Nike Restricted Substances List (RSL)
and
Sustainable Chemistry Guidance (SCG)

Corporate Version Date: August 2011

Always verify the RSL version by visiting:
http://www.nikeresponsibility.com/rsl

Contents

Dear Nike, Inc Partner:

As part of Nike's commitment to protect consumers, workers, the environment and the brand image, we are pleased to release the ***Nike Restricted Substances List (RSL) and Sustainable Chemistry Guidance (SCG).*** This, and future updates, will inform our manufacturers and suppliers of the Nike corporate:

- **Restricted substances** (generally based on the strictest global legislation)
- **Sustainable Chemistry Guidance** (designed to inspire and drive innovations that could lead to more sustainable product)

This document also includes the following:

- Green Chemistry Program Overview
- Chemicals of Concern Guidance
- Nanotechnology Requirements
- Odor Management Guidelines
- Animal Skin Policy

The ultimate goals of Nike's RSL and Sustainable Chemistry Guidance are:

- To ensure products comply with the strictest global legislation
- To ensure targeted substances are limited or eliminated
- To enable sustainable product innovation

Corporate Requirements

Compliance Timeframe
The RSL Implementation Plan lists the date when each RSL update becomes effective. Although it is our intent to give suppliers enough time to understand and to take steps to become compliant, there may be special circumstances (e.g. breaking legislation) that require shorter notice.

Supply Agreements
Nike supply agreements reflect the need for compliance with RSL requirements. This compliance is in addition to our Code of Conduct, quality standards and other health and safety standards.

Special Requirements

- Test results will be valid for one year from the RSL test date unless otherwise stated. Nike, Inc reserves the right to request testing at any point on any material.
- No change to process or chemicals allowed once an RSL PASS has been received for a material.
- Use of a subcontractor is not allowed unless it has been approved by Sustainable Manufacturing and has RSL confirmation.

Sincerely,

The Nike Considered Chemistry Team

Restricted Substance or Group Name (CAS #):	Reason for Restriction	NIKE LIMIT: Maximum allowable concentration in component	Required Laboratory Reporting Limit Per substance conc. in product	Test Method and Comments
Alkylphenols (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEO) Nonylphenols (CAS# multiple isomers) Octylphenols (CAS# multiple isomers) Nonylphenol ethoxylate ($C_2H_4O)_nC_{15}H_{24}O$ (CAS# multiple isomers) Octylphenol ethoxylate ($C_2H_4O)_nC_{14}H_{22}O$ (CAS# multiple isomers)	Legislated & Nike, Inc. Requirement NOTE: Separate legislated & Nike limits designate the start of a phased approach toward removing these substances from Nike's supply chain	Sum of NP & OP: 1000 mg/kg (legislated - preparations) 100 mg/kg (Nike - product) Sum of NPEO & OPEO: 1000 mg/kg (legislated - preparations) 100 mg/kg (Nike - product) Implications of limits: >1000 mg/kg: **DO NOT SHIP** >100 mg/kg and <1000 mg/kg: Follow up required <100 mg/kg: Meets all Nike criteria	Sum of NP & OP: 10mg/kg Sum of NPEO & OPEO: 50 mg/kg	NP/OP: Solvent extraction, GC-MS or LC-DAD-MS NPEO/OPEO: Methanol extraction, LC-MS or LC-DAD. Calibration with isomeric mixtures and reported as sum of isomers (n=4 to n=14)
Asbestos Actinolite (77536-66-4) Amosite (12172-73-5) Anthrophyllite (77536-67-5) Chrysotile (12001-29-5) Crocidolite (12001-28-4) Tremolite (77536-68-6)	Legislated	Not Detected	Not Applicable	Nike In House Method: Microscopic examination; minimum magnification 1-250, polarized light filter attached; ratio of fiber length to diameter is at least 3:1

Restricted Substance or Group Name (CAS #):	Reason for Restriction	NIKE LIMIT: Maximum allowable concentration in component	Required Laboratory Reporting Limit Per substance conc. in product	Test Method and Comments
Azo dyes ***(Restricted amines – from Azo dyes)*** 4- Aminodiphenyl (92-67-1) Benzidine (92-87-5) 4-Chloro-o-Toluidine (95-69-2) 2- Napthylamine (91-59-8) o-Aminoazotoluene (97-56-3) 2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene (99-55-8) 2,4 Diaminoanisole (615-05-4) 4,4 Diaminodiphenylmethane (101-77-9) 3,3-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1) 3,3- Dimethoxybenzidine (o-Dianisidine) (119-90-4) 3,3- Dimethylbenzidine (o-Tolidine) (119-93-7) 3,3- Dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane (838-88-0) p-Chloroaniline (106-47-8) p-Cresidine (120-71-8) 4,4-Methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline) (101-14-4) 4,4- Oxydianiline (101-80-4) 4,4- Thiodianiline (139-65-1) 2,4- Toluenediamine (95-80-7) o-Toluidine (95-53-4) 2,4,5-Trimethylaniline (137-17-7) o-Anisidine (90-04-0) p-Amino-azobenzene (60-09-3) 2,4-Xylidine (95-68-1) 2,6-Xylidine (87-62-7) **Screening tests for all Nike Products :** p-Toluidine (106-49-0) m-Toluidine (108-44-1)	Legislated Info only	20 mg/kg for each listed amine in product	10 mg/kg for each listed amine	Nike In House Methods: Textiles/general: Modified EN 14362-1 Textiles/polyester: Modified EN14362-2 Leather: CEN ISO/TS 17234 p-Aminoazobenzene Confirmation: Modified LMBG 82.02-9
Bisphenol A (BPA) Food Contact items (including water bottles & mouthgards)	Nike, Inc Requirement	Banned from use as a monomer in the production of food contact items. Effective September 2010.		
Chromium VI (7440-47-3 chromium)	Legislated	Not detected (See test method detection limit)	3 mg/kg detection limit - per test method	ISO 17075 [Note: Test method detection limit is 3 mg/kg]
Dimethyl Fumarate (624-49-7)	Legislated	0.1 mg/kg	0.1 mg/kg	In-house method, ultra sound extraction with organic solvent, GC-MS analysis

Restricted Substance or Group Name (CAS #):	Reason for Restriction	NIKE LIMIT: Maximum allowable concentration in component	Required Laboratory Reporting Limit Per substance conc. in product	Test Method and Comments
Dioxins and Furans Group 1: 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (1746-01-6) 1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (40321-76-4) 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran (51207-31-9) 2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran (57117-31-4) Group 2: 1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (39227-28-6) 1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (19408-74-3) 1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (57653-85-7) 1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran (57117-41-6) 1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran (70648-26-9) 1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzofuran (72918-21-9) 1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran (57117-44-9) 2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran (60851-34-5) Group 3 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (35822-46-9) 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (3268-87-9) 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (67562-39-4) 1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (55673-89-7) 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran (39001-02-0) Group 4 2,3,7,8-Tetrabromodibenzo-p-dioxin (No CAS #) 1,2,3,7,8-Pentabromodibenzo-p-dioxin (No CAS #) 2,3,7,8-Tetrabromodibenzofuran (No CAS #) 2,3,4,7,8-Pentabromdibenzofuran (No CAS #) Group 5 1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexabromodibenzo-p-dioxin (No CAS #) 1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexabromodibenzo-p-dioxin (No CAS #) 1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexabromodibenzo-p-dioxin (No CAS #) 1,2,3,7,8-Pentabromodibenzofuran (No CAS #)	Legislated	Sum of Group 1: 1 µg/kg Sum of Group 1 and 2: 5 µg/kg Sum of Group 1, 2 and 3: 100 µg/kg Sum of Group 4: 1 µg/kg Sum of Group 4 and 5: 5 µg/kg	0.1 µg/kg per congener (dioxin or furan)	USEPA 8290

Restricted Substance or Group Name (CAS #):	Reason for Restriction	NIKE LIMIT: Maximum allowable concentration in component	Required Laboratory Reporting Limit Per substance conc. in product	Test Method and Comments
Disperse Dyes – Sensitizing Disperse Blue 1 (2475-45-8) Disperse Blue 35 (12222-75-2) Disperse Blue 106 (12223-01-7) Disperse Blue 124 (61951-51-7) Disperse Red 1 (2872-52-8) Disperse Orange 3 (730-40-5) Disperse Orange 37/59/76 (13301-61-6) Disperse Yellow 3 (2832-40-8) Disperse Yellow 23 (6250-22-3) *Additional Dyes Restricted:* Disperse Blue 3 (2475-46-9) Disperse Blue 7 (3179-90-6) Disperse Blue 26 (3860-63-7) Disperse Blue 102 (12222-97-8) Disperse Yellow 1 (119-15-3) Disperse Yellow 9 (6373-73-5) Disperse Yellow 39 (12236-29-2) Disperse Yellow 49 (54824-37-2) Disperse Orange 1 (2581-69-3) Disperse Red 11 (2872-48-2) Disperse Red 17 (3179-89-3) Disperse Brown 1 (23355-64-8)	Legislated Nike, Inc Requirement	Not detected For each dye listed (See test method detection limit)	5 mg/L in extract for each dye listed (See method detection limit)	Nike In House Method: Modified E-DIN 54231 [Note: test method detection limit is 5 mg/L in extract]
Flame Retardants tris-(2,3,-dibromopropyl)-phosphate (TRIS) (126-72-7) polybromobiphenyls (PBB) (59536-65-1) tris-(aziridinyl)-phosphineoxide (Tris(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide) (TEPA) (545-55-1) Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE) (32534-81-9) Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE) (32536-52-0) bis (2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate (5412-25-9) decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE) (1163-19-5)	Legislated	Not detected for each flame retardant listed	5 mg/kg for each flame retardant listed	Flame Retardants (Canada Health Product Safety test method & CEN/EC 52/WG 9/TG2)
Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases - as defined by (EC) No 842/2006	Legislated	Not detected	0.1 mg/kg	Headspace GC/MS Thermal Desorption GC/MS

Restricted Substance or Group Name (CAS #):	Reason for Restriction	NIKE LIMIT: Maximum allowable concentration in component	Required Laboratory Reporting Limit Per substance conc. in product	Test Method and Comments
Formaldehyde (50-00-0) All material except footwear: Different limits apply for Infant/Toddler, and Adults Infant /Toddler: Legislation limits formaldehyde for kids up to 3 years*. Adults: Legislation limits formaldehyde for Little Kids, Big Kids, and Adults as > 3 yrs*. * 3 yrs defined as 36 months – based on size ranges for Infant/Toddler. Footwear: Different limits apply for different shoe size 1. Shoes ≤ 160mm (Nike size 10C and smaller) 2. Shoes >160mm (Nike size 10.5C and larger)	Legislated Legislated	All material except footwear: 20 mg/kg - Infant/Toddler 75 mg/kg – Little Kids, Big Kids and Adults (Note: Nike limits are more stringent than legislated limits in that ALL Little Kid, Big Kid, and Adult products must be <75 mg/kg formaldehyde.) Footwear: 20 mg/kg – Shoes ≤160mm 75 mg/kg – Shoes >160mm (Note: Nike limits are more stringent than legislated limits in that ALL adult products must be <75 mg/kg formaldehyde.)	20 mg/kg is the stated reporting limit per ISO 14184-1 Per ISO 14184-1, all results below 20 mg/kg are to be reported as "non-detect" For added information, Nike collects non-censored data down to 5 mg/kg	Textile: ISO 14184-1 (Free and Hydrolyzed Formaldehyde) (Note: ISO 14184-1 selected for its reliability and comparability between laboratories.) Leather: CEN/TS 17226

Restricted Substance or Group Name (CAS #):	Reason for Restriction	NIKE LIMIT: Maximum allowable concentration in component	Required Laboratory Reporting Limit Per substance conc. in product	Test Method and Comments
Metals				
Nike Apparel, Equipment & Footwear:				Nike Apparel, Equipment, & Footwear
Cadmium (7440-43-9)	Legislated	Cadmium Prohibited (Nike defined as <50 mg/kg)	Cd 25 mg/kg	Nike In House Method: Total metal content by microwave digestion and ICP or AAS analysis (depending on reporting limit requirements).
Lead (7439-92-1)	Legislated	Lead 90 mg/kg	Pb 50 mg/kg	
Mercury (7439-97-6)	Legislated / Nike Requirement[limit]	Mercury 1 mg/kg	Hg 0.1 mg/kg	For metal alloy analysis use aqua-regia and hot plate digestion
Screening tests:				
Natural Leather and Coated Leather Products Total Chromium – screening test for Cr VI (7440-47-3)	Chromium (VI)	Natural and Coated Leather: Chromium (total) 3 mg/kg (Screening level only. If total Cr found >3 mg/kg, analyze for Cr VI)	Cr (total) 3 mg/kg (Screening level only. If total Cr found >3 mg/kg, analyze for Cr(VI)	
All Products Tin – screening test for organotins (7440-31-5)	Organotins legislated	All material: Tin 0.1 mg/kg (If Tin > 0.1 mg/kg, organotin analysis required)	Tin 0.1 mg/kg (If Tin> 0.1mg/kg, organotin analysis required)	
Additional limits apply for Leachable Metals				
Accessories used on textile and garment - Infant product (up to 24 months): Cadmium (7440-43-9)	Legislated	Accessories on infant product Prohibited (Nike defined as <1 mg/kg)	Cadmium 1 mg/kg	CNS 4797-2 or EN71-3
Apparel - Infant/Toddler (up to 36 months): Arsenic (7440-38-2) Chromium (7440-47-3) Copper (7440-50-8) Lead (7439-92-1) Mercury (7439-97-6)	Proposed Legislation	Infant/Toddler apparel wear (leachable metals) Arsenic 0.2 mg/kg Chromium 1 mg/kg Copper 25 mg/kg Lead 0.2 mg/kg Mercury 0.02 mg/kg	Arsenic 0.02 mg/kg Chromium 0.1 mg/kg Copper 2.5 mg/kg Lead 0.1 mg/kg Mercury 0.005 mg/kg	Cr, Cu, Pb – GB/T 17593.1 2006 As, Hg – GB/T 17593.4 2006 Pb, Cd – Leather & Fur: GB/T 22930 2008; Synthetic Leather & textile: GB/T 17593.1 2006 or GB/T 17593.2 2007 As – GB/T 17593.4 2006 or GB/T 17593.2 2007
Screening tests ALL Footwear: vamp, shoe lining, & insole materials Arsenic (7440-38-2) Cadmium (7440-43-9) Lead (7439-92-1)		Footwear (leachable metals) Arsenic 1.0 mg/kg Cadmium 0.1 mg/kg Lead 1.0 mg/kg	Arsenic 0.36 mg/kg Cadmium 0.04 mg/kg Lead 0.11 mg/kg	Determination by ICP-MS or GFAAS
Nickel – Release (7440-02-0) *All metal items* *Articles coming into direct and prolonged contact with skin*	Legislated	maximum release: 0.5 ug/cm2/week	maximum release: 0.5 ug/cm2/week	Nickel release by CEN EN 1811 and 12472 - 2005. All samples will have abrasion and release performed.

Restricted Substance or Group Name (CAS #):	Reason for Restriction	NIKE LIMIT: Maximum allowable concentration in component	Required Laboratory Reporting Limit Per substance conc. in product	Test Method and Comments
N-Nitrosamine All Rubber Footwear materials	Legislated	Not Detected (Nike defined as <0.5 mg/kg)	0.5 mg/kg	GB/T 24153-2009
Organotin Compounds All products: Tributyltin (TBT) (56573-85-4) Triphenyltin (TPhT) (668-34-8) ALL products for Infant/Toddler < 36 months: Dibutyltin (DBT) (1002-53-5) Screening tests for Monobutyl tin (MBT), Monooctyl tin (MOT), Dioctyltin (DOT), and Tetrabutyl tin.	Legislated Some organotins are not currently restricted by legislation; however, suppliers are encouraged to investigate/ suitable substitutes for Nike	All products: 0.5 mg/kg sum total of TBT & TPhT ALL products for Infant/Toddler < 36 months: 1.0 mg/kg DBT Nike defined limits (Note: Laboratories are also reporting data for Monobutyl tin (MBT), Monooctyl tin (MOT), Dioctyltin (DOT), and Tetrabutyl tin.	0.1 mg/kg each for TBT, TPhT, & DBT 0.1 mg/kg each for MOT, Dot, & TeBT	Nike In House Method: Based on DIN-38407-13 and ISO 17353:2005 (Extraction & derivatization, followed by GCMS analysis)
Pentachlorophenol (PCP), its salts, and esters (87-86-5 PCP) **Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP) (25167-83-3)**	Legislated	Prohibited (Nike defined as <0.05 mg/kg)	0.05 mg/kg	Nike In House Method: Determination of Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP) in leather, cotton, synthetics
Perfluorooctane sulphonate (PFOS) and PFOS metallic salt, halogenide, amide and other derivatives **(no CAS #)**	Legislated	1 µg/m^2	1 µg/m^2	Nike In-house Method: Methanol extraction, followed by LC-MS analysis
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) All products - Water and Oil repellent articles	Nike Requirement (begins a phased approach toward reducing these substances in Nike's supply chain)	To Be Determined (data will be collected as "info only")	0.005 mg/kg	Nike In-house Method: Methanol extraction, followed by LC-MS-MS or LC-MS-TOF

Restricted Substance or Group Name (CAS #):	Reason for Restriction	NIKE LIMIT: Maximum allowable concentration in component	Required Laboratory Reporting Limit Per substance conc. in product	Test Method and Comments
Pesticides Aldicarb (116-06-3) Aldrin (309-00-2) Chlordane (57-74-9) Chlordimeform (6164-98-3) Dichloro-diphenyl-dichloro ethane (DDD) (72-54-8) Dichloro-diphenyl-dichloro ethylene (DDE) (72-55-9) Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloro ethane (DDT) (50-29-3) Dicofol (115-32-2) Dieldrin (60-57-1) Endrin (72-20-8) Heptachlor (76-44-8) Heptachlor epoxide (1024-57-3) Hexachlorobenzene (118-74-1) Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH, all isomers) (608-73-1) Isodrin (465-73-6) Kelevane (4234-79-1) Kepone (chlordecone) (143-50-0) Lindane (58-89-9) Malathion (121-75-5) Methoxychlor (72-43-5) Methyl Parathion (298-00-0) Mirex (2385-85-5) Monomethyl-dibromo-diphenyl methane (99688-47-8) Monomethyl-dichloro-diphenyl methane (81167-70-8) Monomethyl-tetrachloro-diphenyl methane (76253-60-6) Parathion (56-38-2) Perthane (72-56-0) Quintozene (82-68-8) Strobane (8001-50-1) Telodrin (297-78-9) Timiperone (DTTB) (57648-21-2) Toxaphene.(8001-35-2) 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid (2,4,5-TP) (93-72-1) its salts, and 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionyl compounds. (No CAS #) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-T) (93-76-5), its salts, and 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetyl compounds (No CAS #) 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, its salts and compounds (94-75-7) *Other pesticides voluntarily limited by Nike*: Alpha and beta Endosulfan (115-29-7) Endosulfan (115-29-7)	Legislated	Prohibited	0.5 mg/kg each pesticide	U.S. EPA Methods: 8081A /8151A
pH All Products – Textile Materials	Legislated	4.0 – 7.5	4.0 – 7.5	AATCC 81 GB/T7573-2009

Restricted Substance or Group Name (CAS #):	Reason for Restriction	NIKE LIMIT: Maximum allowable concentration in component	Required Laboratory Reporting Limit Per substance conc. in product	Test Method and Comments
Phthalates All esters of o–phthalic acid including but not restricted to: di-isononyl phthalate (DINP) (28553-12-0) di(ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) (117-81-7) di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP) (117-84-0) di-iso-decyl phthalate (DIDP) (26761-40-0) butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP) (85-68-7) dibutyl phthalate (DBP) (84-74-2) di-isobutyl phthalate (DiBP) (84-69-5)	Legislated	Apparel*, Footwear, and Equipment: -For Infant/Toddler, Little Kids, and Big Kids: all materials <500 mg/kg (total) Adults -For Adults: all materials <1000 mg/kg (total) * Including screen prints. Refer to the PVC and phthalate phase out timelines under the Implementation Guide section	50 mg/kg for each phthalate	Nike – In-house Method Determination of defined Ortho-Phthalic Esters in Synthetic Fibers and Thermoplastics by LC-DAD-MS or GC-MS Confirmation of failure by fragmentation HPLC-MS
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (1336-36-3)	Legislated	Prohibited (Nike defined as <100 mg/kg)	50 mg/kg	Nike In-house Method: Modified USEPA 3550B Hexane:Acetone (1:1) extraction followed by GC/MS or GC/ECD analysis
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs) (No CAS #)	Legislated	Prohibited (Nike defined as <100 mg/kg)	50 mg/kg	Nike In-house Method: Modified USEPA 3550B Hexane:Acetone (1:1) extraction followed by GC/MS or GC/ECD analysis
Polyvinylchloride (PVC) (9002-86-2)	Nike, Inc. Requirement	Apparel, Equipment, Footwear: All products, all materials*: NOT DETECTED *Apparel Screen Prints (ONLY): Refer to the PVC Phase-out in the Implementation Guide section of this document. *All screen prints for Infant/Toddler, Little Kids, and Big Kids: NOT DETECTED*	PVC 10% (Due to complexity of analysis, Nike defines detection limit as 10%)	Two tests for confirmation Beilstein's test*: - Burning test for the presence of chlorine Infrared Analysis*: -Spectroscopy (IR) with or without solvent extraction (Positive results for both tests indicate PVC): * PVC test methods are "qualitative" – the 10% limit is estimated sensitivity.
Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCP) with C10 – C13 **(85535-84-8)**	Legislated	1000 mg/kg	100 mg/kg	Solvent extraction, followed by GC/ECD analysis and GC/MS confirmation

Restricted Substance or Group Name (CAS #):	Reason for Restriction	NIKE LIMIT: Maximum allowable concentration in component	Required Laboratory Reporting Limit Per substance conc. in product	Test Method and Comments
Volatile Organics: Pentachloroethane (76-01-7) Tetrachloromethane (Carbon tetrachloride) (56-23-5) 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (630-20-6) 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (79-34-5) 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6) 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5) 1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4) Trichloroethylene (79-01-6) Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	Legislated	1000 mg/kg	100 mg/kg	Nike in house method Headspace GC/MS
other volatile organics are restricted by the Nike Manufacturing Restricted Substances List and should not be used in Nike contract manufacturing facilities ***Until these chemicals can be completely eliminated; every effort should be made to tightly control them and minimize exposure to the worker, environment, and consumer.*** Benzene (71-43-2) Class I and II Ozone Depleting Substances (see MRSL) Cresol (1319-77-3) m-Cresol (108-39-4) o-Cresol (95-48-7) p-Cresol (106-44-5) N,N-Dimethylacetamide (127-19-5) Dimethylsulfoxide (67-68-5) Dimethyl formamide (68-12-2) Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (111-76-2) Formaldehyde (50-00-0) Methylene Chloride (75-09-2) n-hexane (110-54-3) n-methyl pyrrolidone (872-50-4) 4,4'-methylenebis (2-chloraniline) (101-14-4) Phenol (108-95-2) Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4) 1,1,1-trichloroethane (71-55-6) Toluene (108-88-3) 2,4-toluene diisocyanate (584-84-9) Toluene-2,6-Diisocyanate (91-08-7) Trichloroethylene (79-01-6) Xylene – all isomers (1330-20-7) Trichloromethane (67-66-3) 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5) 1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)		NOT TO BE USED - Regardless of concentration		*Test methods will be determined on the individual material base for Manufacturing Restricted Substances*

Implementation Guide

RSL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN for NIKE AND AFFILIATES

This document contains detailed instructions for test sample selection. **Testing materials is mandatory**.

1) **Routine Testing by vendor (material supplier) -** select and test materials that are believed to be high risk

2) **Random Testing by factory -** select and test across all material types, colors, and uses

This version of the Nike RSL and its Implementation Plan takes effect on December 1, 2011. (Additional changes to the implementation plan may occur in the meantime)

SCOPE:

All materials for which orders are placed by factories making product for Nike, Nike Affiliate, or licensee factories (any product with Converse, Cole Haan, Hurley, Nike, or Umbro logos) on or after this date must comply with the requirements in this document.

The materials that are routinely or randomly tested prior to production should be sent to Nike Approved Laboratories. Testing for each material will be performed against the Nike RSL Test Package for that material.

To ensure testing and reporting to Nike standards, and for the testing prices we have negotiated, all samples sent to the lab must be accompanied by the Nike & Affiliates Test Request Form (TRF). Data from labs that are not a part of Nike's Approved Lab List will not be accepted as proof of compliance.

This document will be subject to update. If requirements change, an effective date will be issued with time to allow suppliers to comply. The latest version of this document can be found along with the RSL at (www.nikeresponsibility.com/rsl).

SAMPLE SELECTION CRITERIA:

Samples are selected based on material type, thickness, and color. In some cases 2 different materials may be selected using the same criteria, but tested differently once they are in the laboratory. An example of this is natural leather and synthetic leather – both are chosen based on thickness, surface treatment, and color, but lab testing is different for the 2 materials because of differing base chemistry. All material types can be found in the **Material Types – RSL Testing Requirements** table (page 16). Sample selection criteria can be found in the implementation section (page 18-27).

"Core" testing means that the substance is restricted by legislation or Nike requirements and the substance has historically been used in the manufacturing process for that material type. Any item listed as a "core" test will be tested every time an item is requested for testing.

"Supplemental" testing means that the substance is restricted by legislation or Nike requirements, but is neither likely to be found nor traditionally used in the manufacture of that material type. Items listed as "supplemental" tests may be tested randomly to ensure compliance.

MATERIAL TYPES – RSL TESTING REQUIREMENTS:

Substances Restricted:	Natural Fibers	Synthetic Fibers (Nylon / PET)	Natural and Synthetic Fiber Blends	Synthetic Leather / Thermoplastics / Polymers (EVA / PU / Rigid plastic / TPU / Foam / Rubber)	Natural Leather	Coated Leather	Ink, Paint & Adhesives (Screen print inks, heat transfers)	Screen Print Strike-Off	Metal Items	Other (Rhinestones / Sequins/ etc.)
Alkylphenols (NP, OP)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		
Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (NPEO, OPEO)	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		
Asbestos	S	S	S							
Azo dyes	C	S	C	S	C	C	C[1]			
Chromium VI					C[4]	C[4]				
Disperse Dyes (Sensitizing)		C	C	S						
Flame Retardants	S	S	S	S						
Formaldehyde	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		C[3]
Heavy Metals (Cd, Pb, Hg) Additional limits apply for Infant/Toddler wear (As, Cr, Cu, Hg, Pb)	S S[5]	S S[5]	S S[5]	C	C	C	C		C	C[3]
Nickel – Release (from metal items)									C	C[3]
Organotin Compounds	S[2]	S[2]	S[2]	C[2]	C[2]	C[2]	C[2]			
pH	S	S	S							
Pentachlorophenol (PCP), its salts, and estersTetrachlorophenol (TeCP)	S		S		S	S				
Pesticides	S		S							
Phthalates				C		C	C	C		C[3]
Polyvinylchloride (PVC)				C		C	C	C		C[3]
Volatile Organics				S			S			

C = Core Testing
S = Supplemental Testing
C[1] = Screen print Ink only
C[2]/S[2]= If tin in sample >0.1 mg/kg
C[3]= Core tests vary by material type (consult with lab or RSL team)
C[4]= If total Cr screening is > 3-mg/kg analyze for Cr(VI)
S[5] = Leachable (China GB)

SIZING TABLE - KIDS:

	Infant / Toddler	Little Kids	Big Kids
Marketing Age Range	0-36 mos	3-7 yrs	7-14 yrs
Apparel--US	0-4T	4-7 boys 4-6X girls	8-20 boys 7-14 girls
Apparel--Europe	68-98 cm	104-128 cm	128-182 cm boys 128-176 cm girls
Apparel--Asia	<85 cm	85-120 cm	120-170 cm
Footwear	≤16 cm	16.5-22 cm	22.5-25 cm
Equipment	Pee Wee	Junior	Youth
Toys / Premiums	Infant / Toddler	Junior	Youth

SAMPLE SELECTION CRITERIA (Routine and Random Testing):

Textiles:

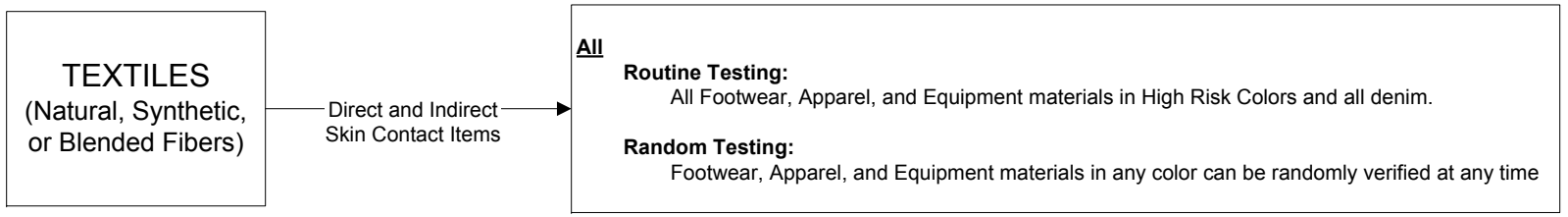
Natural, Synthetic, or Blended Fibers

For purposes of this document, unique textiles are identified as a combination of:

- Material
- Color
- Construction
- Warp or Weave
- Vendor (material supplier)

In addition, each textile type (natural, synthetic, or blend) and chemical finish will be considered a unique material. (e.g. 100% cotton, 100% polyester, 60/40 cotton/poly, and 50/50 cotton/poly, DWR, etc would all be unique and subject to routine or random testing).

Routine and Random Textile (Natural, Synthetic, and Blended Fibers) Testing Guidance (Flowchart):



HIGH RISK COLORS:

All materials where the colors listed below are part of the description:
Black (All) Brown (All)
Blue (Infant/Toddler, Big Kid's, and Little Kids) White (Infant/Toddler, Big Kid's, and Little Kids)

Orange* (All) Red* (All) Silver* (All)

* Subject to change

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

SAMPLE SELECTION CRITERIA (Routine and Random Testing):

Leather and Synthetic Leather

For purposes of this document, unique leather or synthetic leather material is defined as the combination of:

- Color
- Thickness
- Grain
- Vendor (material supplier)

A difference to any of these properties means that the leather or synthetic leather has changed and may be subject to testing.

Of these identified leather or synthetic leather materials, where the chemical properties, thickness, and color are identical and the vendor is the same, and the only difference is in *texture* (*emboss* or *release paper*), one report will suffice for the group.

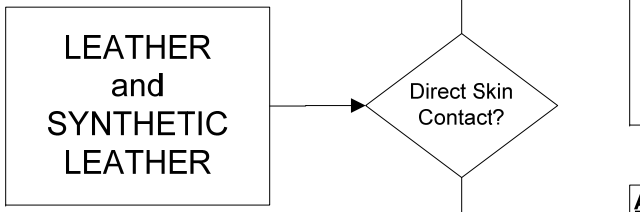
Supplier material names will be used to identify leather grains ('Griffy', 'Comfort E', 'Mellowbuck', etc). Each grain is considered a unique material due to chemical differences. The same material could have different embossing without a change in chemical properties.

Example for thickness, color, and emboss:

Four materials (same grain) have the same chemical properties (same supplier). A change in the example is shown in **bold**.

Material A, **Hi Risk Color 1**, Emboss X, Thickness 1.2mm = Test Required
Material A, **Hi Risk Color 2**, Emboss X, Thickness 1.2mm = New Test Required
Material A, Hi Risk Color 1, **Emboss Y**, Thickness 1.2mm = New Test Not Required
Material A, Hi Risk Color 1, Emboss X, **Thickness 1.8mm** = New Test Required

Routine and Random Leather and Synthetic Leather Testing Guidance (Flowchart):



Infant/Toddler, Big Kid's, and Little Kids

Routine Testing:

All Footwear, Apparel, and Equipment materials in All Colors

Random Testing:

Footwear, Apparel, and Equipment materials in any color can be randomly verified at any time

Adults

Routine Testing:

All Footwear materials in All Colors

All Apparel and Equipment materials in High Risk Colors

Random Testing:

Footwear, Apparel, and Equipment materials in any color can be randomly verified at any time

All:

Routine Testing:

All High Risk Colors for Footwear, Apparel, and Equipment Materials

Random Testing:

Footwear, Apparel, and Equipment materials in any color can be randomly verified at any time

HIGH RISK COLORS:

All materials where the colors listed below are part of the description:

Black (All) Brown (All)

Blue (Infant/Toddler, Big Kid's, and Little Kids) White (Infant/Toddler, Big Kid's, and Little Kids)

Orange* (All) Red* (All) Silver* (All)

* Subject to change

SAMPLE SELECTION CRITERIA (Routine and Random Testing):

Plastics / Thermoplastics / Polymers

(EVA, PU, Rigid Plastics, Laminates, and Rubber)

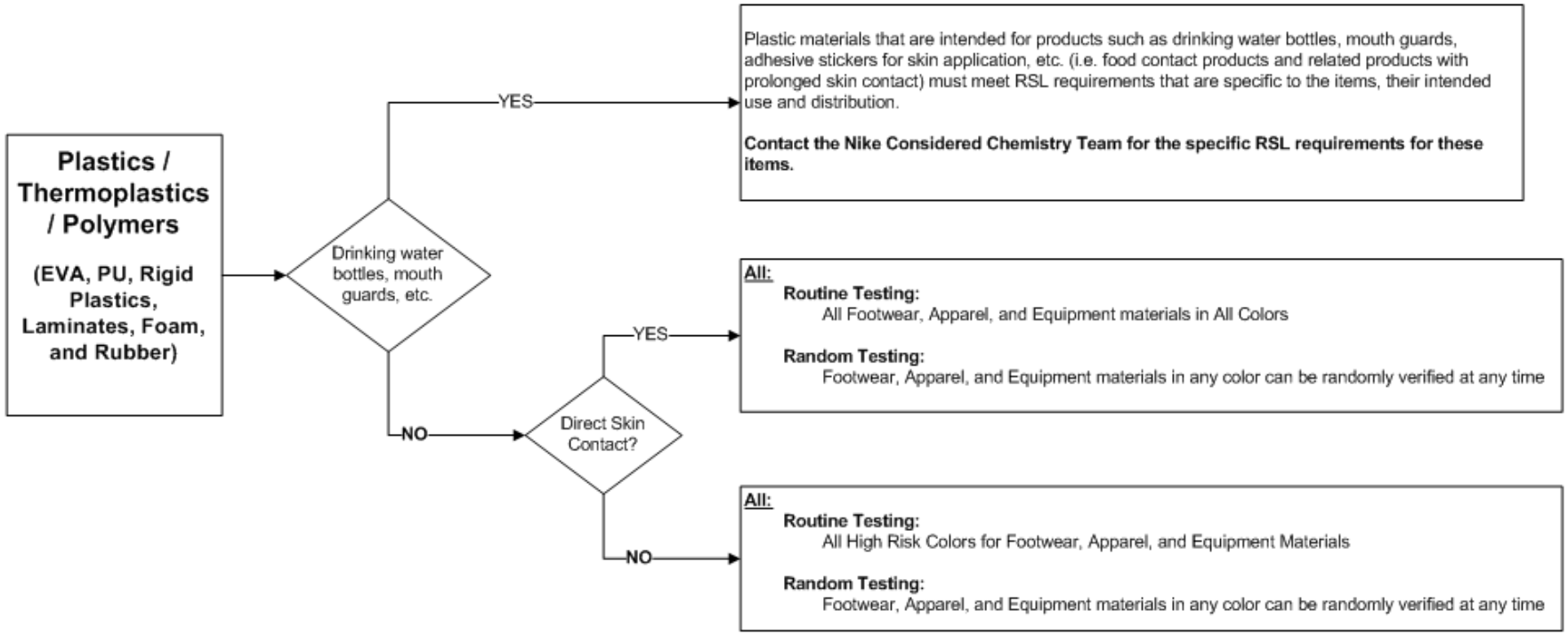
Plastics/Thermoplastics/Polymers for Apparel, Footwear, and Equipment:
For purposes of this document this includes all plastics/thermoplastics/polymers used in apparel, footwear, and equipment products. Unique plastic, TPU, or laminates are identified as a combination of:

- Material
- Color
- Thickness
- Vendor (material supplier)

A change to any of the above properties will be used to identify a new material for routine or random testing.

Plastics for Food-Contact Bottles, Mouthguards, Skin Adhesive Stickers and Related Products
Plastic materials that are intended for products such as drinking water bottles, mouth guards, adhesive stickers for skin application, etc. must meet chemical safety requirements that are specific to the product, their intended use, and distribution. Contact the Nike Considered Chemistry Team for the RSL specific requirements for these products.

Routine and Random Plastics, Thermoplastics, Polymers including EVA, PU, Rigid Plastics, Laminates, Foam, and Rubber) Testing Guidance (Flowchart):



HIGH RISK COLORS:

All materials where the colors listed below are part of the description:
Black (All) Brown (All)
Blue (Infant/Toddler, Big Kid's, and Little Kids) White (Infant/Toddler, Big Kid's, and Little Kids)

Orange* (All) Red* (All) Silver* (All)

* Subject to change

SAMPLE SELECTION CRITERIA (Routine and Random Testing):

Inks, Paints, Pigments, Adhesives, Screen Print Inks, Heat Transfers, Dimension Welds, and Similar Embellishments

For purposes of this document, Inks, Paints, Pigments, Adhesives, Screen Print Inks, Heat Transfers, Dimension Welds, and similar embellishments, are considered high risk for RSL non-compliance. Testing of these materials MUST occur prior to application. Testing must be in the "as applied" state e.g. cured ink, dried paint, etc.

Unique samples are identified as a combination of:
- Material
- Color*
- Vendor (material supplier)

* (for screen prints, color is each base color within a color system – all other shades for the color system are blended from these base colors)

Routine Testing of Ink, Paints, Pigments, and Adhesives:
ALL paints, inks, and pigments must be tested annually and receive an RSL PASS result prior to application to any product. They must be retested anytime a formulation change is made.

For RSL purposes, a color system is defined as the set of base colors and any additives or thinners used to mix colors. If a supplier is repeatedly using the same color system, then the individual base colors and additives of the paint or ink can be shown to be RSL compliant by testing. A compliant color system can be used to show that the colors mixed solely from the system's components are RSL compliant. Once a color system is RSL compliant (i.e. all base colors and additives receiving a PASS RSL test), no substitutions to any of the base colors or additives may be made without retesting.

Any change to starting material, color, additives, thinners, etc. or supplier will require retesting.

Dimension Welds:
All Dimension Welds are considered high risk and require testing. No substitutions can be made unless the substitute is also compliant (proven by testing).

Routine Testing of Screen Print Ink, Heat Transfers, and Similar Embellishments: All Screen Prints and Heat Transfers, similar (non-stitched) Embellishments are considered high risk and require testing.
There are two types of testing required:

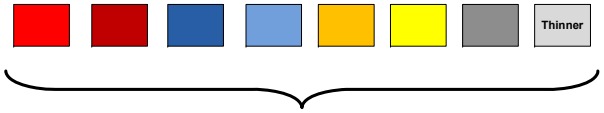
1) Color System Testing - For systems using base colored ink or pigment systems, the entire range of base colors for any color system used for Nike and Nike affiliates must be tested annually. In addition, all additives, thinners, etc. must be tested and shown to be compliant with the Nike RSL, no substitutions can be made unless the substitute is also compliant (proven by testing).

All testing of the color system components must be in the "as applied" state. This means that the inks and pigments should be dried before testing. The material must be dried at the same time and temperature that will be used for the final product.

2) Strike off Testing - For screen prints, heat transfer and similar embellishments, the factory must randomly test "strike offs" in 1 color of 10% (1 in 10) of the graphic items to be used for production. This means if there are 10 graphic items each in 10 colors, that 1 sample is selected for testing.

NOTE: For both color system and strike off testing of screen-print and heat transfer ink/pigment systems, each factory is expected to maintain records of the results. Copies of these records may be requested by Nike affiliates (or Nike) at any time.

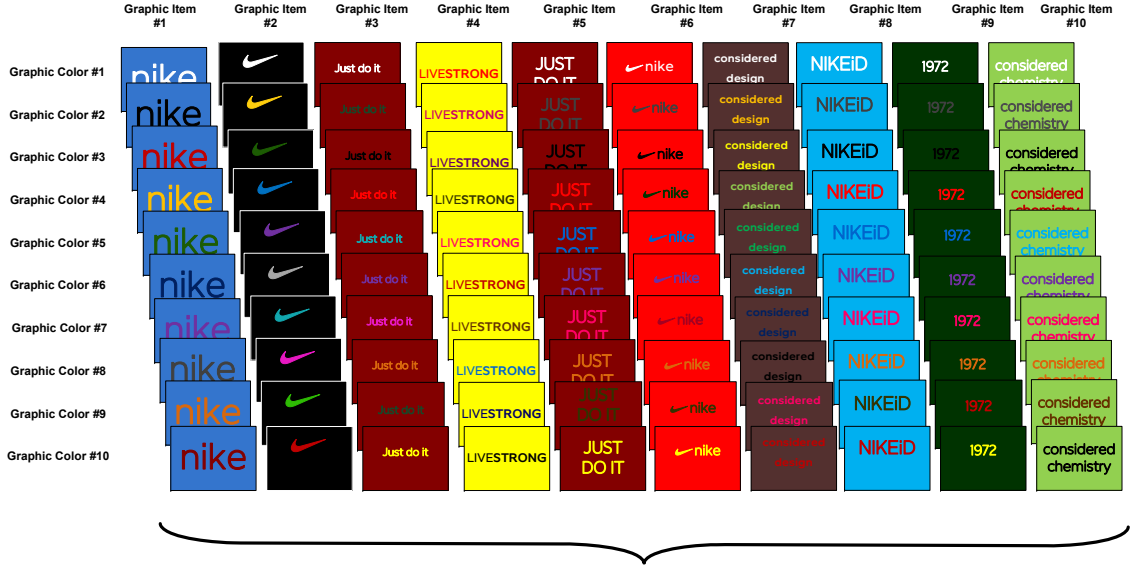
Example 1: Color System Testing



Each Base Color and All Additives Must Be:

- Tested Initially before Use in Product
- Re-tested Annually
- Tested anytime the formulation changes

Example 2: Selecting 10% of Graphic Items for Strike off Testing



Test 10% of Graphic Items (One Color) at Each Factory

- Select 1 of 10 Graphic Items at Each Factory
- Select 1 Graphic Color for that Item
- "Strike-Off" Print for RSL Testing

Graphic Item and Color Selected for Testing

Nike Corporate PVC & Phthalates Phase-Out for Screen Print Inks

Phthalates are restricted by law in Infant/Toddler, Little Kid, and Big Kid products. The phase-out of phthalate containing inks is mandatory in Infant/Toddler, Little Kid, and Big Kid products. Nike has publicly committed to phasing out the use of PVC in all items including screen printing. While PVC is not restricted by law, it is addressed in Nike's RSL.

The following restrictions are designed to ensure that negative impact to consumers and the environment are minimized.

SP'09	SU'09	FA'10	SP'12 +
All Considered product and Infant/Toddler product must be non-PVC and non-phthalate	***All Considered product and Infant/Toddler, Little Kid, and Big Kid product must be non-PVC and non-phthalate***	***All Flat Inks must be non-PVC and non-phthalate.*** ***Some specialty inks may contain PVC, but must be non-phthalate***	***All Inks (all products) must be non-PVC and non-phthalate***
California ban on phthalates in Infant/Toddler products in effect January 1, 2009. All screen printed product produced by Nike or our licensees for kids 0-36 months are printed with non-phthalate and non PVC inks.	All Infant/Toddler, Big Kid, and Little Kid screen printed product are printed with non-phthalate and non PVC inks.	Beginning with FA'10, all flat inks need to be printed with non-PVC & non-phthalate inks. All specialty inks and effects that cannot be achieved in non-PVC ink must be printed with non-phthalate inks. Non-PVC & Non-phthalate Inks: Waterbase, discharge, standard screen print (Plastisol replacement), metallic, foil, pearlescent, stiff crackle, soft crackle, reflective, flat rubber, suede, sublimation. Non-Phthalate Inks: Crystallina, flat clear gloss, high density, soft density, raised silver gel, raised clear gel, plush, matte heat seal, standard heat seal, glossy heat seal.	Expand phase-out to all ink types. All screen prints must be executed with non-PVC / non-phthalate inks. If an ink or effect cannot be achieved with a non-PVC / non-phthalate ink, it cannot be used.

SAMPLE SELECTION CRITERIA (Routine and Random Testing):

Metal Parts

All metal items are considered high risk and each component must be tested annually or when a base metal is changed.

Other

(Rhinestones, Sequins, etc.)

These materials, due to the reliance on metal and plastic are often considered very high risk for RSL non-compliance. Each component must be tested annually or when a base metal is changed. Testing will vary based upon material type and use. Consult lab or RSL Team for guidance.

Test Administration

The testing specified above will apply to both new and existing materials.

All testing must be performed on production ready material (e.g. material must be identical to that used in the final product.

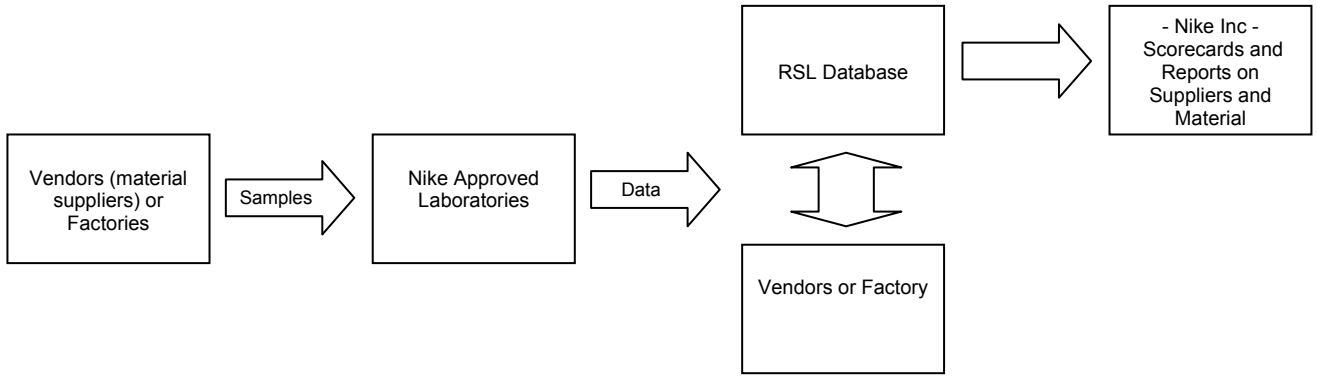
Only materials that pass both Adult and Kid (Infant/toddler, Little Kids, and Big Kids) RSL testing requirements can be used for any product intended for children (including any “take down” product).

Prior to production, suppliers must provide factories with test results proving compliance with the Nike RSL. All testing must be performed at a Nike Approved Laboratory. All samples sent to the laboratory must be accompanied by a Test Request Form (TRF). Test results will be valid for one year from the RSL test date unless otherwise stated. Nike, Inc reserves the right to request testing at any point on any material.

How the data will be handled:

-- Nike approved labs will conduct the testing and will send all the results to the Nike RSL Web-based Database.
-- The Nike RSL database will create test reports and store data
-- Nike will use the database to generate supplier scorecards and other evaluation reports.

RSL Testing Flow:



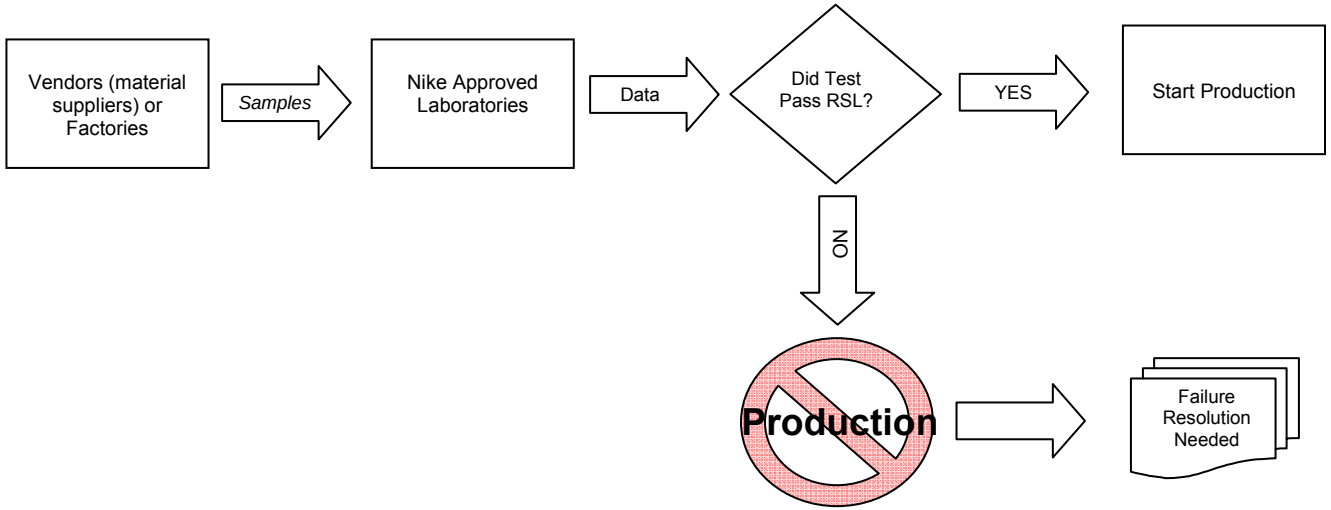
Failure Resolution

Vendors must do their due diligence to ensure that all their shipped materials meet the Nike RSL requirements.

If factory/supplier-initiated tests result in a “FAIL” or “KID FAIL” rating:

- The factory/supplier will be responsible for all related material returns and replacement, at their sole cost.
- The factory/supplier will complete Nike’s RSL Failure Resolution Form (FRF)* and conduct a PDCA analysis to determine root cause.
- If the failure is remediated the material must be “re-tested.” Re-tests **require the entire test package** be analyzed.
- The completed FRF should be submitted to the appropriate corporate RSL contact (see “Contact Information” section of RSL).
- If a vendor is deemed unreliable due to multiple material RSL failures, Nike, Inc. at its sole discretion may place that vendor on a probationary status. This will result in increased testing.
- If a vendor on probation continues to supply non-compliant material, further measures will be initiated by Nike (or Affiliate) at its sole discretion. These include termination of all business dealings with that vendor.

* A blank copy of the FRF is available on the last page of the RSL & SCG. A PDF version is attached to each report issued with a “FAIL” or “KID FAIL” rating.



Note for Toys, Electronics, and Food Contact Products

Testing Guidance for Toys, Electronic and Electrical Equipment, and Food Contact Materials

The testing requirements for Toys, Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Food Contact Materials differ from the testing requirements of general Nike Apparel, Equipment and Footwear products. These products may also require technical files or additional labeling so please consult one of your Nike RSL contacts when developing a product that has the characteristics of a toy, electronic, or food contact material.

Electrical and Electronic Components

This section of the Nike Corporate Restricted Substances List applies to Regulated Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE).

EEE components are defined as any component that is dependent on electric current or electromagnetic fields to function properly. EEE components must meet the limits of this section; however, all other non-EEE components must meet the complete Nike Corporate RSL limits. (Note: Both EEE testing and RSL testing will be required in cases where electronics are embedded in other products.)

Restricted Substance or Group Name (CAS #):	Reason for Restriction	NIKE LIMIT: Maximum allowable concentration in component	Required Laboratory Reporting Limit Per substance concentration in product	Test Method and Comments
Metals in Battery or Button cell Mercury (7439-97-6) Cadmium (7440-43-9) Lead (7439-92-1) batteries contained in consumer product need to be easily removable by the user	Legislated	Mercury prohibited Cadmium 5 mg/kg Lead 1000 mg / kg	Mercury 0.5 mg/kg Cadmium 0.5 mg/kg Lead 100 mg/kg	Nike In-house Method: Aqua regia / hydrogen peroxide digestion, followed by ICP / VGA-AAS analysis
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Applied to equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields for working properly, designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1000 volt a.c. or 1500 volt for d.c. and fallen under the categories set out in Annex 1A of 2002/96/EC. Sampling and analysis is based on the test request requirements.				
Lead (7439-92-1)	Legislated	1000 mg/kg	100 mg/kg	IEC 62321, Ed.1, 2008
Cadmium (7440-43-9)	Legislated	100 mg/kg	10 mg/kg	IEC 62321, Ed.1, 2008
Mercury (7439-97-6)	Legislated	1000 mg/kg	100 mg/kg	IEC 62321, Ed.1, 2008
Chromium(VI) (7440-47-3)	Legislated	1000 mg/kg	100 mg/kg	IEC 62321, Ed.1, 2008
PBDEs and PBBs	Legislated	1000 mg/kg	100 mg/kg	IEC 62321, Ed.1, 2008

Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL)

This section of the Nike Corporate Restricted Substances List applies to chemicals used in manufacturing. The following chemicals, regardless of concentration, must not be intentionally introduced into the manufacturing process within the Nike contracted manufacturing facilities. Until these chemicals can be completely eliminated, every effort should be made to tightly control them and minimize exposure to the worker, environment, and consumer.

It is important to be aware that some MSDS's list only chemicals present at a concentration of 1000 mg/kg or higher. In any event:

a) Worker exposure to listed chemicals must not exceed Nike's applicable standard (any such limit is not intended to replace a safe occupational exposure limit)
b) The finished product must comply with Nike's finished product RSL limits for that chemical
c) Nike contracted manufacturing facilities are required to comply with Nike's ES&H Code Leadership Standards

Restricted Substance or Group Name (CAS #):	Synonym(s)	Common Potential Uses
Alkylphenols (AP) and Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEO) Nonylphenols (CAS# multiple isomers) Octylphenols (CAS# multiple isomers) Nonylphenol ethoxylate $(C_2H_4O)_nC_{15}H_{24}O$ (CAS# multiple isomers) Octylphenol ethoxylate $(C_2H_4O)_nC_{14}H_{22}O$ (CAS# multiple isomers)		Detergent, surfactant, cleaning agents, agents in textile and leather processing, formulas of biocides & pesticides, cements & glues, metal processing
Benzene (71-43-2)	Benzol, phenyl hydride	Solvent, Cleaner
Class I and II Ozone Depleting Substances	Chlorofluorocarbon-11 (CFC-11) Chlorofluorocarbon-12 (CFC-12) Chlorofluorocarbon-13 (CFC-13) Chlorofluorocarbon-111 (CFC-111) Chlorofluorocarbon-112 (CFC-112) Chlorofluorocarbon-113 (CFC-113) Chlorofluorocarbon-114 (CFC-114) Chlorofluorocarbon-115 (CFC-115) Chlorofluorocarbon-211 (CFC-211) Chlorofluorocarbon-212 (CFC-212) Chlorofluorocarbon-213 (CFC-213) Chlorofluorocarbon-214 (CFC-214) Chlorofluorocarbon-215 (CFC-215) Chlorofluorocarbon-216 (CFC-216) Chlorofluorocarbon-217 (CFC-217) Carbon Tetrachloride (Tetrachloromethane) Halon-1211 Halon-1301 Halon-2402 Methyl Bromide Methyl Chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-21 (HCFC-21) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-31 (HCFC-31) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-121 (HCFC-121) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-122 (HCFC-122) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-123 (HCFC-123) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-124 (HCFC-124) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-131 (HCFC-131) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-132 (HCFC-132) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-133 (HCFC-133) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-141 (HCFC-141) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-142 (HCFC-142) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-221 (HCFC-221) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-222 (HCFC-222) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-223 (HCFC-223) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-224 (HCFC-224) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-225 (HCFC-225) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-226 (HCFC-226) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-231 (HCFC-231) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-232 (HCFC-232) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-233 (HCFC-233) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-234 (HCFC-234) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-235 (HCFC-235)	Solvent Cleaner

Restricted Substance or Group Name (CAS #):	Synonym(s)	Common Potential Uses
	Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-241 (HCFC-241) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-242 (HCFC-242) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-243 (HCFC-243) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-244 (HCFC-244) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-251 (HCFC-251) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-252 (HCFC-252) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-253 (HCFC-253) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-261 (HCFC-261) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-262 (HCFC-262) Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-271 (HCFC-271)	
Cresol (1319-77-3) m-Cresol (108-39-4) o-Cresol (95-48-7) p-Cresol (106-44-5)	Cresylic Acid	Nylon and plastic primers and resins
N,N-Dimethylacetamide (127-19-5)	DMAC	Solvent in Primers, Adhesives and Resins
Dimethylsulpoxide (67-68-5)	DMSO	Solvent Cleaner
Dimethyl formamide (68-12-2)	DMF	Solvent Cleaner
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (111-76-2)	EGBE/Butyl cellusolve	Solvent Cleaner
Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	Formic aldehyde	Solvent cleaner, anti-shrinkage resin, mold inhibitor
Methylene Chloride (75-09-2)	Dichloromethane, Methylene Dichloride	Solvent Cleaner
n-hexane (110-54-3)	Hexane	Solvent Cleaner
n-methyl pyrrolidone (872-50-4)	NMP, 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone	Solvent Cleaner
4,4'-methylenebis (2-chloraniline) (101-14-4)	MOCA	Press Pad
Phenol (108-95-2)	Carbolic acid, phenyl alcohol, phenyl hydroxide	Solvent in primers, adhesives and resins for nylon and plastics
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	Perchloroethylene, PERC	Solvent cleaners
1,1,1-trichloroethane (71-55-6)	1,1,1 – TCA, methyl chloroform	Solvent Cleaners
Toluene (108-88-3)	Methylbenzene	Solvent in primers, adhesives, paints and inks
2,4-toluene diisocyanate (584-84-9) Toluene-2,6-Diisocyanate (91-08-7)	TDI	Activator in some polyurethane foams
Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	TCE, trichlorethene	Solvent cleaner
Xylene – all isomers (1330-20-7)	Ethylbenzene, o,m,p-xylene	Solvent in primers, adhesives, paints, inks
Trichloromethane (67-66-3)	Chloroform	Solvent Cleaner
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5)	Vinyl trichloride	Solvent Cleaner
1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)	1,1-dichloroethene	Solvent Cleaner

Toys

This section of the Nike Corporate Restricted Substances List applies to Regulated Substances in toys. A toy is any product or material with play value by children of less than 14 years of age. The requirements in this section apply to products either sold or given away.

Toys must meet the limits of this section AND the RSL (including the requirement for PVC).

Toys must pass strict mechanical and safety testing in addition to these chemical requirements. Always consult with your product safety contact before starting any testing.

The table below specifies toys, toy components and toy materials and applicable chemicals which should not be released above the limits in the following pages. This table is based on the requirements of EN 71-3:1994 and EN71-9:2005 in association with EN71-10:2005 and EN71-11:2005.

Specific Toy / Toy Component	Toy Material	Flame Retardants	Colorants	Primary Aromatic Amines	Monomers	Solvents - Migration	Solvents - Inhalation	Wood Preservatives	Preservatives	Plasticizers	Heavy Metals
Toys intended to be mouthed by children under 3 years of age	POLYMERIC				X	X				X	X
Toys, or accessible components, with a mass of 150 g or less intended to be played with in the hands by children under 3 years of age	POLYMERIC				X	X				X	X
	WOOD		X	X				X			X
	PAPER		X	X							X
Toys and accesible components of toys intended for children under 3 years of age	TEXTILE	X	X	X							X
	LEATHER		X	X					X		X
Mouthpiece components of mouth acctuated toys	POLYMERIC				X	X				X	X
	WOOD		X	X				X			X
	PAPER		X	X							X
Inflatable toys with a surface greater than 0.5 m2 when fully inflated	POLYMERIC						X				X
Toys worn over the mouth and nose	POLYMERIC				X		X				X
	TEXTILE		X	X			X				X
	PAPER		X	X							X
Toys which the child can enter	POLYMERIC						X				X
	TEXTILE						X				X
Components of graphic instruments sold as toys or used in toys	POLYMERIC				X	X				X	X
Toys and accessible components of toys for indoor use	WOOD							X			X
Toys and accessible components of toys for outdoor use	WOOD							X			X
Toys and components of toys which mimic food	POLYMERIC				X	X				X	X
Solid toy materials intended to leave a trace	ALL		X	X							X
Colored accessible liquids in toys	LIQUID		X	X					X		X
Non-colored accessible liquids in toys	LIQUID								X		X
Modelling clay, play clay and similar	ALL		X	X					X		X
Balloon making compounds	ALL		X	X			X				X
Imitations tattoos with adhesive	ALL		X	X		X			X		X
Imitation jewellery	POLYMERIC		X	X	X	X				X	X
	METAL										X

Restricted Substance or Group Name (CAS #):	Reason for Restriction	NIKE LIMIT: Maximum allowable concentration in component*	Required Laboratory Reporting Limit mg/kg = toy material basis mg/L = aqueous extract basis	Test Method and Comments
Aromatic Amines Benzidine (92-87-5) 2-Naphthylamine (91-59-8) 4-Chloroaniline (106-47-8) 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1) 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine (119-90-4) 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine (119-93-7) o-Toluidine (95-53-4) o-Anisidine (90-04-0, 2-methoxyaniline) Aniline (62-53-3)	Legislation	Not Detected (for each restricted amine) *See laboratory reporting limit for test method detection limit	5 mg/kg)	EN71-11
Dyes Disperse Blue 1 (2475-45-8) Disperse Blue 3 (2475-46-9) Disperse Blue 106 (12223-01-7) Disperse Blue 124 (61951-51-7) Disperse Yellow 3 (2832-40-8) Disperse Orange 3 (730-40-5) Disperse Orange 37/76 (12223-33-5, 13301-61-6) Disperse Red 1 (2872-52-8) Solvent Yellow 1 (60-09-3) Solvent Yellow 2 (60-11-7) Solvent Yellow 3 (97-56-3) Basic Red 9 (569-61-9) Basic Violet 1 (8004-87-3) Basic Violet 3 (548-62-9) Acid Red 26 (3761-53-3) Acid Violet 49 (1694-09-03)	Legislation	Not Detected (for each restricted dye) *See laboratory reporting limit for test method detection limit	10 mg/kg	EN71-11
Flame Retardants Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE) 3-isomers (32534-81-9) Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE) 4-isomers (32536-52-0) Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE) (1163-19-5) Tri-o-cresyl phosphate (78-30-8) Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (115-96-8)	Legislation Legislation	1000 mg/kg (for each flame retardant sum of isomers) Not Detected *See laboratory reporting limit for test method detection limit	5 mg/kg 50 mg/kg	Solvent extraction and analysis by GC-MS or LC-MS EN71-11

Restricted Substance or Group Name (CAS #):	Reason for Restriction	NIKE LIMIT: Maximum allowable concentration in component*	Required Laboratory Reporting Limit mg/kg = toy material basis mg/L = aqueous extract basis	Test Method and Comments
Metals Antimony (7440-36-0) Arsenic (7440-38-2) Barium (7440-39-3) Chromium (7440-47-3) Cadmium (7440-43-9) Lead (7439-92-1) Mercury (7439-97-6) Selenium (7782-49-2)	Legislation	Values in parenthesis refer to modeling clay, play clay and similar 60 mg/kg 25 mg/kg 1000 mg/kg (250-mg/kg) 60 mg/kg (50-mg/kg) 75 mg/kg (50-mg/kg) 90 mg/kg 60 mg/kg (25-mg/kg) 500 mg/kg	 5 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg 100 mg/kg 3 mg/kg 25 mg/kg 50 mg/kg 5 mg/kg 50 mg/kg	 EN71-3 ASTM F 963
Monomers Acrylamide (79-06-1) Bisphenol A (80-05-7) Formaldehyde (50-00-0) Phenol (108-95-2) Styrene (100-42-5)	Legislation	Not Detected 0.1 mg/L 2.5 mg/L 15 mg/L 0.75 mg/L	0.02 mg/L 0.01 mg/L 0.2 mg/L 1.0 mg/L 0.2 mg/L	EN71-11 Limits are in terms of mg monomer per liter of simulant

Restricted Substance or Group Name (CAS #):	Reason for Restriction	NIKE LIMIT: Maximum allowable concentration in component*	Required Laboratory Reporting Limit mg/kg = toy material basis mg/L = aqueous extract basis	Test Method and Comments
Plasticizers				
Triphenyl phosphate (115-86-6) Tri-o-cresyl phosphate (78-30-8) Tri-m-cresyl phosphate (563-04-2) Tri-p-cresyl phosphate (78-32-0)	Legislated	Not Detected (for each of the listed plasticizers)	0.03 mg/L (for each phosphate plasticizer listed)	EN71-11
All esters of phthalic acid including, but not restricted to: di-isononyl phthalate (DINP) (28553-12-0) di(ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) (117-81-7) di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP) (117-84-0) di-iso-decyl phthalate (DIDP) (26761-40-0) butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP) (85-68-7) dibutyl phthalate (DBP) (84-74-2)	Legislated	Not Detected (sum total of all phthalic acid esters)	50 mg/kg (sum total of all phthalic acid esters)	Nike – In-house Method Determination of defined Ortho-Phthalic Esters in Synthetic Fibers and Thermoplastics by LC-DAD-MS or GC-MS Confirmation of failure by fragmentation HPLC-MS
Preservatives				
Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and its salts	Legislated	Not Detected	2 mg/kg	EN71-11
Lindane (58-89-9)		Not Detected	2 mg/kg	
Cyfluthrin (68359-37-5)		Not Detected	10 mg/kg	
Cypermethrin (52315-07-8)		Not Detected	10 mg/kg	
Deltamethrin (52918-63-5)		Not Detected	10 mg/kg	
Permethrin (52645-53-1)		Not Detected	10 mg/kg	
Phenol (108-95-2)		Not Detected	10 mg/kg	
1,2-Benzylisothiazolin-3-one (2634-33-5)		Not Detected	5 mg/kg	
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (2682-20-4) 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (26172-55-4)		15 mg/kg (sum total)	10 mg/kg (sum total)	
Formaldehyde (50-00-0)		500 mg/kg	400 mg/kg	

Restricted Substance or Group Name (CAS #):	Reason for Restriction	NIKE LIMIT: Maximum allowable concentration in component*	Required Laboratory Reporting Limit mg/kg = toy material basis mg/L = aqueous extract basis	Test Method and Comments
Solvents (migration)	Legislation	Not Detected	0.02mg/L	EN71-11
Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)		0.06 mg/L	0.03 mg/L	
Dichloromethane (75-09-2)				
2-Methoxyethyl acetate (110-49-6)				
2-Ethoxyethanol (110-80-5)		0.5mg/L (Sum total)	0.1 mg/L	
2-Ehtoxyethyl acetate (111-15-9)				
Bis (2-methoxyethyl) ether (111-96-6)				
2-methoxypropyl acetate (70657-70-4)				
Methanol (67-56-1)		5 mg/L	1.0 mg/L	
Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)		Not Detected	0.02 mg/L	
Cyclohexanone (108-94-1)		46 mg/L	3 mg/L	
3,5,5-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one (isophorone 78-59-1)		3 mg/L	0.6 mg/L	
Toluene (108-88-3)		2 mg/L	0.5 mg/L	
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)		1 mg/L	0.1 mg/l	
o,m,p-xylene (95-47-6, 108-38-3, 106-42-3)		2 mg/L (sum total)	0.5 mg/L (sum total)	
Benzene (71-43-2)		5 mg/kg	1 mg/kg	
Solvents (inhalation)	Legislation			EN71-11
Toluene (108-88-3)		260 µg/m^3	0.02 µg	
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)		5000 µg/m^3	0.04 µg	
o,m,p-xylene (95-47-6, 108-38-3, 106-42-3)		870 µg/m^3 (total)	0.02 µg	
Mesitylene (1,3,5-trimethylbenzene 108-67-8)		2500 µg/m^3	0.01 µg	
Trichlorethylene (79-01-6)		Not Detected	0.02 µg	
Dichloromethane (75-09-2)		3000 µg/m^3	0.01 µg	
n-Hexane (110-54-3)		1800 µg/m^3	0.03 µg	
Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)		Not Detected	0.06 µg	
Cyclohexanone (108-94-1)		136 µg/m^3	0.03 µg	
Isophorone (78-59-1)		200 µg/m^3	0.04 µg	
Benzene (71-43-2)		Not Detected	0.03 µg	

Sustainable Chemistry Guidance

Principles of Green Chemistry
Nike Green Chemistry Program
- **Certification of Commitment**
- **Validation of a Greening Effort**

Positive List of Chemistries

Introduction to Green Chemistry

The reduction/elimination of toxic chemicals in products and processes is part of Nike's long term sustainability goals. We are asking every supplier to better understand their chemical impact and to search for less toxic ways to manufacture. The Nike Considered Chemistry Team encourages all suppliers to use the Principles of Green Chemistry to inspire innovation. Designing and producing materials around these principles can be used at any stage in the supply chain to improve sustainability as well as protect the consumer, employee, and the community/environment.

Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry*

1) Prevention
2) Atom Economy
3) Less Hazardous Chemical Syntheses
4) Designing Safer Chemicals
5) Safer Solvents and Auxiliaries
6) Design for Energy Efficiency
7) Use of Renewable Feedstocks
8) Reduce Derivatives
9) Catalysis
10) Design for Degradation
11) Real-time analysis for Pollution Prevention
12) Inherently Safer Chemistry for Accident Prevention

* Anastas, P. T.; Warner, J. C.; Green Chemistry: Theory and Practice, Oxford University Press: New York, 1998, p.30. (Retrieved from: http://www.epa.gov/greenchemistry/pubs/principles.html)

Nike Green Chemistry Program – Overview

The Nike Green Chemistry Program is designed to drive innovations in product chemistry, particularly those around several of the Green Chemistry Principles. The effort to reduce toxics uses a systematic, risk based approach to assess toxic chemicals in product or processes. With protection of the consumer, employee, and the community/environment as the goal, the program relies on the evaluation of both hazard and exposure potential. Assessing hazard and exposure potential allows chemicals with the greatest risk (risk = hazard x exposure) to be prioritized for elimination by reformulation, or for control via the Nike RSL.

Chemical Hazard Criteria:
The approach to chemical hazard is based upon the Green Screen for Safer Chemicals (version 1.0) benchmarking tool which uses the following toxicology endpoints to assess hazard:

Human Health
- Carcinogenicity
- Genetic Toxicity/Mutagenicity
- Reproductive/developmental toxicity
- Endocrine effects
- Neurotoxicity
- Acute toxicity
- Irritation of skin
- Eye irritation
- Skin or respiratory sensitization
- Immune System Effects
- Specific target organ toxicity following repeated exposures

Physical/chemical properties
- Chemical interactions/reactions (e.g. explosive, flammable)

Environmental Fate
- Bioaccumulation potential
- Degradability/Persistence

Ecotoxicity
- Aquatic toxicity – Acute
- Aquatic toxicity – Chronic

Exposure:
Exposure evaluation allows chemicals to be prioritized. Higher hazard chemicals with higher exposure potential are targets for alternatives assessment & reduction/elimination.

The assessment of exposure is based upon realistic scenarios for the consumer, worker, and the environment. The consumer exposure scenario is most often based on an apparel model since it has the greatest skin coverage and is usually more conservative than a footwear or equipment model.

Exposure scenarios for the employee and environment are less standardized and are developed as needed. Exposure scenarios vary for workers and the environment due to differences in how a chemical is used in production and the chemical's physical properties (boiling point, solubility, etc.).

Nike Green Chemistry Program - Participation

To participate in the Nike Green Chemistry Program, we are asking that suppliers voluntarily:

1) Commitment to self evaluate the use of toxic chemicals in their facility*
2) Validate their chemical greening efforts for materials or processes

Certification of Commitment self evaluate, identify, reduce/eliminate toxic chemicals **(facility level)**	**Validation of a Greening Effort** technical review of an improved material or process **(material level)**

*It is important for the appropriate senior level management and/or chemical management teams to be involved in discussions regarding this commitment

Nike Green Chemistry Program
- Certificate of Commitment -

Certification of Commitment
self evaluate, identify, reduce/eliminate toxic chemicals
(facility level)

By signing this document, we (the supplier) acknowledge our commitment to the safety of the employee, community, and consumer. We also commit to responsibly use chemicals and agree to actively participate in the Nike Green Chemistry Program. (Note: This commitment does not supersede supply agreements or any legal obligation of suppliers.)

Green Chemistry - Certification of Commitment (REQUIREMENTS):

Our facility (**please initial each line**):

——— Commits to self-evaluate how and where hazardous/toxic chemicals are used in the facility.

——— Commits to evaluate chemicals prior to allowing their use in production.

——— Commits to (whenever possible) eliminate, reduce, or substitute safer alternatives for hazardous chemicals.

——— Commits to educate and enable our employees to safely use and responsibly dispose of chemicals that are essential for production.

——— Commits to continue complying with Nike's Code Leadership Standards (CLS) for chemicals, hazardous materials, and hazardous waste found at www.nikebiz.com/responsibility/workers_and_factories.html#code_leadership_standards

——— Commits to stay current with the contents of the Nike Restricted Substances List (RSL) and Sustainable Chemistry Guidance (SCG) found at www.nikeresponsibility.com/rsl, including all updates.

Green Chemistry – Certificate of Commitment (SIGNATURE):

Vendor Name: _____

Signature of Manager: _____

Name of Manager (printed): _____

Full Title of Manager: _____

Date: _____

Nike Green Chemistry Program
- Validation of Greening Effort -

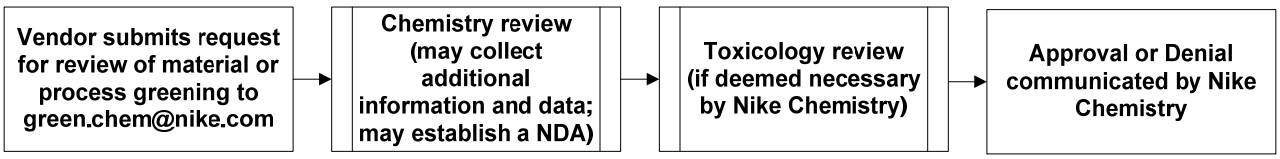
Validation of a Greening Effort
technical review of an improved material or process
(material level)

By submitting this document, we (the supplier) are requesting validation for a greening effort made to a material or process. This validation allows Nike to have a technical basis for awarding the status of "environmentally preferred" to a material. Disclosure of formulations must be specific enough to allow for analysis. (Note: This commitment does not supersede supply agreements or any legal obligation of suppliers.)

Green Chemistry – Validation of a Greening Effort (PROCESS):

Common steps:

- At supplier discretion, establish a non-disclosure agreement (NDA) with Nike.
- Request a technical review from Nike Chemistry (green.chem@nike.com) by describing:
  - What is the chemistry change (general description)?
  - How is the current material or process an improvement?
  - Detail any change to the material (physical) performance?
  - If eligible, the vendor will be referred for further evaluation.
- Disclose detailed chemical formulation change (including chemical amounts, CAS number). Typically an MSDS data does NOT contain enough information for the review process.



Green Chemistry – Request for Validation of Greening Effort (SIGNATURE):

Vendor Name: _____

Signature of Manager: _____

Name of Manager (printed): _____

Full Title of Manager: _____

Date: _____

Positive List of Chemistries

Nike, Inc. is pleased to provide the following positive list to its suppliers in support of the corporate goal of Sustainable Innovation. This list is intended as a guide for suppliers seeking alternative chemistries. To be added to this list, suppliers have demonstrated to Nike that their materials are capable of meeting the RSL, have significantly reduced or eliminated a target chemical, or in another way have proven a material positive impact to the end product or manufacturing process.

Although listed below, suppliers are still required to demonstrate compliance per the RSL Implementation Plan as well as safely use the chemical in accordance to all supply agreements. This list is not comprehensive and is not intended to show all materials capable of meeting the Nike RSL. Only the chemistries listed in the following section have been reviewed; not all chemistries from a supplier will meet the criteria for inclusion.

To be included in the list of positive chemistries, suppliers may be required to regularly disclose to Nike Chemistry:

- Formulations
- Test results
- LCA (life cycle assessments)
- Other data as requested

Screen Print Inks

COMPANY	WEBSITE	POSITIVE CHEMISTRY PRODUCT	REASON FOR POSITIVE LISTING
CHT R. Beitlich GmbH	www.cht-group.com	Printperfekt (GD200, S2 and LACFF) Tubvinyl 235 FF	PVC and Phthalate Free Ink
Lancer Group International	www.lancergroup.com	Evolution Series 2	PVC and Phthalate Free Ink
Printop	www.printop.com	Astro Aquaplast Silextreme	PVC and Phthalate Free Ink
Chaiyaboon Brothers	www.chaiyaboon.com	PNP Range	PVC and Phthalate Free Ink
FujiFilm Sericol	www.fujifilmsericol.com	Textile Colour Texcharge TC Pioneer	PVC and Phthalate Free Ink
International Coatings	www.iccink.com	UltraMix® 1200 PVC-Free Color System	PVC and Phthalate Free Ink
Magna Colours	www.magnacolours.com	Magnaprint	PVC and Phthalate Free Ink
Quaglia srl/Virus	www.quaglia.it	Hydra Aquatint	PVC and Phthalate Free Ink
Wilflex/PolyOne	www.polyone.com	Oasis QuantumOne Ecolution	PVC and Phthalate Free Ink
Aone	www.aonetex.com	Silithane Series	PVC and Phthalate Free Ink
Matsui International Co. Inc.	www.matsui-color.com/water_based	301 Eco-Series	PVC and Phthalate Free Ink
Rutland Inc.	www.rutlandinc.com	HS-A Water Base Rubber Ink	PVC and Phthalate Free Ink
Stanwell-Expan Co. Ltd.	www.stanwell.com.tw	ELC LYA ATP WPN	PVC and Phthalate Free Ink
Dow Corning	www.dowcorning.com	DY35-5088 System 3600 System 3730 System 9600 System CF5010 System	PVC and Phthalate Free Ink

Pad Print Inks

COMPANY	WEBSITE	POSITIVE CHEMISTRY PRODUCT	REASON FOR POSITIVE LISTING
Ink Cups Now	www.inkcups.com	SB Ink	PVC and Phthalate Free Ink

Enzyme Treatments

COMPANY	WEBSITE	POSITIVE CHEMISTRY PRODUCT	REASON FOR POSITIVE LISTING
Novozymes	www.novozymes.com	Elemental	Demonstrated water/energy/chemical reduction

Approved Laboratories

This section lists the laboratories that Nike allows for RSL testing. The quality and authenticity of testing data is critical for ensuring only high quality and safe products are produced. Only test reports from laboratories that have been audited and approved by qualified Nike RSL personnel or their nominated representatives will be accepted as proof of compliance. All laboratories are now approved for testing all product types.

NIKE RSL APPROVED LABORATORY CONTACT AND SHIPPING INFORMATION

LAB	SHIPPING INFORMATION	CONTACT
BV-GmbH	Bureau Veritas CPS (Germany) GmbH Wilhelm Hennemannstr. 8 19061 Schwerin Deutschland	Dr Jörg Ruhkamp Laboratory Manager joerg.ruhkamp@de.bureauveritas.com Tel: 49 40 74041 0000 Fax: 49 40 74041 1499
BV-HK	Bureau Veritas CPS (Hong Kong) Ltd 1/F, Pacific Trade Centre, 2 Kai Hing Raoad, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong	Dr. Lee Siu Ming Regional Manager Siuming.lee@hk.bureauveritas.com Tel: 852-24941163 Fax: 852-24207881
INTERTEK-HK	Intertek Testing Services Hong Kong Ltd 4c Garment Centre 576 Castle Peak Road Kowloon, Hong Kong	Kaye Leung Client Services Supervisor kaye.leung@intertek.com Tel: 852-21738215 Fax: 852-34032528
INTERTEK-SH	Intertek Testing Services Limited, Shanghai. 2/F, Building No.4, Shanghai Comalong Industrial Park, 889 Yi Shan Road, Shanghai 200233, China	Jane Wu Sr. manager, Customer Services Jane.wu@intertek.com Tel: 86-21-64954601; 86-21-60917026 Fax: 86-21-64953254
INTERTEK-TW	Intertek Testing Services Taiwan Ltd. 8F., No. 423, Ruiguang Rd., Neihu District, Taipei 114, Taiwan	KY Liang Divisional Head Analytical Chemistry k.y.liang@intertek.com TEL: 886-2-66022236 FAX: 886-2-6602-2889
SGS-BR	SGS-BR SGS do Brasil Ltda, Av. Vereador Alfredo das Neves, 480 11095-10 - Alemoa - Santos - SP – Brasil	Cristina Sartor Data Center CTS Supervisor Cristina.sartor@sgs.com Tel: (5513) 2105-9557 Fax: (5513) 3296-3327
SGS-HK	SGS Hong Kong Ltd. 5-8/F, Metropole Square, 2 On Yiu Street, Siu Lik Yuen, Shatin, N.T. Hong Kong	Brenda Chiu brenda.chiu@sgs.com Tel: (852)-2774 7136 Fax: (852)-2334 8752
SGS-KO	SGS-KO SGS Korea Co., Ltd. #322 Daewoo The O Valley Bldg., 555-9, Hogye-dong, Dongan-gu, Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	Jason Han Jason.han@sgs.com Tel: 82 31 460 8001 Fax: 82 31 460 8021
SGS-TH	SGS Thailand Ltd. 41/23 Soi Rama III 59 Rama III Road, Chongnonsee Yannawa, Bangkok 10120 Thailand	Pornpana Lirathpong pornpana.lirathpong@sgs.com Tel: (66-02) 6830541 Fax: (66-02) 2948199
SGS-TW	**FW & EQ:** SGS Taiwan Ltd. Multi Chemical Laboratory-Kaohsiung 61, Kai-Fa Rd, Nanzih Export Processing Zone Kaohsiung , Taiwan 81170 **AP:** SGS Taiwan Ltd. Textile Laboratory-Taipei 31, Wu Chyuan Rd, Wuku Industrial Zone Taipei County, Taiwan 24886 Fax: 886-2-22984060	Janny Lin SGS Marketing Representative janny.lin@sgs.com Tel: 886-7-3012121 ext.4102 Fax: 886-7-3010867 Myra Hsieh Myra.hsieh@sgs.com Tel: 886-2-22993279 ext. 5202

Contact Information
Nike and Affiliates

NIKE CORPORATE RSL CONTACTS

Nike RSL Contact Information				
Contact	**Division/Subs**	**Location**	**Email:**	**Phone:**
Andy Chen	All	WHQ	andy.chen2@nike.com	+1 503-532-4755
John Frazier	All	WHQ	john.frazier@nike.com	+1 503-671-5051
Scott Echols	All	WHQ	scott.echols@nike.com	+1 503 671-3865
Samantha Shintay	All	WHQ	samantha.shintay@nike.com	+1 503-532-5654
Rachel Cantu	All	WHQ	rachel.cantu@nike.com	+1 503-532-3602
Bill Rehm	Nike - Footwear	WHQ	bill.rehm@nike.com	+1 503-671-4746
Lucia Nacimento	Nike - Footwear	WHQ	lucia.nascimento@nike.com	+1 503-532-5833
Augusto Silva	Nike - Equipment	WHQ	augusto.silva@nike.com	+1 503-532-0236
Joey Osborne	Nike - Apparel	WHQ	joey.osborne@nike.com	+1 503-671-4357
Martin Wragg	Screen Prints & Inks	WHQ	martin.wragg@nike.com	+1 503-532-1780
Scott Gill	Cole Haan – all	Cole Haan/US	scott.gill@colehaan.com	+1 207-846-2532
Mark Panaccione	Cole Haan - all	Cole Haan/US	mark.panaccione@colehaan.com	+1 207-846-2574
John Baier	Converse – Footwear	Converse/US	john.baier@converse.com	+1 978-983-3317
Debbie Shaw	Converse – Footwear	Converse/US	debbie.shaw@converse.com	+1 978-983-3661
Marilyn Kloner	Converse - Apparel	Converse/US	marilyn.curt.kloner@converse.com	+1 646-563-7461
Megan Tobin	Converse – Apparel	Converse/US	megan.tobin@nike.com	+1 646-563-7477
Stan Burton	Hurley	Hurley HQ/US	stan.burton@nike.com	+1 949-548-9375 x3049
Christine Tuminello	Hurley – All	Hurley HQ/US	christine.tuminello@nike.com	+1 949-548-9375
Polly James	Sparq	Sparq/US	polly.james@sparqtraining.com	+ 1 262-203-2150
Carole Greenwood	Umbro	Umbro HQ/UK	carole_greenwood@umbro.com	+44 161 492 2128
Nick Farrar	Umbro	Umbro HQ/UK	nick_farrar@umbro.com	+44 (0) 161 492 2000

Nike Apparel Contact Information

If you have questions, your Local Nike Liaison Office should be your first point of contact. The contacts for the Nike Apparel RSL Program are listed below. Please note there are two apparel contact lists: materials & screen prints.

Nike Apparel **Materials** RSL Contact Information				
Liaison Office:	**LO:**	**Primary Contact:**	**Email:**	**Phone:**
China	CN	William Wu	william.wu@nike.com	86-21-63190900 x2898
Headwear	HW	Anna Lin	anna.lin@nike.com	886-2-27759528
India	ID	Arun Joshi	arun.joshi@nike.com	91-80-2286101x167
Indonesia	IN	Shinta Lee	shinta.lee@nike.com	65-332-1438 x119
Singapore	SG	Susan Yeoh	susan.yeoh@nike.com	65-332-1438 x119
South America	CS/SA	Deise Taira	deise.taira@nike.com	55-11-21666548
Americas	AM/SX/MX	Linai Vaz DeNegri	linai.vaz.denegri@nike.com	+1 503-532-6821
Thailand	TH	Wanphen P	wanphen.p@nike.com	662-659-5600 x127
Taiwan	TW	Lois Wang	lois.wang@nike.com	+886-2-81617186
Turkey	TK	Ayce Ozgun	ayce.ozgun@nike.com	90 212 365 01 20
Vietnam	VN	Vu Nguyen	vu.nguyen@nike.com	848-829-8172 x718

Nike Apparel Contact Information (continued)

If you have questions, your Local Nike Liaison Office should be your first point of contact. The contacts for the Nike Apparel RSL Program are listed below. Please note there are two apparel contact lists: materials & screen prints.

Nike Screen Print RSL Contact Information				
Liaison Office:	**LO:**	**Primary Contact:**	**Email:**	**Phone:**
China	CN	Kevin Cheng	kevin.cheng@nike.com	86-21-22083256
India	ID	Technica Hettiarachchi	technica.hettiarachchi@nike.com	94-11-2314647 Ext-21
Indonesia	IN	Febriyanti Safriti	febriyanti_dwi.safriti@nike.com	(6221)5140 1700, ext.60856
CASA	CS/SA	Naymith Cardoso	naymith.cardoso@nike.com	55-11-2166-6345
Singapore	SG	Bau Kiat Lau	baukiat.lau@nike.com	604-5833588
Americas	AM/SX/MX	Rodolfo Estrada	rodolfo.estrada@nike.com	+52 55 36405527
South America	CS/SA	Deise Taira	deise.taira@nike.com	55-11-21666548
Thailand	TH	Chaiporn C	chaiporn.c@nike.com	66-21055336
Taiwan	TW	Lois Wang	lois.wang@nike.com	+886-2-81617186
Turkey	TK	Duygu Keles	duygu.keles@nike.com	+90 212 365 0132
Vietnam	VN	Minh Pham	minh.pham@nike.com	(848) 38298172 x721

Nike Equipment Contact Information

If you have questions, your Local Nike Liaison Office should be your first point of contact. The contacts for the Nike Equipment RSL Program are listed below.

Nike Equipment RSL Contact Information				
Liaison Office:	**LO:**	**Primary Contact:**	**Email:**	**Phone:**
CASA	CS/SA	Naymith Cardoso	naymith.cardoso@nike.com	55-11-2166-6345
North Asia	CN	Debbie Lai	debbie.lai@nike.com	86-20-38115243
North Asia	CN	Sally Wu	sally.wu@nike.com	86-20-38115246
South Asia	TH	Poo H	poo.h@nike.com	662-659-5600 x283
EHQ	EHQ	Guy LaSalle	guy.lasalle@nike.com	31-35-626-6889

Footwear Contact Information

If you have questions, your Local Nike/Affiliate Liaison Office should be your first point of contact. The RSL contacts for Nike & Converse Footwear are listed below.

Nike Footwear RSL Contact Information				
Liaison Office:	**LO:**	**Primary Contact:**	**Email:**	**Phone:**
World Headquarters	WHQ	Jason Ahmann Lynn Raube Rose Boruck Michelle Swenson Vasana Thammaphouvong Jan Hayden	jason.ahmann@nike.com lynn.raube@nike.com rose.boruck@nike.com michelle.swenson@nike.com vasana.thammaphouvong@nike.com jan.hayden@nike.com	+1 503-532-4044 +1 503-532-6766 +1 503-671-2916 +1 503-532-5064 +1 503-532-6143 +1 503-671-4682
Novo Hamburgo, Brazil		Carmem Gomes	carmem.gomes@nike.com	+55-51-2126-6413
Guangzhou China	GZ	Juliet Bautista Daphne Choi	juliet.bautista@nike.com daphne.choi@nike.com	+8620-38115130 +86-20-38115150
Jakarta, Indonesia	IN	Mahdi Bapak Vik Saran	mahdi.bapak@nike.com vik.saran@nike.com	+ 6221-5396150 x119 + 6221-5396150
Pusan, South Korea	KO	HyungUk Park MH Han	hyunguk.park@nike.com mh.han@nike.com	+ 82 51 709 8861 + 82-51-709-8860
Taichung, Taiwan	TW	John Tsui Howard Nakanishi	john.tsui@nike.com howard.nakanishi@nike.com	+ 886-4-2460-6272 +886-4-2460-6212
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	VN	Hieu Nhan	hieu.nhan@nike.com	+84-8-829-8172 x 888

Converse Footwear RSL Contact Information				
Liaison Office:	**LO:**	**Primary Contact:**	**Email:**	**Phone:**
China	CTS	Frank Deng	frank.deng@converse.com	+86-760-89883605
Brazil	BTS	Paula Greco	paula.greco@converse.com	+55-51-2126-6442

Other Guidelines and Policies

Odor Management Guidelines
Nanotechnology Guidelines
Animal Skin Policy

Nike Corporate Odor Management,* Antimicrobial, and Scented Material Guidelines

*NOTE: Odor management materials are defined as antimicrobial (also identified as biocides, antibacterials, and biostats), odor capture technologies, and the use of scented ingredients

Nike currently restricts the use of scented materials and/or odor control technologies within apparel, footwear, and equipment product lines. This restriction applies to any chemical or substance intentionally applied to product to control bacterial populations, capture odors, mask odors, or perfume product or the consumer.

The following restrictions are designed to ensure that negative impact to consumers and the environment are minimized. The conditions described below must be met prior to the use of any scented materials or odor management technologies within Nike, Inc. product.

Scented materials or Odor control technologies must:

- Not leach or release chemicals in order to be effective [ABC]
- Meet legislative standards (globally)
- Be registered under the EU Biocide Directive (applies to antimicrobial technologies)
- Pass a corporate toxicity review (conducted thru the Nike Considered Chemistry team)
- Be proven effective (for our product types)
- Comply with the Nike Corporate RSL (Restricted Substances List)

[A] Restriction on leaching and intentional release of substances is due to the potential to:

- Harm helpful skin bacterial populations,
- Create conditions for resistant microbes,
- Contribute to the potential for bioaccumulation,
- Place Nike product under restrictions proposed in legislation (REACH), the EU Cosmetics Directive, Medical Devices Directive or Pharmaceutical Products Directive.

[B] Technologies known to release substances in order to be effective:

- Heavy metals (Copper, Silver, Tributyltin (TBT))
- Triclosan
- Pentachlorophenol

[C] Moisture absorbing (mold inhibiting) sachets: Dimethyl fumarate

Nike Corporate
Nanotechnology* Material Guidelines

* Nanotechnology based materials (i.e., nanomaterials) are inconsistently defined but this generally refers to those compounds, or components within the range of 1 to 100 nanometers (one nanometer is one-billionth of a meter) in one or more dimension. Colloidal materials (particularly metals) may also fall in this size range. These materials typically have enhanced or new properties that are attributed to the small size. Nanotechnology is highly multidisciplinary and examples may be found in chemical applications (e.g., polymers,) and mechanical/electrical engineering applications (microscopic machines).

- Nanoparticle - 3 dimensions in the 1-100 nanometers (nm)
- Nanotubes/nanowires – 2 dimensions in the 1-100 nm range
- Nanofilms – 1 dimension in the 1-100 nm range

Comparative Sizes
Ions, Na+ (0.1-nm) < **nanoparticles (1-100-nm)** < bacteria (200-nm) < red blood cells (~2500-nm) < human hair (~ 100,000-nm)

Nike currently restricts the use of nanomaterials within apparel, footwear, and equipment product lines. This restriction applies to any chemical or substance incorporating nanomaterials that is intentionally applied to a product or used in its construction because it imparts desirable physical properties to the final product or that remains in the product due its use in manufacturing a component.

The following restrictions are designed to ensure that any potentially negative impact to consumers and the environment associated with the use of nanomaterials are minimized, if not eliminated. The conditions described below must be met prior to the use of any nanotechnologies within Nike product.

Products to which nanomaterials are applied must:

- Not leach or release chemicals (or particles) in order to be effective or as a result of wear[A], unless safety data are available and acceptable
- Meet legislative standards (globally)
- Be appropriately registered (e.g., EU Biocide Directive, if used as bacteriostatic agent)
- If registration not required: Manufacturer/supplier has made available an analysis of consumer safety
- Pass a corporate toxicity review (conducted thru the Considered Chemistry team)[B]
- Be proven effective (for our product types)
- Comply with the Nike Corporate RSL (Restricted Substances List)

[A] Restriction on leaching and intentional/unintentional release of substances is due to the potential to:

- Induce unanticipated health effects – some nanomaterials appear to have toxicity different from the same, but larger, chemical structures making extrapolation of data on larger particles to nanomaterials difficult
- Create unanticipated exposure situations (e.g., dermal absorption may occur differently) or have unanticipated consequences (e.g., generation of resistant microbes)
- Contribute to the potential for bioaccumulation,
- Place Nike product under restrictions proposed in legislation (REACH), the EU Cosmetics Directive, Medical Devices Directive, Pharmaceutical Products Directive or state or local prohibitions on the use of nanomaterials

[B] Need for consistent toxicity review

- Manufacturer's claims may not reflect reality and some materials labeled "nano" are not.
- The evolution of consumer safety issues related to nanomaterials is evolving rapidly. The Considered Chemistry team is committed to staying abreast of new developments
- Toxicity concerns with nanomaterials are very different than those for typical chemicals in our industry and assessments of consumer safety issues require novel approaches.

Nike Corporate Animal Skins Policy

The following policy applies to Nike brand products or Nike Affiliate brand products (collectively "Products") that contain animal skin materials ("Animal Skins"):

Permitted Animal Skins:

- The following Animal Skins are permitted for use in Products:
    - Sheep (leather + hair-on hides / shearling); includes Lamb)
    - Cow (leather + hair-on hides)
    - Goat
    - Pig
    - Kangaroo*

  *If wild caught, must be sourced from actively managed populations with government agency oversight. Note: California will be reviewing the lawful sale of kangaroo products in 2011.

Source Country:

- Permitted Animal Skins may be sourced in all countries, except for China, India, or the Amazon Biome as more specifically explained below.
- Products made with Animal Skins must be accompanied by the appropriate CITES or other required export certificate where applicable.

Additional Restrictions:

- Animal Skins (specifically cow) must **not** be sourced in the Amazon Biome (see policy below).
- Animal Skins must **not** be any species considered to be exotic. Examples include, but are not limited to alligator, crocodile, lizard, snake, ostrich, fish, marine mammals, etc. This restriction shall apply to Products manufactured after the Summer 2010 retail season.
- Animal Skins must **not** be any species banned by U.S. State of California Penal Code section 653o(a) which states:
  It is unlawful to import into this state for commercial purposes, to possess with intent to sell, or to sell within the state, the dead body, or any part or product thereof, of any alligator, crocodile, polar bear, leopard, ocelot, tiger, cheetah, jaguar, sable antelope, wolf (Canis lupus), zebra, whale, cobra, python, sea turtle, colobus monkey, kangaroo, vicuna, sea otter, free-roaming feral horse, dolphin or porpoise (Delphinidae), Spanish lynx, or elephant.
- Animal Skins must **not** be derived from any species of domesticated or feral dog or cat.
- Animal Skins must **not** be "fur," except that cow "hair-on" hides or sheep shearling are permitted as provided above.
- Nike supports the use of wool fiber that is sourced and certified from non-mulesed sheep and will consolidate its wool sourcing accordingly, as rapidly as supplies and pricing allow.

Amazon Biome Leather Sourcing Policy

- Raw hides / leather used in Nike products will not be produced from cattle raised in the Amazon Biome as defined by IBGE.
- Nike Brazilian hide / leather suppliers are required to certify, in writing, that they are supplying hides / leather for Nike products from cattle raised outside of the Amazon Biome.
- Suppliers of Brazilian hides / leather for Nike products have until July 1, 2010 to create an ongoing, traceable and transparent system to provide credible assurances that hides / leather used for Nike products is from cattle raised outside of the Amazon Biome.

- Nike will review suppliers' progress in establishing an ongoing, traceable and transparent system on a quarterly basis.
  If, after July 1, 2010, suppliers are unable to provide credible assurances that hides / leather used for Nike products are from cattle raised outside of the Amazon Biome, Nike will consider increasing the exclusion area to include all of the Amazon Legal (as defined by IBGE).

  Definitions:

  Raised – refers to cattle's entire life

  IBGE - Brazil's National Institute of Geography and Statistics

  Amazon Biome – Amazon rainforest and its related ecosystem
  The boundary of the Amazon Biome within Brazil is defined by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). The map is available at ftp://geoftp.ibge.gov.br/mapas/tematicos/mapas_murais/biomas.pdf

  Amazon Legal – The entirety of the nine Brazilian states that contain portions of the Amazon Biome (Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Amapá, Pará, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Tocantins and Maranhão)

Related Guidance:

- Animal Welfare: Suppliers must source Animal Skins from processors that use sound animal husbandry, and humane animal treatment / slaughtering practices whether farmed, domesticated, or wild (managed).
- LWG: Leather suppliers must screen tanning processes against the Leather Working Group (LWG) Protocol to ensure adherence to best environmental practices www.leatherworkinggroup.com .
- Nike RSL: Suppliers of Animal Skins must comply with the Nike Corporate RSL (Restricted Substances List).
- Traceability: Suppliers must to have the ability to trace raw hides/skins back to country of origin.
- Integrity: Animal Skins' identification of species must be accurate (i.e. scientific/Latin and common names) as appropriate for legal import/export of materials and product.
- Legislation: Suppliers must meet all applicable global legislative standards that apply to Animal Skins.
- Trade Regulations: Suppliers must comply with country specific import/export trade regulations that apply to Animal Skins.

Forms

Test Request Form (TRF)

An electronic version of the TRF (eTRF) is available through the TRF link on www.nikeresponsibility.com/rsl

Failure Resolution Form (FRF)

Sample Test Request Form (TRF)

Fields marked with * are required. Only one TRF per sample.

BRAND TESTED FOR:	PRODUCT TYPE:	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: (of sample not product)
☐ NIKE ☐ COLE HAAN ☐ CONVERSE ☐ HURLEY ☐ UMBRO	☐ Footwear ☐ Apparel ☐ Equipment/Other	

LAB WHERE SAMPLE IS TESTED

☐ BV-GmbH ☐ BV-HK ☐ INTERTEK-HK ☐ INTERTEK-SH ☐ INTERTEK-TW ☐ SGS-BR ☐ SGS-HK ☐ SGS-KO ☐ SGS-TH ☐ SGS-TW

VENDOR INFORMATION

Liaison Office*◊	Season		Vendor Name*	Vendor Code^	Factory Name*	Factory Code^
	☐ FA/HO Yr: ____	☐ SP/SU Yr: ____				

Submitter Company*	Submitter Contact Name*	Submitter Contact Info (phone/fax/email)*

INVOICE TO*:	_____	**TEL*:**	_____
ADDRESS*:	_____	**FAX*:**	_____
CONTACT PERSON*:	_____	**EMAIL*:**	_____

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION*:					
Product or Style Number (SKU) (SR#†)	**Material Name**	**Material Type***	**Material or Item Number***	**Date Material Made**	**Date Sample Submitted**
Color Name 1*	**Color Code 1***	**Color Name 2**	**Color Code 2**	**GCW# (graphic colorway #)**	**GCW & Color Description**

Sample Type*

☐ Production Quality Material	☐ R&D Material	☐ Finished Product	**Retest** ☐ Yes ☐ No

TESTING INFORMATION: (See testing requirements table in RSL implementation plan – p. 16)

Select Test Package (**required** to receive an overall pass/fail result, otherwise 'partial result' report will be issued)

☐	Natural Fibers	☐	Synthetic Fibers	☐	Natural & Synthetic Fiber Blend
☐	Synthetic Leather / Polymers / Thermoplastics	☐	Natural Leather / Coated Leather	☐	Ink, Paint, & Adhesive (Heat Transfer)
☐	Screen Print Strike-off	☐	Metal Items	☐	Other (select tests as needed)
☐	**Electronics****	☐	**Toys****		

If the **'Electronics' or **'Toys'** test package is checked, the appropriate **RSL** test package and/or additional tests must also be indicated

Individual Tests (select additional or supplemental testing: requires test package selection; Exception: R&D samples **ONLY**)

☐	Alkylphenols (NP, OP)	☐	Disperse Dyes	☐	Nickel Release	☐	Phthalates
☐	Alkylphenol ethoxylates (NPEO, OPEO)	☐	Flame Retardants	☐	Organotins Compounds	☐	PVC
☐	Asbestos	☐	Formaldehyde	☐	pH	☐	Volatile Organics (VOCs)
☐	Azo Dyes	☐	Metals	☐	PCP, salts, esters, TeCP	☐	
☐	Chromium VI	☐	Leachable Metals (China GB)	☐	Pesticides	☐	

Service Requested (Working days start at sample receipt)
- ☐ **Regular : 5 Working Days**
- ☐ **Express : 3 Working Days (1.4X$)**

Remarks:

Signature: _____ **Date :**

FOOTNOTE:
- ◊ - **"Product Manager" for Hurley**
- ^ - **Required for all NIKE AP, NIKE FW & Umbro brand vendors & factories**
- † - **"SR#" for Converse Footwear products**

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMITTING RSL SAMPLES:
- Pull samples directly from the production line (not from finished inventory)
- Each sample must be 10 grams or more
- For organic substance testing, wrap aluminum foil securely around each sample.
- Place each sample in a separate poly bag, seal, and label.
- Complete all mandatory fields on the test request form.

RSL Failure Resolution Form (FRF)

Fields marked with * are required

BRAND SAMPLE TESTED FOR:	PRODUCT TYPE:	RSL SUBMISSION ID (of failed report)
☐ NIKE ☐ COLE HAAN ☐ CONVERSE ☐ HURLEY ☐ UMBRO	☐ Footwear ☐ Apparel ☐ Equipment /Other	

LAB WHERE SAMPLE WAS TESTED
☐ BV-GmbH ☐ BV-HK ☐ INTERTEK-HK ☐ INTERTEK-SH ☐ INTERTEK-TW ☐ SGS-BR ☐ SGS-HK ☐ SGS-KO ☐ SGS-TH ☐ SGS-TW

VENDOR INFORMATION

Liaison Office*#	Season	Vendor Name*	Vendor Code^	Factory Name*	Factory Code^
Sample Submitter Company*		**Sample Submitter Contact Name***		**Sample Submitter Contact Info (phone/fax/email)***	

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION*

Product or Style Number (SKU)	Material Name	Material Type*	Material or Item Number*	Date Material Made	Date Sample Submitted
Color Name 1*	**Color Code 1***	**Color Name 2**	**Color Code 2**	**GCW# (graphic colorway number)**	**GCW & Color Description**

Sample Type*			Retest	
☐ Production Quality Material	☐ R&D Material	☐ Finished Product	☐ Yes ☐ No	RSL submission ID:

TESTING INFORMATION

What Chemical failed	
Lab Tested Result (attach test report)	
What is the trade name and CAS# of the chemical causing the failure	
Why is this chemical used in the manufacturing process (conduct PDCA to identify root cause)	
Provide an action plan with a time table to show when and how the corrective action will be completed • **Existing failed product: immediate action** • **Future products: develop a prevention plan**	

I WILL ENSURE THE COMPANY I REPRESENT IMPLEMENTS THE RESOLUTION LISTED ABOVE SO THAT ALL FUTURE PRODUCTION OF THIS DESCRIBED MATERIAL WILL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NIKE CORPORATE RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST.

Signature: _____ **Date :** _____

FOOTNOTES:

◊ - "Product Manager" for Hurley
^ - Required for all NIKE AP, NIKE FW & Umbro brand vendors & factories
† - "SR#" for Converse Footwear products