



Are you prepared for the following restricted substance ecological testing concerned by European and U.S. buyers:

Restricted Substance	Characteristics	Main Use	Applicable materials	Legislation
Azo dyes	Carcinogenic. Some are allergenic.	Dyeing and printing	Coloured/dyed materials	Annex XVII of REACH (formerly known as Directive 2002/61/EC) Legal limit: 30 mg/kg (for total content of breakdown products aromatic amines).
Cadmium (Cd)	Toxic to aquatic organisms. Non-biodegradable. Dangerous for the environment. Can cause kidney damage.	Surface treatment of non-textile products. Pigment in colouring agent. Also in plastics as stabilizers and pigment.	Plastic, PVC, PU Pigment Printing Coatings and Platings Lacquers Metals	Annex XVII of REACH (formerly known as Directive 91/338/EEC) Legal limit: 100 mg/kg.
Chromium VI Cr (VI)	Dangerous for the environment, carcinogenic, allergenic and toxic.	Tanning of leather with chromium salts is the most widely used method of tanning, where chromium VI may occur as an impurity. Chromium salts are also used for preparation and finishing of acid dyes on silk and wool.	Leather Textile	German Ordinance on Commodities. Legal limit: 3 mg/kg. Also covered in a Community Eco-label for footwear 2009/563/EC, should not be used (detection limit 3ppm).
Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	Fungicide. DMFu is harmful to skin and a strongly allergenic substance.	To counteract fungus growth in clothes, shoes and other leather items. DMFu can be found in silica gel bags, but is also applied on the product both as powder and in tablet form. DMFu has also been found in glue in shoes.	Leather Textile Footwear Furniture Silica gel	Annex XVII of REACH (formerly known as Directive 2009/251/EC) Legal limit: 0.1 mg/kg.
Flame retardants PentaBDE & OctaBDE	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic.	Flame-retardant treatment of products where fire protection is required.	Textile Footwear Furniture Mattresses Foams Carpets	Annex XVII of REACH (formerly known as Directive 2003/11/EC) Legal limit: 0.1% by weight.
Formaldehyde	A carcinogen and can also cause skin irritation and allergy.	Shrinkage-resistant treatment. Wrinkle-resistant treatment. Dye fixing agent. Preservative.	Textile Leather Wood based products Resins	Japan Japanese Law 112. Textiles for infants: Not detectable. Textiles in direct skin contact: 75 ppm. China GB18401-2010. Textiles for infants and babies: ≤20 mg/kg. Textiles in direct skin contact: ≤75 mg/kg. Textiles not in direct skin contact: ≤300 mg/kg. The use of Formaldehyde is restricted in Germany, France, Finland, Netherlands, Norway, and Austria.
Lead (Pb)	Highly toxic and suspected carcinogen. Children exposed to lead can suffer problems with concentration, memory, cognition, behaviour and lower IQ levels.	Additive in plastics. Lead pigments and stabilizers. Lead added to glass or crystal to soften it for cutting and make it easier to polish.	Paints, pigments, dyes & inks Coating Metal Crystal	U.S. CPSIA Legal Limit: lead in paint and other similar surface coating materials 90ppm; lead in substrate drops to 100ppm after 14 Aug 2011. The Danish Statutory Order no. 1012 Legal Limit: 100 ppm (mg/kg).
Nickel (Ni)	Nickel is one of the most common substances that cause contact dermatitis. Highly allergenic.	Be used in alloys in clothing accessories such as zippers, buttons and rivets.	Metal	Annex XVII of REACH (formerly known as Directive 94/27/EEC & 2004/96/EC) Legal limit: 0.5 µg/cm ² /week for products intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin; 0.2 µg/cm ² /week from piercing post assemblies.



Are you prepared for the following restricted substance ecological testing concerned by European and U.S. buyers:

Restricted Substance	Characteristics	Main Use	Applicable materials	Legislation
Nonyl phenol (NP) Nonyl phenol ethoxylate (NPEO)	Irritating to skin, affects the respiratory system, have endocrine effects and are hazardous for the environment.	Dispersing and emulsifying agents in textile chemicals as well as impregnation agents in printing pastes.	Textile Leather Printing Paints Cosmetica	Annex XVII of REACH (formerly known as Directive 2003/53/EC) Legal limit: 0.1% by weight.
Organotin Tributyltin (TBT) Triphenyltin (TPHT) Diocetyl tin (DOT) Dibutyltin (DBT)	Highly toxic, endocrine disruptors, causing muscular weakness, breathing problems and severe skin, eye and mucous membrane irritation. Harmful to aquatic species.	Used as an antimicrobial to reduce body odour in socks, underwear and sportswear, also used in odour-preventers in shoes.	Textile Leather Shoes Plastic, PVC, PU Wood	Annex XVII of REACH (formerly known as Directive 2009/425/EC) Legal Limit: 0.1% by weight.
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	Toxic and dangerous for the environment.	Fungicide for preservative treatment of goods prior to storage and transport. Preservative in sizing agents and adhesives.	Leather Textile Wood Paint Cosmetics	Annex XVII of REACH (formerly known as Directive 91/173/EEC, 1999/51/EC) Legal limit: 1000ppm by mass.
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	Polyfluorocarbons are surfactant, stable, temperature-resistant and water- and grease-repellent substances. PFOS is hazardous for the environment. PFOS degrades very slowly and is bio accumulative.	Additives in cleaning agents and impregnation agents in leather and textiles.	Leather Textile	Annex XVII of REACH (formerly known as Directive 2006/122/EC) Legal limit: 1 µg/m ² applies to textiles and other coated materials. 0.1% by weight applies to semi-finished products or articles. 0.005% applies to substances and preparations.
Phthalates	DEHP is classified as hazardous to health. BBP and DBP are classified as having health and environmental effects. DIDP shows concerns for hepatic toxicity. Many phthalates are suspected endocrine disrupters.	Plasticizers in polymers. Additives in adhesives, paints, lacquers, varnishes and solvents.	Flexible/soft Plastics PVC Rubber/Lastex Plasticized coated Leather	EU Annex XVII of REACH (formerly known as Directive 2005/84/EC) Legal limit: DEHP+DBP+BBP ≤ 0.1% by mass of the plasticized material in toys and childcare articles; DINP+DIDP+DNOP ≤ 0.1% by mass of the plasticized material in toys and childcare articles which can be placed in the mouth by children. U.S. CPSIA Legal limit: DEHP, DBP, or BBP ≤ 0.1% in children's toys or childcare articles; DINP, DIDP, or DNOP ≤ 0.1% in children's toys that can be placed in mouth or childcare articles.

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没通过受限物质的生态测试？ 出口欧美受阻？



您是否已经了解以下欧美买家关注的受限物质生态测试：

受限物质	特性	主要用途	应用材料	法规要求
偶氮染料	致癌，部分可致敏。	染色和印花	染色材料	REACH附录XVII（原指令为2002/61/EC） 限量值：30毫克/千克（还原裂解出致癌芳香烃的含量）。
镉	毒害水生生物，不能生物降解，危害环境，并导致肾脏损伤。	可用于非纺织类产品表面处理，塑胶稳定剂和颜料中也常用到。	塑胶，PVC，PU 颜料 印花 涂层和电镀 漆 金属	REACH附录XVII（原指令为91/338/EEC） 限量值：100毫克/千克。
六价铬	环境污染物，致癌物，致敏有毒。	铬鞣制革时，可能会产生六价铬。铬盐也用于制备丝绸和羊毛染色使用的酸性染料。	皮革 纺织品	德国日用品法 限量值：3毫克/千克。 皮革生态标签指令2009/563/EC规定不被检出（检出限为3ppm）。
富马酸二甲酯	杀真菌剂。损害皮肤，是一种强致敏物质。	添加到服装、鞋和其他皮革制品中起抑菌作用。可用在硅胶袋、鞋用胶水中，有时被研磨成粉或片状使用。	皮革 纺织品 鞋 家具 硅胶	REACH附录XVII（原指令为2009/251/EC） 限量值：0.1毫克/千克。
阻燃剂五溴联苯&八溴联苯	持久性污染物，具有生物累积性和毒性。	用作阻燃剂。	纺织品 鞋 家具 床垫 海绵 地毯	REACH附录XVII（原指令为2003/11/EC） 限量值：0.1%。
甲醛	致癌物，刺激皮肤并致敏。	抗缩防皱处理。还可用作染料稳定剂，防腐剂。	纺织品 皮革 木制品 树脂	日本法规Law 112 限量值：婴儿纺织品不得检出，直接接触皮肤的纺织品75ppm。 中国GB18401-2001 限量值：婴儿纺织品≤20 毫克/千克，直接接触皮肤的纺织品75毫克/千克，非直接接触皮肤的纺织品300毫克/千克。 德国、法国、芬兰、荷兰、挪威、奥地利限制甲醛的使用。
铅	疑似致癌物，具有高毒性。尤其对儿童有害，引起儿童多动、注意力不集中、记忆力下降，损害儿童智能发育。	用于塑胶添加剂，含铅颜料及稳定剂。玻璃或水晶添加铅后可起到软化作用，使其易于切割和打磨。	油漆、颜料、染料 & 油墨 涂层 金属 水晶	美国CPSIA 限量值：涂料和类似表面涂层铅含量90ppm；基材铅含量2011年8月14日后降到100ppm。 丹麦法规The Danish Statutory Order no. 1012限制使用铅 限量值为100 ppm（毫克/千克）。
镍	可导致接触性皮炎。高致敏性物质。	常用于服装辅料，如拉链、纽扣和铆钉等的合金部件。	金属	REACH的附录XVII（原指令为94/27/EEC & 2004/96/EC） 限量值：长期接触皮肤的产品0.5微克/厘米 ² /周；刺穿皮肤的部件0.2微克/厘米 ² /周。

没通过受限物质的生态测试？ 出口欧美受阻？



您是否已经了解以下欧美买家关注的受限物质生态测试：

受限物质	特性	主要用途	应用材料	法规要求
壬基苯酚 (NP) 壬基苯酚聚氧 乙烯醚 (NPEO)	刺激皮肤，影响呼吸系 统，干扰内分泌，危害 环境。	作为纺织品化学原料用 作乳化剂、分散剂和印 花浆料浸渍剂。	纺织品 皮革 印花 油漆 化妆品	REACH附录XVII（原指令为2003/53/EC） 限量值：0.1%。
有机锡 三丁基锡(TBT) 三苯基锡(TPhT) 二辛基锡(DOT) 二丁基锡(DBT)	高毒性，内分泌干扰物， 可导致肌无力，呼吸道 疾病，强烈刺激皮肤、 眼睛和粘膜。毒害水生 生物。	用作抗菌剂用于袜子、 内衣和运动服，也作为 除臭剂用于鞋子。	纺织品 皮革 鞋 塑胶，PVC，PU 木材	REACH附录XVII（原指令为2009/425/EC） 限量值：0.1%。
五氯苯酚	有毒性，污染环境。	用作杀真菌剂添加到产 品中使其在存储和运输 中防腐防腐。也用在浆 料和粘合剂中起防腐作 用。	皮革 纺织品 木材 油漆 化妆品	REACH附录XVII（原指令为91/173/EEC） 限量值：1000ppm。
全氟辛烷磺 酸盐	表面活性剂，具有化学 稳定性，可耐高温、防 水、防油。危害环境， 不易降解且具有生物累 积性。	纺织品和皮革中使用的 清洗剂及浸渍剂的添加 剂	皮革 纺织品	REACH附录XVII（原指令为2006/122/EC） 限量值：纺织品和其他有涂层的材料1微克/米 ² ， 半成品或物品0.1%，物质和配制品0.005%。
邻苯二甲酸盐	DEHP危害人体健康， BBP和DBP危害人体健 康的同时还污染环境， DIDP毒害肝脏。不仅 如此，大部分的邻苯 二甲酸盐为疑似内分泌 干扰物。	增塑剂，还可用作粘合 剂、油漆、清漆和溶剂 的添加剂。	柔性塑胶 PVC 橡胶/乳胶 塑料涂层皮革	REACH附录XVII（原指令为2005/84/EC） 限量值：玩具和儿童护理产品的塑胶材质中DEHP+ DBP+BBP≤0.1%；可放入口里的玩具和儿童护理产 品的塑胶材质中DINP+DIDP+DNOP≤0.1%。 美国CPSIA 限量值：儿童玩具或儿童护理产品DEHP, DBP, 或BBP ≤0.1%；可放入口里的玩具或儿童护理产品DINP, DIDP, 或DNOP≤0.1%。

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