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# Philips Regulated Substances List

飞利浦管控 物质清单

#### Royal Philips NV List of Regulated Substances in Products and Product Packaging

皇家飞利浦在产品和产品包装中的 管控物质清单

RSL2016-2



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#### I INTRODUCTION 介绍

At Philips we have been working to minimize the environmental impacts of our products, processes and services since 1970. Guided by the precautionary principle, Philips' philosophy is "prevention is better than cure". This means where there are threats of serious or irreversible harm to the environment and/or human health, the lack of scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective preventive measures. Policies can be developed that may go beyond legislative compliance based on scientific evidence and stakeholder consultation. Decisions for alternatives take into account the level of concern, commercial availability and technical feasibility of alternatives.

自 1970 年以来,飞利浦一直致力于将公司产品、工艺和服务对环境造成的影响降到最小。在预防原则的指导下,飞利浦所奉行的理念是"预防胜于治疗"。这意味着,如出现给环境和/或人类健康带来严重或无法挽回伤害的危险时,不应以缺乏科学依据为由来延迟采取符合成本效益的预防措施。这时飞利浦需要在科学证据和利益相关方咨询的基础上制定超过法律合规性要求的政策。在对替代方案做决定时,飞利浦会将关注程度、其商业可用性及技术可行性考虑在内。

The above mentioned policies are reflected in the present document, the "Royal Philips NV List of Regulated Substances in Products and Product-Packaging", referred to herein as the "Philips Regulated Substances List" or RSL.

上述政策体现在本文件"皇家飞利浦在产品、产品包装和运输材料中的管控物质清单"中,即后文提到的"飞利浦管控物质清单"或 RSL。

This or newer versions of the present RSL List can be found at Philips website:

本管控物质清单或更新版本可在下方的飞利浦网站上找到: http://www.philips.com/shared/global/assets/sustainability/rsl.pdf http://www.philips.com/shared/assets/sustainability/RSL-EN-CH.pdf

#### I.I Purpose

This document contains the Philips Regulated Substances List and its annexes. As part of our commitment to health, safety and the environment, Philips requires that all Products or Parts and Product-Packaging delivered to Philips and some manufacturing processes used to make Philips parts comply with all applicable requirements in this list. The list contains minimum requirements related to:

本文件包含"飞利浦管控物质清单"及其附录。作为我们对健康、安全与环境信守承诺的一部分,飞利浦要求所有产品或部件、产品包装和送达飞利浦的运输材料以及一些用以制作飞利浦部件的生产工艺必须遵守此清单中所有可适用要求。此清单包含与下列内容有关的最低要求:

- Federal, state, county or municipal law, regulation, ordinance or code, and
- Philips own requirements
- 联邦、国家、州、县或市法律、法规、法令或准则,及
- 飞利浦自身的要求

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The RSL is part of Philips global policy and therefore included in Philips general purchasing conditions. Each supplier and brand licensee is required to ensure product compliance with this list.

RSL(管控物质清单)是飞利浦全球政策的一部分,因此包含在飞利浦通用采购条件中。要求每位供应商及获得 飞利浦品牌许可的制造商确保产品符合此清单。

Additional specific Philips or legal requirements may apply for certain product categories or applications. Examples are materials that get in contact with food, biocides or materials treated with biocides or products to be used for patients, babies or little children.

在若干产品类别或应用场合可能还需要适用其它飞利浦特定或法律规定。例如是与食品接触,生物杀灭剂或经过生物杀灭剂处理的材料或用于患者,婴儿或儿童产品的材料。

In the past, Philips accepted a general confirmation from suppliers that they would comply with the substances restrictions we issued. Due to the changing nature of regulations, and in particular the introduction of the EU REACH regulation, we have had to change the way in which we collect regulatory compliance data for substances. That is why Philips decided to henceforth collect compliance data in accordance with the RSL at the part level for every product or product-packaging delivered to Philips. We will do so through a web-based Declaration Tool called BOMcheck as described in Section 2.1. Philips recommends its brand license partners to use BOMcheck.

以前,飞利浦接受供应商提供的一份他们会遵守我们发布的管控物质要求的通用性确认。由于法规内在特性的变化,特别是欧盟 REACH 指令的引入,我们不得不改变我们收集物质管控合规资料的方式。因此,飞利浦决定今后根据 RSL 在部件层级上收集所有递交给飞利浦的产品或产品包装的合规资料。如第 2.1 节所述,我们将通过被称为 BOMcheck 的网络"申报工具"来实现这点。飞利浦推荐其品牌授权制造商使用 BOMcheck.

The RSL is aligned with the substances included in the BOMcheck declaration tool where possible. Deviations in the current version of the RSL from BOMcheck are shown in Table 0:

RSL 与 BOMcheck 申报工具中所包含的物质尽可能相对应。本 RSL 版本与 BOMcheck 中物质清单的差别如"表0"所示:

#### TABLE 0: Substances restricted in product related applications, deviating from BOMcheck

表 0: 在产品相关应用中限制,并且与 BOMcheck 有偏差的物质

	Maximum Concentration Application	
Substances	Limit in ppm (mg/kg) <i>应用</i>	
物质	最大浓度限值百万分率	
1319	(毫克/千克)	

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Table 6: PAH compounds 表 6:表 2: PAH(多环芳烃)化合物	Various –see Annex3 视各情况不同 – 见附录 3	Childcare products, skin contact parts, see Annex 3 for category descriptions 护婴产品,与皮肤有接触的部件,见 附件三中的类别描述
Table 3: Phthalates DEHP, BBP, DBP, DIDP and DNHP 表 3: 邻苯二甲酸盐 DEHP, BBP, DBP, DIDP 和 DNHP	100	Applied in outer sleeves of cables/cords of headphones and headsets 用于耳机和耳机电缆/电线的外套筒
Table 3: Phthalates DEHP, BBP and DBP 表 3: 邻苯二甲酸盐 DEHP, BBP 和 DBP	1000	Applied for bags, pouches, mobile phone and other portable electronics replaceable covers or cases.  用于包、袋、手机和其他便携式电子设备可更换的盖子或套子
Table 7: Brominated Flame Retardants and PVC restricted in consumer products (declarable only in BOMcheck) 表 7: 消费品产品中限制溴化阻燃剂和 PVC (仅在 BOMcheck 申报)	900/1000	BFR/PVC applied in printed wiring board laminate and plastic parts 印刷线路板层压板和塑料部件中的溴化阻燃剂、PVC

#### I.2 Scope 范围

The requirements as set up in the Philips Regulated Substances List are a world-wide policy of Philips, even if local regulatory requirement may be less strict. Where there is a difference between the Philips requirements and the local regulatory requirements, the most stringent, i.e., most protective for health, safety and the environment applies. It is the supplier's responsibility to ensure that these requirements are met.

"飞利浦管控物质清单"中设定的要求是飞利浦的一项全球政策,即便当地法规要求可能不那么严格。如果飞利浦的要求与当地监管要求之间存在差异,应当适用最严格的要求,即最能保护健康、安全与环境的要求。确保达到这些要求是供应商应尽的责任。

The scope of this guidance document includes all articles (i.e. materials, components, subassemblies, products, labels attached to products, etc.), product packaging (i.e. wood, paper or card-boxes, plastic material, containers, user manuals, labels, etc.) and some manufacturing processes as described in table 8. The restricted substances cannot be contained in the product or used in the manufacture of the product and its components above the designated thresholds for the controlled applications listed. Declarable substances that are used in articles or packaging materials must be declared according to the limits given in the respective table.

本指导文件的范围包括所有物品(如材料、零部件、组件、产品、产品附带的标签等)、产品包装(如木材、纸或纸板箱、塑料材料、包装容器、用户手册、标签等)以及表8中描述的生产工艺。在产品中、产品的制造过程中、产品的材料中不得含有或使用超过所列受控应用中指定限值的限制物质。物品或包装材料中的需申报物质必须根据各表格所指定的限制进行申报。

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If the supplier needs clarification with respect to Philips' guidelines and rules presented here, they should discuss with the Philips Representative, which is generally the supplier account manager.

有关本文给出的飞利浦指导和规定,如果供应商需要说明,他们应向飞利浦代表(一般为供应商客户经理)咨询。

#### I.3 Deviations 不符合

In those cases where the supplier supplies or intends to supply articles to Philips that do not comply with the Philips RSL, the supplier needs to contact the Philips Supply Management organization immediately to resolve the issue and to decide in mutual agreement on corrective actions.

在供应商供应或准备供应给飞利浦的物品不符合飞利浦 RSL 时,供应商需立即联系"飞利浦供应管理"部门以解决该问题,并且在双方共同制定的协议中给出纠正的措施。

#### **Recycled content**

再生材料

Philips strongly promotes the use of recycled materials, in particular the use of recycled plastics. Philips realizes that the use of recycled materials may cause challenges in terms of guaranteeing compliance to all substances included in the Philips RSL. For issues related to Philips RSL compliance for recycled materials, please contact Philips Supply Management for support. For non-legal obligations, it may be possible to obtain a waiver for presence of certain substances in recycled materials.

飞利浦积极推动再生材料的使用,特别是使用再生塑料。飞利浦意识到再生材料的使用可能会对确保符合飞利 RSL 带来挑战。如遇到使用再生材料引起的飞利浦 RSL 符合问题,请联系"飞利浦供应管理"组织获取支持。在非法规要求的前提下,再生材料中某些受管控物质要求可能得到豁免。

#### I.4 Thresholds 限值

While the substances information for parts, products, and packaging is collected through BOMcheck, suppliers still need to validate that their goods comply with the RSL by comparing their BOMcheck declarations with the RSL. In this respect you need to consider two thresholds:

当通过 BOMCheck 手机部件、产品和包装的物质信息收集时,供应商还需通过比较 BOMcheck 申报与 RSL 来确认 其商品符合 RSL。在这点上,您需要考虑两个限值:

- 1. Maximum concentration limit for restricted substances
- 2. Maximum concentration limit for declarable substances
- 1. 管控物质的最大浓度限值
- 2. 需申报物质的最大浓度限值

#### Maximum concentration limit for restricted substances 管控物质的最大浓度限值

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Royal Philips NV accepts that certain materials contain a certain amount of naturally occurring restricted substances. However, when a substance is present in products, parts or product packaging at values above the listed maximum concentration limit, the substance is restricted (not allowed to be present) and the good cannot be intentionally used for Philips products. Thresholds can represent legal limits, or refer to currently accepted analysis thresholds.

"皇家飞利浦"接受某些材料中包含一定数量天然含有的管控物质。但是,当存在于产品、部件或产品包装的管控物质的值超过列出的最大浓度限值时,该物质则被禁止(不允许存在),并且该货物不得使用在飞利浦产品中。限值可能来自法规的规定或参考自目前接受的物质分析水平限值。

Restricted substances (e.g. RoHS) are measured at homogeneous level, so these thresholds must be declared on homogeneous material level. Use of substances exempted for use in some specific applications, as mentioned in legislation, is allowed. However, it must be declared through BOMcheck accordingly.

管控物质(例如 RoHS 法规中)是在均质材料水平上测量,因此必须在均质材料水平上进行限值申报。在某些特定应用中使用管控物质是被豁免的,例如如法规中所提到的豁免情况,但豁免情况的管控物质也必须通过 BOMcheck 进行相应申报。

#### Maximum concentration limit for declarable substances 需申报物质的最大浓度限值

Declarable substances (e.g., REACH SVHCs) are substances which use needs to be monitored due to regulatory requirement or because Philips wants to monitor their use from a precautionary point of view. Use of these substances is permitted, unless otherwise specified, but must be reported above the maximum concentration limit. In this case the maximum concentration limit functions as a threshold above which you must provide the exact concentration of the declarable substance present in the relevant part, article or packaging. Basic understanding and interpretations of definitions like homogeneous material and REACH articles definition are presented in Annex 1.

需申报物质(例如 REACH法规中的高关注度物质 SVHC)是根据法规要求其使用需要被监控的物质,或者因飞利浦从预防的角度出发希望其使用被监控的物质。这些物质允许被使用,但在超过最大浓度限值时必须报告,除非另有说明。当该物质的使用超过最大浓度限值时,您必须提供需申报物质在相关部件、物品或包装中含有的准确浓度。附录 1 中给出了对均质材料以及REACH中物品等定义的基本理解和阐释。

#### 2 SUPPLIER DECLARATION PROCESS 供应商申报流程

#### 2.I Declaration Tool 申报工具

As referred to in Section I.I., Philips will collect substances information for its parts, products and product packaging because regulations such as RoHS and REACH require us to maintain regulatory compliance evidence at that level. Philips has decided to utilize BOMcheck as a tool to help collect chemical substances information from suppliers (www.bomcheck.net). BOMcheck is an industry platform used by a large number of companies, and represents an efficient tool that helps suppliers follow up on the many legal requirements and provide smooth communication with the customers and in particular with suppliers up the supply chain. BOMcheck is primarily a regulatory compliance tool designed specifically to enable suppliers to provide declarations for RoHS, REACH, and any other restricted and declarable substances legislation through detailed substances reports. BOMcheck also allows suppliers to provide Full

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Material Declaration (FMD) of their articles. The benefit of FMD is that suppliers can upload the total chemical composition of their articles once (unless the formulation of supplied articles changes), while BOMcheck will then check your compliance status automatically every time regulatory changes are introduced.

如第 1.1 节所述,飞利浦将收集其部件、产品、产品包装的物质信息,因为诸如 RoHS 和 REACH 等的法规要求我们维护这一级别的合规证据。飞利浦已决定将 BOMcheck 作为辅助工具从供应商处收集化学物质信息 (www.bomcheck.net)。BOMcheck 是众多公司使用的一个行业平台,它是一款非常高效的工具,可帮助供应商紧跟许多法律要求,并为客户,尤其是为供应链上游的供应商提供畅通的沟通渠道。BOMcheck 是一款主要用于合规的工具,它被设计专门用来让供应商通过详细的物质报告提供针对 RoHS、REACH 和其它限制和申报物质法规的申报。BOMcheck 还允许供应商提供其物品的"全物质申明"(FMD)。全物质申明的好处是供应商可一次上传其物品的全部化学成分(除非所提供物品的配方有改变),而由 BOMcheck 在每次引进监管变更时自动检查您的合规情况。

#### **2.2 Demonstrating compliance to the RSL through BOMcheck** 使用 BOMcheck 进行 RSL 的符合性申报

Suppliers are requested to make declarations in BOMcheck for all articles (i.e. materials, components, subassemblies, products, labels attached to products, etc.), packaging materials (i.e., wood, paper or card-boxes, plastic material, containers, user manuals, labels, etc.) and some manufacturing processes. We request suppliers to regularly check for possible updates of the RSL to remain informed on the latest changes in all legislative and policy obligations at <a href="http://www.philips.com/shared/global/assets/sustainability/rsl.pdf">http://www.philips.com/shared/assets/sustainability/rsl.pdf</a> and <a href="http://www.philips.com/shared/assets/sustainability/RSL-EN-CH.pdf">http://www.philips.com/shared/assets/sustainability/RSL-EN-CH.pdf</a>

The BOMcheck substances list which also includes REACH SVHC's and RoHS exemptions can be found at the following link: https://www.bomcheck.net/suppliers/restricted-and-declarable-substances-list

供应商需要使用 BOMcheck 对所有物品(如材料、零部件、组件、产品、产品附带的标签等)、各产品包装(如木材、纸或纸板箱、塑料材料、包装容器、用户手册、标签等)以及一些生产过程进行申报。我们要求供应商定期检查 RSL 的更新,以确保获知法规和政策限制的最新变化。最新的 RSL 可以在下面的链接获得:

http://www.philips.com/shared/global/assets/sustainability/rsl.pdf and http://www.philips.com/shared/assets/sustainability/RSL-EN-CH.pdf

BOMcheck 的物质清单包括 REACH 法规的高专注度物质(SVHC)和 RoHS 的豁免等信息,可以从下面的链接获得: https://www.bomcheck.net/suppliers/restricted-and-declarable-substances-list

The table below explains under which conditions BOMcheck declarations are compliant with the RSL. In case there are issues in fulfilling the requirements, contacting Philips Supplier Management is mandatory.

下表解释了在何种情况下 BOMcheck 申报符合 RSL 的要求。假如不能达到要求,必须与"飞利浦供应管理"部门联系。

Table number	Compliant when above limit?
表格编号	高于限值时是否符合要求?

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Table 0 表 0	Not allowed; (not included in BOMcheck tool; ensure compliance) 不符合; (不包含在 BOMCheck 工具中; 请确保符合)
Table I	Not allowed
表 1	不符合
Table I.I 表 1.1	Compliant for declarable substances 对于需申报物质符合
Table 2 表 2	Not allowed 不符合
Table 3	Compliant for declarable substances, not allowed for restricted substances
表 4	对于需申报物质符合;对于管控物质不符合
Table 4	Not allowed
表 4	不符合
Table 5	Compliant for declarable substances
表 5	对于需申报物质符合
Table 6	Compliant for declarable substances, not allowed for restricted substances
表 6	对于需申报物质符合;对于管控物质不符合
Table 7	Not allowed
表 7	不符合
Table 8	Not allowed
表 8	不符合

### 3 PRODUCTS CONTENT RESTRICTIONS AND DECLARATIONS 产品成分限制和申报

#### **TABLE 1: RoHS Substances Restrictions in all product-related applications**

#### 表 1: 在所有产品相关的应用中的 RoHS 物质限制

"Restrictions are derived from EU RoHS Directive. Similar legislation is increasingly adopted in other regions. The restrictions in this Table apply to all Philips articles (both EEE and non-EEE; see remark 2 and 3 for exemptions) in all regions."

"限制源自欧盟 RoHS 指令。类似的立法方式在其他地区也越来越多被采用。本表中的限制适用于各地区的所 有飞利浦物品(包括电子电气产品 和非电子电气产品; 有关豁免情况请参见备注 2 和 3)。"

Substances (remark I) 物质(参见备注 1)	Maximum Concentration Limit ppm (mg/kg) 最大浓度限值百万分率 (毫克/千克)
Cadmium and Cadmium compounds 镉和镉化合物	100
Hexavalent Chromium compounds 六价铬化合物	1000

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Lead and Lead compounds 铅和铅化合物	1000
Mercury and Mercury compounds (remark 2) 汞和汞化合物 (参见备注 2)	1000
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) (remark 3) 多溴联苯醚(PBDEs)(参见备注 3)	1000
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs) (remark 3) 多溴联苯 (PBBs) (参见备注 3)	1000

I. The restrictions do not apply to the exemption limits in the <u>European Directive RoHS (2011/65/EU)</u>, and exemption limits in other RoHS type of regulations like the <u>Canadian CEPA-SOR/2014254</u>. They also do not apply to batteries- and automotive applications as these are covered by other legislation (see e.g. EU battery directive (<u>2006/66/EU</u>; see also Table 4), the European ELV directive (<u>2000/53/EC</u> and the amendment <u>2011/37/EU</u>). The list of EU RoHS exemptions, EU battery directives and EU ELV directive can be found in <u>BOMcheck</u>. Heavy metal restrictions for batteries and packaging are given in Tables 4 and 7, respectively.

该限制不适用于<u>欧盟指令 RoHS(2011/65/EU)</u>中的豁免,不适用于其它 RoHS 类型的法规如<u>加拿大 Canadian CEPA-SOR/2014254</u>,也不适用于电池和汽车应用,因为其他法规涵盖了这些应用(参见欧盟电池指令 2006/66/EU; 另请参见表 4)、<u>欧盟报废汽车指令 2000/53/EC</u> 和<u>修订 2011/37/EU</u>)。在 <u>BOMcheck</u> 中可以找到欧盟 RoHS 豁免清单、欧盟电池指令和欧盟报废汽车指令。表 4 和 7 分别列出了电池以及包装中的重金属限制要求。

2. Besides the RoHS obligations, Lighting Products should also comply with the Ecodesign /ERP directive 2009/125/EC (Implementing measure EC No 245/2009), Therefore, a declaration via BOMCheck is required including: (1) providing the average amount of Mercury per lamp in x,x mg (ErP); and (2) indicating the relevant RoHS exemption number within the section on RoHS in BOMCheck tool.

除了 RoHS 指令的要求,照明产品还需遵循环境意识设计/ERP 指令 2009/125/EC(实施措施 EC No 245/2009)。因此,当通过 BOMCheck 进行申报时要求包括:(1)提供每个灯含汞量的平均数值,以 x, x 毫克计(ErP);以及(2)在 BOMCheck 工具中 RoHS 章节里提供相关 RoHS 豁免的编号。

3. Polybrominated diphenylethers (PBDE) are the same as polybrominated biphenylethers (PBBE); polybrominated diphenyloxides (PBDO) are the same as polybrominated biphenyl oxides (PBBO). For requirements concerning other non-RoHS Brominated Flame Retardants, see Tables 3 and 6.

多溴联苯醚 (PBDE) 与多溴二苯醚 (PBBE) 相同;多溴联苯氧化物 (PBDO) 与多溴二苯氧化物 (PBBO) 相同。对于RoHS 以外其它溴化阻燃剂的要求,参见表 3 及表 6。

#### TABLE 1.1 Upcoming EU RoHS Restrictions in all product-related applications

#### 表 1.1 欧盟 RoHS 将要对所有产品相关应用增加的物质限制

Phthalates, DEHP, BBP, DBP and DiBP are proposed by EU to be part of EU RoHS in July 2019 (medical devices, category 8 in July 2021). To prepare for product compliance, the 4 phthalates are declarable substances as of 2015. The declaration threshold, 1000 ppm, applies to all Philips articles (both EEE and non-EEE), on homogeneous material level. 欧盟已提议自 2019 年七月起(对于类别8 医疗设备,2021 年7 月其)将邻苯二甲酸盐:DEHP、BBP、DBP和DiBP作为欧盟RoHS指令的一部分。这四种邻苯二甲酸盐自 2015 年起成为需申报物质。其申报限值,1000ppm,适用于所有飞利浦物品(包括电子电气设备和非电子电气设备)的均质材料水平,

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Substances	Maximum Concentration Limit ppm (mg/kg)
物质	最大浓度限值百万分率 (毫克/千克)
Bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate; Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), CAS 117-81-7	1000
邻苯二甲酸二(2-乙基己基)酯(DEHP), CAS 117-81-7	
Dibutyl phthalate; Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP), CAS 84-74-2	1000
邻苯二甲酸二丁酯(DBP), CAS 84-74-2	
Benzyl butyl phthalate; Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP), CAS 85-68-7	1000
邻苯二甲酸丁苄酯(BBP), CAS 85-68-7	
Diisobutyl phthalate; Di-i-butyl phthalate (DiBP), CAS 84-69-5	1000
邻苯二甲酸二异丁酯(DiBP), CAS 84-69-5	

#### TABLE 2: REACH Article 67 Substance Restrictions which may be found in hardware and electrical and electronic equipment

#### 表 2: 硬件和电气电子设备中可能含有的 REACH 法规 第 67 条限制物质

These substances are equivalent to the relevant restrictions as included in article 67 of the EU REACH regulation. However, Philips enforces these limits worldwide

这些物质相当于欧盟 REACH 法规第 67 条中包含的相关物质限制,但飞利浦在全球范围实施这些限制。

Substances 物质	Maximum Concentration Limit ppm (mg/kg) or as given in the table 最大浓度限值百 万分率(毫克/ 千克)或如表格 中指定	<b>A</b> pplication 应用
Asbestos (all types) 石棉(所有类型)	Not intentionally added 禁止有意添加	All applications 所有应用
Dibutyltin (DBT) compounds 二丁基锡(DBT)化合物	1000	0.1% by weight of tin in a material 以锡计重占材料总重达到 0.1%
Dioctyltin (DOT) compounds 二辛基锡(DOT)化合物	1000	Application in any textiles or toys and childcare products; 0.1% by weight of tin in a material 任何纺织物或玩具和育儿产品中的应用;以 锡计重占材料总重达到 0.1%

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Substances 物质	Maximum Concentration Limit ppm (mg/kg) or as given in the table 最大浓度限值百 万分率(毫克/ 千克)或如表格 中指定	<b>Application</b> 应用
Tri-substituted organostannic compounds 三取代基有机锡化合物	1000	0.1% by weight of tin in a material 以锡计重占材料总重达到 0.1%
Benzene	5	Toys 玩具
苯	1000	In any substance or preparation (e.g. cleaners) 在任何物质或制剂中(如清洁剂)
Toys and childcare products 玩具和育儿产品		
Sum of selected Phthalates Group I (BBP, DBP, DEHP) 指定邻苯二甲酸盐组 1 的总和(BBP、DBP、DEHP)	1000	Plasticized material when used in toys and childcare articles 塑化材料在玩具和育儿产品中使用时
Sum of selected Phthalates Group 2 (DIDP, DINP, DNOP) 指定邻苯二甲酸盐组 2 的总和(DIDP、DINP、DNOP)	1000	Plasticized material when used in toys and childcare articles which can be placed in the mouth 塑化材料可放入口中的玩具和育儿产品中使用时
Dielectrics 电介质		
Monomethyl dibromodiphenyl methane (DBBT) 单甲基二溴二苯基甲烷(DBBT)	No content permitted 不得含有	
Monomethyl dichlorodiphenyl methane (Ugilec I2I or Ugilec 2I) 单甲基二氯二苯基甲烷(Ugilec 121 或 Ugilec 21)	No content permitted 不得含有	
Monomethyl tetrachlorodiphenyl methane (Ugilec 141) 单甲基四氯二苯基甲烷(Ugilec 141)	No content permitted 不得含有	
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) 聚氯三联苯(PCTs)	No content permitted 不得含有	

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Substances 物质	Maximum Concentration Limit ppm (mg/kg) or as given in the table 最大浓度限值百 万分率(毫克/ 千克)或如表格 中指定	<b>Application</b> 应用
Substances which are restricted if part com与皮肤有接触部件的限制物质	nes into contact wi	ith skin
Azo Colourants containing certain amines 含有特定胺的偶氮染料	No content permitted 不得含有	Not permitted in textile and leather articles which may come into direct and prolonged contact with skin 不可用于可能直接与皮肤有长期接触的纺织品和皮革制品中
Nickel and nickel alloys (see remark 4) 镍和镍合金(参见备注 4)	0,5µg/cm²/week 0,5µg/cm²/周	Only in direct and prolonged skin contact applications 仅在直接与皮肤有长期接触的应用时
Tris-(I-aziridinyl) phosphinoxide 三吖啶基氧化磷	No content permitted 不得含有	Not permitted in textile articles which may come into contact with skin 不可用于可能与皮肤有接触的纺织品中
Tri-(2,3-dibromo-propyl) phosphate 三(2,3-二溴丙基)磷酸酯	No content permitted 不得含有	Not permitted in textile articles which may come into contact with skin 不可用于可能与皮肤有接触的纺织品中
Any individual PAH compounds (see list under remark 5) 任何一种多环芳烃化合物(参见备注 5 下的列表)	I	Plastic or rubber material coming to repetitive skin or oral cavity contact in consumer articles In force for products placed on market after 27 <sup>th</sup> December 2015 See Table 6 for the additional requirements on PAH 反复接触皮肤或口腔的消费物品的塑料或橡胶材料。适用于 2015 年 12 月 27 日后在市场上的产品更多对 PAH 的要求参见表 6

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	Maximum	
	Concentration	
	Limit ppm	
Substances	(mg/kg) or as	
物质	given in the	Application
	table	应用
	最大浓度限值百	
	万分率(毫克/	
	千克) 或如表格	
	中指定	
	1,111	Plastic or rubber material coming to repetitive
		skin or oral cavity contact in toys and childcare
		articles
Any individual PAH compounds (see list under		In force for products placed on market after 27 <sup>th</sup> December 2015
remark 5)		See Table 6 for the additional requirements on
任何一种多环芳烃化合物(参见备注 5 下的	0,5	PAH
列表)		
/144/		反复接触皮肤或口腔的玩具和育儿产品的塑
		料或橡胶材料
		适用于 2015 年 12 月 27 日后在市场上的产品
		更多对 PAH 的要求参见表 6
农药、杀虫剂和木材防腐剂  Dimethylfumarate	not intentionally	
富马酸二甲酯	added	
	不得含有	
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	1000	In any substance or preparation
五氯苯酚 (PCP)	1000	在任何物质或制剂中
Tan ails and successes	No content	In wood or wooden material
Tar oils and creosotes	permitted	在木头或木制材料中
焦油和木馏油	不得含有	
Restrictions applicable to substances and I	oreparations	
适用于化学物质及配制品的限制		
Nonylphenol and nonylphenol ethoxylates	1	
compounds	1000	In any substance or preparation
•	1000	在任何物质或制剂中
壬基苯酚和壬基酚聚氧乙烯醚化合物		In any substance or properties and so will be
		In any substance or preparation and as residue
1 2 4 Tuishlanahansana		
I,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1000	in materials or emissions
<b>I,2,4-Trichlorobenzene</b> 1,2,4 - 三氯代苯	1000	

4. ECHA guidance on defining "direct and prolonged skin contact" can be found at:

<a href="http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13641/nickel\_restriction\_prolonged\_contact\_skin\_en.pdf">http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13641/nickel\_restriction\_prolonged\_contact\_skin\_en.pdf</a> Does not apply to

Medical devices and associated equipment. Medical device safety standards require biocompatibility testing to ensure that

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chemical substances, which may contact patients during use per the device's intended use, do not pose a health risk, specifically with respect to biocompatibility.

关于"直接和持续的接触皮肤"的定义可在 ECHA 指导文件中找到。

http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13641/nickel\_restriction\_prolonged\_contact\_skin\_en.pdf 不适用于 医疗设备及其辅助设备。医疗设备安全标准要求进行生物相容性测试,以确保当病人按照设备的设计功能接触设备 时,该化学物质不会造成健康风险,尤其是在生物相容性方面。

5. The PAH compounds restricted are: Benzo(a)pyrene CAS 50-32-8, Benzo(e)pyrene CAS 192-97-2, Benzo(a)anthracene CAS 56-55-3, Chrysene CAS 218-01-9, Benzo(b)fluoranthene CAS 205-99-2, Benzo(j)fluoranthene CAS 205-82-3, Benzo(k)fluoranthene CAS 207-08-9 and Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene CAS 53-70-3.

受限制的多环芳烃化合物是:苯并(a) 芘 CAS 50-32-8, 苯并(e) 芘 CAS 192-97-2, 苯并(a) 蒽 CAS 56-55-3, 屈 CAS 218-01-9, 苯并(b) 荧蒽 CAS 205-99-2, 苯并(j) 荧蒽 CAS 205-82-3, 苯并(k) 荧蒽 CAS 207-08-9 和二苯并(a, h) 蒽 CAS 53-70-3.

#### **TABLE 3: Substances restricted or declarable by other legislation in product related applications**

表 3: 产品相关应用中的其他法定限制或申报物质

Substances 物质	Maximum concentration limit ppm (mg/kg) or as given in the Table 最大浓度限值百万分率(毫克/千克)或如表格中指定	<b>Application</b> 应用
Benzenamine, N-phenyl-, reaction products		
with styrene and 2,4,4-trimethylpentene (BNST)	No intentionally added content	
二苯胺与苯乙烯和 2,4,4-三甲基戊烯的反应 产物(BNST)	不得有意添加	
Phthalates DEHP, BBP, DBP, DIDP and DNHP		Applied in outer sleeves of cables/cords of
邻苯二甲酸盐 DEHP、BBP、DBP、DIDP 和	100	headphones and headsets (see remark 6)
DNHP	100	用于耳机和耳机的电缆/电线的外套筒(参
		见备注 6)
		Applied for bags, pouches, mobile phone and
Phthalates DEHP, BBP and DBP		other portable electronics replaceable covers
邻苯二甲酸盐 DEHP、BBP 和 DBP	1000	or cases (see remark 6)
		用于包、袋、手机和其他便携式电子设备的
		可更换的盖子或套子(参见备注 6)

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Substances 物质	Maximum concentration limit ppm (mg/kg) or as given in the Table 最大浓度限值百万分率(毫克/千克)或如表格中指定	<b>A</b> pplication 应用
Formaldehyde 甲醛	No intentionally added content 禁止有意添加	In composite wood products or components (plywood, particle board and MDF) and textiles (see remark 7) 在复合木材产品或化合物(胶合板、刨花板和中密度纤维板)和纺织品中(见备注 7)
Lead and lead compounds 铅和铅化合物	300	Applied in outer sleeves of cables/cords with thermoset or thermoplastic coatings, according to Proposition 65 legislation, USA 应用于带有热固性或热塑性涂层的电缆/电线外套管,依据美国第 65 号提案
Ozone depleting substances 消耗臭氧物质	Not intentionally added 禁止有意添加	All applications 所有应用
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS's) compounds 全氟辛烷磺酸盐(PFOS)化合物	1000	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) 全氟辛酸铵(PF0A)	1000	Applied in all homogeneous materials in consumer products (adhesive tapes and glues in semiconductors are exempted until I <sup>st</sup> January 2016) 应用于消费类产品中的所有均质材料(半导体中的胶带和胶水豁免至 2016 年 1 月 1 日)
	l μg/m²	Applied in textiles 应用于纺织品 Applied in chemical preparations for consumers
	0.001%	用于消费者使用的化学制剂
Sulfur Hexafluoride 六氟化硫	Specific permission needed 需要特定许可	All applications 所有应用
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) 多氯联苯	No content permitted 不得含有	
Polychlorinated and polybrominated dioxins and furans 多氯化的和多溴化的二恶英和呋喃	No content permitted 不得含有	

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Substances 物质 Radioactive substances 放射性物质	Maximum concentration limit ppm (mg/kg) or as given in the Table 最大浓度限值百万分率(毫克/千克)或如表格中指定 No intentionally added content	<b>Application</b> 应用
Plasticisers, flame retardants, dielectrics	禁止有意添加	
增塑剂,阻燃剂,电介质 Polychloronaphtalenes 聚乙烯氯化萘类 Alkanes, C10-13, chloro (SCCP; Short chained chlorinated paraffins) C10-13 氯代烷烃(SCCP,短链氯化石蜡)	No intentionally added 禁止有意添加  No intentionally added content 禁止有意添加	> 3 CI atoms; applied as stabilizer and flame retardant in plastics 具有 3 个以上氯原子; 在塑料中作为稳定剂和阻燃剂应用 Applied as plasticisers and flame-retardants; Legislation in The Netherlands: no intentionally added content; 荷兰法规中关于塑化剂和阻燃剂的要求: 禁止有意添加。Please note, Restricted by EU regulation 2015/2030 on persistent organic pollutants when applied in preparations in concentrations higher than 1 % by weight or in articles in concentrations higher than 0,15 % by weight. 请注意,在欧盟法规 2015/2030 中,当在配制品中的重量百分比浓度高于 1%,或者在物品中重量
Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) and all major diastereoisomers 六溴环十二烷(HBCDD)及其主要非镜像异构体	100	百分比高于 0.15%时,适用此持续性有机污染物的限制,Applied in preparations and articles; EU regulation 2016/293 on persistent organic pollutants 应用于配制品和物品中;欧盟法规2016/293 关于持续性有机污染物的规定。
Parts used in medical devices, food contact 在医疗设备、食品接触产品、或玩具和育儿产 Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP, CAS 115- 96-8) 磷酸三(2-氯乙基)酯(TCEP, CAS 115-96-8)	•	Applied in all parts in toys and childcare products (see remark 8)

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Substances 物质	Maximum concentration limit ppm (mg/kg) or as given in the Table 最大浓度限值 百万分率(毫 克/千克)或如 表格中指定	<b>Application</b> 应用
Tris(2-chloro-I-methylethyl) phosphate (TCPP; CAS I3674-84-5) 磷酸三(2-氯异丙基)酯(TCPP; CAS I3674-84-5)  Tris(I,3-dichloro-2-propyl)phosphate (TDCPP; CAS I3674-87-8) 磷酸三(1,3-二氯异丙基)酯(TDCPP; CAS I3674-87-8)		应用于玩具和儿童护理产品中的所有部件 (见备注 8)
Lead and lead compounds 铅和铅化合物	100	Applied in accessible parts in toys and childcare products 应用于玩具和育儿产品的可触及部件中
Lead and lead compounds 铅和铅化合物	90	Applied in paint in toys and childcare products 应用于玩具和育儿产品的涂层中
BPA (Bisphenol A) BPA (双酚 A)	No content permitted 不得含有	In all food contact materials(see remark 9) 所有食品接触材料(见备注 9)
BPA (Bisphenol A) BPA(双酚 A)	Declare 申报	Declare if manufactured from raw materials using BPA or derived of BPA and if used in medical devices and part comes into contact with patient or patient fluids (e.g., via intravenous, inhalation, oral exposure, contact with skin, or as an implant).  当使用含有双酚 A 或可产生双酚 A 的原料制造,并且用于与病人或病人的体液接触的医疗设备部件时(如,通过静脉注射、吸入、口服接触、与皮肤接触或者作为植入物),需要申报
Phthalates (remark 10) 邻苯二甲酸盐(参见备注 10)	Declare 申报	For parts of a device (or a device itself) intended to administer and/or remove medicines, body liquids or other substances to or from the body, or devices intended for transport and storage of such body fluids or substances 用于管理和/或移动药品、体液或其他进出人体的物质的设备零件(或设备本身),或用于运输和贮存此类体液或物质的设备

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5. See more details on phthalate requirements and restrictions in Annex 2

更多关于邻苯二甲酸盐限制和要求的细节参见附件2

7. Formaldehyde emission from materials: Emission from hardwood plywood (HWPW) veneer core is 0.05 ppm after 1-Jan-2010. HWPW composite core emission limit is 0.05 ppm from 1-July-2012. Emission limit from particle board (PB) is 0.09 ppm from 1-Jan-2011. Emission limit from medium density fibreboard (MDF)) is 0.11 ppm from 1-Jan-2011. Emission limit from thin medium density fibreboard (MDF)) is 0.13 ppm from 1-Jan-2012. Composite wood is defined by California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 17, Section 93120.1. Refer to CCR, Title 17, Section 93120.9 for test methods.

源自材料中的甲醛排放物: 2010 年 1 月 1 日之后,源自硬木胶合板(HWPW)单板芯中的排放物限值是 0.05 ppm。2012 年 7 月 1 日之后的 HWPW 成分核心排放物的限值是 0.05 ppm。2011 年 1 月 1 日之后的刨花板(PB)的排放物限值为 0.09 ppm。2011 年 1 月 1 日之后的中密度纤维板 (MDF)的排放物限值为 0.11 ppm。2012 年 1 月 1 日之后的中密度纤维板 (MDF)的排放物限值为 0.11 ppm。2012 年 1 月 1 日之后的中密度薄纤维板 (MDF)的排放物限值为 0.13 ppm。2 合木制品由美国加利福尼亚州监管法规 (CCR)第 17 号第 93120.1 节指定。测试方法请参考 CCR 第 17 号的第 93120.9 节。

8. TRIS flame retardants are regulated for childcare articles and children's products in Canada, EU toy directive 2009/48/EC and by US states New York, Maryland, Vermont. See the Bomcheck online guidance for more details on legislation.

磷酸三(2-氯异丙基)酯 TRIS 阻燃剂被加拿大育儿物品和儿童产品法规,欧盟玩具指令 2009/48/EC 和美国纽约州、马里兰州、福蒙特州的法规所限制。关于法规的更多具体信息可以在 Bomcheck 在线指导中获得。

9. For Philips consumer products, a policy banning BPA applies to all food contact materials in appliances introduced to market since 1st January 2012

飞利浦自 2012 年 1 月 1 日起引入针对消费类产品的政策,禁止所有产品的食品接触材料中使用双酚 A(BPA)

10. As per the Medical Devices Directive (MDD) 93/42/EEC as amended by Directive 2007/47/EC, Essential Requirement 7.5. See Table in Annex 2 of the declarable phthalates

按照医疗器械指令(MDD)93/42/EEC 的修订指令 2007/47/EC,基本要求 7.5。请参阅附录 2 中的需申报邻苯二甲酸酯种类

#### **TABLE 4: Substance Legislative Restrictions in Batteries**

#### 表 4: 电池中的法规物质限制

Substances 物质	Maximum concentration limit ppm (mg/kg) 最大浓度限值百万分率 (毫克/千克)
Cadmium and cadmium compounds (see remark 11)	10
镉及镉化合物(参见备注 11)	10
Mercury and mercury compounds	
汞和汞化合物	'
Lead and lead compounds (see remark 11 and 12) in alkaline and non-alkaline zinc-	
manganese dioxide batteries	40
碱性和非碱性锌-二氧化锰电池中的铅和铅化合物 (见备注 11 和 12)	

11. Cadmium use is exempted for batteries used in emergency lighting (see European Battery <u>directive (2006/66/EU; and for some spare parts for electric vehicles (2000/53/EC</u> and the amendment <u>2011/37/EU</u>). Additionally, cadmium and lead

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compounds use is exempted for batteries in some automotive applications (see European ELV directive ( $\underline{2000/53/EC}$  and the amendment  $\underline{2011/37/EU}$ )

紧急照明用电池(参见欧洲电池指令 2006/66/EU),以及电动汽车的一些备件(2000/53/EC 和修订 2011/37/EU)中使用镉的情况可以豁免。另外某些汽车应用中的电池使用镉和铅化合物的情况可以豁免(参见欧洲 ELV 指令 2000/53/EC 和修订 2011/37/EU)。

12. The lowest restriction limit for non-alkaline zinc-manganese dioxide batteries is 1000 ppm from Conama 257/99 (Brazil). For zinc chloride zinc manganese batteries, the concentration limit 1000 ppm is applied.

巴西 Conama 法规 257/99 中对非碱性锌-二氧化锰电池的最低限制为 1000ppm。对于氯化锌型锌锰电池,浓度限值 1000ppm 也适用。

#### TABLE 5: REACH Candidate List Substances Declaration used in all product and product-packaging related applications (Article 33)

表 5: 在所有产品和产品包装相关应用中使用 REACH 候选清单物质的申报 (第 33 条)

Due to the fact that the European Chemicals Agency updates this list at least twice a year, we refer to the <a href="http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table">http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table</a> for the most recent list of candidate substances. BOMcheck will also contain the most recent list of SVHC and separates between those SVHC which are likely to be found in electronics and those that are not. Please see the lists for substances likely to be present in product and packaging applications in the following link: <a href="Link to BOMcheck">Link to BOMcheck</a>.

由于欧洲化学品管理局 ECHA 每年至少更新两次此清单,我们需要参照 ECHA 网站 <a href="http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table">http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table</a> 获取最新的候选物质清单。BOMcheck 也将包含 SVHC 的最新清单,并区分哪些 SVHC 可能会在电子产品中使用,哪些不会。请通过以下链接了解可能会在产品和包装应用中使用的物质清单:链接至 BOMcheck。

The use of SVHC is allowed (unless otherwise stated in any of the other Tables in the RSL). However, when the concentration on article level is found to be above the limits stated here, declaration is obligatory. For definitions, such as "Article", please see the Annex 1.

高关注度化学物质 SVHC 是允许使用的(除非 RSL 中的任何其它表格另有要求),但是如果物品中 SVHC 的浓度超过限值,申报是强制的。有关"物品"等术语的定义,参见"附录 1"。

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#### TABLE 6: Industry Specific Substances Restrictions and Declarations in all product-related applications

表 6: 在所有产品相关应用中的行业特定物质限制和申报

Substances 物质	Maximum Concentration or declaration Limit ppm (mg/kg) 最大浓度或申报限值百 万分率(毫克/千克)
Restricted substances 限制物质	
Beryllium and Beryllium oxide (see remark 13) 铍和铍氧化物(参见备注 13)	1000
Phenols (see remark 14) 酚类(参见备注 14)	1000
Substances restricted in lighting products	
灯具中的限制物质	
Antimony compounds in glass of lamp bulbs 灯泡玻璃中的锑化合物	1000
Arsenic compounds in glass of lamp bulbs 灯泡玻璃中的砷化合物	1000
PAH (Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) in potting material for electronic ballast of lamps 用于光源电子镇流器的灌封材料中的 PAH (多环芳烃)	50
Substances restricted if part comes into contact with skin 与皮肤有接触的部件的限制物质	
Azo Colourants (see remark 15) 偶氮染料 (参见备注 15)	30
PAH compounds in skin contact parts 皮肤接触部件中的多环芳烃化合物	See Annex III for limit values 见附录 III 中的限值
Brominated Flame Retardants and PVC – restricted in consumer products and professional Lighting products and Medical devices (see remarks 16, 17)	
溴化阻燃剂和 PVC——在消费品中限制使用,在专业照明产品和医疗设备中需申报 Brominated Flame Retardants in printed wiring board laminate (other than PBBs, PBDEs and HBCDD); restriction/declaration threshold for total bromine concentration by weight in homogeneous material used in printed wiring laminates (see remark 16) 印刷线路压层板中的溴化阻燃剂,(不包括PBB、PBDE及HBCDD);印刷线路压层板中使用的,均质材料水平的溴总浓度(以重量计)限制/需申报限值(参见备注 16)	900

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Brominated Flame Retardants (other than PBBs, PBDEs and HBCDD) in any plastics parts; restriction/declaration threshold for total bromine concentration by weight in homogeneous material used in plastics (see remark 16) 塑料部件中的溴化阻燃剂,(不包括 PBB、PBDE 及 HBCDD);塑料部件中使用的,	1000
均质材料水平的溴总浓度(以重量计)限制/需申报限值(参见备注 16)	
Polyvinyl Chlorine (PVC) and vinyl chloride copolymers in total chlorine concentration	1000
by weight in homogeneous material (see remark 17)	
聚氯乙烯 (PVC) 和氯乙烯共聚物在均质材料水平的总氯浓度(以重量计) (参见	
备注 17)	
Chlorinated Flames Betandants - de alamable	
Chlorinated Flame Retardants – declarable	
氯化阻燃剂 - 需申报	
Chlorinated Flame Retardants in printed wiring board laminate; declaration threshold for	900
total chlorine concentration by weight in homogeneous material used in printed wiring	
laminates	
印刷线路压层板中的氯化阻燃剂;印刷线路压层板中均质材料水平的氯总浓度(以	
重量计)需申报限值	
Chlorinated Flame Retardants in any plastics parts; declaration threshold for total	1000
chlorine concentration by weight in homogeneous material used in plastics	
塑料部件中的氯化阻燃剂;塑料中均质材料水平的氯总浓度(以重量计)需申报	
限值	
Other Substances – declarable	
其他物质 - 需申报	
Antimony trioxide in plastic materials;	1000
塑料材料中的三氧化二锑;	
Phthalates (see remark 18)	1000
邻苯二甲酸盐 (参见备注 18)	

13. Beryllium and Beryllium oxide are exempted in the following applications: i) Be metal and BeO used in X-Ray applications, ii) BeO as ceramic heat-resistant in semiconductors, and iii) Be metal alloy (e.g., BeCu), if no feasible technological alternative exist.

铍和氧化铍的以下应用被豁免: i)在 X 射线应用中使用的铍金属和氧化铍,ii)氧化铍在半导体中作为陶瓷耐热物质,及 iii)铍金属合金(如铍铜),且没有任何其他可行的技术可以替代。

- 14. Increasing number of phenols is becoming regulated under legislation in the EU. In view of the increasing concern and attention focused on phenols, a precautionary approach is taken to restrict the allowable concentration of phenols in parts to < 0.1% w/w. This restriction includes the following phenols:
  - 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol, (4-tert-Octylphenol)
  - 4-(para)-nonylphenol
  - 4-nonylphenol
  - Nonyl phenol
  - Octylphenol

越来越多的酚类将被欧盟法规所限值。鉴于对酚类的担忧和关注越来越多,采用预防性措施将部件中容许的酚类浓度限制到小于 0.1%重量百分比。该限制涵盖了以下酚类物质:

• 4-(1,1,3,3-四甲基丁基)苯酚, (对特辛基苯酚)

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- 4 对位壬基酚
- 4 壬基酚
- 壬基酚
- 辛基酚
- 15. This restriction of Azo dyes goes beyond the legal restriction under REACH article 67 (see Table 2) as Philips restricts the use of Azo dyes in all applications that come into contact with the skin, and not only for textiles and leather.

飞利浦限制在与皮肤接触的所有应用中使用偶氮染料,不仅仅限于纺织品和皮革。这一要求高于 REACH 第 67 条 (见"表 2")的规定。

16. Philips is pursuing a phase out of the use BFRs in consumer products newly put on the market. Therefore, the use of BFRs needs to be declared to Philips via the BOMcheck tool. For Philips consumer products organobromine compounds in the form of flame retardants should not be used in parts, components, materials, or products in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.09% (900 ppm maximum of Bromine) by weight in any homogeneous material. BFRs are declarable for professional Lighting products and Medical devices.

飞利浦将逐步淘汰溴化阻燃剂 BFR 在新上市的消费品中的使用。因此,使用 BFR 需要通过 BOMCheck 工具向飞利浦申报。对于飞利浦消费类产品,以阻燃剂形式出现的有机溴化合物在部件、组件、材料或产品中均质材料水平的浓度(以重量计)不得等于或大于 0.09% (溴最高含量 900 ppm)。对于专业照明产品和医疗设备,BFR 需要申报。

17. Philips is pursuing a phase out of the use of PVC, in consumer products newly put on the market. Therefore, the use of PVC needs to be declared to Philips via the BOMcheck tool. For Philips consumer products organochlorine compounds in the form of polyvinyl chloride or PVC copolymers should not be used in parts, components, materials, or products in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% (1000 ppm maximum of Chlorine) by weight in any homogeneous material. PVC is declarable for professional Lighting products and Medical devices.

飞利浦将逐步淘汰聚氯乙烯 PVC 在新上市的消费品中的使用。因此,使用 PVC 需要通过 BOMCheck 工具向飞利浦申报。对于飞利浦消费类产品,以聚氯乙烯或氯乙烯共聚物形式出现的有机氯化合物在部件、组件、材料或产品中均质材料水平的浓度(以重量计)不得等于或大于 0.1% (氯最高含量 1000ppm)。对于专业照明产品和医疗设备,PVC需要申报。

18. See Table in Annex 2 of the declarable phthalates

需申报邻苯二甲酸盐参见附录2

#### **TABLE 7: Restrictions in Product-Packaging**

表 7: 产品包装中的限制

Legislative Substances 法规物质	Maximum concentration limit ppm (mg/kg) 最大浓度限值百万分率 (毫克/千克)
Sum of Heavy metals (Cd, Hg, Cr(6+) and Pb)	100
重金属 (镉、汞、六价铬和铅) 总量	

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Dimethyl fumarate (e.g. in silica gel bags)	No intentionally added
富马酸二甲酯(如在硅胶袋中)	content
量	禁止有意添加
Arsenic compounds, applied for wood packaging	No intentionally added
神化合物,应用于木质包装	content
	禁止有意添加
Formaldehyde content in packaging (see remark 7 in Table 3)	1000
包装中的甲醛 (参见表 3 备注 7)	
Industry substances	
工业物质	
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and PVC copolymers	1000
聚氯乙烯(PVC)和 PVC 共聚物	
Expanded polystyrene (EPS) and other polymeric foam materials (e.g, EPP, EPE, EVA) as	Not permitted
shock absorber buffers enclosing the product (excluding thin foam sheets and foam bags	禁止使用
inside any consumer product packaging)包裹产品起吸收冲击、缓冲作用的发泡聚苯	
乙烯 (EPS) 及其它发泡聚合物材料 (例如 EPP、EPE、EVA) (不包括消费类产品	
包装内的薄泡沫板和泡沫袋)	

#### **TABLE 8: Substances restricted in Manufacturing Processes**

表 8: 生产工艺中的限制物质

Substances 物质	Maximum concentration limit ppm (mg/kg) 最大浓度限值百万 分率(毫克/千克)	<b>A</b> pplication 应用
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr 6+) and compounds (see remark 19) 六价铬(Cr6+)及其化合物(参见备注 19)	Not permitted 禁止使用	Not permitted in passivation processes 禁止在钝化工艺中使用
Ozone Depleting Substances (see remark 20) 耗臭氧物质(参见备注 20)	Not permitted 禁止使用	Not permitted in any manufacturing processes 禁止在任何生产工艺中使用

19. Due to the difficulties to control the plating Cr6+ process, posing compliance risks of products brought to the market by Philips; this substance must not be used in any passivation process. Passivation process here means the process where metal surface is getting hexavalent chromium conversion coating, leaving hexavalent chromium residues on the processed surface.

由于电镀六价铬工艺难以控制,会造成飞利浦投入市场产品的合规风险,此物质不得在任何钝化工艺中使用。此处的钝化工艺指在金属表面形成六价铬转化镀层,并在处理后的表面残留六价铬的过程。

20. Use of Ozone Depleting Substances in processes is subject of federal excise tax law applied to all imported electronics in USA. The substances are also internationally banned under UNEP Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and incorporated in the REACH Regulation under article 67.

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美国联邦货物税法针对所有进口电子产品规定了工艺中耗臭氧物质的使用。在国际范围,联合国环境规划署 (UNEP)《关于耗臭氧层物质的蒙特利尔议定书》也禁止使用此类物质。此类物质并且也被列入 REACH 法规第 67 条。

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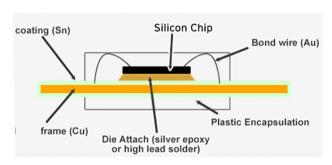
#### **ANNEX I - Definitions and interpretation of certain terms**

附录 I - 某些术语的定义和阐释

#### I.I Declaration on homogeneous material (EU RoHS) level 均质材料级别(欧盟RoHS)的申报

A homogenous material is a single substance such as a thermoplastic, for example the PVC insulation on insulated copper wire. Components such as capacitors, transistors and semiconductor packages are not regarded as "materials" but instead contain several different homogenous materials. For example, a semiconductor package will contain at least six homogenous materials as shown in Figure 1. The RoHS materials restrictions apply to each of these individual homogenous materials.

均质材料是指单一物质,如热塑性塑料,例如,绝缘铜线上的 PVC 绝缘体。而类似电容、晶体管和半导体封装之类的组件则不是"材料",而是包含了几种不同的均质材料。例如,半导体封装包含至少六种均质材料,如图 1 所示。RoHS 材料限制适用于其中任何一个均质材料。



Lead-frame coating (Sn)	引脚框架涂料(锡)
Silicon chip	硅片
Bond wire (Au)	接合线(金)
Lead-frame (Cu)	引脚框架(铜)
Die attach (silver eopxy or high lead solder)	芯片粘接层(银胶或高铅焊料)
Plastic Encapsulation	塑料封装

Figure I: Material breakdown of an Integrated Circuit (IC) component 图 1: 集成电路 (IC) 部件的材料明细

#### Substance 'X' < 0.1% at Homogeneous Material level means:

- Plastic encapsulation → X < 0.1%</li>
- Bond wire  $\rightarrow$  X < 0.1%
- Silicon ship → X < 0.1%
- "Lead Frame" coating (Cu)  $\rightarrow$  X < 0.1%
- "Lead Frame" coating (Sn)  $\rightarrow$  X < 0.1%
- Die Attach → X < 0.1%

Etc.

在"均质材料"级别中物质'X' < 0.1% 意味着:

- 塑料封装 → X < 0.1%
- 接合线 → X < 0.1%
- 硅片 → X < 0.1%
- 引脚框架涂层(铜) → X < 0.1%</li>
- 引脚框架涂层(锡) → X < 0.1%
- 芯片粘贴层 → X < 0.1%

等

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#### I.2. Article Definition 物品定义

The European Court of Justice ruled on 10th September 2015, on EU REACH Regulation article definition, that each of the articles, that are assembled or joined together in a complex product, remain as articles and are covered by the relevant duties to notify and provide information when they contain a substance of very high concern in a concentration above 0.1% of their mass.

欧洲司法法院在 2015 年 9 月 10 日裁决对欧盟 REACH 法规中的物品定义做出裁决:当许多物品通过组装或连接成为一个复杂的产品时,这些物品中的每一个仍然是物品,因而受 REACH 法规管控,当它们之中含有的高关注度物质超过自身重量 0.1%时,也负有提示并提供高关注度物质信息的责任。

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#### **ANNEX 2 - Summary Table of Phthalate Restrictions**

#### 附录 2 - 邻苯二甲酸盐的限制汇总表

Chemical Name 化学名称 Bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate;	Abbreviation 缩写	CAS No. CAS 编号	EU RoHS restricted from 2019 欧盟 RoHS 自 2019 年 起限制 RSL Table I.1 表 I.1	Restriction 限制 REACH, CSPIA (1,2) RSL Table 2 表 2	Restriction 限制 Proposition 65 (3,4) 美国加州 65 号法案 (3,4) RSL Table 3 表 3	Declaration as industry substance 需申报的工 业物质 RSL Table 6 表 6	MDD (5) labeling MDD (5)标 签 RSL Table 3 表 3	REACH declarable REACH 申报 RSL Table 5表 5
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二(2-乙基己 基)酯; 二(2 - 乙基己 基)酯	DEHP	117-81-7	×		× (3,4)	×	×	x (6)
Dibutyl phthalate; Di-n- butyl phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二丁酯	DBP	84-74-2	x	×	× (3,4)	X	х	x (6)
Benzyl butyl phthalate; Butyl benzyl phthalate 邻苯二甲酸丁基苄基酯; 邻苯二甲酸丁苄酯	BBP	85-68-7	х	x x	x (3,4)	Х	X	× (6)
Diisobutyl phthalate; Di-i- butyl phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二异丁酯	DIBP	84-69-5	x			Х	х	x (6)
Di-isononyl phthalate; Diisononyl phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二异壬酯	DINP	28553-12-0; 68515-48-0				×		
Di-isodecyl phthalate; Diisodecyl phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二异癸酯	DIDP	26761-40-0 68515-49-1		x x	× (3)	×		
Di-n-octyl phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二正辛酯	DNOP	117-84-0		×		X		
Di-n-hexyl phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二己酯	DNHP	84-75-3			×(3)	X		x
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters 邻苯二甲酸,邻苯二甲酸 二 C6-8 支链烷基酯	DIHP	71888-89-6				×		х
I,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-II-branched and linear 邻苯二甲酸,邻苯二甲酸 二 C7-11 支链与直链烷 基酯	DHNUP	68515-42-4				Х		х
Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二甲氧乙酯	DMEP	117-82-8				Х	×	×

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1	1	ı	7	i	Ī	i	Ī
N-pentyl- isopentylphthalate		776297-69-					
邻苯二甲酸正戊基异戊基	-	9					x
酯							
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic							
acid, dipentylester,		84777-06-0			×		×
branched and linear							
邻苯二甲酸正戊异戊酯							
Di-n-pentyl phthalate	D.D.D.	131-18-0			X	Х	×
邻苯二甲酸二戊酯	DPP						
Diisopentylphthalate	-	605-50-5			X	X	×
邻苯二甲酸二异戊酯 I,2-Benzenedicarboxylic							
acid, dihexyl ester,		68515-50-4					
branched and linear	-	00313-30-4					×
邻苯二甲酸二己酯							
I,2-benzenedicarboxylic							
acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters;							
1,2-benzenedicarboxylic							
acid, mixed decyl and hexyl							
and octyl diesters with ≥							
0.3% of dihexyl phthalate		68515-51-5					
(EC No. 201-559-5) 1,2 邻苯二甲酸二-碳-6-		or 68648-93-					×
		1					^
10-烷基酯;邻苯二甲酸							
二(癸基,己基,辛基混							
合)酯,其中邻苯二甲酸							
二己基酯含量≥0.3%							
(欧盟化学物质索引编号							
201-559-5)							

1) REACH Restriction under article 67: Restriction applies to the sum of the phthalates (the sum of DEHP, DBP, BBP) and (the sum of DINP, DIDP, DNOP).

根据 REACH 第 67 条限制:限制适用于邻苯二甲酸酯(DEHP,DBP,BBP的总和)及(DINP,DIDP,DNOP的总和)的总和。

- 2) Same substances also restricted in CSPIA, USA: section 108 (see: <a href="http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Regulations-Laws-Standards/Statutes/The-Consumer-Product-Safety-Improvement-Act/Phthalates-Information/">http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Regulations-Laws-Standards/Statutes/Phthalates-Information/</a>)

  美国消费品安全改进法 CSPIA,第 108 条也限制相同的物质(见

  <a href="http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Regulations-Laws--Standards/Statutes/The-Consumer-Product-Safety-Improvement-Act/Phthalates/Phthalates-Information/">http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Regulations-Laws--Standards/Statutes/The-Consumer-Product-Safety-Improvement-Act/Phthalates/Phthalates-Information/</a>)
- 3) Proposition 65 Legislation in California, USA: Applied in outer sleeves of cables/cords of headphones and headsets

美国加利福尼亚州第65号提案:适用于耳机和耳机电缆/电线的外套筒

4) Proposition 65 Legislation in California, USA: Applied for bags, pouches, mobile phone and other portable electronics replaceable covers or cases

美国加利福尼亚州第65号提案:适用于包、袋、手机和其他便携式电子设备可更换的盖子或套子

5) MDD: Medical Devices Directive

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MDD: 欧盟医疗器械指令

6) REACH authorization per 21-02-2015

根据 2015 年 2 月 21 日的欧盟 REACH 法规中的"授权"要求

### **ANNEX 3 –Detailed Requirements for Consumer Product Skin Contact Parts for PAH Compounds**

附录 3 - 消费产品皮肤接触部分的多环芳香烃化合物要求明细

The German GS-Mark on product safety ("Geprüfte Sicherheit") has revised their PAH-limits for consumer products. The changed limits will become applicable on 1 July 2015.

德国的产品安全 GS 标志认证("Geprüfte Sicherheit")修改了其消费产品的多环芳香烃限值,此限值修改将于 2015 年 7 月 1 日生效。

Three different product categories have been defined:

定义了3种产品类别:

- I. Material is used in a toy and comes to intended prolonged skin contact or product material is intended to be placed in the mouth
  - 长时间接触皮肤的玩具材料,或者设计会放入口中使用的产品材料
- 2. During the intended use of the product, material is in prolonged skin contact or in repeated short term skin contact
  - 在产品的设计用途使用时,材料会长时间接触皮肤,或者将多次短时间接触皮肤
- 3. During the intended use of the product, material is only in short term skin contact. 在产品的设计用途使用时,材料会短时间接触皮肤

For each category, material needs to fill not only the total maximum allowable sum for all 18 PAHs, but also the individual PAH substance limits described in the table below.

对于每种产品类别,材料不仅要满足 18 种多环芳香烃总量的最高允许限值,也要满足下表中单个多环芳香烃物质的限值。

Special attention should also be paid to the new EU REACH annex XVII PAH restriction, entering into force in December 2015: see the restriction in Table 2. The REACH-restricted PAH-compounds have been marked in the table below.

还需特别注意新欧盟 REACH 法规附录 17 中的多环芳香烃限制,将于 2015 年 12 月生效:见表 2 中的限制。由REACH 法规限制的多环芳香烃化合物在下表中有标注。

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Substance	CAS	I) Materials	2) Materials which	3) Materials which do	EU REACH
物质	化合物索引	intended to be	do not fall under		restricted
	号	placed in the	Cat. I, with		PAH (x)
	ľ	mouth and toy	foreseeable	foreseeable short	欧盟
		materials with	prolonged skin	term skin contact	REACH 法
		intended	contact (>30 sec.)	(<30 sec.). [mg/kg]	规限制的
		prolonged skin	or repeated short	不在类别 I,2 中,可	多环芳香
		contact (>30 sec.).		预见将短时间接触	タイプ 目 烃(X)
		[mg/kg]	[mg/kg]	皮肤 (小于 30 秒)	<u>사(</u> 시)
		设计会放入口中	不在类别   中,可	的材料。[毫克/千	
		使用的产品材	预见将会长时间接	克]	
		料,或者长时间	触皮肤(大于30	1001	
		接触皮肤的玩具	秒),或者将多次		
			短时间接触皮肤的		
			材料。[毫克/千克		
Benzo[a]pyrene (BaP)		-0.2	٠٥.٢	-1	
苯并[a]芘	50-32-8	<0,2	<0,5	<1	X
Benzo[a]anthracene		<0,2	<0,5	<	
苯并[a]蒽	56-55-3	<0,2	<0,5	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	X
Chrysene		.0.0	-0.5	41	
屈	218-01-9	<0,2	<0,5	<1	x
Benzo[b]fluoranthene				_	
苯并 <b>[b]</b> 荧蒽	205-99-2	<0,2	<0,5	<	X
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	1				A
苯并[k]荧蒽	207-08-9	<0,2	<0,5	<i< td=""><td>v</td></i<>	v
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	207-00-7				X
	F2 70 2	<0,2	<0,5	<	
二苯并[a,h]蒽	53-70-3				X
Benzo[j]fluoranthene	225 22 2	<0,2	<0,5	<	
苯并[j]荧蒽	205-82-3	,	,		X
Benzo[e]pyrene		<0,2	<0,5	<	
苯并[e]芘	192-97-2	0,2	0,5	·	X
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene		<0,2	<0,5	<1	
茚苯(1,2,3-c,d)芘	193-39-5	<b>\0,2</b>	<b>\0,5</b>	``	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		-0.2	-0 F	-1	
苯并(g,h,i)芘	191-24-2	<0,2	<0,5	<b>&lt;</b> I	
Acenapthylene					
<b>苊烯</b>	208-96-8				
Acenaphthene					
苊	83-32-9				
Fluorene	10027	<i< td=""><td>&lt;10</td><td>&lt;50</td><td></td></i<>	<10	<50	
芴	86-73-7				
	00-73-7				
Phenanthrene	05 01 00				
菲	85-01-08				

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Anthracene					
蒽	120-12-7				
Fluoranthene					
荧蒽	206-44-0				
Pyrene					
芘	129-00-0				
Naphthaline		<b>&lt;</b> I	<2	<10	
萘	91-20-3	<b>\</b> 1	~2	<b>~10</b>	
Sum of 18 PAH		<i< td=""><td>&lt;10</td><td>&lt;50</td><td></td></i<>	<10	<50	
18种多环芳香烃物质总量		7	710	/30	

#### **ANNEX 4 - Revision History**

#### 附录 4 - 修订记录

Date Revision	Short Explanation	简述
修订日期		
April 2016	<ul> <li>Version 7</li> <li>Table 3: Application text and threshold changed for Alkanes, C10-13, chloro (SCCP; Short chained chlorinated paraffins) and Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) and its main diastereoisomers due to EU POP regulations 2015/2030 and 2016/293.</li> <li>Minor text changes in Chapter 1.3, 2.1 and 2.2.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>版本 7</li> <li>表格 3: 根据欧盟持续性有机污染物法规(POP) 2015/2030 和 2016/293, 对关于烷烃, C10-13, 氯代烷烃(SCCP, 短链氯化石蜡) 和六溴环十二烷(HBCDD)及其主要异构物的应用说明文字及限值做了变更。</li> <li>章节 1. 3, 2. 1 和 2. 2 中文字的细微修改。</li> </ul>
January 2016 2016年 I 月	<ul> <li>Version 6</li> <li>Edited the Table 0 to reflect the differences between RSL and Bomcheck list of reportable and declarable substances</li> <li>Table 2, the subheader "Substances which are liquids at room temperature" changed to "Restrictions applicable to substances and preparations"</li> <li>Table 3, added restriction for hexabromocyclododecane, HBCDD</li> <li>Table 3, added restriction for Benzenamine, N-phenyl-, reaction products with styrene and 2,4,4-trimethylpentene, BNST</li> <li>Table 3, restrictions to the use of named phthalates (DEHP, BBP, DBP, DIDP and DNHP for cables in headsets and DEHP, BBP and DBP in bags, pouches and other accessories) from Table 6 to emphasise the obligatory restrictions</li> <li>Table 3, included the term "food contact" in the subheader "Parts used in medical devices or in toys and childcare products" to correctly reflect the scope of BPA restriction</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>版本 6</li> <li>修改表 0 以反映 RSL 与 BOMcheck 清单关于须报告和须申明物质的区别</li> <li>表 2,次级表头"在室温下为液体的物质"修改为"适用于化学物质及配置品的限制"</li> <li>表 3,增加对二苯胺与苯乙烯和 2,4,4-三甲基戊烯的反应产物(BNST)的限制。</li> <li>表 3,从表 6 引入对指名领苯二甲酸盐的使用限制(头戴耳机用线缆中的 DEHP, BBP, DBP, DIDP and DNHP,以及包、袋及其它附件中的 DEHP, BBP and DBP)以强调强制性限制</li> <li>表 3,在次级表头"在医疗设备、玩具和育儿产品中使用的部件"中增加了"食品接触产品"以正确反映 BPA 限制的范围</li> <li>表 4,为铅化合物增加了注"对于氯化锌型锌锰电池,浓度限值 1000ppm 也适用。"</li> <li>表 7,澄清了包装中发泡物的限制范围。</li> <li>表 8,澄清了六价铬纯化定义。</li> </ul>

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#### **Regulated Substances List** 管控物质清单

PHGR-GS-BP01-012 Version 版本: 7

Classification 分类: UNCLASSIFIED

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Policy & Regulatory 集团政策与法

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	<ul> <li>Table 4, added a remark to the footnote for lead compounds "For zinc chloride zinc manganese batteries, the concentration limit 1000 ppm is applied"</li> <li>Table 7, foam use in packaging restriction scope clarified</li> <li>Table 8, Hexavalent chromium passivation term clarified</li> <li>Annex I, article definition changed due to EU Offic Court ruling on 10th September 2015</li> <li>Annex II, included phthalate 1,2-benzenedicarbox acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters; 1,2-benzenedicarboxyli acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with</li> </ul>	ylic c
January 2015 2015 年 1 月	<ul> <li>0.3% of dihexyl phthalate (EC No. 201-559-5)</li> <li>Version 5</li> <li>Edited the Table 0 to reflect the differences betwee RSL and Bomcheck list of reportable and declarab substances</li> <li>Added new Table 1.1 describing the RoHS phthalator now declarable and restricted from 2019 onwards</li> <li>Corrected Table 2 PAH restriction scope: any PA compound instead of sum of PAH</li> <li>Table 2, added a footnote to official guidance on prolonged skin contact for nickel</li> <li>Table 3, formaldehyde requirement aligned with wording in Bomcheck</li> <li>Table 3, revised the scope and limit values for TRI flame retardants and added new TRIS substance Tris(2-chloro-I-methylethyl) phosphate (TCPP; Cl 13674-84-5</li> <li>Table 3, clarified the scope of lead in paint and sim coatings</li> <li>Table 3, added a footnote describing the Philips BI policy</li> <li>Table 4, lead compounds in batteries limit value updated</li> <li>Table 6, replaced outdated PAH and Benzo(a)pyre limits with reference to detailed requirement four in ANNEX 3</li> <li>Table 6, the scope of PVC restriction clarified; also vinylchloride copolymers belong to the scope (previously mentioned in PVC footnote)</li> <li>Table 7, included other foam polymeric packaging materials into the scope of EPS ban</li> <li>Annex 2: Phthalate table updated</li> <li>Annex 3: Detailed requirements for PAH compour for German GS mark added</li> <li>Version 4, GS-BPO1-2014-001 (change to ISO conformers) of the special products into paragraph 1.1 Purpose</li> </ul>	Bollcheckq 需报告和申报物质清单的区别  增加了表 1. 1 描述 RoHS 邻苯二甲酸,现在需申报,自 2019 年起限制使用。  修正了表 2 中多环芳香烃限制范围,针对任何一种多环芳香烃化合物,而不仅是多环芳香烃总量  表 2,增加脚注,关于长时间接触皮肤的镍的官方指导  表 3,甲醛要求的表述与 Bomcheck 一致  表 3,修改了 TRIS 阻燃剂的范围和限值,增加新TRIS 物质,磷酸三(2-氯异丙基)酯(TCPP; CAS 13674-84-5)  表 3,澄清了涂料和类似涂层中铅的范围  表 3,增加了脚注,描述飞利浦关于双酚 A 的政策。  表 4,更新了电池中铅化合物限值  表 6,引入附录 3,以具体要求替代过时的多环芳香烃及苯并[e] 芘的限制。  表 6,澄清了聚氯乙烯 PVC 限制范围,并且说明氯乙烯共聚物也属于此范畴。(之前仅在 PVC 脚注中提及)  表 7,在 EPS 禁用中增加了其它发泡聚合物包装材料。  附录 2,更新了邻苯二甲酸盐  附录 3,增加了德国 GS 标志认证中的多环芳香烃化合物详细要求  mds  m
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某些应用中的邻苯二甲酸盐从表 2 和 3 移动

到表 6, 并进一步指出了 RSL 中其他地方未要

表 6 中稍微修改了飞利浦有关 PVC 以及溴和

求时, 需要申报哪些邻苯二甲酸盐。

进一步指定了表 6 中的酚类。

氯阻燃剂的政策。

耗臭氧物质和 PFOS 从表 2 移动到表 6

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	<ul> <li>Edited the Table 0 to reflect the differences between RSL and Bomcheck list of reportable and declarable substances</li> <li>Clarified the restriction for phthalates (sum of phthalates) under REACH Article 67 restrictions, Table 2</li> <li>Added REACH Article 67 regulation for PAH compounds to remark 7, Table 2 with footnote listing the restricted substances. Restriction will be in force from 27th Dec 2015</li> <li>Transferred the Californian Formaldehyde emissions requirement from Table 8 (Transport Emissions) to Table 3</li> <li>Added the new restriction on PFOA originating from Norway to Table 3</li> <li>Added the restrictions on TCEP and TDCPP in toys and childcare, and in childrens' products originating from state-level legislation in USA to Table 3</li> <li>Corrected the restriction of PAH compounds limit for to be taken into the mouth or in contact with the skin of small children to Table 6 parts</li> <li>Added the list of PAH compounds with their CAS numbers to remark 15, Table 6</li> <li>Removal of Table 8 (Transport emissions), replaced by internal control document</li> <li>Added a summary of Phthalate requirements in the RSL to the Annex 2</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>编辑表 0 ,以反映 RSL 和 Bomcheck 呈报及申报物质列表之间的差异</li> <li>澄清 REACH 第 67 条的限制,表 2 邻苯二甲酸盐的限制(邻苯二甲酸盐的总和)</li> <li>增加了 REACH 法规第 67 条法规的多环芳烃化合物,以表 2 备注 7 列出限用物质。限制将从 2015 年12 月 27 日生效</li> <li>从表 8 (运输排放)转移加州甲醛排放物要求至表3</li> <li>增加了挪威新的全氟辛酸限制至表3</li> <li>增加了美国州法例在玩具和儿童护理,并在儿童产品,对磷酸三 (2-氯乙基)酯和磷酸三(1,3-二氯异丙基)酯的限制至表3</li> <li>考虑到与口腔或与小孩的皮肤接触,更正多环芳烃化合物的限制化合物的限制至表6</li> <li>增加多环芳烃化合物列表与其 CAS 号码作为表6备注15</li> <li>通过内部控制文件的替换,删除表8 (运输排放)</li> <li>增加邻苯二甲酸盐要求汇总到 RSL 附录 2</li> </ul>
February 2013 2013 年 2 月	<ul> <li>Version C, CSO-BP01-2013-001</li> <li>Lead and lead compounds in primary alkaline zincmanganese dioxide batteries to 40 ppm in line with China Standard: GB 24427-2009</li> <li>Lead and lead compounds in non-alkaline zincmanganese dioxide batteries to 1000 ppm in line with Brazil Legislation (CONAMA Resolution 401/2008)</li> <li>Cadmium in batteries to 10 ppm in line with change in Swiss legislation (20 ppm) and Korean legislation (10 ppm)</li> <li>RSL further aligned with BOMcheck and legislation (addition of antimony trioxide in plastics to Table 6, SF6 to Table 3 (Austrian Legislation), thresholds for dimethylfumurate, organo stannic compounds and arsenic compounds in products and/or packaging</li> <li>Certain tin compounds (DBT and DOT) moved from table 6to Table 2 (REACH article 67)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>版本 C, CSO-BP01-2013-001</li> <li>根据中国 GB 24427-2009 标准,将主要碱性锌 猛电池中的铅和铅化合物的限值修订为 40 ppm</li> <li>根据巴西法律 (CONAMA 决议 401/2008),将 非碱性锌锰电池中的铅和铅化合物的限值修订 为 1000 ppm</li> <li>根据瑞士法律 (20 ppm) 和韩国法规 (10 ppm) 的变化,将电池中镉的限值修订为 10 ppm</li> <li>RSL 进一步与 BOMCheck 和法规保持一致 (在"表 6"中增加了塑料中的三氧化二锑,在"表 3"中增加了 SF6 (澳大利亚法规),产品和/或包装中富马酸二甲酯、有机锡化合物和砷化合物的限值</li> <li>某些锡化合物 (DBT 和 DOT) 从表 6 移动到表 2 (REACH 条款第 67 条)</li> </ul>

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6to Table 2 (REACH article 67)

2 to Table 6,

Phthalates in some applications moved from Tables 2 and

3 to Table 6 and further specified which phthalates need

Ozone depleting substances and PFOS moved from Table

to be declared if not asked elsewhere in the RSL.

Phenols in Table 6 have been further specified. Philips policy on PVC and Bromine and Chlorine flame

retardants has been slightly adapted in Table 6.



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<ul> <li>Added Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP) 84-69-5 in footnot to align with the essential requirements of the EU Me Devices Directive.</li> </ul>	
Version B, CSO-BP01-2011-001   2011 年 9	*************************************

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	<ul> <li>Removed the substances table for REACH Candidate list substances and added a reference to BOMcheck as source of information for Chapter 3, Table 7</li> <li>Old Table 7 contents moved to be part of Chapter 3, Table 3</li> <li>Old Table 8 contents moved to be part of Chapter 3, Table 3</li> <li>Annex I on RoHS exemptions removed</li> <li>Annex II with examples on CAS-names removed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>在第3章,表格7中删除了REACH 候选清单物质的物质表,并添加BOMcheck 上的参考信息源</li> <li>旧表格7的内容搬到第3章,表格3</li> <li>旧表格8的内容搬到第3章,表格3</li> <li>删除了附录一中ROHS豁免的内容</li> <li>删除了附录二中CAS号名称的例子</li> </ul>
<b>22-3- 2010</b> 2010 年 3 月 22 日	<ul> <li>Version A, CSO-BPO1-2010-001</li> <li>The Philips Regulated Substances List covers not only restricted, but also declarable substances and, therefore, replaces both the Restricted and Relevant Substances Lists in Products (CSO-BPO1-2006-11 and CSO-BPO1-2006-12).</li> <li>The layout of the Philips RSL was aligned with the BOMcheck IT Tool.</li> <li>Inclusion of BOMcheck substances, such as tars oils, creosotes, and dioxins.</li> <li>Hg declaration – ErP (2009/125/EC) Implementing measure EC No 245/2009 and Philips policy for Lighting products in anticipation of the revision the EU ROHS exemption list.</li> <li>List of exemptions of Annex 1 updated (new exemptions added according to Decision 2009/443/EC. Expired exemptions are crossed out).</li> <li>Updated Annex 1 with exemptions for ROHS Categories 8 and 9 in anticipation of ROHS Recast.</li> <li>The List has been broadened from Substances in products to other relevant applications like packaging and transport material. Also regulated declarable substances as requested by REACH have been included.</li> <li>Dimethylfumarate restricted in all applications according to Decision 2009/251/EC.</li> <li>Restriction of Phenol and Phenolic compounds in PCB's was removed, as there is no reason to believe it still represents a problem in this application.</li> <li>SCCP are no longer restricted but declarable, in line with the REACH regulation.</li> <li>PVC and BFR declaration should comply with Industry guide – IEC 61249-2-21.</li> <li>Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) restricted when used in consumer products.</li> <li>Limits for (gas) emissions from products, product-packaging and transport material as to fulfil with Dutch requirements (http://www.vrominspectie.nl/actueel/publicaties/uitvoering-motie-poppe-boelhouwer-containers-met-gevaarlijke-gassen.aspx). Substances being controlled are Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Cyanide, Ammonia,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>版本 A, CSO-BP01-2010-001</li> <li>"飞利浦监管物质清单不仅包含限制物质,还包含申报物质,因此,替换了"产品限制和关联物质清单"(CSO-BP01-2006-11 和 CSO-BP01-2006-12)。</li> <li>飞利浦 RSL 的设计与 BOMCheck IT 工具一致。</li> <li>包含 BOMCheck 物质,如焦油、木馏油和二恶英。</li> <li>走中报 - ErP(2009/125/EC) 实施措施 EC No 245/2009 和飞利浦照明产品政策(对欧盟 ROHS 豁免清单修订的预期)。</li> <li>更新的附录 1 的豁免清单(根据决策2009/443/EC 添加的新豁免。过期豁免已删除)。</li> <li>更新的附录 1,包含对 ROHS Recast 预期的 ROHS 类别 8 和 9 的豁免。</li> <li>此清单已从产品中的物质延伸至如包装和运输材料的其他相关应用。同时,REACH所要求的监管申报物质也包含于其中。</li> <li>根据 2009/251/EC 决议要求所有应用中限制使用的富马酸二甲酯(DMF)。</li> <li>在 PCB 中使用酚和酚化合物的限制被取消,因为相信它不再是此应用中的问题。</li> <li>SCCP 不再被限制,而可进行申报,与 REACH 法规一致。</li> <li>PVC 和 BFR 申报应遵循行业指南 - IEC 61249-2-21。</li> <li>在使用于消费品时受限的发泡聚苯乙烯(EPS)。</li> <li>关于履行荷兰要求的对产品、产品包装和运输材料中(气体)排放物的限制(http://www.wrominspectie.nl/actueel/publicaties/uitvoeringmotie-poppeboelhouwer-containers-met-gevaarlijkegassen.aspx)。目前受控物质包括:一氧化碳、二氧化碳、氰化物、氨气、硫酰氟、氯化苦、二氯乙烷、苯、苯乙烯、甲苯和二甲苯及熏蒸剂、磷化氢和甲基溴。</li> </ul>
	Sulfurylfluoride, Chloropicrine, Dichloroethane, Benzene,	

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	Styrene, Toluene and Xylene and fumigants, Phosphine	
	and Methyl bromide.	
I-I-2009 2009年1 月1日	<ul> <li>Lead in Childcare products according to USA requirements was added.</li> <li>Beryllium: exemption Be metal alloy added (where no feasible technological alternative exist).</li> <li>EU ROHS substances for medical devices were added to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>根据美国规定的育儿产品中的铅已添加。</li> <li>铍:添加对铍金属合金的豁免(无其他可行性技术替代)。</li> <li>欧盟 ROHS 医疗设备物质已添加至限制清单,于2013 年 1 月 1 日前逐步淘汰。</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>the restricted List with a phase-out date of 1-1-2013.</li> <li>Formaldehyde emission levels from composite wood have been changed according to California legislation</li> <li>Restriction to Cr6+ in processes limited to passivation processes</li> <li>EU ROHS exemptions lists is replaced by the December 3 2008 EU Commission proposal</li> <li>Annex 1.1 is added with an explanation on homogeneous and article product declaration</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>根据加利福尼亚法规,已修改由复合木材产生的甲醛排放物的级别。</li> <li>钝化工艺流程中对六价铬的限制</li> <li>欧盟 ROHS 豁免清单由 2008 年 12 月 3 日的欧盟委员会提案代替</li> <li>在附录 1.1 添加有关均质和物品产品申报的说明</li> </ul>
7-8-2008 2008 年 8 月 7 日	<ul> <li>Beryllium: few exemptions and possibility for waivers were included.</li> <li>Cadmium and Mercury declaration obligation above 50 ppm, moved from the footnote to one of the remarks just below the table for more visibility. There was no change on the content.</li> <li>Perfluoroctane Sulfonates (PFOS's) compounds were added to the list as they will be restricted as from 27 June 2008 (EU DIRECTIVE 2006/122/ECOF).</li> <li>Sum of all Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) (16 mentioned in EPA list) and Benzoapyrene: Those substances are included in the UNECE Protocol to be formalized in Regulation 850/2004/EEC on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). Furthermore, also the "German Stiftung Warentest" or GS imposes this requirements for consumer products, based on the German transposition of the General Product Safety Directive (2001/95/EC) and the regulation on food contact materials (EC/1935/2004) to justify the legal basis for this requirement.</li> <li>Formaldehyde: requirements have been split into two categories, namely in products (in e.g. wooden loudspeakers, bread roasters, etc.) and packaging material (incl. transportation material, like pellets). Official requirements exist in many countries, like Germany Chem Verbot V, Denmark statut. order nr 289, Austria, Norway, Poland, Lithuania, Finland, The Netherlands, USA — CA (93120-93120.12, title 17, California Code of Regulations). The limits in CA for HWPW were corrected.</li> <li>Restricted Substances in Batteries: to follow legislation.</li> <li>Chlorobenzene: general "chlorobenzene" was replaced</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>● 镀:包含一些豁免和弃权的可能性。</li> <li>● 網和汞的申报义务超过 50 ppm,将其由脚注变成表格下方的标记之一,以便更清楚可见。内容没有任何修改。</li> <li>● 全氟辛烷磺酸 (PFOS) 化合物已添加入清单,因为 2008 年 6 月 27 日会对其予以限制(欧盟指令 2006/122/ECOF)。</li> <li>● 所有多环芳烃 (PAH) 的总量 (EPA 清单中提到的16) 和苯并(a) 芘:那些物质包含在联合国欧洲经济委员会议定书 (UNECE Protocol) 中,从而在关于持久性有机污染物的法规 850/2004/EEC 中得以定稿。此外,"德国商品检验基金会"或德国安全认证 (GS) 强推对消费品的要求,该要求基于与欧盟一般产品安全指令(2001/95/EC) 对应的德国法规和食品接触材料相关规定(EC/1935/2004),以证明该要求的法律依据。</li> <li>● 甲醛:已将要求划分为两类,也即在产品(如木制扬声器、面包烘烤器等)和包装材料(包含运输材料,如托盘)中的要求。许多国家都有官方要求,如 Germany Chem Verbot V、丹麦 289 号法令、奥地利、挪威、波兰、立陶宛、芬兰、荷兰、美国 - CA (加利福尼亚州规则法典,标题17,93120-93120.12)。在加利福尼亚的硬木胶合板 (HWPW) 限制已修改。</li> <li>● 电池中的限制物质:遵循相应法规。</li> <li>● 氯苯:一般的"氯苯"以两种有害形式代替 六氯苯和三氯苯(分别为 CMR 1 和 2)。</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>by the two hazardous forms, hexachlorobenzene and trichlorobenzene (CMR I and 2, respectively).</li> <li>Chromiun 6+ in plating process: Due to the difficulties to control the plating Cr6+ process, posing compliance risks of products brought to the market by Philips, it is</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>电镀工艺中的六价格: 由于难以控制电镀六价格工艺而造成飞利浦投入市场产品的合规风险,因此建议完全限制此物质在任何电镀或钝化工艺中的使用。</li> <li>工艺中的"耗臭氧物质": 耗臭氧物质是适用于美国所有进口电子设备的联邦货物税法的主题。</li> </ul>

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PHGR-GS-BP01-012 Version 版本: 7

Classification 分类: UNCLASSIFIED

未经分类

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	<ul> <li>proposed to fully restrict use of this substance in any plating or passivation process.</li> <li>Ozone Depleting Substances in processes: ODCs are subject of federal excise tax law applied to all imported electronics in USA. As part of federal efforts to implement the Montreal Protocol, the U.S. tax code applies excise taxes on the importation of a range of products – including electronics – based on the use or presence of banned/restricted ODCs. These taxes apply even if the ODCs were only used as process chemicals in the manufacture of the products and were never intended to be in the finished product. While there is a minimis exception for certain types of products, this exception does not apply to electronics. Prove of non-use must be delivered in order to apply for exemption.</li> <li>For clarity and help, annexes containing a list with exemptions and more detailed information about the substances of this list (CAS numbers, names, legislation information, use) were added.</li> </ul>	作为联邦关于实施蒙特利尔议定书所作的努力之一,基于禁止/限制的耗臭氧物质的使用或存在这一事实,美国税法申请涉及一系列产品(包含电子产品)进口的货物税。 这些税还适用于仅用作产品生产中的工艺化学品且并不在成品中出现的耗臭氧物质。对于某些类型的产品而言会有个别例外,但这种情况不适用于电子产品。申请豁免必须提交停用证明。  • 为清楚和帮助起见,已添加了相应附件,其中包括一份有关此监管清单所列物质的豁免及更详细信息(CAS 号码、名称、法规信息、使用)的清单。
I-I-2007 2007 年 1 月 1 日	<ul> <li>Due to its toxicity (CMR category I) and to prepare ourselves on REACH, Beryllium is made restricted now.</li> <li>To solve problems at numerous suppliers, who only guarantee the ROHS limits, the restriction thresholds limits for Cd in plastics and Hg are changed to the ROHS limits (100 and 1000 ppm, respectively). To be sure that these supplied materials have Cd and Hg concentrations well below the legal ROHS limits, declaration above 50 ppm is introduced for these substances. Therefore also the text "declaration threshold" is changed into "restriction threshold" on the restricted substance list.</li> <li>Some minor text changes are made for phthalates on the restricted list and lead reporting for PMS on the relevant list.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>由于铍的毒性(CMR 1 类)并为遵守 REACH 做准备,现已将铍列为限制物质。</li> <li>为解决众多仅承诺 ROHS 限值的供应商面临的问题,塑料中的镉以及汞的限制限值限值被修改为 ROHS 限值(分别为100 和1000 ppm)。为保证这些供应材料中镉和汞的浓度刚好低于法定 ROHS 限值,这些物质超过 50 ppm 就需要申报。因此,同样地,在限制物质清单上的"申报限值"文字被修改为"限制限值"。</li> <li>对限制清单上的邻苯二甲酸盐和相关清单上 PMS的铅报告也做了一些细微的文字修改</li> </ul>

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