RSLs – What and Why?

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- Legislation
- Non-Governmental Organization
- Health and Environment
What is an RSL? Why?

Chemical substances either:

- Prohibited from use
- Limited in the product
- Restricted in manufacturing

Legislation

- NGO
- Consumer / worker protection
- Environmental protection
Chemicals

- Critical for consumer products
- Unique properties
- Unique purpose

- Where does the chemical end up?
End of Life
Focus on Product

RSL Focus

• Chemical on product
  • Day
  • Night
• Direct skin contact
Why is an RSL Important?

• Product safety
• Responsibility
• Comply with legislation
• Brand image
• Right thing to do
Legislation

Formaldehyde
China, Japan, Russia, South Korea, EU Countries

Limit for product:
Indirect: 150 ppm
Direct: 75 ppm
Baby: 20 ppm *
Non-Governmental Organizations

Oeko-Tex

More restrictive than many legal requirements

- Azo amines: 2 more than EU
- Disperse dyes: 12 more than EU
ÖKO TEST

RICHTIG GUT LEBEN

ÖKO TEST

Sekt

Essen, Trinken, Lachen

100
derfinanz

9

adidas
C&A
GAP
LEVI'S
new balance
Phylmar Group
s.Oliver
TESCO

ANN TAYLOR
H&M

Timberland
Oeko-Test

Poisonous Cord

- Found: 408 ppm benzidine
- Law: 30 ppm

In the blue cord of a child’s sweater, the quantities of aromatic amines were so high that it should not be sold.

Put in another presentation
Consumer Protection

Types of consumer reactions:
- Skin irritation
- Sensitization
- Cancer
- Respiratory irritation

Dyes, Finishes, Solvents
Environmental Protection

Chemicals into environment:

- Air
- Water
- Soil

Examples:

- APEOs
- Dyes
- Heavy metals
RSLs Help To:

- Comply with the law
- Protect the consumer
- Protect the environment
- Meet NGO concerns
- Protect business