YETI®

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCE LIST (RSL) PROGRAM

JUNE 2024

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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. Today, YETI products deliver exceptional performance and durability - whether on 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.

This 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 must 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 annually or as needed.

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

For information on YETI's Safer Chemistry goals and our broader Sustainability strategy, please visit yeti.com/esg.

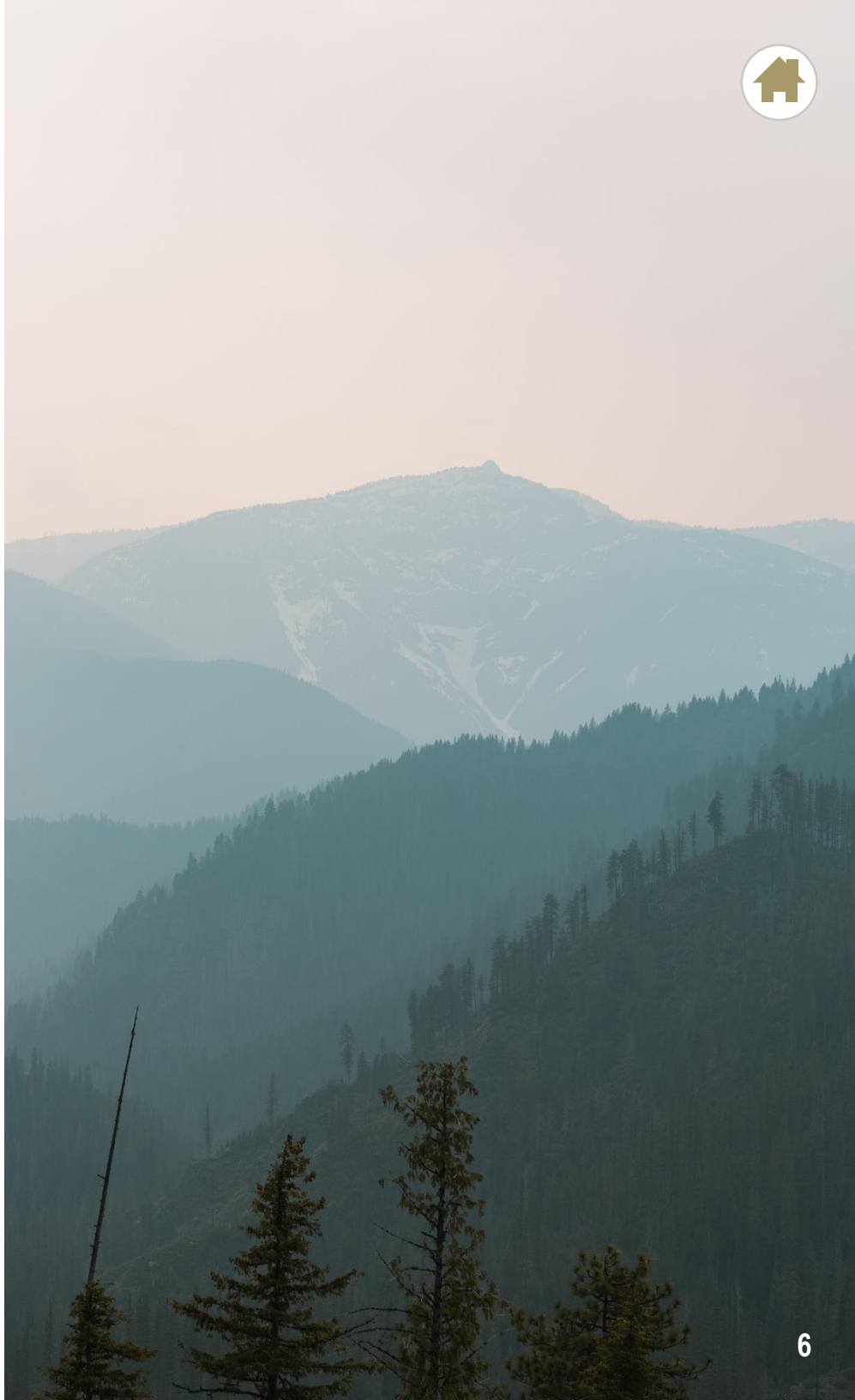
CONTACT INFORMATION

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 in this RSL Program. Suppliers are encouraged to request additional guidance if they need help understanding 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 regular business hours.



DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS

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

ARTICLE (EU REACH)
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.

CARCINOGENIC
A relationship has been established between exposure to the substance and human cancer by a competent authority.

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 homogeneous 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
Endocrine disruptors are natural or man-made chemicals that mimic or interfere with the body's hormones. These chemicals are linked to developmental, reproductive, brain, immune, and other problems.

ENVIRONMENTALLY PERSISTENT
Substances that resist natural processes of degradation through chemical, biological, and photolytic processes and stay in the environmental for many years. They are also referred to as 'forever chemicals'.

EXTRACTABLE
Compounds which are extracted from a material under controlled conditions of solvent, temperature, pH, or another method.

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.

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 substates transfer from the FCM into the food.

MIXTURE
A mix or solution of two or more substances which do not chemically react with each other (e.g., inks).

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 the Appendix.

Definitions continue to next page

DEFINITIONS

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. Also known as the Detection Limit (DL).

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)
An SDS (formerly known as MSDS) includes information such as the properties of each chemical; the physical, health, and environmental health hazards; protective measures; and safety precautions for handling, storing, and transporting the chemical. An SDS should be prepared and provided for a substance or mixture meeting Global Harmonized Standard (GHS) classification criteria or for a mixture containing a hazardous substances. There may be a variation in the GHS version acceptable to a specific country.

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.

TOXICITY
The degree to which a chemical substance or a particular mixture of substances can damage an organism. Toxicity can refer to the effect on a whole organism, such as an animal, bacterium, or plant, as well as the effect on a substructure of the organism, such as a cell (cytotoxicity) or an organ such as the liver (hepatotoxicity).

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 all stages of product manufacturing. However, the RSL may expressly allow a trace amount of the substance to be present as an unavoidable contaminant when the levels detected have been assessed and are within safe limits.

SUPPLIER RESPONSIBILITY

SUPPLIER RESPONSIBILITY

Chemical Hazards and Risk Management

Responsible chemical management is critical 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 chemical exposure.

Suppliers shall possess 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, and inspection of machinery, wastewater, and (chemical) waste disposal.

All chemicals and hazardous substances shall be appropriately labeled and stored in secure and ventilated areas and disposed of safely and legally in accordance with applicable laws. Suppliers shall provide labels 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 Sheet (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 up-to-date SDSs. In addition, we expect suppliers to implement and maintain a Chemical Inventory List (CIL), which includes all processing chemicals managed safely on-site.

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

Sustainable Chemistry

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 comply 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

All suppliers must provide YETI with materials that meet the YETI RSL Program requirements through contractual obligation. All materials, including recycled 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 being used in finished goods.

YETI Expectations:

- Suppliers shall 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 shall review the RSL Program annually;
- Suppliers shall comply with all applicable legal requirements, regardless of whether they are listed within this manual;
- Suppliers shall 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 are prohibited from altering preapproved materials. Any modification to material composition, including changes in local suppliers, must be approved by YETI;
- Suppliers shall use accredited 3rd party labs for all testing and certification processes. YETI's primary testing partners and contact information, can be found in the Testing Scheme section of this RSL Program;

ADDITIONAL FINISHED GOODS SUPPLIER RESPONSIBILITIES

Finished Good suppliers are responsible for standardizing an internal process to collect compliance information throughout their supply chain. YETI may be obligated to evaluate the presence of certain hazardous substances within products, components, or raw materials to report to regulatory bodies. YETI strives to ensure compliance with all qualified raw materials and components during new product development. **The Finished Good supplier is responsible for the compliance of Local Suppliers.**

In addition to General Supplier Responsibilities, YETI expects:

- Finished Good Suppliers to certify all material compliance with this RSL Program no less than once per calendar year, or at YETI's reasonable request, regardless of where the raw materials or components are sourced;
- Finished Good Suppliers to inform all suppliers within their supply chain of the RSL Program, its expectations, restrictions, and annual updates, and verify its compliance;
- Finished Good Suppliers to communicate regulatory requirements to all suppliers within their supply chain and gather information on YETI's behalf for reporting purposes.
- Finished Good Suppliers to confirm acceptance of these terms by completing the attached Supplier RSL Acknowledgement.

YETI QUALIFIED SUPPLIERS

When YETI qualifies a specific raw material or component to be used by a Finished Good Supplier, YETI will validate compliance with these raw materials or components during the development stage.

TRAINING

TRAINING

The RSL helps YETI and its partners comply with laws and safer chemistry initiatives, regulate their supply chains and prevent recalls. As such, RSL Training is mandatory and provided to all suppliers. This includes members of the supplier's product safety/compliance team, and anyone involved with making decisions related to purchasing new chemicals. It is required to review training materials with the release of each RSL Program update. It is an important part of YETI's new product onboarding process.

YETI RSL Training is available on the Supplier Portal hosted by UL. All trainings are performed in both English and Mandarin. The recordings and presentations can be found in the Portal for both languages. Please contact the YETI RSL Team at rsl@yeti.com for login information.

The following topics can be found in the Portal:

YETI Supplier RSL General Training (2021)

YETI Supplier Food Contact Material (FCM) Training (2021)

YETI Supplier RSL Updates Training (2022)

YETI Supplier PFAS Training (2022)

YETI Supplier RSL Updates Training (2023)

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS & DECLARATIONS

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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. Notifying 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.

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.”

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 using any component or finished good that contains an SVHC at a level greater than 0.1% weight by weight. The raw material and/or component supplier is responsible for confirming compliance to REACH (SVHC) at their own cost and providing 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.

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.

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 of foamed products.

FOOD CONTACT REQUIREMENTS

It is important to understand that all raw materials, colorants, processing aids, stabilizers, mold release agents, adhesives, etc., that are intended to come in contact with food comply with food contact requirements. Food contact materials and substances used within these materials must meet the requirements of the General Product RSL and the Food Contact RSL.

It is crucial for raw material suppliers to understand that the materials they provide must be food safe and comply with the regulations of the countries where the finished goods will be distributed and used. This includes considering the type of food and the expected conditions of use.

European Union

Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004
EU's framework regulation and sets out general requirements for all food contact materials (FCMs). FCMs shall not release their constituents into food at levels harmful to human health or change food composition, taste and odor in an unacceptable way.

Regulation (EC) No 2023/2006 on GMP
FCMs should be manufactured in compliance with general and detailed rules on good manufacturing practice (GMP). Business operators shall establish and implement both quality assurance system and quality control system and maintain documentation system.

Regulation (EU) No 10/2011
Specific measures required for Plastic Materials.
Contains a positive list of authorized substances that can be used in the manufacture of the plastic layers of food contact plastic materials and articles (Annex I). The list covers monomers, starting substances, additives, and polymer production aids.

Regulation (EU) 2022/1616
Specific measures required for Recycled Plastic Materials.

Member State Regulations
For some types of food contact materials (i.e., coatings, adhesives, and paper) for which there is no specific measures at EU level, a majority of EU Member States have set their own national provisions.

Japan

In Japan, the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare (MHLW) has established specifications for various food contact materials and their raw materials.

Food Sanitation Act (Act No. 233 of 1947)
The Food Sanitation Act prohibits the sales of utensils and food container/packaging that contain any toxic or harmful substances.

Notification No. 196 of 2020 (amends MHLW Notification No. 370)
Establishes a Positive List for synthetic resins in food contact materials and articles by requiring these food contact materials and articles to be manufactured using substances in the Positive List

United States

In the United States, the overall regulatory status of a food contact material is dictated by the regulatory status of each 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:

21 CFR 174
General provisions applicable to indirect food additives

21 CFR 175 – 179
Positive list of substances used to manufacture certain types of food contact materials. When using substances on these lists, manufacturers must also comply with prescribed limitation(s).

21 CFR, 182-186
Generally Recognized As Safe (GRAS)

21 CFR 181
Prior Sanctioned Substances

21 CFR 170.39
Threshold of Regulation Exemption

Effective FCN
A Food Contact Substance Notification (FCN) is a notification for a new food contact substance or expanded use of an existing substance that must contain sufficient information to demonstrate that the substance is safe for the intended use. More information in the Appendix.

REGULATORY DECLARATIONS

This section outlines YETI's requirements associated with declarations. Suppliers can submit declarations in their own format for approval by YETI. Alternatively, they can obtain declaration templates from YETI by contacting RSL@yeti.com. New declarations are required when changes to formulations or materials occur. 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.

Declarations YETI may request include, but are not limited to:

- California Proposition 65
- EU REACH SVHC
- US State CHCC (Children's Products)
- CARB/Montreal Protocol (Foamed Products)
- Model Toxics in Packaging
- Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP)
- Azo Dyes
- BPA & Bisphenols
- PFAS
- Flame Retardants
- US Food Contact Materials[1]
- EU Food Contact Materials[1]
- Recycled Food Contact Plastics[1]
- Japan Food Contact Materials[1]

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

SAFER CHEMISTRY

SAFER CHEMISTRY

YETI Safer Chemistry Process

While the chemicals referenced in the RSL Program are regulated, YETI feels that certain chemicals should be treated with even more caution. Suppliers are expected to regularly review these chemicals and work to eliminate them from all YETI production within the communicated timeframe.

YETI prioritizes the identification, evaluation and elimination of hazardous chemicals and strives to replace them with safer alternatives. YETI may require the involvement of suppliers when determining these chemicals and the priority for their replacement.

The recommended guidance for suppliers includes:

1. An initial evaluation to determine if these chemicals are being used.

2. Identification of the alternative(s).

3. Evaluation of the alternative(s):
   - Are the hazards associated with these chemicals 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 prices and available for the manufacturing needs?

SAFER CHEMISTRY ACTION

PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large class of chemicals containing carbon-fluorine bonds, one of the strongest chemical bonds known. PFAS are widely used in the industry as they are chemically and thermally stable and highly resistant to degradation and oxidation. Many also have surfactant properties and functions that make them ideal as water and grease repellents. However, as science unfolds, it is now known that PFASs resist degradation and are highly persistent as they break down very slowly in the environment. Scientific studies have also linked high-level and prolonged exposure to some PFASs to potentially harmful health effects in humans and animals, and more research is ongoing to understand adverse health outcomes from exposure to PFAS. More information about PFAS can be found in the appendix.

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.

YETI has traced its supply chain, identified business areas where PFAS were present, and successfully implemented safe, suitable alternatives that will meet YETI's high-performance standards both where water repellency is required and where it is not. YETI remains committed to working above and beyond current global regulations and continues to explore PFAS-free materials in all applications, utilizing the latest technical innovations.

BPA & Bisphenols Derivatives

YETI goes above and beyond BPA regulations to ensure the safety of our consumers. All YETI Drinkware, including all lids, caps, and accessories, are free from BPA. This claim is validated by regular testing at independent accredited 3rd party labs. YETI conducts an incoming inspection for BPA on all raw materials used in the production of Drinkware including all lids, caps, and accessories. Additionally, all YETI Drinkware suppliers have all Drinkware components randomly sampled on a predetermined test cadence and sent to an independent 3rd party test lab for verification. Production cannot continue unless a passing BPA result (no BPA detected) is received from the 3rd party.

In 2022, all YETI products and materials which may come in contact with food or beverages were reviewed and tested at independent 3rd party labs to ensure they are free of all other bisphenol substances of concern, including BPS and BPF. This is to confirm there are no unfortunate substitutions made.

PVC

YETI has taken the initiative to eliminate Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) from its products due to worker wellbeing and environmental concerns including the release of toxic chlorinated dioxins during raw material and end-of-live processing. Released toxic chemicals are bio accumulative, persistent, and harmful to both worker health and environmental health. The removal of PVC can be challenging because cost competitive and safer alternatives are not always commercially available at scale. However, through partnership and deep collaboration with our suppliers, we are transitioning away from PVC and to high performing alternatives that ensure safe raw material production and end of life processing.

YETI is on track to stop the production of products with PVC by 2025.

PAA

Some substances in the group of primary aromatic amines (PAAs) are carcinogenic. PAAs can, for example, occur as contaminants in color pigments, adhesives etc. YETI in its due diligence identified materials with potential for migration of PAAs after testing colorants, foams, adhesives, and textiles independently. YETI identified the root cause and used innovative alternative technology which allowed us to eliminate any issues with PAA migrations.

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	Drinkware (Tumblers, Bottles, Mugs, etc.)	Label Insert
Blanket	Pet Bowls	Sticker
Apparel	Cookware	
Pet Beds	Buckets	
Bottle Sling		
Handbags		
Hats		
Patches		
Luggage		

Examples of Materials within the Scope of YETI RSL

The lists 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 RSL@YETI.com. Recycled or bio-based version of the below materials are also in scope of this RSL and may have additional requirements. It is important to ensure the correct category is identified as this determines what tests should be conducted to validate compliance to the YETI RSL Program.

Natural Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Blended Fibers	Synthetic Coated Fibers	Natural Leather & Fur Skin	Natural Materials	Other Materials
• Cotton • Wool • Silk • Hemp • Cashmere • Linen • Fur Hair • Rayon • Lyocell	• Polyester • Acrylic • Nylon • Polyamide	• Cotton-Polyester • Wool-Nylon • Ramie-Polyester	Textiles with: • Thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU) coating • Polyurethane (PU) coating • Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) coating • Other Polymeric coatings	• Leather • Fur Skin • Bonded/Recycled Leather	• Wood • Paper • Stone • Cork • Horn • Bone • Straw • Shell • Jacron	• Glass • Synthetic stone • Porcelain • Ceramic • Crystal • Solder • Aqueous or Semi-Aqueous Material

Feathers & Down	Coatings & Prints	Glues & Adhesives	Polymers, Plastics, Foams, Natural Rubber & Synthetic Rubber		Metals
• Feathers • Down	• Coatings such as: • Polyurethane (PU) • UV-Cure • Printing Techniques such as: • Heat Transfers • Dye Submission Printing • Screen printing • Discharge printing • Plastisol transfers	• Hot melt adhesive • Powdered adhesive • Flock adhesive • Contact adhesive • Latex glue • Polyurethane glue • Neoprene cement • Epoxies • Silicone adhesive • UV-cured adhesive	• Ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) • Polystyrene (PS) (EPS) • Polyethylene (PE) (LDPE) (HDPE) • Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) • Neoprene • Polypropylene (PP) • Polycarbonate (PC) • Polyamide (PA) • Nylon	• Polyurethane (PU) • Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) • Thermoplastic elastomer (TPE) (TPU) (TPV) • Silicone • Polybutylene terephthalate (PBT) • Thermoplastic Olefin (TPO) • Polyester Copolymer (Tritan) • Polyphenylene Sulfide (PPS) • Ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM)	• Steel (Stainless Steel, Corten, etc.) • Aluminum • Brass • Copper • Gold • Silver • Alloys • Nickel • Iron

Material Definitions

NATURAL FIBERS
Natural fibers. Animal or vegetable fibers (including semi-synthetics).

BLENDED FIBERS
Woven or knitted materials created by blending two or more fiber types. A blended fiber consists of a natural and a synthetic fiber.

SYNTHETIC FIBERS
Human-made fibers based on synthetic chemicals (often from petroleum sources) such as polymers and extruded fibers.

SYNTHETIC COATED FIBERS
Leather-like materials - composed of a textile backing and, typically, a PU or PVC coating. May be referred to as artificial, imitation, vegan, or synthetic leather, or pleather.

NATURAL LEATHER
Created by tanning animal rawhides.

COATING
A fluid, semi-fluid, or other material, with or without a suspension of finely divided coloring matter, which changes to a solid film when a thin layer is applied to a metal, wood, stone, paper, leather, cloth, plastic, or other surface. **Coatings do not include printing inks or materials that become a part of the substrate**, such as the pigment in a plastic article or materials that bonded to the substrate, such as by electroplating or ceramic glazing. See “synthetic coated fabrics” for leatherlike materials where the coating becomes a substrate.

PRINTING
The process of applying color to a substrate in definite patterns or designs.

NATURAL MATERIALS
Material derived from animals or plants that have undergone very little modification. Includes horn, bone, cork, wood, paper, and straw. Excludes natural fibers, natural leather, feathers, down, and metals.

NATURAL RUBBER
Elastic material made from latex sap or trees that can be vulcanized.

CRYSTAL
Crystal typically contains at least 24% lead and is therefore exempt from many regulatory requirements. In the EU, labeling of crystal products is regulated by Council Directive 69/493/EEC, which defines four categories based on the chemical composition and properties of the material.

AQUEOUS OR SEMI-AQUEOUS MATERIAL
Any liquid or semi-liquid materials. Examples include balm, wax, PCM (phase change material).

POLYMERS AND PLASTICS
Plastics are composed of various polymers (typically from petroleum sources) usually mixed with additives including colorants, plasticizers, stabilizers, and fillers. These additives affect the chemical composition, chemical properties, and mechanical properties of the plastic.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER
Petroleum-based monomers with properties similar to natural rubber.

FOAM
Spongy material made by trapping air bubbles in a solid. These can be open cell or closed cell.

METALS & ALLOYS
Chemical elements that can be lustrous, ductile, malleable, and good conductors of heat and electricity. Includes metals deposited by physical vapor deposition (PVD), chemical vapor deposition (CVD), or electroplating. Includes alloys (e.g., steel, solder, etc.).

GLUE AND ADHESIVES
A substance capable of holding materials together by surface attachment.

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	Synthetic Coated Fibers	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									Moderate								
Acidic and Alkaline Substances (pH)	High	High	High	High	High				Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate		
Alkylphenol (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs) all isomers	High	High	High	High	High	High		High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Azo-amines and Aryl Amine salts[1]	High	High	High	High	High	High		High								High	
Asbestos																	
Bisphenols		High	High	High	High				Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	
Chlorinated Paraffins				Moderate	High				Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate		
Chlorophenols	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate		High												
Chloro-organic Carriers		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate													

High Risk Moderate Risk Low Risk

Table continues to next page

Substance	Natural Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Natural & Synthetic Blend	Synthetic Coated Fibers	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																	

High Risk Moderate Risk Low Risk

Table continues to next page

Substance	Natural Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Natural & Synthetic Blend	Synthetic Coated Fibers	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)																	
Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated chemicals (PFAS)																	
Quinoline																	
Solvents, Residual DMFa																	
Solvents, Residual DMAC and NMP																	
Solvents, Residual Formamide																	

High Risk Moderate Risk Low Risk

Table continues to next page

Substance	Natural Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Natural & Synthetic Blend	Synthetic Coated Fibers	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)																	

High Risk Moderate Risk Low 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: Chrome-tanned: 3.2-5.5 Other: 3.5-7.5		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. 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. Recycled products: Contact your brand customer for information about potential exemptions from the limit on NPEOs in recycled textile products.	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 21084:201 Down (China): GB/T 23322-2018 for compliance with GB/T 14272-2021	Total of NP + OP: 3 ppm
Various	Octylphenol (OP)				
Various	Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEO)			All materials except Leather: EN ISO 18254-1:2016 with determination of APEO using LC/MS or LC/MS/MS Leather: Sample prep and analysis using EN ISO 18218-1:2023 with quantification according to EN ISO 18254-1:2016 Down (China): GB/T 23322-2018 for compliance with GB/T 14272-2021	Total of NPEO + OPEO: 20 ppm
Various	Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEP)				

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				
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 or GB/T 17592 Leather: EN ISO 17234-1:2015 or GB/T19942 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-free Claim is made	Used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants, PVC.	Leather: EN ISO 11936:2023 All other materials: Extraction: 1 g sample/20 ml THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 60° C, analysis with LC/MS	Leather: 10 ppm each All other materials: 0.1 ppm each
80-09-1	Bisphenol S (BPS)		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)				
77-40-7	Bisphenol B (BPB)				
1478-61-1	Bisphenol AF (BPAF)				

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) Textiles and all other materials: ISO 22818:2021 (SCCP + MCCP)	100 ppm
85535-85-9	Medium-chain chlorinated Paraffins (MCCP) (C14-C17)				

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: EN 17134-2:2023	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.

Chlorinated Organic 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

Chlorinated Organic carriers (COC) are restricted globally in finished products. Some COCs are toxic by inhalation or skin contact. COCs above a certain level with long tern 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 54231:2022	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 54231:2022	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				
6858-49-7					
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					

Table continues to next page

Dyes (Forbidden and Disperse (Continued)					
CAS No.	**Substance Name**	**Restriction**	**Potential Uses**	**Test Method**	**Reporting Limit**
548-62-9	C.I. Basic Violet 3	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 54231:2022	15 ppm each
632-99-5	C.I. Basic Violet 14				
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: C39H23ClCrN7O12S.2Na	30 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: C46H30CrN10O20S2.3Na				

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 (10 ppm each for incidental impurities)	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. The 10 ppm limit is established to account for incidental impurities, byproducts, and contaminants. Flame retardants should not be used for any other purpose, e.g., as softeners or plasticizers.

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 the Appendix for additional information.

Formaldehyde					
CAS No.	**Substance Name**	**Restriction**	**Potential Uses**	**Test Method**	**Reporting Limit**
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Adults 12+ years: 75 ppm Children 3 – 12 years: 20 ppm Babies 0 – 36 months: 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) EN ISO 14184-1:2011 GB/T 2912.1 (China) (textiles) 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. GB/T 19941 (China)	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 Total 100 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: 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 Total 40 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: 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

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Heavy Metals (Extractable and Total, Continued)					
CAS No.	**Substance Name**	**Restriction**	**Potential Uses**	**Test Method**	**Reporting Limit**
18540-29-9	Chromium VI	Extractable All materials except leather: 0.5 ppm Extractable: leather 3 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).	All materials except leather: 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 GB/T22807 - Spectrophotometric method GB/T38402 - Chromatography method	Leather: 3 ppm Textiles: 0.5 ppm
7440-48-4	Cobalt (Co)	Extractable: Adults 4 ppm Extractable: Children and Babies 1 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
7440-50-8	Copper (Cu)	Extractable: Adults 50 ppm Extractable: children and babies 25 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
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	Extractable: Adults 1 ppm Extractable: children and babies 0.2 ppm Total 90 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

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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 Total 0.5 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	Extractable: 0.02 ppm Total: 0.1 ppm
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni)	Extractable 1 ppm Release (metal parts with prolong skin contact) 0.5 ug/cm2/week Eyewear frames 0.5 ug/cm2/week	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 1811:2023	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Release: 0.5 µg/cm²/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 6401:2022	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.	EN ISO 19577:2019 with LC/MS/MS verification if positive. Alternatively, GB/T 24153-2009 Determination using GC/MS, with LC/MS/MS verification if positive.	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 (NMPhA)				
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	Dioctyltin (DOT)				
Various	Monobutyltin (MBT)				
Various	Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT)				
Various	Trimethyltin (TMT)				
Various	Trioctyltin (TOT)				
Various	Tripropyltin (TPT)				
Various	Tributyltin (TBT)	0.5 ppm each			
Various	Triphenyltin (TPhT)				
Various	Dimethyltin (DMT)	Other Organotins: 1 ppm each	Added restriction for “Other Organotins” as a matter of best practice consistent with other industry restricted substances lists including AFIRM.		
Various	Diphenyltin (DPhT)				
Various	Dipropyltin (DPT)				
Various	Monomethyltin (MMT)				
Various	Monophenyltin (MPhT)				
1461-25-2	Tetrabutyltin (TeBT)				
597-64-8	Tetraethyltin (TeET)				
3590-84-9	Tetraoctyltin (TeOT)				

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: EN 17134-2:2023	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

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

Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFAS)					
CAS No.	**Substance Name**	**Restriction**	**Potential Uses**	**Test Method**	**Reporting Limit**
Various	All PFAS as measured by total organic fluorine	Soft goods only: 100 ppm by 2025 50 ppm by 2027	PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE. Refer to Appendix B in AFIRM's RSL for a list of PFAS substances and CAS Numbers for which testing can be conducted to indicate whether PFAS chemistry is present above restricted levels due to intended use or unintended contamination. An update to AFIRM's PFAS Chemical Information Sheet will include guidance for phasing out the entire class of PFAS, with a recommended testing approach to ensure compliance with all global regulations using the methods included in this section.	EN 14582:2023 or ASTM D7359:2023	50 ppm total
Various	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and related substances	Prohibited		All materials: EN ISO 23702-1 or EN 17681-1:2022 & 17681-2:2022	1 µg/m2 total
Various	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and its salts				25 ppb total
Various	PFOA-related substances				1000 ppb total
Various	Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid (PFHxS) and its salts				25 ppb total
Various	PFHxS-related substances				1000 ppb total
Various	C9-C14 Perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs) and their salts				25 ppb total
Various	C9-C14 PFCA-related substances				260 ppb total
Various	Other Perfluoroalkyl Carboxylic Acids (PFCAs)				100 ppb total

Regulations around the world ban the use of PFAS in apparel and footwear, with partial or full exemptions for personal protective equipment and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions.

See the Appendix 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 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 the Appendix for additional information and links to full lists of these Pesticides.

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 sleeving • 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 14389:2022 (8.1 Calculation based on weight of print only; 8.2 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)				

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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 sleevings • 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 14389:2022 (8.1 Calculation based on weight of print only; 8.2 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)				
26040-51-7	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) tetrabromophthalate				

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 or EN 17132:2019 or ISO 16190:2021	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. It is not expected in non-dyed materials.	All materials: DIN 54231:2022 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: ISO 16189:2021	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.		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.	Headspace GCMS	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.	ISO 24040 with 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 prolonged 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			
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride				
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone				

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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 have 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)						
Formaldehyde						
Heavy metals, Extractable						
Heavy metals, Extractable						
Heavy metals, Total						
Monomers						
N-nitrosamines						
Phthalates						
Polycyclic Aromatic Amines (PAA)						

High Risk Moderate Risk Low Risk

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCE LIST: FOOD CONTACT PRODUCTS

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 Prohibited Drinking cups or bottles intended for infants and young children up to 3 years of age (also applies to varnishes and coatings):	Found in polycarbonate materials and coatings/varnishes.	Food simulant extraction followed by LC-DAD-FLD, LC-MS-MS or equivalent	0.01 ppm

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)				
77-40-7	Bisphenol B (BPB)				
1478-61-1	Bisphenol AF (BPAF)				

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	0.2 mg/Kg
7440-39-3	Barium	1 mg/Kg			0.2 mg/Kg
7440-48-4	Cobalt	0.05 mg/Kg			0.01 mg/Kg
7440-50-8	Copper	5 mg/Kg			1 mg/Kg
7439-89-6	Iron	48 mg/Kg			10 mg/Kg
7439-93-2	Lithium	0.6 mg/Kg			0.1 mg/Kg
7439-96-5	Manganese	0.6 mg/Kg			0.1 mg/Kg
7440-02-0	Nickel	0.02 mg/Kg			0.01 mg/Kg
7440-66-6	Zinc	5 mg/Kg			0.5 mg/Kg
7440-36-0	Antimony	0.04 mg/Kg			0.01 mg/Kg
7440-38-2	Arsenic	0.01 mg/Kg			0.003 mg/Kg
7440-47-3	Chromium	0.1 mg/Kg			0.003 mg/Kg
7440-53-1	Europium	0.05 mg/Kg			0.01 mg/Kg
7440-54-2	Gadolinium	0.05 mg/Kg			0.01 mg/Kg
7439-91-0	Lanthanum	0.05 mg/Kg			0.01 mg/Kg
7439-92-1	Lead	0.01 mg/Kg			0.003 mg/Kg
7439-97-6	Mercury	0.01 mg/Kg			0.003 mg/Kg
7440-27-9	Terbium	0.05 mg/Kg			0.01 mg/Kg
7440-43-9	Cadmium	0.002 mg/Kg			0.001 mg/Kg

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
• Boxes/cartons • Corrugated shipping boxes/cartons • Gift boxes • Hang Tags • J board • Stuffing • Tissue paper • UPC paper • Stickers • Tape • Thermal receipt paper	• Boxes, single pack and multi-pack • Hang tags • Plastic cases • Poly bags • Poly bags, zippered • Price tags • Retail carry bags • Stickers • Tape	• 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	• Magnets • Bead chain • Eyelets/grommets • Pins • Zippers	• Synthetic textiles • Plant based textiles • Natural fibers (i.e., silk, wool)	• 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	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	High Risk
Azo-amines and Arylamine Salts	High Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk
Bisphenols	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT)	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk
Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	High Risk
Formaldehyde	Moderate Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk
Heavy Metals, Chromium VI1	High Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk
Heavy Metals, Cadmium Total1	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk
Heavy Metals, Lead Total1	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk
Heavy Metals, Mercury Total1	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk
Organotin Compounds	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk
Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals (PFAS)	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk
Phthalates	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	Low Risk
PVC	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	Low Risk

High Risk Moderate Risk Low 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 3 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	0.1 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 Alternatively, GB/T 2912.1	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.	ISO 16186:2021	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 (TOF)	100 ppm		EN 14582:2023 or ASTM D7359:2023	20 ppm

*A full list of restricted phthalates can be found in the Appendix.

TESTING SCHEME

TESTING SCHEME

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. Finished Good 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 good suppliers to conduct applicable compliance testing by referencing the Material Testing Matrices within this document to confirm compliance to the YETI RSL Program.

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.

3rd Party Laboratory Contacts

YETI RSL Program testing must be conducted at an accredited 3rd party laboratory. YETI's lab partners are listed below.

Laboratory	Shipping Information	Contact Information	
UL Hong Kong	UL VS HK 16/F, Tower B, Regent Centre, 63 Wo Yi Hop Road, Kwai Chung, New Territories, Hong Kong.	Winnie Tang Tel: +8524188087 shuetyeewinnie.tang@ul.com	Andy Li Tel: +852241880861 Andy.Li@ul.com
UL Shenzhen	UL VS SZ Address: 3F, Building B, Sino-Geman(Europe) Industrial Park, South side of Hangcheng Avenue, Xixiang Subdistrict, Bao'an District, Shenzhen City	Ava Liu Tel: (+86) 755 8120 2758 Email: Ava.Liu@ul.com	Lingling Zhong Tel: (+86) 755 8120 2757 Email: Lingling.Zhong@ul.com
UL Shanghai	UL VS SH 2/F, Block C, Building #1, Caohejing Hi-tech Park, 188 Pingfu Road, Shanghai 200231, China	Hardlines: Tina Le Tel: +86.21.24228281 Tina.le@ul.com Jenny Pan Tel: +86.21.24228289 Jenny.pan@ul.com	Softlines: Tina Le Tel: +86.21.24228281 Email: Tina.le@ul.com Jenny Pan Tel: +86.21.24228289 Email: Jenny.pan@ul.com
UL Vietnam	UL VS Vietnam Address: Lot C5, Conurbation 2, Street K1, Cat Lai Industrial Zone. Thanh My Loi Ward, District 2, HCMC	Tracy Pham Tel :+84 2862564438 Email: tracy.pham@ul.com	Emily Le Tel :+84 2862564436 Email: emily.le@ul.com

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Laboratory	Shipping Information	Contact Information	
Intertek Shenzhen	4F Bldg. 1, IOT Industrial Park， No. 4012, Wuhe Ave. North,Bantian, Longgang, Shenzhen. POSTAL CODE: 518100	Iris Yu Tel：0755-26020161 Email：iris.yue@intertek.com	Andrea Dai Tel：0755-26020070 Email：andrea.dai@intertek.com
Intertek Hong Kong	Intertek, 1/F, Garment Centre, 576 Castle Peak Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong SAR, China	Martin Cheung Tel：00852 2173 8025 Email：martin.cheung@intertek.com	Carey Ng Tel：00852 2173 8385 Email：carey.ng@intertek.com
Intertek USA	545 E. Algonquin Road Arlington Heights Illinois 60005 United States	Tim Davis Tel：1 847 770-1483 Email：tim.davis@intertek.com	
Intertek Xiamen	Unit 1E, 1/F., Xinglian Building, No.2, Chuangxin Road, Huoju Hi-Tech Zone, Xiamen, Fujian, China/361006	Running Tang Tel：0 (592) 8060052 Email:running.tang@intertek.com	Susan Zha Tel：0592 8063337 Email: susan.zha@intertek.com

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.

Natural Leather, Coated Leather and Synthetic Coated Fibers

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

- Natural Leather is defined as tanned animal hide without a plastic or polymer coating;
- Coated Leather is defined as tanned animal hide with any plastic or polymer coating, or composite leather made of natural leather and a polymer additive;
- Synthetic Coated Fibers are materials intended to be substituted for leather; composed of a textile backing and, typically, a PU or PVC coating. May be referred to as artificial, imitation, vegan, or synthetic leather, or pleather.

Inks, Paints and other Coatings

YETI considers inks, paints and other coatings 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;
- Powder coating that has been applied;
- 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.

Glues and Adhesives

YETI considers adhesives, glues and bonding agents to be high risk for RSL Program non-compliance. Suppliers should test these materials often 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.

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	Synthetic Coated Fibers	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		●[12]	●[12]	●[12]	●				●[12]	●[12]	●[12]	●[12]	●	●[12]	●[12]	●[12]	
Chlorinated Paraffins				●	●				●	●	●	●	●	○	○		
Chlorophenols	○	○	○		●[14]												
Chlorinated Organic 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	Synthetic Coated Fibers	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 PFAS are intentionally added or contamination is suspected.

[10] Specific to rubber or black polymeric materials

[11] Specific to polyurethane-based material

[12] Applies only to accessible and inaccessible components when a Bisphenol free claim is made on the product. Testing is optional if no claim is made.

[13] Specific to Children's products

[14] Test on PCP only

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]	●[8]	●[8]	●[8]
Phthalates		●[9]	●[9]		●[9]	
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 materials where a fluorinated finish is applied
[9] 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. Every supplier is required to become familiar with this document, analyze the requirements and certify that all raw materials, components, articles and 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 originally 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 – US FDA Food Contact Notification (FCN) 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]

Appendix B – 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	Tetrachlorphenols (TeCP) and their salts, and tetrachlorophenoxy compounds

Appendix C – 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

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.

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

Appendix D – Lists of Pesticides

United States EPA

A pesticide is any substance or mixture of substances intended for

- Preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any pest.
- Use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.
- Use as a nitrogen stabilizer

More information you can find on EPA website link as below:

https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/basic-information-about-pesticide-ingredients

https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/brief-overviews-about-individual-pesticides

EU Pesticides Database

The EU Pesticides Database allows users to search for information on active substances used in plant protection products, Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) in food products, and emergency authorisations of plant protection products in Member States.

The database contains information on active substances (including those that are low-risk or candidates for substitution) and basic substances, either approved or non-approved in the EU. Some safeners and synergists are also listed but these have not yet been assessed at EU level.

More information you can find on EU pesticides Database as the link below:
https://food.ec.europa.eu/plants/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database_en

Appendix E – 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: • 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 ≥ 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)				

REVISION HISTORY

Revision History

Issue	Reason	Revision	Page
1.0	Initial Release	NA	NA
2.0	2022 Annual Revision	Various	Various
3.0	2023 Annual Revision	Various	Various
4.0	2024 Annual Revision	Various	Various

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