

YETI®

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCE LIST (RSL) PROGRAM

MAY 2022





TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION – 03

Contact Information
Transparency

DEFINITIONS – 07

SUPPLIER RESPONSIBILITY – 10

Chemical hazards and Risk Management
Sustainable Chemistry Guidance (SCG)
Supplier RSL Responsibilities
Priority Chemicals
Supplier Declarations of Conformity

TOOLS & RESOURCES – 14

YETI RSL Training
AFIRM
HIGG FEM
OIA Chemical Management
Sustainable Packaging Coalition (SPC)
EU Packaging and Waste Directive

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS & DECLARATIONS – 16

Food Contact Substance Requirements
California Proposition 65
EU REACH Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)
US State Chemicals of High Concern to Children (CHCC)
CARB & Montreal Protocol

PRIORITY CHEMICALS – 23

Polyvinyl chloride – PVC
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances – PFAS

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCE LISTS & GUIDANCE – 25

RSL Product Category Guidance
Examples of Materials within the Scope of YETI RSL
General Products: Material Risk Matrix
Restricted Substance List – General Products
Food Contact: Material Risk Matrix
Restricted Substance List – Food Contact Materials
Examples of Materials within the Scope of YETI Packaging RSL
Packaging: Material Risk Matrix
Restricted Substance List – Packaging

TESTING SCHEME – 68

Testing Methodology
YETI Approved Laboratories

MATERIAL SPECIFIC TESTING GUIDANCE – 72

General Products Material Testing Matrix
Food Contact Product Material Testing Matrix
Packaging Material Testing Matrix

YETI SUPPLIER COMPLIANCE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM – 78

APPENDICES – 80

REVISION HISTORY – 92



INTRODUCTION





INTRODUCTION

Since our founding in 2006, YETI has strived to bring more people into the WILD by providing highly durable gear for any situation. We decided early on that product innovation would come from necessity and firsthand experience, and today, YETI products continue to deliver exceptional performance and durability - whether that be an excursion into the remote wilderness, at the beach, or just getting together with friends in the backyard.

No matter where our products are used, we are committed to the safety and quality standards that help protect our customers and the environment. This commitment is a partnership between YETI and our supply chain members, backed by the support of our internal teams and leadership.

The following Restricted Substance List (RSL) Program provides clear and concise guidance to enable responsible product development and chemical management within our supply chain. This document specifies the chemical restrictions applicable to substances used in manufacturing YETI components, products, and packaging. In addition, it outlines the responsibilities of suppliers to YETI and identifies resources available for support.

All raw material, component, and finished good suppliers to YETI are required to meet the expectations detailed in the RSL Program. We expect suppliers to implement or maintain management processes to comply with these expectations, and to communicate this information to internal teams and business partners.

YETI will ensure that this Program is updated on an annual basis or as needed.

We appreciate your partnership in supporting YETI's legacy of safe, high-performing, and durable goods for our consumers.





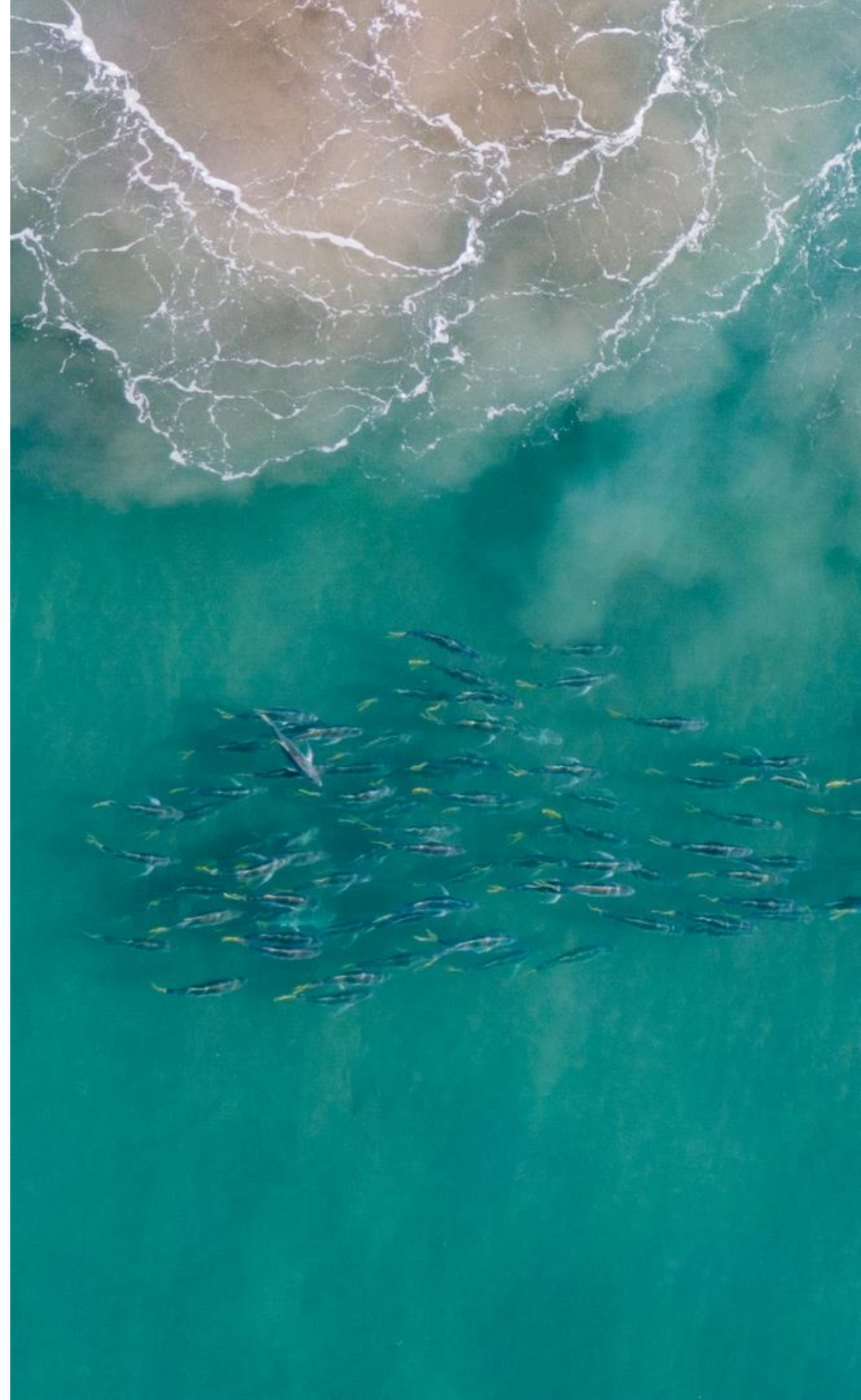
CONTACT INFORMATION

PLEASE CONTACT THE YETI RSL TEAM AT
RSL@YETI.COM WITH ANY QUESTIONS OR ISSUES.

TRANSPARENCY

YETI will provide training and guidance for all requirements listed within this RSL Program. Suppliers are encouraged to request additional guidance if they do not understand any of these requirements.

To ensure sustained compliance with applicable law, the supplier code of conduct, and this RSL Program, YETI expects its suppliers to be transparent about their organization and management systems. Suppliers shall allow an authorized representative of YETI to assess the chemical management system and facility where YETI products or raw materials are developed, manufactured, or stored. YETI reserves the right to perform this periodic assessment during normal business hours.





DEFINITIONS





DEFINITIONS

ALLERGEN

A substance that induces an allergy. Common allergens include pollen, grasses, dust, and some medications.

ARTICLE

A complete item such as an article of clothing, a cooler, or finished good.

CARCINOGENIC

A relationship has been established between exposure to the substance and human cancer.

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN (CAP)

A step-by-step plan of action that is developed to achieve targeted outcomes for resolution of identified errors in an effort to identify effective actions that can be implemented to correct the issue.

CHEMICAL ABSTRACT SERVICE NUMBER (CAS NO)

A unique number that identifies a specific chemical structure. This number is used to help identify chemical substances which have many different naming conventions.

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE

A form of matter having constant chemical composition and characteristic properties.

COMPONENT

Any part of an article or finished good; such as a button on an article of clothing, material of a soft cooler, or a drain plug on a hard cooler.

ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER

A substance believed to alter hormones or glands in humans or animals. Endocrine disrupters may influence biological processes such as the control of blood sugar, growth and function of reproductive systems, regulation of metabolism, brain and nervous system development, and the development of an organism from conception through adulthood and old age.

ENVIRONMENTALLY PERSISTENT

Substances that resist natural breakdown processes for an extended timeframe.

EXTRACTABLE

Contaminants, removed by solvent action using a special solvent and procedure.

FOOD CONTACT ARTICLE (FCA)

FCA is the finished good that is produced from the FCM. (e.g., bottle, cooler, or bucket)

FOOD CONTACT MATERIALS (FCM)

Materials made with food contact substances. It is often a mixture, such as an antioxidant in a polymer. The composition may be variable.

FOOD CONTACT SUBSTANCE (FCS)

A single substance, such as a polymer or an antioxidant. As a substance, it is reasonably pure. Even though a polymer may be composed of several monomers, it still has a well-defined composition.

HALONS

A group of organohalogen compounds containing bromine and fluorine and one or two carbons.

LOCAL SUPPLIER

Material or Component suppliers chosen by a Finished Good supplier.

METHOD DETECTION LIMIT (MDL)

The minimum measured concentration of a substance that can be reported within 99% confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from the method blank results.

MIGRATION

The transfer of substance from one media to another. Example: Food contact materials where substances transfer from the FCM into the food.

Definitions continue to next page



DEFINITIONS

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

PFAS are defined as fluorinated substances that contain at least one fully fluorinated methyl or methylene carbon atom. More information can be found in [Appendix H](#).

PROHIBITED

A substance that is banned or forbidden. No substance can be detected above the specific method detection limit.

PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT (PQL)

The lowest level at which the method can confidently discern between two different values.

REPORTING LIMIT

Values at or above the method Practical Quantification Limit (PQL). The PQL represents the lowest level at which accurate, precise, and robust data can be reported.

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

A form containing data regarding the properties of a particular substance. It is an important component of product stewardship and workplace safety, intended to provide workers and emergency personnel with procedures for handling or working with that substance in a safe manner. The exact format of an SDS can vary from source to source within a country depending on how specific the national requirement is.

SPECIFIC MIGRATION LIMIT

A maximum permitted amount of a substance in food. This limit ensures that the food contact material does not pose a risk to health. Test media is assigned that simulates the transfer of substances from the plastic material into food. The resulting extract is analyzed using various analytical techniques to identify the presence of specific substances in the food simulating solvents.

SUSPECTED CARCINOGEN

A relationship has been established between exposure to the substance and cancer in animals or if there is limited evidence of cancer in human and animals from exposure to the substance.

SUSTAINABLE CHEMISTRY

The design, manufacturing and use of efficient, effective, safe and more environmentally benign chemical products and processes.

FINISHED GOOD SUPPLIER

These suppliers are contracted directly through YETI to manufacture a finished good. These partners are responsible for ensuring compliance of all incoming materials and components that will be utilized within the finished good.

COMPONENT SUPPLIER

These suppliers procure raw materials and are responsible for manufacturing a specific component of the finished good. It is important to note, Component suppliers can also be considered a Finished Good supplier.

RAW MATERIAL SUPPLIER

These suppliers are the foundation of the supply chain. They supply raw, or close to raw materials like metal, plastics, cotton, synthetic materials, etc.

TOXIC

A substance is toxic if inhalation, absorption through the skin, or ingestion causes damage to living tissue, damage to the central nervous system, or death.

TRACES

A nonspecific term for any material or substance found in minute, often barely detectable, amounts.

VOLATILE

A substance is considered volatile if it has a low boiling point at normal atmospheric pressure. Volatile chemicals (e.g., formaldehyde) can cross contaminate products because they can more easily vaporize and travel.

USAGE BAN

Defined as a prohibition of intentional use of the substance during any and all stages of product manufacturing. However, the RSL may expressly allow a trace amount of the substance to be present as an unavoidable contaminant.



SUPPLIER RESPONSIBILITY

SUPPLIER RESPONSIBILITY

Chemical Hazards and Risk Management

Responsible chemical management is a key component to consistent compliance and safety within the YETI supply chain. Suppliers must maintain safety and environmental programs including documented procedures and training to protect workers and the environment from exposure to chemicals.

Suppliers shall be in possession of all legally required and valid permits and certificates related to health, safety, and environmental issues, such as those related to the purchase and storage of chemicals, fire safety inspections, inspection of machinery, wastewater, and (chemical) waste disposal.

All chemicals and hazardous substances shall be properly labeled and stored in secure and ventilated areas and disposed of in a safe and legal manner, in accordance with applicable laws. Labels shall be placed in the local language and the language spoken by workers if different from the local language. Workers shall receive training, appropriate to their job responsibilities, concerning the hazards, risks and the safe use of chemicals and other hazardous substances.

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for all chemicals and hazardous substances used in the workplace must be available at the usage and storage sites of the chemicals and hazardous substances, in the local language and the language spoken by workers, if different from the local language. Workers shall have free access to SDS. In addition, we expect suppliers to implement and maintain a Chemical Inventory List (CIL) which includes all processing chemicals present on-site.

Suppliers shall regularly review their management system and document all RSL Program and compliance testing failures.

Sustainable Chemistry Guidance (SCG)

Suppliers are encouraged to collaborate with YETI and other industry experts to reduce the use of hazardous substances through the discovery of new sustainable chemicals and production processes. This includes sourcing from suppliers that follow sustainable chemistry principles and are in compliance with the YETI RSL Program.

Improvements at any stage in the supply chain can help enhance the health of our communities and the environment, while continuing to deliver products with best-in-class performance and durability.





Supplier RSL Responsibilities

YETI QUALIFIED RAW MATERIAL AND COMPONENT SUPPLIER RESPONSIBILITIES

When YETI qualifies a specific raw material or component to be used by a finished good supplier, YETI will validate compliance of these raw materials or components within the development stage. Finished Good suppliers are responsible for the compliance of [Local Suppliers](#).

YETI expects:

- Suppliers to become familiar with this document and certify that all raw materials, components, and finished goods manufactured for YETI meet or exceed the standards listed herein;
- Suppliers to comply with all applicable legal requirements, regardless of whether they are listed within this manual;
- Suppliers to request clarification where a requirement or a standard appears unclear;
- Complete transparency from suppliers. YETI will work with suppliers to drive compliance and improvements;
- Suppliers must not engage in altering preapproved materials. Any modification to material composition, including changes in local suppliers, must be approved by YETI;
- Suppliers to use accredited 3rd party labs for all testing and certification processes. YETI's primary testing partner is UL. Contact information can be found on pg. 70-71;
- Qualified raw material and component suppliers to confirm acceptance of these terms by completing the attached [Supplier RSL Acknowledgement on pg. 79](#).

FINISHED GOODS SUPPLIER RESPONSIBILITIES

Finished Good suppliers are responsible for standardizing an internal process to collect compliance information from the raw material or component suppliers to review and ensure ongoing compliance. YETI strives to ensure compliance of all qualified raw materials and components within the development stage.

YETI expects:

- Finished Good suppliers will be responsible for annually certifying the ongoing compliance of all materials, regardless of where the raw materials or components are sourced;
- Finished Good suppliers must inform raw material and component suppliers of the RSL Program, its expectations, restrictions and verify its compliance;
- Finished Good suppliers will be responsible for sharing the annual updates with all YETI partners within their supply chain;
- Finished Good suppliers are required to certify material compliance with this RSL Program no less than once per calendar year or at YETI's reasonable request;
- Suppliers to become familiar with this document and certify that all materials, components, and finished goods manufactured for YETI meet or exceed the standards listed herein;
- Suppliers to review the RSL Program annually;
- Suppliers to comply with all applicable legal requirements, regardless of whether they are listed within this manual;
- Suppliers to request clarification where a requirement or a standard appears unclear;
- Complete transparency from suppliers. YETI will work with suppliers to drive compliance and improvements;
- Suppliers must not engage in altering preapproved materials. Any modification to material composition, including changes in local suppliers, must be approved by YETI;
- Suppliers to use accredited 3rd party labs for all testing and certification processes. YETI's primary testing partner is UL. Contact information can be found on pg. 70-71;
- Suppliers to confirm acceptance of these terms by completing the attached [Supplier RSL Acknowledgement on pg. 79](#).

Through contractual obligation, suppliers must provide YETI with materials that meet the YETI RSL Program requirements. All materials used to make YETI products should be tested in accordance with the RSL Program. Materials that fail to comply with the RSL Program are prohibited from use in finished goods. **The Finished Good supplier is responsible for the compliance of Local Suppliers.**



Priority Chemicals

While all chemicals referenced in the RSL Program are regulated, YETI feels that certain high priority chemicals should be treated with even more caution. Suppliers are expected to regularly review these priority chemicals and work to eliminate them from all YETI production within the communicated timeframe identified herein. Priority chemicals, along with the restriction or removal plan, can be found on pg. 24.

Supplier Declarations of Conformity

All suppliers must carefully review the regulatory requirements section beginning on pg. 17 to determine what declarations they will be responsible for providing to YETI. It is important to note that raw material, component, and finished goods suppliers will all be responsible for providing signed declaration(s) depending on the end use of the materials, components and finished goods being supplied.





TOOLS & RESOURCES



TOOLS & RESOURCES

YETI RSL Training

RSL Training is mandatory and provided to all suppliers. This includes members of the product safety/compliance team, and anyone involved with making decisions related to purchasing new chemicals. It is encouraged to review training materials with the release of each RSL Program update. YETI RSL Training course is available on the [Supplier Portal](#). Please contact the YETI RSL Team at rsi@yeti.com for login information.

AFIRM

The Apparel and Footwear International RSL Management (AFIRM) Group is a membership organization of apparel and footwear companies collaborating to promote chemicals management in the global supply chain. YETI's RSL is guided by the AFIRM RSL.

A link for the AFIRM RSL can be found below:
<https://www.afirm-group.com/>

Chemical information sheets in various languages can be found in the link below. These sheets are designed for manufacturers to find safer alternatives to traditional chemicals.
<https://www.afirm-group.com/chemical-information-sheets/>

HIGG FEM

The HIGG Index was developed by the Sustainable Apparel Coalition. It is an online platform that can be useful to brands and suppliers to accurately measure the company and/or product's sustainability performance. The performance metrics can be used to identify opportunities for meaningful improvements that help to protect the factory workers' well-being, local communities, and the environment.

A link to the HIGG FEM can be found below:
<http://apparelcoalition.org/the-higg-index/>

OIA Chemical Management

Guidance for creating a chemical inventory management process, as well as a downloadable chemical inventory list (CIL) template, are available within the OIA Chemical Management Guide & Training for Manufacturers.

A link to the CIL template and additional information can be found below:
<https://outdoorindustry.org/sustainable-business/chemicals-management/>
<https://outdoorindustry.org/sustainable-business/cm-docs>

Sustainable Packaging Coalition (SPC)

The SPC acts as an authoritative voice on issues related to packaging sustainability. It works to connect stakeholders together to identify actionable improvements to packaging systems. Members can join different collaboratives to connect and deliberate packaging topics, transfer knowledge, share best practices, and engage in industry wide challenges.

A link to the SPC can be found below:
<https://collaboratives.sustainablepackaging.org/>

EU Packaging and Waste Directive

Suppliers should reference the EU PWD for all requirements on packaging and packaging waste, including design and waste management within the European Union. This policy was developed by the European Commission and established on December 20, 1994.

A link to the EU PWD law and connected topics can be found below:
https://ec.europa.eu/environment/topics/waste-and-recycling/packaging-waste_en



REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS & DECLARATIONS





REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS & DECLARATIONS

This section details regulatory requirements, which are associated with declarations. The chart below should be used to determine for whom, what and when a declaration is required. Declarations provided in the supplier's own format can be approved by YETI. Otherwise, YETI's own declaration templates can be found in [Appendices A-F](#). All declarations should be sent to RSL@yeti.com for review and approval.

Declaration	Required for individual substance (Raw Material Supplier)	Required for Component (Component Supplier)	Required for Finished Product (Finished Goods Supplier)	Required for all Packaging Materials	Renewal of Document
EU Food Safety Declaration*	✓	✓	✓		When changes to formulations or materials occur
US Food Safety Declaration*	✓	✓	✓		
CA Prop 65	✓	✓	✓	✓	
REACH SVHC	✓	✓	✓	✓	
CHCC (Children's Products)			✓		
CARB/Montreal Protocol (Foamed Products)		✓	✓		

*Note: Any colorants, processing aids, stabilizers, mold release agents, adhesives, etc. added to raw material, components, and finished goods will need to be food safe.



Food Contact Substance Requirements

Food contact materials are defined as materials and articles that come into contact with food during normal end use.

To ensure food contact material compliance, it is important to understand that all raw materials, colorants, processing aids, stabilizers, mold release agents, adhesives, etc. are compliant to food contact requirements. Food contact materials and substances used within these materials must meet the requirements of both the General Product RSL and the Food Contact RSL.

POSITIVE LISTS FOR FOOD CONTACT SUBSTANCES

Most countries regulate food contact materials based on the individual chemical substance found on a positive list of substances. As these lists are not globally harmonized, manufacturers will need to base approval of substances on each individual country's or region's positive lists.

It is extremely important that when sourcing materials, the raw material supplier understands not only that the material be food safe, but ensure they meet the regulations of the countries of distribution for the intended end use of the finished good. This takes into account food type and expected conditions of use.

Information regarding location of positive lists can be found below:

Country/Region	Positive List
Australia	No Positive List for Food Contact Substances
Canada	No Positive List for Food Contact Substances
Japan	Utensils, containers and Packaging
EU	Positive List of Food Contact Substances for Plastics
United States	Search for Food Ingredient and Packaging Inventories





DECLARATIONS REQUIRED FOR FOOD CONTACT SUBSTANCES

Europe

To confirm food contact materials governed by the European Union meet applicable regulations, it is required that a Declaration of Conformity (DoC) is provided at all stages in the supply chain.

- At the Raw Materials stage, the raw material must be listed on the DoC;
- At the Component stage, any additional additives to the material must be listed on the DoC such as, but not limited to; colorants, processing aids, stabilizers, and mold release agents;
- At the Finished Good stage, if additional substances are added to assemble the product which may migrate into the food, such as an adhesive, this too will need a DoC.

These materials include plastics, ceramics, regenerated cellulose film and active and intelligent packaging. The legislation requires documentation be maintained to support the statements made in the DoC.

The Plastic Regulation outlines that the following information be included in the DoC.

- Identity and address of business operator issuing the DoC;
- Identity of material or article;
- Date of declaration;
- Confirmation of compliance with relevant requirements of the Framework Regulation;
- Adequate information regarding substances used or their degradation products subject to specific restrictions/specifications;
- Adequate information regarding dual use additives, which are subject to a restriction in food;
- Specifications regarding use of material (e.g., types of food that it may be used in contact with, times and temperatures covered, the highest food contact surface area to volume of food ratio covered by the DoC or equivalent information);
- Conformity of functional barrier with applicable requirements (if used).

The EU Declaration of Conformity for Plastic Food Contact Materials can be found in [Appendix A](#).

United States

In the United States the overall regulatory status of a food contact material is dictated by the regulatory status of each individual substance that comprises the component. Substances that are reasonably expected to migrate from the food contact material because of its intended end use must be covered in the following:

- A regulation listed in Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations;
- Meeting the criteria for GRAS status;
- A prior sanction letter;
- A Threshold of Regulation (ToR) exemption;
- Or an effective Food Contact Substance Notification (FCN).

The FDA puts the responsibility on the manufacturer to ensure that food contact materials comply with applicable regulations based on intended end use. To comply with this regulation, DoCs from suppliers certifying that the component is acceptable for the intended food contact use are required.

- At the Raw Materials stage, the raw material must be listed on the DoC;
- At the Component stage, any additional additives added to the material must be listed on the DoC such as, but not limited to; colorants, processing aids, stabilizers, and mold release agents;
- At the Finished Good stage, if additional substances are added to assemble the product which may migrate into the food, such as an adhesive, this too will need a DoC.

The US Declaration of Conformity for Food Contact Substances can be found in [Appendix B](#).

Below is a short summary of resources that can be used when determining compliance in accordance with the requirements of the FDA.

- Consult 21 CFR 174-179 to see if the use of the component is an appropriately regulated indirect additive;
- Consult 21 CFR 182-186 and the list of GRAS Notices to see if the use of the component is Generally Recognized as Safe;
- Consult 21 CFR 181 to see if the substance's use is Prior Sanctioned;
- Consult the Effective Food Contact Substances Notification (FCN) listing.



US FDA FOOD CONTACT NOTIFICATION PROGRAM

In addition to the food positive list many food contact substances are approved through the FDA's Food Contact Notification Program (FCN).

- The FCN is specific to the manufacturer who has received approval.
- It is also specific to the approved applications.
- Manufacturers of finished products must have documentation tracing the substances used to the manufacturer listed in the applicable FCN.

An example of an FCN can be found below.

What does this FCN tell us?

- This FCN is specific to Eastman Chemical Company and will only apply to their product.
- If a manufacturer is producing the same product, they must apply for their own FCN.
- This material can be used as a component of repeated use food contact article for all food types at temperatures up to and including 100°C.

FCN No. 1041 Eastman Chemical Company

According to Section 409(h)(1)(C) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, food contact substance notifications (FCNs) are effective only for the listed manufacturer and its customers. Other manufacturers must submit their own FCN for the same food contact substance and intended use.

Food Contact Substance:	Polymer of dimethyl terephthalate, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, and 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl-1,3-cyclobutanediol (CAS Reg. No. 261716-94-3) containing repeat units consisting of terephthalate esters of 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl-1,3-cyclobutanediol at up to 40 mole percent (expressed as mole percent of the glycol component of the finished copolyesters) and 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol at no less than 60 mole percent, and, optionally, ≤0.5 percent (by weight of the finished resin) trimellitic anhydride (CAS Reg. No. 552-30-7) as a branching agent. REPLACES FCN 729
Notifier:	Eastman Chemical Company
Manufacturer/Supplier:	Eastman Chemical Company
Intended Use:	The FCS will be used as a component of repeat-use food-contact articles.
Limitations/Specifications*:	The FCS may be used in contact with all food types at temperatures up to and including 100°C.
Effective Date:	Apr 9, 2011
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)** Submission:	Categorical Exclusion 25.32(i)
FDA Decision:	Categorical Exclusion Memo

If you are not purchasing directly from the manufacturer noted on the FCN, a declaration from your supplier guaranteeing they are using only the material applicable to this FCN will be required by YETI.

An example of the letter is to the right:

Dear whom it may concern,

This letter will serve as your notification that [insert supplier] will guarantee the use of Eastman Tritan™ Copolyester TX1001 in manufacturing [insert product].

If further information is needed, please contact me at [insert supplier contact].

Sincerely, [insert supplier name]



California Proposition 65

The state of California enacted the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, now referred to as California Proposition 65. The State is required to publish an annual list of chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Businesses are required to inform Californians if their products contain chemicals listed on the Proposition 65 list above the significant risk level. Notification to consumers must be in the form of warning labels on the product. Website sales also require warnings of chemicals in products.

Additional information can be found below:

<https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65>.

A signed declaration is required by raw material, component and finished good suppliers. The California Proposition 65 Declaration can be found in [Appendix C](#).

EU REACH Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)

EU REACH is based on potentially hazardous chemicals to human health and the environment. It is up to the member states to propose substances for placement on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) "Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization."

ECHA periodically updates the Candidate List. The most current version of this list can be found below:

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

Note: REACH defines an article as "an object which during production is given a special shape, surface or design which determines its function to a greater degree than its chemical composition." This differs from the definition for Article provided on pg. 8.

The identification of a substance as a SVHC and its inclusion in the Candidate List can trigger certain legal obligations for importers, producers and suppliers of an article that contains such a substance.

According to REACH, article examples include coolers, drinkware, bags, etc. Producers and importers of an article containing substances on the Candidate List must notify ECHA if both of the following conditions are met:

1. The substance is present in their article above a concentration of 0.1% weight by weight.
2. The substance is present in the articles in quantities totaling over one ton per year.

However, YETI will not register components that contain a SVHC greater than 0.1% weight by weight. Therefore, YETI expressly prohibits the use of any component or finished good that contains an SVHC at a level greater than 0.1% weight by weight. It is the raw material and/or component supplier's responsibility to confirm compliance to REACH (SVHC) at their own cost and provide a signed declaration to YETI for a specific component and/or finished good.

Notification is not required when the producer or importer of an article can exclude exposure of humans and the environment during the use and disposal of the article. In such cases, the producer or importer must supply appropriate instructions to the recipient of the article.

The Annex XVII of the EU REACH regulation contains a list of restrictions of certain hazardous substances, mixtures and articles for their marketing and use on the European market. A restriction can apply to any substance on its own, in a mixture or in an article, including those that do not require registration. A list of substances that are restricted under the EU REACH and REACH Annex XVII can be found below:

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

A signed declaration is required by component and finished good suppliers. The REACH & Annex XVII Declaration can be found in [Appendix D](#).



US State Chemicals of High Concern to Children (CHCC)

In the United States, Maine, Oregon, Vermont and Washington have reporting laws that require manufacturers to report the presence and use of chemicals listed as CHCC in children's products for sale within these states. Intentionally added substances above the PQL level and contaminants above 100 ppm must be reported to each state.

Since each state has specific reporting requirements, please see additional details below:

Maine

Reporting to the State of Maine's Department of Environmental Protection can be found at:

<http://www.maine.gov/dep/safechem/>.

Oregon

Reporting to the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) is required, even for inaccessible component parts. Additional information can be found at:

<https://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/HealthyNeighborhoods/ToxicSubstances/Pages/Toxic-Free-Kids.aspx>.

Vermont

Reporting to Vermont's Department of Health is required, and additional information can be found at:

<http://www.healthvermont.gov/enviro/chemical/cdp.aspx>.

Washington

The current list of chemicals is available through the State of Washington's Department of Ecology at:

<https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Reporting-requirements/Reporting-for-Childrens-Safe-Products-Act/Chemicals-of-high-concern-to-children>.

A signed declaration is required by finished good suppliers of children's products. The Chemicals of High Concern to Children (CHCC) Declaration can be found in [Appendix E](#).

CARB & Montreal Protocol

The Montreal Protocol is a global agreement to protect the stratospheric ozone layer by phasing out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS).

This protocol provides global investment in alternative technologies to help repair the damaged ozone layer and focuses on phasing out the production and consumption of ODS such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons.

The full text of the Protocol, information on its institutions and past actions, and related publications are available through the UN Environment Montreal Protocol Ozone Secretariat website.

In addition to the Montreal Protocol, the State of California has a similar regulation referred to as CARB. Due to differences between Montreal Protocol and CARB, suppliers must review both the Montreal Protocol and CARB to ensure they comply with both regulations.

Additional information for the Montreal Protocol and CARB can be found below:

Montreal Protocol - <https://ozone.unep.org/>

CARB - <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/fact-sheets/hydrofluorocarbon-hfc-prohibitions-california>

A signed declaration is required by finished good suppliers. The CARB & Montreal Protocol Declaration can be found in [Appendix F](#).



PRIORITY CHEMICALS





PRIORITY CHEMICALS

YETI prioritizes the identification, evaluation and elimination of hazardous chemicals and strives to replace them with safer alternatives. Scoping of Priority Chemical Prioritization takes into mind these three major considerations; hazards, presence and focus. YETI may require the involvement of suppliers when determining priority chemicals and their priority for replacement.

The recommended guidance for suppliers includes:

1. An initial evaluation to determine if priority chemicals are being used.
2. Identification of the alternative(s).
3. Evaluation of the alternative(s):
 - Are the hazards associated with the priority chemical greater than that of the alternative? (Choose candidates with the lowest hazards)
 - Do the alternative chemicals pose a greater exposure risk to human health or the environment?
 - Are the alternative chemicals technically feasible for the desired applications; will they meet the desired performance?
 - Are the alternatives competitively priced and available for the manufacturing needs?

Polyvinyl chloride - PVC

YETI is eliminating PVC within its products and supply chain due to evidence of human health risks and negative environmental impacts seen during the manufacturing process and product end use.

YETI plans to eliminate PVC from production by 2023 and will not sell any products containing PVC by 2025.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - PFAS

Some US States, as well as countries around the world, have banned certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances because they do not break down easily and persist in human bodies and the environment. They are very toxic to aquatic organisms and are suspected carcinogens. More information about PFAS can be found in [Appendix H](#).

YETI is committed to the removal or substitution of intentionally added PFAS where safe, suitable alternatives are available. Where substitutions are made, YETI will work diligently with its supplier partners to maintain the quality, durability, and performance that YETI customers have come to expect.

In 2021, YETI and its suppliers successfully eliminated the use of all long-chain PFAS from production in all product categories. These notably include PFOS, PFOS related substances, PFOA, PFOA salts, and PFOA related substances.

To date, YETI has traced its supply chain and identified business areas where PFAS are present. The process has begun to identify safe, suitable alternatives that will meet YETI's high-performance standards where water repellency is required. Any PFAS identified in areas where functional water repellency is not required will be judiciously removed.



RESTRICTED SUBSTANCE LISTS & GUIDANCE



RESTRICTED SUBSTANCE LISTS & GUIDANCE

The following table identifies YETI product categories by intended end use. General products, Food Contact products, and Packaging have different requirements which are determined by material composition.

Food contact substances must meet the requirements of both the General Product RSL and the Food Contact RSL.

RSL Product Category Guidance

General Products	Food Contact Product	Packaging
Backpacks/Bags	Hard Coolers	Labels
Can Insulators	Soft Coolers	Packaging
Cargo Box	Lunch Bags/Boxes	Hang Tags
Camp Chair	Tumblers	
Blanket	Bottles	
Apparel	Jugs	
Dog Beds	Mugs	
Bottle Sling	Bowls/Dog Bowls	



Examples of Materials within the Scope of YETI RSL

The list below provides examples of materials within each category but is not all-inclusive. If you are unsure what category your material falls under, please contact YETI or the UL lab contacts on pg. 70-71 for clarification. It is important to ensure the correct category is identified as this determines what tests should be conducted to provide a final declaration stating compliance to YETI RSL.

Natural Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Blended Fibers	Artificial Leather	Leather	Natural Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton • Wool • Silk • Hemp • Cashmere • Linen • Fur Hair • Rayon (Semi-synthetic) • Lyocell (Semi-synthetic) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyester • Acrylic • Nylon • Polyamide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton-Polyester • Wool-Nylon • Ramie-Polyester 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyurethane (PU) • Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leather • Fur Skin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood • Paper • Stone • Cork • Horn • Bone
Feather & Down	Coatings & Prints	Glues / Adhesives	Polymers, Plastics, Foams, Natural Rubber & Synthetic Rubber		Metals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feathers • Down 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coatings such as: • Polyurethane (PU) • UV-Cure • Printing Techniques such as: • Heat Transfers • Dye Submission Printing • Screen printing • Discharge printing • Plastisol transfers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot melt adhesive • Powdered adhesive • Flock adhesive • Contact adhesive • Latex glue • Polyurethane glue • Neoprene cement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) • Polystyrene (PS) • Polyethylene (PE) • Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) • Neoprene • Polypropylene (PP) • Polycarbonate (PC) • Polyamide (PA) • Polyurethane (PU) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) • Thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU) • Thermoplastic elastomer (TPE) • Styrene ethylene butylene styrene (SEBS) • Silicone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stainless Steel • Aluminum • Brass • Copper • Gold • Silver



General Products: Material Risk Matrix

The General Products Material Risk Matrix outlines the risk associated with chemicals commonly found in specific material types. The matrix table separates out certain polymer types from the general category noted in the YETI materials table. This has been done as various substances are associated with various types of polymers/plastics.

Substance	Natural Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Natural & Synthetic Blend	Artificial Leather	Natural Leather	Natural Materials	Metal	Feathers & Down	EVA	PU Foams	All other PU & TPU	Rubber (excluding Latex and Silicone)	Polycarbonate	ABS	All Other Foams, Plastics & Polymers (including Silicone)	Coatings & Prints	Glues / Adhesives
Acetophenone & 2-Phenyl-s-Propanol																	
Acidic and Alkaline Substances (pH)																	
Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs) all isomers																	
Azo-amines and Aryl Amine salts[1]																	
Asbestos																	
Bisphenols																	
Chlorinated Paraffins																	
Chlorophenols																	
Chlororganic Carriers																	

P Priority Chemical High Risk
 High Risk
 Low Risk
 Lowest Risk

Table continues to next page



Substance	Natural Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Natural & Synthetic Blend	Artificial Leather	Natural Leather	Natural Materials	Metal	Feathers & Down	EVA	PU Foams	All other PU & TPU	Rubber (excluding Latex and Silicone)	Polycarbonate	ABS	All Other Foams, Plastics & Polymers (including Silicone)	Coatings & Prints	Glues / Adhesives
Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)																	
Dyes (forbidden and Disperse)																	
Dyes, Navy																	
Flame Retardants																	
Fluorinated Green House Gases																	
Formaldehyde																	
Heavy metals, Chromium VI																	
Heavy metals, Extractable																	
Heavy metals, Nickel Release																	
Heavy metals, Total																	
Monomers, Styrene and Vinyl Chloride																	
N-nitrosamines																	

P Priority Chemical High Risk
 High Risk
 Low Risk
 Lowest Risk

Table continues to next page



Substance	Natural Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Natural & Synthetic Blend	Artificial Leather	Natural Leather	Natural Materials	Metal	Feathers & Down	EVA	PU Foams	All other PU & TPU	Rubber (excluding Latex and Silicone)	Polycarbonate	ABS	All Other Foams, Plastics & Polymers (including Silicone)	Coatings & Prints	Glues / Adhesives
Organotin compounds																	
Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP)																	
Ozone depleting Chemicals																	
Pesticides																	
Phthalates																	
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)																	
Polymers (PVC)				P								P			P		
Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated chemicals (PFAS)	P	P	P	P	P	P											
Quinoline																	
Solvents, Residual DMFa																	
Solvents, Residual DMAC and NMP																	
Solvents, Residual Formamide																	

P Priority Chemical High Risk
 High Risk
 Low Risk
 Lowest Risk

Table continues to next page



Substance	Natural Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Natural & Synthetic Blend	Artificial Leather	Natural Leather	Natural Materials	Metal	Feathers & Down	EVA	PU Foams	All other PU & TPU	Rubber (excluding Latex and Silicone)	Polycarbonate	ABS	All Other Foams, Plastics & Polymers (including Silicone)	Coatings & Prints	Glues / Adhesives
UV Absorbers / Stabilizers																	
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)																	

P Priority Chemical High Risk High Risk Low Risk Lowest Risk



Restricted Substance List – General Products

This section outlines chemicals and their restricted limits within materials utilized for general use products.

Acetophenone and 2-Phenyl-2-Propanol					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
98-86-2	Acetophenone	50 ppm	Potential breakdown products in EVA foam when using certain cross-linking agents, including Dicumyl Peroxide.	Extraction in acetone or methanol GC/MS, sonication for 30 minutes at 60°C	25 ppm
617-94-7	2-Phenyl-2-Propanol				

Currently, acetophenone and 2-phenyl-2-propanol have no legal regulations in finished products, but the industry does restrict these chemicals. The German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) has commented on these chemicals, stating they can potentially cause allergenic reactions.

Acid and Alkaline Substances					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
Various	pH Value	Textiles: 4.0-7.5	pH can control the availability of microbial activity and behavior of chemicals.	ISO 3071:2020	N/A
		Leather: 3.2-4.5		ISO 4045:2018	N/A

pH value ranges from pH 1 to pH 14. This value helps to indicate the presences of acidic or alkaline substances in a product. pH values less than 7 indicate sources of acidic substances, and values greater than 7 indicate sources of alkaline substances. A pH that is too low or too high may cause irritation or chemical burns to the skin. The limits stated above encompasses regulations for all products. China, South Korea and Egypt regulate the pH of textiles and leather. Egypt, Morocco, and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) require pH for leather not lower than 3.5. This is to minimize the chances of Chromium VI formation during tanning and processing of leather.



Alkylphenol and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (AP & APEOs) including all isomers					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
Various	Nonylphenol (NP)	Total APs: 10 ppm Total APs + APEOs: 100 ppm	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.	Textiles and Leather: EN ISO 21084:2019 Polymers and all other materials: 1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 70 degrees C, analysis according to EN ISO 21084:2019	Total of NP + OP: 3 ppm
Various	Octylphenol (OP)				
Various	Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEO)		APs are used as intermediaries in the manufacture of APEOs and antioxidants used to protect or stabilize polymers. Biodegradation of APEOs into APs is the main source of APs in the environment.	All materials except Leather: EN ISO 18254-1:2016 with determination of APEO using LC/MS or LC/MS/MS	Total of NPEO & OPEO: 20 ppm
Various	Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEP)		Recycled products: Contact your brand customer for information about potential exemptions from the limit on NPEOs in recycled textile products.	Leather: Sample prep and analysis using EN ISO 18218-1:2015 with quantification according to EN ISO 18254-1:2016	

APEOs and APs are restricted in the European Union, Taiwan (for children's textiles products <12 years of age only) and Turkey. Certain APs are toxic to aquatic life and are suspected to reproductive toxins to humans and unborn children. As APEOs can degrade into APs, they are also restricted.



Azo-amine and Arylamine Salts					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
92-67-1	4-Aminobiphenyl	20 ppm each	Azo dyes and pigments are colorants that incorporate one or several azo groups (-N=N-) bound with aromatic compounds.	All materials except Leather: EN ISO 14362-1:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-1:2015 p-Aminoazobenzene: All materials except Leather: EN ISO 14362-3:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-2:2011	5 ppm each
92-87-5	Benzidine				
95-69-2	4-Chloro-o-toluidine				
91-59-8	2-Naphthylamine				
97-56-3	o-Aminoazotoluene				
99-55-8	2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene				
106-47-8	p-Chloraniline				
97-56-3	o-Aminoazotoluene				
119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine				
119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine				
838-88-0	3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane				
120-71-8	p-Cresidine				
101-14-4	4,4'-Methylen-bis (2-chloraniline)				
101-80-4	4,4'-Oxydianiline				

Table continues to next page



Azo-amine and Arylamine Salts (Continued)					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
139-65-1	4,4'-Thiodianiline	20 ppm each	Azo dyes and pigments are colorants that incorporate one or several azo groups (-N=N-) bound with aromatic compounds.	All materials except Leather: EN ISO 14362-1:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-1:2015 p-Aminoazobenzene: All materials except Leather: EN ISO 14362-3:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-2:2011	5 ppm each
95-53-4	o-Toluidine				
95-80-7	2,4-Toluenediamine				
137-17-7	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline				
95-68-1	2,4 Xylidine				
87-62-7	2,6 Xylidine				
90-04-0	2-Methoxyaniline (= o-Anisidine)				
60-09-3	p-Aminoazobenzene				
3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidinium chloride				
553-00-4	2-Naphthylammoniumacetate				
39156-41-7	4-Methoxy-m-phenylene diammonium sulphate				
21436-97-5	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline hydrochloride				
615-05-4	2,4-Diaminoanisole				
101-77-9	4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane				
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine				

There are many azo dyes, but only a small percentage which degrade to form the listed cleavable amines in the table above are restricted. These aromatic amines are potentially dangerous to human health and have been regulated. They are considered to be carcinogenic.



Asbestos					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
77536-66-4	Actinolite	None detected	Because of its heat resistant properties and fibrous nature, asbestos has been used as insulation for electrical components, oven mitts, pot holders, ironing board covers.	REM/EDX BGI 505-46 or US EPA/600/R-93/116	N/A
12172-73-5	Amosite				
77536-67-5	Anthophyllite				
12001-29-5	Chrysotile				
12001-28-4	Crocidolite				
77536-68-6	Tremolite				

The use of asbestos has been banned in more than 50 countries, including the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and all 28 countries of the European Union. It is known to cause mesothelioma, lung cancer and other chronic respiratory conditions.

Bisphenols					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
80-05-7	Bisphenol A (BPA)	Prohibited when a Bisphenol Claim is made.	Used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants, and PVC.	1 g sample/20 mL THF or other appropriate solvent that will dissolve the plastic, sonication for 60 minutes at 60°C, analysis with LC/MS	0.1 ppm each
80-09-1	Bisphenol S (BPS)	1 ppm for powder coatings	BPA alternatives with known or suspected similar hazards are used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants, and PVC.		
620-92-8	Bisphenol F (BPF)				

Bisphenol A is restricted in several countries including Europe, the Americas and Asia for use in infant products, such as baby bottles. Bisphenols may be found in recycled polymeric and paper materials due to polycarbonate plastic and thermal receipt paper made with Bisphenols entering waste streams. It is an endocrine disrupter associated with many health risks including impact to the reproductive system. Bisphenol restrictions apply to accessible and inaccessible components when a Bisphenol Free claim is made on the product. Bisphenols are also discussed in the Food Contact RSL.



Chlorinated Paraffins					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
85535-84-8	Short-chain chlorinated Paraffins (SCCP) (C10-C13)	1000 ppm	May be used as softeners, flame retardants, or fat-liquoring agents in leather production; also, as a plasticizer in polymer production.	Leather: ISO 18219-1:2021 (SCCP); ISO 18219-2:2021 (MCCP)	100 ppm
85535-85-9	Medium-chain chlorinated Paraffins (MCCP) (C14-C17)			Textiles: ISO 22818:2021 (SCCP + MCCP)	

SCCPs are restricted in the European Union, Switzerland, South Korea and Canada. They are toxic to aquatic organisms. MCCPs are considered toxic by some agencies due to their similar chemical and physical properties to SCCPs. SCCPs and MCCPs are considered as low toxicity to humans, repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking and eye irritation.

Chlorophenols					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
15950-66-0	2,3,4-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)	Prohibited	Chlorophenols are polychlorinated compounds used as preservatives or pesticides. Pentachlorophenol (PCP), Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP), and Trichlorophenols (TriCP) are sometimes used to prevent mold and kill insects when growing cotton and when storing/transporting fabrics. PCP, TeCP, and TriCP can also be used as in-can preservatives in print pastes and other chemical mixtures.	All materials: DIN 50009:2021	0.5 ppm each
933-78-8	2,3,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
933-75-5	2,3,6-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
609-19-8	3,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
4901-51-3	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
935-95-5	2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol (PCP)				

Chlorophenols are restricted globally in finished products. Some chlorophenols are endocrine disruptors, some are probable carcinogens and some at certain exposure levels are highly toxic by inhalation or skin contact.



Chlororganic Carriers- Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluenes

CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
95-49-8	2-Chlorotoluene	Total: 1 ppm	Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes (Chlorinated Aromatic Hydrocarbons) can be used as carriers in the dyeing process of polyester or wool/ polyester fibers. They can also be used as solvents.	All materials: EN 17137:2018	0.2 ppm each
108-41-8	3-Chlorotoluene				
106-43-4	4-Chlorotoluene				
32768-54-0	2,3-Dichlorotoluene				
95-73-8	2,4-Dichlorotoluene				
19398-61-9	2,5-Dichlorotoluene				
118-69-4	2,6-Dichlorotoluene				
95-75-0	3,4-Dichlorotoluene				
2077-46-5	2,3,6-Trichlorotoluene				
6639-30-1	2,4,5-Trichlorotoluene				
76057-12-0	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorotoluene				
875-40-1	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorotoluene				
1006-31-1	2,3,5,6- Tetra chlorotoluene				
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	Pentachlorobenzene				
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene				
5216-25-1	p-Chlorobenzotrichloride				
98-07-7	Benzotrichloride				
100-44-7	Benzyl Chloride				
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10 ppm*			1 ppm

Chlororganic carriers (COC) are restricted globally in finished products. Some COCs are toxic by inhalation or skin contact. COCs above a certain level with long term exposure, may be carcinogenic.

*The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) maintains a limit of 1 ppm for 1,2-Dichlorobenzene in textiles.



Dimethyl Fumarate (DMFu)					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
624-49-7	Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	0.1 ppm	DMFu is an anti-mold agent that may be used in sachets in packaging to prevent the buildup of mold, especially during shipping.	All materials: ISO 16186:2021	0.05 ppm

Dimethyl fumarate is a biocide that has been used in many consumer products such as shoes and cushions. It is known to caused severe allergic reactions. Consumers exposed to products containing DMF, have experienced serious health problems including skin itching, irritation, redness, burns and, in some cases, acute respiratory difficult.

Dyes (Forbidden and Disperse)					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
2475-45-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 1	30 ppm each	Disperse dyes are a class of water-insoluble dyes that penetrate the fiber system of synthetic or manufactured fibers and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds. Disperse dyes are used in synthetic fiber (e.g., polyester, acetate, polyamide).	DIN 54231:2005	15 ppm each
2475-46-9	C.I. Disperse Blue 3				
3179-90-6	C.I. Disperse Blue 7				
3860-63-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 26				
56524-77-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 35A				
56524-76-6	C.I. Disperse Blue 35B				
12222-97-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 102				
12223-01-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 106				
61951-51-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 124				
23355-64-8	C.I. Disperse Brown 1				
2581-69-3	C.I. Disperse Orange 1				
730-40-5	C.I. Disperse Orange 3				
82-28-0	C.I. Disperse Orange 11				

Table continues to next page



Dyes (Forbidden and Disperse (Continued))

CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
12223-33-5	C.I, Disperse Orange 37/76/59	30 ppm each	Disperse dyes are a class of water-insoluble dyes that penetrate the fiber system of synthetic or manufactured fibers and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds. Disperse dyes are used in synthetic fiber (e.g., polyester, acetate, polyamide).	DIN 54231:2005	15 ppm each
13301-61-6					
51811-42-8					
85136-74-9	C.I. Disperse Orange 149				
2872-52-8	C.I. Disperse Red 1				
2872-48-2	C.I. Disperse Red 11				
3179-89-3	C.I. Disperse Red 17				
61968-47-6	C.I. Disperse Red 151				
119-15-3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 1				
2832-40-8	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3				
6300-37-4	C.I. Disperse Yellow 7				
6373-73-5	C.I. Disperse Yellow 9				
6250-23-3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 23				
12236-29-2	C.I. Disperse Yellow 39				
54824-37-2	C.I. Disperse Yellow 49				
54077-16-6	C.I. Disperse Yellow 56				
3761-53-3	C.I. Acid Red 26				
569-61-9	C.I. Basic Red 9				
569-64-2	C.I. Basic Green 4				
2437-29-8					
10309-95-2					
548-62-9	C.I. Basic Violet 3				

Table continues to next page



Dyes (Forbidden and Disperse (Continued))					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
632-99-5	C.I. Basic Violet 14	30 ppm each	Disperse dyes are a class of water-insoluble dyes that penetrate the fiber system of synthetic or manufactured fibers and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds. Disperse dyes are used in synthetic fiber (e.g., polyester, acetate, polyamide).	DIN 54231:2005	15 ppm each
2580-56-5	C.I. Basic Blue 26				
1937-37-7	C.I. Direct Black 38				
2602-46-2	C.I. Direct Blue 6				
573-58-0	C.I. Direct Red 28				
16071-86-6	C.I. Direct Brown 95				
60-11-7	4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene (Solvent Yellow 2)				
6786-83-0	C.I. Solvent Blue 4				
561-41-1	4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol				

Certain Dyes are restricted globally in finished products. Disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions. Some disperse dyes may cleave to form carcinogenic amines.

Dye - Blue Colorant					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
118685-33-9	Component 1: C ₃₉ H ₂₃ ClCrN ₇ O ₁₂ S ₂ .2Na	50 ppm each	Navy blue colorants are regulated and prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	DIN 54231:2005	15 ppm each
Not allocated	Component 2: C ₄₆ H ₃₀ CrN ₁₀ O ₂₀ S ₂ .3Na				

The listed dyes are restricted globally in finished products due to toxicity concerns and potential for skin sensitization.



Flame Retardants					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
84852-53-9	Decabromodiphenyl ethane (DBDPE)	Prohibited	With very limited exceptions, flame retardant substances, including the entire class of organohalogen flame retardants, should no longer be applied to materials during production. Other flame retardants not applicable to this industry are regulated worldwide by the Stockholm Convention and the Aarhus Protocol, which have been implemented in the European Union under the POPs Regulation	EN 17881-1:2016 / EN 17881-2:2016	5 ppm each
32534-81-9	Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE)				
32536-52-0	Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE)				
1163-19-5	Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE)				
various	All other Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)				
79-94-7	Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBP A)				
59536-65-1	Polybromobiphenyls (PBB)				
3194-55-6	Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)				
3296-90-0	2,2-bis(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol (BBMP)				
13674-87-8	Tris(1,3-dichloro-isopropyl) phosphate (TDCPP)				
25155-23-1	Trixylyl phosphate (TXP)				
126-72-7	Tris(2,3,-dibromopropyl) phosphate (TRIS)				
545-55-1	Tris(1-aziridinyl) phosphine oxide) (TEPA)				
115-96-8	Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP)				
5412-25-9	Bis(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (BDBPP)				
446255-22-7, 207122-16-5, 68928-80-3	Heptabromodiphenyl ether (HeptaBDE)				
5436-43-1, 40088-47-9	Tetrabromodiphenyl ether (TetraBDE)				
68631-49-2, 207122-15-4, 36483-60-0	Hexabromodiphenyl ether (HexaBDE)				

Flame retardants are restricted globally in finished products. Certain flame retardants are associated with various health impacts, cancer, fertility, and toxicity impact.



Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
Various	See Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 for a complete list.	Prohibited	May be used as foam blowing agents, solvents, fire retardants, and aerosol propellants.	Sample preparation: Purge and trap — thermal desorption or SPME Measurement: GC/MS	0.1 ppm each

Fluorinated greenhouse gases are restricted in major markets around the world in finished products. These gases contribute to global warming. See [Appendix G](#) for additional information.

Formaldehyde					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Adults: 75 ppm Children: 20 ppm Babies: 16 ppm	Used in textiles as an anti-creasing and anti-shrinking agent. It is also often used in polymeric resins.	All materials except Leather: JIS L 1041-2011 A (Japan Law 112) or EN ISO 14184-1:2011 Leather: EN ISO 17226-2:2019 with EN ISO 17226-1:2021 confirmation method in case of interferences. Alternatively, EN ISO 17226-1:2021 can be used on its own.	16 ppm
		Towels, bedding, and handkerchiefs: 16 ppm			

Formaldehyde is restricted globally in apparel, footwear and accessories. Formaldehyde is a probable carcinogen and is an irritant to the skin, eyes, nose and throat. United Arab Emirates Cabinet Resolution No. (54) restricts Formaldehyde in children's textiles to 20 ppm. Indonesia Ministerial Regulation No. 18 limits Formaldehyde to "not detected" (16 ppm) in the following products towels, bedding, and handkerchiefs.



Heavy Metals (Extractable and Total)					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
7440-36-0	Antimony (Sb)	Extractable 30 ppm	Found in or used as a catalyst in polymerization of polyester, flame retardants, fixing agents, pigments, and alloys.	All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	3 ppm
7440-38-2	Arsenic (As)	Extractable 0.2 ppm	Arsenic and its compounds can be used in preservatives, pesticides, and defoliants for cotton, synthetic fibers, paints, inks, trims, and plastics.	Extractable: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2019	Extractable: 0.1 ppm
		Total 100 ppm			Total: 10 ppm
7440-39-3	Barium (Ba)	Extractable 1000 ppm	Barium and its compounds can be used in pigments for inks, plastics, and surface coatings, as well as in dyeing, mordants, filler in plastics, textile finishes, and leather tanning.	All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	100 ppm
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	Extractable 0.1 ppm	Cadmium compounds may be used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green); as a stabilizer for PVC; and in fertilizers, biocides, and paints.	Extractable: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-1:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-2:2019	Extractable: 0.05 ppm
		Total 40 ppm			Total: 10 ppm
7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	Extractable Textiles Babies: 1 ppm Adults and Children: 2 ppm	Chromium compounds can be used as dyeing additives; dye-fixing agents; colorfastness aftertreatments; dyes for wool, silk, and polyamide (especially dark shades); and leather tanning.	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019	0.05 ppm

Table continues to next page



Heavy Metals (Extractable and Total, Continued)

CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
18540-29-9	Chromium VI	Extractable Textiles 1 ppm	Though typically associated with leather tanning, Chromium VI also may be used in the “after-chroming” process for wool dyeing (Chrome salts applied to acid-dyed wool to improve fastness).	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 with EN ISO 17075-1:2017 if Cr is detected Leather: EN ISO 17075-1:2017 and EN ISO 17075-2:2017 for confirmation in case the extract causes interference. Alternatively, EN ISO 17075-2:2017 may be used on its own. Ageing test: ISO 10195:2018 Method A2 is used at brand discretion.	Leather: 3 ppm Textiles: 0.5 ppm
		Extractable: leather 3 ppm			
7440-48-4	Cobalt (Co)	Extractable: Adults 4 ppm	Cobalt and its compounds can be used in alloys, pigments, dyestuff, and the production of plastic buttons.	All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	0.5 ppm
		Extractable: children and babies 1 ppm			
7440-50-8	Copper (Cu)	Extractable: Adults 50 ppm	Copper and its compounds can be found in alloys and pigments, and in textiles as an antimicrobial agent. Copper is exempt from restriction limits in Metal parts.	All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	5 ppm
		Extractable: children and babies 25 ppm			
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	Extractable: Adults 1 ppm	May be associated with alloys, plastics, paints, inks, pigments and surface coatings. Crystal or “lead glass” is exempt from total Lead restrictions.	Extractable: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: Non-metal: CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3 Metal: CPSC-CH-E1001-08.3 Lead in paint and surface coatings: CPSC-CH-E1003-09.1	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 10 ppm
		Extractable: children and babies 0.2 ppm			
		Total 90 ppm			

Table continues to next page



Heavy Metals (Extractable and Total, Continued)					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)	Extractable 0.02 ppm	Mercury compounds can be present in pesticides and as contaminants in caustic soda (NaOH). They may also be used in paints.	Extractable: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: Non-metal: CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3 Metal: CPSC-CH-E1001-08.3 Lead in paint and surface coatings: CPSC-CH-E1003-09.1	Extractable: 0.02 ppm Total: 0.1 ppm
		Total 0.5 ppm			
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni)	Extractable 1 ppm	Nickel and its compounds can be used for plating alloys and improving corrosion-resistance and hardness of alloys. They can also occur as impurities in pigments and alloys.	Extractable: All materials except Leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Release: EN 12472:2020 and EN 1811:2011+A1:2015 Release (eyewear frames): EN 16128:2015	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Release: 0.5 µg/cm ² /week
		Release (metal parts with prolong skin contact) 0.5 ug/cm ² /week			
		Eyewear frames 0.5 ug/cm ² /week			
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)	Extractable 500 ppm	May be found in synthetic fibers, paints, inks, plastics and metal trims.	All materials except leather: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 Leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 50 ppm

Heavy metals are regulated globally in finished products. They are associated with human and environmental toxicity. Some heavy metals are carcinogenic. Egypt restricts extractable Chromium to 2 ppm in leather products for babies and 200 ppm in leather products for other ages. Indonesia Ministerial Regulation No. 18 limits copper to 25 ppm the following products: towels, bedding, and handkerchiefs. Indonesia Ministerial Regulation No. 18 limits extractable Lead to 0.2 ppm in the following products: towels, bedding, and handkerchiefs.



Monomers					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
100-42-5	Styrene	500 ppm	Styrene is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various Styrene copolymers like plastic buttons. Free styrene is restricted, not total styrene.	Extraction in Methanol GC/MS, sonication at 60 degrees C for 60 minutes	50 ppm
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride	1 ppm	Vinyl Chloride is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various PVC materials.	EN ISO 6401:2008	1 ppm

Monomers are restricted globally in finished products. Styrene and vinyl chloride monomers are concerned to be carcinogenic.

N-Nitrosamines					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
62-75-9	N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	Prohibited	Can be formed as by-product in the production of rubber.	GB/T 24153-2009: determination using GC/MS, with LC/MS/MS verification if positive. Alternatively, LC/MS/MS may be performed on its own. EN ISO 19577:2019	0.5 ppm each
55-18-5	N-nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA)				
621-64-7	N-nitrosodipropylamine (NDPA)				
924-16-3	N-nitrosodibutylamine (NDBA)				
100-75-4	N-nitrosopiperidine (NPIP)				
930-55-2	N-nitrosopyrrolidine (NPYR)				
59-89-2	N-nitrosomorpholine (NMOR)				
614-00-6	N-nitroso N-methyl N-phenylamine (NMPPhA)				
612-64-6	N-nitroso N-ethyl N-phenylamine (NEPhA)				

Nitrosamines are restricted globally in finished children's products. Nitrosamines are suspected carcinogens.



Organotin Compounds					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
Various	Dibutyltin (DBT)	1 ppm each	Class of chemicals combining tin and organics such as butyl and phenyl groups. Organotins are predominantly found in the environment as antifoulants in marine paints, but they can also be used as biocides (e.g., antibacterials), catalysts in plastic and glue production, and heat stabilizers in plastics/rubber.	All materials: CEN ISO/TS 16179:2012 or EN ISO 22744-1:2020	0.1 ppm each
Various	Diocetyltn (DOT)				
Various	Monobutyltin (MBT)				
Various	Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT)				
Various	Trimethyltin (TMT)				
Various	Triocetyltn (TOT)				
Various	Tripropyltin (TPT)	0.5 ppm each			
Various	Tributyltin (TBT)				
Various	Triphenyltin (TPhT)				

Organotins are restricted globally in finished products. Some organotins may act as immunotoxins.

Ortho-Phenylphenol					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
90-43-7	Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP)	1000 ppm	OPP is used for its preservative properties in leather or as a carrier in polyester dyeing processes.	All materials: 1 M KOH extraction, 16 hours at 90 degrees C, derivatization and analysis § 64 LFGB B 82.02-08 or DIN EN ISO 17070:2015	100 ppm

Ortho-phenylphenol is regulated by some voluntary standards in finished products. OPP is found to cause discoloration of the skin and irritation to the mucous membranes of the eyes.



Ozone-depleting Substances					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
Various	See Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 for a complete list.	Prohibited	Ozone-depleting substances have been used as a foaming agents in PU foams as well as a dry-cleaning agents.	All materials: GC/MS headspace 120 degrees C for 45 minutes	5 ppm

Ozone-depleting substances are regulated globally in finished products. This is an international effort to protect the ozone layer.

Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFAS)					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
Various	Perfluoro octane Sulfonate (PFOS) and related substances	Prohibited	PFOA and PFOS may be present as unintended byproducts in long-chain and short-chain commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents. PFOA may also be used in polymers like Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE).	All materials: EN ISO 23702-1	1 µg/m2
Various	Perfluorocarboxylic acid and salts PFHxA PFOA				25 ppb total
Various	PFOA-related substances Heptadecafluoro-1-iodooctane 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl iodide 8:2 FTOH, Perfluorooctyl ethanol Perfluorooctylethene Perfluorooctyl ethyl acrylate or methacrylate				100 ppb total

PFAS are restricted by legislation around the world. A few states in the US have reporting requirements on children's products. PFAS are very toxic to aquatic organisms and are suspected carcinogenic. See [Appendix H](#) for additional information about PFAS.



Pesticides					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
Various	Pesticides	Prohibited	May be found in natural fibers, primarily cotton.	All materials: ISO 15913/DIN 38407 F2 or EPA 8081/EPA 8151A or BVL L 00.00-34:2010-09	0.5 ppm each

Pesticides are regulated globally in finished materials products. The listed pesticides are classified as either Class A1 (extremely hazardous) or Class 1B (highly hazardous). See [Appendix I](#) for additional information.

Phthalates					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
28553-12-0	Di-Iso-nonyl phthalate (DINP)	500 ppm each Total 1000 ppm	Esters of ortho-phthalic acid (Phthalates) are a class of organic compound commonly added to plastics to increase flexibility. They are sometimes used to facilitate the molding of plastic by decreasing its melting temperature. Phthalates can be found in: • Flexible plastic components (e.g., PVC) • Print pastes • Adhesives • Plastic buttons • Plastic sleeveings • Polymeric coatings Listed here are all legally restricted phthalates as well as those included on the REACH substances of very high concern (SVHC) candidate list at the time of publication. Suppliers should assume that the AFIRM RSL includes all phthalates on the SVHC list—whether itemized here or not— since the list is updated frequently	Sample preparation for all materials: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4 Measurement: Textiles: GC/MS, EN ISO 14389:2014 (7.1 Calculation based on weight of print only; 7.2 Calculation based on weight of print and textile if print cannot be removed). All materials except textiles: GC/MS	50 ppm each
117-84-0	Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP)				
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate (DEHP)				
26761-40-0	Diisodecylphthalate (DIDP)				
85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate (BBP)				
84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)				
84-69-5	Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)				
84-75-3	Di-n-hexylphthalate (DnHP)				
84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate (DEP)				
131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate (DMP)				
131-18-0	Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DPENP)				
84-61-7	Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)				

Table continues to next page



Phthalates (Continued)					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
71888-89-6	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich	500 ppm each Total 1000 ppm	Esters of ortho-phthalic acid (Phthalates) are a class of organic compound commonly added to plastics to increase flexibility. They are sometimes used to facilitate the molding of plastic by decreasing its melting temperature. Phthalates can be found in: • Flexible plastic components (e.g., PVC) • Print pastes • Adhesives • Plastic buttons • Plastic sleeveings • Polymeric coatings Listed here are all legally restricted phthalates as well as those included on the REACH substances of very high concern (SVHC) candidate list at the time of publication. Suppliers should assume that the AFIRM RSL includes all phthalates on the SVHC list—whether itemized here or not— since the list is updated frequently	Sample preparation for all materials: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4 Measurement: Textiles: GC/MS, EN ISO 14389:2014 (7.1 Calculation based on weight of print only; 7.2 Calculation based on weight of print and textile if print cannot be removed). All materials except textiles: GC/MS	50 ppm each
117-82-8	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate				
605-50-5	Diisopentyl phthalate (DIPP)				
131-16-8	Dipropyl phthalate (DPRP)				
27554-26-3	Diisooctyl phthalate (DIOP)				
68515-50-4	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear				
71850-09-4	Diisohexyl phthalate (DIHxP)				
68515-42-4	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters (DHNUP)				
68648-93-1 68515-51-5	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters or mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with ≥ 0.3% of dihexyl phthalate; 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters; 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters				
84777-06-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid				
776297-69-9	n-Pentyl-isopentylphthalate (nPIPP)				

Phthalates are regulated globally in finished materials and products. Phthalates are linked to health impacts such as hormone disruption and reproductive and development issues.



Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)						
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction		Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
		Individual	Sum of all PAHs			
83-32-9	Acenaphthene	No individual restriction	Total 10 ppm	PAHs are natural components of crude oil and are common residues from oil refining. PAHs have a characteristic smell similar to that of car tires or asphalt. Oil residues containing PAHs are added to rubber and plastics as a softener or extender and may be found in rubber, plastics, lacquers and coatings. PAHs are often found in the outsoles of footwear and in printing pastes for screen prints. PAHs can be present as impurities in Carbon Black. They also may be formed from thermal decomposition of recycled materials during reprocessing **Naphthalene: Dispersing agents for textile dyes may contain high residual naphthalene concentrations due to the use of low-quality Naphthalene derivatives (e.g., poor quality Naphthalene Sulphonate Formaldehyde condensation products).	All Materials: AFPS GS 2019	0.2 ppm each
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene					
120-12-7	Anthracene					
191-24-2	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene					
86-73-7	Fluorene					
206-44-0	Fluoranthene					
193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene					
91-20-3	Naphthalene					
85-01-8	Phenanthrene					
129-00-0	Pyrene					
56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene*	1 ppm each Childcare products 0.5 ppm each				
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene					
205-99-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene*					
192-97-2	Benzo[e]pyrene*					
205-82-3	Benzo[j]fluoranthene*					
207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene*					
218-01-9	Chrysene*					
53-70-3	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene*					

PAHs are regulated globally in finished materials and products. They are highly toxic to aquatic organisms and may have long term effects on the environment. Some PAHs may be carcinogenic and/or reproductive toxins.



Polymers					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
9002-86-2	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	Prohibited		FTIR	N/A

Due to the toxic impact PVC has on humans and the environment, many governments around the world are banning the use of PVC. Governments are encouraging the phase out of PVC products that cannot easily be recycled.

Quinoline					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
91-22-5	Quinoline	50 ppm	Found as an impurity in polyester and some dyestuffs. Quinoline can be included with disperse dye testing, as the same method is used for both.	All materials: DIN 54231:2005 with methanol extraction at 70 degrees C	10 ppm

Quinoline is classified as a carcinogenic substance. It has a high solubility in water and is toxic to aquatic life. In manufacturing presses where the dyed textiles are wasted there is potential for harm to downstream aquatic life.



Solvents					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
68-12-2	Dimethylformamide (DMFa)	500 ppm	Solvent used in plastics, rubber, and polyurethane (PU) coating. Water based PU does not contain DMFa and is therefore preferable.	Textiles: EN 17131:2019 All other materials: DIN CEN ISO/TS 16189:2013	50 ppm each
75-12-7	Formamide	1000 ppm each	Byproduct in the production of EVA foams.		
127-19-5	Dimethylacetamide (DMAC)		Solvent used in the production of elastane fibers and sometimes as substitute for DMFa.		
872-50-4	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP)		Industrial solvent used in production of water-based Polyurethanes and other polymeric materials. May also be used as a surface treatment for textiles, resins, and metal-coated plastics, or as a paint stripper.		
2687-91-4	N-Ethy-2-pyrrolidone (NEP)	Prohibited	Solvent used in lithographic printing, jet print ink	Headspace GCMS	10 ppm Next to the skin use and Occasional skin contact 100 ppm No Skin contact
75-09-2	Dichloromethane		Blowing agent used in PU foams, aerosol sprays,		5 ppm
120-82-1	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene		Solvent, also used as a precursor to dyes and pesticides	ISO 17881-1:2016	1 ppm

The listed substances are restricted in the EU under REACH as substances of very high concern (SVHC). DMFa is a reproductive toxin.



UV Absorbers / Stabilizers					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
2440-22-4	Drometrizole	1000 ppm each	Used as UV Absorbers for Plastics (PVC, PET, PC, PA, ABS, and other Polymers), Rubber, and Polyurethane.	DIN EN 62321-6:2016-05 (Extraction in THF, analysis by GC/MS)	100 ppm each
3846-71-7	UV 320		PU foam materials such as open cell foams for padding. Used as UV-absorbers for plastics (PVC, PET, PC, PA, ABS, and other polymers), rubber, polyurethane.		
3864-99-1	UV 327				
25973-55-1	UV 328				
36437-37-3	UV 350				

The listed substances are restricted in the EU under REACH as substances of very high concern (SVHC). The substances may cause damage to organs through prolong exposure and are suspected to be carcinogenic.

Volatile Organic Compounds					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
71-43-2	Benzene	Prohibited	These VOCs should not be used in textile auxiliary chemical preparations. They are associated with solvent based processes such as solvent based polyurethane coatings and glues/adhesives. They should not be used for any kind of facility cleaning or spot cleaning.	For general VOC screening: GC/MS headspace 45 minutes at 120 degrees C	Benzene: 5 ppm Other: 20 ppm each
67-66-3	Chloroform	1000 ppm each			
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene				
76-01-7	Penta chloroethane				
630-20-6	1,1,1,2- Tetrachloroethane				
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	Total 1000 ppm (continues on next page)			
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride				
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone				

Table continues to next page



Volatile Organic Compounds					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	Total 1000 ppm	These VOCs should not be used in textile auxiliary chemical preparations. They are associated with solvent based processes such as solvent based polyurethane coatings and glues/adhesives. They should not be used for any kind of facility cleaning or spot cleaning.	For general VOC screening: GC/MS headspace 45 minutes at 120 degrees C	Benzene: 5 ppm Other: 20 ppm each
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene				
79-34-5	1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane				
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (PER)				
108-88-3	Toluene				
71-55-6	1,1,1- Trichloroethane				
79-00-5	1,1,2- Trichloroethane				
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene				
1330-20-7	Xylenes (meta-, ortho-, para-)				

VOCs are regulated globally in finished materials and products. The listed VOCs has adverse health effects on humans and the environment.



Food Contact: Material Risk Matrix

The Food Contact Material Risk Matrix outlines the risk associated with chemicals commonly found in specific material types which will come into direct and indirect contact with food.

Suppliers should utilize this matrix to support their understanding of what chemicals are of highest concern based on the material type being supplied to YETI.

Food contact materials must meet the requirements of both the General Product RSL and the Food Contact RSL.

Substance	Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Plastics	Rubbers	Silicone
Bisphenols (BPA, BPF, BPS)				P	P	P
Formaldehyde						
Heavy metals, Extractable						
Heavy metals, Extractable						
Heavy metals, Total						
Monomers						
N-nitrosamines						
Phthalates						
Polycyclic Aromatic Amines (PAA)						

P

 Priority Chemical High Risk

 Low Risk High Risk Lowest Risk



Restricted Substance List – Food Contact Materials

This section outlines chemicals and their restricted limits within materials and substances that will come into direct and indirect contact with food.

Bisphenols (Specific Migration)					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
80-05-7	Bisphenol A (BPA)	0.05 ppm	Found in polycarbonate materials and coatings/varnishes.	Food simulant extraction followed by LC-DAD-FLD, LC-MS-MS or equivalent	0.01 ppm
		Drinking cups or bottles intended for infants and young children up to 3 years of age (also applies to varnishes and coatings): Prohibited			

Bisphenols (Total)					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
80-05-7	Bisphenol A (BPA)	0.1 ppm	Found in polycarbonate materials and epoxy coatings for cans.	1 g sample/20 mL THF or other appropriate solvent that will dissolve the plastic, sonication for 60 minutes at 60°C, analysis with LC/MS	0.1 ppm each
80-09-1	Bisphenol S (BPS)				
620-92-8	Bisphenol F (BPF)				

Bisphenol A is restricted in several countries in Europe, the Americas and Asia for use in infant products, such as baby bottles. It is an endocrine disrupter associated with many health risks including impact to the reproductive system. Bisphenol restrictions apply to food contact articles, or when a Bisphenol Free claim is made on the product.



Specific Migration Limits of Heavy Metals

CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
7429-90-5	Aluminum	1 mg/Kg	Can be found in colorants, stabilizers and other additives used in the formulation of plastic materials	Extraction followed by analysis of each element using ICP-MS	0.01 mg/Kg
7440-39-3	Barium	1 mg/Kg			
7440-48-4	Cobalt	0.05 mg/Kg			
7440-50-8	Copper	5 mg/Kg			
7439-89-6	Iron	48 mg/Kg			
7439-93-2	Lithium	0.6 mg/Kg			
7439-96-5	Manganese	0.6 mg/Kg			
7440-02-0	Nickel	0.02 mg/Kg			
7440-66-6	Zinc	5 mg/Kg			
7440-36-0	Antimony	0.04 mg/Kg			
7440-38-2	Arsenic	Prohibited			
7440-47-3	Chromium	Prohibited			
7440-53-1	Europium	0.05 mg/Kg			
7440-54-2	Gadolinium	0.05 mg/Kg			
7439-91-0	Lanthanum	0.05 mg/Kg			
7439-92-1	Lead	Prohibited			
7439-97-6	Mercury	Prohibited			
7440-27-9	Terbium	0.05 mg/Kg			
7440-43-9	Cadmium	Prohibited			

For the following substances “Ammonium, calcium, potassium, magnesium, sodium” the migration is subject to Article 11(3) and Article 12 so they shall be evaluated through overall migration (limitation 60 mg/Kg).



Specific Migration Limits of Monomers					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
Various	General SML	Refer to Positive List for food contact materials	Various monomers are used to polymerize polymeric substances. The monomer used is dependent on the polymer type.	Depends on the SML	Depends on SML

Links to the food positives lists can be found below:

Country/Region	Positive List
Japan	Utensils, containers and Packaging
EU	Positive List of Food Contact Substances for Plastics
United States	Search for Food Ingredient and Packaging Inventories



Specific Migration Limits of Poly Aromatic Amines					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
92-67-1	4-Aminobiphenyl (4-ABP)	0.002 mg/Kg	Intermediate used in the manufacturing of plastics, rubbers and adhesives	Extraction in 3% acetic acid based on condition of use	0.002 mg/Kg
90-04-0	o-Anisidine (o-ASD)	0.002 mg/kg			
92-87-5	Benzidine (BNZ)	0.002 mg/Kg			
106-47-8	4-Chloro-Aniline (4-CA)	0.002 mg/kg			
95-69-2	4-Chloro-o-Toluidine (4-CoT)	0.002 mg/Kg			
101-80-4	4,4-Diaminodiphenylether (4,4'-DPE)	0.002 mg/kg			
101-77-9	4,4'-Methylenedianiline (4,4'-MDA)	0.002 mg/Kg			
838-88-0	4,4-Methylenedi-o-toluidine (4,4'-MDoT)	0.002 mg/kg			
120-71-8	2-Methoxy-5-Methylaniline (2-M-5-MA)	0.002 mg/Kg			
615-05-4	4-Methoxy-m-phenylenediamine (4-M-mPDA)	0.002 mg/kg			
95-53-4	o-Toluidine (o-T)	0.002 mg/Kg			
95-80-7	2,4-Toluenediamine (2,4-TDA)	0.002 mg/kg			
119-93-7	3,3-Dimethylbenzidine (3,3-DMB)	0.002 mg/Kg			
137-17-7	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline (2,4,5-TMA)	0.002 mg/kg			
101-14-4	2,2'-dichloro-4,4'-methylenedianiline (MOCA)	0.002 mg/Kg			
119-90-4	3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine o-dianisidine	0.002 mg/kg			
139-65-1	4,4'-thiodianiline	0.002 mg/Kg			
60-09-3	4-Aminoazobenzene	0.002 mg/kg			
91-59-8	2-naphthylamine	0.002 mg/Kg			

Table continues to next page



Specific Migration Limits of Poly Aromatic Amines (Continued)					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
91-94-1	3,3'-dichlorobenzidine 3,3'-dichlorobiphenyl-4,4'-ylenediamine	0.002 mg/Kg	Intermediate used in the manufacturing of plastics, rubbers and adhesives	Extraction in 3% acetic acid based on condition of use	0.002 mg/Kg
97-56-3	o-aminoazotoluene,4-amino-2',3-dimethylazobenzene,4-o-tolylazo-o-toluidine	0.002 mg/kg			
99-55-8	5-nitro-o-toluidine	0.002 mg/Kg			
62-53-3	Aniline (ANL)	0.002 mg/kg (Sum of all <0.01 mg/kg)			
95-68-1	2,4-Dimethylaniline (2,4-DMA)				
87-62-7	2,6-Dimethylaniline (2,6-DMA)				
108-45-2	m-Phenylenediamine (m-PDA)				
823-40-5	2,6-Toluenediamine (2,6-TDA)				

Primary aromatic amines ('PAA') are a family of compounds, some of which are carcinogenic, while others are suspected carcinogens. PAA may arise in food contact materials from authorized substances, from the presence of impurities or from breakdown products as well as the use of azo dyes to color materials. Annex II of Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 sets out that such PAA shall not migrate from plastic materials and articles into food or food simulant.



Examples of Materials within the Scope of YETI Packaging RSL

The list below provides examples of packaging materials within each category but is not all-inclusive. If you are unsure what category your material falls under, please contact YETI or the lab for clarification. It is important to ensure the correct category is identified as this determines what tests should be conducted to provide a final declaration stating compliance to YETI Packaging RSL.

Paper & Wood	Plastic & Wrap	Finishing, Dyes, Inks & Coatings	Metal	Textiles	Other Items
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boxes/cartons• Corrugated shipping boxes/cartons• Gift boxes• Hang Tags• J board• Stuffing• Tissue paper• UPC paper• Stickers• Tape• Thermal receipt paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boxes, single pack and multi-pack• Hang tags• Plastic cases• Poly bags• Poly bags, zippered• Price tags• Retail carry bags• Stickers• Tape	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cellulose laminates• Coatings containing heavy metals• Foil stamping• Hot-stamp printing• Lamination, matte or gloss• Soft-touch coatings• Spot UV• Uncoated• UV coatings• Varnish coatings• Water-based (aqueous) lacquer coatings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Magnets• Bead chain• Eyelets/grommets• Pins• Zippers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Synthetic textiles• Plant based textiles• Natural fibers (i.e., silk, wool)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Silica gel/desiccant sachets• Antimicrobial stickers• Stuffing materials, expanded foam materials



Packaging: Material Risk Matrix

The Packaging Risk Matrix outlines the risk associated with chemicals commonly found in specific material types. YETI defines packaging as any product made to be used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery, and presentation of goods, from raw materials to processed goods or from the producer to the user or the consumer. Packaging is not restricted to any material type.

Substance	Paper & Wood	Plastic & Wrap	Finishing, Dyes, Inks & Coatings	Metal	Textiles	Other Items
Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs), including all isomers						
Azo-amines and Arylamine Salts						
Bisphenols						
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT)						
Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)						
Formaldehyde						
Heavy Metals, Chromium VI1						
Heavy Metals, Cadmium Total1						
Heavy Metals, Lead Total1						
Heavy Metals, Mercury Total1						
Organotin Compounds						
Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFAS)			P		P	
Phthalates						
PVC		P	P		P	

P Priority Chemical High Risk
 High Risk
 Moderate Risk
 Low Risk
 Lowest Risk



Restricted Substance List – Packaging

This section outlines chemicals and their restricted limits within packaging materials.

CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
Various	Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs), including all isomers	Total 100 ppm	APEOS are used as surfactants in the production of plastics, elastomers, paper, and textiles. These chemicals can be found in many processes involving foaming, emulsification, solubilization, or dispersion. APEOs can be used in paper pulping, lubrication oils, and plastic polymer stabilization. APs are used as intermediaries in the manufacture of APEOs and antioxidants used to protect or stabilize polymers. Biodegradation of APEOs into APs is the main source of APs in the environment.	NP & OP Textiles: EN ISO 21084:2019 Polymers and all other materials: 1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 70°C, analysis according to EN ISO 21084:2019 NPEO & OPEO All materials EN ISO 18254-1:2016 with determination of APEO using LC/MS or LC/MS/MS	Sum of NP & OP 10 ppm Sum of NPEO & OPEO 20 ppm
Various	Azo-amines and Arylamines	20 ppm each	Azo dyes and pigments are colorants that incorporate one or several azo groups (-N=N-) bound with aromatic compounds.	All materials: EN ISO 14362-1:2017 p-Aminoazobenzene: All materials: EN ISO 14362-3:2017	5 ppm each
128-37-0	Dibutylhydroxytoluene (BHT)	25 ppm	Used as an antioxidant in plastics to prevent aging. Can cause phenolic yellowing in textiles	ASTM D4275	5 ppm
80-05-7	Bisphenol A	1 ppm	Used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants, and PVC. It is often used as a coating in thermal receipt paper as a developer.	Extraction: 1 g sample/20 ml THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 60 degrees C, analysis with LC/MS	1 ppm

Table continues to next page



CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	150 ppm	Formaldehyde can be found in polymeric resins, binders, and fixing agents for dyes and pigments, including those with fluorescent effects. It is also used as a catalyst in certain printing, adhesives, and heat transfers. Formaldehyde can be used in antimicrobial applications for odor control. Formaldehyde found in packaging can off-gas directly onto product. Composite wood materials (e.g., particle board and plywood) must comply with California and U.S. formaldehyde emission requirements (40 CFR 770). Though formaldehyde legislation does not specifically apply to packaging, suppliers are advised to refer to brand-specific requirements for these materials.	Wood: EN 717-3 Paper: EN 645 and EN 1541 Finishing's, Dyes, Inks & Coatings: JIS L 1041-2011 A (Japan Law 112) or EN ISO 14184-1:2011 Textiles: JIS L 1041-2011 A (Japan Law 112) or EN ISO 14184-1:2011	16 ppm
7440-43-9	Cadmium	Total Sum ≤100 mg/kg	Used in colorants, pigments, in inks, paints, plastics. Found in metals, leathers, glass, ceramic etc.	All materials: Total heavy metals (Cd, Cr, Pb & Hg): EN ISO 16711-1 If total of four heavy metals exceeds 100 ppm and Cr is detected, test for CrVI	1 ppm
7439-92-1	Lead				10 ppm
7439-97-6	Mercury				5 ppm
18540-29-9	Chromium (VI)			Metal: IEC 62321-7-1:2015 All other materials: IEC 62321-7-2:2015	3 ppm

Table continues to next page



CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
Various	Organotin	1 ppm each DBT, DOT, MBT, TCyHT, TMT, TOT and TPT 0.5 ppm each TBT and TPhT	Organotins are predominantly found in the environment as antifoulants in marine paints, but they can also be used as biocides (e.g., antibacterials), catalysts in plastic and glue production, and heat stabilizers in plastics/rubber. In textiles and apparel packaging, organotins are associated with plastics/ rubber, inks, paints, metallic glitter, polyurethane products and heat transfer material.	CEN ISO/TS 16179:2012	0.1 ppm each
9002-86-2	PVC	Prohibited	Used in soft and clam shell packaging	FTIR	NA
624-49-7	Dimethyl Fumarate	Prohibited (< 0.1 mg/kg)	Used as an anti-mold agent that may be used in sachets in packaging to prevent the buildup of mold, especially during shipping.	Textiles: EN 17130:2019 All other materials: CEN ISO/TS 16186:2012	0.05 ppm
Various	Phthalates*	≤100 mg/kg	Used to soften plastics, also found in paints.	All materials: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4, analysis by GC/MS	50 ppm each
Various	PFOS, PFOS related substances, PFOA, PFOA salts, PFOA related substances	None Detected	Used in coatings as a resistance to water, oil and stain repellent	All Materials: EN ISO 23702-1	1 µg/m2 each or 100 ppb total depending on PFAS
Various	PFAS	100 ppm		EN 14582:2016	20 ppm

*A full list of restricted phthalates can be found in [Appendix J](#).



TESTING SCHEME



TESTING SCHEME

Testing Methodology

Suppliers are responsible for ensuring the initial and ongoing compliance of materials being supplied to YETI. It is the supplier's responsibility to ensure compliance to applicable laws, the YETI RSL Program, and all other legally binding compliance requirements.

YETI requires all Finished Good suppliers to conduct an annual RSL Program review on materials supplied to YETI to validate continued compliance at the material state. Finished Good suppliers will be responsible for annually certifying the ongoing compliance of all materials being used to manufacture YETI products, regardless of where the raw material or components are sourced. These suppliers must inform sub suppliers of the RSL Program requirements to verify compliance. All Finished Good suppliers are required to certify material compliance with this RSL Program no less than once per calendar year or at YETI's reasonable request.

YETI highly encourages all material, component and finished goods suppliers to utilize the Material Testing Matrices provided on the following pages to confirm compliance to the YETI RSL Program. Please Refer to [Appendix K](#) for the Test Request For (TRF). Please note, YETI will be notified when materials are sent to the lab with the RSL TRF and YETI will also be sent the final report.

YETI reserves the right to randomly test materials, components and/or finished goods in any stage of production. The purpose of random testing is to validate consistency of RSL Program compliance.





YETI Laboratories Partners

Testing to confirm compliance to the YETI RSL Program can be conducted at any accredited 3rd party laboratory. YETI has a strong partnership with UL Laboratories and is happy to extend our testing discount to our valued suppliers. UL contact information can be found below:

Laboratory	Shipping Information	Contact Information
Hong Kong	UL VS HK 16/F, Tower B, Regent Centre, 63 Wo Yi Hop Road, Kwai Chung, New Territories, Hong Kong.	Hardline Tom Lee Tel: +85229434682 Email: Tom.Lee@ul.com Softline Penny Chung Tel: +85229434697 Email: Penny.Chung@ul.com
Italy	UL Italy Via Europa 28 22060 Cabiato (CO), Italy	Samantha Tontodonati Tel: 39.031.8125194 Email: Samantha.Tontodonati@ul.com
Shenzhen	UL VS SZ Address: 3-4/F Qingyi Supermask Photoelectricity Building No.8 Langshan 2nd Road North High-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan Dist. Shenzhen 518057, P.R. China 优力胜邦质量检测（上海）有限公司深圳分公司 地址：中国深圳市南山区高新科技园北区朗山二路8 号清溢光电大厦三、四楼 邮编 518057	Ava Liu Tel: (+86) 755 8120 2758 Email: Ava.Liu@ul.com Backup: Lingling Zhong Tel: (+86) 755 8120 2757 Email: Lingling.Zhong@ul.com

Table continues to next page



Laboratory	Shipping Information	Contact Information
Shanghai (Hardline)	UL VS SH 1/F, Block C, Building #3, Caohejing Hi-tech Park, 188 Pingfu Road, Shanghai 200231, China 优力胜邦质量检测（上海）有限公司 中国上海徐汇区漕河泾开发区聚鑫工业园 平福路188 号3幢1层 邮编 200231	Xia Fan Tel: +86.21.2422.8253 Email: Xia.Fan@ul.com Back Up: Jenny Guo Tel: +86.21.2422.8376 Email: Jenny.guo@ul.com Lisa Lu Email: Lisa.lu@ul.com
Shanghai (Softline)	UL VS SH 2/F, Block C, Building #1, Caohejing Hi-tech Park, 188 Pingfu Road, Shanghai 200231, China 优力胜邦质量检测（上海）有限公司 中国上海徐汇区漕河泾开发区聚鑫工业园 平福路188 号1幢C 座2层 邮编200231	Tina Le Tel: +86.21.24228281 Email: Tina.le@ul.com Backup: Jenny Pan Tel: +86.21.24228289 Email: Jenny.pan@ul.com Sunny Sun Tel: +86.21.24228331 Email: Sunny.sun@ul.com
Vietnam	UL VS Vietnam Address: Lot C5, Conurbation 2, Street K1, Cat Lai Industrial Zone. Thanh My Loi Ward, District 2, HCMC	Hardline & Softline: Nhut Phan Tel : (+84) 28 6256 3989 Email: HoangNhut.Phan@ul.com Back up : Mira Ta Tel : (+84) 28 6256 4421 Email: Mira.Ta@ul.com

A woman wearing a beige knit beanie and a light-colored sweater is sitting on a blue quilted blanket on a sandy beach. She is holding a grey insulated cup to her lips and drinking. To her left is a dark blue dry bag, and to her right is a silver insulated thermos. The background shows the ocean and a bright sunset with long shadows on the sand.

MATERIAL SPECIFIC TESTING GUIDANCE



MATERIAL SPECIFIC TESTING GUIDANCE

Plastics, Rubbers and Polymers

Each unique plastic, rubber and/or polymer should be tested to confirm RSL Program compliance. Uniqueness is assessed based on material chemistry, color, thickness and material vendor location. A difference or change in any of these properties indicates the material has changed and may be subject to further testing.

Textiles: Natural, Synthetic and Blends

Each unique textile should be tested to confirm RSL Program compliance. Uniqueness is assessed based on material composition, color, applied chemistries or finishes and material vendor location. A difference or change in any of these properties indicates the textile has changed and may be subject to further testing.

Inks and Paints

YETI considers inks and paints to be high risk for RSL Program non-compliance. These materials must be tested in an “as applied” state for example:

- Ink that has cured;
- Paint that has dried;
- If ink or paint has a toner, it must be sent in with the toner added, etc.

Suppliers should submit material test samples in a ready-to-use state with no changes to the formulation. All products must be dried and cured on a substrate representative of production material and consistent with the manufacturer’s recommendations. Laboratories will not accept composite ink samples (more than one pigment in a base color).

Glues and Adhesives

YETI considers adhesives, glues and bonding agents to be high risk for RSL Program non-compliance. Testing is required once per year and prior to using any new adhesive material in production to confirm RSL Program compliance. All test samples must be in an “as applied” state, following the same curing process that would be used in production. Samples should be cured and dried on a material that allows the adhesive to be removed for testing at the laboratory.

Natural Leather, Coated Leather and Synthetic Leather

Each unique leather type should be tested to confirm RSL Program compliance.

- Natural leather is defined as animal hide without a plastic or polymer coating;
- Coated leather is defined as animal hide with any plastic or polymer coating or composite leather made of natural leather and a polymer additive;
- Synthetic leather is a material intended to be substituted for leather; marketed as “leatherette”, “faux leather”, “PU leather” and “pleather.”



General Products Material Testing Matrix

Testing is required based on the component level for accessible components only.

YETI RSL TEST MATRIX – General Products	Natural Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Natural & Synthetic Blend	Artificial Leather	Natural Leather	Natural Materials	Metal	Feathers & Down	EVA	PU Foams	All other PU & TPU	Rubber (excluding Latex and Silicone)	Polycarbonate	ABS	All Other Foams, Plastics & Polymers	Coatings & Prints	Glues and Adhesives
Acetophenone & 2-Phenyl-s-Propanol									○								
Acidic and Alkaline Substances (pH)	●	●	●	●	●				○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs) all isomers	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Azo-amines and Aryl Amine salts	●	●	●	● ¹	●	● ¹		● ¹								●	
Asbestos																	
Bisphenols (BPA, BPF, BPS)		● ¹²	● ¹²		● ¹²					● ¹²	● ¹²	● ¹²	● ¹²	● ¹²	● ¹²	● ¹²	● ¹²
Chlorinated Paraffins				●	●				●	●	●	●	●	○	○		
Chlorophenols	○	○	○		○												
Chlororganic Carriers		○	●	●													
Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)					●												
Dyes (forbidden and Disperse)		●	●	●												○	
Dyes, Navy		○	○														
Flame Retardants	○ ²																
Formaldehyde	●	●	●	○	●	● ³						○				●	●
Heavy metals, Chromium VI	○ ⁴	○ ⁵			●												
Heavy metals, Extractable	●	●	●	○	●		○		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
Heavy metals, Nickel Release							●										

● Core Testing ○ Optional Testing

Table continues to next page



YETI RSL TEST MATRIX – General Products	Natural Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Natural & Synthetic Blend	Artificial Leather	Natural Leather	Natural Materials	Metal	Feathers & Down	EVA	PU Foams	All other PU & TPU	Rubber (excluding Latex and Silicone)	Polycarbonate	ABS	All Other Foams, Plastics & Polymers	Coatings & Prints	Glues and Adhesives
Heavy metals, Total	○ ⁶		○ ⁶	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
Monomers, Styrene and Vinyl Chloride				● ⁷									○ ⁸	○	● ⁸	● ⁷	
N-nitrosamines												● ¹³					
Organotin compounds		○	○	●	○					●	●	●			●	●	●
Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP)	○	○	○	○	○											○	
Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated chemicals (PFAS)	● ⁹																
Phthalates				●					●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Polycyclic Aromatic Amines (PAH)				● ¹⁰					● ¹⁰	● ¹⁰	● ¹⁰	●			● ¹⁰	● ¹⁰	● ¹⁰
Polymers (PVC)				●								●			●		
Quinoline		●	●														
Solvents, Residual DMFa				●						●	●					● ¹¹	● ¹¹
Solvents, Residual DMAC and NMP				●						○	○				○	○	○
Solvents, Residual Formamide									○							○	
UV Absorbers / Stabilizers									○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)				○					○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●

- Core Testing
- Optional Testing

¹ Specific to dyed and/or colored material

² Specific to material where flame retardants are applied

³ Specific to wood, paper and straw

⁴ Specific to Wool

⁵ Required when the results obtained from extractable chromium are greater than 1 mg/kg

⁶ Specific to plant-based fibers only

⁷ Specific to PVC materials

⁸ Specific to SBR (styrene butadiene rubbers) and Polystyrene polymers only

⁹ Specific to materials where a fluorinated finish is applied

¹⁰ Specific to rubber or black polymeric materials

¹¹ Specific to polyurethane-based material

¹² Applies to accessible and inaccessible components when a Bisphenol free claim is made on the product

¹³ Specific to Children's products



Food Contact Product Material Testing Matrix

Testing is required based on the component level for accessible components only.

YETI RSL TEST MATRIX – Food Contact Products	Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Plastics	Rubbers	Silicone
Specific Migration of BPA				● ¹		
Bisphenols (BPA, BPF, BPS)				● ⁵	● ⁵	● ⁵
Formaldehyde				● ²		
Heavy metals, Extractable	● ³	● ³	●	●	●	●
Heavy metals, Total	○	○	○	●	○	●
Monomers				● ⁴		●
N-nitrosamines					●	
Phthalates				●	○	
Polycyclic Aromatic Amines (PAA)				●	○	●
Polymers (PVC)				●	●	
Volatile Organic Substances (VOC)				●	●	●

- Core Testing
- Optional Testing

¹ Specific to Polycarbonates and specific resinous coatings

² Specific to Melamine Formaldehyde articles

³ Specific to glaze ceramicware, decorations found in the lip and rim area and externally decorated ceramicware and glassware

⁴ Monomers are specific based on the plastic identification; example styrene monomer found in polystyrene

⁵ Applies to accessible and inaccessible components



Packaging Material Testing Matrix

Testing is required based on the component level for accessible components only.

Substances	Paper & Wood	Plastic & Wrap	Finishing, Dyes, Inks & Coatings	Metal	Textiles	Other Items
Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs), including all isomers	●	●	●		●	● ¹
Azo-amines and Arylamine Salts	●				●	
Bisphenols	● ²	● ³				
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT)		● ⁴				
Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)						● ⁵
Formaldehyde	●		●		●	
Heavy Metals, Chromium VI	●	● ⁶	●	●		
Heavy Metals, Cadmium Total	● ⁷	● ⁷	●	●		
Heavy Metals, Lead Total	● ⁷	● ⁷	●	●		
Heavy Metals, Mercury Total	●	●	●	●		
Organotin Compounds		○	○		○	
Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFAS)	● ⁸		● ⁸		● ⁸	
Phthalates		● ¹⁰	● ⁹		● ¹⁰	
PVC		●				

- Core Testing
- Optional Testing

¹ High risk for foams

² High risk for thermal receipt paper and recycled paper

³ Moderate risk for tape, polycarbonate and recycled plastic

⁴ Moderate risk for poly bags

⁵ Moderate risk for silica gel packets and foam packaging

⁷ Specific to PVC materials

⁸ Specific to SBR (styrene butadiene rubbers) and Polystyrene polymers only

⁹ Specific to materials where a fluorinated finish is applied

¹⁰ Specific to rubber or black polymeric materials



YETI SUPPLIER COMPLIANCE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM





YETI SUPPLIER COMPLIANCE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

By signing this document, the Supplier acknowledges that complying with by YETI's Restricted Substance List Program (RSL) is an essential aspect of doing business with YETI. We expect every supplier to become familiar with this document and certify that all products manufactured for YETI meet or exceed the standards listed within the RSL.

- We have received, read, and fully understand YETI's RSL requirements, including that all necessary declarations are signed and compliance to food positive lists is understood, as published in 2021 and amended annually;
- We agree to not engage in altering preapproved materials. Any modification to material composition, including changes in local suppliers, must be approved by YETI and meet all applicable RSL requirements;
- Compliance with the RSL is a condition of each order placed by YETI. Each shipment confirms that all materials, parts, chemicals and other goods shipped by us fully comply with the RSL;
- YETI reserves the right to randomly test materials, components and/or finished goods in any stage of production to validate RSL compliance;
- We agree to keep all RSL related information regarding all substances used in manufacturing YETI's orders available for at least seven (7) years from the date of delivery to YETI;
- Supplier acknowledges that any failure by Supplier or any of its officers, directors, managers, supervisors, or other employees or workers, or any of Supplier's sub-suppliers or other subcontractors, to comply with the RSL, may have a severe adverse impact upon Supplier's relationship with YETI and may also be considered a breach of contract between the parties.

Company Name: _____

Company Address: _____

Printed name of the company representative signing: _____

Signature: _____

Title of company representative signing: _____

Date: _____



APPENDICES





Appendix A – EU Declaration of Conformity for Plastic Food Contact

EU Declaration of Conformity for
Plastic Food Contact Materials

YETI-PS&C-316
Rev. B
05-02-2022

Product Name:

Product Description:

Color(s):

☐ The product(s) supplied to YETI listed above are manufactured according to good manufacturing practice - Commission Directive EC 2023/2006

☐ The product(s) supplied to YETI listed above complies with EC 1935/2004 (materials intended to come into contact with foodstuffs)

☐ The product(s) supplied to YETI listed above complies with EU 10/2011 (plastic materials intended to come in contact with foodstuffs) and all amendments

Information about the compliance of substances used that are subject to restrictions:
(Substances used for which restrictions and/or specifications are set out in Annexes I and II of Regulation 10/2011 and further amendments)

Individual Substance	Specific Migration Limits (SMLs)	Test Results (or estimated level of migration from calculation)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Information about the compliance of substances subjected to purity criteria:

Information about the use of "Dual-Use" additives in the material:

Information about the use of a Functional Barrier:

Condition of Use Statement:
1. Type or types of food with which it is intended to be put in contact

2. Time and temperature of treatment and storage in contact with the food

3. The highest food contact surface area to volume ratio for which compliance has been verified

Appropriate overall and specific migration tests on the final material or article will determine the regulatory suitability for contact with different food types and various end-use conditions. These tests are the responsibility of YETI and will be performed to ensure compliance.

EU Declaration of Conformity for
Plastic Food Contact Materials

YETI-PS&C-316
Rev. B
05-02-2022

I certify the above information is to the best of my knowledge true, correct, and complete:

Printed Name

Job Title

Company

Date

Authorized Signature



Appendix B – US Declaration of Conformity for Food Contact Substances

US Declaration of Conformity for
Food Contact Substances

YETI-PS&C-315
Rev. B
05-02-2022

Product Name:

Product Description:

Color(s):

Drawn up in accordance with 21 CFR §7.12 and 7.13 on materials and articles intended to ~~come into contact~~
~~with~~ food. The product(s) listed above are hereby guaranteed to be not adulterated or misbranded within the
meaning of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and not an article which may not, under the provisions of
section 404, 505, or 512 of the act, be introduced into interstate commerce.

☐ The product(s) supplied to YETI listed above is subject to an effective Food Contact Substance Notification
(FCN). The FCN No. is listed below:

☐ The product(s) supplied to YETI listed above is exempt from FDA approval. The reason for this exemption is
stated below:

☐ The product(s) supplied to YETI listed above complies with the following US FDA (Title 21 Code of Federal
Regulations) sections:

Information about substances used for which restrictions and/or specifications are set out in the various FDA
citations on food contact substances:

Citation Reference	Substance	Limitation
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Information about Food Types Restrictions according to 21 CFR 176.170 (c) Table 1:

Information about Conditions of Use according to 21 CFR 176.170 (c) Table 2:

Appropriate overall and specific migration tests on the final material or article will determine the regulatory
suitability for contact with different food types and various end-use conditions. These tests are the responsibility
of YETI and will be performed to ensure compliance.

I certify the above information is to the best of my knowledge true, correct, and complete:

Printed Name

Job Title

Company

Date

X
Authorized Signature



Appendix C – California Proposition 65 Declaration

California Proposition 65
Declaration

YETI-PS&C-313
Rev. A
10-01-2021

Product Name:

Product Description:

Color(s):

☐ The products supplied to YETI DO NOT contain any chemicals applicable to CA PROP 65.

☐ The product specified below contain chemical(s) that appear on the OEHHA Prop 65 Chemical list. This is a chemical that was added to the product during the manufacturing process and creates the possibility of exposure to a consumer.
Refer to: <http://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/proposition-65-list>

Please provide below the chemicals used in the manufacture of your product below:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Concentration*	Do you have an exposure report? **
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

*If your product contains a chemical on the list but is added at a di Minimis value below the amount deemed acceptable by OEHHA, please provide your explanation below.

**if you have an exposure report please provide

I certify that the above information is to the best of my knowledge true, correct and complete.

Printed Name

Job Title

Company

Date

Authorized Signature



Appendix D – REACH & Annex XVII Declaration

REACH & ANNEX XVII Declaration

YETI-PS&C-314
Rev. A
10-01-2021

Product Name:

Product Description:

Color(s):

☐ This product does not contain any chemicals on the REACH SVHC List.

☐ This product contains chemical(s) that appear on the REACH SVHC List. This is a chemical that was intentionally added to the product during the manufacturing process and creates the possibility of exposure to a consumer.
Refer to: <https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>

Please provide below the chemicals in your product:

Chemical Name	CAS Number / ES Number	Concentration	Do you have an exposure report?
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Declaration of Conformity for Substances or Preparations Provided – REACH Annex XVII

☐ This product does not contain any chemicals on the REACH Annex XVII List.

☐ This product contains substances that appear on the REACH Annex XVII List. I declare that all products provided to YETI are compliant to the restrictions listed in Annex XVII.
Refer to: <https://echa.europa.eu/substances-restricted-under-reach>.

Please provide below the chemicals in your product:

Chemical Name	CAS Number / ES Number	Concentration	Entry Number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

I certify that the above information is to the best of my knowledge true, correct and complete.

Printed Name

Job Title

Company

Date


X

Authorized Signature

BUILT FOR THE WILD.



Appendix E – Chemicals of High Concern to Children (CHCC) Declaration



Chemicals of High Concern to
Children (CHCC) Declaration

YETI-PS&C-317
Rev. A
10-01-2021

Product Name:

Product Description:

NOTE: A separate declaration form is required for each unique product supplied.

For information on the individual state regulation, please see the links below:

Maine's Toxic Chemicals in Children's Products
<http://www.maine.gov/dep/safechem/>

Washington's Children's Safe Products Act
<https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Reporting-requirements/Reporting-for-Childrens-Safe-Products-Act/Chemicals-of-high-concern-to-children>

Oregon Toxic-Free Kids Act
<https://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/HealthyNeighborhoods/ToxicSubstances/Pages/Toxic-Free-Kids.aspx>

Vermont's Act Relating to the Regulation of Toxic Substances
<http://www.healthvermont.gov/enviro/chemical/cdp.aspx>

1. Check One:

☐ No CHCC has been intentionally added to any component within this product.

☐ CHCC(s) have been intentionally added within this product. Details are listed below:

Affected Component	CHCC & CAS Number	Function of CHCC, if any	Amount (PPM)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>


2. Check One:

☐ No CHCC contaminant is present in any component in this product at any concentration above 100 PPM.

☐ CHCC(s) are present as contaminant(s) in one or more components in this product above 100 PPM. Details listed below:

Affected Component	CHCC & CAS Number	Function of CHCC, if any	Amount (PPM)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

I certify that the above information is to the best of my knowledge true, correct and complete. I certify that supporting documentation is available upon request. Supporting documentation includes, but is not limited to, test reports, Bills of Materials, Bills of Substances and Material Data Sheets.



Chemicals of High Concern to
Children (CHCC) Declaration

YETI-PS&C-317
Rev. A
10-01-2021

Printed Name

Job Title

Company

Date

X
Authorized Signature



Appendix F – CARB & Montreal Protocol Declaration

YETI

CARB & Montreal Protocol Declaration

YETI-PS&C-318
Rev. A
10-01-2021

Supplier/Manufacturer:	
Name and address of person that has purchased the foaming system:	
Telephone number:	
Email address:	
Brand Name and Model of Foam:	
Type of foam end use category:	
Date of manufacturer of the foam system:	
Date of sale of the foam system:	
The blowing agent used in the Foam System:	

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	US CARB Compliance – Our company meets all CARB Compliance requirements as of January 1, 2020. https://www2.arb.ca.gov/resources/fact-sheets/hydrofluorocarbon-hfc-prohibitions-california
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MONTREAL PROTOCOL – Our company meets all MONTREAL PROTOCOL Compliance requirements https://ozone.unep.org/sites/default/files/Handbooks/MP-Handbook-2020-English.pdf

NOTE: Supplier is responsible for ensuring compliance to both CARB and The Montreal Protocol. It is the supplier's responsibility to ensure that the most stringent requirement between the two are being adhered to.

Printed Name

Job Title

Company

X

Authorized Signature

Date



Appendix G – Lists of Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases

Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases			
CAS No.	Substance	CAS No.	Substance
2551-62-4	Sulfur hexafluoride – SF ₆	431-63-0	HFC-236ea
75-46-7	HFC-23 – CHF ₃	690-39-1	HFC-236fa
75-10-5	HFC-32	679-86-7	HFC-245ca
593-53-3	HFC-41	460-73-1	HFC-245fa
138495-42-8	HFC-43-10mee	406-58-6	HFC-365mfc
354-33-6	HFC-125	75-73-0	Perfluoromethane
359-35-3	HFC-134	76-16-4	Perfluoroethane
811-97-2	HFC-134a	76-19-7	Perfluoropropane
75-37-6	HFC-152a	355-25-9	Perfluorobutane
430-66-0	HFC-143	678-26-2	Perfluoropentane
420-46-2	HFC-143a	355-42-0	Perfluorohexane
431-89-0	HFC-227ea	115-25-3	Perfluorocyclobutane
677-56-5	HFC-236cb	4901-51-3, 58-90-2, 935-95-5, and others	Tetrachlorophenols (TeCP) and their salts, and tetrachlorophenoxy compounds



Appendix H – Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFAS) Resources

OECD

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an intergovernmental organization in which representatives of 38 industrialized countries in North and South America, Europe and the Asia and Pacific region, as well as the European Commission, meet to co-ordinate and harmonize policies, discuss issues of mutual concern, and work together to respond to international problems.

The OECD defines PFAS as fluorinated substances that contain at least one fully fluorinated methyl or methylene carbon atom (without any H/Cl/Br/I atom attached to it), i.e., with a few noted exceptions, any chemical with at least a perfluorinated methyl group (–CF₃) or a perfluorinated methylene group (–CF₂–) is a PFAS.

A link to the OECD's Portal on Per and Poly Fluorinated Chemicals can be found below:

<https://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/portal-perfluorinated-chemicals/>

A link to the OECD's report "Reconciling Terminology of the Universe of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances: Recommendations and Practical Guidance" can be found below. The report summarizes recent efforts by the OECD/UNEP Global PFC Group between June 2018 and March 2021 in reviewing the universe and terminology of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) to provide recommendations and practical guidance to all stakeholders regarding the terminology of PFAS.

<https://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/portal-perfluorinated-chemicals/terminology-per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances.pdf>

EPA

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is committed to providing meaningful, understandable, and actionable information on per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – known as PFAS – to the American public. The information provided here is intended to explain some of the important background information needed to understand the details of specific actions EPA takes to address PFAS, and other emerging events related to PFAS.

A link to the EPA's PFAS home page can be found below:

<https://www.epa.gov/pfas>

ECHA

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) is an EU agency that implements the EU's chemicals legislation to protect health and the environment. Their work also contributes to a well-functioning internal market, innovation and the competitiveness of Europe's chemicals industry.

A link to ECHA's information on PFAS can be found below:

<https://echa.europa.eu/hot-topics/perfluoroalkyl-chemicals-pfas>



Appendix I – Lists of Pesticides

Pesticides			
CAS No.	Substance	CAS No.	Substance
93-72-1	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid, its salts and compounds; 2,4,5-TP	56-38-2	Ethylparathione; Parathion
93-76-5	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, salts and compounds	51630-58-1	Fenvalerate
94-75-7	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, its salts and compounds	Various	Halogenated naphthalenes, including polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs)
309-00-2	Aldrine	76-44-8	Heptachlor
135410-20-7, 160430-64-8	Acetamiprid	1024-57-3	Heptachloroepoxide
86-50-0	Azinophosmethyl	608-73-1	Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH), all isomers
2642-71-9	Azinophosethyl	319-84-6	a-Hexachlorocyclohexane with & without Lindane
4824-78-6	Bromophos-ethyl	319-85-7	b-Hexachlorocyclohexane with & without Lindane
2425-06-1	Captafol	319-86-8	g-Hexachlorocyclohexane with & without Lindane
63-25-2	Carbaryl	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
510-15-6	Chlorbenzilate	105827-78-9 138261-41-3	Imidacloprid
57-74-9	Chlordane	465-73-6	Isodrine
143-50-0	Chlordecone	4234-79-1	Kelevane
6164-98-3	Chlordimeform	143-50-0	Kepone
470-90-6	Chlorfenvinphos	58-89-9	Lindane
1897-45-6	Chlorthalonil	121-75-5	Malathione
210880-92-5	Clothianidin	94-74-6	MCPA
56-72-4	Coumaphos	94-81-5	MCPB
68359-37-5	Cyfluthrin	93-65-2	Mecoprop
91465-08-6	Cyhalothrin	10265-92-6	Metamidophos
52315-07-8	Cypermethrin	72-43-5	Methoxychlor

Table continues to next page



Pesticides (Continued)

CAS No.	Substance	CAS No.	Substance
78-48-8	S,S,S-Tributyl phosphorotrithioate (Tribufos)	298-00-0	Methyl parathion
53-19-0	DDD	7786-34-7	Mevinophos
72-54-8		2385-85-5	Mirex
3424-82-6	DDE	6923-22-4	Monocrotophos
72-55-9		150824-47-8 120738-89-8	Nitenpyram
50-29-3	DDT	298-00-0	Parathion-methyl
789-02-6		1825-21-4	Pentachloroanisole
52918-63-5	Deltamethrin	7786-34-7	Phosdrin/Mevinphos
333-41-5	Diazinone	72-56-0	Perthane
1085-98-9	Dichlofluanide	13171-21-6	Phosphamidon
120-36-5	Dichloroprop	31218-83-4	Propethamphos
115-32-2	Dicofol	41198-08-7	Profenophos
141-66-2	Dicrotophos	13593-03-8	Quinalphos
60-57-1	Dieldrine	82-68-8	Quintozene
60-51-5	Dimethoate	8001-50-1	Strobane
88-85-7	Dinoseb and salts	297-78-9	Telodrin
165252-70-0	Dinotefuran	111988-49-9	Tiacloprid
959-98-8	Endosulfan, α -	153719-23-4	Thiamethoxam
33213-65-9	Endosulfan, β -	8001-35-2	Toxaphene
72-20-8	Endrine	78-48-8	Tribufos (DEF)
66230-04-4	Esfenvalerate	1582-09-8	Trifluralin
106-93-4	Ethylendibromid		



Appendix J – Phthalates Restricted in Packaging

Phthalates Restricted in Packaging					
CAS No.	Substance Name	Restriction	Potential Uses	Test Method	Reporting Limit
28553-12-0	Di-Iso-nonylphthalate (DINP)	500 ppm each Total: 1000 ppm	Esters of ortho-phthalic acid (Phthalates) are a class of organic compound commonly added to plastics to increase flexibility. They are sometimes used to facilitate the moulding of plastic by decreasing its melting temperature. Phthalates can be found in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexible plastic packaging • Components (e.g., PVC) • Plastisol print pastes • Adhesives • Plastic sleeves • Polymeric coatings 	All materials: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4, analysis by GC/MS	50 ppm each
117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate (DNOP)				
117-81-7	7 Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate (DEHP)				
26761-40-0	Diisodecylphthalate (DIDP)				
85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate (BBP)				
84-74-2	Dibutylphthalate (DBP)				
84-69-5	Diisobutylphthalate (DIBP)				
84-75-3	Di-n-hexylphthalate (DnHP)				
84-66-2	Diethylphthalate (DEP)				
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate (DMP)				
131-18-0	Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DPENP)				
84-61-7	Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)				
71888-89-6	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich				
117-82-8	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate				
605-50-5	Diisopentyl phthalate (DIPP)				
131-16-8	Dipropyl phthalate (DPRP)				
27554-26-3	Diisooctyl phthalate (DIOP)				
68515-50-4	Diisohexyl phthalate, branched and linear (DHxP)				
71850-09-4	Diisohexyl phthalate (DIHxP)				
68515-42-4	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters (DHNUP)				
84777-06-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid Dipentyl ester, branched and linear				
68648-93-1	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters or mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with $\geq 0.3\%$ of dihexyl phthalate; 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters; 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters				
68515-51-5					
776297-69-9	n-Pentyl-isopentylphthalate (nPIPP)				



Appendix K – UL Testing Request Form

UL **RSL** **YETI**
BUILT FOR THE WILD.

TESTING APPLICATION FORM FOR YETI

*IS THE SAMPLE(S) FOR RE-TESTING? ☐ YES (Previous Report) ☐ NO

***PART I - GENERAL** 第一部份: 一般資料

APPLICANT 申請人:
ADDRESS 地址:
CONTACT PERSON 聯絡人: EMAIL 電郵:
TEL NO. 電話: FAX NO. 傳真:

***PART II - INFORMATION FOR INVOICING** 第二部份: 發票資料

☐ APPLICANT

OTHER: COMPANY NAME: CONTACT PERSON:
ADDRESS:
TEL NO.: FAX NO.: EMAIL:

ELECTRONIC REPORTS MUST BE SENT TO
☒ APPLICANT (SEE ABOVE): jen.stoike@yeti.com; eric.boschi@yeti.com
☐ OTHER:

*SAMPLE DESCRIPTION: *DOMESTIC SKU: *INTERNATIONAL SKU: *COLOUR:

** MANUFACTURER NAME: ** MANUFACTURER ADDRESS:

* END USE: * COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:

* NO. OF SAMPLE SUBMITTED: * AGE GRADE FOR TESTING: ☐ 0+ ☐ 3+ ☐ 8+ ☐ Adult ☐ Others ()
FIBER WEIGHT: * LABELED AGE ON PACKAGING: ☐ 0+ ☐ 3+ ☐ 8+ ☐ Adult ☐ Others () ☐ Not Specified
FABRIC CONTENT:

* RETURN SAMPLES: ☐ YES (pick up by client) ☐ NO

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION 附加資料:

* REQUIRED RSL TESTING (Please select material type below, lab will advise RSL test requirement per material):

General Products	Food Contact Products	Packaging Material
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Fibers	<input type="checkbox"/> Ceramic	<input type="checkbox"/> Paper & Wood
<input type="checkbox"/> Synthetic Fibers	<input type="checkbox"/> Glass	<input type="checkbox"/> Plastic & Wrap
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural & Synthetic Blend	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal	<input type="checkbox"/> Finishing, Dyes, Inks & Coatings
<input type="checkbox"/> Artificial Leather	<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Leather	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubbers	<input type="checkbox"/> Textiles
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Silicone	<input type="checkbox"/> Other material: <input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Metal		
<input type="checkbox"/> Feathers & Down		
<input type="checkbox"/> EVA		
<input type="checkbox"/> PU Foams		

Claim on packaging or product to be verified by UL:

* TYPE OF SERVICE: ☐ REGULAR ☐ EXPRESS (40% SURCHARGE)
☐ SHUTTLE (100% SURCHARGE) ☐ SAME DAY (150% SURCHARGE)

* TURNAROUND TIME IS SUBJECT TO THE TEST(S) REQUESTED AND WOULD BE CONFIRMED BY LABORATORY.

***MANDATORY FIELD**

We request for the above tests and agree that all testing will be carried out subject to UL VS scale of charges as set forth in their latest price list of which we have seen a copy and upon and subject to the terms and conditions set out in UL VS Testing Application Form.

UL **TESTING APPLICATION FORM FOR YETI** **YETI**
BUILT FOR THE WILD.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

1. FOR THE CONTRACT CLIENT TEST REQUEST, UL VS HAS THE FULL DISCRETION IN CARRYING OUT THE TEST (INCLUDING SELECTION OF APPROPRIATE TEST METHODS) AND SUB-CONTRACTORS.
2. IF THE TEST(S) IS/ARE NOT OUTLINED WITH DETAIL TEST PROCEDURES AND THE CLIENT DOES NOT HAVE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS, IN-HOUSE DEVELOPED TEST METHODS WOULD BE USED.
3. UNLESS IT IS SPECIFIED, ALL REQUESTED TEST(S) WILL BE PERFORMED ON THE LATEST EDITION OF THE TEST METHODS WHICH IS DETERMINED BY THE LABORATORY.
4. FOR SAMPLE **RETESTING**, UL VS RESERVES THE RIGHT TO KEEP PART OF (OR ALL) TESTED / REMAINED SAMPLES WHEN NECESSARY.
5. THE TEST SAMPLES, IF NOT COLLECTED BY THE CLIENT, WILL BE RETAINED FOR A MAXIMUM PERIOD OF 30 DAYS BEFORE DISPOSAL.
6. THE TEST REPORT IS ISSUED ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT IT CANNOT FORM THE BASIS OF, OR THE INSTRUMENT FOR, ANY LEGAL LIABILITY AGAINST UL VS.
7. **Agree to the "UL VS Terms and Conditions"** <https://www.ul.com/ul-vs-terms-and-conditions/ul-vs-terms-and-conditions>
8. **PLEASE READ UL VS DISCUSSION BULLETIN** <https://www.ul.com/ul-vs-discussion-bulletin/ul-vs-discussion-bulletin>

Sample Delivery Locations: 送樣品地址:

UL VS Hong Kong Limited 16/F, Tower B, Regent Centre, 63 Wo Yi Hop Road, Kwai Chung, New Territories, Hong Kong. 優力勝利檢測服務(香港)有限公司 香港新界葵青和宜合道 63 號廣昌中心 B 座 16 樓	UL VS Shanghai Limited Shenzhen Branch 3-4/F Qingyi Supermarket Photoelectricity Building No.8 Langshan 2nd Road North High-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan Dist. Shenzhen 518057, P.R. China 優力勝利質量檢測(上海)有限公司深圳分公司 中國深圳市南山區高新科技園北區朗山二路 8 號清溢光電大廈三、四樓 郵編 518057
UL VS Shanghai Limited (Hardline) 1/F, Block C, Building #3, Caohejing Hi-tech Park, 188 Pingli Road, Shanghai 200231, China 優力勝利質量檢測(上海)有限公司 中國上海徐匯區漕河港開發區郊農工業園 平福路 188 號 3 樓 1 層 郵編 200231	UL VS Shanghai Limited (Softline) 2/F, Block C, Building #1, Caohejing Hi-tech Park, 188 Pingli Road, Shanghai 200231, China 優力勝利質量檢測(上海)有限公司 中國上海徐匯區漕河港開發區郊農工業園 平福路 188 號 1 樓 C 座 2 層 郵編 200231
UL VS Vietnam Lot C5, Comurbon 2, Street K1, Cat Lai Industrial Zone, Thanh My Loi Ward, District 2, HCMC	

AUTHORISED SIGNATURE AND COMPANY STAMP:

NAME (IN BLOCK LETTER):

DATE: / / (YY/MM/DD)

FOR OFFICE USE: RECEIVED DATE:



REVISION HISTORY



Revision History

Issue	Reason	Revision	Page
1.0	Initial Release	NA	NA
2.0	Annual Revision	Various	Various

YETI®

RSL@YETI.COM

© 2022 YETI Coolers, LLC. All rights reserved. All content and images are copyright protected and are the property of YETI Coolers, LLC or our featured partner brands. All trademarks, service marks, and tradenames of YETI used herein (including, but not limited to: YETI® and Built for the Wild®) are trademarks or registered trademarks owned by YETI Coolers, LLC.