

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES

ODOR MANAGEMENT, ANTIMICROBIAL & SCENTED MATERIALS

NANOTECHNOLOGY MATERIALS

ANIMAL SKINS



ODOR MANAGEMENT, ANTIMICROBIAL & SCENTED MATERIALS

OVERVIEW

Nike defines odor-management technologies as chemicals, ingredients and materials that inhibit microbial growth, capture odors and/or mask odors with scents.

These include, but are not limited to, odor-management technologies identified as biocides, biostats, antibacterials, antimicrobials, odor capture and scented items/ingredients.

Odor-management technologies can offer benefits for apparel, footwear and athletic equipment. However, these technologies need to be carefully assessed to understand the implications of their use. Nike only allows the use of odor-management technologies after an approval process in which very stringent legal criteria must be met. These criteria apply to any odor-management technologies that are applied to or are included with a product.

In addition to odor management technologies, any substance added to infer a scent/smell in any material must be reviewed following this same approach.

Certain jurisdictions require disclosures with the products when certain odor management, antimicrobial or scented materials are used. Consult your Product Safety contact or the Nike Product Safety Team at lst-product.safety.global@nike.com to ensure proper disclosures are made.

CRITERIA

The following criteria are designed to ensure that the chances of any impacts associated with the use of odor management technologies are minimized, if not eliminated.

For any odor management technology to be considered it must:

- Be proven effective for our product types.
- Pass a Nike chemical assessment.^A
- Comply with the Nike RSL and related policies.^B
- Not leach or release chemicals during wear or care to impart an antimicrobial effect.

- Meet all relevant global legislative standards, including approval of any active substances or authorization of any biocidal products used in accordance with the EU Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR, Regulation (EU) 528/2012)
- Be listed on the bluesign® bluefinder when applicable.

RESTRICTIONS

Nike has previously identified specific odor-management technologies that do not comply with one or more of our restrictions. These include the following odor management technologies that are known to intentionally release substances to be effective, including:

- Copper
- Silver
- Organotins
- Triclosan
- Pentachlorophenol
- Dimethylfumerate

Odor management technologies that contain these chemicals are prohibited for Nike products. Odor-management technologies may also be subject to additional restrictions under Nike's Nanomaterials policy.

NOTES

^A The Nike chemical assessment for odor management technologies includes, but is not limited to:

- Evaluation of toxicity and hazard benchmarking.
- Evaluation of potential occupational exposures and necessary controls.
- Evaluation of possible manufacturing impacts associated with environmental release.
- Consideration of movement and accumulation in the environment.

^B Scented items, perfumes and related technologies may be subject to additional cosmetics rules and legislation. Each item must undergo review by the Nike Product Safety Team: lst-product.safety.global@nike.com

NANOTECHNOLOGY MATERIALS

OVERVIEW

Nanomaterials are chemical substances or materials with particle sizes between 1 to 100 nanometers (nm) in at least one dimension.

Structures created from the aggregation of nanomaterials are also subject to these requirements.

Nanomaterials can exhibit unique chemical and physical properties that improve the performance of products.

While nanomaterials are currently used in a wide variety of products like pharmaceuticals, electronics, and cosmetics, they can also have applications in apparel, footwear and athletic equipment.

Understanding potential impacts to human health and the environment associated with nanomaterials can be much more complicated than the processes used for conventional

materials and chemicals. The toxicity, exposure mechanisms, and movement in the environment make nanomaterials unique.

Nike only allows the use of nanomaterials after an approval process in which stringent criteria must be met. These criteria apply to any substance, compound or application that includes nanomaterials intentionally used in the manufacture of a Nike product or are present in the finished product.

CRITERIA

The following criteria are designed to ensure that impacts associated with the use of nanomaterials are minimized or eliminated.

For any nanomaterial to be considered for use it must:

- Be proven effective in the intended application.

- Pass a Nike chemical assessment.^A
- Not intentionally or unintentionally release from a product during wear or care.
- Comply with relevant global regulations and be appropriately registered according to European Union requirements (e.g., EU Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC if used as bacteriostatic agent).
- Comply with the Nike RSL and related policies.

Nike evaluates the use of nanomaterials for products on a case-by-case basis using best practices^B to assess possible risks associated with specific nanomaterials for specific uses.

Nanomaterials may also be subject to additional restrictions under Nike's Odor Management policy.

NOTES

A The Nike chemical assessment for nanomaterials may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Evaluation of toxicity and hazard benchmarking.
- Use of nanomaterials-specific assessment frameworks and tools.
- Review of existing scientific data on nanomaterial hazards and safety.
- Evaluation of potential occupational and environmental exposures.
- Consideration of movement and accumulation in the environment.

B See [best practices for assessing hazard](#) from the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA).



ANIMAL SKINS

OVERVIEW

The following policy applies to Nike brand products or Nike Affiliate brand products (collectively “Products”) that contain animal skin materials (“Animal Skins”). If an animal skin is not on the permitted list and is not specifically restricted, contact Sustainable.Product@nike.com to determine compliance with the Animal Skins Policy.

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.)

SOURCE COUNTRIES

- 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 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) or other required export certificate where applicable.

RESTRICTIONS

- Animal Skins (specifically cow) must not be sourced in the Amazon Biome (see policy below).
- Animal Skins must not be considered exotic or protected. Examples include, but are not limited to, alligator, cheetah, crocodile, elephant, fish, horse, leopard, lion, lizard, marine mammals, ostrich, shark, snake, tiger, rays, rhinoceros, etc.

- 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.
- Nike supports down sourced from vendors that produce as a by-product of the meat industry. Vendors do not supply down harvested from live birds nor sourced as a by-product of the foie gras industry.
- Angora Rabbit: Nike requires that animal products are obtained in humane and responsible ways including Angora rabbit wool. This requirement precludes the use of live plucking.

AMAZON BIOME LEATHER SOURCING

- 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 must have an ongoing, traceable and transparent system to provide credible assurances that hides / leather used for Nike products are 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 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).

ANIMAL SKINS

DEFINITIONS

- **Raised.** Refers to cattles' 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).
- **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).

LEATHER WORKING GROUP (LWG)

Leather suppliers must screen tanning processes against the LWG Protocol to ensure adherence to best environmental practices. Visit www.leatherworkinggroup.com.

NIKE RSL

Suppliers of Animal Skins must comply with the Nike RSL.

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.

