. Acidic, basic, direct and solvent dyes are a series of organic dyes used for both natural and synthetic fibres; on the contrary, disperse dyes are insoluble in water, do not form chemical bonds and are used to dye synthetic fibres.

Uses:

Disperse dyes are used to dye synthetic clothing and footwear; the most common materials are polyester, acetate and polyamide. Acid dyes are used for fibres such as wool, silk and nylon; basic dyes are mainly used on acrylic fibres. Both are water-soluble. Direct dyes are used for natural fibres such as cotton, linen and cellulose, but also for dip dyeing. Finally, solvent dyes can be used for both synthetic and natural fibres and are soluble in organic solvents. Specifically, navy blue is a specific dye mix used for textiles and leather.

Risks for human health and/or the environment:

The use of these dyes is restricted because of their high level of toxicity due to the presence of carcinogenic and mutagen agents, as well as their reproductive toxicity and the risks presented by contact with the skin.

Elimination plan - alternative substances:

There are many alternatives to these dyes. None of the dyes mentioned above are irreplaceable for synthetic or natural fibres. The use of products that are not harmful for human health and the environment can therefore be ensured.

Chlorinated benzenes and toluenes

Definition:

Chlorinated benzenes and toluenes are a group of chlorinated aromatic hydrocarbons used as an intermediary in the synthesis of other substances, and as dye carriers and levelling agents. They can also be impurities in dye and solvent formulas.

Uses:

Benzenes and toluenes are used as carriers for dyeing synthetic fibres, especially polyester. They are also used as intermediaries in the synthesis of other substances or as solvents; therefore, they can be found as impurities in materials.

Risks for human health and/or the environment:

Chlorotoluenes and chlorobenzenes can be toxic when inhaled or in contact with the skin at certain levels, and long-term exposure can cause certain types of cancer to develop. They are also highly toxic for aquatic organisms at certain concentrations and can bioaccumulate and bioconcentrate.

Elimination plan - alternative substances:

Some less environmentally-harmful alternatives to chlorinated benzenes and toluenes as dye carriers are based on aromatic esters or polyglycol alcohol ethers.

Dimethyl fumarate

Definition:

DMFu is used as a biocide in humid climates to prevent mould.

Uses:

Dimethyl fumarate is used in tablet or desiccant bags format and can also be applied directly to the surface of a product to protect against mould in products and their subsequent deterioration.

Risks for human health and/or the environment:

Dimethyl fumarate can cause painful dermatitis in low concentrations, which can be difficult to treat. Dermatitis symptoms can include: itching, irritation, redness and burns. In some cases it can cause acute respiratory difficulty.

Elimination plan - alternative substances:

Type 9 biocides approved by the European Union Biocide Product Directive can be used as an alternative; these include quaternary ammonium compounds and polyhexamethylene biguanide.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Organic tin compounds

Definition:

Organotins are tin compounds bonded to different organic groups. Mono-, di- or tri-substituted organotins are normally used for clothing and footwear.

Uses:

They are normally used as thermal stabilisers in PVC, catalysts in polyurethanes or in printing. They can also be used to obtain elastomeric or water repellent properties. Their most common use in clothing are PU coatings on fabric, screen-printing and plastic appliqués.

Risks for human health and/or the environment:

Organotins can affect the environment and human health. Some groups are classified as persistent, bioaccumulative, very persistent toxic and bioaccumulative. Other can act as immunotoxins and certain compounds are endocrine disruptors and have reproductive toxicity. Finally, some can be highly toxic for the aquatic environment.

Elimination plan - alternative substances:

Some substances can be used as an alternative to organotins:
Cadmium zinc stabilisers for manufacturing products with a high level of clarity, and good mechanical, organoleptic and atmospheric resistance properties. Organic-based stabilisers are also used for good transparency and low migration levels. Bismuth, titanate, titanium and zirconium catalysts can be used to manufacture PU, and titanate catalyse to manufacture polyester.

Polyfluorinated Compounds

Definition:

PFCs are chemicals substances not found naturally in the environment; they belong to the perfluoroalkyl family.

Uses:

PFCs are used as a repellent finish on clothing and fabrics. They produce long-lasting repellent effects against water, oil and dirt.

Risks for human health and/or the environment:

PFCs are toxic for aquatic organisms and, long-term, they can have adverse effects for the aquatic environment. They are also highly persistent in the environment and can bioaccumulate in mammals. Above certain levels, they affect the liver and can affect human fertility, and the foetus during pregnancy. They can also lead to cancer.

Elimination plan - alternative substances:

There are various alternatives to these substances. For example, the use of short-chain fluorinated polymeric finishes that cannot degrade. PFC-free substances such as waxes, silicones, polyurethanes, acrylic polymers, etc., can also be used, as well as naturally repellent materials.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

Definition:

Polycyclic or polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are natural substances composed of several aromatic rings of carbon and hydrogen. They are found in fossil fuels and are usually generated during incomplete combustion of organic materials. They are often found as impurities in end products, as they are not intentionally added. They have a very characteristic smell of asphalt and tyres.

Uses:

Petroleum residues containing polycyclics are used to soften and extend materials such as plastic and rubber. These substances can be found as impurities in charcoal black dyes or can be formed by the thermal decomposition of recycled materials. Naphthalene can be found as an impurity caused by low-quality raw materials used as dispersing agents in textile dyes.

Risks for human health and/or the environment:

Inhaling these substances can cause irritation in the eyes and respiratory tract. Above certain levels, they can be detrimental to fertility and to the foetus in pregnancy. They can also lead to cancer. They can be highly toxic for aquatic organisms and, above certain levels, can have long-term negative effects in aquatic environments.

Elimination plan - alternative substances:

Polycyclics are impurities in low-quality raw materials; the safest option is to use materials or formulas with an acceptable quality that do not contain these substances.

Solvents with methyl group

Definition:

These substances are residues found in finished products, which should not be there. They occur when using these solvents to dissolve solids before their use.

Uses:

They are commonly used solvents, especially dimethylformamide, in the manufacture of polyurethane coatings, processing adhesives, plastics, acrylic fibres, resins and as a cleaning solvent. Formamide is used as a solvent in the manufacture and processing of plastics or in the spinning of acrylonitrile.

Risks for human health and/or the environment:

At low levels, solvent residues can cause eye and skin irritation; at higher levels, they can cause liver damage, digestive problems and dermatitis. This substance is highly toxic for the aquatic environment and is also considered soil and air contaminant.

Elimination plan - alternative substances:

These solvents, with their possible substitutes, have similar or their own risks; therefore, when using them, suitable controls such as closed loop recycling and air management systems must be used.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Alkylphenols and alkylphenol ethoxylates

Definition:

Alkylphenols are a kind of organic compound obtained by the alkylation of phenols; alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) come from these substances.

Uses:

Alkylphenols are used as an intermediary in the manufacture of numerous substances, including alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO), in the manufacture of antioxidants to protect and stabilise polymers, and in the manufacture of resins.

Alkylphenols mostly appear in the environment due to the degradation of APEOs, which are used as detergents, dispersing agents in dyes, printing pastes, spinning lubricants and wetting agents.

Risks for human health and/or the environment:

These substances are highly toxic for the aquatic environment and their effects can be long-lasting. Some alkylphenols are believed to affect fertility and the foetus during pregnancy.

Elimination plan - alternative substances:

Antioxidant-free calcium/zinc stabilisers could be used as a possible substitute. There is also a list for substituting APEOs:

Substance	CAS No.
C9-11 alcohol, ethoxylated	68439-46-3
C12-15 alcohol, ethoxylated	68131-39-5
Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono(2-ethylhexyl ether)	64366-70-7
Glucopyranose, oligomeric, decyl octyl glycosides	68515-73-1
Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivatives, sodium salt	68411-30-3
Sodium lauryl sulfate	151-21-3
Polyoxy(1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-sulfo-omegadodecyloxy-, sodium salt	9004-82-4
Sorbitan monostearate	1338-41-6

Benzene

Definition:

Benzene is a colourless liquid with a sweet smell, it evaporates quickly and is slightly water-soluble. It comes from both natural and industrial sources.

Uses:

Benzene can be used as an additive in cleaning processes, and finishing and degreasing operations.

Risks for human health and/or the environment:

Short-term exposure to benzene at high levels can cause lethargy, dizziness, headaches, trembling and loss of consciousness. At low levels it irritates the skin, eyes and respiratory tract. In the long term it can damage organs and the central nervous system. And above certain levels, it can cause cancer and reproductive damage.

Elimination plan - alternative substances:

n-Heptane can be used as an alternative to benzene in paints, paint solvents, synthetic resins, rubber adhesives and textile finishes.

Quinoline

Definition:

Finally, quinoline is a colourless liquid with a strong odour used as a base for dye dispersing agents.

Uses:

Quinoline is used to favour the manufacture of dispersing agents and dyes, although it also has biocide properties and, therefore, is used as a fungicide.

Risks for human health and/or the environment:

Quinoline is classified as a carcinogenic substance. It also has adverse and accumulative effects in the aquatic environment.

RSL compliance

All products must comply with the restrictions of the El Corte Inglés RSL list.

The exclusion of some regulations internationally does not exempt suppliers from compliance with our standard, which includes REACH obligations, Regulation EC 1907/2006 on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals.

In the case of a discrepancy with the regulations indicated in the ECI safety standard, at the time of production or shipment, the regulation in force on that date prevails.

The safety standard is an informative document, so it's the responsibility of the supplier to know and comply with the regulations in force in Europe.

<https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/understanding-reach>

SVHC substances (substances of very high concern)

Obligation to report information on SVHC contained in manufactured products.

Suppliers whose product contains a substance that meets the criteria of Article 57 and has been identified in accordance with Article 59(1) in a concentration higher than 0.1% in weight/weight (w/w) will provide El Corte Inglés with sufficient information for the safe use of the item including, at least, the name of the substance.

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

Appendix 2: ECI safety standard (RSL - Finished product restricted chemical substances)

GROUPS OF SUBSTANCES	RESTRICTED BY	SEE LIST	TEXTILE ITEM COMPOSITIONS			NATURAL LEATHER ITEMS:	PLASTISOL PRINTS SOFT PLASTICS, COAT., PU FOAMS, COATINGS	ACCESSORIES		TEST METHOD Apply the last version of the standard by default
			NATURAL FIBRES	SYNTHETIC FIBRES	BLENDS			METALS	PLASTICS	
(1) AZO DYES (ARYLAMINES)	LAW	#1	Direct Contact with Skin 30 ppm				-	-	-	ISO 14362-1 (TEXTILES) ISO 14362-3 (TEXTILES) ISO 17234-1 (LEATHER) ISO 17234-2 (LEATHER)
(2) SHORT-CHAIN CHLORINATED PARAFFINS (SCCPs)	LAW	#12	-	-	-	1000 ppm	-	-	-	Extraction Hexane/ Dichloromethane GC /MSMS /CI
(3) NICKEL RELEASE	LAW	#13	-	-	-	-	-	Direct ContactSkin 0.5µg/cm ² / week Skin Perfor0,2µg/ cm ² /week	-	EN 1811 EN 12472
(4) PENTACHLOROPHENOL (PCP)	LAW	#2	5 ppm	-	5 ppm	5 ppm	-	In wood accessories 5 ppm	-	Extrac. with KOH Acetylation Solution GC / MS
(5) EXTRACTABLE HEAVY METALS	LAW	#14	Direct Contact with Skin Cd, As, Pb and Cr VI 1 ppm			Direct Contact Skin Cr VI3 ppm	Direct contact skin Cd, As, Pb y Cr VI 1 ppm	-	-	LEATHER Cr VI: ISO 17075:1 and 2 TEXTILE: EN 16711-2
(6) TOTAL HEAVYMETALS	LAW	-	-	-	-	-	Cd 100 ppm, Pb 500 ppm, As 1 ppm (in wood)		-	EN 16711-1
(7) FORMALDEHYDE	LAW	#15	75 ppm			-	-	-	-	ISO 14184 -1
(8) PHTHALATES	LAW	#3	-	-	-	-	DEHP, BBP, DBP, DIBP, DIHP, DMEP, DIPP, DPP, DnHP: < 1000 ppm individually and in the sum of all these compounds. For < 4 years Sum DINP+DIDP+DNOP < 1000 ppm	-	-	ISO 14389
(9) ALLERGIC AND CARCINOGENIC DYES	LAW	#4	-	50 ppm		-	-	-	-	DIN 54231
(10) CHLORINATED BENZENES AND TOLUENES	LAW	#5	-	POLYESTER AND BLENDS Benzenes 1000 ppm, Toluenes 1 ppm		-	-	-	-	EN 17137
(11) DIMETHYL FUMARATE (DMFU)	LAW	#16	Direct Contact Skin 0.1 ppm	-	Direct Contact Skin 0.1 ppm		-	-	-	EN 17130
(12) ORGANIC TIN COMPOUNDS	LAW	#6	As biocides: socks, sport clothing and footwear: TBT, TPT, DBT 0,1% (1000 ppm) DOT (Direct contact with skin) 0,1% (1000 ppm)			-	TBT, TPT, DBT 0.1% (1000 ppm) DOT 0.1% (1000 ppm)	-	-	ISO/ TS 16179
(20) PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS (PFOs/PFOAs/PFCs/ PFHxS)	LAW	#9	TEXTILES AND LEATHERS WITH WATERPROOF / OIL REPELLENCE FINISH PFOS and related substances: ≤1 µg/m ² (Coated fabrics) PFOA and it salts ≤25 ppb (sum) PFOA related substances: ≤1000 ppb (sum) PFCA C9- C14 and its salts: ≤25 ppb (sum) PFCA C9- C14 related substances: ≤260 ppb (sum) PFHxS and its salts: ≤25 ppb (sum) PFHxS related substances: ≤1000 ppb (sum)			-	-	-	-	Extrac. with Methanol HPLC / MSMS

PFHxA and its salts \leq 25 ppb (sum). This requirement applies in products to be marketed in Oct.2026
 PFHxA related substances \leq 1000 ppb (sum). This requirement applies in products to be marketed in Oct.2026

MATERIALS	GROUPS OF SUBSTANCES	RESTRICTED BY	SEE LIST	TEXTILE ITEM COMPOSITIONS			NATURAL LEATHER ITEMS:	PLASTISOL PRINTS SOFT PLASTICS, COAT., PU FOAMS, COATINGS	ACCESSORIES		TEST METHOD Apply the last version of the standard by default
				NATURAL FIBRES	SYNTHETIC FIBRES	BLENDS			METALS	PLASTICS	
	(21) POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (PAHs)	LAW	#7	-	-	-	-	Direct Contact Skin 1 ppm	-	Direct Contact 1 ppm	EN 17132
	(22) SOLVENTS with METHYL GROUP	LAW	#8	-	1000 ppm	-	-	1000 ppm	-	-	Extrac. with Methanol GC/MS
	(23) BENZENE	LAW	#17	-	5 ppm	-	-	5 ppm	-	-	Extrac. with Methanol GC/MS
	(24) QUINOLINE	LAW	#18	-	50 ppm	-	-	-	-	-	DIN 54231
	(25) APEOS NONYLPHENOL (NP) and NONYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATES (NPE)	LAW	#10	NP and NPE 1000 ppm NPE 100 ppm (NPE in items that can reasonably be expected to be washed with water during their life cycle)			-	-	-	-	Extrac. with Methanol HPLC / MSMS

List 1: List of arylamines developed by azo dyes

COMPOUNDS	CAS No.	COMPOUNDS	CAS No.
4 – AMINOBIHENYL	92-67-1	4,4' – METHYLEN – BIS – (2-CHLOROANILINE)	101-14-4
BENZIDINE	92-87-5	4,4' - OXYDIANILINE	101-80-4
4 – CHLORO – o – TOLUIDINE	95-69-2	4,4' - THIODIANILINE	139-65-1
2 – NAPHTHYLAMINE	91-59-8	o – TOLUIDINE	95-53-4
o – AMINOAZOTOLUENE	97-56-3	2,4 – TOLUYLENDIAMINE	95-80-7
" 2 – AMINO – 4 – NITROTOLUENE (5-NITRO-O-TOLUIDINA)"	99-55-8	2,4,5- TRIMETHYLANILINE	137-17-7
p – CHLORANILINE	106-47-8	2.4 – DIMETHYLANILINE (=2.4 – XYLIDINE)	95-68-1
2-4 DIAMINOANISOLE	615-05-4	2.6 – DIMETHYLANILINE (=2.6 – XYLIDINE)	87-62-7
4,4' – DIAMINODIPHENYLMETHANE	101-77-9	2 – METHOXYANILINE	90-04-0
3,3' – DICHLOROBENZIDINE	91-94-1	4 – AMINOAZOBENZENE	60-09-3
3,3' – DIMETHOXYBENZIDINE	119-90-4	4-CHLORO-O-TOLUIDINIUM CHLORIDE	3165-93-3
3,3' – DIMETHYLBENZIDINE	119-93-7	2-NAPHTHYLAMMONIUMACETATE	553-00-4
3,3' – DIMETHYL – 4,4'-DIAMINODIPHENYLMETHANE	838-88-0	4-METHOXY-M-PHENYLENE DIAMMONIUM SULPHATE	39156-41-7
p – CRESIDINE	120-71-8	2,4,5-TRIMETHYLANILINE HYDROCHLORIDE	21436-97-5

List 2: List of polychlorophenols

FAMILIES	SUBSTANCE	ABBR.	CAS No.
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	PENTACHLOROFENOL	PCP	87-86-5

List 3: List of phthalates

FAMILIES	SUBSTANCE	ABBR.
DI-(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-PHTHALATE	DEHP	117-81-7
DI-BUTYL-PHTHALATE	DBP	84-74-2
BUTYLBENZYLPHTHALATE	BBP	85-68-7
DI-ISO-NONYLPHTHALATE	DINP	28553-12-0
DI-ISO-DECYLPHTHALATE	DIDP	26761-40-0
DI-n-OCTYLPHTHALATE	DNOP	117-84-0
DI-ISO-BUTYLPHTHALATE	DIBP	84-69-5
1,2-BENZENEDICARBOXYLIC ACID	DIHP	71888-89-6
BIS(2-METHOXYETHYL) PHTALATE	DMEP	117-82-8
DIISOPENTYLPHTALATE	DIPP	605-50-5
DI-n-PENTYL PHTALATE	DPP	131-18-0
DI-n-HEXYL PHTALATE	DnHP	84-75-3

List 4: List of allergenic and carcinogenic dyes

FAMILIES	SUBSTANCE	ABBR.
DISPERSE BLUE 1	DB 1	2475-45-8
BASIC RED 9		569-61-9
BASIC VIOLET 3		548-62-9

List 5: List of chlorinated benzenes & toluenes

FAMILIES	SUBSTANCE	CAS No.
TRICHLOROBENZENES	1,2,4- TRICHLOROBENZENE	120-82-1
	1.2.5.- TRICHLOROBENZENE	120-82-1
	1,3,4- TRICHLOROBENZENE	120-82-1
CHLOROTOLUENES	2-CHLOROTOLUENE	100-44-7
TRICHLOROTOLUENES	2,2,2 TRICHLOROTOLUENE	98-07-7
TETRACHLOROTOLUENES	2,2,2,4- TETRACHLOROTOLUENE	5216-25-1

List 6: List of organotins

SUBSTANCE	ACRONYM	CAS No.
DIBUTYLTIN	DBT	1002-53-5
TRIBUTYLTIN	TBT	36643-28-4
TRIPHENYLTIN	TPT	761-44-4
DIOCTYLTIN	DOT	15231-44-4

List 7: List of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons PAHs

SUBSTANCE	ACRONYM	CAS No.
Benzo[a]pyrene	BaP	50-32-8
Benzo[e]pyrene	BeP	192-97-2
Benzo[a]anthracene	BaA	56-55-3
Chrysen	CHR	218-01-9
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	BbFA	205-99-2
Benzo[j]fluoranthene	BjFA	205-82-3
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	BkFA	207-08-9
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	DBA _h A	53-70-3

List 8: List of solvents with methyl group

SUBSTANCE	ACRONYM	CAS No.
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	NMP	872-50-4
N-N-Dimethylacetamide	DMAC	127-19-5
N-N-Dimethylformamide	DMF	68-12-2

List 9: List of PFCs

SUBSTANCE	ACRONYM	CAS No.
PFOs and related substances		
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	1763-23-1
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, potassium salt	PFOS-K	2795-39-3
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, lithium salt	PFOS-Li	29457-72-5
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, ammonium salt	PFOS-NH ₄	29081-56-9
Perfluorooctane sulfonate diethanolamine salt	PFOS-NH(OH) ₂	70225-14-8
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, tetraethylammonium salt	PFOS-N(C ₂ H ₅) ₄	56773-42-3
Didecylmethyl ammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate	PFOS-N(C ₁₀ H ₂₁) ₂ (CH ₃) ₂	251099-16-8
N-Ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide	N-Et-FOSA	4151-50-2
N-Methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide	N-Me-FOSA	31506-32-8
2-(N-Ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido)-ethanol	N-Et-FOSE	1691-99-2
2-(N-Methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido)-ethanol	N-Me-FOSE	24448-09-7
Perfluoro-1-octanesulfonyl fluoride	POSF	307-35-7
Perfluorooctane sulfonamide	PFOSA	754-91-6
PFOA and its salts		
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	335-67-1
Sodium perfluorooctanoate	PFOA-Na	335-95-5
Potassium perfluorooctanoate	PFOA-K	2395-00-8
Silver perfluorooctanoate	PFOA-Ag	335-93-3
Perfluorooctanoyl fluoride	PFOA-F	335-66-0
Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate	APFO	3825-26-1
PFOA related substances		
Methyl perfluorooctanoate	Me-PFOA	376-27-2
Ethyl perfluorooctanoate	Et-PFOA	3108-24-5
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl acrylate	8:2 FTA	27905-45-9

SUBSTANCE	ACRONYM	CAS No.
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl methacrylate	8:2 FTMA	1996-88-9
2H,2H-Perfluorodecanoic acid	H2PFDA	27854-31-5
2- Perfluorocylethanol	8:2 FTOH	678-39-7
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid	8:2 FTS	39108-34-4
PFCA C9- C14 and its salts		
Perfluorononanoic Acid	PFNA	375-95-1
Perfluorodecanoic Acid	PFDA	335-76-2
Henicosafuoroundecanoic Acid	PFUdA	2058-94-8
Tricosafuorododecanoic Acid	PFDoA	307-55-1
Pentacosafuorotridecanoic Acid	PFTrDA	72629-94-8
Heptacosafuorotetradecanoic Acid	PFTeDA	376-06-7
Perfluoro-3,7-dimethyloctanoic acid	PF-3,7-DMOA	172155-07-6
PFCA C9- C14 related substances		
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl acrylate	10:2 FTA	17741-60-5
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl methacrylate	10:2 FTMA	2144-54-9
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecanol	10:2 FTOH	865-86-1375
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perufloroundecanoic acid	H4PFUnA	34598-33-9
Perfluorocylethanol 8:2	8:2 FTOH	678-39-7
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorotetradecan-1-ol	12:2 FTOH	39239-77-5
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecanesulphonic acid	10:2 FTS	120226-60-0
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl iodide	10:2 FTI	2043-54-1
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorotetradecyl iodide	12:2 FTI	30046-31-2
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl acrylate	8:2 FTA	27905-45-9
Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	PFDS	335-77-3
PFHxS and its salts		
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid	PFHxS	355-46-4
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, potassium salt	PFHxS-K	3871-99-6
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, lithium salt	PFHxS-Li	55120-77-9
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, ammonium salt	PFHxS-NH4	68259-08-5
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, sodium salt	PFHxS-Na	82382-12-5
PFHxS related substances		
N-Methylperfluoro-1-hexanesulfonamide	N-Me-FHxSA	68259-15-4
Perfluorohexane sulfonamide	PFHxSA	41997-13-1
PFHxA and its salts		
Undecafluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	307-24-4
PFHxA related substances		

SUBSTANCE	ACRONYM	CAS No.
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	6:2 FTS	27619-97-2
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluoro-1-octanol	6:2 FTOH	647-42-7

List 10: List of APEOs

SUBSTANCE	ACRONYM	CAS No.
Nonylphenol C ₆ H ₄ (OH)C ₉ -H ₁₉	NP	104-40-5
Nonylphenol Ethoxylates (C ₂ H ₄) _n C ₁₅ H ₂₄ O	NPE	9016-45-9
		68412-54-4
		155679-84-8

List 11: List of migration compounds

SUBSTANCE	ACRONYM
Aluminium	Al
Antimony	Sb
Arsenic	As
Barium	Ba
Boron	B
Cadmium	Cd
Chromium (III)	Cr(III)
Chromium (VI)	Cr(VI)
Cobalt	Co
Copper	Cu
Lead	Pb
Manganese	Mn
Mercury	Hg
Nickel	Ni
Selenium	Se
Strontium	Sr
Tin	Sn
Organic tin	Sn (organic)
Zinc	Zn

List 12: List of short-chain chlorinated paraffins

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.
SHORT-CHAIN CHLORINATED PARAFFINS	85535-84-8

List 13: Nickel release

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.
Nickel	7440-02-0

List 14: List of heavy metals

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.
Cadmium	7440-43-9
Lead	7439-92-1
Chrome	18540-29-9
Arsenic	7440-38-2

List 15: List of formaldehyde

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.
Formaldehyde	50-00-0

List 16: List of dimethyl fumarate

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.
Dimethyl fumarate	624-49-7

List 17: List of benzene

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.
Benzene	71-43-2

List 18: List of quinoline

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.
Quinoline	91-22-5

3.

Child Safety

In relation to child safety, our standard regulates the strictest parameters.

This section covers product characteristics that, if present, could be a risk to child safety, such as entrapment, strangulation, tripping, suffocation, cuts and puncture wounds.

Generally applicable to all clothing, footwear and textile products supplied to El Corte Inglés for babies/children.

Suppliers must ensure that all products comply with the regulation.

Additionally, at El Corte Inglés we will conduct verification tests throughout the production chain.

Aspects to be met by finished products include the following types of risks:

- **Chemical risks**
- **Mechanical risks**
- **Flammability risks**
- **Thermal risks**
- **Hygienic risks**

Details of each parameter to be controlled are defined in the tables in Appendix 3.

Appendix 3: Child safety

ANALYSIS GROUP		RESTRICTED BY	APPLICABLE	TEST METHOD
CHILD MECHANICAL SAFETY	(16) LACES	LAW	GARMENT TEXTILES 0 - 7 YEARS and 7 - 14 YEARS	UNE-EN 14682
		LAW	FOOTWEAR SIZES ≤ 34	UNE 59300:2017
	(17) SMALL RIGID ELEMENTS (TRACTION) and ACUITY	LAW	TEXTILES: 0 - 36 MONTHS: 50 N (for diameters 3 mm < d < 6 mm) - 70 N (for diameter ≥ 6 mm) For diameters ≤ 3 mm: Washed and dried according to UNE CEN/ TS 17394-3	UNE EN 17394-1 UNE EN 17394-2 UNE CEN/TS 17394-3 UNE 40902 (Zips UNE EN 16732 Appendix J)
		LAW	FOOTWEAR: FOOTWEAR: SIZES ≤ 24 50 ± 2 N (for diameters ≤ 6mm) 70 ± 2 N (for diameters ≥ 6mm)	UNE 59300:2017
(18) FLAMMABILITY	LAW	PYJAMAS 6 MONTHS - 14 YEARS / CHILD SLEEPWEAR 0 - 14 YEARS and CHILDCARE ITEMS except COT MATTRESSES COT MATTRESSES (*)	UNE-EN 14878 (*) UNE-EN 597 -1 and 2	

Sleeping environment items

	GROUPS OF SUBSTANCES	RESTRICTED BY	SEE APPENDIX	SLEEPING BAGS (UNE-EN 16781)	EIDERDOWN (UNE-EN 16779)	COT PROTECTORS (UNE-EN 16780)	DUVET COVER (UNE EN 16779-2)	TEST METHOD Apply the last version of the standard by default
CHEMICAL RISKS	(7) FORMALDEHYDE	LAW	-	20 ppm			30 ppm	TEXTILES: ISO 14184 -1 LEATHER: ISO 17226-1
	(26) METAL MIGRATION (EN 71-3)	LAW	#11	Al 28130 ppm, Sb 560 ppm, As 47 ppm, Ba 18750 ppm, B 15000ppm, Cd 17 ppm, Cr(III) 460 ppm, Cr(VI) 0.053 ppm, Co 130 ppm, Cu 7700 ppm, Pb 23 ppm, Mn 15000 ppm, Hg 94 ppm, Ni 930 ppm, Se 460 ppm, Sr 56000 ppm, Sn 180000 ppm, Organic compounds of Sn 12 ppm, Zn 46000 ppm				EN 71-3 CATEGORY III
FIRE RISKS	(18) FLAMMABILITY	LAW	-	For hairy fabrics No flame propagation				EN 1103
THERMAL RISKS	THERMAL RESISTANCE	LAW	-	Eiderdown and sleeping bag: 0.40 m ² K/W (4 tog) for a room between 16°C and 25°C				ISO 5085-1 EN ISO 11092
HYGIENIC RISKS	HYGIENIC RISKS	LAW	-	Feather and/or down fillings: Oxygen index (EN 12935) and turbidity (EN 1164) Fabrics in contact with the child: Water fastness (EN ISO 105-E01) index 3-4				EN 12935 EN 1164 EN ISO 105-E01

NOTE: SLEEPING ENVIRONMENT items will be subject to the safety standard but with the following specificities:

Formaldehyde: The requirement indicated in this table will apply.

Metal migration: EN 71-3 (Migration) will apply as indicated in this table. Does not replace the extractable metal or organic tin compound tests on the previous page.

Flammability: The indications of this table will apply.

The safety standard will also be complemented by the **Thermal Resistance and Hygienic Risk** parameters indicated in this table.

This safety standard is complemented by the physical-mechanical safety requirements specified in the document **CHILDCARE TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS appendix II and appendix III**.

4.

**Textile, footwear and leather goods composition
(applicable regulation)**

The composition of fabrics must be stated on the item's label, including the percentage of each.

Composition is a legally restricted parameter that is subject to control by El Corte Inglés.

This is the difference between the value stated on the label and the real value, obtained by analysing the different fabrics used in the product.

Textile

Products with a weight comprised of at least 80 per cent textile fibres are considered textiles.

Regulated by Regulation EU 1007/2011 on textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products.

The analysis method to be used is in: UNE -EN-ISO 1833:1-21 (Binary and ternary blends).

Quantitative tolerance: Tolerance is not allowed for simple products (1 fibre) and is 3% for blended products (several fibres).

Clothing care instructions must follow the symbols recorded in the UNE-EN ISO 3758 standard. These standards ensure that the properties added to the product by all operators who have taken part in the long, complex textile chain are maintained.

Breaching our standard can lead to a penalty, cancelling production or return of the goods.

Footwear

Decree 1718/1995 regulates the labelling of materials used in the main components of footwear.

(See appendix 4)

Leather goods

The Order of February 15th, 1990 regulates the labeling of the materials used in the components used in the manufacture of leather goods.

Appendix 4: Composition

ANALYSIS GROUP	RESTRICTED BY	APPLICABLE	TEST METHOD
(14) TEXTILE COMPOSITION	LAW	TEXTILE Quantitative Tolerance 3%	Regulation EU 1007/2011 UNE-EN ISO 1833 / 1 to 21
(14) FOOTWEAR COMPOSITION LABELLING	LAW	FOOTWEAR according to Royal Decree 1718/1995	RD 1718 / 1995
(14) LEATHER GOODS COMPOSITION LABELLING	LAW	LEATHER GOODS, ORDER OF FEBRUARY 15 TH	ORDER OF FEBRUARY 15 TH 1990
(15) CARE INSTRUCTION	GECI	ACCORDING TO UNE-EN ISO 3758	UNE-EN ISO 3758