



## Restricted Substances List

(Rev. 7/12/23)

Innovation Line’s policy is to conform with applicable product safety and environmental laws, regulations, standards and bans (“Regulations”) by reviewing the materials used in making its products for the presence of certain Restricted Substances. The following list contains a few of the most common harmful or toxic chemicals and substances whose presence in a product are restricted through one or more Regulations. Every vendor supplying products to Innovation Line shall carefully monitor its factories and material suppliers to ensure that the products supplied to the Company do not contain any chemicals that are restricted or banned by any applicable Regulation.

COMMON RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES	DESCRIPTION AND WHERE SUBSTANCES MAY BE FOUND
<b>Bisphenol-A (BPA)</b>	BPA is a building-block of polycarbonate material; Company does not permit any products or components made of polycarbonate material without Company’s prior written approval. BPA is sometimes used in the production of some epoxy resins used to coat the outside surfaces of wood products and the inside walls of aluminum drinkware, food containers and other food contact items. All suppliers of coated wood products, or aluminum drinkware or food contact products must ensure that all epoxy resins used are tested to be BPA-Free.
<b>Formaldehyde</b>	Formaldehyde is a volatile compound that is often used in polymeric resins (e.g., phenol-formaldehyde and urea-formaldehyde). Melamine plastics often contain formaldehyde, so any melamine used in Company’s products must be tested.
<b>Arsenic (As)</b>	Arsenic is a half-metal element and is one of the “heavy metals” that is highly restricted under U.S., state and foreign regulations. Arsenic can be found in paints, inks, plastics and metal components.
<b>Antimony (Sb)</b>	Antimony is a half-metal element and is one of the “heavy metals” that is highly restricted under U.S., state and foreign regulations. Antimony is found in or used as alloys and in pigments for inks and paints.
<b>Barium (Ba)</b>	Barium is one of the heavy metals that is restricted in toys due to its toxicity in soluble form. It is commonly found in alloys and paints.
<b>Cadmium (Cd)</b>	Cadmium is a naturally occurring heavy metal that does not rust; therefore, it is often used as an alloy for plating of other metals and is commonly added to paints in conjunction with lead. Cadmium is toxic and harmful, and is one of two metals (lead is the other) that is tested most frequently in consumer products under CPSIA, Cal Prop 65, and most state regulations.
<b>Chromium 6 (Cr 6)</b>	Hexavalent Chromium is a metal element that is part of the heavy metals restricted under CPISA in surface coatings and substrates for Toys (ASTM F-963-11) and 16 CFR 1303.
<b>Lead (Pb)</b>	Lead is a naturally occurring metal element that is used in paints, inks, pigments, plastics (as a heat stabilizer), ceramics, and metal components. It is one of the most common hazardous substances found in consumer products and is perhaps the most widely regulated substance by every health and safety agency in the US, Canada and Europe.

<b>Mercury (Hg)</b>	Mercury is a naturally occurring metal element that is used in paints, inks and other coatings.																																																																																				
<b>Organotin Compounds</b>	Organotins are a class of chemicals typically found as catalysts in plastic and glue production, and as heat stabilizers in plastics and rubber. They can also be found in inks, paints, and heat transfer materials.																																																																																				
<b>Phthalates</b>	<p>Phthalates are a class of organic compounds that are added to plastics to increase flexibility and pliability. They are also used in plastics to lower melting temperature. Phthalates can be found in flexible plastics (e.g., PVC), adhesives, inks, paints and coatings. There are now ten (10) different phthalates restricted under CPSIA and the CCPSA, and each is limited to 1000ppm. Phthalates are restricted in Company's products as follows, depending on country of destination:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Chemical</th> <th>CAS Number</th> <th>CA Prop 65</th> <th>CPSIA</th> <th>CANADA</th> <th>EU REACH</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>DBP</td> <td>84-74-2</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>BBP</td> <td>85-68-7</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>DEHP</td> <td>117-81-7</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>DNOP</td> <td>117-84-0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>DIDP</td> <td>26761-40-0, 68515-49-1</td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>DINP</td> <td>28553-12-0, 68515-48-0</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>DIBP</td> <td>84-69-5</td> <td></td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>DPENP</td> <td>131-18-0</td> <td></td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>DHEXP / DnHP</td> <td>84-75-3</td> <td>* (DnHP)</td> <td>* (DHEXP)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>DCHP</td> <td>84-61-7</td> <td></td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>--</td> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td>--</td> <td><b>6P</b></td> <td><b>8P</b></td> <td><b>6P</b></td> <td><b>7P</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	Chemical	CAS Number	CA Prop 65	CPSIA	CANADA	EU REACH	1	DBP	84-74-2	*	*	*	*	2	BBP	85-68-7	*	*	*	*	3	DEHP	117-81-7	*	*	*	*	4	DNOP	117-84-0			*	*	5	DIDP	26761-40-0, 68515-49-1	*		*	*	6	DINP	28553-12-0, 68515-48-0	*	*	*	*	7	DIBP	84-69-5		*		*	8	DPENP	131-18-0		*			9	DHEXP / DnHP	84-75-3	* (DnHP)	* (DHEXP)			10	DCHP	84-61-7		*			--	<b>Total</b>	--	<b>6P</b>	<b>8P</b>	<b>6P</b>	<b>7P</b>
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<b>Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)</b>	PVC is a plastic that is used extensively in the consumer products industry. It is not banned by Company, but should be thoroughly tested for lead, cadmium and phthalates (all 10, especially for DEHP).																																																																																				
<b>Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)</b>	PAHs are natural components of crude oil and are a common residue from oil refining. PAHs have a characteristic smell like the smell of car tires and asphalt. PAHs are commonly added in rubber and plastics as a softener or extender, and can also be found in printing pastes of screen prints.																																																																																				
<b>Selenium (Se)</b>	Selenium is actually a non-metal but is included in common lists of toxic elements to test for in consumer products, especially for toys under ASTM F-963. It can be toxic in large doses, but is relatively harmful in small doses and is often used in vitamins and dietary supplements to aid in cellular function in animals. It is often used in alloys, lithium battery production, and in paints and inks.																																																																																				