NIKE, INC.
CHEMISTRY PLAYBOOK
RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY — CHEMISTRY

May 2026 | Version 1

KICK OFF

WHAT ARE WE ABOUT?

Our Chemistry Vision:

Advance cleaner chemistry to serve athletes.*

You might be asking *what is cleaner chemistry*?

We love your curiosity, and we're excited to share how chemistry informs everything we do here at Nike.

* If you have a body, you are an athlete.

What Do We Mean by Cleaner Chemistry?

Cleaner chemistry is an endurance race without a finish line — striving continuously in the pursuit of cleaner and more sustainable. Making progress, and then beating that.

1. **Make chemistry more visible and verify chemical inventories.**
   Cleaner chemistry starts with greater visibility into the chemicals we use. We are currently underway developing the Nike Verified Chemical Footprint (Nike VCF) using newly available industry tools we helped create.

2. **Characterize the concerns.**
   Cleaner chemistry means we strive to identify any substances of concern using the latest scientific data. Along with our internal chemical assessment program, we collaborate with external organizations and use industry tools to understand whether a given chemical might be a substance of concern.

3. **Identify and adopt alternatives.**
   Cleaner chemistry means we work to substitute alternatives whenever possible and keep new substances of concern out of the supply chain. Finding cleaner, viable alternatives that elevate athlete performance is where the action is.

CLEANER IS ALWAYS IN PLAY.

GAMEPLAN

FOUNDATIONAL EXPECTATIONS

OVERVIEW

At Nike, our Code of Conduct (Code) states that chemicals must be managed properly. Using compliant chemistries is just part of the journey facilities take to make RSL-compliant materials and finished goods, and to enable compliance with wastewater and air emissions guidelines. From the procurement of chemical formulations to handling, storage, use, and output management, chemistry must be managed properly and safely at every step.

From the first page of the Code, our expectations are clear:

> **At Nike, we believe that while there is no finish line, there is a clear starting line. The Nike Code of Conduct (Code) and Code Leadership Standards (the CLS) lay out the minimum standards we expect facilities to meet. These minimum standards are integral to Nike's supplier strategies — how we evaluate baseline performance and determine the suppliers we will continue to engage with as we grow our business. We work with suppliers that share our commitment to the welfare of workers, use natural resources responsibly and efficiently, manage their businesses responsibly and sustainably, and seek to move beyond the minimum standards.**

Standards for chemical management are outlined in Nike Code Leadership Standards (the CLS), section 10, Chemicals Are Managed Properly CLS, followed by specific details on how facilities are expected to meet requirements:

> **The facility demonstrates a consistent, effective, and legally compliant approach to chemicals management. This approach guides procurement and the proper handling, storage, use, and disposal of chemicals to mitigate chemical risk to people and planet.**

Download Nike's Code and CLS, available in multiple languages.

- Nike Code of Conduct
- Nike Code Leadership Standards

CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT

OVERVIEW

The Chemicals Are Managed Properly CLS outlines the specific features of a consistent, effective, and legally compliant chemicals management program:

- Assigning a team/staff member with the authority to implement and maintain the chemical management system.
- Robust chemical procurement policy.
- Accurate, up-to-date electronic chemical inventory.
- Definition and documentation of storage, handling, use, and disposal requirements for chemicals.
- Identification of restricted substances and a strategy to manage them.
- Training for all employees who work with chemicals.
- Proper access, use, and maintenance of safety data sheets (SDSs).
- Proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE).
- RSL compliance for all materials and products.
- MRSL conformity for all chemical formulations used in production.
- Connecting with Nike using the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) Gateway.

The Nike Chemistry Playbook goes far beyond the Code and CLS to fully explain Nike's chemistry requirements, along with an overview of the tools, guidelines, and trainings facilities must use to meet Code requirements. The Nike Chemistry Playbook & RSL is complementary and the Nike Code of Conduct and Nike Code Leadership Standards remain applicable.

APPROACH

Nike continues to implement ZDHC's Roadmap to Zero (RtZ) program by scaling Chemical Management System (CMS) and Technical Industry Guidance (TIG) trainings as well as the ZDHC Supplier to Zero (StZ) program as core elements of establishing and maintaining a best-in-class chemicals management program.

The ZDHC RtZ program aligns with Nike's Code and CLS requirements while further strengthening alignment across global supply chains, which is critical in facilities manufacturing products for multiple brands.

We aim to help build chemicals management capability in Nike's supply chain, enhancing resilience to enable rapid evolution within an evolving regulatory environment.

Thanks to recent industry advances, Nike is implementing verified chemical inventories at select facilities to drive enhanced visibility; please see the following pages on the Nike VCF.

MEASURING COMPLIANCE

We actively measure the effectiveness of facilities' chemicals management programs. Examples of how we measure conformity to our chemistry standards are described below and may vary by production process, scale of production, and the intensity of the chemical processing in use.

- Review of RSL test results.
- Review of ZDHC manufacturing restricted substances list (MRSL) conformity and chemical inventory information.
- ZDHC Wastewater testing results.
- Facility assessment results from third-party tools such as the Higg Facility Environment Module (Higg FEM) and the Social & Labor Convergence Program (SLCP).
- Review of ZDHC StZ completion.
- Chemical assessment information for new chemicals when applicable.

Issues identified in these programs and measurement systems are resolved through corrective action and remediation programs, and can directly impact the overall facility compliance rating.

ACCELERATING THE PACE OF CHANGE USING A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH TO CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT

Nike uses an industry approach as a critical lever to drive a positive impact for people and the planet. We continue to deepen our relationships with organizations that enable facility ownership and scale industry change. Nike currently uses the Higg Facility Environment Module (Higg FEM) to help assess and verify information from facilities and in-scope material suppliers for foundational environmental performance practices. As the Higg FEM evolves over the coming years we intend to scale even further.

We encourage all facilities — even those with facilities not currently in scope — to engage in the Higg FEM and use the assessment outcome to catalyze improvement in environmental operations and environmental sustainability strategy.

Introducing the Nike Verified Chemical Footprint

LEVERAGING IMPROVED CLEANER CHEMISTRY VISIBILITY FOR A MORE CIRCULAR AND INNOVATIVE FUTURE

Chemistry provides the building blocks of every Nike product: materials, colors, finishes, foams, glues, coatings, and more. Chemistry is the magic that brings everything our teams can dream up to vivid life.

The Nike Verified Chemical Footprint (Nike VCF) collects third-party verified chemical inventory information from our most chemically intensive suppliers. Using the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) inventory verification process, it allows us to validate and deeply understand the formulations, quantities, and manufacturers of the chemicals in our products. This enhanced visibility will help advance our work to identify chemicals of concern early.

Though we've been advancing upstream chemical visibility for many years, the VCF represents a significant leap forward. It provides a more trustworthy picture of the chemistry being used inside the most chemically intensive facilities.

It's about leading, not reacting. Our industry now has the tools to do this.

Our Industry Now Has the Tools to Make the Nike VCF a Reality.

We see the Nike VCF as an investment in better or increased transparency — and an invite to other brands to join in as they play on their own court.

It's a path that leads the industry away from reactivity and waiting to be told how to behave towards proactive practices that are not focused on single substances. We envision a future in which all materials are considered from the molecule up.

What's required for a verified chemical footprint:

- Chemical inventory information from suppliers using a ZDHC-approved chemical inventory software provider.
- Third-party verification of chemical inventories using ZDHC Verified InCheck.
- Chemical constituents extracted from supplier chemical inventories using industry-leading third-party tools.

To enhance chemical visibility in our supply chain, Nike requires in-scope facilities to upload chemical inventory information on a monthly basis.

To verify your facility is in-scope for this program, reach out to ChemManagement@nike.com.

EXPECTATIONS

We have five expectations for facilities, as described.

1. Compliance with Nike's Code & CLS

Our Code and CLS require all facilities working with Nike to manage chemicals properly, safely, and transparently. Nike currently uses the Higg FEM, the SLCP, and ZDHC Wastewater guidelines to help assess facilities on chemical compliance and other CLS impact areas. These requirements are also covered in Nike facility agreements.

2. Compliance with the ZDHC MRSL

Nike is committed to using ZDHC MRSL-compliant chemical formulations throughout our supply chain and expects facilities to comply with the most up-to-date version of the MRSL. Facilities are expected to:

- Select and purchase chemicals that meet ZDHC MRSL Level 1 at a minimum, conformity requirements, with a preference for ZDHC Level 3 MRSL conformity whenever possible.
- Identify and segregate from use any chemical formulation or process chemical that does not comply with the ZDHC MRSL.

For more information about MRSL conformance, check out ZDHC MRSL Conformance Guidance.

3. Compliance with the Nike RSL and applicable regulatory requirements

All materials used to make our products must meet Nike's RSL requirements. Facilities that under-perform against the Nike RSL will see an impact to their Manufacturing Index (MI) rating, a factory rating system devised to help Nike more effectively select and evaluate manufacturing facilities. Facilities are expected to:

- Perform routine and random testing as described in the Nike RSL.
- Comply with the Nike RSL and all local and global regulatory requirements on chemical substances in materials and finished goods.
- Identify and segregate any material, component, or product that does not meet Nike RSL requirements.
- Complete the RSL failure resolution process within the Nike RSL Testing Application for all RSL failures, including detailed documentation of the root case and corrective actions taken.

See the Nike Restricted Substances List section of the Playbook for more information.

4. Compliance with the ZDHC CMS & TIG

Guidance in the 2026 Chemistry Playbook regarding ZDHC CMS and TIG supercedes all previous chemicals management instructions. ZDHC guidelines such as the CMS and TIG are aligned with Nike and Higg FEM assessment requirements and offer advanced training options in many regions to support capability improvements globally. All facilities must use the CMS and TIG as the basis for a robust chemicals management program.

5. Completed chemical assessments for all new innovation processes and chemistries

Every chemistry decision comes with an opportunity to innovate. Nike uses its chemical assessment process to accelerate innovation and reduce risks for human health and the environment by working with project teams and engaging with chemistry, health, safety, and environmental experts at early phases in a project's life cycle. Introducing new materials, new manufacturing processes or new chemistries requires a Nike chemical assessment. If a chemical is flagged as being of concern during the assessment process, the Nike Chemistry Team works with Nike teams and chemical manufacturers to find appropriate alternatives.

An assessment is also required for any changes to processing chemistry during the production cycle. For example, if a new material uses RSL-compliant yarns and existing knitting machines, but has a different construction, no chemical assessment is needed. However, if a facility uses a new catalyst for polyester, the material must go through the chemical assessment process.

Performing chemical assessments early in the innovation cycle enables us to collaborate with our supply chain and internal teams to find alternative chemistries that support our sustainability and safety goals.

Facilities, Nike teams, and Nike affiliates can request a chemical assessment, which is performed in one of two ways:

- DISCLOSURE TO NIKE (PREFERRED)
  Under the protection of a non-disclosure agreement (NDA), facilities can provide all CAS numbers and concentrations of chemicals in their products and materials to the Nike Chemistry Team so they may perform the chemical assessment. Once the Nike Chemistry Team receives the required results, the team meets with the facility to review them and discuss any red flags as well as next steps.
- DISCLOSURE TO AN INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT
  The facility may choose to work directly with a Nike-approved third-party toxicology consultant. With this approach, Nike receives a redacted report indicating any areas of concern and works directly with the facility to address any identified issues.

QUESTIONS?
For more information on the chemical assessment process or to request a chemical assessment, reach out to the Nike Chemistry Team.

USING THE HIGG FEM

As a founding member of the Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC), now known as Cascale, Nike was actively engaged in creating the Higg FEM. As new versions are released, Nike continues to advocate for greater industry-wide adoption.

Similar to other components of The Higg Index, the FEM is a self-assessment tool that measures and guides sustainability performance in a structured way, with a focus on chemicals management, energy, water, and waste.

ZDHC SUPPLIER TO ZERO PROGRAM

We encourage facilities to take advantage of the ZDHC StZ program to strengthen chemical management capabilities. To engage in the StZ program, please follow these steps using the embedded links:

- Register your facility on The ZDHC Gateway.
- Once registered, send a connection request to Nike from the ZDHC Gateway.
- Use the ZDHC Gateway login credentials to access the StZ program.

If you need assistance from Nike to make a connection or to request a ZDHC voucher for the StZ program, please contact ChemManagement@nike.com.

SOCIAL & LABOR CONVERGENCE PROGRAM

Nike adopted the Social & Labor Convergence Program (SLCP) assessment process to observe compliance with foundational expectations.

Like the Higg FEM, SLCP is a self-assessment tool that uses a third-party verifier to confirm onsite conditions at a facility. The SLCP assessment includes a section dedicated to chemical management practices that are mapped to Nike CLS requirements.

ZDHC ROADMAP TO ZERO

A key element in the journey for our supply chain is understanding and implementing the ZDHC RtZ Program. The CMS, the TIG, the MRSL, and the ZDHC Wastewater guideline are all part of this program.

ZDHC was founded by Nike and a small number of other brands in 2011. Today, ZDHC has evolved into a center of excellence for chemicals management and works directly with many stakeholders including brands, facilities, chemical suppliers, NGOs, and academia. ZDHC provides a wealth of information, and all facilities should take advantage of these resources. Access to everything that ZDHC offers begins by simply connecting your facility to ZDHC. Examples of the guidelines, tools, and trainings available through ZDHC include:

- ZDHC MRSL — chemical limits in input formulations
- ZDHC CMS framework
- ZDHC TIG on how to manage chemicals
- ZDHC StZ platform/program
- Wastewater Quality Guideline
- Air Emissions Guideline
- ZDHC Academy training opportunities: in-region, in-person, and online/on-demand
- In-region trainings and webinars in local languages
- Inventory verifications
- Wastewater effluent treatment plant operator training

APPROACH FOR ACCESSING ZDHC PROGRAMS

There are many ways to learn about ZDHC guidelines and access the programs; a basic approach is outlined below. Another approach of connecting to ZDHC and engaging in the StZ program will take a user through all ZDHC programs and give recommendations on how to complete the items below.

1. Connect Your Facility to ZDHC and Nike

OPTION 1
Access ZDHC information on the facility platform ZDHC Gateway.

OPTION 2
Reach out to the Nike Chemistry Team to request an invitation to join. The Nike invitation will contain instructions on how to register with the ZDHC Chemical Gateway platform.

2. Review, Understand, and Implement the Requirements of the ZDHC CMS & ZDHC TIG

Facilities will not be able to meet all Nike chemical management requirements without implementing these two guidelines.

- ZDHC CMS
- ZDHC TIG

3. Review, Understand, and Implement the Requirements for MRSL Conformity and ZDHC InCheck Reports

- ZDHC MRSL
- ZDHC InCheck (MRSL Conformity) Guidance

At a minimum, facilities are required to meet MRSL conformity — whether through the use of these tools and InCheck reports or by requesting a ZDHC ChemCheck report from each of your chemical suppliers for chemicals in use.

All facilities must ensure all MRSL requirements are met and proactively substitute any formulations that do not have an MRSL conformity score available.

See “Signing Up with a ZDHC-approved Solution Provider” to get started.

4. Review, Understand, and Implement the Requirements of the ZDHC Wastewater Guideline

Please refer to the Output Management section for more details on Nike’s wastewater program.

- ZDHC Wastewater Guideline

SIGNING UP WITH A ZDHC-APPROVED SOLUTION PROVIDER FOR INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

A significant number of facilities are already required to use an inventory management tool to enable MRSL conformity and inventory visibility. Nike strongly recommends this approach for all facilities, as these inventory tools make MRSL conformity assessment simple and fast, plus most options will offer advanced chemical screening and management capabilities to support other production and compliance needs.

Facilities can choose from several ZDHC-approved chemical inventory (CI) management providers. Each provider offers slightly different options to custom tailor a fit specific to facility needs. These tools allow a facility to upload inventory data and screen for any MRSL issue, to identify formulations that do not have an MRSL conformity rating, and to receive an overall score for inventory quality. In addition, the inventory formulation data can be shared securely with Nike within the ZDHC Gateway with a single click, making the requirement to share this inventory information very simple.

How to Sign Up

Sign up with an approved ZDHC Solution provider (inventory management software) and start uploading chemical inventory information on a monthly basis. This is required for all facilities in-scope for Nike compliance programs and strongly suggested for facilities not currently in scope in preparation for expansion of these programs.

After connecting your facility to ZDHC, the next step is to connect to Nike through the ZDHC Gateway:

- Go to the ZDHC Implementation Hub and select one of the ZDHC-approved Solution Providers.
- Register and create an account with your selected Solution Provider.
- Upload your facility's CI information and continue to update it on a monthly basis.
- Routinely engage with the Solution Provider to create a ZDHC InCheck report, review MRSL conformity findings, and create a holistic approach to improve your facility's MRSL conformity rating.
- With one click, share inventory information with Nike in the gateway (select "Share CI").

VERIFIED INCHECK

To establish further trust and credibility in chemical inventory reporting, Nike suggests facilities perform a Level 1 Verified InCheck. Verified InCheck is an onsite verification and spot check of a facility's chemical inventory by an approved third-party verifier.

Figure 1.

HOW TO ONBOARD WITH ZDHC TO IMPROVE MRSL CONFORMITY RATINGS

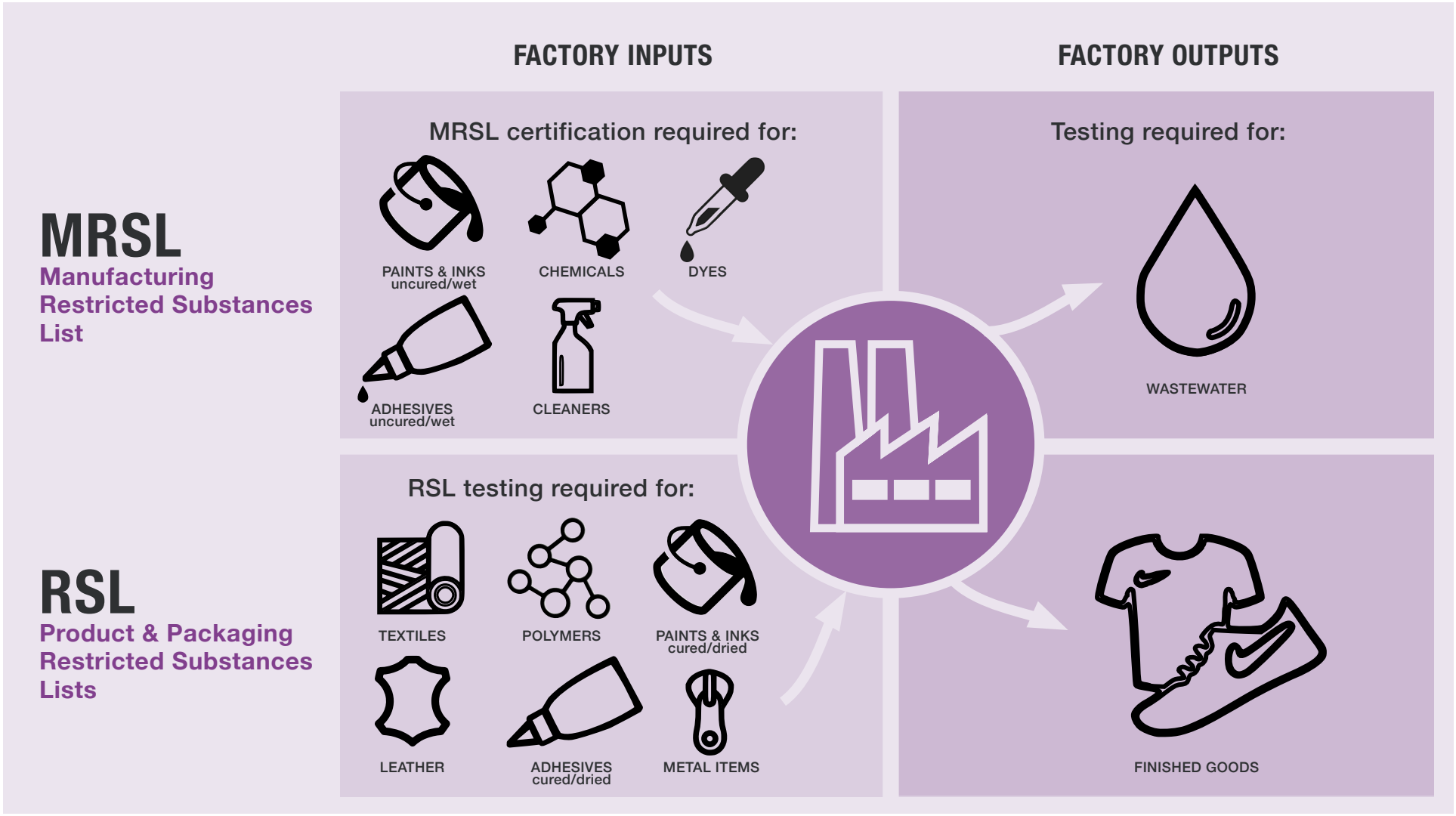
1. **Review ZDHC MRSL, CMS, and TIG**
2. **Register with ZDHC's Chemical Gateway**
3. **Go to ZDHC Implementation Hub**
4. **Register with Solution Provider**
5. **Upload chemical inventory information**
6. **Create InCheck report**
7. **Verify Nike and ZDHC Gateway connection**
8. **Sign up with StZ program**

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO FOLLOW THESE STEPS?

- Solution Provider delivers InCheck reports to the ZDHC Gateway.
- InCheck reports (.pdf and .xls) are stored in facilities' ZDHC Gateway accounts.
- The availability of InCheck reports is flagged on facilities' accounts and is visible to brands.

Figure 2.

USE CASES FOR A MANUFACTURING RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST & A RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST FOR PRODUCT & PACKAGING



INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE & WORKER PROTECTION

One critical component of an effective chemicals management program is to protect the health and safety of people in the workplace. Certain materials can produce undesirable effects under certain conditions and if not properly controlled. See the Nike Industrial Hygiene Playbook to review the framework of a sustainable Industrial Hygiene program.

To protect workers from undesirable exposure to hazardous chemicals, Nike developed a CLS and the Nike Industrial Hygiene Playbook, which outlines the principles and practices of an effective Industrial Hygiene (IH) program. Facilities are required to follow best practices to address occupational health and hygiene hazards in the workplace.

Where local requirements do not exist, facilities must comply with the most restrictive recognized regulation or consensus standards, for example:

- Threshold limit values (TLVs) from the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
- Permissible exposure limits (PELs) from the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).
- Recommended exposure limits (RELs) from the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

Standards selected must provide the greatest level of protection to employees in the work environment. Facilities are responsible for implementing occupational exposure limits (OELs) for their respective facilities that meet local law or Nike CLS requirements, whichever is more conservative.

The purpose of an Industrial Hygiene program is to help ensure that employee exposures to hazards are evaluated, and exposures are mitigated, through the application of appropriate controls — such as elimination, substitution, engineering (e.g., ventilation, isolation), administrative (e.g., work practices) or use of PPE. See Figure 3, Hierarchy of Controls.

The fundamentals of Industrial Hygiene are to Anticipate, Recognize, Evaluate and Control (AREC) chemical, physical and biological hazards that may arise in the workplace.

ANTICIPATE

Anticipation involves identifying potential hazards before they are introduced into manufacturing processes or the workplace and assessing related risks for employees. Generally, this means knowing that hazards may exist within processes and using basic knowledge of chemistry, biology and physics to anticipate which types of hazards are likely to generate risks. Hazards are primarily expected to occur due to materials (e.g., chemistries, raw materials) or machines — or a combination of the two.

RECOGNIZE

Recognizing involves identifying the potential hazard that chemical, physical or biological agents or an adverse ergonomic situation pose to health. This means evaluating Industrial Hygiene risks and determining if a hazard is likely to exist.

EVALUATE

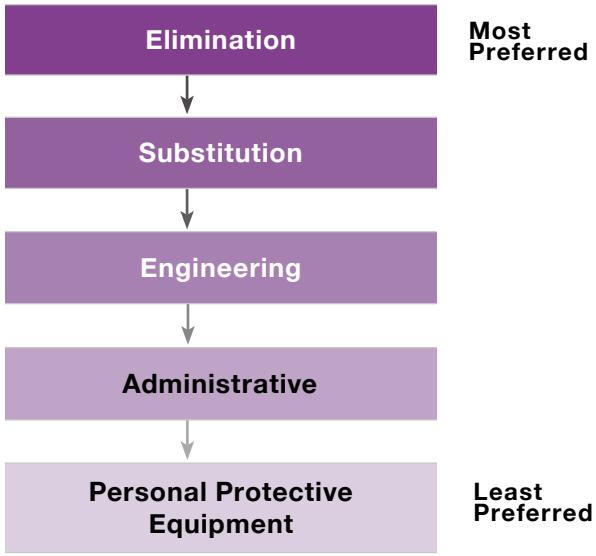
Evaluating risks essentially means measuring or estimating actual exposures and comparing to an acceptable exposure level such as an OEL. Exposures that exceed this limit will require controls be implemented to prevent such exposure.

CONTROL

Controls are the measures employed to mitigate unacceptable exposures. Health hazard controls include elimination of the hazard, material substitution, engineering controls, work-practice controls, administrative controls, and use of PPE.

Figure 3.
HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS

Moving down the hierarchy, the effectiveness and reliability of health hazard controls decrease.



RESOURCES FOR CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT & INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

The foundation of robust chemical management and industrial hygiene programs is knowledge. Understanding world-class approaches — and putting them into practice — requires ongoing work from factory leadership and staff.

There are many resources available for learning and developing teams in local languages and in many regions. In addition to resources covered in the previous section, we provide links to more options below. The right choice of training/education should be made on an individual basis per facility or production needs.

ZDHC SUPPLIER TO ZERO PROGRAM

One of the key elements of the ZDHC RtZ program is the StZ platform and assessment. StZ is a good starting point for any facility new to Nike or ZDHC, as it will provide information on the relevant tools, give suggestions for meeting RtZ requirements, and allows for capability advancements over time. This program is also useful for mature facilities, as there are multiple levels of achievement based on facility maturity in managing chemicals.

To take part in the ZDHC StZ program, go to the ZDHC website and follow these steps:

1. Register your facility on the ZDHC Gateway (free)
2. Once registered, send a connection request to Nike from the ZDHC Gateway.
3. Use your ZDHC Gateway login credentials to access the StZ program.

If you need assistance from Nike to make a connection or to request a ZDHC voucher for the foundational level StZ program, please contact ChemManagement@nike.com.

ZDHC ACADEMY

ZDHC offers a wealth of training opportunities, many already highlighted herein. Facilities can find an array of courses in many languages in the ZDHC Academy portal — offered on-demand or live and in-person depending on topic.

Nike has a number of ZDHC vouchers available each year that allow facilities to complete the StZ program and receive a certificate of completion for free.

Please connect with our team to request a voucher.

ZDHC GUIDELINES, TOOLS & TRAININGS

- ZDHC RtZ general information
- All ZDHC guidelines
- ZDHC StZ Program
- ZDHC Training Academy- ZDHC inventory management tools and approved service providers
- Information on connecting to ZDHC and Nike
- ZDHC Responsible Solvents Guidance
- ZDHC Man-made Cellulosic Fibres (MMCF) Guidelines
- ZDHC Knowledge Base (start here for all other questions)

AFIRM CHEMISTRY TOOLKIT

The AFIRM Group publishes a Chemistry Toolkit to support facilities in their journeys toward strong chemicals management and RSL testing compliance. This toolkit highlights the significance of RSL testing for the supply chain, how to implement RSL testing, failure resolution, chemicals management, SDS interpretation, and many other online educational resources. The toolkit is available in multiple languages.

AFIRM Group also publishes additional resources that support RSL testing and education:

- Restricted Substances List
- Packaging Restricted Substances List
- Chemical Information Sheets
- PFAS Phaseout Guidance and Webinars
- Sampling Guidance
- Training Videos

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Phylmar

Fundamentals of Industrial Hygiene, offered by Phylmar Academy, is an introductory-level course on the basics of IH. As noted in the Nike Industrial Hygiene Playbook, this course represents Level 1 training.

Occupational Hygiene Training Association

The Occupational Hygiene Training Association (OHTA), a registered UK charity, promotes better standards of occupational hygiene practices globally. They have developed training materials and make them freely available for use by students and trainers.

Based on the needs of facilities, OHTA-approved training providers organize basic courses on occupational health and hygiene as well as advanced courses covering management, control, and the effects of chemicals. The Nike Industrial Hygiene Playbook has a Skills Maturity Matrix, which provides a framework to help facilities develop capabilities to assess Industrial Hygiene hazards in the workplace. Many resources exist beyond this scope, so consultation may be required to assess experience and help ensure responsibility for the health and safety of workers.

Nike Industrial Hygiene Playbook with Skills Maturity Matrix

OUTPUT MANAGEMENT

OVERVIEW

A manufacturing facility is not a closed system. Chemical, energy, and material inputs are converted into products. Optimizing manufacturing processes allows for products to be designed from the start through a lens of chemical compliance, waste reduction, and circularity.

APPROACH

Over the last several years, the apparel and footwear industry has transformed the practice of chemicals management. This work — aligning on an MRSL and RSL, and developing a chemicals management assessment framework — signals maturity within the field of chemical compliance.

Robust industry-wide collaboration is a highly effective means of improving the management of chemical outputs.

A clear example is the success of the ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines for facilities supplying textiles and leather. This multi-brand effort sets a single, unified expectation across the textile and footwear industries for wastewater discharge quality, which goes beyond legal compliance.

OUR REQUIREMENTS

Nike is committed to supply chain compliance and environmental protection through our CLS.

WASTEWATER

Wastewater is water that is considered no longer usable for a given purpose. This includes:

- Domestic wastewater used for showers, toilets, kitchens, and dormitories.
- Industrial wastewater discharged from a manufacturing process such as dyeing, finishing, laundries, washing, rinsing, etc.

The Nike CLS for wastewater stipulates that all wastewater be properly managed and treated prior to discharge.

NIKE WATER MINIMUM PROGRAM

The Nike Water Minimum Program helps facilities identify opportunities for greater water efficiency and to adequately prepare for closed-loop water through recycling. This applies in addition to or in the absence of legal and regulatory requirements in the jurisdiction where each facility is located.

- Sets foundational expectations for facility's commitment to water stewardship including policy, key performance indicators, water balance, and maintenance.
- Establishes expectations for water and wastewater treatment system data collection to assist with troubleshooting and optimizing wastewater treatment systems to comply with the ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines.
- Encourages facilities to understand their water scarcity and flooding risks by using the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct platform.
- Provides a structured approach to the operation and maintenance of water and wastewater treatment equipment.

NIKE WASTEWATER QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

Nike CLS for wastewater requires that facilities comply with Nike's wastewater quality requirements. At a minimum, every facility must be legally compliant with the permit issued to them by the authority having jurisdiction. This authority may vary by location; it might be the operator of an industrial park wastewater treatment system or a local, state or national government.

At no time shall untreated wastewater be released into the environment. This includes both domestic and industrial wastewater. Discharges to unlined ponds or lagoons are considered releases to the environment.

All facilities need to meet legal compliance requirements; depending on a facility's particular situation, it may also need to comply with the ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines.

ZDHC WASTEWATER GUIDELINES REQUIREMENTS

Facilities that are required to meet the expectations of the ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines must have a ZDHC Gateway account with an active connection to Nike. They then sample, test, and report results to the ZDHC Gateway by April 30 and October 31 of each year.

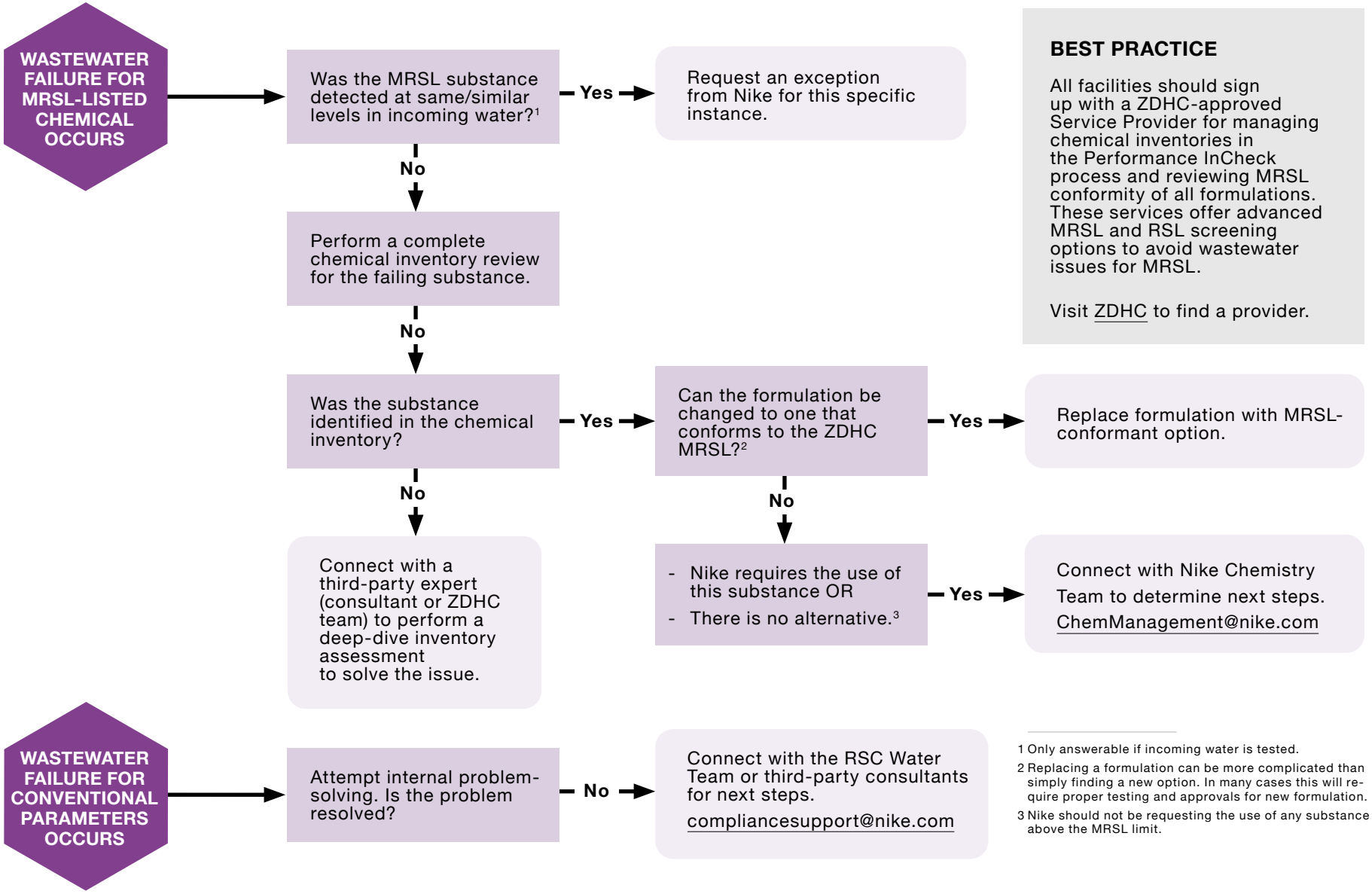
Facilities that discharge treated wastewater directly to the environment are expected to demonstrate they meet at least the foundational limits for conventional, anion and metal parameters in the ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines.

All facilities testing per the ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines must demonstrate they are free from MRSL chemistries. In the event an MRSL chemistry is detected in the wastewater, the facility is expected to identify the root cause for the detection, address the root cause, and re-test the wastewater to demonstrate the root cause has been addressed. In the event the issue has not been resolved, the facility is expected to continue pursuing the root cause until a laboratory test result demonstrates it has been resolved.

By adopting the ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines and coupling this approach with closed-loop water, we envision a supply chain with minimal industrial wastewater discharge. See Figure 4 on the next page.

Figure 4.

REMEDIATION PATHWAY FOR WASTEWATER FAILURES FOR MRSL-LISTED SUBSTANCES



1 Only answerable if incoming water is tested.

2 Replacing a formulation can be more complicated than simply finding a new option. In many cases this will require proper testing and approvals for new formulation.

3 Nike should not be requesting the use of any substance above the MRSL limit.

NIKE WASTEWATER GUIDANCE

The Nike Global Water Team has guidance documents to assist with troubleshooting waste-water parameters, including but not limited to:

- Antimony
- Coliform
- Chemical oxygen demand
- Color
- Ammonia/Nitrogen

In the event a facility or enterprise requires technical support to address a specific wastewater issue, the Nike Global Water Team can provide a list of consultants with wastewater expertise.

LINKS

- Nike Global Water Team
- ZDHC RtZ Program
- World Resources Institute
- Higg Index and FEM

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Determining if waste is hazardous is the first step in dealing with these potential manufacturing outputs. In many jurisdictions, waste that contains hazardous chemistries would qualify as hazardous waste. If hazardous waste is generated on site, facilities must safely manage it within hazardous waste collection areas, taking necessary precautions — such as ventilation, secondary containment, fire prevention, and spill response.

Key personnel within the facility should receive training to understand how to identify and safely handle hazardous waste, manage its disposal in line with the applicable legal requirements using licensed waste contractors, and comply with both local and Nike waste requirements.

AIR EMISSIONS

Nike creates footwear products that allow athletes to “walk on AIR.” From Nike AIR products to the air we breathe, Nike knows air is important for our athletes to perform at their peak. That’s why our Code clearly states that air emissions and climate impacts must be minimized. Proactive characterization and routine monitoring and reporting are required for pollutants including greenhouse gases (GHGs), VOCs, hazardous air pollutants, particulates, ammonia, ozone-depleting chemicals, and combustion by-products.

All facilities must comply with any local regulations, including permitting, operational requirements, and monitoring. Similar to wastewater, the responsible authority may vary by location and across local, state, national, and regional boundaries.

INDUSTRY LEADERSHIP IN AIR EMISSIONS

In 2019, brands, factories, laboratories, certifying bodies, and consultants formed a multifaceted task team within ZDHC to complete a global assessment of air emissions regulations and best practices. ZDHC published the Air Emissions Guideline, and it is a compliance requirement for facilities.

FACILITY EMISSIONS

Energy production and use may result in air emissions, including GHG emissions. Nike supports the global Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), which aims to reduce GHG emissions in line with what is needed collectively to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.

Combustion by-products such as NOx, SOx, and CO can be minimized by closely tracking and monitoring equipment and fuel sources.

Therefore, in line with the UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action, no new coal is allowed as of January 1, 2023, with a complete phaseout by 2030.

Nike's CLS states that facilities must not use heavy fuel oil nor chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and must comply with legislation that applies to industry air emissions. Purchase of equipment that uses hydrofluorocarbons (HCFs) is discouraged, and use of hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFCs) will be prohibited starting in 2030. Per Nike's CLS, facilities must maintain an accurate inventory of all Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. Nike adheres to the GHG Protocol's standards and recommends that facilities do the same.

Please reach out to your Climate & Energy contact or e-mail Climate@nike.com with questions.

PROCESS EMISSIONS

Changes to chemicals within facility processes may impact air emissions. Therefore, it's important to calculate the potential to emit (PTE) and/or calculate expected emissions when chemicals are characterized as air pollutants. Inventory management is also essential, as location and type of chemicals can help facilities to assess if air pollution control equipment is needed.

Indoor air quality must be maintained to protect against occupational exposure. We recommend following global best practices and the Nike Industrial Hygiene Playbook.

These improvements help the industry to better understand our air emissions impact. Nike will continue to help the industry move forward by supporting the forthcoming Air Emissions Guideline. Over time, we anticipate helping the industry to embed air emissions capabilities across the global supply chain.

NON-GHG & GHG KEY POINTS

1. Energy production and use may result in air emissions, including non-GHGs and GHGs.
2. GHGs are addressed through Nike's science-based climate targets.
3. Non-GHG impacts include NOx, SOx, CO.
4. The UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action coal phaseout supports both air quality and GHG reduction.
5. In support of both non-GHG and GHG targets, Nike's CLS states:
   - Coal shall be phased out.
   - Heavy fuel oil is prohibited.
   - CFCs are prohibited.
   - Equipment that uses HFCs is discouraged.
   - HCFCs will be prohibited starting in 2030.
   - GHG inventory is required.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Finished goods factories and material production facilities are designed to efficiently manufacture products such as ours (footwear, apparel, and accessories).

Output from these facilities is based on the production and utilization of materials. From a Nike standpoint, our products and the materials used to make them must comply with Nike RSL requirements. Our approach to material compliance can be found in the Rules of the Game: The Nike RSL section of this Playbook.

In addition to the material testing requirements outlined in the Nike RSL, finished goods factories must demonstrate the necessary leadership behaviors — outlined in our Code and the Restricted Substance Management CLS — to successfully comply with Nike's RSL requirements.

RULES OF THE GAME: THE NIKE RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST

NIKE RESTRICTED SUBTANCES LIST

OVERVIEW

To protect the future of sport and serve athletes,* we routinely update the Nike RSL to help keep facilities informed about new global regulatory requirements as well as Nike’s voluntary restrictions on chemicals.

This Playbook is subject to updates. If requirements change, we will issue an RSL Effective Date that allows facilities sufficient time to comply, unless new or forthcoming legislation must result in shorter notice. The most up-to-date version of this document can be found at the Nike Chemistry website.

Nike RSL Version 1 Effective Date

MAY 31, 2026

Date All Materials, Products, Packaging & Items Must Comply with this RSL

SEPTEMBER 1, 2026

COMPLIANCE

Nike's intent is to give facilities sufficient transition time to understand changes and take steps to remain RSL compliant. However, there may be special circumstances — such as new or forthcoming legislation — that result in short notice. Upon publication of this Playbook (the Nike RSL Effective Date), facilities have 90 days to comply; at that time, all policies and test limits outlined herein are in effect.

To help facilities transition to new requirements, the product integrity team will review all test failures that occur between the effective date and the deadline to comply. If a failure would have met the previous RSL limit(s), the team may grant a one-off exception. The exception will require immediate corrective action to enable future compliance. Nike may revoke or modify the extent of its authorization at any time.

SUPPLIER AGREEMENTS

Nike supplier agreements reflect the requirement to comply with the Nike RSL.

KEY POINTS

- Specific information on how and what to test is included in this Playbook.
- RSL test results are valid for one year from the test date unless otherwise stated.
- Nike reserves the right to request (additional) testing of any material or product at any time.
- Facilities cannot change process or chemicals once they receive an RSL PASS for a material. Any change requires retesting to confirm RSL compliance.
- Subcontractors, auxiliary persons, agents, etc. must also comply with all RSL testing requirements.

NIKE RSL TESTING APPLICATION

All facilities must use the Nike RSL Testing Application to create a Test Request Form (TRF) and submit RSL test reports. Training and translations are available within the Nike RSL Testing Application itself. For assistance in gaining access to the Nike RSL Testing Application or the "How To Guide," please contact RSLSupport@nike.com.

RSL TRAINING

RSL training is a mandatory training for all materials and finished goods facilities focuses on understanding and implementing the Nike RSL, selecting and submitting test samples, reviewing test results, and the failure-resolution process.

Facilities must repeat RSL training every two years. As a best practice, we suggest reviewing training materials with the release of each Playbook update.

Training is available through Nike-Approved Laboratories following the annual update of the Nike Chemistry Playbook. Please reach out to them to inquire about training opportunities.

To access resources and information, visit the Nike Chemistry website.

CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT TRAINING

The Nike CLS requires CMS and TIG training for the responsible party designated to oversee chemicals management at a facility. ZDHC has resources such as the TIG for Chemical Management Systems (CMSs) that can provide guidance for implementing industry best practices for chemicals management.

Nike does not require materials that have passed RSL testing within the last 365 days be retested upon release of a revised RSL policy.

THE AFIRM GROUP RSL

The AFIRM Group is an apparel and footwear industry body focused on chemistry. Nike, one of six founding member brands, has worked with the group for more than 15 years to improve the management of hazardous and restricted substances in the global supply chain.

INDUSTRY-WIDE APPROACH TO RSL COMPLIANCE

AFIRM released the first version of its industry-wide RSL in 2015 and publishes updates annually. Based on the collaborative effort of nearly 50 brands, the AFIRM RSL provides a simplified and aligned approach to managing restricted substances across the largely shared global supply chain. We use the AFIRM RSL to inform Nike's RSL requirements.

NIKE-SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS & ADDITIONAL CHEMICAL LIMITS

The substances listed in the AFIRM and Nike RSLs represent chemistries identified through historical chemical testing and the expertise and know-how of the global footwear and apparel industries — all inspired by brands' ambition to help protect human health and the environment by limiting exposure to hazardous chemicals.

Nike is continually innovating new materials, which requires us to consider new chemistries — some of which are not typically used in the manufacture of apparel and footwear. A separate list of Nike-specific chemical and material restrictions follows the Nike RSL.

Because of this, it is imperative that facilities comply with the current Nike RSL, in addition to any legally binding limits that apply in the jurisdictions where they operate.

DEFINITION OF "COMPONENT" IN DETERMINING RSL TEST LIMITS

Please note the following when using the "Nike Limits" column in the Nike RSL.

Unless otherwise specified, the component subject to each specified concentration limit is:

- A material of uniform composition throughout, or
- A material consisting of a combination of materials that cannot be disjoined or separated into different materials by mechanical actions such as abrasive, crushing, cutting, grinding, and unscrewing processes.

When several components are used to form a complex material, they should be assessed individually. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for specific guidance.

AGE RANGES FOR INTERPRETING RSL TEST LIMITS

Various countries define the terms “babies,” “infants,” “toddlers,” “children” and “adults” differently. To the best of our knowledge, the age ranges listed in Table 2 satisfy the most restrictive global requirements.

Table 2.

SIZING BY AGE RANGE

Note: Any person older than 14 years of age is considered an adult for the purpose of RSL testing.

	INFANTS & TODDLERS	CHILDREN	
	0 – 3 years	LITTLE KIDS 4 – 7 years	BIG KIDS 8 – 14 years
Apparel Size — United States	0 – 4T	4 – 7 boys 4 – 6x girls	8 – 20 boys 7 – 14 girls
Apparel Size — Europe	68 – 98 cm	104 – 128 cm	128 – 182 cm boys 128 – 176 cm girls
Apparel Size — Asia	< 85 cm	85 – 120 cm	120 – 170 cm
Footwear	< 16 cm	16.5 – 22 cm	22 – 25 cm
Equipment	Pee Wee	Youth	Kid

CHANGE LOG FOR THE NIKE RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST — PRODUCT

This change log provides information about the most significant changes to chemical limits and test methods; it is not intended to be all inclusive.

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE / MATERIAL	MODIFICATION	PAGE
729-43-1	**Acetophenone Azine**	Added with a 50 ppm limit due to skin sensitization potential. Includes separate test method.	38
Various	**Bisphenols**	- Reduced limit for BPS, BPB, and BPF in leather to 500 ppm each. - Added limit for BPA in polycarbonate materials at 100 ppm. - Reduced limit for all bisphenols in other materials to 200 ppm each.	43
Various	**Cyclosiloxanes**	Updated method to ultrasonic extraction with TBME or acetone for 30 min at 40°C then GC/MS.	47
Various	**Heavy Metals (Non-Jewelry)**	- Updated total content method for leather to EN ISO 17072-2:2022 for several metals. - Changed extraction method for leather from DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 to EN ISO 17072-1:2019 for method reference consistency. - Changed methods for all other materials from DIN EN 16711:2016 to EN 16711:2015 for parts 1 & 2 for method reference consistency. - Updated method EN 16128:2015 for nickel release (eyewear frames) to 2025 version.	52
Various	**Organotin Compounds**	Updated test method to ISO 16179:2025.	59
Various	**Solvents & Residuals**	Updated test method for textiles to EN 17131-1:2025.	71
75-12-7	**Formamide**	Adopted 200 ppm limit for play mats, baby mats, and yoga mats.	71
Various	**UV Absorbers / Stabilizers**	- Lowered reporting limit to 50 ppm for entire category. - Added important clarification regarding stabilized THF used for extraction.	72

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	ACETOPHENONE & 2-PHENYL-2-PROPANOL & RELATED SUBSTANCES				
98-86-2	Acetophenone	50 ppm each	Potential breakdown products in EVA foam when using certain cross-linking agents, including dicumyl peroxide (DCP).	Extraction in acetone or methanol GC/MS, sonication for 30 minutes at 60°C	25 ppm each
617-94-7	2-Phenyl-2-Propanol				
729-43-1	Acetophenone Azine		Formed by reaction between acetophenone and hydrazine, a byproduct found in azodicarbonamide (ACDA) up to 0.1%. May be found in foams where ACDA is used as a blowing agent and DCP is used as crosslinker.	Extraction in acetone or methanol GC/MS or LC/MS, sonication for 30 minutes at room temperature.	

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	ACIDIC & ALKALINE SUBSTANCES: pH				
Various	pH-value	Textiles: 4.0 – 7.5 Leather: Chrome-tanned: 3.2 – 5.5 Other: 3.5 – 7.5	The pH-value is a characteristic number, ranging from pH 0 to pH 14.0, indirectly showing the content of acidic or alkaline substances in a product. pH-values below 7.0 indicate sources of acidic substances and values above 7.0 indicate sources of alkaline substances. To avoid irritation or chemical burns to skin, the pH-value of products shall be in the range of human skin with about pH 5.5. Limits cited comply with global regulations for all products. For chrome-tanned leather, the final fixing bath of the re-tanning process should always have a pH below 4.0 to guard the formation of Chromium VI. These limits also minimize the chance of Chromium VI formation during the tanning and processing of leather. Important: Egypt, Morocco, and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) require pH for leather not lower than 3.5.	Textiles and synthetic coated fabrics: EN ISO 3071:2020 Leather: EN ISO 4045:2018	Not applicable

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
ALKYLPHENOLS (APs) & ALKYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATES (APEOs) INCLUDING ALL ISOMERS					
Various	Nonylphenol (NP), mixed isomers	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 may be 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. APEOs and formulations containing APEOs are prohibited from use throughout supply chain and manufacturing processes. We acknowledge that residual or trace concentrations of APEOs may still be found at levels exceeding 100 ppm and that more time is necessary for the supply chain to phase them out completely.	Textiles and leather: EN ISO 21084:2019 Down: GB/T 23322-2018 for compliance with GB/T 14272-2021 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	Total NP + OP: 3 ppm
Various	Octylphenol (OP), mixed isomers				
Various	Nonylphenol Ethoxylates (NPEOs)			All materials except down garments and leather: EN ISO 18254-1:2016 with determination of APEO using LC/MS or LC/MS/MS Down: GB/T 23322-2018 for compliance with GB/T 14272-2021 Leather: Sample preparation and analysis using EN ISO 18218-1:2023 with quantification according to EN ISO 18254-1:2016	Total NPEOs + OPEOs: 20 ppm
Various	Octylphenol Ethoxylates (OPEOs)				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	AZO-AMINES & ARYLAMINE SALTS				
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. Thousands of azo dyes exist, but only those which degrade to form the listed cleavable amines are restricted. Azo dyes that release these amines are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing of textiles.	All materials except leather: EN ISO 14362-1:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-1:2024 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-Chlor-o-toluidine				
91-59-8	2-Naphthylamine				
97-56-3	o-Aminoazotoluene				
99-55-8	2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene				
106-47-8	p-Chloraniline				
615-05-4	2,4-Diaminoanisole				
101-77-9	4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane				
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine				
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				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	AZO-AMINES & ARYLAMINE SALTS				
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. Thousands of azo dyes exist, but only those which degrade to form the listed cleavable amines are restricted. Azo dyes that release these amines are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing of textiles.	All materials except leather: EN ISO 14362-1:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-1:2024 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-Toluylendiamine				
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				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	BISPHENOLS				
80-05-7	Bisphenol-A (BPA)	Items intended to come in contact with the mouth: 1 ppm Textiles & Leather: 10 ppm Polycarbonate materials: 100 ppm Other materials: 200 ppm	BPA may be used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants, and PVC. BPS may be used as a substitute for BPA for some specific uses, including in thermal receipt paper. BPS and BPF can be found in polyamide dye-fixing agents used to dye nylon and in sulfone- and phenol-based leather synthetic tanning agents. Metal-complex dyes used on nylon may contain BPS. BPA and BPS can be found in recycled polymeric and paper materials due to polycarbonate plastic and thermal receipt paper made with bisphenols entering waste streams. BPA, BPS, and BPB are included on the REACH SVHC list. We recommend testing relevant materials for bisphenols according to the Testing Matrix and working with suppliers to minimize residual concentrations or replacing them with better alternatives where possible. Washing nylon fibers can remove free BPS but sufficient wastewater treatment should be in place.	Textiles: For precipitation, draw the extract to another container and add methanol or acetonitrile. This keeps the extraction process consistent. Extraction: 1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 60°C, then add methanol or acetonitrile for precipitation prior to analysis with LC/MS. Leather: EN ISO 11936:2023 Other materials: Extraction: 1 g sample/20 ml THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 60°C, then add methanol or acetonitrile for precipitation prior to analysis with LC/MS.	Leather: 10 ppm each All other materials: Individual samples: 0.1 ppm Composite samples: 1 ppm
80-09-1	Bisphenol-S (BPS)	Textiles & other materials: 200 ppm each Leather: 500 ppm each Limits will likely be reduced further in future revisions of the Nike RSL based on the best available technology and feasibility within the supply chain.			
77-40-7	Bisphenol-B (BPB)				
620-92-8	Bisphenol-F (BPF)				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
BROMINATED & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS SUBSTANCES (Formerly Flame Retardants)					
84852-53-9	Decabromodiphenyl ethane (DBDPE)	10 ppm each	Flame-retardant substances, including the entire class of organohalogen flame retardants, should no longer be applied to materials during production. Listed here are examples of flame-retardant substances used historically across the apparel and footwear industry. It is not intended to be a complete list. 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. 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.	All materials: EN ISO 17881-1:2016	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 (PBDEs)				
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)			All materials: EN ISO 17881-2:2016	
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)				
115-86-6	Triphenyl phosphate (TPP)	500 ppm	May be used as a flame retardant, an antioxidant for PU materials, or as an alternative plasticizer to orthophthalates. Now included on the REACH SVHC list.	All materials: EN ISO 17881-2:2016	50 ppm

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	CHLORINATED BENZENES & TOLUENES (Chlororganic Carriers)				
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. Cross-contamination from anti-moth agents and poly shipping bags may cause failures. Important: The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) maintains a limit of 1 ppm for 1,2-Dichlorobenzene in textiles.	All materials: EN 17137:2024	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-Tetrachlorotoluene				
877-11-2	Pentachlorotoluene				
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene				
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene				
87-61-6	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	CHLORINATED BENZENES & TOLUENES (CHLORORGANIC CARRIERS)				
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	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. Cross-contamination from anti-moth agents and poly shipping bags may cause failures. Important: The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) maintains a limit of 1 ppm for 1,2-Dichlorobenzene in textiles.	All materials: EN 17137:2024	0.2 ppm each
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 PARAFFINS				
85535-84-8	Short-chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCPs) (C10-C13)	1000 ppm	May be used as softeners, flame retardants or fat-liquoring agents in leather production. Also used as a plasticizer in polymer production.	Leather: SCCP: ISO 18219-1:2021 MCCP: ISO 18219-2:2021 Textiles and all other materials: ISO 22818:2021 (SCCP + MCCP)	100 ppm
85535-85-9	Medium-chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCPs) (C14-C17)	1000 ppm			100 ppm

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	CHLOROPHENOLS				
15950-66-0	2,3,4-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)	0.5 ppm each	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) and its salts and esters				
	CYCLOSILOXANES				
556-67-2	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4)	1000 ppm each	May be present in silicone pads and as contaminants in formulations that contain silicone, like silicone softeners and those used for prints. They are SVHCs and will be restricted from use in solvents used for dry cleaning of textiles, leather, and fur in the EU beginning 06 June 2026 with derogations.	All materials: Ultrasonic extraction with tert-Butyl methy ether (TBME) or acetone for 30 minutes at 40° C then GC/MS.	50 ppm
541-02-6	Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5)				
540-97-6	Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (D6)				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	DIMETHYLFUMARATE				
624-49-7	Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	0.1 ppm	DMFu is an anti-mold agent used in sachets in packaging to prevent the buildup of mold, especially during shipping.	All materials: ISO 16186:2021	0.05 ppm
	DYES: DISPERSE				
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). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	All materials: 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				

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	DYES: DISPERSE				
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). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	All materials: 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				

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	DYES: ACID, BASIC, DIRECT, OTHER				
3761-53-3	C.I. Acid Red 26	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). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles	All materials: DIN 54231:2022	15 ppm each
569-61-9	C.I. Basic Red 9				
569-64-2	C.I. Basic Green 4				
2437-29-8					
10309-95-2					
548-62-9	C.I. Basic Violet 3				
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)				
	DYES: NAVY BLUE				
118685-33-9	Component 1: C39H23ClCrN7O12S·2Na	30 ppm each	Navy blue colorants are regulated and prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles. Index 611-070-00-2	All materials: DIN 54231:2022	15 ppm each
Not allocated	Component 2: C46H30CrN10O20S2·3Na				

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	FLUORINATED GREENHOUSE GASES				
Various	See Regulation (EU) 2024/573 for a complete list.	0.1 ppm each	Prohibited from use. 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
	FORMALDEHYDE				
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Adults & Children: 75 ppm Infants & Toddlers: 16 ppm	Used in textiles as an anti-creasing and anti-shrinking agent. It is also often used in polymeric resins. Although very rare in Apparel and Footwear, composite wood materials (such as particle board and plywood) must comply with existing California and forthcoming U.S. Formaldehyde emission requirements (40 CFR 770). Important: 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 towels, bedding, and handkerchiefs.	All materials except leather: JIS L 1041-2011 A (Japan Law 112) or EN ISO 14184-1:2011 Leather: EN ISO 17226-2:2019 with EN ISO 17226-1:2021 confirmation method in case of interferences Alternatively, EN ISO 17226-1:2021 can be used on its own.	16 ppm

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	HEAVY METALS: NON-JEWELRY • EXTRACTABLE ↓ & TOTAL CONTENT ↓				
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: EN 16711-2: 2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 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. South Korea KC Mark Soluble Heavy Metal Arsenic limit is 25 ppm.	Extractable: All materials except leather: EN 16711-2: 2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: All materials except leather: EN 16711-1:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-2:2022	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, surface coatings, as well as in dyeing, mordant, filler in plastics, textile finish, and leather tanning.	All materials except leather: EN 16711-2: 2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 100 ppm
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 40 ppm	Cadmium compounds are 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: EN 16711-2: 2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: All materials except leather: EN 16711-1:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-2:2022	Extractable: 0.05 ppm Total: 5 ppm

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	HEAVY METALS: NON-JEWELRY • EXTRACTABLE & TOTAL CONTENT				
7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	Extractable: Textiles: Adults & Children: 2 ppm Infants & Toddlers: 1 ppm Leather: Info only	Chromium compounds can be used as dyeing additives, dye-fixing agents, color fastness after-treatments, dyes for wool, silk and polyamide (especially dark shades) and leather tanning. Important: Egypt restricts extractable Chromium to 2 ppm in leather products for babies and 200 ppm in leather products for other ages.	Textiles: EN 16711-2:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 0.5 ppm
18540-29-9	Chromium VI	Extractable: Leather: 3 ppm Textiles: 1 ppm	Though typically associated with leather tanning, Chromium VI also may be used in the “after-chroming” process for wool dyeing (Chrome salts applied to acid-dyed wool to improve fastness).	Textiles: EN 16711-2:2015 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. Aging test: ISO 10195:2018 Method A2 is used at Nike’s discretion.	Extractable: Leather: 3 ppm Textiles: 0.5 ppm

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	HEAVY METALS: NON-JEWELRY • EXTRACTABLE & TOTAL CONTENT				
7440-48-4	Cobalt (Co)	Extractable: Adults: 4 ppm Infants, Toddlers & Children: 1 ppm	Cobalt and its compounds can be used in alloys, pigments, dyestuff and the production of plastic buttons.	All materials except leather: EN 16711-2: 2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 0.5 ppm
7440-50-8	Copper (Cu)	Extractable: Adults: 50 ppm Infants, Toddlers & Children: 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. Indonesia Ministerial Regulation No. 18 limits copper to 25 ppm in towels, bedding and handkerchiefs.	All materials except leather: EN 16711-2: 2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 5 ppm
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	Extractable: Adults: 1 ppm Infants, Toddlers & Children: 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. Indonesia Ministerial Regulation No. 18 limits extractable Lead to 0.2 ppm in towels, bedding and handkerchiefs.	Extractable: All materials except leather: EN 16711-2: 2015 Leather: 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: 0.2 ppm Total: 10 ppm

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	HEAVY METALS: NON-JEWELRY • EXTRACTABLE ↓ & TOTAL CONTENT ↓				
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 and as catalysts in the manufacturing of PU and vinyl chloride for use in PVC.	Extractable: All materials except leather: EN 16711-2:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: All materials except leather: EN 16711-1:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-2:2022	Extractable: 0.02 ppm Total: 0.1 ppm
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni) ↓	Extractable: 1 ppm Release (metal parts): Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm²/week Eyewear frames: 0.5 µg/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: EN 16711-2:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Release: EN 12472:2020 and EN 1811:2023 Release (eyewear frames): EN 16128:2025	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: EN 16711-2: 2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 50 ppm

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	HEAVY METALS: JEWELRY • EXTRACTABLE ↓ & TOTAL CONTENT ↓				
7440-36-0	Antimony (Sb)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm	Antimony and its compounds can be found as a flame retardant in paints, as well as a colorant in pigments.	ASTM F963-23 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020 Sample preparation for jewelry and wearables: Wax areas not intended for skin contact: EN 1811: 2023	Extractable: 5 ppm
7440-38-2	Arsenic (As)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 25 ppm	Arsenic and its compounds can be found in paints and inks.		Extractable: 5 ppm
7440-39-3	Barium (Ba)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 1000 ppm	Barium and its compounds can be found in pigments for inks.		Extractable: 100 ppm
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	Substrates, Paints & Coatings: Total: Adults: 75 ppm Children: 40 ppm	Cadmium and its compounds are typically used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow, and green). It can also be used in alloys to improve hardness or be found as a contaminant.		Total: 5 ppm
7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm	Chromium and its compounds can be used as pigments in paints. It can also be used as part of alloys such as stainless steel.		Extractable: 5 ppm
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	Substrates, Paints & Coatings: Total: 90 ppm	Lead and its compounds may be associated with plastics, paints, inks, pigments, and surface coatings. It can also be found in metals as a contaminant. Crystal or “lead glass” is exempt from total Lead restrictions.		Total: 10 ppm

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	HEAVY METALS: JEWELRY • EXTRACTABLE & TOTAL CONTENT				
7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm	Mercury and its compounds may be used in paints and can be found as a contaminant in alloys and in gold due to its use during the extraction process.	ASTM F963-23 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020	Extractable: 5 ppm
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni)	Release (metal parts): Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm²/week Pierced part: 0.2 µg/cm²/week	Nickel and its compounds can be used for plating alloys and improving the corrosion-resistance and hardness of alloys. They can also occur as impurities in pigments and alloys.	EN 12472:2020 and EN 1811:2023	Release: Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm²/week Pierced part: 0.2 µg/cm²/week
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 500 ppm	Selenium and its compounds may be found in paints and inks.	ASTM F963-23 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020	Extractable: 50 ppm

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	MONOMERS				
100-42-5	Styrene, Free	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°C for 60 minutes	50 ppm
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride	Nike prohibits the use of PVC in all materials and products.	Vinyl chloride is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various PVC materials like prints, coatings, flip flops and synthetic leather.	EN ISO 6401:2022	1 ppm
	N-NITROSAMINES				
62-75-9	N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	0.5 ppm each	Can be formed as a by-product in the production of rubber.	EN ISO 19577:2019 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)				

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	ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS				
Various	Tributyltin (TBT)	0.5 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. In textiles and apparel, organotins are associated with plastics / rubber, inks, paints, metallic glitter, polyurethane products and heat-transfer material.	All materials: ISO 16179:2025 or EN ISO 22744-1:2020	0.1 ppm each
Various	Triphenyltin (TPhT)				
Various	Dibutyltin (DBT)	Adults: 20 ppm each Infants, Toddlers, and Children: 1 ppm each			
Various	Dioctyltin (DOT)				
Various	Monobutyltin (MBT)				
Various	Monooctyltin (MOT)				
Various	Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT)				
Various	Trimethyltin (TMT)				
Various	Trioctyltin (TOT)				
Various	Tripropyltin (TPT)				
Various	Dimethyltin (DMT)				
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)				

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	ORTHO-PHENYLPHENOL				
90-43-7	Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP)	1000 ppm	OPP can be used for its preservative properties in leather or as a carrier in dyeing processes.	All materials: EN 17134-2:2023	100 ppm
	OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES				
Various	See Regulation (EU) 2024/590 for a complete list.	5 ppm	**Prohibited from use.** Ozone-depleting substances have been used as a foaming agent in PU foams as well as a dry-cleaning agent.	All materials: GC/MS headspace 120°C for 45 minutes (EU) 2024/590	5 ppm

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	PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)				
	All PFAS as measured by total fluorine		Regulations around the world restrict the use of PFAS in apparel and footwear, with partial or full exemptions for recycled materials, personal protective equipment, and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for exemption policies, which may vary by market. PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE.		
Various	All PFAS Note: Several U.S. states restrict total organic fluorine while some EU member states restrict total fluorine with the ability to demonstrate that fluorine > 50 ppm does not come from PFAS.	50 ppm		EN 14582:2016 or ASTM D7359:2023 or EN 17813:2023 Methods quantify total fluorine (inorganic + organic). See AFIRM PFAS Phaseout Guidance for additional information about total versus total organic fluorine.	50 ppm total
	Targeted Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) & its salts			Textiles, synthetic coated fabrics, excluding leathers and polymers: EN 17681-1:2025 alkaline hydrolysis Leather: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 Polymers: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 using THF extraction followed by methanol precipitation (1:1). Significantly higher findings of PFAS analytes are possible with EN 17681-1:2025, especially FTOHs, which does not necessarily mean PFAS were intentionally used. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for to understand whether re-tests of previously tested materials are necessary.	
251099-16-8	Didecyldimethyl ammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate ($PFOS\text{-}N(C10H21)_2(CH_3)_2$)	25 ppb total			25 ppb total
1763-23-1	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)				
2795-39-3	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, potassium salt (PFOS-K)				
29457-72-5	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, lithium salt (PFOS-Li)				
29081-56-9	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, ammonium salt ($PFOS\text{-}NH_4$)				
70225-14-8	Perfluorooctane sulfonate diethanolamine salt ($PFOS\text{-}NH(OH)_2$)				
56773-42-3	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, tetraethyl-ammonium salt ($PFOS\text{-}N(C_2H_5)_4$)				

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	PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)				
	Targeted PFOS-related substances		Regulations around the world restrict the use of PFAS in apparel and footwear, with partial or full exemptions for recycled materials, personal protective equipment, and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for exemption policies, which may vary by market. PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE.	Textiles, synthetic coated fabrics, excluding leathers and polymers: EN 17681-1:2025 alkaline hydrolysis Leather: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 Polymers: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 using THF extraction followed by methanol precipitation (1:1). Significantly higher findings of PFAS analytes are possible with EN 17681-1:2025, especially FTOHs, which does not necessarily mean PFAS were intentionally used. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for to understand whether re-tests of previously tested materials are necessary.	
4151-50-2	N-Ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide (N-Et-FOSA)	1000 ppb total			1000 ppb total
31506-32-8	N-Methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide (N-Me-FOSA)				
1691-99-2	2-(N-Ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido) -ethanol (N-Et-FOSE)				
24448-09-7	2-(N-Methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido) -ethanol (N-Me-FOSE)				
307-35-7	Perfluoro-1-octanesulfonyl fluoride (POSF)				
754-91-6	Perfluorooctane sulfonamide (PFOSA)				

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	PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)				
	Targeted Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and its salts		Regulations around the world restrict the use of PFAS in apparel and footwear, with partial or full exemptions for recycled materials, personal protective equipment, and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for exemption policies, which may vary by market. PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE.	Textiles, synthetic coated fabrics, excluding leathers and polymers: EN 17681-1:2025 alkaline hydrolysis Leather: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 Polymers: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 using THF extraction followed by methanol precipitation (1:1). Significantly higher findings of PFAS analytes are possible with EN 17681-1:2025, especially FTOHs, which does not necessarily mean PFAS were intentionally used. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for to understand whether re-tests of previously tested materials are necessary.	
335-67-1	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	25 ppb total			25 ppb total
335-95-5	Sodium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Na)				
2395-00-8	Potassium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-K)				
335-93-3	Silver perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Ag)				
335-66-0	Perfluorooctanoyl fluoride (PFOA-F)				
3825-26-1	Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO)				
	Targeted PFOA-related Substances				
39108-34-4	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	1000 ppb total			1000 ppb total
376-27-2	Methyl perfluorooctanoate (Me-PFOA)				
3108-24-5	Ethyl perfluorooctanoate (Et-PFOA)				
678-39-7	Perfluorocylethanol 8:2 (8:2 FTOH)				
27905-45-9	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl acrylate (8:2 FTA)				
1996-88-9	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl methacrylate (8:2 FTMA)				
27854-31-5	2H,2H-Perfluorodecanoic acid (H2PFDA)				

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	PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)				
	Targeted Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid (PFHxS) and its salts		Regulations around the world restrict the use of PFAS in apparel and footwear, with partial or full exemptions for recycled materials, personal protective equipment, and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for exemption policies, which may vary by market. PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE.	Textiles, synthetic coated fabrics, excluding leathers and polymers: EN 17681-1:2025 alkaline hydrolysis Leather: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 Polymers: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 using THF extraction followed by methanol precipitation (1:1). Significantly higher findings of PFAS analytes are possible with EN 17681-1:2025, especially FTOHs, which does not necessarily mean PFAS were intentionally used. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for to understand whether re-tests of previously tested materials are necessary.	
355-46-4	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	25 ppb total			25 ppb total
3871-99-6	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, potassium salt (PFHxS-K)				
55120-77-9	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, lithium salt (PFHxS-Li)				
68259-08-5	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, ammonium salt (PFHxS-NH4)				
82382-12-5	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, sodium salt (PFHxS-Na)				
	Targeted PFHxS-related substances				
68259-15-4	N-Methylperfluoro-1-hexanesulfonamide (N-Me-FHxSA)	1000 ppb total			1000 ppb total
41997-13-1	Perfluorohexane sulfonamide (PFHxSA)				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)				
	Targeted C9-C14 Perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs) and their salts		Regulations around the world restrict the use of PFAS in apparel and footwear, with partial or full exemptions for recycled materials, personal protective equipment, and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for exemption policies, which may vary by market. PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE.	Textiles, synthetic coated fabrics, excluding leathers and polymers: EN 17681-1:2025 alkaline hydrolysis Leather: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 Polymers: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 using THF extraction followed by methanol precipitation (1:1). Significantly higher findings of PFAS analytes are possible with EN 17681-1:2025, especially FTOHs, which does not necessarily mean PFAS were intentionally used. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for to understand whether re-tests of previously tested materials are necessary.	
375-95-1	Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA, C9-PFCA)	25 ppb total			25 ppb total
335-76-2	Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA, C10-PFCA)				
2058-94-8	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA, C11-PFCA)				
307-55-1	Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA, C12-PFCA)				
72629-94-8	Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA, C13-PFCA)				
376-06-7	Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTeDA, C14-PFCA)				
172155-07-6	Perfluoro-3-7-dimethyloctanecarboxylate (PF-3,7-DMOA)				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)				
	Targeted C9-C14 PFCA-related substances		Regulations around the world restrict the use of PFAS in apparel and footwear, with partial or full exemptions for recycled materials, personal protective equipment, and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for exemption policies, which may vary by market. PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE.	Textiles, synthetic coated fabrics, excluding leathers and polymers: EN 17681-1:2025 alkaline hydrolysis Leather: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 Polymers: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 using THF extraction followed by methanol precipitation (1:1). Significantly higher findings of PFAS analytes are possible with EN 17681-1:2025, especially FTOHs, which does not necessarily mean PFAS were intentionally used. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for to understand whether re-tests of previously tested materials are necessary.	
17741-60-5	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl acrylate (10:2 FTA)	260 ppb total			260 ppb total
2144-54-9	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl methacrylate (10:2 FTMA)				
865-86-1	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecanol (10:2 FTOH)				
34598-33-9	2H,2H,3H,3H-Perufloroundecanoic acid (H4PFUnA)				
678-39-7	Perfluorocylethanol 8:2 (8:2 FTOH)				
39239-77-5	1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorotetradecan-1-ol (12:2 FTOH)				
120226-60-0	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecanesulphonic acid (10:2 FTS)				
2043-54-1	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl iodide (10:2 FTI)				
30046-31-2	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorotetradecyl iodide (12:2 FTI)				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)				
	Targeted PFHxA and its salts		Regulations around the world restrict the use of PFAS in apparel and footwear, with partial or full exemptions for recycled materials, personal protective equipment, and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for exemption policies, which may vary by market. PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE.	Textiles, synthetic coated fabrics, excluding leathers and polymers: EN 17681-1:2025 alkaline hydrolysis Leather: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 Polymers: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 using THF extraction followed by methanol precipitation (1:1). Significantly higher findings of PFAS analytes are possible with EN 17681-1:2025, especially FTOHs, which does not necessarily mean PFAS were intentionally used. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for to understand whether re-tests of previously tested materials are necessary.	
307-24-4	Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA, C6-PFCA)	25 ppb total			25 ppb total
	Targeted PFHxA-related substances				
17527-29-6	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctyl acrylate (6:2 FTA)	1000 ppb total			1000 ppb total
2144-53-8	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctyl methacrylate (6:2 FTMA)				
27619-97-2	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS)				
647-42-7	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanol (6:2 FTOH)				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	PESTICIDES: AGRICULTURAL & RESIDUAL				
Various	Refer to list of pesticides in Appendix C of the current AFIRM RSL. www.afirm-group.com/afirm-rsl	0.5 ppm each	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
	PHTHALATES				
28553-12-0	Di-isononylphthalate (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 sleevings - Polymeric coatings Listed here are all legally restricted Phthalates as well as those included on the REACH SVHC candidate list at the time of publication.	Sample preparation: 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-octylphthalate (DNOP)				
117-81-7	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)				
26040-51-7	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) tetrabromophthalate				
84-61-7	Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	PHTHALATES				
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 SVHC candidate list at the time of publication.	Sample preparation: 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)				
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)				
53306-54-0	Bis(2-propylheptyl) phthalate (DPHP)	For informational purposes only; testing is recommended to assess content levels.			

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component		POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (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. 1 Napthalene 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[1]					
85-01-8	Phenanthrene					
129-00-0	Pyrene					
56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene	1 ppm each Child care articles: 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					

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	QUINOLINE				
91-22-5	Quinoline	50 ppm	Found as an impurity in polyester and some dyestuffs. Quinoline can be included with disperse dye testing, as the same method is used for both.	All materials: DIN 54231:2022 with methanol extraction at 70°C	10 ppm
	SOLVENTS & RESIDUALS				
68-12-2	Dimethylformamide (DMFa) Note: Nike continues to phase out DMFa in all materials; we will reduce the current limit year on year in future updates.	500 ppm	DMFa is a solvent used in plastics, rubber and polyurethane (PU) coating. Water-based PU does not contain DMFa and is therefore preferable.	Textiles: EN 17131-1:2025 All other materials: ISO 16189:2021	50 ppm each
75-12-7	Formamide	1000 ppm Play/baby/yoga mats: 200 ppm	Potential byproduct in the production of some EVA foams. Note: China Standard TYT 3802.1-2024, *Technical requirement and test method of fitness yoga equipment—Part 1*: Yoga mat, specifies a limit of200 ppm.		
127-19-5	Dimethylacetamide (DMAC)	1000 ppm each	DMAC is a solvent used in the production of elastane fibers and sometimes as a substitute for DMFa.		
872-50-4	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP)		Industrial solvent used in the production of water-based PUs and other polymeric materials. May also be used for surface treatment of textiles, resins and metal coated plastics, or as a paint stripper.		

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	UV ABSORBERS & STABILIZERS				
3846-71-7	2-benzotriazol-2-yl-4,6-di-tert-butylphenol (UV 320)	1000 ppm each	PU foam materials such as open-cell foams for padding. Potential uses as UV-absorbers for plastics (PET, PC, PA, ABS and other polymers), rubber and polyurethane.	ISO 24040:2022 with extraction in THF, analysis by GC/MS Note: Stabilized THF should be used for extraction.	50 ppm
3896-11-5	2-(2'-Hydroxy-3'-t-butyl-5'-methylphenyl)-5-chlorobenzotriazole (UV 326)				
3864-99-1	2,4-Di-tert-butyl-6-(5 chloro benzotriazole-2-yl) phenol (UV 327)				
3147-75-9	2-(benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(2,4,4-trimethylpentan-2-yl)phenol (UV 329)				
36437-37-3	2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(tert-butyl)-6-(sec-butyl) phenol (UV 350)				
25973-55-1	2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6 ditertpentylphenol (UV 328)	100 ppm			
2440-22-4	Drometrizole	For informational purposes only.	Used as UV absorbers for plastics (PVC, PET, PC, PA, ABS, and other polymers), rubber and polyurethane.		

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs)				
71-43-2	Benzene	5 ppm	These VOCs should not be used in textile auxiliary chemical preparations. They are also 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. See AFIRM VOC Testing Guidance for additional information.	For general VOC screening: GC/MS headspace 120°C, 45 minutes.	5 ppm
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	Total: 500 ppm			20 ppm each
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride				
67-66-3	Chloroform				
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone				
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane				
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene				
76-01-7	Pentachloroethane				
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene				
630-20-6	1,1,1,2- Tetrachloroethane				
79-34-5	1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane				
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (PERC)				
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-)				
108-38-3					
95-47-6					
106-42-3					

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs)				
96-18-4	1,2,3-trichloropropane	Total: 500 ppm	These VOCs should not be used in textile auxiliary chemical preparations. They are also 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. See AFIRM VOC Testing Guidance for additional information.	For general VOC screening: GC/MS headspace 120°C, 45 minutes.	20 ppm each
78-87-5	1,2,Dichloropropane				
111-15-9	2-Ethoxyethyl acetate				
149-57-5	2-Ethylhexane acid				
62-53-3	Aniline				
111-96-6	Bis(2-methoxyethyl)ether				
78-59-1	Isophorone				
108-95-2	Phenol				
109-99-9	THF				
106-94-5	1-bromopropane				
70657-70-4	1-PG2MEA 1-Propanol,2-methoxy-, acetate				
111-77-3	2-(2-Methoxyethoxy)ethanol				
110-80-5	2-ethoxyethanol				
109-86-4	2-Methoxyethanol EGME (ethylene glycol monomethyl ether)				
1589-47-5	2-Methoxypropan-1-ol				
110-71-4	EGDME (Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether)				
110-49-6	EGMEA (Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate)				
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane				
75-09-2	Merhylene chloride (dichloromethane)				
110-54-3	n-hexane				
112-49-2	TEGDME (Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether)				

NIKE-SPECIFIC CHEMICAL & MATERIAL RESTRICTIONS

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	ASBESTOS				
77536-66-4	Actinolite	Not detected	No intentional uses	Microscopic examination; minimum magnification 1-250, polarized light filter attached; ratio of fiber length to diameter is at least 3:1.	Not applicable Presence/ absence only
12172-73-5	Amosite				
77536-67-5	Anthrophyllite				
12001-29-5	Chrysotile				
12001-28-4	Crocidolite				
77536-68-6	Tremolite				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	DIOXINS & FURANS				
40321-76-4	1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	Group 1 Sum of Group 1: 1 µg/kg	No intentional use in Apparel or Footwear manufacturing.	USEPA 8290	0.1 µg/kg per congener (Dioxin or Furan)
57117-31-4	2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran				
51207-31-9	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran				
1746-01-6	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin				
70648-26-9	1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	Group 2 Sum of Groups 1 and 2: 5 µg/kg			
39227-28-6	1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin				
57117-44-9	1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran				
57653-85-7	1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin				
72918-21-9	1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzofuran				
19408-74-3	1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin				
57117-41-6	1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran				
60851-34-5	2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran				
39001-02-0	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran	Group 3 Sum of Groups 1, 2 and 3: 100 µg/kg			
3268-87-9	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin				
67562-39-4	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran				
35822-46-9	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin				
55673-89-7	1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran				
109333-34-8	1,2,3,7,8-Pentabromodibenzo-p-dioxin	Group 4 Sum of Group 4: 1 µg/kg			
131166-92-2	2,3,4,7,8-Pentabromdibenzofuran				
67733-57-7	2,3,7,8-Tetrabromodibenzofuran				
50585-41-6	2,3,7,8-Tetrabromodibenzo-p-dioxin				
110999-44-5	1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexabromodibenzo-p-dioxin	Group 5 Sum of Groups 4 and 5: 5 µg/kg			
110999-45-6	1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexabromodibenzo-p-dioxin				
110999-46-7	1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexabromodibenzo-p-dioxin				
107555-93-1	1,2,3,7,8-Pentabromodibenzofuran				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Textile Processing for Apparel & Footwear	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC)				
9002-86-2	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	Prohibited from use in all products and all materials.	Plastic items, flexible plastics, screen-printing inks.	Infrared (IR) spectroscopy with or without solvent extraction.	Due to complexity of analysis, Nike defines detection limit as 10%.

OTHER LIMITS & RESTRICTIONS

CAS NO.	LIST	NIKE COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS
Various	REACH SVHC listed chemistries California Proposition 65 listed chemistries	Facilities must notify Nike immediately if substances found on either of these lists are identified in materials or products.

ELIMINATING PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)[1]

DURABLE WATER-REPELLENT FINISHES

Nike began removing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) from our supply chain in 2015 when we phased out C8-based durable water-repellent (DWR) finishes. We kept pushing, making the bold commitment to convert to entirely PFAS-free DWR finishes. We're proud to have met our goal and, as of 2022, all DWR finishes used in Nike products are entirely PFAS-free.

PTFE MEMBRANES

The next phase of our transition was the conversion of polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) membranes. These membranes were used in a variety of water-resistance applications in apparel and footwear. All PTFE-based membranes have been converted to PFAS-free materials, and any addition of PFAS is prohibited in production.

ANTICIPATING FUTURE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

We also proactively and voluntarily perform chemical assessments to identify chemical hazards related to our products before regulatory requirements are drafted and enacted (such as with PFAS). We are strengthening our data management and analysis capabilities with an eye towards future restrictions and prohibitions, either mandated or voluntarily.

This work requires chemical suppliers to share their formulations with us. Creating new ways to share proprietary information while protecting intellectual property will help solve the global challenge of gaining visibility into chemicals in use.

The industry needs chemical manufacturers and groups such as ZDHC to fully eliminate the use of these substances for all brands to achieve a true global phase-out.

We update the Nike RSL on a regular cadence to keep abreast of the very dynamic regulatory environment around PFAS content. Aligning with Apparel & Footwear International RSL Management (AFIRM) Group efforts, we continue to monitor PFAS levels by employing relevant, scientifically based testing approaches to keep or remove PFAS substances out of the supply chain.

1 As of 2025, Nike product is free of deliberate, intentionally added PFAS.

NIKE RSL IMPLEMENTATION OBLIGATIONS & GUIDANCE

OVERVIEW

All materials, finished products, packaging, and items manufactured for or supplied to Nike and its Licensees must comply with the requirements in the Nike Chemistry Playbook as well as applicable legal limits and regulatory requirements.

GENERAL CHEMICAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

All materials, finished products, packaging, and items manufactured for or supplied to Nike and its Licensees must comply with all legislation that applies to chemically adjacent hazard requirements (e.g., flammability, explosivity, ionizing and non-ionizing energy) and must not present an unreasonable or unacceptable risk to human health or the environment under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use. Suppliers are responsible for identifying and controlling these to ensure products are safe and compliant in all markets in which Nike operates.

ONLINE RSL TESTING APPLICATION

All facilities must log in to the Nike RSL Testing Application to create, submit, and print a Test Request Form (TRF).

To request access to the Nike RSL Testing Application, visit the Nike Chemistry website to download the Nike RSL Application Login Assistance Guide. For further assistance, contact RSLSupport@nike.com.

NIKE-APPROVED LABORATORIES

Nike only accepts data from approved laboratories as proof of compliance using the Nike RSL Testing Application. Nike may grant a one-off exception and accept test results from other laboratories in specific, unique cases and situations. A list of Nike-Approved Laboratories can be found in the Contacts section of this playbook. All materials, finished products, items, and packaging must be tested against the Nike Materials Minimum Testing Matrix for Product or the Nike Materials Minimum Testing Matrix for Packaging and designated test packages.

TYPES OF TESTING

Nike employs two testing approaches:

- **Standard Testing.** Facilities use the implementation guidance on the following pages and send samples for testing as described.
- **Directive Testing.** Nike may choose to implement a directive testing approach for a particular facility. Rather than using the standard implementation guidance, Nike works directly with the facility to test specific materials in a given season. Directive testing is in addition to tests the facility undertakes to enable RSL compliance, as well as to any testing that a finished goods factory may request.

The Nike Materials Minimum Testing Matrix for Products outlines required test packages for products, electronics, jewelry, and accessories by material type. The Nike Materials Minimum Testing Matrix for Packaging outlines required test packages for packaging items.

SELECTING TEST SAMPLES

Material-specific guidance detailing how to select samples for testing follows. For example, facilities choose natural leather and coated leather test samples based on production volumes, but chemical testing is distinct for the two materials because of differing base chemistries and processing steps.

We request that facilities package samples appropriately based on the sample type. Paper envelopes, plastic bags, bubble wrap, etc. are all valid choices for packaging as long as the sample reaches the lab undamaged and unaltered.

TEST SAMPLE DESIGNATIONS

When filling out a TRF on the RSL Testing Application, facilities must select between two types of samples:

- **Production-ready material test samples.** These samples are representative of materials used in the production of finished goods and must use the same input chemicals and process steps as in production. To receive a PASS result, facilities must submit production-ready material test samples without changes to starting materials or processing steps.
- **Research and Development (R&D) material test samples.** When developing new materials or processes, material facilities may submit R&D samples at any time for any subset of chemistries as required by the finished goods factory. R&D test samples are for informational purposes only and cannot achieve a PASS result.

FINISHED GOODS FACILITY TESTING

The Nike Code requires facilities producing finished goods to maintain a program that enables compliance with the Nike RSL. Finished goods facilities must:

- Test all materials produced in house.
- Request Nike RSL test reports annually from suppliers for incoming materials **OR** test materials from external facilities themselves.

All testing must meet or exceed the applicable minimum sampling frequency and material minimum testing requirements. Any chemistry changes to materials once received require additional RSL testing in their final finished good state. This testing helps protect facilities from inadvertent RSL violations by identifying issues prior to production.

COMPONENTS & COMPLEX MATERIALS

The Nike RSL program classifies materials by category, as outlined in the Nike Materials Minimum Test Matrices. However, there are components and complex materials not easily categorized, such as zippers (which can have metal, plastic, and fabric components), painted items (which can have paint or lacquer applied on a metal or plastic base), combinations of materials that cannot be disjoined or separated by mechanical action, and more. If facilities have concerns or questions regarding how to classify a material or item on the TRF, please reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for specific guidance.

MATERIALS TESTING PROGRAM

The testing implementation programs outlined in the Nike Materials Minimum Testing Matrix for Product and the Nike Materials Minimum Testing Matrix for Packaging are the minimum requirements for testing.

New facilities are required to provide RSL test results for all materials used in Nike products. All facilities are required to provide test reports when requested by factories or Nike teams.

Nike strongly encourages facilities to test more than the minimum number of materials listed herein against Nike RSL limits and also confirm compliance with any applicable prohibitions and restrictions pursuant to the EU REACH, including the SVHC List; the California Proposition 65 List; etc.

If facilities have specific concerns about the chemistry of a material or product, such as compliance with any applicable prohibitions and restrictions, please reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com.

All materials, components, and combinations of materials used in finished goods must meet all Nike RSL requirements as well as applicable legal limits and regulatory requirements. The minimum testing frequency is based solely on historical information and may not represent a specific facility's production. Testing beyond the minimum is recommended and is considered best practice.

TEST PACKAGE 1

Test Package 1 (TP1) tests a material in a given category for a defined set of chemical substances – substances that have been historically present in the material and place it at risk for RSL test failure.

TEST PACKAGE 2

Test Package 2 (TP2) includes all the substances in TP1, with additional specified substances.

NOTE: The Nike RSL Testing Application automatically selects TP2 for every fifth sample submission:

- Samples 1-4 TP1
- Sample 5 TP1 + TP2
- Samples 6-9 TP1
- Sample 10 TP1 + TP2

TESTS FOR SUBSTANCES NOT LISTED AS TEST PACKAGES 1 OR 2

The blank cells in the Nike Materials Minimum Testing Matrices indicate a lower risk of finding these substances because they have been successfully phased out of the supply chain or have not been identified as a chemistry in use for the specified material. Facilities using best practices for chemicals management are unlikely to find these substances; however, they are still responsible for ensuring materials and finished products meet applicable limits. Facilities may request tests on these substances by selecting the Individual Test required in the RSL Testing Application.

TEST ADMINISTRATION

RSL testing must be performed on research and development (R&D) material seeking product approval, and on production-ready material. Production-ready material must be identical to that used in actual product. When materials or products are undergoing RSL testing, they cannot be used in production until Nike receives a passing RSL test report.

If a material or component fails RSL testing, all affected materials, components, and combinations of materials used in finished goods must be quarantined immediately. After material, component, and/or finished good quarantine, facilities must complete a failure resolution process with Nike.

Only materials and components (e.g., zippers) that pass RSL testing requirements for Infants, Toddlers, and/or Children can be used for products intended for the targeted age groups, including any "take down" product.

- Prior to production, material suppliers must provide factories with test results proving compliance with the Nike RSL.
- All RSL Tests Requests must be submitted using the online Nike RSL Testing Application.
- All RSL Tests must be performed at a Nike-Approved Laboratory.
- Facilities create a TRF in the Nike RSL Testing Application and print a copy to accompany each test sample.
- Test results are valid for one year from the RSL Test Report date unless stated otherwise.
- Nike reserves the right to request testing documentation and/or additional or complementary RSL Testing at any time.

HANDLING RSL DATA

As shown in Figure 5, Nike-Approved Laboratories conduct testing and upload test results to the Nike RSL Testing Application. The Nike RSL Testing Application stores test reports and allows facilities to export data files.

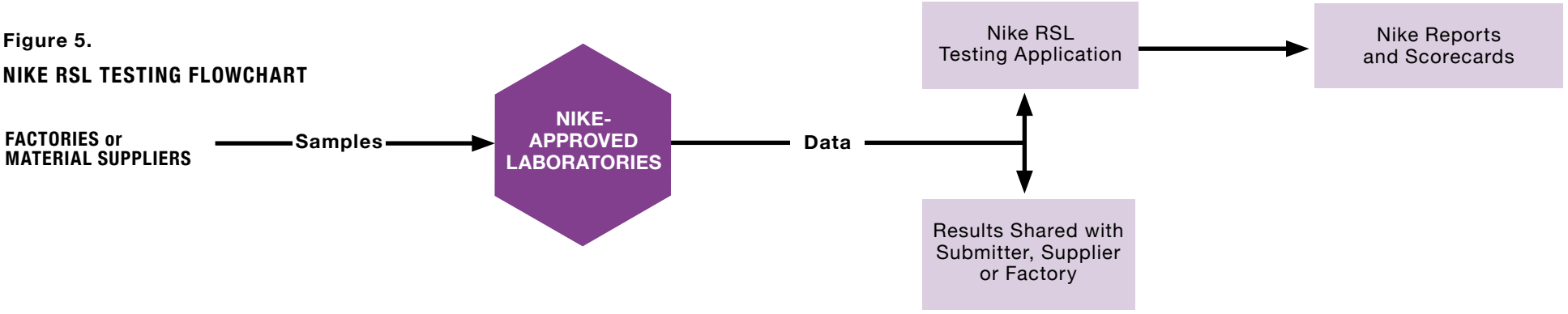
All materials, components, and combinations of materials used in finished goods must meet all Nike RSL requirements as well as the applicable legal limits and regulatory requirements — no matter which testing package is listed within the Nike Materials Minimum Testing Matrices. Testing beyond the minimum is recommended and demonstrates best practice.

The Nike Code requires facilities to maintain test reports for a minimum of 10 years. Unless otherwise agreed with Nike, this information may be transmitted electronically.

Only test reports uploaded to the Nike RSL Testing Application by Nike-Approved Laboratories can be used to satisfy Nike requirements.

Figure 5.

NIKE RSL TESTING FLOWCHART



FAILURE RESOLUTION

Facilities must perform due diligence so that all shipped materials and components used on finished goods meet Nike RSL requirements. In the event of a failing test report, facilities must take immediate action. See the flowchart in Figure 6.

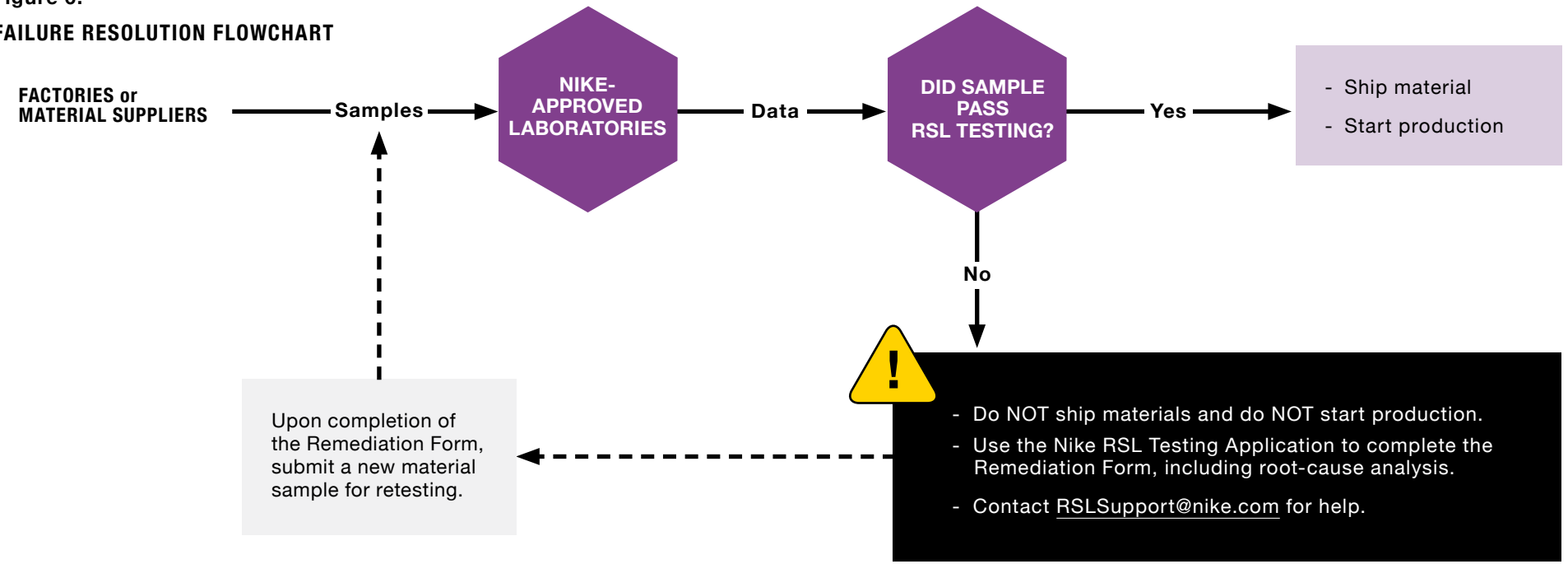
- Failed materials and components must be quarantined and isolated immediately; all production and shipping of failed materials and finished goods made from these materials must be put on hold.
- The Nike RSL Testing Application guides factories and material suppliers through each step of the failure-resolution process.
- After the facility has found the root cause of the failure and fixed the issue, the material must be retested.
- Facilities should not retest materials until the failure-resolution process is completed.

Failure or omission to correctly address the root cause of the failure could result in significant consequences.

- If a facility is deemed unreliable due to multiple material RSL failures, Nike, at its sole discretion, as provided for in applicable contractual agreements with that facility, may place that facility on probationary status. This may result in increased testing requirements.
- If a facility on probation continues to supply non-compliant material, Nike may initiate further measures at its sole discretion. Measures may include termination of all business dealings with the facility.

Figure 6.

FAILURE RESOLUTION FLOWCHART



NIKE MATERIALS MINIMUM TESTING MATRIX — PRODUCT

Testing beyond the minimum is recommended.

Restricted Substance	NATURAL FIBERS	SYNTHETIC FIBERS Nylon, PET, Etc.	NATURAL & SYNTHETIC FIBER BLENDS	PLASTICS, THERMOPLASTICS & POLYMERS								SYNTHETIC LEATHER	NATURAL LEATHER	COATED LEATHER	INKS & PAINTS	SUBLIMATION & DIGITAL PRINTS	SCREENPRINT STRIKE-OFFS	ADHESIVES	METAL ITEMS
				EVA Materials	PU Foams	PU & TPU Other than Foams & Synthetic Leather	Rubber Materials	Polycarbonate & Epoxied Materials	ABS Plastic Materials	Silicone Polymers	All Other Foams, Plastics & Polymers								
Acetophenone & 2-Phenyl-2-Propanol & Related Substances				TP2															
Acidic & Alkaline Substances (pH)	TP2												TP2						
Alkylphenols (NP, OP)																			
Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (NPEO, OPEO)	TP1	TP1	TP1	TP1	TP2	TP2	TP1	TP2	TP1		TP1	TP2	TP2	TP1	TP1	TP1	TP1	TP1	
Asbestos	PROHIBITED																		
Azo-amines	TP1[A]	TP1[A]	TP1[A]									TP1	TP2	TP2	TP1[A,B]	TP2			
Bisphenols (BPA, BPS, BPB, BPF)		TP1	TP2					TP1					TP2						
Brominated & Organo-phosphorus Substances	PROHIBITED																		
Chlorinated Benzenes & Toluenes	TP2	TP1	TP2																
Chlorinated Paraffins						TP2	TP2												
Chlorophenols		TP2	TP2																
Cyclosiloxanes										TP1									
Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	PROHIBITED												TP2[C]	TP2[C]				TP1	

NIKE MATERIALS MINIMUM TESTING MATRIX — PRODUCT

Testing beyond the minimum is recommended.

Restricted Substance	NATURAL FIBERS	SYNTHETIC FIBERS Nylon, PET, Etc.	NATURAL & SYNTHETIC FIBER BLENDS	PLASTICS, THERMOPLASTICS & POLYMERS								SYNTHETIC LEATHER	NATURAL LEATHER	COATED LEATHER	INKS & PAINTS	SUBLIMATION & DIGITAL PRINTS	SCREENPRINT STRIKE-OFFS	ADHESIVES	METAL ITEMS
				EVA Materials	PU Foams	PU & TPU Other than Foams & Synthetic Leather	Rubber Materials	Polycarbonate & Epoxied Materials	ABS Plastic Materials	Silicone Polymers	All Other Foams, Plastics & Polymers								
Dioxins & Furans	PROHIBITED																		
Dyes (Acid, Basic, Direct, Other)	TP2[A]	TP2[A]											TP2			TP2			
Dyes (Disperse)		TP2[A]	TP2[A]													TP2[A]			
Dyes (Navy Blue)																			
Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases	PROHIBITED																		
Formaldehyde	TP1	TP1	TP1		TP2	TP2					TP2		TP2	TP2	TP1	TP1	TP1	TP1	
Metals (Chromium VI)													TP1	TP1					
Metals (Extractable)	TP2	TP2	TP1									TP2	TP1	TP2					TP1[D]
Metals (Nickel Release)																			TP1[E]
Metals (Total)	TP2		TP2	TP1	TP1	TP1	TP1	TP1	TP1		TP1	TP2	TP1	TP2	TP2	TP2	TP2	TP1	TP1
Monomers									TP2										
N-Nitrosamines							TP2												
Organotin Compounds					TP1	TP1	TP1	TP1			TP1	TP1		TP1	TP1	TP1	TP1	TP1	TP1[F]
Ortho-phenylphenol																			
Ozone-depleting Substances	PROHIBITED																		

NIKE MATERIALS MINIMUM TESTING MATRIX — PRODUCT

Testing beyond the minimum is recommended.

Restricted Substance	NATURAL FIBERS	SYNTHETIC FIBERS Nylon, PET, Etc.	NATURAL & SYNTHETIC FIBER BLENDS	PLASTICS, THERMOPLASTICS & POLYMERS								SYNTHETIC LEATHER	NATURAL LEATHER	COATED LEATHER	INKS & PAINTS	SUBLIMATION & DIGITAL PRINTS	SCREENPRINT STRIKE-OFFS	ADHESIVES	METAL ITEMS
				EVA Materials	PU Foams	PU & TPU Other than Foams & Synthetic Leather	Rubber Materials	Polycarbonate & Epoxied Materials	ABS Plastic Materials	Silicone Polymers	All Other Foams, Plastics & Polymers								
All PFAS Chemicals (Total Fluorine)	PROHIBITED											TP2							
Targeted PFAS Chemicals	PROHIBITED														TP2				
Pesticides, Agricultural																			
Phthalates				TP2	TP1	TP2	TP2	TP1	TP2		TP1				TP1		TP1	TP2	
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)							TP1												
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	PROHIBITED																		
Quinoline																			
Solvents & Residuals (DMFa, DMAC, NMP, Formamide)				TP1		TP2[G]						TP1		TP1				TP2	
UV Absorbers/Stabilizers					TP2														
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)				TP2	TP2	TP2					TP2	TP2						TP2	

TP1 = Test Package 1

The online RSL Testing Application automatically selects this required set of tests for 4 of 5 samples.

TP2 = Test Package 2

The online RSL Testing Application automatically selects this required set of tests for 1 of 5 samples.

- **A** Testing for Dyes is not required for white materials.
- **B** Screenprint Ink only.
- **C** DMFu prohibited; mandatory testing required for Natural Leather and Coated Leather.
- **D** Jewelry Metal items
- **E** Metal items coming into skin contact.
- **F** Testing of coated/painted Metal items only.
- **G** For PU or TPU skins/films, testing must be done after application to base material (ex: fuse or new sew package).

TEXTILES: NATURAL, SYNTHETIC & BLENDED FIBERS

The Nike RSL defines a unique material for textiles as any combination of:

- Material composition
- Color
- Applied chemistries or finishes
- Material facility location

In addition, each textile type (natural, synthetic or blend compositions) in combination with a chemical finish is considered a unique material.

A difference or change in any of these properties indicates the textile has changed and may be subject to further testing.

For example, 100% cotton, 100% polyester, 60-40% cotton / polyester, 50-50% cotton / polyester, etc. are all unique and subject to routine and/or random testing.

Each season, facilities must test 5% of all natural, synthetic and blended fibers, or materials composed of these fibers, on the basis of unique material/color combinations, choosing materials with the highest production volumes.

EXAMPLE: A facility producing 100 unique material/color combinations in a season must test their top five unique material/color combinations by production volumes. This testing guidance is summarized in Figure 7 and Table 3.

NOTE: For any calculated value, the result must be rounded up to the highest whole number; for example, 45 material/color combinations x 5% = 2.25, which would require three total tests (not two).

When ranking by current-season production volume isn't possible:

1. Calculate the previous season's number of materials to use as a basis for the current season.

2. Focus testing on higher-volume materials that haven't already passed RSL testing within the previous calendar year.

For guidance on items produced from yarn to finished good without a material phase, contact: RSLSupport@nike.com

Figure 7.

TESTING GUIDANCE FOR TEXTILES: NATURAL, SYNTHETIC & BLENDED FIBERS

ROUTINE TESTING

All Apparel, Footwear and Equipment materials and all denim require testing. Select materials at 5% of total number of unique material/color combinations on a seasonal basis, as shown in Table 3.

RANDOM TESTING

Facilities and factories must also randomly verify Apparel, Footwear and Equipment materials in any color.

A NOTE ABOUT DENIM

Denim materials must be tested after any garment treatment, including but not limited to overdyeing, sanding and acid washing. This test must be performed on samples that represent production-ready materials.

Table 3.
CALCULATING THE NUMBER OF TEST SAMPLES FOR TEXTILES

MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION	LINEAR YARDS PRODUCED	TOTAL NUMBER OF TESTS REQUIRED	TEST THIS MATERIAL?
Unique material/color combination 1	50,000	- Facility produces 100 unique material/color combinations, as shown in Material Identification column - **5% Testing Requirement = Five (5) Total Tests** - Choose top five materials by production volume, as shown in Linear Yards Produced column	Yes
Unique material/color combination 2	25,000		Yes
Unique material/color combination 3	40,000		Yes
Unique material/color combination 4	15,000		Yes
Unique material/color combination 5	60,000		Yes
Unique material/color combination 6	2,200		No
Unique material/color combination 7	1,000		No
Materials 8–100	20,000 combined		No

NATURAL LEATHER, COATED LEATHER & SYNTHETIC LEATHER

Facilities supplying leather, coated leather, and synthetic leather are required to test materials based on order volumes. These volumes are for production orders only but not sample orders.

MATERIAL DEFINITIONS & REQUIRED TESTING FREQUENCY

Facilities are required to submit a minimum number of materials for RSL testing based on the total volume of materials supplied, as outlined below. The specific test-per-volume ratio is the "minimum testing frequency."

Nike suggests testing each season; however, an annual frequency may be acceptable if it aligns with business practices. For the benefit of this Playbook, Nike defines these material and testing frequency requirements as follows:

- **Natural leather.** Animal hide without a plastic or polymer coating: minimum of one test per 150,000 square feet of material.
- **Coated leather.** Animal hide with any plastic or polymer coating or composite leather made of natural leather and a polymer additive: minimum of one test per 350,000 square feet of material.
- **Synthetic leather.** Any base material except animal hide with a coating is considered Synthetic Leather: minimum of one test per 200,000 square meters of material.
- **Direct skin contact materials.** Facilities must test all materials that come in direct contact with human skin on an annual basis.

In addition to these minimum testing frequency requirements, facilities should proactively test materials such as:

- R&D materials that involve new input chemistries or substantially different processing steps that the facility has not used in manufacturing this material in the past.
- High-volume materials.
- Fluorescent colors.
- Metallic finishes or specialized performance coatings.

Note: This list is not exhaustive.

Table 4 shows the minimum number of passing RSL tests required, based on order volumes for Natural Leather, Coated Leather and Synthetic Leather. Note that these are minimum requirements only.

SELECTING MATERIAL TEST SAMPLES

RSL test samples can be of any color, thickness or finish.

- Nike considers composite leathers or any leather with polymer present to be a coated leather for the purposes of RSL testing.
- Nike encourages facilities to submit their highest-volume production-ready materials as well as new, innovative R&D materials.

Table 4.

MINIMUM NUMBER OF PASSING RSL TESTS REQUIRED FOR LEATHER MATERIALS

Based on order volumes for natural leather, coated/ composite leather and synthetic leather

ORDER VOLUME Square Feet Leather & Coated Leather Only OR Square Meters Other Materials	NATURAL LEATHER	COATED LEATHER	SYNTHETIC LEATHER
1 – 100	1	1	1
100,000	1	1	1
150,000	1	1	1
200,000	2	1	1
250,000	2	1	2
350,000	3	1	2
550,000	4	2	3
750,000	5	3	4
1,050,000	7	3	6
3,550,000	24	11	18
9,550,000	64	28	48
10,005,000	67	29	51

PLASTICS, THERMOPLASTICS, RUBBER & POLYMERS

This guidance includes EVA, PU, rigid plastics, laminates, etc. Please review this information carefully, as it impacts facilities providing any type of polymer.

Please refer to the next subsection, “PU & TPU Skins or Films,” for guidance specific to those materials.

APPAREL, FOOTWEAR, AND EQUIPMENT

Nike identifies unique plastics, thermo-plastics, rubber, and other polymers etc. as a combination of:

- Material chemistry
- Thickness
- Material facility location

A change to any of these properties identifies a material for routine or random testing. See Table 5 for guidance on how to determine a unique material.

Table 5.

GUIDANCE FOR DETERMINING UNIQUE PLASTIC, THERMOPLASTIC, RUBBER & POLYMER MATERIALS

POLYMER 1	POLYMER 2	ADDITIVES	COLOR	UNIQUE MATERIAL?
50% Butadiene rubber	50% Natural rubber	A, B	White	Yes
60% Butadiene rubber	40% Natural rubber	A, B	White	Yes
60% Butadiene rubber	40% Natural rubber	A, B	Black	No
60% Butadiene rubber	40% Natural rubber	A, C	White	Yes
60% EVA	40% Natural rubber	A, C	White	Yes
60% EVA	40% Natural rubber	A, C	Black	No

TESTING FREQUENCY

The testing frequency for plastics, thermoplastics, rubber, and other polymers depends on the intended end use of the materials. Please see Figure 8 for guidance.

Please refer to the subsection “PU & TPU Skins or Films” for guidance specific to those materials.

SPECIFIC GUIDANCE FOR FOOTWEAR FACTORIES

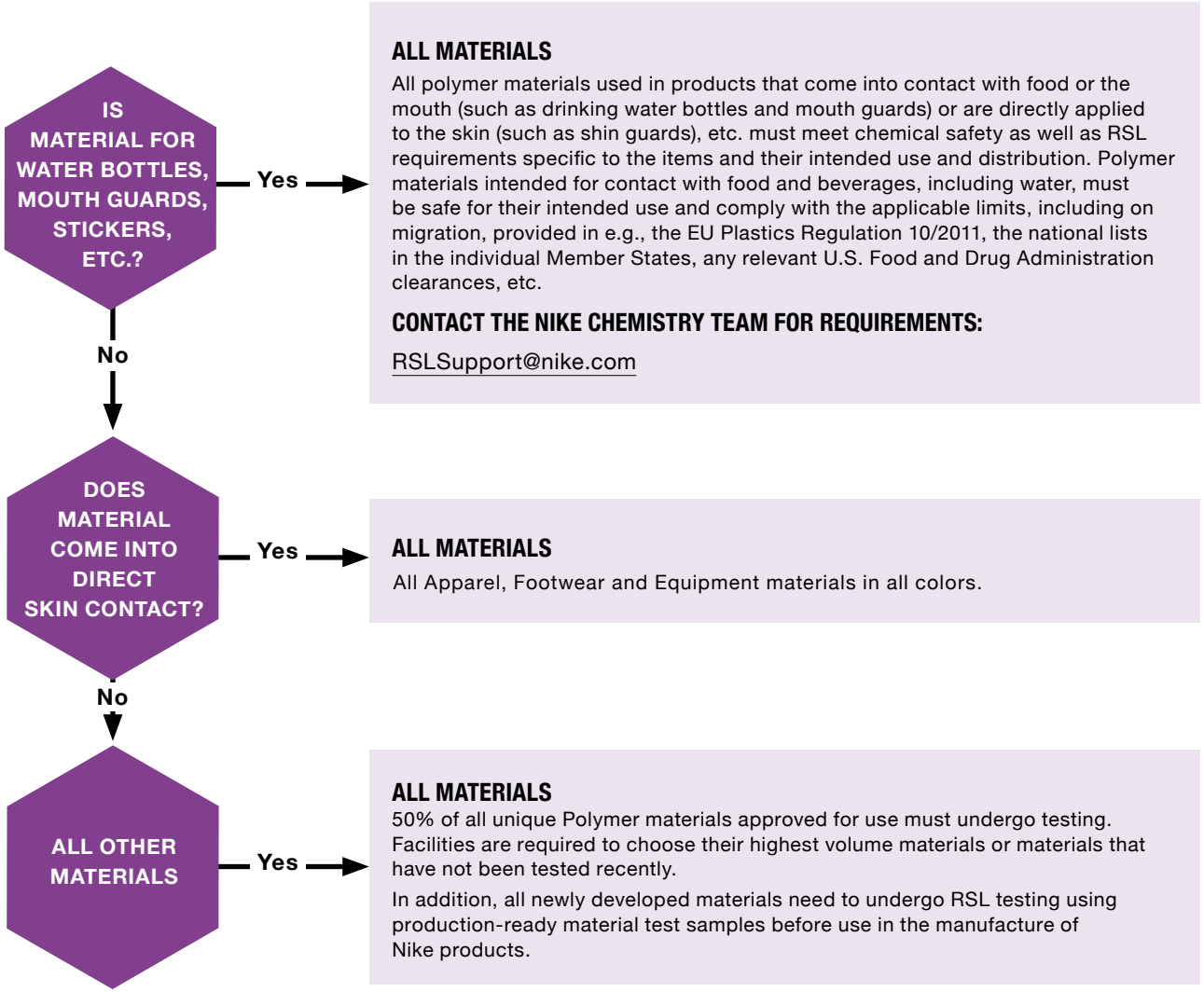
Factories must test 50% of all MCS numbers produced annually. This 50% should represent the highest volume MCS numbers. When selecting samples, please choose a variety of colors (for example: MCS 1 in black, MCS 2 in white, MCS 3 in red, etc.).

Example: A factory creates 20 different MCS materials in one year. The factory must submit 10 samples for testing. Note that this approach does not include color as a unique identifier.

1. Rank production volume for all MCS numbers from high to low.
2. Select the top 10 materials in the list for maximum coverage of production.
3. Select a different color for each MCS if possible.

Figure 8.

TESTING FREQUENCY GUIDANCE FOR PLASTICS, THERMOPLASTICS, RUBBER & POLYMER MATERIALS



PU & TPU SKINS OR FILMS

PU and TPU skins or films are thin layers of plastic film applied to an underlying substrate by processes such as heat pressing or high-frequency welding. Nike considers thin PU or TPU skins or films a separate material from other plastic items in the supply chain.

Nike defines a unique material for PU and TPU skins as any combination of:

- Thickness change greater than 0.5 mm
- Additives (metallic flecks, beads, etc.)
- Finishes (waterproofing, migration-free, metallic, reflective, etc.)
- Changing the color or release paper does not create a unique material unless it also changes one of the above attributes.

MINIMUM TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Facilities providing PU or TPU skins or films are required to have at least one test per unique item, defined above, tested annually.

Samples submitted for RSL testing can be of any color, release-paper, etc.

- New facilities are required to provide an RSL test for the first five materials supplied to Nike.
- Existing facilities are required to conduct, at a minimum, one RSL test per year regardless of the quantity of material supplied.

Note that Nike or finished goods factories can request additional testing on materials at their discretion. Testing costs and logistics should be discussed beforehand.

Please contact RSLSupport@nike.com with any questions or concerns.

ADDITIONAL TESTING

In addition to the minimum RSL testing requirements above, as well as direct requests for tests from factories and/or Nike teams, facilities are encouraged to proactively test materials such as:

- New development materials
- High volume materials
- Materials with fluorescent colors

SUBMITTING SAMPLES FOR TESTING

PU and TPU skins or films are tested in an as-applied state. Facilities submit samples to testing labs after applying materials to an RSL-compliant substrate following standard production practices.

INKS & PAINTS

Nike considers inks and paints to be at high risk for RSL non-compliance and impacts to human health and the environment. These materials must be tested prior to production in an as-applied state; for example, ink that has cured, paint that has dried, etc.

All inks and paints must be tested annually and receive an RSL PASS result prior to application to any product. They must be retested every time a change is made to the color system formulation or on an annual basis, whichever comes first.

SCREEN-PRINTING INKS

Component-based screen-printing inks consist of three main component types:

- Bases
- Pigments
- Additives

Each base, pigment, and additive in a component-based screen-printing ink system must be tested at least once per year.

Facilities must create multiple material test samples for a component-based printing system. Each printed sample should contain a single base, a single pigment, and as many additives as necessary.

When submitting base color samples, print at least 10 grams on a RSL-compliant base material representative of production material and cured according to the recommended curing instructions. When creating each base color sample, the pigment loading must be at the maximum recommended level per the ink manufacturer's recommendation.

Submit material test samples of ready-to-use (RTU) ink products with no changes to the formulation. All RTU products must be dried and cured on RSL-compliant base material representative of production material and consistent with the ink manufacturer's recommendations.

Note: Nike-Approved Laboratories do not accept composite ink samples (more than one pigment in a base color).

DIGITAL PRINTING INKS

Digital printing inks must be tested once per year. The sample should be prepared by printing each color individually on RSL-compliant base material representative of production material. The samples must be applied with production transfer paper and on production equipment. When creating a digital printing ink test sample, print one sample for each base color – at least 10 grams of ink on RSL-compliant material. For example, a CMYK digital printing ink system requires one sample for cyan, one sample for magenta, one sample for yellow, and one sample for black.

SUBLIMATION PRINTING DYES

Sublimation prints must be tested once per year. When submitting sublimation prints to the lab, print each base color independently on one A4-sized sheet of RSL-compliant material. Create samples for each base color. For example, if four base colors are used for sublimation printing (CMYK), print one A4-sized sheet for each color.

HEAT TRANSFER INKS

Heat transfer inks typically resemble a screen-printing ink system or a digital printing ink system. Refer to those sections for instructions.

UNCURED INKS

If a facility is unable to provide a cured ink sample to the RSL testing lab, please reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com. Labs will not cure wet ink samples, so it is important that the sample submitter — whether an ink manufacturer or a printing facility — ensures the printed sample is cured properly on RSL-compliant fabric representative of production material.

SCREEN PRINT STRIKE-OFF TESTING

Nike considers screen print inks, heat transfers, and similar embellishments to be at high risk for RSL non-compliance and impacts to human health and the environment. In addition to the RSL testing requirement for inks and paints, Nike requires strike-off testing of finished goods with such embellishments.

STRIKE-OFF TESTING REQUIREMENTS

For screen prints, heat transfers, and similar embellishments, facilities must test strike-offs at a rate of 2% by style (not color) per season. Selected samples should be dark-colored or fluorescent prints.

SAMPLE SELECTION

During a given season, facilities may not be able to predict which styles will be the top 2% by volume, as orders may still be coming in. When this is the case, facilities should use the previous season's order history to determine the number of strike-off tests required and then choose styles to test based on high-volume inks and base fabrics used in the style.

EXAMPLE: As shown in Table 6, a printing house produces 148 styles in a given season. Using the 2% minimum testing requirement, the printer must submit three styles for Nike RSL testing.

- Choose the top 2% of styles by production volume for strike-off testing, rotating colorways.
- Style numbers should not include the color code.
- In the table, production volumes are added together for each order of a specific style for a given season.
- As shown, the top 3 styles by volume are selected for RSL testing – "Style 1," "Style 4," and "Style 5." Round up to the nearest whole number.

Table 6.

REQUIRED STRIKE-OFF TESTING OF TOP 2% OF STYLES BY PRODUCTION VOLUME

Choose the top 2% of styles by production volume for strike-off testing, rotating colorways. Style numbers should not include the color code.

STYLES	PRODUCTION VOLUME	STRIKE-OFF TEST REQUIRED FOR THIS STYLE?
Style 1	50,000	Yes
Style 2	500	No
Style 3	20,000	No
Style 4	30,000	Yes
Style 5	40,000	Yes
Styles 6 – 148	400	No

In this example, a factory produces 148 styles:

148 styles x 2% = 2.96

Round up to the nearest whole number.

The top 3 styles by production volume must undergo RSL testing.

ADHESIVES

Nike considers adhesives (glue, bonding agents, etc.) to be at high risk for RSL non-compliance and impacts to human health and the environment. Testing is required once per year for each adhesive. RSL testing is also required prior to using any new adhesive in production.

All adhesive test samples must be in a form that is representative of the curing process that would be used in production, whenever applicable. Samples should be cured and dried on a material that allows the adhesive to be removed for testing laboratories. If this is not possible, application to an RSL-compliant material may be required.

If a sample cannot be fully dried before submitting it to a lab, testing on liquid samples may be possible. Contact your chosen lab to help ensure they have the capacity to test samples in the liquid state. This kind of testing may be applied to (for example) low solid-content emulsions, knitting oils, cleaners, etc.

EYEWEAR FRAMES

Eyewear frames may have specific chemistry limits for some components that differ from the RSL limits in this Playbook. Please contact RSLSupport@nike.com for questions regarding specific eyewear limits. Samples can be submitted following normal practice, as any limit adjustments are built into the RSL Testing application directly.

JEWELRY

Jewelry is considered high risk for RSL non-compliance and impacts to human health and the environment. Items classified as jewelry have specific limits and may require specialized testing. Each item should be reviewed by the Nike RSL Team to confirm the relevant testing is performed. Please contact RSLSupport@nike.com prior to testing jewelry items.

In addition to RSL Testing, jewelry MUST be evaluated for general product compliance, including physical safety. To maintain both the integrity of the Nike brand and the safety of those who use the products purchased by Nike from suppliers, suppliers must not make any product for Nike without first receiving written approval from the Nike Product Safety. Please reach out to the Nike Product Safety Team for this evaluation or directions on sourcing.

METAL PARTS

All metal items are considered high risk for RSL non-compliance and impacts to human health and the environment. Each component must be tested annually or when a base metal is changed.

OTHER: RHINESTONES, SEQUINS, ETC.

For any material that does not fit within established material categories, reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com.

PROMOTIONAL MERCHANDISE

All Promotional Merchandise bearing a Nike brand logo must meet the requirements listed in the Nike RSL and may be subject to further requirements.

Promotional Merchandise encompasses anything given away for free or included complimentarily with a Nike purchase. Recipients of Promotional Merchandise may be "external" to Nike (i.e., individuals or groups outside of Nike), such as customers or event attendees, or it can be "internal," including Nike employees, employee resource groups, or interns. Promotional Merchandise typically:

- Bears Nike's name and/or marks such as the swoosh or jumpman.
- May be presented in a container that bears Nike marks such as a Nike shoe box.
- Is considered closely associated with Nike's name and/or marks — such as shoe cleaning kits, official league merchandise such as MLB Bobble Head figures with a Nike swoosh on the figure's uniform, or other products offered in a "seeding kit."
- Has been post-embellished through screen printing or embroidery with Nike's name and/or marks.

Promotional Merchandise should be tested according to the base material and intended use of the product. Most Promotional Merchandise falls into the categories described within this Playbook and should be tested accordingly.

If you have Promotional Merchandise that does not clearly fit into a category within the Nike RSL or need help getting the correct (local) requirements, please contact RSLSupport@nike.com for assistance with the verification process.

In addition to RSL Testing, Promotional Merchandise MUST be evaluated for general product compliance, including physical safety. To maintain both the integrity of the Nike brand and the safety of those who use the products purchased by Nike from Supplier, suppliers shall not make any product for Nike without first receiving written approval from the Nike Product Safety Team. Please reach out to the Nike Product Safety Team for this evaluation or directions on sourcing NIKE, Inc. branded Promotional Merchandise, including water bottles, notebooks, keychains, bracelets, and more.

TOYS, ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, AND FOOD-CONTACT MATERIALS

The testing requirements for toys, Electrical & Electronic Equipment (EEE) and food-contact materials differ from the testing requirements for general Nike Apparel, Footwear, and Equipment products. Please reach out to the Nike Product Safety Team for further guidance on specific testing.

Because these products may also require technical files or additional labeling, please consult your Nike RSL and Product Safety contact when developing a product that has the characteristics of or foreseeable use as a toy, EEE, or food-contact material. Additionally, to maintain both the integrity of the Nike brand and the safety of those who use the products Nike purchases from Suppliers, suppliers shall not make any product for Nike without first receiving written approval from the Nike Product Safety and Nike RSL Teams.

ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

OVERVIEW

Electronics are defined as Electrical & Electronic Equipment (EEE) and/or individual components dependent on electric current or electromagnetic fields to function properly and fulfill at least one of their intended functions.

REGULATORY GUIDANCE

Each country has different legal and regulatory requirements, guidance and administrative practices for electronics that are imported and sold.

These requirements are applied depending on the type or types of electronics in the product, including but not limited to adapters, batteries, cables, and radio communication technologies (such as near field communication [NFC] tags, Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, etc.).

Facilities are required to provide Nike with documentation such as technical data sheets, safety reports, factory ISO certifications, and other relevant information upon request.

Electronics must comply with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements. When electronics are embedded in a product, both the electronics and the other product components must comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements and the Nike RSL for Electronics. In addition, the non-electronic components of the product must meet Nike RSL requirements for the relevant product category.

LABELING GUIDANCE

EEE and/or individual embedded components must bear all legally required and otherwise appropriate labeling for the embedded technologies. They must be accompanied by legally required safety information, in the language required by the national legislation of the country where they are placed on the market. If there is no requirement to label in a specific language, required safety information includes, but is not limited to:

- Product safety — including suitable, clearly worded and easily comprehensible warnings and instructions for use and disposal, and any other indication or information regarding the safe use of the product.
- Product usage.
- Chemical notifications.
- Required technical information, such as output power or radiation.

TESTING GUIDANCE

Electronics must be assessed in accordance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements as well as internationally recognized principles of risk assessment. Nike only accepts RSL and product compliance Test Reports from Nike-Approved Laboratories. See Contacts for a complete list.

The following is general guidance on electronics compliance, which should not be considered exhaustive:

- Batteries in electronics must comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements, such as, for example, the relevant provisions of EU Regulation (EU) 2023/1542.
- Electronics must comply with the applicable restrictions, specifications, limitations and declarations detailed in the EU Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive, EU REACH, California Proposition 65, and any other relevant chemicals legislation in the country of marketing.
- The parts and components of an electrical item intended or reasonably expected to come into direct contact with the user's skin must comply with either the Nike RSL or the Nike RSL for Electronics — whichever has the lowest limit for a given chemistry.
- The parts and components of an electrical item not intended or expected to come into direct contact with the user's skin must comply with the Nike RSL for Electronics.
- In addition to chemical restrictions, the Nike Product Safety team must review the item prior to launch. Please contact the team at lst-product.safety.global@nike.com.

Testing documentation, data, and details must be kept for at least 10 years and should be made readily available upon request. Unless otherwise agreed with Nike, this information may be transmitted electronically. All Nike RSL Test Reports are valid for 12 months from the date of testing. For further testing guidance to enable compliance, please contact the Nike Electronic Compliance Team.

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	METALS IN BATTERIES OR BUTTON CELLS			
7440-43-9	Cadmium	5 mg/kg	Nike in-house method Aqua regia/hydrogen peroxide digestion, followed by ICP/ VGA-AAS analysis	0.5 mg/kg
7439-92-1	Lead	100 mg/kg		10 mg/kg
7439-97-6	Mercury	Prohibited		0.5 mg/kg
	ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			
	Applicable to equipment that is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields to function properly; is designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1000 volt AC or 1500 volt for DC; and falls under the categories set out in Annex II of Directive 2011/65/EU.			
85-68-7	Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP)	1000 mg/kg The restriction of Phthalates DEHP, BBP, DBP and DiBP shall not apply to cables or spare parts for the repair, reuse, updating of functionalities or upgrading of capacity of EEE placed on the market before July 22, 2019.	IEC 62321-8:2017	50 mg/kg
84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)			
117-81-7	Di(ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)			
84-69-5	Di-isobutyl phthalate (DiBP)			
7440-43-9	Cadmium	100 mg/kg	IEC 62321-5:2013	10 mg/kg
18540-29-9	Chromium (VI)	1000 mg/kg	IEC 62321-7-1:2015 IEC 62321-7-2:2017	100 mg/kg
7439-92-1	Lead	1000 mg/kg	IEC 62321-5:2013	100 mg/kg
7439-97-6	Mercury	1000 mg/kg	IEC 62321-4:2013	100 mg/kg
Various	PBDEs and PBBs	1000 mg/kg	IEC 62321-6:2015	100 mg/kg

TOYS

OVERVIEW

A toy is defined as any product, component or material designed or intended — whether exclusively or not — for use in play by children younger than 14 years of age. This definition is broad and could possibly cover products that are not intentionally manufactured as toys, so long as they have playing value and children could reasonably be expected to use them in play.

Demarcation of a product as a toy can be made based on the products' advertising, target audience, place or mode of selling, price, presentation and marking, size, etc. In case of doubts, facilities must consider their products as toys and comply with the related specific legal, regulatory and testing requirements. These requirements for additional scrutiny on products that may be considered toys applies to items both sold and given away (see page 95, Promotional Merchandise), and to products that do not have Nike branding but can still be associated with Nike.

Toys, including the chemicals that they contain, must be safe for children and any third parties when they are used as intended or in a foreseeable way, bearing in mind the behavior of children. For example, new EU Toy Safety Regulation (Reg. 2025/2509), entered into force on January 1, 2026, and applying from August 1, 2030, significantly tightens chemical restrictions. Key updates include a complete ban on endocrine disruptors, respiratory sensitisers, and PFAS, along with stricter limits for bisphenols and allergenic fragrances, enhancing protections over the 2009/48/EC Toy Safety Directive.

All toys must pass RSL testing and comply with the strictest global regulatory requirements.

REGULATORY GUIDANCE

Toys are subject to specific legal requirements in almost all countries across the globe — for example, positive lists of permitted substances with mandatory specific migration limits (SMLs), and/or lists of restricted or prohibited substances. Toys must comply with both Nike RSL limits, as established in this Playbook, and any applicable (local) legal and regulatory requirements. In addition, toys comprised of chemicals or chemical mixtures, such as paint sets, must also comply with relevant chemical legislation.

If facilities have questions or concerns about the requirements that regulate the chemistry of a toy in a given country, please reach out to the Nike Product Safety Team.

Toys supplied to Nike must not contain:

- Chemicals that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction (CMRs).
- Allergenic fragrances — unless they are inaccessible to children in any form when the toy is used as intended or in a foreseeable way.

Legislation is constantly changing; therefore, Nike considers it mandatory to abide by all legislation to remain compliant.

Beyond these chemical requirements, toys must also meet strict physical, mechanical, electrical, flammability, and hygiene requirements.

Always consult with your Nike Product Safety contact before conducting a conformity and safety assessment of the product, or contact the Nike Product Safety Team.

TESTING GUIDANCE

Toys must be assessed in accordance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements as well as the internationally recognized principles of risk assessment. They should be tested by Nike-Approved Laboratories (find the list in Contacts), in line with applicable standards and the most current techniques.

Relevant standards include, but should not be considered exhaustive:

- EN 71 series of test methods
- F963-17:2023 safety specifications for toy safety
- AfPS GS 2019:01 PAK on PAHs
- US ASTM F963 — Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Toy Safety

Nike-Approved Laboratories can provide specific guidance.

Facilities must conduct testing that takes into account the main characteristic of each individual toy, including but not limited to:

- The nature of the material(s) — polymeric, wood, paper, textile, leather, liquid, etc. — and the chemicals in it.
- Whether the materials are accessible to children during play.
- The foreseeable ages and behaviors of children who might use the toy.
- The vulnerability of children less than 36 months of age.

Toys must be assessed and tested taking into consideration the “precautionary principle.” In the absence of sufficient information and data to satisfactory establish compliance with the applicable legal and regulatory requirements, and/or to demonstrate the safety of a toy and/or the chemicals in it through appropriate testing, the toy should not be considered acceptable for distribution on behalf of Nike. Testing documentation, data, and details should always be kept for at least 10 years and should be made readily available upon request. Unless otherwise agreed with Nike, this information may be transmitted electronically.

LABELING GUIDANCE

Toys must bear all the legally required and/or otherwise appropriate labeling and/or must be accompanied by the legally required safety information in a language easily understood by consumers and other end-users with regard to the chemicals they contain where they are placed on the market. For example, the Lead Poisoning Prevention Act (LPPA) of the U.S. state of Illinois enforces warning label provisions if the Lead content of paint on toys exceeds 40 mg/kg but is still within the U.S. federal limit of 90 mg/kg (for surface coating in Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act [CPSIA]).

PACKAGING

INNOVATING SUSTAINABLE PACKAGING SOLUTIONS

The chemistry in our packaging is a direct reflection of our values and our commitment to serve athletes.* Nike's Global Packaging team is focused on reducing material usage through material innovations, improved structural design, and operational efficiencies. We prioritize cleaner material choices that enhance safety and continually work to eliminate unnecessary environmental impact across the packaging life cycle. This means designing smarter, using less, and using better.

In 2026, Nike is accelerating this work by advancing packaging innovations that deliver tangible sustainability benefits, including:

- **Reduced use of raw materials** made possible through fewer cartons and smaller, right-sized polybags.
- **Reduced carbon emissions** driven by improved container utilization and denser packing efficiencies.
- **Decreased waste** through streamlined polybag menus and more recyclable material flows.

These principles are exemplified through the Apparel Packaging Standardization (APS) program, which right-sized Nike's entire apparel packaging ecosystem. By optimizing folds, reducing and standardizing polybag sizes, and aligning carton dimensions with global logistics constraints, APS elevated consistency and unlocked measurable environmental and operational gains — while upholding industry-leading standards for safety and sustainability.

OVERVIEW

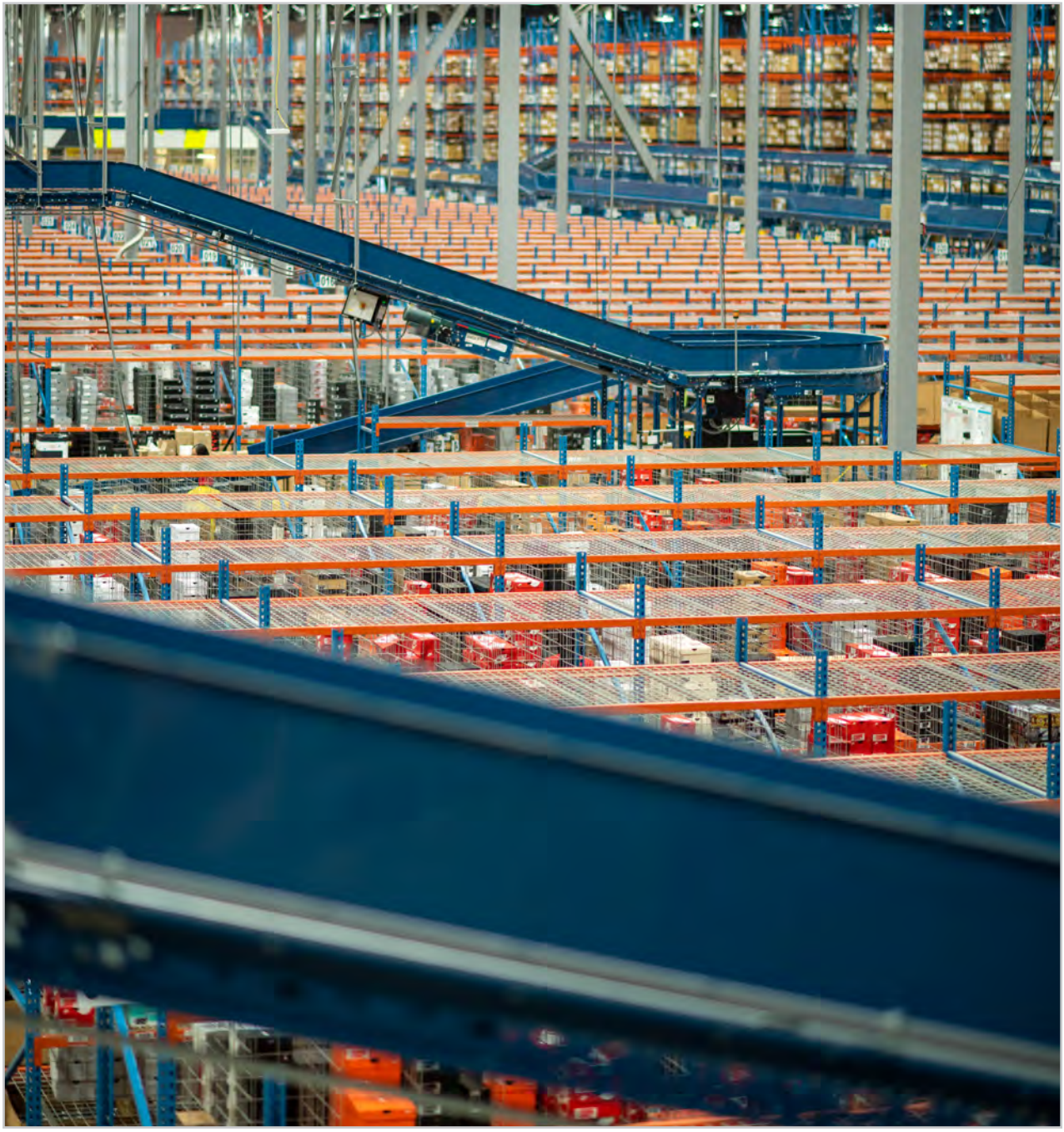
The Nike Packaging Restricted Substances List (Nike Packaging RSL) outlines mandatory standards, test limits, and appropriate test methods for packaging materials. Nike Packaging RSL compliance helps confirm that:

- Nike packaging production is governed by relevant global requirements.
- Nike packaging materials are not contaminated with hazardous chemistries.
- Accepted standard test methods are used for testing packaging materials.
- Packaging is produced and designed with environmental protection in mind.

As regulatory requirements change, we update the Nike Packaging RSL, giving facilities as much advance warning as possible regarding changes to test limits.

Packaging is an item of any nature or material, used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery or presentation of products, among economic operators or to the user or consumer.

European Union Packaging & Packaging Waste Regulation (EU) 2025/40.



TESTING GUIDANCE

The Nike Materials Minimum Testing Matrix for Packaging outlines Nike's minimum testing requirements for packaging materials. Facilities supplying packaging materials should read and understand the detailed information about the RSL testing process in the Nike Product Restricted Substances List section of this Playbook. All testing protocols and RSL test limits described there apply to packaging. Please note:

- All Packaging RSL testing must be conducted by a Nike-Approved Laboratory (see list in Contacts), using the online Nike RSL Testing Application.
- Facilities are responsible for maintaining all test results, certificate information, and supporting documentation for materials they source to Nike.
- Facilities must retain all technical files and test results for a minimum of 10 years. Unless otherwise agreed with Nike, this information may be transmitted electronically.
- Nike Packaging RSL Test Reports are valid for 12 months from the date the material was tested.
- Nike may perform random audits to monitor and confirm compliance with these standards or request testing information from facilities at any time regarding any packaging material.
- Facilities must complete Nike RSL training every two years.

PACKAGING-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE

- During the development phase, new materials or processing may require additional testing to confirm innovation materials meet Nike's Packaging RSL requirements.
- New facilities are required to provide Packaging RSL Test Results for all materials used in Nike packaging products.
- All facilities are required to provide Packaging RSL Test Reports when requested by factories or Nike teams.
- Nike strongly encourages facilities to test more than the minimum number of materials listed herein against the Nike Packaging RSL limits and also confirm compliance with any applicable legal and regulatory prohibitions and restrictions.
- Nike requires all new finished packaging to undergo testing in its final state. Facilities may choose to test components before the final packaging system is submitted to address potential concerns.

Packaging RSL testing is required on an annual basis for materials used in Nike's packaging products.

RECYCLED MATERIALS

Recycled packaging material streams may require additional Packaging RSL testing guidance. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for specific guidance on testing recycled material sources.

FAILURE RESOLUTION & REPORTING FOR FAILING PACKAGING TEST REPORTS

Failure resolution for packaging follows the same process as for products. In the event of a FAIL rating, facilities must take immediate action and follow the steps outlined in Figure 5. For further assistance, contact RSLSupport@nike.com.

SCOPE OF THE NIKE PACKAGING RSL

All packaging materials and products must comply with the chemistry limits listed in the Nike Packaging RSL. Table 7 provides examples of packaging products that are in-scope.

Table 8, on the next page, lists examples of material types within scope to be tested against the Nike Packaging RSL. Note that these tables provide representative examples but should not be considered exhaustive. If you need further guidance on identifying whether your material falls within scope of Nike Packaging RSL testing, please reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com.

We require that all packaging materials comply with the Nike Packaging RSL limits listed in this playbook.

Table 7.
EXAMPLES OF PRODUCTS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE NIKE PACKAGING RSL

HANG TAGS	STICKERS	PROTECTIVE COVERINGS	TRIMMINGS	SALES PACKAGING	TRANSPORT PACKAGING
- Cords - Foil stamps - Hot stamp prints - Paper hang tags - Plastic hang tags - Price tags - Spot UV hang tags - UPC tags	- Antimicrobial stickers - Labels, adhesive - Price tags - Tape - UPC stickers - RFID stickers	- Lamination, matte or gloss - Foam material - Suit bags - Plastic cases - Poly bags - Poly bags, zippered - Mesh bags	- Bead chain - Collar bands - Clips, metal - Clips, plastic - Eyelets & grommets - Magnets - Pins - Tissue paper - Zippers - J-hooks - Swift-tack fasteners	- Boxes & cartons - Gift boxes - Retail carry bags - Hangers (when sold with a clothing item) - Spot UV boxes - Suit bags - Thermal receipt paper - Tissue paper - UV coated boxes - Varnished coated boxes - Water-based (aqueous) lacquer-coated boxes	- Antimicrobial stickers - Boxes & cartons - Corrugated shipping boxes & cartons - J board - Silica gel & desiccant sachets - Stuffing materials, expanded foam materials - Water-based (aqueous) lacquer-coated boxes - Paper bags - Plastic bags - Stretch wrap - Molded forms

Table 8.
EXAMPLES OF MATERIALS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE NIKE PACKAGING RSL

FIBERS			COATINGS, DYES & PRINTS	NATURAL MATERIALS	POLYMERS, PLASTICS, FOAMS, NATURAL RUBBER & SYNTHETIC RUBBER	METAL	GLUE	NATURAL LEATHER	SYNTHETIC COATED FABRIC
Natural	Blended	Synthetic							
- Cotton - Linen - Silk - Wool - Lyocell (semi-synthetic) - Rayon (semi-synthetic) - Cellulose	- Cotton-Polyester - Ramie-Polyester - Wool-Nylon	- Acrylic - Nylon - Polyamide - Polyester	- Foil stamping - Hot-stamp printing - Spot UV - Soft-touch coatings	- Cork - Paper - Straw - Stone - Wood - Cardboard - Molded pulp	- Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) - Ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) - Polystyrene (PS) - Polyethylene (PE) - Polypropylene (PP) - Polycarbonate (PC) - Polyamide (PA) - Polyurethane (PU) - Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) - Thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU) - Thermoplastic elastomer (TPE) - Styrene ethylene butylene styrene (SEBS) - Silica	- Aluminum - Brass - Copper - Stainless Steel	- Contact adhesive - Epoxies - Powdered adhesive - Flock adhesive - Hot melt adhesive - Latex glue - Neoprene cement - Polyurethane glue - Silicone adhesive - UV-cured adhesive	- Leather - Fur & Hides	- Polyurethane (PU) - Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)

CHANGE LOG FOR THE NIKE RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST — PACKAGING

This change log provides information about the most significant changes to chemical limits and test methods; it is not intended to be all inclusive.

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE / MATERIAL	MODIFICATION	PAGE
Various	**Bisphenols**	Added limit for bisphenols in polycarbonate materials at 200 ppm each, except BPA.	105
80-05-7	**Bisphenol A (BPA)**	Added limit for BPA in polycarbonate materials at 100 ppm.	105
80-09-1	**Bisphenol S (BPS)**	Extended 1 ppm limit on BPA in receipt paper to cover BPS.	105
Various	**Brominated & Organophosphorus Substances**	Added a new “Brominated and Organophosphorus Substances” chemical class with limits and test methods aligned with the AFIRM Packaging RSL.	106
Various	**Heavy Metals**	Changed method for “All Other Materials” from DIN EN 16711:2016 to EN 16711-2:2015 for method reference consistency.	108
Various	**Organotin Compounds**	Updated method from CEN ISO/TS 16179:2012 to ISO 16179:2025 and removed method EN ISO 22744-1:2020.	109

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Processing for Packaging Materials	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
ALKYLPHENOLS (APS) & ALKYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATES (APEOs) INCLUDING ALL ISOMERS					
Various	Nonylphenol (NP), mixed isomers	Total: 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 may be 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. APEOs and formulations containing APEOs are prohibited from use throughout supply chain and manufacturing processes. We acknowledge that residual or trace concentrations of APEOs may still be found at levels exceeding 100 ppm and that more time is necessary for the supply chain to phase them out completely.	Textiles and leather: EN ISO 21084:2019 Down garments: GB/T 14272:2021 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	Total NP + OP: 3 ppm
Various	Octylphenol (OP), mixed isomers				
Various	Nonylphenol Ethoxylates (NPEOs)	Total: 100 ppm		All materials except down garments and leather: EN ISO 18254-1:2016 with determination of APEO using LC/MS or LC/MS/MS Down garments: GB/T 14272:2021 Leather: Sample preparation and analysis using EN ISO 18218-1:2023 with quantification according to EN ISO 18254-1:2016	Total NPEOs + OPEOs: 20 ppm
Various	Octylphenol Ethoxylates (OPEOs)				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Processing for Packaging Materials	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	AZO-AMINES & ARYLAMINE SALTS				
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. Thousands of azo dyes exist, but only those which degrade to form the listed cleavable amines are restricted. Azo dyes that release these amines are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing of textiles.	All materials except leather: EN ISO 14362-1:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-1:2024 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-Chlor-o-toluidine				
91-59-8	2-Naphthylamine				
97-56-3	o-Aminoazotoluene				
99-55-8	2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene				
106-47-8	p-Chloraniline				
615-05-4	2,4-Diaminoanisole				
101-77-9	4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane				
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine				
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				
139-65-1	4,4'-Thiodianiline				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Processing for Packaging Materials	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	AZO-AMINES & ARYLAMINE SALTS				
95-53-4	o-Toluidine	20 ppm each	Azo dyes and pigments are colorants that incorporate one or several azo groups (-N=N-) bound with aromatic compounds. Thousands of azo dyes exist, but only those which degrade to form the listed cleavable amines are restricted. Azo dyes that release these amines are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing of textiles.	All materials except leather: EN ISO 14362-1:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-1:2024 p-Aminoazobenzene: All materials except leather: EN ISO 14362-3:2017 Leather: EN ISO 17234-2:2011	5 ppm each
95-80-7	2,4-Toluylendiamine				
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				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Processing for Packaging Materials	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	BISPHENOLS				
80-05-7	Bisphenol-A (BPA)	Polycarbonate materials: 200 ppm each BPA: 100 ppm Receipt paper: BPA and BPS: 1 ppm Other packaging: 1000 ppm each In preparation for forthcoming restrictions, significantly lower levels of bisphenols should be achievable over time, e.g., in polyamide, or better alternatives should be substituted if possible.	Prohibited from use in food and drink containers, and items intended to come into contact with the mouth. BPA may be used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants, and PVC. BPS may be used as a substitute for BPA such as in thermal receipt paper. BPS and BPF can be found in polyamide dye-fixing agents and in sulfone- and phenol-based leather synthetic tanning agents. BPA and BPS can be found in recycled polymeric and paper materials due to polycarbonate plastic and thermal receipt paper made with bisphenols entering waste streams. BPA, BPS, and BPB are included on the REACH SVHC list and may need to be notified to ECHA if found in leather goods above 0.1%. Facilities supplying leather goods containing BPA, BPS, or BPB in excess of 0.1% to provide customers or consumers (the latter upon request) with sufficient information to allow a safe use.	Leather: EN ISO 11936:2023 All other materials: Extraction: 1g sample/20 ml THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 60° C, then add methanol or acetonitrile for precipitation prior to analysis with LC/MS. Note for textiles: For precipitation, draw the extract to another container and add methanol or acetonitrile. This keeps the extraction process consistent.	Leather: 10 ppm each All other materials: Individual samples: 0.1 ppm Composite samples: 1 ppm
80-09-1	Bisphenol-S (BPS)				
77-40-7	Bisphenol-B (BPB)				
620-92-8	Bisphenol-F (BPF)				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Processing for Packaging Materials	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
BROMINATED & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS SUBSTANCES (Formerly Flame Retardants)					
1163-19-5	Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE)	Total: 500 ppm	Flame retardant substances, including the entire class of organohalogen flame retardants, should no longer be applied to packaging materials during production. Listed here are relevant flame retardants included in the Stockholm Convention. These substances should not be used for any other purpose, e.g., as plasticizers or softeners. Impurities found may come from electronic waste recycling streams, e.g., polystyrene, and can impede future recycling opportunities. The EU is seeking to reduce limits on polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) to improve material recyclability. Once adopted, new limits will be included.	All materials: EN ISO 17881-1:2016	5 ppm each
32534-81-9	Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE)				
79-94-7	Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBP A)				
40088-47-9	Tetrabromodiphenyl ether				
36483-60-0	Hexabromodiphenyl ether				
68928-80-3	Heptabromodiphenyl ether				
3194-55-6	Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)	75 ppm			
115-86-6	Triphenyl phosphate (TPP)	500 ppm	May be used as a flame retardant, an antioxidant for PU materials, or as an alternative plasticizer to orthophthalates. Now included on the REACH SVHC list.	All materials: EN ISO 17881-2:2016	50 ppm

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Processing for Packaging Materials	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE (BHT)				
128-37-0	Dibutylhydroxytoluene (BHT)	25 ppm	Used as an additive in plastics as an antioxidant to prevent aging. Can cause phenolic yellowing of textiles.	All materials: ASTM D4275: 2025	5 ppm
	DIMETHYLFUMARATE (DMFU)				
624-49-7	Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	0.1 ppm	DMFu is an anti-mold agent used in sachets in packaging to prevent mold buildup, especially during shipping.	All materials: ISO 16186:2021	0.05 ppm
	FORMALDEHYDE				
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 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 existing California and forthcoming U.S. formaldehyde emission requirements (40 CFR 770).	Wood: EN 717-3: 1996 Paper: DIN EN 645:1994 and EN 1541:2001 Textiles, Finishings, Dyes, Inks & Coatings: JIS L 1041-2011 A (Japan Law 112) or EN ISO 14184-1:2011 Leather: EN ISO 17226-2:2019 with EN ISO 17226-1:2021 confirmation method in case of interferences. Alternatively, EN ISO 17226-1:2021 can be used on its own.	16 ppm

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Processing for Packaging Materials	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	HEAVY METALS: TOTAL CONTENT				
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	Total: 100 ppm	Cadmium compounds are used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green) and in paints. Also used as a stabilizer for PVC.	All materials: Total heavy metals (Cd, Cr, Pb & Hg): EN 16711-1: 2015 If the total of four heavy metals exceeds 100 ppm and Cr contributes to the sum, test for Cr VI. This test method detects metal elements (Cd, Cr, Hg, Pb). When the final value is >100 ppm and Cr contributes to the sum, the Cr VI method described below should be used to exclude the presence of Cr VI.	5 ppm
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)		May be associated with plastics, paints, inks, pigments and surface coatings.		10 ppm
7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)		Mercury compounds can be present in pesticides and as contaminants in caustic soda (NaOH). They may also be used in paints.		5 ppm
18540-29-9	Chromium VI		Though typically associated with leather tanning, Chromium VI also may be used in pigments, chrome plating of metals, and wood preservatives.	Metal: IEC 62321-7-1:2015 The testing lab will convert the test result into ppm. Natural leather and natural materials: 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. All other materials: IEC 62321-7-2:2017	3 ppm

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Processing for Packaging Materials	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS				
Various	Tributyltin (TBT)	0.5 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. In textiles and apparel, organotins are associated with plastics / rubber, inks, paints, metallic glitter, polyurethane products and heat-transfer material.	All materials: ISO 16179:2025	0.1 ppm each
Various	Triphenyltin (TPhT)				
Various	Dibutyltin (DBT)	1 ppm each			
Various	Dioctyltin (DOT)				
Various	Monobutyltin (MBT)				
Various	Monooctyltin (MOT)				
Various	Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT)				
Various	Trimethyltin (TMT)				
Various	Trioctyltin (TOT)				
Various	Tripropyltin (TPT)				
Various	Dimethyltin (DMT)				
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)				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Processing for Packaging Materials	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)				
	All PFAS as measured by total fluorine		Regulations around the world restrict the use of PFAS in apparel and footwear, with partial or full exemptions for recycled materials, personal protective equipment, and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for exemption policies, which may vary by market. PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE.		
Various	All PFAS Note: Several U.S. states restrict total organic fluorine while some EU member states restrict total fluorine with the ability to demonstrate that fluorine > 50 ppm does not come from PFAS.	50 ppm		EN 14582:2016 or ASTM D7359:2023 or EN 17813:2023 Methods quantify total fluorine (inorganic + organic). See AFIRM PFAS Phaseout Guidance for additional information about total versus total organic fluorine.	50 ppm total
	Targeted Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) & its salts			Textiles, synthetic coated fabrics, excluding leathers and polymers: EN 17681-1:2025 alkaline hydrolysis Leather: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 Polymers: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 using THF extraction followed by methanol precipitation (1:1). Significantly higher findings of PFAS analytes are possible with EN 17681-1:2025, especially FTOHs, which does not necessarily mean PFAS were intentionally used. Check with your brand customers to understand whether re-tests of previously tested materials are necessary.	
251099-16-8	Didecyldimethyl ammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate ($PFOS\text{-}N(C10H21)_2(CH_3)_2$)	25 ppb total			25 ppb total
1763-23-1	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)				
2795-39-3	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, potassium salt (PFOS-K)				
29457-72-5	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, lithium salt (PFOS-Li)				
29081-56-9	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, ammonium salt ($PFOS\text{-}NH_4$)				
70225-14-8	Perfluorooctane sulfonate diethanolamine salt ($PFOS\text{-}NH(OH)_2$)				
56773-42-3	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, tetraethyl-ammonium salt ($PFOS\text{-}N(C_2H_5)_4$)				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Processing for Packaging Materials	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)				
	Targeted PFOS-related substances		Regulations around the world restrict the use of PFAS in apparel and footwear, with partial or full exemptions for recycled materials, personal protective equipment, and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for exemption policies, which may vary by market. PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE.	Textiles, synthetic coated fabrics, excluding leathers and polymers: EN 17681-1:2025 alkaline hydrolysis Leather: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 Polymers: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 using THF extraction followed by methanol precipitation (1:1). Significantly higher findings of PFAS analytes are possible with EN 17681-1:2025, especially FTOHs, which does not necessarily mean PFAS were intentionally used. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for to understand whether re-tests of previously tested materials are necessary.	
4151-50-2	N-Ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide (N-Et-FOSA)	1000 ppb total			1000 ppb total
31506-32-8	N-Methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide (N-Me-FOSA)				
1691-99-2	2-(N-Ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido) -ethanol (N-Et-FOSE)				
24448-09-7	2-(N-Methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido) -ethanol (N-Me-FOSE)				
307-35-7	Perfluoro-1-octanesulfonyl fluoride (POSF)				
754-91-6	Perfluorooctane sulfonamide (PFOSA)				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Processing for Packaging Materials	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)				
	Targeted Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and its salts		Regulations around the world restrict the use of PFAS in apparel and footwear, with partial or full exemptions for recycled materials, personal protective equipment, and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for exemption policies, which may vary by market. PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE.	Textiles, synthetic coated fabrics, excluding leathers and polymers: EN 17681-1:2025 alkaline hydrolysis Leather: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 Polymers: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 using THF extraction followed by methanol precipitation (1:1). Significantly higher findings of PFAS analytes are possible with EN 17681-1:2025, especially FTOHs, which does not necessarily mean PFAS were intentionally used. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for to understand whether re-tests of previously tested materials are necessary.	
335-67-1	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	25 ppb total			25 ppb total
335-95-5	Sodium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Na)				
2395-00-8	Potassium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-K)				
335-93-3	Silver perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Ag)				
335-66-0	Perfluorooctanoyl fluoride (PFOA-F)				
3825-26-1	Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO)				
	Targeted PFOA-related substances				
39108-34-4	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	1000 ppb total			1000 ppb total
376-27-2	Methyl perfluorooctanoate (Me-PFOA)				
3108-24-5	Ethyl perfluorooctanoate (Et-PFOA)				
678-39-7	Perfluorocylethanol 8:2 (8:2 FTOH)				
27905-45-9	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl acrylate (8:2 FTA)				
1996-88-9	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl methacrylate (8:2 FTMA)				
27854-31-5	2H,2H-Perfluorodecanoic acid (H2PFDA)				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Processing for Packaging Materials	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)				
	Targeted Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid (PFHxS) and its salts		Regulations around the world restrict the use of PFAS in apparel and footwear, with partial or full exemptions for recycled materials, personal protective equipment, and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for exemption policies, which may vary by market. PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE.	Textiles, synthetic coated fabrics, excluding leathers and polymers: EN 17681-1:2025 alkaline hydrolysis Leather: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 Polymers: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 using THF extraction followed by methanol precipitation (1:1). Significantly higher findings of PFAS analytes are possible with EN 17681-1:2025, especially FTOHs, which does not necessarily mean PFAS were intentionally used. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for to understand whether re-tests of previously tested materials are necessary.	
355-46-4	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	25 ppb total			25 ppb total
3871-99-6	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, potassium salt (PFHxS-K)				
55120-77-9	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, lithium salt (PFHxS-Li)				
68259-08-5	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, ammonium salt (PFHxS-NH4)				
82382-12-5	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, sodium salt (PFHxS-Na)				
	Targeted PFHxS-related substances				
68259-15-4	N-Methylperfluoro-1-hexanesulfonamide (N-Me-FHxSA)	1000 ppb total			1000 ppb total
41997-13-1	Perfluorohexane sulfonamide (PFHxSA)				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Processing for Packaging Materials	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)				
	Targeted C9-C14 Perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs) and their salts		Regulations around the world restrict the use of PFAS in apparel and footwear, with partial or full exemptions for recycled materials, personal protective equipment, and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for exemption policies, which may vary by market. PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE.	Textiles, synthetic coated fabrics, excluding leathers and polymers: EN 17681-1:2025 alkaline hydrolysis Leather: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 Polymers: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 using THF extraction followed by methanol precipitation (1:1). Significantly higher findings of PFAS analytes are possible with EN 17681-1:2025, especially FTOHs, which does not necessarily mean PFAS were intentionally used. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for to understand whether re-tests of previously tested materials are necessary.	
375-95-1	Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA, C9-PFCA)	25 ppb total			25 ppb total
335-76-2	Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA, C10-PFCA)				
2058-94-8	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA, C11-PFCA)				
307-55-1	Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA, C12-PFCA)				
72629-94-8	Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA, C13-PFCA)				
376-06-7	Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTeDA, C14-PFCA)				
172155-07-6	Perfluoro-3-7-dimethyloctane-carboxylate (PF-3,7-DMOA)				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Processing for Packaging Materials	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)				
	Targeted C9-C14 PFCA-related substances		Regulations around the world restrict the use of PFAS in apparel and footwear, with partial or full exemptions for recycled materials, personal protective equipment, and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for exemption policies, which may vary by market. PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE.	Textiles, synthetic coated fabrics, excluding leathers and polymers: EN 17681-1:2025 alkaline hydrolysis Leather: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 Polymers: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 using THF extraction followed by methanol precipitation (1:1). Significantly higher findings of PFAS analytes are possible with EN 17681-1:2025, especially FTOHs, which does not necessarily mean PFAS were intentionally used. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for to understand whether re-tests of previously tested materials are necessary.	
17741-60-5	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl acrylate (10:2 FTA)	260 ppb total			260 ppb total
2144-54-9	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl methacrylate (10:2 FTMA)				
865-86-1	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecanol (10:2 FTOH)				
34598-33-9	2H,2H,3H,3H-Perufloroundecanoic acid (H4PFUnA)				
678-39-7	Perfluorocylethanol 8:2 (8:2 FTOH)				
39239-77-5	1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorotetradecan-1-ol (12:2 FTOH)				
120226-60-0	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecanesulphonic acid (10:2 FTS)				
2043-54-1	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl iodide (10:2 FTI)				
30046-31-2	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorotetradecyl iodide (12:2 FTI)				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Processing for Packaging Materials	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)				
	Targeted PFHxA and its salts		Regulations around the world restrict the use of PFAS in apparel and footwear, with partial or full exemptions for recycled materials, personal protective equipment, and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for exemption policies, which may vary by market. PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE.	Textiles, synthetic coated fabrics, excluding leathers and polymers: EN 17681-1:2025 alkaline hydrolysis Leather: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 Polymers: EN ISO 23702-1:2023 using THF extraction followed by methanol precipitation (1:1). Significantly higher findings of PFAS analytes are possible with EN 17681-1:2025, especially FTOHs, which does not necessarily mean PFAS were intentionally used. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for to understand whether re-tests of previously tested materials are necessary.	
307-24-4	Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA, C6-PFCA)	25 ppb total			25 ppb total
	Targeted PFHxA-related substances				
17527-29-6	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctyl acrylate (6:2 FTA)	1000 ppb total			1000 ppb total
2144-53-8	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctyl methacrylate (6:2 FTMA)				
27619-97-2	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS)				
647-42-7	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanol (6:2 FTOH)				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Processing for Packaging Materials	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	PHTHALATES				
28553-12-0	Di-isononylphthalate (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 sleevings - Polymeric coatings The REACH substances of very high concern (SVHC) candidate list is updated frequently. Facilities should assume that the Nike Packaging RSL includes all phthalates on the SVHC list—whether itemized here or not.	All materials: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4, analysis by GC/MS	50 ppm each
117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate (DNOP)				
117-81-7	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				
26040-51-7	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) tetrabromophthalate				

CAS NO.	SUBSTANCE	NIKE LIMITS Maximum Allowable Concentration in Component	POTENTIAL USES Processing for Packaging Materials	SUITABLE TEST METHOD Sample Preparation & Measurement	LABORATORY LIMITS Reporting Limit (For Lab Use)
	PHTHALATES ↓				
117-82-8	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate	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 The REACH substances of very high concern (SVHC) candidate list is updated frequently. Facilities should assume that the Nike Packaging RSL includes all Phthalates on the SVHC list—whether itemized here or not.	All materials: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4, analysis by GC/MS	50 ppm each
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)				
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)				
53306-54-0	Bis(2-propylheptyl) phthalate (DPHP)	For informational purposes only; testing is recommended to assess content levels.			

ADDITIONAL NIKE REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL PACKAGING

This list of additional requirements should not be considered exhaustive.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	RESOURCES
Active packaging, mold-prevention packaging	- Please contact the Nike Chemistry Team to conduct a chemical assessment on any new material, technology or process in the packaging space.
Chemicals management in packaging	- EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation - Toxics in Packaging Clearinghouse (TPCH)
Odor management	- Not unpleasant (grade 2) under SNV 195651
REACH Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs)	- < 1000 mg/kg each www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) in coated, printed or plastic materials	- Prohibited.
California Proposition 65 substances	- Every year, California publishes a list of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.
Oxo-degradable additives	- Oxo-degradable plastics are prohibited per article 5 of the EU Single-Use Plastics (SUP) Directive (Directive (EU) 2019/904)
Biocides, nanoparticles, sensitizers, endocrine disruptors, etc.	- Nike has specific requirements regarding the use of substances of concern such as biocides, nanoparticles, sensitizers, and endocrine disruptors. Please reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com.
Additional and upcoming packaging regulations	The packaging regulatory space is tightly controlled and evolving at a fast pace, with several jurisdictions working on new and/or updated requirements. This includes but is not limited to: - **EU Packaging & Packaging Waste Regulation (EU) 2025/40** - **Loi AGEC**, France's anti-waste law, bans the use of mineral oils in ink formulations for packaging prints.

NIKE MATERIALS MINIMUM TESTING MATRIX — PACKAGING

Testing beyond the minimum is recommended.

SUBSTANCE	FIBERS			COATINGS, DYES & PRINTS	NATURAL MATERIALS Including paper and cardboard	POLYMERS, PLASTICS, FOAMS, NATURAL RUBBER & SYNTHETIC RUBBER	METAL	GLUE	NATURAL LEATHER	SYNTHETIC COATED FABRIC
	Natural	Blended	Synthetic							
Alkylphenol (AP) & Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs), including all isomers	TP1	TP1	TP1	TP1	TP1	TP2		TP1	TP1	TP1
Azo-amines & Arylamine Salts	TP1	TP1	TP1		TP1				TP1	TP1
Bisphenols (BPA, BPS, BPB, BPF)		TP2	TP2		TP1[A]	TP2			TP1	TP1
Brominated & Organophosphorus Substances						TP2[B]				
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT)										
Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)						TP2				
Formaldehyde	TP2	TP2	TP2	TP1	TP1	TP2		TP1	TP2	TP2
Heavy Metals, Total Content (Cd, CrVI, Pb, Hg)[1]				TP2	TP2[C]		TP1		TP2	
Organotin Compounds				TP1		TP1		TP1	TP2	
Per- & Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	PROHIBITED									
Phthalates				TP2		TP1		TP1		TP2

1 Note that Chromium VI, Cadmium, Lead and Mercury are restricted to a sum total of 100 ppm in several jurisdictions. Cadmium, Lead and Mercury are analyzed using the same method even if the risk of finding them varies across different materials.

TP1 = TEST PACKAGE 1

The online RSL Testing Application automatically selects this required set of tests for 4 of 5 samples.

TP2 = TEST PACKAGE 2

The online RSL Testing Application automatically selects this required set of tests for 1 of 5 samples.

A TP1 for thermal receipt or recycled paper only.

B TP2 for materials with recycled content or if TPP use suspected in PU, TPU, or other polymeric materials.

C TP2 for materials with recycled content only; no testing requirement for other materials.

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES

ANIMAL HIDES & SKINS AND OTHER ANIMAL-DERIVED MATERIALS

See Nike Raw Materials Standards.

NANOMATERIALS

In 2018, the Commission adopted Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/1881 to modify REACH technical Annexes I, III, and VI-XII, introducing nano-specific clarifications and provisions. In 2020, the Commission also updated Annex II with Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878, introducing new provisions on Safety Data Sheets to complement the new registration requirements for nanomaterials. Per Regulation 2018/1881, nanomaterials are a "form of a natural or manufactured substance containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for 50% or more of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the range of 1nm – 100 nm, including also by derogation fullerenes, graphene flakes and single wall carbon nanotubes with one or more external digressions below 1 nm."

Nanomaterials can exhibit unique chemical and physical properties that improve the performance of products. While nanomaterials are currently used in a wide variety of products like pharmaceuticals, electronics, and cosmetics, they can also have applications in Apparel, Footwear, and Equipment.

Understanding potential impacts to human health and the environment associated with nanomaterials can be much more complicated than the processes used for conventional materials and chemicals. The toxicity, exposure mechanisms and movement in the environment make nanomaterials unique. Nike only allows the use of nanomaterials after an approval process in which stringent criteria must be met. These criteria apply to any substance, compound or application that includes nanomaterials intentionally used in the manufacture of a Nike material or are present in the finished product.

CRITERIA

The following criteria are designed to make sure impacts associated with the use of nanomaterials are minimized or eliminated.

For any nanomaterial to be approved for use it must:

- Pass a Nike chemical assessment.
- Not intentionally or unintentionally released from a product during wear or care.
- Be proven effective in the intended application.
- Comply with relevant global regulations and be appropriately registered according to EU requirements.
- Comply with the Nike RSL and related policies.

Nike evaluates the use of nanomaterials for products on a case-by-case basis using best practices to assess possible risks associated with specific nanomaterials for specific uses.

Nanomaterials may also be subject to additional restrictions under Nike's Odor Management policy as described in this Playbook.

Notes

A. The Nike chemical assessment for nanomaterials may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Evaluation of toxicity and hazard benchmarking.
- Use of nanomaterial-specific assessment frameworks and tools.
- Review of existing scientific data on nanomaterial hazards and safety.
- Evaluation of potential occupational and environmental exposures.
- Consideration of mobility and accumulation in the environment.

B. See best practices for assessing hazard from the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA).

ODOR MANAGEMENT, ANTIMICROBIAL & SCENTED MATERIALS

Nike defines odor-management technologies as chemicals, ingredients, and materials that inhibit microbial growth, capture odors and / or mask odors with scents.

These include, but are not limited to, odor-management technologies identified as biocides, biostats, antibacterials, antimicrobials, odor capture, and scented items / ingredients.

Odor-management technologies can offer benefits for athletic apparel, footwear, and equipment. However, Nike considers these technologies high risk, and they must be carefully assessed to understand the implications of their use. Nike only allows the use of odor-management technologies after an approval process in which very stringent legal criteria must be met. These criteria apply to any odor-management technologies that are applied to or are included with a product.

In addition to odor-management technologies, any substance added to infer a scent/smell in any material must be reviewed following this same approach.

Some jurisdictions require disclosures with the products when certain odor management, antimicrobial or scented materials are used. Consult your Product Safety contact or the Nike Product Safety Team for advice on appropriate disclosures.

CRITERIA

The following non-exhaustive criteria are designed to make sure that the chances of any impacts associated with the use of odor-management technologies are minimized, if not eliminated. For any odor-management technology to be considered, it must:

- Be proven effective for our product types.
- Pass a Nike chemical assessment.[A]
- Comply with the Nike RSL and related policies.[B]
- Not leach or release chemicals during wear or care to impart an antimicrobial effect.
- Meet all relevant global legislative requirements and applicable standards, including approval of any active substances or authorization of any biocidal products for use in treated articles in accordance with the EU Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR, Regulation [EU] 528/2012).
- Be listed on the bluesign® bluefinder when applicable.

RESTRICTIONS

Nike has previously identified specific odor-management technologies that do not comply with one or more of our restrictions. These include the following odor-management technologies that are known to intentionally release substances to be effective:

- Copper
- Silver
- Organotins

Odor-management technologies that contain restricted chemicals are prohibited for Nike products.

- Triclosan
- Pentachlorophenol
- Dimethylfumerate
- Zinc pyrithione

Odor-management technologies may also be subject to additional restrictions under Nike's Nanomaterials policy.

NOTES

A. The Nike chemical assessment for odor-management technologies includes, but is not limited to

- Evaluation of toxicity and hazard benchmarking.
- Evaluation of potential occupational exposures and necessary controls.
- Evaluation of possible manufacturing impacts associated with environmental release.
- Consideration of release and accumulation in the environment.

B. To maintain both the integrity of the Nike brand and the safety of those who use the products purchased by Nike from Facility, facilities shall not make any scented items, perfumes and related cosmetic products for Nike without first receiving written approval from the Nike Product Safety Team.

RECYCLED MATERIALS

Nike's environmental footprint reduction efforts have led to product creation principles of selecting alternative or secondary raw materials, using less of them, and trying to create more sustainable products.

Recycled materials enable discarded materials to be diverted from waste streams and reduce our reliance on new virgin feedstocks — helping us both to select secondary raw materials and use less of them.

Subject to specific legal and regulatory requirements that may exist in some jurisdictions where recycled materials are used, Nike considers a recycled material to be a material that was diverted from a waste stream and reprocessed into a new material.

Nike constantly strives to incorporate recycled and upcycled materials into products (upcycled defined here as textile products manufactured from used and / or waste components of other textile products). Whether these materials are from post-consumer or post-industrial sources, Nike RSL requirements still apply to "recycled" content from any source.

Our vision is a circular future, where we try to eliminate waste at the origin, optimize manufacturing processes, and help reduce environmental impact. Maximizing the use of high-quality recycling materials throughout our supply chain helps close in on that vision.

RECYCLING CERTIFICATION

Nike requires facilities providing recycled content to be certified to the Textile Exchange Global Recycled Standard or the Recycled Claim Standard. Facilities providing recycled and/or organic textiles or yarn must have related up-to-date scope certificates, renewed annually. Upon request, facilities must provide Nike with certifications. To get certified, visit www.textileexchange.org or www.global-standard.org.

These certifications help Nike to trace chain of custody for certified materials, enable product authenticity, drive environmental and social improvements deeper in the supply chain, and provide transparency when requested by consumers, regulators, and marketplace partners.

NIKE RSL REQUIREMENTS FOR RECYCLED MATERIALS

All recycled materials must comply with RSL limits and any applicable legal and regulatory requirements. If facilities have any questions, please reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com.

Nike requires chemical assessments for all materials going into product, including recycled materials.

TEST PACKAGES

Nike's RSL Test Packages are derived from historical testing of specific material streams. Test Packages are updated routinely and are informed by internal testing results and industry collaboration.

Nike requires all new recycled materials to go through a chemical assessment and RSL testing before being used in a finished product.

Material streams from new sources, such as recycling from other industries, presents the need for additional scrutiny around chemical compliance. For recycled, upcycled, and even new bio-based materials, specific RSL Test Packages need to be designed based on the specific input stream. Reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for guidance on selecting an appropriate Test Package.

TESTING FREQUENCY

Recommended RSL testing frequencies for the multiple materials Nike uses are based on the assumption that the materials are uniform and homogeneous. When using recycled content, this is not necessarily the case. It is therefore important to reach out to RSLSupport@nike.com for guidance on how often to test these materials against the Nike RSL.

CONTACTS

CONTACT	SCOPE	E-MAIL
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NIKE-APPROVED LABORATORIES

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NIKE-APPROVED LABORATORIES

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