











◆JEITA Class No.: Class No. for substance groups in accordance with the Green Procurement Survey Standardization guideline developed by the Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association (JEITA).

◆Environmental pollutants are subject to change according to new findings and regulatory trends.

T06: Substances that may produce specified amines due to decomposition at the site of continuous skin contact.

T14: Montreal Protocol requires abolition by January 1, 2005.

T25: Targets of EU Directives WEEE, RoHS and ELV. Level 1 applies to stabilizers, pigments, plating materials and paints for resin.

•Use as pigments and paints in glass is excluded. The permissible level is 100 ppm for each part (in the case of cables, per unit of covering material)

T25-T28, T31 and T32 must not be contained in products after July 1, 2006 under the EU directive.

Level 2 substances other than the 6 substances regulated by the EU directive will be regulated separately by a guideline that will be revised according to situations.

◆Laws and regulations referred to in selecting regulation standards for environmental pollutants are as follows:

Chemical Substances Control Act Classes 1 and 2 specified chemical substances; Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law; Industrial Safety and Health Law prohibition on production,

Tokkasoku Classes 1 and 2; Ozone Layer Protection Law specified substances; PRTR Law; Air Pollution Control Law; Water Pollution Control Law

Waste Disposal and Public Cleansing Law; Law concerning Special Measures against Dioxins; Basel Convention; EU directives (marketing restriction on hazardous substances, ELV/RoHS/WEEE)

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) Group 1, Law concerning Prevention of Global Warming, Basic Environment Law Environmental Quality Standards for Water Pollution.

Substances that must not be "detected" as specified in the Water Pollution Control Law, Air Pollution Control Law specified dust, Law concerning Special Measures against Dioxins specified substances, 76/769/EEC.

◆Standards for heavy metal contents in packing materials:

Regulation on packaging and containers:

US: CONEG (The Coalition of Northeastern Governors) 1989 Toxic Substance Control Act, adopted in 20 states

Heavy metals such as lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium and cadmium: 100 ppm or less

EU: Directive on packaging waste 94/62/EC was enforced. France, Germany, UK, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, etc.

Heavy metals such as lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium and cadmium: 100 ppm or less

Given this, the regulation standard for 4 metals (lead, mercury, cadmium and hexavalent chromium) combined was specified to be below 100 ppm for packaging materials (product packaging; bulk, individual packaging; returnable containers and wooden frames, grips, trays, reels, magazines, bags, sheets, wraps, corrugated fiberboard, paints, inks, tape, cushions, and labels for packaging and transporting parts).

The permissible level of cadmium for plastic (and rubber) parts was specified to be below 5 ppm.

Standard determination methods are inductively coupled plasma emission spectrometry: ICP-AES and ICP-OES, atomic absorption spectrometry: AAS, inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry: ICP-MS.

Standard methods for mercury are hydride generation AAS and hydride generation ICP-AES.

◆Permissible (threshold) levels for 4 heavy metals and PBB and PBDE:

The following standards have been specified in accordance with the exclusion rules in the EU ELV directive and the RoHS directive under consideration at TAC:

Mercury, hexavalent chromium and lead: 1000 ppm or less for each part

Cadmium: 100 ppm or less for each part

Lead in steel material for machining and zinc-plated steel: 3500 ppm or less

Lead in aluminum: 4000 ppm or less

Lead in aluminum material for machining: 10000– 20000 ppm or less until June 30, 2005

10000 ppm or less until June 30, 2008

Lead in copper alloys: 40000 ppm or less

PBB and PBDE: 1000 ppm or less

**Intentional content is prohibited even if it is below the threshold level.**

◆Thresholds for other than heavy metals

•Asbestos: 0.1 wt% EU harmful substance regulation 76/769/EEC, German prohibition regulation on chemical products

•Specified organotin compounds: 0.1 wt% EU harmful substance regulation, German prohibition regulation on chemical products

•Azo colorants (forming amines): 30 ppm (as specified amines) EU harmful substance regulation, German prohibition regulation on chemical products

•Specified amines: 2-naphthylamine, 4-aminodiphenyl, benzidine, N,N'-ditolyl-p-phenylenediamine: rubber, inks, dyes 0.1 Wt%

◆Management levels

Level 1: Immediate prohibition

Level 2: Prohibition after due term

Level 3: Reduction

Level 4: Management (monitoring use)

◆ EU RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC Excluded uses for lead, mercury, cadmium and hexavalent chromium are specified in ANNEX.

■ Uses for lead, mercury, cadmium and hexavalent chromium that the requirements in Article 4(1) do not apply to (part)

- Mercury in small-size (compact) fluorescent lamps that do not exceed 5 mg per lamp in content
- Mercury in straight-tube fluorescent lamps used for general purposes in which:
  - halophosphate content does not exceed 10 mg
  - the content of triphosphates with ordinary durability does not exceed 5 mg
  - the content of triphosphates with long-term durability does not exceed 8 mg
- Mercury in straight-tube fluorescent lamps used for particular purposes
- Mercury in lamps that are not referred to in this appendix
- Lead in the glass used for Braun tubes, electronic components and fluorescent lamps
- Lead in alloys:
  - up to 0.35 wt% of steel material
  - up to 0.4 wt% of aluminum material
  - up to 4 wt% of copper material
  - lead in high-melting-point solder (lead: 85% or more)
- Lead in the solder used for servers, storage devices, and storage device arrangement systems (excluded until 2010)
- Lead in the solder used for network infrastructure for switching, signaling and transmission as well as for the management of electronic communications networks
- Lead in electronic ceramic parts (for instance, piezoelectric devices)
- Cadmium plating: (regulation on sales and use of hazardous substances and preparations). Cadmium surface treatment outside the regulation specified in Directive 91/338/EEC revised from 76/769/EEC.
- Hexavalent chromium: Rust preventive treatment of the carbon steel cooling system of absorption refrigerators

■ Consideration of Deca BDE, etc.:

- The committee will evaluate the applications below during the processing of Article 7 Clause 2.
- Deca BDE
- Mercury in straight-tube fluorescent lamps for exclusive purposes
- Lead in the solder used for network infrastructure for switching, signaling and transmission as well as for servers, storage devices and storage device arrangement systems and the management of electronic communications networks
- Electric bulbs

◆ Management levels

- Level 1: Immediate prohibition
- Level 2: Prohibition after due term
- Level 3: Reduction
- Level 4: Management (monitoring use)