GRS Prohibited Substance List, v1

August 5, 2014

English is the official language of the Global Recycled Standard. In any case of inconsistency between versions, reference shall be made to the English version.

Global Recycled Standard

Foreword

The Global Recycle Standard (GRS) was originally developed by Control Union Certifications (CU) in 2008 and ownership was passed to Textile Exchange January 1, 2011. Textile Exchange initiated a revision of the standard in early 2012 with the goal to make the standard more robust and to include new chemical requirements. An International Working Group (IWG) of Certification Bodies was developed to revise the standard. The IWG members are Control Union Certifications, ICEA, IMO, Intertek, and SCS Global Services. A broader stakeholder group including retailers, brands, suppliers, and other industry members reviewed the standard to ensure it is a relevant and useful industry tool.

The GRS addresses only the use and management of chemicals in the manufacturing of GRS products. The standard does not apply to the facility as a whole, but only to the production of GRS products. The GRS does not address the chemicals that are present in the final product, as it does not control for any chemicals that may be present in the reclaimed products that are used as initial inputs in the GRS production chain. The *GRS Prohibited Substance List* was developed with the textile industry in mind. As such, it does not apply to the production of non-textile products. Future versions of the standard will include similar lists for other classes of products.

It is the responsibility of the final sellers of GRS products to ensure that the products meet their own or nominated Restricted Substances Lists (RSL's) or any legal requirements in the country of sale.

Substances of concern to health and the environment

from the GRS...

D2.3a Chemical groups identified in this document must not be used and must not be part of any preparations or formulations used in manufacturing GRS certified textile products.

D2.3b The *GRS Prohibited Substance* List shall only apply to the production of textile products.

Substance Class	Notes
Aromatic and/or halogenated solvents	
Asbestos	
Biocides	Biocide used as a preservative is acceptable.
Flame Retardants	
Chlorinated Aromatic Hydrocarbons (including chlorinated benzenes and chlorinated toluenes)	
Chlorinated Phenols	
Complexing agents and surfactants	
Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	
Carcinogenic, allergenic, and other legally banned colorants	
Dioxins and Furans	Impurities may occur as a result of reactions, but are expected to comply with the Ecological and Toxicological Association of Dyes and Organic Pigments Manufacturers (ETAD) concentration limits (http://www.etad.com/), as listed in the ETAD recommendations for threshold limits on organic impurities in dyes.
Formaldehyde and other short-chain aldehydes	
Glycols: Bis(2-methoxyethyl)-ether 2-ethoxyethanol 2-ethoxyethyl acetate Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether 2-methoxyethanol 2-methoxyethylacetate 2-methoxypropylacetate Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether	

Heavy Metals: Arsenic Cadmium Chromium Lead Mercury To be prohibited beginning January 1, 2016: Cobalt Nickel Copper	Listed metals are banned from intentional use in textile manufacturing/finishing. Additionally, residual traces of antimony, zinc, copper, nickel, tin, barium, cobalt, iron, manganese, selenium and silver in colourants are expected to comply with the Ecological and Toxicological Association of Dyes and Organic Pigments Manufacturers (ETAD) concentration limits (http://www.etad.com/).
Amines: Aminoethylethanolamine (AEEA) 2-Naphthylphenylamine p-Phenylenediamine p-Phenylenediamine-dihydrochloride	
Arylamines	
Halogenated Biphenyls, halogenated Terphenyls and halogenated Naphthalenes	
Halogenated Diarylalkanes	
Organotin compounds	
Pesticides	
Phthalates	
Bisphenol A	
Per- and Polyfluorinated compounds (PFC)	
Quaternary Ammonium Compounds: DTDMAC DSDMAC DHTDMAC	
Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs, C10-13)	