



## MUJI Product Restricted Substances List (MUJI RSL)

### SCOPE

- Apparel(including inner wear): Any garment worn on the body intended to protect, cover, or adorn.
- Footwear: Any durable covering for the feet intended to protect, cover, or comfort.
- Accessories(including bag): Any product intended to complement apparel, both carried and worn.
- Home Textiles: Any product intended for functional or decorative purposes in the home.
- Trim Parts: Except for the packaging materials, all the trims and accessories that sewed in the products(sewing thread, button, interlining, lining, zips, care labels, etc.)

### Product Examples

The following are only examples. If you are unsure whether your product falls within the scope of this list, please contact us.

<b>Apparel</b>	<b>Footwear</b>	<b>Accessories</b>	<b>Home Textiles</b>
Shirts	Shoes	Hats	Towels
Pants/trousers	Sandals	Headbands	Bathrobes
Socks	Flip-flops	Scarves	Bedding(e.g. duvet covers, pillow covers, down duvets, mattresses, blankets, etc.)
Jackets	Boots	Bags(e.g. handbags, pouches, cases, etc)	Upholstered furniture(e.g. sofas, chairs, etc.)
Sweatshirts and hoodies	Slippers	Shoelaces	Cushions
Sweaters		Belts	Placemats
Underwear		Hair clips	Floor mops
Aprons		Gloves	Cleaning tools
		Jewelry	Felt products
		Sunglasses	Storages
		Suitcases	Laundry nets
			Pot holders/trivets

## Definitions of Material Types

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

**Blended fibers.** Woven or knitted materials created by blending two or more fiber types. For the purpose of this RSL, a blended fiber consists of a natural and a synthetic fiber.

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

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

**Natural leather.** Created by tanning animal rawhides.

**Coating.** A fluid, semi-fluid, or other material, with or without a suspension of finely divided coloring matter, which changes to a solid film when a thin layer is applied to a metal, wood, stone, paper, leather, cloth, plastic, or other surface.

Coatings do not include printing inks or those materials which actually become a part of the substrate, such as the pigment in a plastic article or those materials which are actually bonded to

the substrate, such as by electroplating or ceramic glazing. See “synthetic coated fabrics” for leather-like materials where the coating becomes part of the substrate.

**Printing.** The process of applying color to a fabric in definite patterns or designs.

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

**Crystal.** In this variety of glass, also known as lead glass, lead replaces calcium content of a typical potash glass. The addition of lead oxide gives crystal a much higher index of refraction than normal glass, and consequently much greater sparkle. Crystal typically contains at least 24% lead and is therefore exempt from many regulatory requirements for jewelry. In the European Union, labeling of crystal products is regulated by Council Directive 69/493/EEC, which defines four categories based on the chemical composition and properties of the material.

**Polymers and plastics.** Plastics are composed of various polymers (typically from petroleum sources) usually mixed with additives including

colorants, plasticizers, stabilizers, and fillers. These additives affect the chemical composition, chemical properties, and mechanical properties of the plastic.

**Natural rubber.** Elastic material made from latex sap or trees that can be vulcanized.

**Synthetic rubber.** Material made from petroleum-based monomers with properties similar to natural rubber.

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

**Metals.** Chemical elements that can be lustrous, ductile, malleable, and good conductors of heat and electricity. Includes metals deposited by physical vapor deposition (PVD), chemical vapor deposition (CVD), or electroplating.

**Feathers and down.** Includes the smaller down feathers as well as the larger contour and flight feathers. See the International Down and Feather Bureau for specific down and feather definitions.

**Glue.** A substance capable of holding materials together by surface attachment.

## Examples of Materials within the Scope of the MUJI RSL

Natural Fibers Including semi synthetics	Blended Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Synthetic Coated Fabrics	Natural Leather & Fur Skin	Coatings & Prints	Natural Materials	Other Materials	Polymers, Plastics, Foams, Natural Rubber & Synthetic Rubber	Metal	Feathers & Down	Glue
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Cotton</li> <li>· Wool</li> <li>· Silk</li> <li>· Hemp</li> <li>· Cashmere</li> <li>· Linen</li> <li>· Fur hair</li> <li>· Rayon (semi synthetic)</li> <li>· Lyocell (semi synthetic)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Cotton Polyester</li> <li>· Wool-Nylon</li> <li>· Ramie Polyester</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Polyester</li> <li>· Acrylic</li> <li>· Nylon</li> <li>· Polyamide</li> </ul>	Textiles with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Polyurethane (PU) coating</li> <li>· Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) coating</li> <li>· Other Polymeric coatings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Leather</li> <li>· Fur skin</li> <li>· Bonded/recycled leather</li> </ul>	Printing techniques such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Heat transfers</li> <li>· Dye sublimation printing</li> <li>· Screen printing</li> <li>· Direct-to garment printing</li> <li>· Discharge printing</li> <li>· Plastisol transfers</li> </ul> Coatings such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)</li> <li>· Polyurethane (PU)</li> <li>· UV-cured</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Horn</li> <li>· Bone</li> <li>· Cork</li> <li>· Wood</li> <li>· Paper</li> <li>· Straw</li> <li>· Stone</li> <li>· Shell (e.g. coconut or mother of pearl)</li> <li>· Jacron (a semi-synthetic paper product)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Glass</li> <li>· Synthetic stone</li> <li>· Porcelain</li> <li>· Ceramic</li> <li>· Crystal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA)</li> <li>· Polystyrene (PS)</li> <li>· Polyethylene (PE)</li> <li>· Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)</li> <li>· Neoprene</li> <li>· Polypropylene (PP)</li> <li>· Polycarbonate (PC)</li> <li>· Polyamide (PA)</li> <li>· Polyurethane (PU)</li> <li>· Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)</li> <li>· Thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU)</li> <li>· Thermoplastic elastomer (TPE)</li> <li>· Styrene ethylene butylene styrene (SEBS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Stainless steel</li> <li>· Brass</li> <li>· Copper</li> <li>· Gold</li> <li>· Silver</li> <li>· Aluminum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Feathers</li> <li>· Down</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Hot melt adhesive</li> <li>· Powdered adhesive</li> <li>· Flock adhesive</li> <li>· Contact adhesive</li> <li>· Latex glue</li> <li>· Polyurethane glue</li> <li>· Neoprene cement</li> <li>· Epoxies</li> <li>· Silicone adhesive</li> <li>· UV-cured adhesive</li> </ul>

※Includes when used as non-woven fabric or felt.

## Testing Matrix

**1** Red = Higher risk. Testing required. **2** Orange = Lower risk. Testing recommended and may be required at brand discretion.  Blank = Lowest risk. Not anticipated in material.

Substance	Natural Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Natural & Synthetic Blends	Synthetic Coated Fabrics	Natural Leather & Fur Skin	Natural Materials	Metals	Other: Porcelain, Ceramic, Glass, Crystal, Fibers	Feathers & Down	Polymers											
										EVA	PU Foams	All other PU & TPU	Rubber Excludes Latex and Silicon Rubbers	Polycarbonate	ABS	PVC	All Other Foams, Plastics & Polymers	Coatings & Prints	Glue		
Acetophenone, 2-Phenyl-2-Propanol & Related Substances											2										
Acidic & Alkaline Substances (pH)	1	1	1	1	1																
Alkylphenol (AP) & Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs), including all isomers	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Azo-amines & Arylamine salts	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A			1A											1	
Bisphenols		1	1	1	1						2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2			
Brominated & Organophosphorus Substances	2B																				
Chlorinated Paraffins				2K	1						2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2			
Chlorophenols	2	2	2		2																
Chlorinated Benzenes & Toluenes		2	2	2																	
Cyclosiloxanes	2	2	2																2C	2	
Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)					2																
Dyes, Forbidden & Disperse		1A	1A	1A																2	
Dyes, Navy Blue		2	2																		
Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases																					
Formaldehyde	1	1	1	2	1	1D							2							1	1

A Level 1 for dyed/colored materials (non-white) only.  
 B Level 2 only if Flame Retardant use or contamination is suspected or if TPP use suspected in PU,TPU, or other polymeric materials.  
 C Level 2 for silicone polymers only.

D Level 1 for Wood, Paper, and Straw materials only.  
 E. Level 2 for Wool materials only.  
 F. Level 2 if extractable Chrome above 1 ppm only.  
 G Copper is exempt from restriction limits in Metal parts.  
 H Level 2 for plant-based fibers only; N/A for animal-based fibers.

J Level 1 for Cadmium and Lead only; Crystal is exempt for Lead.  
 K Level 1 for PVC materials only. Otherwise, Level 2.  
 L Level 2 for Styrene/Butadiene Rubbers (SBRs) only.

M Level 1 if PFAS use or contamination is suspected.  
 N Level 1 if Rubber or black Polymeric materials, otherwise Level 2.  
 P Level 1 for PU and PVC- based materials only.  
 QLevel 1 for glues fixed in final product

## Testing Matrix

Substance	Natural Fibers	Synthetic Fibers	Natural & Synthetic Blends	Synthetic Coated Fabrics	Natural Leather & Fur Skin	Natural Materials	Metals	Other: Porcelain, Ceramic, Glass, Crystal, Etc.	Feathers & Down	Polymers								Coatings & Prints	Glue
										EVA	PU Foams	All other PU & TPU	Rubber Excludes Latex and Silicon Rubbers	Polycarbonate	ABS	PVC	All Other Foams, Plastics & Polymers		
Heavy Metals, Chromium VI	2E	2F			1														
Heavy Metals, Extractable	1	1	1	2	1		2G			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Heavy Metals, Nickel Release							1												
Heavy Metals, Total	2H		2H	1	2		1	1J		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Monomers: Styrene & Vinyl Chloride				1K								2L		2	1			1K	
N-Nitrosamines											2	2	2						
Organotin Compounds		2	2	1	2						1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP)	2	2	2	2	2													2	
Ozone-depleting Substances																			
Per- & Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	1M																		
Pesticides, Agricultural																			
Phthalates				1						1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)				2						1N	1N	1N	1			1N	1N	1N	1N
Quinoline		2	2																
Solvents / Residuals, DMFa				1							1	1						1P	1P
Solvents / Residuals, DMAC and NMP				1							2	2					2	2	2
Solvents / Residuals, Formamide										2								2	
UV Absorbers / Stabilizers										2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)				2						2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
																			1Q

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D Level 1 for Wood, Paper, and Straw materials only.  
 E Level 2 for Wool materials only.  
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 L Level 2 for Styrene/Butadiene Rubbers (SBRs) only.

M Level 1 if PFAS use or contamination is suspected.  
 N Level 1 if Rubber or black Polymeric materials, otherwise Level 2.  
 P Level 1 for PU and PVC- based materials only.  
 Q Level 1 for glues fixed in final product

Change Log for the 2026 MUJI RSL_005		
CAS No.	Substance / Material	Modification
729-43-1	Acetophenone Azine	•Added with a 50-ppm limit due to skin sensitization potential. Includes separate test method.
Various	Bisphenols	•Reduced limit for BPS, BPB, and BPF in leather to 500 ppm each. •Added limit for BPA in polycarbonate materials at 100 ppm. •Reduced limit for all bisphenols in other materials to 200 ppm each.
Various	Cyclosiloxanes	•Updated method to Ultrasonic extraction with TBME or acetone for 30 min at 40°C then GC/MS.
Various	Heavy Metals (Non-Jewelry)	•Updated total content method for leather to EN ISO 17072-2:2022 for several metals. •Changed extraction method for leather from DIN EN ISO 17072-1:2019 to EN ISO 17072-1:2019 for method reference consistency. •Changed methods for all other materials from DIN EN 16711:2016 to EN 16711:2015 for parts 1 & 2 for method reference consistency. •Updated method EN 16128:2015 for nickel release (eyewear frames) to 2025 version.
Various	Organotin Compounds	•Updated test method to ISO 16179:2025.
Various	Per- & Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	•Added important note and link to recently published Decree imposing new PFAS limits in France, with exemptions for secondhand and recycled goods as well as some highly specialized products. •Re-added several PFAS substances to Appendix B that were previously removed during the 2025 midyear update because they cannot be directly measured with EN 17681-1:2025. Additional testing information is provided.
Various	Solvents & Residuals	•Updated test method for textiles to EN 17131-1:2025.
75-12-7	Formamide	•Adopted 200 ppm limit for play mats, baby mats, and yoga mats.
Various	UV Absorbers / Stabilizers	•Lowered reporting limit to 50 ppm for entire category.
25973-55-1	UV 328	•Added important clarification regarding stabilized THF used for extraction.

2026 MUJI RSL\_005 replaces all previous versions.

Please note that changes to substances, limits and test methods compared with the previous version are highlighted in red.

SECTION 1 : SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED OR REGULATED BY LAW					
CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
		Component Materials in Finished Product			Limits above which test results should be reported
<b>Acetophenone and 2-Phenyl-2-Propanol</b>					
98-86-2	Acetophenone	50 ppm each	Potential breakdown products in EVA foam when using certain cross-linking agents, including Dicumyl Peroxide(DCP).	Extraction in acetone or methanol GC/MS, sonication for 30 minutes at 60° C	25 ppm each
617-94-7	2-Phenyl-2-Propanol				
729-43-1	Acetophenone Azine		Formed by reaction between acetophenone and hydrazine, a byproduct found in azodicarbonamide(ADCA) up to 0.1%. May be found in foams where ADCA is used as a blowing agent and DCP is used as crosslinker.	Extraction in acetone or methanol GC/MS or LC/MS, sonication for 30 minutes at room temperature	
<b>Acidic and Alkaline Substances</b>					
N/A	pH value	Textiles: 4.0 – 7.5 Leather: Chrome-tanned: 3.2 – 5.5 Other: 3.5 – 7.5	pH value is a characteristic number, ranging from pH 0 to pH 14, which indirectly shows the content of acidic or alkaline substances in a product. pH values less than 7 indicate sources of acidic substances, and values greater than 7 indicate sources of alkaline substances. To avoid irritation or chemical burns to the skin, the pH value of products must be in the range of human skin—approximately pH 5.5. AFIRM recommends the limits cited to comply with global regulations and to minimize the chances of Chromium VI formation during tanning and processing of leather. For chrome-tanned leather, the final fixing bath of the re-tanning process should always have a pH below 4.0 to guard against the formation of Chromium VI. Important: Egypt, Morocco, and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) require pH for leather not lower than 3.5.	Textiles and synthetic coated fabrics: EN ISO 3071:2020 Leather: EN ISO 4045:2018	N/A

SECTION 1 : SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED OR REGULATED BY LAW					
CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Alkylphenols (APs) Alkylphenol Ethoxylates (APEOs) including all isomers</b>					
Various	Nonylphenol (NP), mixed isomers	Total APs: 10 ppm Total APs + APEOs: 100 ppm	<p>APEOs can be used as or found in detergents, scouring agents, spinning oils, wetting agents, softeners, emulsifying/dispersing agents for dyes and prints, impregnating agents, de-gumming for silk production, dyes and pigment preparations, polyester padding and down/feather fillings.</p> <p>APs are used as intermediaries in the manufacture of APEOs and antioxidants used to protect or stabilize polymers. Biodegradation of APEOs into APs is the main source of APs in the environment. APEOs and formulations containing APEOs are prohibited from use throughout supply chain and manufacturing processes. We acknowledge that residual or trace concentrations of APEOs may still be found at levels exceeding 100 ppm and that more time is necessary for the supply chain to phase them out completely.</p> <p>Recycled products: Contact your brand customer for information about potential exemptions from the limit on NPEOs in recycled textile products</p> <p>Recycled products: Contact MUJI regarding potential exemptions from the limit on alkylphenols (APs) and alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEOs), including all isomers, in recycled textile products.</p>	Textiles and Leather: EN ISO 21084:2019  Polymers and all other materials: 1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 70° C, analysis according to EN ISO 21084:2019  Down (China market only): GB/T 23322-2018 for compliance with GB/T 14272-2021	Total of NP + OP: 3 ppm
Various	Octylphenol (OP), mixed isomers			All materials except Leather: EN ISO 18254-1:2016 with determination of APEO using LC/MS or LC/MS/MS  Leather: Sample prep and analysis using EN ISO 18218-1:2023 with quantification according to EN ISO 18254-1:2016	
Various	Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEOs)			Down (China market only): GB/T 23322-2018 for compliance with GB/T 14272-2021	
Various	Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEOs)				

SECTION 1 : SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED OR REGULATED BY LAW					
CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Azo-amines and Arylamine Salts</b>					
92-67-1	4-Aminobiphenyl	20 ppm each	<p>Azo dyes and pigments are colorants that incorporate one or several azo groups (-N=N-) bound with aromatic compounds.</p> <p>Thousands of azo dyes exist, but only those which degrade to form the listed cleaved amines are restricted.</p> <p>Azo dyes that release these amines are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing textiles.</p>	<p>All materials except leather: EN ISO 14362-1:2017</p> <p>Leather: EN ISO 17234-1:2024</p> <p>p-Aminoazobenzene: All materials except leather: EN ISO 14362-3:2017</p> <p>Leather: EN ISO 17234-2:2011</p>	5 ppm each
92-87-5	Benzidine				
95-69-2	4-Chloro-o-toluidine				
91-59-8	2-Naphthylamine				
97-56-3	o-Aminoazotoluene				
99-55-8	2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene				
106-47-8	p-Chloraniline				
615-05-4	2,4-Diaminoanisole				
101-77-9	4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane				
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine				
119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine				
119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine				
838-88-0	3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane				
120-71-8	p-Cresidine				
101-14-4	4,4'-Methylen-bis(2-chloraniline)				
101-80-4	4,4'-Oxydianiline				
139-65-1	4,4'-Thiodianiline				
95-53-4	o-Toluidine				
95-80-7	2,4-Toluenediamine				
137-17-7	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline				
95-68-1	2,4 Xylidine				
87-62-7	2,6 Xylidine				
90-04-0	2-Methoxyaniline (= o-Anisidine)				
60-09-3	p-Aminoazobenzene				
3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidinium chloride				
553-00-4	2-Naphthylammoniumacetate				
39156-41-7	4-Methoxy-m-phenylene diammonium sulphate				
21436-97-5	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline hydrochloride				

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CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Bisphenols</b>					
80-05-7	Bisphenol-A (BPA)	<p>Items intended to come in contact with the mouth: 1 ppm</p> <p>Items not intended to come in contact with the mouth:                      Textiles &amp; Leather: 10 ppm                      Polycarbonate Materials: 100 ppm                      Other Materials: 200 ppm</p>	<p>BPA may be used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants, and PVC.</p>	<p><b>Textiles:</b>                      For precipitation, draw the extract to another container and add methanol or acetonitrile. This keeps the extraction process consistent.                      Extraction: 1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 60° C, then add methanol or acetonitrile for precipitation prior to analysis with LC/MS.</p> <p><b>Leather:</b>                      EN ISO 11936:2023</p> <p><b>Other Materials:</b>                      Extraction: 1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 60° C, then add methanol or acetonitrile for precipitation prior to analysis with LC/MS.</p>	<p>Leather:                      10 ppm each</p> <p>All other materials:                      0.1 ppm for individual samples                      1 ppm for composite samples</p>
80-09-1	Bisphenol S (BPS)	<p>Textiles &amp; other materials: 200 ppm each                      Leather: 500 ppm each</p> <p>Limits will likely be reduced further in future revisions of the MUJI RSL based on the best available technology and feasibility within the supply chain.</p>	<p>BPS may be used as a substitute for BPA for some specific uses, including in thermal receipt paper.</p> <p>BPS and BPF can be found in polyamide dye-fixing agents used to dye nylon and in sulfone- and phenolbased leather synthetic tanning agents.</p> <p>Metal-complex dyes used on nylon may contain BPS.</p> <p>BPA and BPS can be found in recycled polymeric and paper materials due to polycarbonate plastic and thermal receipt paper made with bisphenols entering waste streams.</p>		
77-40-7	Bisphenol B (BPB)	<p>*Please submit a 'Report on the Use of Hazardous Substances' for products intentionally used, even if they fall below the specified limits.</p>	<p>BPA, BPS, and BPB are included on the REACH SVHC list. Additional restrictions on the entire class of bisphenols are expected, with a revised restriction proposal forthcoming in the European Union.</p> <p>MUJI recommends testing relevant materials for bisphenols according to the Testing Matrix and to begin working with suppliers to replace bisphenols with suitable alternatives in all products.</p>		
620-92-8	Bisphenol F (BPF)				

SECTION 1 : SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED OR REGULATED BY LAW					
CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Brominated &amp; Organophosphorus Substances</b>					
<b>Formerly Flame Retardants</b>					
84852-53-9	Decabromodiphenyl ethane (DBDPE)	10 ppm each	<p>With very limited exceptions, flame- retardant substances, including the entire class of organohalogen flame retardants, should no longer be applied to materials during production.</p> <p>Listed here are examples of flame-retardant substances used historically across the apparel and footwear industry. It is not intended to be a complete list. Other flame retardants not applicable to this industry are regulated worldwide by the Stockholm Convention and the Aarhus Protocol, which have been implemented in the European Union under the POPs Regulation.</p> <p>The 10 ppm limit is established to account for incidental impurities, byproducts, and contaminants. Flame retardants should not be used for any other purpose, e.g., as softeners or plasticizers.</p>	<p>All materials: EN ISO 17881-1:2016</p>	5 ppm each
32534-81-9	Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE)				
32536-52-0	Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE)				
1163-19-5	Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE)				
Various	All other Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)				
79-94-7	Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBP A)				
59536-65-1	Polybromobiphenyls (PBB)				
3194-55-6	Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)				
3296-90-0	2,2-bis(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol (BBMP)				
13674-87-8	Tris(1,3-dichloro-isopropyl) phosphate (TDCPP)				
25155-23-1	Trixylyl phosphate (TXP)				
126-72-7	Tris(2,3,-dibromopropyl) phosphate (TRIS)				
545-55-1	Tris(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide (TEPA)				
115-96-8	Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP)				
5412-25-9	Bis(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (BDBPP)				
115-86-6	Triphenyl phosphate (TPP)	500 ppm	May be used as a flame retardant, an antioxidant for PU materials, or as an alternative plasticizer to orthophthalates. Now included on the REACH SVHC list.	All materials: EN ISO 17881-2:2016	50 ppm

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CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Chlorinated Paraffins</b>					
85535-84-8	Short-chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCPs) (C10-C13)	1000 ppm	May be used as softeners, flame retardants, or fat-liquoring agents in leather production; also as a plasticizer in polymer production.	Leather: ISO 18219-1:2021 (SCCP) ISO 18219-2:2021 (MCCP) Textiles and all other materials: ISO 22818:2021 (SCCP + MCCP)	100 ppm
85535-85-9	Medium-chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCPs) (C14-C17)	1000 ppm			100 ppm

SECTION 1 : SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED OR REGULATED BY LAW					
CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Chlorophenols</b>					
15950-66-0	2,3,4-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)	0.5 ppm each	Chlorophenols are polychlorinated compounds used as preservatives or pesticides. Pentachlorophenol (PCP), Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP), and Trichlorophenols (TriCP) are sometimes used to prevent mold and kill insects when growing cotton and when storing/transporting fabrics. PCP, TeCP, and TriCP can also be used as in-can preservatives in print pastes and other chemical mixtures.	All materials: EN 17134-2:2023	0.5 ppm each
933-78-8	2,3,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
933-75-5	2,3,6-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
609-19-8	3,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
4901-51-3	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
935-95-5	2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and its salts and esters				

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CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluenes</b>					
95-49-8	2-Chlorotoluene	Total: 1 ppm	Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes (Chlorinated Aromatic Hydrocarbons) can be used as carriers in the dyeing process of polyester or wool/ polyester fibers. They can also be used as solvents. Cross-contamination from anti-moth agents and poly shipping bags may cause failures.  Important: The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) maintains a limit of 1 ppm for 1,2-Dichlorobenzene in textiles.	All materials: EN 17137:2024	0.2 ppm each
108-41-8	3-Chlorotoluene				
106-43-4	4-Chlorotoluene				
32768-54-0	2,3-Dichlorotoluene				
95-73-8	2,4-Dichlorotoluene				
19398-61-9	2,5-Dichlorotoluene				
118-69-4	2,6-Dichlorotoluene				
95-75-0	3,4-Dichlorotoluene				
2077-46-5	2,3,6-Trichlorotoluene				
6639-30-1	2,4,5-Trichlorotoluene				
76057-12-0	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorotoluene				
875-40-1	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorotoluene				
1006-31-1	2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorotoluene				
877-11-2	Pentachlorotoluene				
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene				
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene				
87-61-6	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene				
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene				
108-70-3	1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene				
634-66-2	1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene				
634-90-2	1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene				
95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene				
608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene				
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene				
5216-25-1	p-Chlorobenzotrichloride				
98-07-7	Benzotrichloride				
100-44-7	Benzyl Chloride				
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10 ppm			1 ppm

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CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Cyclosiloxanes</b>					
556-67-2	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4)	1000 ppm each	May be present in silicone pads and as contaminants in formulations that contain silicone, like silicone softeners and those used for prints. They are SVHCs and will be restricted from use in solvents used for dry cleaning of textiles, leather, and fur in the EU beginning 06 June 2026 with derogations.	All materials: Ultrasonic extraction with tert-Butyl methyl ether (TBME) or acetone for 30 min at 40° C then GC/MS	50 ppm each
541-02-6	Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5)				
540-97-6	Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (D6)				
<b>Dimethylfumarate</b>					
624-49-7	Dimethylfumarate (DMFu)	0.1 ppm	DMFu is an anti-mold agent that may be used in sachets in packaging to prevent the buildup of mold, especially during shipping.	All materials: ISO 16186:2021	0.05 ppm

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CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Dyes (Forbidden and Disperse)</b>					
2475-45-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 1	30 ppm each	Disperse dyes are a class of water-insoluble dyes that penetrate the fiber system of synthetic or manufactured fibers and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds. Disperse dyes are used in synthetic fiber (e.g., polyester, acetate, polyamide). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	All materials: DIN 54231:2022	15 ppm each
2475-46-9	C.I. Disperse Blue 3				
3179-90-6	C.I. Disperse Blue 7				
3860-63-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 26				
56524-77-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 35A				
56524-76-6	C.I. Disperse Blue 35B				
12222-97-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 102				
12223-01-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 106				
61951-51-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 124				
23355-64-8	C.I. Disperse Brown 1				
2581-69-3	C.I. Disperse Orange 1				
730-40-5	C.I. Disperse Orange 3				
82-28-0	C.I. Disperse Orange 11				
12223-33-5	C.I. Disperse Orange 37/76/59				
13301-61-6					
51811-42-8					
85136-74-9	C.I. Disperse Orange 149				
2872-52-8	C.I. Disperse Red 1				
2872-48-2	C.I. Disperse Red 11				

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CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Dyes, continued</b>					
3179-89-3	C.I. Disperse Red 17	30 ppm each	Disperse dyes are a class of water-insoluble dyes that penetrate the fiber system of synthetic or manufactured fibers and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds. Disperse dyes are used in synthetic fiber (e.g., polyester, acetate, polyamide). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	All materials: DIN 54231:2022	15 ppm each
61968-47-6	C.I. Disperse Red 151				
119-15-3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 1				
2832-40-8	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3				
6300-37-4	C.I. Disperse Yellow 7				
6373-73-5	C.I. Disperse Yellow 9				
6250-23-3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 23				
12236-29-2	C.I. Disperse Yellow 39				
54824-37-2	C.I. Disperse Yellow 49				
6858-49-7					
54077-16-6	C.I. Disperse Yellow 56				
3761-53-3	C.I. Acid Red 26				
1694-09-3	C.I. Acid Violet 49				
569-61-9	C.I. Basic Red 9				
569-64-2	C.I. Basic Green 4				
2437-29-8					
10309-95-2					
548-62-9	C.I. Basic Violet 3				
632-99-5	C.I. Basic Violet 14				
2580-56-5	C.I. Basic Blue 26				
1937-37-7	C.I. Direct Black 38				
2602-46-2	C.I. Direct Blue 6				
573-58-0	C.I. Direct Red 28				
16071-86-6	C.I. Direct Brown 95				
60-11-7	4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene (Solvent Yellow 2)				
6786-83-0	C.I. Solvent Blue 4				
561-41-1	4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol				

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CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Dyes, Navy Blue</b>					
118685-33-9	Component 1: C <sub>39</sub> H <sub>23</sub> ClCrN <sub>7</sub> O <sub>12</sub> S <sub>2</sub> Na	30 ppm each	Navy blue colorants are regulated and prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles. Index 611-070-00-2	All materials: DIN 54231:2022	15 ppm each
Not allocated	Component 2: C <sub>46</sub> H <sub>30</sub> CrN <sub>10</sub> O <sub>20</sub> S <sub>2</sub> 3Na				

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CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases</b>					
Various	See Regulation (EU) 2024/573 for a complete list.	0.1 ppm each	Prohibited from use. May be used as foam blowing agents, solvents, fire retardants, and aerosol propellants.	Sample preparation: Purge and trap — thermal desorption or SPME Measurement: GC/MS	0.1 ppm each
<b>Formaldehyde</b>					
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Adults and children: 75 ppm Babies: 16 ppm	Used in textiles as an anti-creasing and anti-shrinking agent. It is also often used in polymeric resins.  Important: United Arab Emirates Cabinet Resolution No. (54) restricts Formaldehyde in children's textiles to 20 ppm.	All materials except leather: JIS L 1041-2011 A (Japan Law 112) or EN ISO 14184-1:2011  Leather: EN ISO 17226-2:2019 with EN ISO 17226-1:2021 confirmation method in case of interferences. Alternatively, EN ISO 17226-1:2021 can be used on its own.	16 ppm

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CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Heavy Metals (Non-Jewelry) Extractable and Total Content</b>			See Appendix A for separate South Korea KC Mark soluble Heavy Metal requirements.		
7440-36-0	Antimony (Sb)	Extractable: 30 ppm	Found in or used as a catalyst in polymerization of polyester, flame retardants, fixing agents, pigments, and alloys.	All materials except leather: EN 16711-2:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 3 ppm
7440-38-2	Arsenic (As)	Extractable: 0.2 ppm Total: 100 ppm	Arsenic and its compounds can be used in preservatives, pesticides, and defoliants for cotton, synthetic fibers, paints, inks, trims, and plastics.	Extractable: All materials except leather: EN 16711-2:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019  Total: All materials except leather: EN 16711-1:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-2:2022	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 10 ppm
7440-39-3	Barium (Ba)	Extractable: 1000 ppm	Barium and its compounds can be used in pigments for inks, plastics, and surface coatings, as well as in dyeing, mordants, filler in plastics, textile finishes, and leather tanning.	All materials except leather: EN 16711-2:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 100 ppm
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Total: 40 ppm	Cadmium compounds may be used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green); as a stabilizer for PVC; and in fertilizers, biocides, and paints.	Extractable: All materials except leather: EN 16711-2:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019  Total: All materials except leather: EN 16711-1:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-2:2022	Extractable: 0.05 ppm Total: 5 ppm

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CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Heavy Metals (Non-Jewelry), continued</b>			See Appendix A for separate South Korea KC Mark soluble Heavy Metal requirements.		
7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	Extractable: Textiles: Adults and children: 2 ppm Babies: 1 ppm	Chromium compounds can be used as dyeing additives; dye- fixing agents; colorfastness after- treatments; dyes for wool, silk, and polyamide (especially dark shades); and leather tanning. Important: Egypt restricts extractable Chromium to 2 ppm in leather products for babies and 200 ppm in leather products for other ages.	Textiles: EN 16711-2:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 0.5 ppm
18540-29-9	Chromium VI	Extractable: Leather: 3 ppm Textiles: 1 ppm	Though typically associated with leather tanning, Chromium VI also may be used in the “after-chroming” process for wool dyeing (Chrome salts applied to acid-dyed wool to improve fastness).	Textiles: EN 16711-2:2015 with EN ISO 17075-1:2017 if Cr is detected Leather: EN ISO 17075-1:2017 and EN ISO 17075-2:2017 for confirmation in case the extract causes interference. Alternatively, EN ISO 17075-2:2017 may be used on its own. Aging test: ISO 10195:2018 (At brand discretion but required for footwear by India BIS).	Extractable: Leather: 3 ppm Textiles: 0.5 ppm
7440-48-4	Cobalt (Co)	Extractable: Adults: 4 ppm Children and babies: 1 ppm	Cobalt and its compounds can be used in alloys, pigments, dyestuff, and the production of plastic buttons.	All materials except leather: EN 16711-2:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 0.5 ppm
7440-50-8	Copper (Cu)	Extractable: Adults: 50 ppm Children and babies: 25 ppm	Extractable: Adults: 50 ppm Children and babies: 25 ppm	All materials except leather: EN 16711-2:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 5 ppm

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CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Heavy Metals (Non-Jewelry), continued</b>			See Appendix A for separate South Korea KC Mark soluble Heavy Metal requirements.		
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	Extractable: Adults: 1 ppm Children and babies: 0.2 ppm Total: 90 ppm	May be associated with alloys, plastics, paints, inks, pigments and surface coatings. Crystal or "lead glass" is exempt from total Lead restrictions.	Extractable: All materials except leather: EN 16711-2:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019  Total: Non-metal: CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3 Metal: CPSC-CH-E1001-08.3 Lead in paint and surface coatings: CPSC-CH-E1003-09.1	Extractable: 0.2 ppm Total: 10 ppm
7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)	Extractable: 0.02 ppm Total: 0.5 ppm	Mercury compounds can be present in pesticides and as contaminants in caustic soda (NaOH). They may also be used in paints and as catalysts in the manufacture of PU and vinyl chloride for use in PVC.	Extractable: All materials except leather: EN 16711-2:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 Total: All materials except leather: EN 16711-1:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-2:2022	Extractable: 0.02 ppm Total: 0.1 ppm
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni)	Extractable: 1 ppm  Release (metal parts): Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /week Eyewear frames: 0.5 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /week	Nickel and its compounds can be used for plating alloys and improving corrosion-resistance and hardness of alloys. They can also occur as impurities in pigments and alloys.	Extractable: All materials except leather: EN 16711-2:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019  Release: EN 12472:2020 and EN 1811:2023 Release (eyewear frames): EN 16128:2025	Extractable: 0.1 ppm Release: 0.5 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> week
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)	Extractable: 500 ppm	May be found in synthetic fibers, paints, inks, plastics and metal trims.	All materials except leather: EN 16711-2:2015 Leather: EN ISO 17072-1:2019	Extractable: 50 ppm

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CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Heavy Metals (Jewelry)</b>			Sample preparation for jewelry and wearables: Wax areas not intended for skin- contact: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015		
7440-36-0	Antimony (Sb)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm	Antimony and its compounds can be used as a Flame Retardant in paints, as well as a colorant in pigments.	ASTM F963-23 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020	Extractable: 5 ppm
7440-38-2	Arsenic (As)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 25 ppm	Arsenic and its compounds can be used in paints and inks.	ASTM F963-23 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020	Extractable: 5 ppm
7440-39-3	Barium (Ba)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable 1000 ppm	Barium and its compounds can be used in pigments for inks	ASTM F963-23 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020	Extractable: 100 ppm
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	Substrates, Paints & Coatings: Total: Adults: 75 ppm Children: 40 ppm	Cadmium and its compounds are used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow, and green). It can also be used in alloys to improve hardness or be found as a contaminant	ASTM F963-23 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020	Total: 5 ppm
7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm	Chromium and its compounds can be used as pigments in paints. It can also be used as part of alloys such as stainless steel.	ASTM F963-23 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020	Extractable: 5 ppm
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	Substrates, Paints & Coatings: Total: 90 ppm	Lead and its compounds may be associated with plastics, paints, inks, pigments, and surface coatings. It can also be found in metals as a contaminant. Crystal or "lead glass" is exempt from total Lead restrictions.	ASTM F963-23 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020	Total: 10 ppm
<b>Heavy Metals (Jewelry), continued</b>					
7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 60 ppm	Mercury and its compounds may be used in paints and can be found as a contaminant in alloys and in gold due to its use during the extraction process.	ASTM F963-23 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020	Extractable: 5 ppm
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni)	Release (metal parts): Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /week Pierced part: 0.2 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /week	Nickel and its compounds can be used for plating alloys and improving the corrosion-resistance and hardness of alloys. They can also occur as impurities in pigments and alloys.	EN 12472:2020 and EN 1811:2023	Release: Prolonged skin contact: 0.5 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /week Pierced part: 0.2 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /week
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)	Paints & Coatings: Extractable: 500 ppm	Selenium and its compounds may be found in paints and inks.	ASTM F963-23 as referenced in ASTM F2923:2020	Extractable: 50 ppm

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CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Monomers</b>					
100-42-5	Styrene, Free	500 ppm	Styrene is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various Styrene copolymers like plastic buttons. Free styrene is restricted, but total styrene is not.	Extraction in Methanol GC/MS, sonication at 60° C for 60 minutes	50 ppm
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride	1 ppm	Vinyl Chloride is a precursor for polymerization and may be present in various PVC materials like prints, coatings, flip flops, and synthetic leather.	EN ISO 6401:2022	1 ppm
<b>N-Nitrosamines</b>					
62-75-9	N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	0.5 ppm each	Can be formed as by-product in the production of rubber.	EN ISO 19577:2019 with LC/MS/MS verification if positive	0.5 ppm each
55-18-5	N-nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA)				
621-64-7	N-nitrosodipropylamine (NDPA)				
924-16-3	N-nitrosodibutylamine (NDBA)				
100-75-4	N-nitrosopiperidine (NPIP)				
930-55-2	N-nitrosopyrrolidine (NPYR)				
59-89-2	N-nitrosomorpholine (NMOR)				
614-00-6	N-nitroso N-methyl N-phenylamine (NMPPhA)				
612-64-6	N-nitroso N-ethyl N-phenylamine (NEPhA)				

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CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Organotin Compounds</b>					
Various	Tributyltin (TBT)	0.5 ppm each	<p>Class of chemicals combining tin and organics such as butyl and phenyl groups. Organotins are predominantly found in the environment as antifoulants in marine paints, but they can also be used as biocides (e.g., antibacterials), catalysts in plastic and glue production, and heat stabilizers in plastics/rubber. In textiles and apparel, organotins are associated with plastics/ rubber, inks, paints, metallic glitter, polyurethane products and heat transfer material.</p> <p>AFIRM recommends restricting "Other Organotins" as a matter of best practice consistent with other industry restricted substances lists.</p>	<p>All materials:                      ISO 16179:2025 or EN ISO 22744-1:2020</p>	0.1 ppm each
Various	Triphenyltin (TPhT)				
Various	Dibutyltin (DBT)	1 ppm each			
Various	Diocetyl tin (DOT)				
Various	Monooctyltin (MOT)				
Various	Monobutyltin (MBT)				
Various	Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT)				
Various	Trimethyltin (TMT)				
Various	Trioctyltin (TOT)				
Various	Tripropyltin (TPT)	Other Organotins: 1 ppm each			
Various	Dimethyltin (DMT)				
Various	Diphenyltin (DPhT)				
Various	Dipropyltin (DPT)				
Various	Monomethyltin (MMT)				
Various	Monophenyltin (MPHT)				
1461-25-2	Tetrabutyltin (TeBT)				
597-64-8	Tetraethyltin (TeET)				
3590-84-9	Tetraoctyltin (TeOT)				
<b>Ortho-phenylphenol</b>					
90-43-7	Ortho-phenylphenol (OPP)	1000 ppm	OPP is used for its preservative properties in leather or as a carrier in polyester dyeing processes.	All materials : EN 17134-2:2023	100 ppm

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CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Ozone-depleting Substances</b>					
Various	See Regulation (EU) 2024/590 for a complete list.	5 ppm	Prohibited from use. Ozone-depleting substances have been used as a foaming agent in PU foams as well as a dry-cleaning agent.	All materials: GC/MS headspace 120° C for 45 minutes	5 ppm
<b>Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)</b>					
Various	All PFAS as measured by total organic fluorine	50 ppm	PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE. Refer to Appendix B for a list of PFAS substances and CAS Numbers for which testing can be conducted to indicate whether PFAS chemistry is present above restricted levels due to intended use or unintended contamination. See AFIRM PFAS Phaseout Guidance for a recommended testing approach to ensure compliance with all global regulations using the methods included in this section. Recycled products: Contact MUJI about potential exemptions from the limit on total organic fluorine in recycled textile products.  Note: As of 1 January 2026, French Decree No. 2025-1376 on the prevention of risks related to PFAS has entered into force. This regulation introduces stringent controls on PFAS in a wide range of consumer products, is aligned with proposed EU universal PFAS restriction limits, provides exemptions that include recycled materials, and provides a sell-off period for existing stock manufactured prior to 1 January 2026. Further guidance on the Decree is forthcoming.	EN 14582:2016 or ASTM D7359:2023 or EN 17813:2023 Methods quantify total fluorine (inorganic + organic). See AFIRM PFAS Phaseout Guidance for additional information about total versus total organic fluorine.	20 ppm for individual sample 50 ppm for max. composite of two samples
Various	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and its salts	25 ppb total		25 ppb total	
Various	PFOS-related substances	1000 ppb total		1000 ppb total	
Various	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and its salts	25 ppb total		25 ppb total	
Various	PFOA-related substances	1000 ppb total		1000 ppb total	
Various	Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid (PFHxS) and its salts	25 ppb total		25 ppb total	
Various	PFHxS-related substances	1000 ppb total		1000 ppb total	
Various	C9-C14 Perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs) and their salts	25 ppb total		25 ppb total	
Various	C9-C14 PFCA-related substances	260 ppb total		260 ppb	
Various	PFHxA and its salts	25 ppb total		25 ppb total	
Various	PFHxA-related substances	1000 ppb total	1000 ppb total		

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CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Pesticides and Herbicides, Agricultural</b>					
Various	See Appendix C for a complete list.	0.5 ppm each	May be found in natural fibers, primarily cotton.	All materials: EN ISO 15913:2003 or EPA 8081/EPA 8151A or BVL L 00.00- 34:2010-09	0.5 ppm each

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CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Phthalates</b>					
28553-12-0	Di-Iso-nonylphthalate (DINP)	500 ppm each Total: 1000 ppm	Esters of ortho-phthalic acid (Phthalates) are a class of organic compound commonly added to plastics to increase flexibility. They are sometimes used to facilitate the molding of plastic by decreasing its melting temperature. Phthalates can be found in: Flexible plastic components (e.g., PVC) Print pastesxx Adhesives Plastic buttons Plastic sleeveings Polymeric coatings	Sample preparation for all materials: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4  Measurement: Textiles: GC/MS, EN ISO 14389:2014 (7.1 Calculation based on weight of print only; 7.2 Calculation based on weight of print and textile if print cannot be removed). All materials except textiles: GC/MS	50 ppm each
117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate (DNOP)				
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate (DEHP)				
26761-40-0	Diisodecylphthalate (DIDP)				
85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate (BBP)				
84-74-2	Dibutylphthalate (DBP)				
84-69-5	Diisobutylphthalate (DIBP)				
84-75-3	Di-n-hexylphthalate (DnHP)				
84-66-2	Diethylphthalate (DEP)				
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate (DMP)				
131-18-0	Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DPENP)				
84-61-7	Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)				
71888-89-6	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8- branched alkyl esters, C7-rich				
117-82-8	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate				
605-50-5	Diisopentyl phthalate (DIPP)				
131-16-8	Dipropyl phthalate (DPRP)				
27554-26-3	Diisooctyl phthalate (DIOP)				
68515-50-4	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear				
71850-09-4	Diisohexyl phthalate (DIHxP)				
68515-42-4	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11- branched and linear alkyl esters (DHNUP)				
84777-06-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid Dipentyl ester, branched and linear				
68648-93-1	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters or mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with <sup>3</sup> 0.3% of dihexyl phthalate; 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters;				
68515-51-5	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters				
776297-69-9	n-Pentyl-isopentylphthalate (nPIPP)				
26040-51-7	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) tetrabromophthalate				

SECTION 1 : SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED OR REGULATED BY LAW					
CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)</b>					
83-32-9	Acenaphtene	①No individual restriction ① + ② = Total: 10 ppm	PAHs are natural components of crude oil and are common residues from oil refining. PAHs have a characteristic smell similar to that of car tires or asphalt. Oil residues containing PAHs are added to rubber and plastics as a softener or extender and may be found in rubber, plastics, lacquers and coatings. PAHs are often found in the outsoles of footwear and in printing pastes for screen prints. PAHs can be present as impurities in Carbon Black. They also may be formed from thermal decomposition of recycled materials during reprocessing	All materials:AFPS GS 2019 or EN 17132:2019 or ISO 16190:2021	0.2 ppm each
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene				
120-12-7	Anthracene				
191-24-2	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene				
86-73-7	Fluorene				
206-44-0	Fluoranthene				
193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene				
91-20-3	Naphthalene**				
85-01-8	Phenanthrene				
129-00-0	Pyrene				
56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene	②1 ppm each Child care articles: 0.5 ppm each ① + ② = Total: 10 ppm	Naphthalene: Dispersing agents for textile dyes may contain high residual Naphthalene concentrations due to the use of low-quality Naphthalene derivatives (e.g., poor- quality Naphthalene Sulphonate Formaldehyde condensation products).		
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene				
205-99-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene				
192-97-2	Benzo[e]pyrene				
205-82-3	Benzo[j]fluoranthene				
207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene				
218-01-9	Chrysene				
53-70-3	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene				
<b>Quinoline</b>					
91-22-5	Quinoline	50 ppm	Found as an impurity in polyester and some dyestuffs. Quinoline can be included with disperse dye testing, as the same method is used for both. It is not expected in non-dyed materials.	All materials: DIN 54231:2022 with methanol extraction at 70° C	10 ppm

SECTION 1 : SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED OR REGULATED BY LAW					
CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Solvents and Residuals</b>					
68-12-2	Dimethylformamide (DMFa)	500 ppm	Solvent used in plastics, rubber, and polyurethane (PU) coating. Water-based PU does not contain DMFa and is therefore preferable.	Textiles: EN 17131-1:2025 All other materials: ISO 16189:2021	50 ppm each
75-12-7	Formamide	1000 ppm each Play/baby/yoga mats: 200 ppm	Byproduct in the production of EVA foams. Note: China Standard TYT 3802.1-2024, Technical requirement and test method of fitness yoga equipment—Part 1: Yoga mat, specifies a limit of 200 ppm.		
127-19-5	Dimethylacetamide (DMAC)	1000 ppm each	Solvent used in the production of elastane fibers and sometimes as substitute for DMFa.		
872-50-4	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP)		Industrial solvent used in production of water-based polyurethanes and other polymeric materials. May also be used as a surface treatment for textiles, resins, and metal-coated plastics, or as a paint stripper.		
<b>UV Absorbers / Stabilizers</b>					
3846-71-7	UV 320	1000 ppm each	PU foam materials such as open cell foams for padding. Used as UV Absorbers for plastics (PVC, PET, PC, PA, ABS, and other polymers), rubber, polyurethane.	ISO 24040:2022 with extraction in THF, analysis by GC/MS  Note: Stabilized THF should be used for extraction.	50 ppm each
3864-99-1	UV 327				
3896-11-5	UV 326				
3147-75-9	UV 329				
36437-37-3	UV 350				
25973-55-1	UV 328	100 ppm			
2440-22-4	Drometrizole	For informational purposes only. AFIRM recommends testing to assess content levels.			

SECTION 1 : SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED OR REGULATED BY LAW					
CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)</b>					
71-43-2	Benzene	5 ppm	<p>The VOCs in Appendix D represent a broad range of potentially harmful substances that can be semiquantified using the prescribed headspace method. Upon conducting this test, substances that also appear in other sections of the RSL with specific test methods and limit values may be detected, and further testing may be appropriate to assess product conformance. The substances in Appendix D should not be used in textile auxiliary chemical preparations. They are associated with solvent-based processes such as solvent-based polyurethane coatings, glues/adhesives, and polymer manufacturing. They should not be used for any kind of facility or spot cleaning. Individual VOCs should be reported if found &gt; 100 ppm and confirmation testing may be required, especially for substances also included in other sections of the RSL with dedicated limits. See AFIRM VOC Testing Guidance for additional information.</p>	<p>For general VOC screening: GC/MS headspace 45 minutes at 120° C</p>	Benzene: 5 ppm
Various	Other: See Appendix D for a complete list.	Total: 500 ppm			Other: 100 ppm each

SECTION 1 : SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED OR REGULATED BY LAW					
CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Appendix A. South Korea KC Mark Soluble Heavy Metal Requirements</b>					
<b>NOTE: South Korea KC Mark requirements apply to the migration of Heavy Metals from surface coatings/paints, synthetic resins, and paper materials in products intended to be placed in the mouth of children and products intended for infants.</b>					
7440-36-0	Antimony (Sb)	60 ppm	Found in or used as a catalyst in polymerization of polyester, flame retardants, fixing agents, pigments, and alloys.	ISO 8124-3:2020 with Amendment 1 of 2023	-
7440-38-2	Arsenic (As)	25 ppm	Arsenic and its compounds can be used in preservatives, pesticides, and defoliants for cotton, synthetic fibers, paints, inks, trims, and plastics.		
7440-39-3	Barium (Ba)	1000 ppm	Barium and its compounds can be used in pigments for inks, plastics, and surface coatings, as well as in dyeing, mordants, filler in plastics, textile finishes, and leather tanning.		
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	75 ppm	Cadmium compounds may be used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green); as a stabilizer for PVC; and in fertilizers, biocides, and paints.		
7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	60 ppm	Chromium compounds can be used as dyeing additives; dye- fixing agents; colorfastness after- treatments; dyes for wool, silk, and polyamide (especially dark shades); and leather tanning.		
7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	90 ppm	May be associated with alloys, plastics, paints, inks, pigments and surface coatings.		
7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)	60 ppm	Mercury compounds can be present in pesticides and as contaminants in caustic soda (NaOH). They may also be used in paints and as catalysts in the manufacture of PU and vinyl chloride for use in PVC.		
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)	500 ppm	May be found in synthetic fibers, paints, inks, plastics and metal trims.		

SECTION 1 : SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED OR REGULATED BY LAW					
CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Appendix B. Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)</b>					
<b>NOTE: This list is a subset of PFAS and is not exhaustive. Findings would indicate intentional use or significant contamination.</b>					
<b>PFOS and Its Salts</b>		<b>PFOS-related Substances</b>		<b>PFOA and Its Salts</b>	
1763-23-1	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	4151-50-2	N-Ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide (N-Et-FOSA)	335-67-1	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
2795-39-3	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, potassium salt (PFOS-K) <sup>A</sup>	31506-32-8	N-Methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide (N-Me-FOSA)	335-95-5	Sodium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Na) <sup>B</sup>
29457-72-5	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, lithium salt (PFOS-Li) <sup>A</sup>	1691-99-2	2-(N-Ethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido)-ethanol (N-Et-FOSE)	2395-00-8	Potassium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-K) <sup>B</sup>
29081-56-9	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, ammonium salt (PFOS-NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sup>A</sup>	24448-09-7	2-(N-Methylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido)-ethanol (N-Me-FOSE)	335-93-3	Silver perfluorooctanoate (PFOA-Ag) <sup>B</sup>
70225-14-8	Perfluorooctane sulfonate diethanolamine salt (PFOS-NH(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH) <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>A</sup>	307-35-7	Perfluoro-1-octanesulfonyl fluoride (POSF) <sup>A</sup>	335-66-0	Perfluorooctanoyl fluoride (PFOA-F) <sup>B</sup>
56773-42-3	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, tetraethylammonium salt (PFOS-N(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> ) <sup>A</sup>	754-91-6	Perfluorooctane sulfonamide (PFOSA)	3825-26-1	Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO) <sup>B</sup>
251099-16-8	Didecyldimethyl ammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS-N(C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>21</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>A</sup>	-	-	-	-
<b>PFOA-related Substances</b>		<b>PFHxS and Its Salts</b>		<b>PFHxS-related Substances</b>	
39108-34-4	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	355-46-4	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	68259-15-4	N-Methylperfluoro-1-hexanesulfonamide (N-Me-FHxSA)
376-27-2	Methyl perfluorooctanoate (Me-PFOA) <sup>B</sup>	3871-99-6	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, potassium salt (PFHxS-K) <sup>D</sup>	41997-13-1	Perfluorohexane sulfonamide (PFHxSA)
3108-24-5	Ethyl perfluorooctanoate (Et-PFOA) <sup>B</sup>	55120-77-9	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, lithium salt (PFHxS-Li) <sup>D</sup>	-	-
678-39-7	2-Perfluorooctylethanol (8:2 FTOH)	68259-08-5	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, ammonium salt (PFHxS-NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sup>D</sup>	-	-
27905-45-9	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl acrylate (8:2 FTA) <sup>C</sup>	82382-12-5	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid, sodium salt (PFHxS-Na) <sup>D</sup>	-	-
1996-88-9	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecyl methacrylate (8:2 FTMA) <sup>C</sup>	-	-	-	-
27854-31-5	2H,2H-Perfluorodecanoic acid (H <sub>2</sub> PFDA) <sup>*</sup>	-	-	-	-

SECTION 1 : SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED OR REGULATED BY LAW					
CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>C9 – C14 PFCAs and Their Salts</b>		<b>C9 – C14 PFCA-related Substances</b>		<b>PFHxA, its salts</b>	
375-95-1	Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA, C9-PFCA)	17741-60-5	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl acrylate (10:2 FTA) <sup>E</sup>	307-24-4	Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA, C6-PFCA)
335-76-2	Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA, C10-PFCA)	2144-54-9	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl methacrylate (10:2 FTMA) <sup>E</sup>	<b>PFHxA-related substances</b>	
2058-94-8	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA, C11-PFCA)	865-86-1	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecanol (10:2 FTOH)	17527-29-6	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctyl acrylate (6:2 FTA) <sup>F</sup>
307-55-1	Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA, C12-PFCA)	34598-33-9	2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoroundecanoic acid (H4PFUnA)	2144-53-8	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctyl methacrylate (6:2 FTMA) <sup>F</sup>
72629-94-8	Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTTrDA, C13-PFCA)	678-39-7	2-Perfluorooctylethanol (8:2 FTOH)	27619-97-2	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)
376-06-7	Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTeDA, C14-PFCA)	39239-77-5	1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorotetradecan-1-ol (12:2 FTOH)	647-42-7	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanol (6:2 FTOH)
172155-07-6	Perfluoro-3-7-dimethyloctanecarboxylate (PF-3,7-DMOA)	120226-60-0	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecanesulphonic acid (10:2 FTS)	-	-
-	-	2043-54-1	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecyl iodide (10:2 FTI)*	-	-
-	-	30046-31-2	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorotetradecyl iodide (12:2 FTI)*	-	-
<p><b>NOTE:</b> The substances in red are included as they appear in the regulation. However, as they are hydrolysed during the testing, they will never be detected or reported. Instead, they will be reported as the related substances as shown, each of which is also included in the regulation.</p> <p>* Cannot be detected by the 17681-1:2025 alkaline hydrolysis method, and it is important to check your supply chain to make sure it is not present in input chemistry</p> <p><b>A</b> Converted to PFOS , <b>B</b> Converted to PFOA , <b>C</b> Converted to 8:2 FTOH, <b>D</b> Converted to PFHxS, <b>E</b> Converted to 10:2 FTOH, <b>F</b> Converted to 6:2 FTOH</p>					

SECTION 1 : SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED OR REGULATED BY LAW					
CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Appendix C. Pesticides and Herbicides, Agricultural</b>					
93-72-1	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid, its salts and compounds; 2,4,5-TP	78-48-8	S,S,S-Tributyl phosphorotrithioate (Tribufos)	959-98-8	Endosulfan I (alpha)
93-76-5	2,4,5-T	52918-63-5	Deltamethrin	33213-65-9	Endosulfan II (beta)
94-75-7	2,4-D	53-19-0	DDD	72-20-8	Endrine
309-00-2	Aldrine	72-54-8		66230-04-4	Esfenvalerate
86-50-0	Azinophosmethyl	3424-82-6	DDE	106-93-4	Ethylendibromid
2642-71-9	Azinophosethyl	72-55-9		56-38-2	Ethylparathione; Parathion
4824-78-6	Bromophos-ethyl	50-29-3	DDT	51630-58-1	Fenvalerate
2425-06-1	Captafol	789-02-6		Various	Halogenated naphthalenes, including polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs)
63-25-2	Carbaryl	333-41-5	Diazinone	76-44-8	Heptachlor
510-15-6	Chlorbenzilat	1085-98-9	Dichlofluanide	1024-57-3	Heptachloroepoxide
57-74-9	Chlordane	120-36-5	Dichloroprop	36355-01-8	Hexabromobiphenyl
6164-98-3	Chlordimeform	115-32-2	Dicofol	319-84-6	a-Hexachlorocyclohexane with & without Lindane
470-90-6	Chlorfenvinphos	141-66-2	Dicrotophos	319-85-7	b-Hexachlorocyclohexane with & without Lindane
1897-45-6	Chlorthalonil	60-57-1	Dieldrine	319-86-8	g-Hexachlorocyclohexane with & without Lindane
56-72-4	Coumaphos	60-51-5	Dimethoate	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
68359-37-5	Cyfluthrin	88-85-7	Dinoseb, its salts and acetate	465-73-6	Isodrine
91465-08-6	Cyhalothrin	63405-99-2	DTTB (4, 6-Dichloro-7 (2,4,5-trichloro-phenoxy)-2-Trifluoro methyl benz imidazole)	4234-79-1	Kelevane
52315-07-8	Cypermethrin	115-29-7	Endosulfan	143-50-0	Kepone

<b>SECTION 1 : SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED OR REGULATED BY LAW</b>					
<b>CAS No.</b>	<b>Substance</b>	<b>MUJI Limits</b>	<b>Potential Uses &amp; Additional Information</b>	<b>Suitable Test Method</b>	<b>Reporting Limit</b>
<b>Appendix C. Pesticides and Herbicides, Agricultural , continued</b>					
58-89-9	Lindane	1825-21-4	Pentachloroanisole	731-27-1	Tolyfluanide
121-75-5	Malathione	7786-34-7	Phosdrin/Mevinphos	1582-09-8	Trifluraline
94-74-6	MCPA	72-56-0	Perthane		
94-81-5	MCPB	31218-83-4	Propethamphos		
93-65-2	Mecoprop	41198-08-7	Profenophos		
10265-92-6	Metamidophos	13593-03-8	Quinalphos		
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	82-68-8	Quintozene		
2385-85-5	Mirex	8001-50-1	Strobane		
6923-22-4	Monocrotophos	297-78-9	Telodrine		
298-00-0	Parathion-methyl	8001-35-2	Toxaphene		

SECTION 1 : SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED OR REGULATED BY LAW					
CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>Appendix D. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)</b>					
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	106-94-5	1-bromopropane
56-23-5	Carbon Tetrachloride	106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	70657-70-4	1-PG2MEA 1-Propanol,2-methoxy-, acetate)
67-66-3	Chloroform	872-50-4	1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidione	111-77-3	2-(2-Methoxyethoxy)ethanol
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone	617-94-7	2-phenyl-2-propanol	110-80-5	2-ethoxyethanol
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	98-86-2	Acetophenone	109-86-4	2-MethoxyethanolEGME (ethylene glycol monomethyl ether)
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-12-7	Formamide	1589-47-5	2-Methoxypropan-1-ol
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	127-19-5	N,N-Dimethylacetamide (DMAC)	110-71-4	EGDME (Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether)
76-01-7	Pentachloroethane	91-20-3	Naphthalene	110-49-6	EGMEA (Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate)
630-20-6	1,1,1,2- Tetrachloroethane	68-12-2	N-N-Dimethylformamide (DMFa)	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane
79-34-5	1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane	100-42-5	Styrene	75-09-2	Merhylene chloride (dichloromethane)
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (PERC)	96-18-4	1,2,3-trichloropropane	110-54-3	n-hexane
108-88-3	Toluene	78-87-5	1,2,Dichloropropane	112-49-2	TEGDME(Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether)
71-55-6	1,1,1- Trichloroethane	111-15-9	2-Ethoxyethyl acetate		
79-00-5	1,1,2- Trichloroethane	149-57-5	2-Ethylhexane acid		
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	62-53-3	Aniline		
1330-20-7	Xylenes (meta-, ortho-, para-)	111-96-6	Bis(2-methoxyethyl)ether		
108-38-3		78-59-1	Isophorone		
95-47-6		108-95-2	Phenol		
106-42-3		109-99-9	THF		

SECTION 1 : SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED OR REGULATED BY LAW					
CAS No.	Substance	MUJI Limits	Potential Uses & Additional Information	Suitable Test Method	Reporting Limit
<b>SECTION 2 : OTHER LIMITS &amp; RESTRICTIONS</b>					
CAS No.	Restricted Substances List			Requirement	
Various	California Proposition 65 <a href="https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/proposition-65-list/">https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/proposition-65-list/</a>			Please submit the 'Report on the Use of Hazardous Substances' to Ryohin Keikaku if substances found on the the list are identified in materials or products.	
Various	(SVHCs)/EU-REACH Substance of Very High Concern List <a href="https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table">https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table</a>			Ryohin Keikaku requests its suppliers to comply with the Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) list based on REACH, the EU chemical substances regulation. Please submit the 'Report on the Use of Hazardous Substances' to Ryohin Keikaku if any substance(s) in materials or products contain more than 0.1% (w/w).	
53306-54-0	Bis(2-propylheptyl) phthalate (DPHP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Suitable Test Method</b></li> <li>Sample preparation for all materials: CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4</li> <li>Measurement:</li> <li>Textiles:</li> <li>GC/MS, EN ISO 14389:2022</li> <li>(8.1 Calculation based on weight of print only; 8.2 Calculation based on weight of print and textile if print cannot be removed).</li> <li>All materials except textiles: GC/MS</li> <li>• <b>Reporting Limit</b>: 50 ppm</li> </ul>		For informational purposes only. Ryohin Keikaku recommends testing to assess content levels. Please submit the 'Report on the Use of Hazardous Substances' to Ryohin Keikaku for intentional use of this substance regardless of concentration.	