



Restricted Substances List (RSL)

V2

June 18, 2019

- **Materials in Which Restricted Substances Are Likely to Be Found**
- In the apparel and footwear supply chain, certain types of fibers and materials are more likely to contain restricted substances. DSG private brands require products or material testing prior to shipment to ensure that articles comply with this RSL
- The risk matrix shown in Table 1, on the next page, highlights the restricted substance risks associated with different fibers and materials, and is presented as a guidance tool. It is based on our many years of experience in manufacturing and in managing restricted substances across a wide range of materials.
- The aim is to provide information on those substances that have historically been deliberately used under common manufacturing processes or found in different materials.
- It uses the following color code:
- **Red X:** Indicates that a chemical has been in widespread used and/or frequently detected in a particular material.
- **Orange X:** Indicates that a chemical has been deliberately used and/or detected in a particular material "occasionally".
- **Blue X:** Indicates there is a very low but theoretical chance that a chemical could be used and/or detected.
- **No X:** Indicates that we believe there is an almost negligible risk of a chemical being used and/or detected.
- In the absence of a vendor's RSL or testing program, the matrix outlined in Table 1 is a good starting point until they gain a true understanding of the risks within your specific supply chain. Use of this matrix should be accompanied by due diligence across all chemistries of concern.
- Dick's Sporting Goods reserves the right to test or request testing to our suppliers on materials or products, which we believe is high risk of containing one or more substances that may be included on this Restricted Substances List.
- This RSL is a live document and will be updated every time we are aware of new risks or chemicals that may be found to cause hazard to living organism or the environment.
- Dick's Sporting Goods will publish this document every year around April 15th.



Restricted Substances	Suitable Test method (Sample Preparation & Measurement)	Limit (Raw Material & Finished Product)	Materials										
			Natural Fibers	Blended Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Artificial Leather	Natural Leather	Coating and Prints	Polymers/ Rubbers/ Foams/ Plastics	Metals	Down and Feathers	Glue/ Adhesives	
Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs), including all isomers	Extraction: 1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 70 degrees C Analysis: EN ISO 18857-2:2011	Total: 100 ppm (Sum of NP & OP: 10 ppm; Sum of NPEO & OPEO: 20 ppm)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Azo-animines	Textiles: EN ISO 18254-1:2016 with determination of AP using LC/MS or GC/MS Leather: EN ISO 18218-1:2015	20 ppm each	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
	p-Aminoazobenzene: Textiles: EN ISO 14362-3:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-2:2011												
Bisphenol-A	Sample preparation: Extraction: 1 g sample/20mL methanol, sonication for 60 minutes at 70 degrees C	Total: 1 ppm											
	Measurement: DIN EN ISO 18857-2:2011 (mod)												
Chlorinated Paraffins, SCCP (C10-C13) and MCCP (C14-C17)	Combined CADS/ISO 18219:2015 method V1:06/17	1000 ppm	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	Extraction: ISO 18219 and analysis by GC- NCI-MS												
Chlorophenols (Tri-, Tetra-, and Pentachlorophenols)	1 M KOH extraction, 12-15 hours at 90 degrees C,	0.5 ppm	X	X		X	X	X				X	
	derivatization and analysis § 64 LFGB B 82.02-08 or												



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			Natural Fibers	Blended Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Artificial Leather	Natural Leather	Coating and Prints	Polymers/ Rubbers/ Foams/ Plastics	Metals	Down and Feathers	Glue/ Adhesives				
	DIN EN ISO 17070:2015															
Chlororganic Carriers	DIN 54232:2010	Total: 1 ppm		X	X			X								
		(10 ppm for 1,2-Dichlorobenzene)														
Dimethylformamide (DMFa)	DIN CEN ISO/TS 16189:2013	Total: 500 ppm				X			X							X
Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	CEN ISO/TS 16186:2012	0.1 ppm	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Disperse Dyes	DIN 54231:2005	50 ppm each		X	X	X			X							
Flame Retardants (if finishing is applied)	EN ISO 17881-1:2016 EN ISO 17887-2:2016	10 ppm each	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Formaldehyde	Textiles, wood, and paper:	Adults and children: 75 ppm Babies: 16 ppm														
	JIS L 1041-1983 A (Japan Law 112) or EN ISO 14184-:2011		X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
	Leather: ISO 17226-1:2008 w/ ISO 17226-2:2008															
Heavy Metals Chromium VI	Textiles: DIN EN 16711-2:2016 with EN ISO 17075-1:2017 if Cr is detected	Extractable: Leather: 3 ppm	X						X							
	Leather: EN ISO 17075-1:2017 EN ISO 17075-2:2017	Knitted textiles for babies: 0.5 ppm														



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Organotin Compounds	CEN ISO/TS 16179:2012	- 1 ppm each - 0.5 ppm each (for TBT, TPhT)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP)			X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFCs) (If water/oil/stain-repellant finish is applied)	Not allowed	CEN/TS 15968:2014	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Phthalates	Sample preparation: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.3 Measurement: Textile: GC-MS, EN ISO 14389:2014 Leather: GC-MS	500 ppm each Total: 1000 ppm				X		X		X			X
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	AFPS GS 2014	No individual restriction Total 10 ppm 1 ppm each Child care articles: 0.5 ppm				X		X		X			X
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	GC/MS 45 min at 120C	Total: 1000 ppm (5 ppm for Benzene)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X

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