

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

RSL 2019-I



Valid from 生效日: 2019-03-06	Expires 失效日: 2020-06-30	Doc. Owner 文件负责人 Claudia Albuquerque
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	Regulated Substances List 管控物质清单	新参考编号: PE_005520 旧参考编号: SUS-007; PHGR-GS-BP01-012 Version 版本: 14 Classification 分类: UNCLASSIFIED 未经分类
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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 to seek 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威胁或无法挽回的危害时, 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。此时, 飞利浦可以根据科学证明以及与利益相关方的磋商来制定法律合规性以外的政策。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>

Changes of this RSL compared to previous versions are mentioned in Annex 4 of this document.

本文件附件 4 中提及了此版本的管控物质清单与以前版本相比较的变化。


I.1 Purpose 宗旨

This document contains the Philips Regulated Substances List and its annexes as part of our commitment to health, safety and the environment.

作为我们对健康、安全与环境信守承诺的一部分, 本文件包含了“飞利浦管控物质清单”及其附录。

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The list contains product substance requirements related to:

此清单包含与下列内容有关的产品中物质要求:

- 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

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. In addition, Philips brand licensees are expected to comply with all additional legal substance regulations that are specific to their business and not included in the RSL.

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。此外, 飞利浦品牌许可证持有者须遵守所有与其业务相关的限制物质的法律法规, 而这些限制物质并不包括在此 RSL (管控物质清单) 中。

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

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、化学品及化妆品的材料。

The most stringent legislation on which the threshold values have been based, are mentioned in the Tables of the RSL. Further information on legislation is given in some of the footnotes and particular in the BOMcheck Declaration System. (This is not an exhaustive list but only an indication).

在 RSL 的表格中给出了该限制值是基于哪个最严格的法规。在申报系统 BOMcheck 中 (这仅是一些提示信息, 而不是一个详尽无遗的清单), 以及本文的脚注中给出了更多的法规信息。


Philips collects compliance data in accordance with the RSL at the part level for every product or product-packaging delivered to Philips by a web-based Declaration System called BOMcheck as described in Section 2.1. Philips recommends its brand license partners to use BOMcheck.

针对供给飞利浦的所有产品及产品包装, 飞利浦通过 BOMcheck 这个网络申报系统收集部件层面的 RSL 符合性数据。在本文 2.1 章有描述, 飞利浦也推荐品牌许可制造合作伙伴使用 BOMcheck。

The RSL is aligned with the substances included in the BOMcheck declaration tool. The few deviations from BOMcheck in the current version of the RSL are shown in Table 0. The deviations as mentioned in Table 0, are only for consumer products in some very specific applications. Annex IV of this RSL mentions the changes compared to the previous version.

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RSL 与 BOMcheck 申报系统中的物质基本保持一致。现在版本的 RSL 与 BOMcheck 之间的少量差异在表格 0 中显示。这些在表格 0 中所提及的差异，仅适用在极特殊的消费产品情况。本 RSL 附件 IV 中提及了与之前版本相比的变化。


TABLE 0: Additional substance restrictions in RSL compared to BOMCheck

表 0: 与 BOMcheck 对比, RSL 中其它受限制的物质

Substances 物质	Additional requirements in RSL compared to BOMcheck 相比 BOMcheck, RSL 增加的要求		Reason for deviation 增加要求的原因
	Table 表格	Maximum Concentration Limit in ppm (mg/kg) 最大浓度限值百万分率 (毫克/千克)	
Brominated Flame Retardants <u>restricted</u> in consumer products 消费品产品中限制溴化阻燃剂	6 and 7	900	Additional restriction of Brominated Flame Retardants in printed wiring board laminate (other than PBBs, PBDEs and HBCDD) in consumer products. Medical devices and professional lighting products are exempted and only declarable in BOMcheck. 更多针对消费产品的, 印刷线路板层压板中的溴化阻燃剂 (除 PBBs, PBDEs 和 HBCDD 之外) 的增加要求。此要求对医疗器械和专业照明产品豁免, 仅在 BOMcheck 中申报。
Brominated Flame Retardants, PVC and (P)VC copolymers <u>restricted</u> in consumer products 消费品产品中限制溴化阻燃剂、聚氯乙烯及其共聚物	6 and 7	1000	Additional restriction of PVC, (P)VC copolymers and Brominated Flame Retardants (other than PBBs, PBDEs and HBCDD) in any plastics parts. Mains power supply cordsets are exempted and only declarable in BOMcheck, just like medical devices and professional lighting products. 更多针对消费产品的, 印刷线路板层压板中的聚氯乙烯及其共聚物和溴化阻燃剂 (除 PBBs, PBDEs 和 HBCDD 之外) 的增加要求。此要求对主电源电线组件豁免, 仅在 BOMcheck 申报, 例如医疗设备和专业照明产品。

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1.2 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.

“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。

The scope of this guidance document includes all articles (i.e. materials, components, subassemblies, products, labels attached to products, etc., further mentioned as Products in the RSL), product packaging (i.e. wood, paper or cardboard, plastic material, containers, user manuals, labels, etc., further mentioned as Packaging in the RSL) and some manufacturing processes as described in Table 8.

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，以及RSL中提到的产品）、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RSL中提到的产品包装）以及表8中描述的生产工艺。

The requirements as listed in the RSL are mandatory to all products, parts and packaging materials used

- to produce Philips branded products,
- to produce products under a Philips Brand License Agreement and
- to produce products of other brands that are owned by Philips.

RSL 中列出的要求是对所有产品，部件及所用包装材料的强制要求，适用于以下情况：

- 用于生产飞利浦品牌的产品，
- 用于生产飞利浦品牌许可合同范围内的产品。
- 用于生产飞利浦所拥有的其它品牌的产品。


This includes all consumables, accessories and non-Philips (owned) branded products that are by-packed or integrated into our products, and of which the original brand name of the OEM is still visible for the customer. A dispensation has to be applied in case the OEM requests to waive certain policy requirements.

这包括所有的消费品，配件及非飞利浦（持有）品牌的产品，无论是已包装好或已组装到我们的产品中，及代工生产其原始品牌名称仍能使客户看到的产品。如果代工生产的产品要求放弃某些要求，则必须应用免责条款。

For non-Philips (owned) branded products that are placed on the market by Philips (e.g. as a distributor) it is recommended to also use the RSL as baseline requirements document. At least all substance legislation applicable in the country where the product is placed on the market have to be complied with.

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对于飞利浦投放到市场的非飞利浦（持有）品牌的产品（例如，作为分销商），建议也以管控物质清单作为基准要求文件。至少所有物质必须遵守产品投放市场的国家所适用的法律法规。

These requirements are for products and packaging placed on the global market.

这些要求适用于全球范围市场投放的产品和包装。

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.

在产品中、产品的制造过程中、产品的组件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。物品或包装材料中需申报的物质必须根据各表格所指定的限制进行申报。

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. If a brand licensee needs clarification, they should discuss with Philips' representative for sustainability in the Brand Committee.

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。如果一个品牌被许可方需要澄清，他们应当与品牌委员会中飞利浦可持续发展的代表商量。

1.3 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. When a brand license partner intends to bring brand license product to the market that do not comply with the Philips RSL, licensee needs to contact Philips representative for sustainability in the Brand Committee.

在供应商供应或准备供应给飞利浦的物品不符合“飞利浦管控物质清单”的要求时，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。当一个品牌许可合作伙伴意图将不符合“飞利浦管控物质清单”的产品投放到市场，品牌被许可方应当联系品牌委员会中飞利浦可持续发展的代表。


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.

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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“飞利浦管控物质清单”的要求带来挑战。有关因使用再生材料而引起的“飞利浦管控物质清单”合规性问题，请联系“飞利浦供应管理”部门寻求支持。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。

1.4 Thresholds 限值

Maximum concentration limit for restricted substances

管控物质的最大浓度限值

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 to the maximum concentration limit. Thresholds can represent legal limits, or refer to currently accepted analysis thresholds. Restricted substances (e.g. RoHS) are measured at homogeneous level (unless otherwise stated), so these thresholds must be declared on homogeneous material level (See also Annex I). Use of substances exempted for use in some specific applications, as mentioned in legislation, is allowed, but need to be declared.

“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，当产品、部件或产品包装中的管控物质含量超过所列的最大浓度限值时，该物质则被限制在最大浓度限值内。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。管控物质（例如RoHS指令）是在均质物质水平测量的（除非有其它的规定），因此针对限值的声明必须是对均质材料的水平（参见附录1）。根据法规，在某些特定情况使用限制物质是被允许的，但这种情况需要申报。

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 the use of which needs to be monitored due to regulatory requirement or because Philips wants to monitor 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. A basic understanding and interpretations of definitions like homogeneous material and REACH articles definition are presented in Annex I.

需申报物质，指的是（例如REACH法规中的高关注度物质“SVHC”）根据法规要求，其使用需要受到监控的物质，或者是飞利浦从预防的角度出发希望其使用受到监控的物质。这些物质允许使用，除非另有说明，否则在超过最大浓度限值时必须申报。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、物品或包装中所含的准确浓度。附录I中给出了对均质材料以及REACH法规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

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2.1 Declaration System 申报系统

As referred to in Section 1.1., 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 system 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 system 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 system 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 Material Declaration (FMD) of their articles. The benefit of FMD is that suppliers have to upload the total chemical composition of their articles only once (unless the formulation of supplied articles changes), while BOMcheck will then automatically update a company's compliance status every time regulatory changes are introduced. Philips recommends the brand license partners to follow the same way of working.

如第 1.1 节所述, 飞利浦将收集其部件、产品及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 作为辅助系统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系统, 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系统, 专门用于使供应商能够通过详细的物质报告为因受到 RoHS、REACH 及其它物质限制法规限制的需申报物质的申报。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只需要一次性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 BOMcheck 则会在每次引进监管变更时自动更新公司的合规情况。飞利浦建议品牌许可合作伙伴遵循同样的操作。

BOMcheck complies with FDA requirements in Title 21 CFR Part 11 and Title 21 CFR 820.70(i).

BOMcheck (FDA) 《 》 21 CFR 11 21 CFR 820.70 (i) 。


2.2 Demonstrating compliance to the RSL through BOMcheck 使用 BOMcheck 进行“飞利浦管控物质清单”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 <http://www.philips.com/shared/global/assets/sustainability/rsl.pdf> and <http://www.philips.com/shared/assets/sustainability/RSL-EN-CH.pdf>

The BOMcheck substances list which also includes REACH SVHC's, Proposition 65 and RoHS exemptions can be found at the following link: <https://www.BOMcheck.net/suppliers/restricted-and-declarable-substances-list>

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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查阅“飞利浦管控物质清单”的更新，以确保获知法规和政策限制的最新变化。最新的“飞利浦管控物质清单”可以在下面的链接获得：

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

BOMcheck 的物质清单包括了 REACH 法规中的高度关注物质（SVHC）、美国加州第 65 号提案和 RoHS 指令的豁免等信息，可以从下面的链接中获得：<https://www.BOMcheck.net/suppliers/restricted-and-declarable-substances-list>

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

TABLE I: RoHS Substances Restrictions in products

表 1: RoHS 物质在产品中的限制


Restrictions are derived from EU RoHS Directive. Similar legislation is increasingly adopted in other regions and for other non-EEE applications (e.g. in EU REACH). The restrictions in this Table apply to all Philips products on homogeneous material level in all regions.

“限制源自欧盟的 RoHS 指令。类似的立法方式在其他地区，以及其它非电子电器产品（例如在欧洲 REACH 法规）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产品的均质物质级别。”

Substances (remark 1) 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 (remark 2) 镉和镉化合物(参见备注 2)	100
Hexavalent Chromium compounds (remark 2) 六价铬化合物(参见备注 2)	1000
Lead and Lead compounds (remark 2) 铅和铅化合物(参见备注 2)	1000
Mercury and Mercury compounds (remarks 2 and 3) 汞和汞化合物(参见备注 2 和 3)	1000
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) (remark 4)	1000

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多溴联苯醚 (PBDEs) (参见备注 4)	
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs) (remark 4) 多溴联苯 (PBBs) (参见备注 4)	1000

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

该限制不适用于[欧盟指令 RoHS \(2011/65/EU\)](#)中的豁免, 不适用于其它 RoHS 类型的法规如《加拿大环境保护法》中的《禁止特定有毒物质条例 2014-254 修订版》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)、[欧盟报废汽车指令 2000/53/EC](#) 及其修订案 [2011/37/EU](#))。在 [BOMcheck](#) 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 和表 7 分别列出了电池以及包装中的重金属限制要求。

- Maximum concentration limit applicable for the metal (i.e. Cd, Cr6+, Pb and Hg) and not for the compounds.
此最大浓度限值仅适用于金属 (例如镉、六价铬、铅和汞) 而不适用于化合物。
- 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 system.

除了 RoHS 指令的要求, 照明产品还需遵循环境意识设计或欧盟《为能源相关产品生态设计要求建立框架的指令》(即 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 指令要求); 以及 (2) 在 BOMcheck 系统中 RoHS 章节里提供与 RoHS 相关的豁免编号。

- Polybrominated diphenylethers (PBDE) are the same as polybrominated biphenylethers (PBBE); polybrominated diphenyloxides (PBDO) are the same as polybrominated biphenyl oxides (PBBO).

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。

TABLE 1.1 Upcoming EU RoHS Restrictions in products

表 1.1 欧盟 RoHS 将要增加的对产品的物质限制

Phthalates, DEHP, BBP, DBP and DiBP are 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 products on homogeneous material level in all regions.

自 2019 年七月起 (对于类别 8 医疗设备, 2021 年 7 月其) 将邻苯二甲酸酯: DEHP、BBP、DBP 和 DiBP 作为欧盟 RoHS 指令的一部分。这四种邻苯二甲酸酯自 2015 年起成为需申报物质。其申报限值, 1000ppm, 适用于所有地区飞利浦产品在均质材料级别的限制,

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

Note: as per 7 July 2020 ((EU/2018/2005 of 17 December 2018) these substances (individually or in any combination (i.e., sum)) will be restricted in a concentration equal to or greater than 0,1 % by weight of the plasticised material in the article, except for medical devices and EEE. It will also apply to toys and childcare articles.

注: 从 2020 年 7 月 7 日起 (根据 2018 年 12 月 17 日欧盟委员会颁布的《2018/2015 法规》), 这些物质无论是以单独个体或以任何混合物形式 (即总和) 出现, 在产品中其浓度将限制在等于或大于塑化材料重量的 0.1%, 医疗器械和电子电气设备除外, 此法规还适用于玩具和儿童护理用品。。

TABLE 2: REACH Article 67 Substance Restrictions in products and packaging

表 2: REACH 法规 第 67 条对产品的限制物质及包装

These substances are equivalent to the relevant restrictions as included in article 67 of the EU REACH regulation Unless otherwise stated the limits are on homogeneous material level. Philips enforces the 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, 除非有特别的限制说明, 所有限制都针对均质材料级别。飞利浦在全球范围实施这些限制。

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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	Particular use and further remarks 特殊使用及更多备注信息
Restrictions for electrical and mechanical products in all applications 限制适用于所有电气和机械产品的所有应用		
Asbestos (all types) 石棉(所有类型)	Not intentionally added content 禁止有意添加含量	
Dibutyltin (DBT) compounds 二丁基锡(DBT)化合物	1000	0.1% by weight of tin in a material, used as heat stabilizer 以锡计重占材料总重达到0.1%,用作热稳定剂
Dimethylfumarate 富马酸二甲酯	0.1	Used as pesticides and biocides, e.g. in silica gel bags in packaging. 用作杀虫剂和杀菌剂,例如,在包装中的硅胶袋。
Tri-substituted organostannic compounds 三取代基有机锡化合物	1000	0.1% by weight of tin in a material, used as pesticides and biocides 以锡计重占材料总重达到0.1%,用作杀虫剂和杀菌剂
Tar oils and creosotes 焦油和木馏油	No content permitted 不得含有	In wood or wooden material as preservative 在木材或木质材料中作为防腐剂
Monomethyl dibromodiphenyl methane (DBBT) 单甲基二溴二苯基甲烷(DBBT)	No additionally added content 不得额外添加	Used as dielectrics 用作电介质
Monomethyl dichlorodiphenyl methane (Ugilec 121 or Ugilec 21) 单甲基二氯二苯基甲烷(Ugilec 121 或 Ugilec 21)	No additionally added content 不得额外添加	
Monomethyl tetrachlorodiphenyl methane (Ugilec 141) 单甲基四氯二苯基甲烷(Ugilec 141)	No additionally added content 不得额外添加	

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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	Particular use and further remarks 特殊使用及更多备注信息
Restrictions for electrical and mechanical products in all applications 限制适用于所有电气和机械产品的所有应用		
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) 聚氯三联苯 (PCTs)	No additionally added content 不得额外添加	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene 1,2,4-三氯苯	1000	Used as dielectrics, in any substance or preparation 用作电介质, 可能在任何物质或者配置品中
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and its salts 全氟辛酸 (PFOA) 及其盐类	0.025	Currently restricted in Norway (1000 ppm in all applications or for textiles 1 µg/cm ²). All applications except medical devices from 4 July 2020 restricted above 0.025 ppm by REACH; RSL/BOMCheck limit before 2018 was not intentionally added/1000 ppm; This 1000 ppm limit will be the limit for medical devices until 2032. PFOA, for example, used as surfactant in manufacture of some fluoropolymers and fluoroelastomers. 目前此物质在挪威受到限制 (在所有应用中的含量为 1000 ppm 或在纺织品中含量为每平方米 1 微克)。自 2020 年 7 月 4 日起, 除医疗器械外的所有应用凡超过 0.025 ppm 的均受到 REACH 法规的限制; 2018 年之前的 RSL 或 BOMCheck 对其限制为不得有意添加成分或限制于 1000 ppm; 这个 1000 ppm 的限制将是对于 2032 年以前的医疗器械的限制。例如, PFOA 用于含氟聚合物和氟橡胶生产的表面活性剂。
Additional restrictions which apply to parts used in toys and childcare products 适用于玩具和育儿产品中部件的增加限制		


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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	Particular use and further remarks 特殊使用及更多备注信息
Restrictions for electrical and mechanical products in all applications 限制适用于所有电气和机械产品的所有应用		
Sum of selected Phthalates Group 1 (BBP, DBP, DEHP) 指定邻苯二甲酸酯组 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
Sum of selected Phthalates Group 2 (DIDP, DINP, DNOP) 指定邻苯二甲酸酯组 2 的总和(DIDP、DINP、DNOP)	1000	Plasticized material when used in toys and childcare articles which can be placed in the mouth 塑化材料用于可放入口中的玩具和育儿产品
Benzene 苯	5	Toys 玩具
Diocetyl tin (DOT) compounds 二辛基锡化合物	1000	0.1% by weight of tin in a material 以锡计重占材料总重达到 0.1%
Any individual PAH compound (see list under remark 6) 任何一种多环芳烃化合物(参见备注 6 下的列表)	0.5	Plastic or rubber material coming to repetitive skin or oral cavity contact in toys and childcare articles, in force for products placed on market after 27th December 2015 See Table 6 for additional requirements on PAH 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 更多对于多环芳烃化合物的要求请参见表 6
Additional restrictions which apply to parts that contain leather and textiles 针对含有皮革和纺织物的部件的增加要求		
Diocetyl tin (DOT) compounds 二辛基锡化合物	1000	0.1% by weight of tin in a material 以锡计重占材料总重达到 0.1%
Azocolourants and azodyes which form certain aromatic amines 由某些芳香胺合成的偶氮着色剂及偶氮染料	30	Not permitted in textile and leather articles 不可用于纺织品和皮革制品中

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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	Particular use and further remarks 特殊使用及更多备注信息
Restrictions for electrical and mechanical products in all applications 限制适用于所有电气和机械产品的所有应用		
Tris-(1-aziridinyl) phosphin oxide 三吡啶基氧化磷	No content permitted 不得含有	Not permitted in textile articles 不可用于纺织品中
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 不可用于纺织品中
Substances which are restricted if part comes into contact with skin 与皮肤有接触部件的限制物质		
Nickel and nickel alloys (see remark 5) 镍和镍合金(参见备注5)	0,5µg/cm ² /week 0.5微克 每平方厘米每周	
Any individual PAH compounds (see list under remark 6) 任何一种多环芳烃化合物(参见备注6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 th 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 更多对于多环芳烃化合物的要求请参见表6
Additional restrictions which apply to parts which contain chemical products (liquids, gases, powders; as substance or preparation) 针对包含化学品的部件的增加要求(液体、气体、粉末,作为物质或者配置品)		
Nonylphenol and nonylphenol ethoxylates compounds 壬基酚及壬基酚聚氧乙烯醚	1000	For example, use in textile processing 例如,用于纺织品制造中
Benzene 苯	1000	For example, use in cleaners 例如,用于清洁剂中

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	Regulated Substances List 管控物质清单	新参考编号: PE_005520 旧参考编号: SUS-007; PHGR-GS-BP01-012 Version 版本: 14 Classification 分类: UNCLASSIFIED 未经分类
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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	Particular use and further remarks 特殊使用及更多备注信息
Restrictions for electrical and mechanical products in all applications 限制适用于所有电气和机械产品的所有应用		
Pentachlorophenol (PCP) 五氯苯酚 (PCP)	1000	

5. ECHA guidance on defining “direct and prolonged skin contact” can be found at: http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13641/nickel_restriction_prolonged_contact_skin_en.pdf
Does not apply to Medical devices and associated equipment. Medical device safety standards require biocompatibility testing to ensure that 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“直接和持续地接触皮肤”的定义可在欧洲化学品管理局（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。

6. 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. See also ECHA’s PAH guidance: https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/106086/guideline_entry_50_pahs_en.docx/f12ac8e7-51b3-5cd3-b3a4-57bfc2405d04.

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. 请参阅 ECHA 关于多环芳烃的指导:

https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/106086/guideline_entry_50_pahs_en.docx/f12ac8e7-51b3-5cd3-b3a4-57bfc2405d04.

TABLE 3: Substances restricted or declarable by other legislation in products and packaging.

表 3: 除另有规定的情况，所有产品及包装中的其他法定限制或申报物质

Unless otherwise stated the limits are on homogeneous material level. Philips enforces the limits worldwide.

除非另有规定，所有限制都是针对均质材料级别。飞利浦在全球范围执行限制。

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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	Particular use / Legislation 特殊应用/法规
Restrictions for electrical and mechanical products in all applications 限制适用于所有电气和机械产品的所有应用		
Formaldehyde 甲醛	No intentionally added content 禁止有意添加成分	In composite wood products or components (plywood, particle board and MDF) and textiles (see remark 7); U.S. EPA TSCA Title VI/ California ATCM. 在复合木制品或组件(胶合板、刨花板和中密度纤维板)和纺织品中(见备注7); 根据美国环保署(EPA)发布的《美国有毒物质控制法案》(TSCA)标题VI复合木制品甲醛释放标准以及加州空气资源局发布的《有毒物质空气传播控制措施》(ATCM)有关甲醛的排放标准。
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, California 应用于带有热固性或热塑性涂层的电缆/电线外套管, 依据美国加州第65号提案
Polychlorinated and polybrominated dioxins and furans 多氯化的和多溴化的二恶英和呋喃	No intentionally added content 禁止有意添加成分	EU POP regulation. 欧盟持久性有机污染物法规
Radioactive substances 放射性物质	No intentionally added content 禁止有意添加成分	Japan Law Concerning Prevention from Radiation Hazards; EU-D 96/29/Euratom. 日本核危害防治法; 欧洲原子能共同体 EU-D 96/29

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Pentachlorophenol (PCP) 五氯酚	No intentionally added content 禁止有意添加成分	EU Biocide Product Regulation; applied in wood and furniture (5 ppm, Germany and Switzerland); Applied in all products (Denmark, no limit); For textiles in Korea 0.05 ppm for children textile/leather, 0.5 ppm for adult's textile/leather. 欧盟生物杀灭剂法规; 适用于木材和家具 (5 ppm, 德国和瑞士); 适用于所有产品 (丹麦, 无限制); 韩国纺织品 0.05 ppm 适用于儿童纺织品或皮革制品, 0.5 ppm 适用于成人纺织品或皮革制品。
Biocides 杀菌剂	No intentionally added biocide 不得有意添加杀菌剂成分	EU Biocide Product Regulation; Medical devices are exempted. 欧盟生物杀灭剂法规; 医疗设备可豁免。
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) compounds 全氟辛烷磺酸盐 (PFOS) 化合物	1000	1000 ppm in all articles and semi-finished products, in textiles 1 µg/m ² of the coated material; EU POP legislation 在所有物品及半成品中 1000 ppm, 在纺织品的涂层材料中 1 微克每平方米; 根据欧盟持续性有机污染物法规
Benzenamine, N-phenyl-, reaction products with styrene and 2,4,4-trimethylpentene (BNST) 二苯胺与苯乙烯和 2,4,4-三甲基戊烯的反应产物(BNST)	No intentionally added content 不得有意添加成分	e.g., as lubricant; Canada regulation. 例如, 作为润滑剂; 根据加拿大法规。
Phthalates DiDP, DnHP, DiNP (see remark 7) 邻苯二甲酸酯 DiDP, DnHP, DiNP (见备注 7)	No intentionally added content 不得有意添加成分	Proposition 65 legislation, California; 美国加州第 65 号法案

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Phthalates DEHP, BBP, DBP, DIDP and DNHP (see remark 7) 邻苯二甲酸酯 DEHP、BBP、DBP、DIDP 和 DNHP (见备注 7)	100	Applied in outer sleeves of cables/cords of headphones and headsets; based on Proposition 65 legislation, California; for example, used as plasticizer 用于耳机和耳机的电缆/电线的外套筒; 根据美国加州第 65 号法案; 例如, 用作增塑剂。
Phthalates DEHP, BBP and DBP (see remark 7) 邻苯二甲酸酯 DEHP、BBP 和 DBP (见备注 7)	1000	Applied for bags, pouches, mobile phone and other portable electronics replaceable covers or cases; based on Proposition 65 legislation, California; for example, used as plasticizer 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; 根据美国加州第 65 号法案; 例如, 用作增塑剂。
Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) and its main diastereoisomers 六溴环十二烷(HBCDD)及其主要非镜像异构体	100	EU POP regulation 2016/293 on persistent organic pollutants; use as flame retardant 欧盟持久性有机污染物法规 2016/293 关于持续性有机污染物的规定; 用作阻燃剂
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 content 禁止有意添加成分	Applied as plasticizers and flame-retardants; Legislation in The Netherlands: no intentionally added content; 根据荷兰法规中关于塑化剂和阻燃剂的要求: 禁止有意添加成分。 Please note, Restricted by EU POP regulation 2015/2030 on persistent organic pollutants when applied in articles in concentrations higher than 0,15 % by weight. 请注意, 在欧盟法规 2015/2030 中指出, 在物品中按重量算浓度高于 0.15% 时, 适用此持续性有机污染物的限制。

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Polychloronaphtalenes 聚乙烯氯化萘类	No intentionally added content 禁止有意添加成分	With one or more chloro atoms; applied as stabilizer and flame retardant in plastics; UN Stockholm Convention on POPs, Swiss, Canada and Japan legislation 具有1个或多个氯原子; 在塑料中作为稳定剂和阻燃剂应用; 根据联合国斯德哥尔摩公约关于持续性有机污染物的限制、瑞士、加拿大和日本法规
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) 多氯联苯	No intentionally added content 禁止有意添加	EU POP regulation; use as plasticizers, flame retardants and dielectrics 欧盟持续性有机污染物法规; 用作增塑剂, 阻燃剂和电介质
Additional Restrictions which apply to parts used in toys and childcare products 更多适用于所有玩具和育儿产品中部件的限制		
Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP, CAS 115-96-8) 三(2-氯乙基)磷酸酯(TCEP, CAS 115-96-8)	No content permitted 不得含有	(see remark 8 for legislation) (法规见备注8)
Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate (TCPP; CAS 13674-84-5) 三(2-氯异丙基)磷酸酯(TCPP; CAS 13674-84-5)		
Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCPP; CAS 13674-87-8) 三(1,3-二氯异丙基)磷酸酯(TDCPP; CAS 13674-87-8)		
Lead and lead compounds 铅和铅化合物	100	Applied in accessible parts in toys and childcare products; US Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act 应用于玩具和育儿产品的可触及部件中; 美国消费产品安全促进法案

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Lead and lead compounds 铅和铅化合物	90	Applied in paint and similar coatings; US Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act 应用于玩具和育儿产品的涂层中; 美国消费产品安全促进法案
Additional restrictions which apply to parts which come into contact with food 针对在食品接触产品中使用部件的增加限制		
BPA (Bisphenol A) BPA (双酚 A)	No content permitted 不得含有	In all food contact materials in consumer products (see remark 9); French legislation 在所有消费品中食品接触材料中(见备注9); 根据法国法规
Additional requirements which apply to parts used in medical devices 针对在医疗设备产品中使用部件的增加限制		
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 in contact with patient or patient fluids (e.g., via intravenous, inhalation, oral exposure, contact with skin, or as an implant). Canadian legislation 当使用双酚 A 或双酚 A 衍生物的原料进行生产制造, 并用于与患者或患者体液进行接触的医疗器械及其部件时(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。加拿大法规

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Phthalates (remark 7) 邻苯二甲酸酯（备注 7）	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; EU Medical Device Directive 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；欧盟医疗设备指令
Latex 乳胶	No intentionally added content 不得有意添加成分	The United States FDA requires all medical devices and its packaging which contain natural rubber (Latex) or dry natural rubber that can contact human skin to be marked per FDA User Labeling for Devices that Contain Natural Rubber (21 CFR 801.437) 美国食品药品监督管理局（FDA）要求所有医疗设备机器包装中，含有天然橡胶（乳胶）或干天然橡胶，并且可能接触人体皮肤，需要进行标注。请参照 FDA 对含有特定天然橡胶设备的用户标签要求（《美国联邦法规》第 21 篇 801.437 节）。

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CMR IA and IB substances and endocrine disrupting substances (EDCs) 具有遗传毒理的三致效应(CMR)的 IA 及 IB 级的物质和内分泌干扰化学物质 (EDCs)	1000	Justify and label or restrict in any material which has invasive contact with the patient, or any material which transports or stores fluids or gases which contact the patient, per definition in EU MDR 2017/745 Annex I Section 10.4; the BOMCheck information page on this entry provides a substances list for CMR IA and IB and EDCs likely to be used in medical devices in scope. 根据欧盟医疗器械法规 (MDR) 2017/745/EU 附件 I 第 10.4 节的规定, 需要证明并标记或限制任何与患者有侵入性接触的材料, 或任何运输或储存与患者接触的液体或气体的材料; 在 BOMCheck 的信息页面提供了可能用于医疗设备范围内的具有三致效应 (CMR) 的 IA 和 IB 级别的物质以及内分泌干扰化学物质 (EDCs) 的清单。
Additional restrictions which apply to parts which contain chemical products (liquids, gases, powders; as substance or preparation) 针对包含化学品的部件的增加要求 (液体、气体、粉末, 作为物质或者配置品)		
Ozone depleting substances 损耗臭氧物质	Not intentionally added content 禁止有意添加成分	All applications; Montreal protocol and EU Regulation No 2037/2000 所有应用; 根据蒙特利尔公约及欧盟臭氧破坏物质禁用指令 (2037/2000/EC)

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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	Particular use / Legislation 特殊应用/法规
Alkanes, C10-13, chloro (SCCP; Short chained chlorinated paraffins) C10-13 氯代烷烃 (SCCP, 短链氯化石蜡)	10000	Restricted by EU POP regulation 2015/2030 on persistent organic pollutants when applied in preparations in concentrations higher than 1 % by weight 根据《欧盟持久性有机污染物法规》第2015/2030 修订案, 当此物质用于制剂中浓度高于重量百分比 1%时, 受到限制。
Fluorinated Greenhouse gases (PFC, SF6, HFC) 六氟化硫	Specific permission needed 需要特定许可	EU regulation 517/2014 欧盟法规 517/2014

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	Particular use / Legislation 特殊应用/法规

7. Composite wood finished goods must be labeled showing compliance either with U.S. EPA TSCA Title VI regulation or the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Airborne Toxic Control Measures (ATCM) Phase II emission standards. 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.

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复合木制品成品必须贴上符合美国环境保护署 (EPA) 的《美国有毒物质控制法案》(TSCA) 第 VI 章《复合木制品甲醛释放标准》或加州空气资源局 (CARB) 有关甲醛的《有毒物质空气传播控制措施》II 期排放标准的标签。源自材料中的甲醛排放量: 自 2010 年 1 月 1 日起, 源自硬木胶合板的饰面芯的排放量限值是 0.05 ppm。自 2012 年 7 月 1 日起, 源自硬木胶合板的复合芯的排放量限值是 0.05ppm。自 2011 年 1 月 1 日起, 源自刨花板的排放量限值为 0.09 ppm。自 2011 年 1 月 1 日起, 源自中密度纤维板的排放量限值为 0.11 ppm。自 2012 年 1 月 1 日起, 源自薄的中密度纤维板的排放量限值为 0.13 ppm。复合木材需根据美国《加利福尼亚州监管法规》(CCR) 第 17 章的第 93120.1 节定义。其测试方法请参阅 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. US district of Columbia restricts TCEP and TDCPP in consumer products for children under 12 years of age from 2018 onwards and in all consumer products from 2019 onwards. See the BOMcheck online guidance for more details on legislation.

磷酸三(2,3-二溴丙基)酯阻燃剂 (TRIS) 被加拿大育儿物品和儿童产品法规、欧盟玩具指令 (2009/48/EC) 及美国纽约州、马里兰州、福蒙特州的法规所限制。美国哥伦比亚特区从 2018 年开始, 立法限制在 12 岁以下儿童消费品当中使用阻燃剂磷酸三(2-氯乙基)酯 (TCEP) 和磷酸三(1,3-二氯异丙基)酯 (TDCPP), 并从 2019 年开始将此限制扩至所有消费品中。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, 禁止在所有与食品接触的产品材料中使用双酚 A (BPA)

TABLE 4: Substance Legislative Restrictions in Batteries

表 4: 电池中物质的法规限制

The limits are on battery level. Philips enforces the limits worldwide.


此限制针对电池级别。飞利浦在全球范围执行此限制。

Substances	Maximum concentration limit ppm (mg/kg)	Remarks/Legislation
Cadmium and cadmium compounds (see remarks 2 and 10) 镉及镉化合物 (参见备注 2 和 10)	10	EU battery directive 欧盟电池指令
Mercury and mercury compounds 汞和汞化合物	1	Chinese Standard GB 24427-2009 中国国家标准 GB 24427-2009
Lead and lead compounds (see remarks 10 and 11) 铅和铅化合物 (见备注 10 和 11)	40	Chinese Standard GB 24427-2009 中国国家标准 GB 24427-2009
Perchlorates in all batteries 所有电池中的高氯酸盐	0.006	Labelling requirement in Californian regulation

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	加利福尼亚法规中的 标签要求
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10. Cadmium use is exempted for batteries used in emergency lighting (see European Battery [directive \(2006/66/EU; and for some spare parts for electric vehicles \(2000/53/EC](#) and the amendment [2011/37/EU](#)). Additionally, cadmium and lead compounds use is exempted for batteries in some automotive applications (see European ELV directive ([2000/53/EC](#) and the amendment [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](#) 和修订指令 [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（参见欧洲报废车辆指令 [2000/53/EC](#) 和修订指令 [2011/37/EU](#)）。

11. The lowest restriction limit for non-alkaline zinc-manganese dioxide batteries is 1000 ppm from Conama 257/99 (Brazil) and from Swiss legislation. The IEC 62474 database includes a restriction on Lead and Lead compounds in all types of batteries of 0.004% (40 ppm) by weight of battery based on Chinese Standard GB 24427-2009 (Alkaline zinc manganese dioxide batteries) and the EU battery directive.

巴西环境保护委员会（CONAMA）第 257/99 号决议和瑞士法规中对非碱性锌锰电池的最低限制设置为 1000ppm。根据中国国家标准（GB 24427-2009）对碱性锌锰电池的规定及欧盟电池指令，国际电工委员会（IEC）材料声明标准 62474 数据库中包含了一项针对所有类型电池中铅和铅化合物的限制，为电池重量百分比 0.004%（40ppm）。

TABLE 5.1: REACH Candidate List Substances Declaration used in all product and product-packaging related applications (Article 33)

表 5.1: 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）

The limits are on REACH article level. Philips enforces the limits worldwide.

这些限制针对 REACH 法规中的物品级别。飞利浦在全球范围实施这些限制。

<p>Due to the fact that the European Chemicals Agency updates this list at least twice a year, we refer to the http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table 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: Link to BOMcheck.</p> <p>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 http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table 获取最新的候选物质清单。BOMcheck 也将包含高关注度物质的最新清单，并区分哪些高关注度物质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 and 包装应用中使用的物质清单：链接至 BOMcheck。</p> <p>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 I.</p>

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高关注度物质是允许使用的(除非“飞利浦管控物质清单”中的任何其它表格另有要求),但是如果物品中高关注度物质的浓度超过所述限值,必须进行申报。有关“物品”等术语的定义,请参阅“附录1”。

TABLE 5.2: California proposition 65 substances used in all product and product-packaging related applications, which are not included in any other Table in the RSL.

表 5.2: 根据加利福尼亚州 65 号提案,用于所有产品及产品包装相关应用中的物质,而不包含在管控物质清单的所有列表中。

The limits are on homogeneous material level. Philips enforces the limits worldwide.

这些限制针对均质材料级别。飞利浦在全球范围实施这些限制。

Prop 65 requires companies doing business in California to provide a "clear and reasonable" warning via product labeling before knowingly and intentionally exposing anyone to a Prop 65 Listed Chemical, unless the manufacturer can show that the anticipated exposure level will not pose a significant risk of cancer, or is significantly below levels observed to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Safe Harbor Levels exist for some Listed Chemicals and include No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for cancer-causing chemicals and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for chemicals causing reproductive toxicity. These levels are measured in µg/day and must take into account all exposure routes (e.g. inhalation, oral, dermal). When the product exposes individuals to chemicals above the Safe Harbor Level, a clear and reasonable warning must be provided by the manufacturer. When no Safe Harbor Level is available and the product contains a Prop 65 Listed Chemical, a manufacturer also would be required to provide a Proposition 65 warning, unless the manufacturer can show that the anticipated exposure level will not pose a significant risk of cancer or reproductive harm.

加州 65 号提案要求公司在加利福尼亚州开展业务前,如果有意或者特意将任何人暴露于加州 65 号提案清单中所列任意一种化学品安全水平之上,必须通过产品标签提供一份“清晰且合理”的警告,除非制造商可以表明预期的暴露水平不会存在显著的致癌风险,或明显低于所观察到低于致先天畸形或生殖伤害的水平。安全港水平针对于某些所列的化学物质,包括无显著风险水平(NSRLs)致癌的化学物质及达到最高可接受水平(MADLs)能造成生殖伤害的化学物质。这些水平以每日摄入微克量计,并且必须考虑到所有暴露途径(例如,通过吸入,口服或皮肤接触)。当产品让个人暴露在安全港水平以上的化学物质中时,制造商必须提供“清晰且合理”的警告。当安全港水平不可用而产品内含有加州 65 号提案所列出的化学物质时,制造商也必须根据加州 65 号提案要求提供警告标示,除非制造商能够证明预期的暴露水平不会造成显著致癌或生殖伤害的风险。

Due to the fact that OEHHA updates the Prop65 list regularly, we refer to the list in BOMCheck. BOMCheck will only show those substances which are likely to be found in hardware products and electrical and electronic equipment and are not listed elsewhere in BOMCheck. Please see this list in the following link: [Link to BOMCheck](#). 由于加州环境健康危害评估办公室(OEHHA)会定期更新 65 号提案的列表,因此我们参考 BOMCheck 中的列表。BOMCheck 只会显示那些可能在硬件产品及电子电气设备中发现的物质,并且不在 BOMCheck 的其他地方列出。请在以下链接中查看此列表: [链接到 BOMCheck 的英文版页面](#)。

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TABLE 6: Industry Specific Substances Restrictions and Declarations in products

表 6: 在所有产品中的行业特定物质限制和申报

Unless otherwise stated the limits are on homogeneous material level. Philips enforces the limits worldwide. These restrictions and declarations go beyond legislation and are included due to upcoming legislation and customer requirements.

除非另行描述，所有这些限制都针对均质物质级别。飞利浦在全球范围实施这些限制。这些限制和申报要求超出现行法规，我们加入它们是基于即将出台的法规以及客户的要求。

Substances 物质	Restricted or declarable	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)
Restrictions for electrical and mechanical products in all applications 在电器和机械产品的所有应用中限制		
Beryllium and Beryllium Compounds by weight of any material (see remarks 11 and 12) 铍和铍化合物在任何材料中所占重量 (参见备注 11 和 12)	Declarable 需申报	1000
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 13) 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时，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 13)	Restricted in consumer products, declarable in professional Lighting products and Medical devices (see remarks 13 and 14) 溴化阻燃剂和聚氯乙 烯——在消费品中限制	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 12) 塑料部件中的溴化阻燃剂, (不包括 PBB、PBDE 及 HBCDD); 塑料部件中使用时, 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 12)	使用, 而在专业照明产品和医疗设备中使用时需申报 (参见备注 13 和 14)	1000
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) and polyvinyl chloride copolymers in total chloride concentration by weight in homogeneous material (see remark 14) 聚氯乙烯及其共聚物在均质材料水平的总氯浓度 (以重量计) (参见备注 14)		1000
Chlorinated Flame Retardants in printed wiring board laminate; declaration threshold for total chlorine concentration by weight in homogeneous material used in printed wiring laminate 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	Declarable 需申报	900
Chlorinated Flame Retardants in any plastics parts; declaration threshold for total 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	Declarable 需申报	1000
Antimony trioxide in plastic materials; 塑料材料中的三氧化二锑;	Declarable 需申报	1000
Phthalates (see remark 15) 邻苯二甲酸酯 (参见备注 15)	Declarable 需申报	1000
Additional restrictions which apply to parts used in lamps and lamp ballasts 适用于光源及光源镇流器中部件的更多限制		
Antimony compounds in glass of lamp bulbs 灯泡玻璃中的锑化合物	Restricted 限制	1000
Arsenic compounds in glass of lamp bulbs 灯泡玻璃中的砷化合物	Restricted 限制	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多环芳烃 (PAH)	Restricted 限制	50
Additional restrictions which apply to parts which come into contact with skin		

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适用于与皮肤接触部件的更多限制		
Azocolourants and azodyes which form certain aromatic amines (see remark 16) 由某些芳香胺合成的偶氮着色剂及偶氮染料 (参见备注 16)	Restricted 限制	30
PAH compounds (German product safety requirement for consumer products) 多环芳烃化合物 (德国针对消费类产品的产品安全要求)	Restricted 限制	See Annex III for limit values 见附录 III 中的限值
Additional restrictions which apply to parts that contain leather and textiles 针对含有皮革和纺织物的部件的增加要求		
Alkylphenol and alkylphenol ethoxylates (see remark 17) 烷基酚和烷基酚聚氧乙烯醚 (见备注 17)	Restricted 限制	100

12. By making these substances declarable, Philips intends to collect information on the presence of the Beryllium and Beryllium compounds also when no feasible technological alternatives exist, such as in the following applications, when no feasible technological alternative exist: i) Be metal and BeO used in X-Ray applications, ii) BeO as ceramic heat-resistant in semiconductors, iii) Be metal alloy (e.g., BeCu), and iv) BeO used in high power RF resistors.

当没有任何其他可行的技术可以替代时, 飞利浦通过要求申报这些物质, 以收集铍及其化合物的存在信息: 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, iii) 铍合金 (如铍铜), 及 iv) 在高功率射频电阻器中的氧化铍。

13. Philips is pursuing a phase out of the use BFRs in consumer products newly put on the market. Mains power supply cordsets are exempted from this policy. The use of BFRs needs to be declared to Philips via the BOMcheck system. 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 and mains power supply cordsets.

飞利浦正在逐步淘汰溴化阻燃剂在新上市的消费品中的使用。主电源的供电线不受此限制。使用溴化阻燃剂需要通过 BOMcheck 系统向飞利浦申报。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、医疗设备和主电源供电线缆, 溴化阻燃剂需要申报。

14. 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 system. 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. Mains power supply cordsets are exempted from this PVC phase out. PVC is declarable for professional Lighting products and Medical devices and mains power supply cordsets.

飞利浦正在逐步淘汰聚氯乙烯在新上市的消费品中的使用。因此, 使用聚氯乙烯需要通过 BOMcheck 系统向飞利浦申报。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)。主电源的供电线可免除淘汰聚氯乙烯。对于在专业照明产品、医疗设备和主电源的供电线中使用聚氯乙烯需要进行申报。

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15. E.g., phthalates used in 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 in devices intended for transport and storage of such body fluids or substances; EU Medical Device Directive; See further in Annex II for all legal requirements for phthalates.

例如, 用于将药物, 体液或其他物质输送到体内或从体内排出的装置 (或装置本身) 的部件或用于运输和储存此类体液或物质的装置中使用的邻苯二甲酸盐; 根据欧盟医疗器械指令; 有关邻苯二甲酸盐的所有法规要求, 请参阅附录 II。

16. 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. Two additional aromatic amines are restricted in Philips compared to the 22 Azo dyes restricted under REACH Article 67, based on regulation in Japan, Thailand and China. These 2 additional Azo dyes are: 2,6-xylydine (CAS: 87-62-7) and 2,4-xylydine (CAS: 95-68-1).

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 法规的第 67 条 (参见“表 2”) 的规定。相比 REACH 法规的第 67 条中限制的 22 种偶氮染料, 飞利浦基于日本、泰国和中国法规, 另外限制了两种芳香胺的使用。它们分别是 2,6-二甲代苯胺(CAS: 87-62-7)和 2,4-二甲代苯胺(CAS: 95-68-1)

17. Increasing number of alkyl phenols and their ethoxylates are becoming regulated under legislation, e.g. EU Reach restriction in 2021 for textiles and leather (100 ppm). In view of the increasing concern and attention focused on these alkylphenols and their ethoxylates, a precautionary approach is taken to restrict the allowable concentration of these substances in parts to < 0.01% w/w. Examples of such alkylphenols, including their ethoxylates are octylphenol and nonylphenol

越来越多的烷基酚及其聚氧乙烯醚将受到法规所限制。例如欧盟 REACH 自 2021 年在纺织品和皮革中限制 (100ppm)。鉴于人们对于烷基酚及其聚氧乙烯醚的担忧和关注越来越多, 飞利浦采取预防性措施, 将部件中容许的浓度限制降到小于 0.01% 的重量百分比。这些烷基酚及其聚氧乙烯醚的例子包括辛基酚和壬基苯酚。

TABLE 7: Additional Restrictions in Product-Packaging

表 7: 其它产品包装中的限制

Unless otherwise stated the limits are on homogeneous material level. Philips enforces the limits worldwide.

除非有特别的限制说明, 所有限制都针对均质材料级别。飞利浦在全球范围实施这些限制。

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)	Remarks 备注
Sum of Heavy metals (Cd, Hg, Cr(6+) and Pb) 重金属 (镉、汞、六价铬和铅) 总量	100	EU packaging directive 欧盟包装指令
Dimethyl fumarate (e.g. in silica gel bags) 富马酸二甲酯 (如在硅胶袋中)	0.1	REACH article 67 REACH 法规第 67 条

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Arsenic compounds, applied for wood packaging 砷化合物, 应用于木质包装	No intentionally added content 禁止有意添加成分	REACH Article 67, bans the use of arsenic compounds for the preservation of wood REACH 法规第 67 条 禁止作为木材防腐 剂使用砷化合物
Formaldehyde content in packaging (see remark 6) 包装中的甲醛含量 (参阅备注 6)	1000	California and German legislation 加利福尼亚及德国 法规
Industry substances 工业物质		
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and (P)VC copolymers 聚氯乙烯及其共聚物	1000	
Expanded polystyrene (EPS) and other polymeric foam materials inside any consumer product packaging 在消费品包装中的发泡聚苯乙烯 (EPS) 及其它发泡聚合物材料	Not permitted 禁止使用	For example, EPP, EPE, EVA as shock absorber buffers enclosing the product, excluding thin foam sheets and foam bags. 例如用作包裹产品 以防冲击的发泡塑 胶材料: 发泡聚丙 烯、发泡聚乙烯和 乙烯-醋酸乙烯共 聚物。薄泡沫板和 泡沫袋除外。

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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)	Application 应用
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr 6+) and compounds (see remark 18) 六价铬(Cr6+)及其化合物 (参见备注 17)	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 19) 损耗臭氧物质 (参见备注 19)	Not permitted 禁止使用	Not permitted in any manufacturing processes 禁止在任何生产工艺中使用

18. 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，会造成飞利浦投放到市场的产品的合规风险，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，并在加工后的表面残留六价铬的过程。

19. 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.

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

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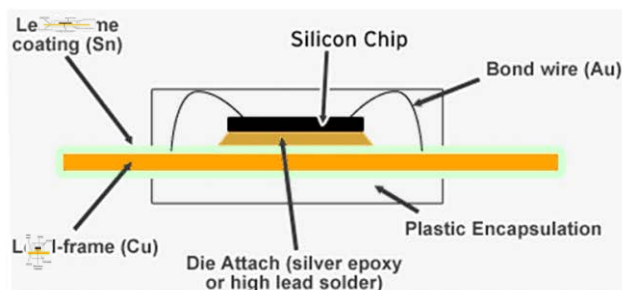
ANNEX I - Definitions and interpretation of certain terms

附录 1 —— 某些术语的定义和阐释

1.1 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，绝缘铜线上的聚氯乙烯绝缘体。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 指令所指材料限制适用于其中任何一个均质材料。



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

Figure 1: 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%
- Bond wire → X < 0.1%
- Silicon chip → X < 0.1%
- "Lead Frame" coating (Cu) → X < 0.1%
- "Lead Frame" coating (Sn) → X < 0.1%
- Die Attach → X < 0.1%

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%
- 引脚框架涂层（锡） → X < 0.1%

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Etc.

– 芯片粘着层 → X < 0.1%
等

1.2. Article Definition 物品定义

An article means an object, which during production is given a special shape, surface or design, which determines its function to a greater degree than does its chemical composition. 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.

物品是指，在制造过程中获得特定形状，表面或设计的物体，这些形状，表面或设计比其化学成分更能决定其功能。欧洲法院于 2015 年 9 月 10 日根据欧盟 REACH 法规的条款做出裁定：当每件物品通过组装或拼装成为一件复合产品时，此复合产品中的每一件物品仍然被定义为物品，并受到 REACH 法规的监管，当它们之中含有的高关注度物质浓度超过自身重量 0.1% 时，也负有告知并提供相关高关注度物质信息的信息。

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ANNEX 2 - Summary Table of Phthalate Restrictions

附录 2 —— 邻苯二甲酸酯的限制汇总表

Chemical Name 化学名称	Abbreviation 缩写	CAS No. CAS 编号 (化学物质 登记编号)	EU RoHS restricted from 2019 欧盟 RoHS 指令自 2019 年起限制	Restriction 限制 REACH, CSPIA (1,2)	Proposition 65 declarable 美国加州 65 号法案 需申报	Declaration as industry substance 需申报的工 业物质	MDD (3) labeling MDD (3) 标签	REACH declarable REACH 法 规申报
			RSL Table 1.1 表 1.1	RSL Table 2 表 2	RSL Table 5.2 表 5.2	RSL Table 6 表 6	RSL Table 3 表 3	RSL Table 5.1 表 5.1
Bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate; 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	X	X	x	X	X	x (4)
Dibutyl phthalate; Di-n-butyl phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二丁酯	DBP	84-74-2	X	X	x	X	X	x (4)
Benzyl butyl phthalate; Butyl benzyl phthalate 邻苯二甲酸丁苄酯	BBP	85-68-7	X	X	x	X	X	x (4)
Diisobutyl phthalate; Di-i-butyl phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二异丁酯	DIBP	84-69-5	X			X	X	x (4)
Di-isononyl phthalate; Diisononyl phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二异壬酯	DINP	28553-12-0; 68515-48-0		X	x	X		
Di-isodecyl phthalate; Diisodecyl phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二异癸酯	DIDP	26761-40-0 68515-49-1		X	x)	X		
Di-n-octyl phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二正辛酯	DNOP	117-84-0		X		X		
Di-n-hexyl phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二己酯	DNHP	84-75-3			x	X	X	X
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters 邻苯二甲酸二 C6-8 支链 烷基酯(富 C7)	DIHP	71888-89-6				X	X	X
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear 邻苯二甲酸二 C7-11 支 链与直链烷基酯	DHNUP	68515-42-4				X	X	X
Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二甲氧乙酯	DMEP	117-82-8				X	X	X


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N-pentyl-isopentylphthalate 邻苯二甲酸正戊基异戊基酯	-	776297-69-9				X		X
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentylester, branched and linear 邻苯二甲酸戊基异戊酯		84777-06-0				X	X	X
Di-n-pentyl phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二戊酯	DPP	131-18-0				X	X	X
Diisopentylphthalate 邻苯二甲酸二异戊酯	-	605-50-5				X	X	X
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear 邻苯二甲酸二己酯	-	68515-50-4				X	X	X
1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters; 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with ≥ 0.3% of dihexyl phthalate (EC No. 201-559-5) 1,2 邻苯二甲酸二-碳-6-10-烷基酯; 1,2 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)		68515-51-5 或者 68648-93-1				X		X
Dicyclohexyl phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二环己酯		84-61-7				X	X	

- 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 法规第 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: <https://cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/Business-Guidance/Phthalates-Information>).
美国《消费品安全改进法》(CSPIA), 第 108 条也限制相同的物质 (请参阅 <https://cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/Business-Guidance/Phthalates-Information>)
- 3) MDD: Medical Devices Directive
MDD: 欧盟医疗器械指令
- 4) 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

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ANNEX 3 –Detailed Requirements for Consumer Product Skin Contact Parts for PAH Compounds in Germany

附录 3 —— 德国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. 德国的产品安全性认证 GS 标志 (“Geprüfte Sicherheit”) 修改了其消费品的多环芳香烃限值。

Three different product categories have been defined:

其中定义了 3 种产品类别:

1. **Material is used in a toy and comes to intended prolonged skin contact or product material is intended to be placed in the mouth**
 产品的设计意图为与皮肤有长间接接触的玩具材料，或者放入口中的材料
2. **During the intended use of the product, material is in prolonged skin contact or in repeated short term skin contact**
 产品的设计意图为可预见的，将会与皮肤有长时间或者频繁的短间接接触的材料
3. **During the intended use of the product, material is only in short term skin contact.**
 产品的设计意图为可预见的，将会与皮肤只有短间接接触的材料

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。

In Table 2 of this RSL you will find the EU REACH restrictions on PAH. The REACH-restricted PAH-compounds have been marked in the table below.


在表 2 的限制列表中可以找到欧盟 REACH 法规对多环芳香烃的限制。而这些被 REACH 法规所限制的多环芳香烃化合物在下表中有注明。

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Substance 物质	CAS 化学物质登记编号	1) Materials intended to be placed in the mouth and toy materials with intended prolonged skin contact (>30 sec.). [mg/kg] 设计意图为放入口中的材料, 或长时间与皮肤接触的玩具 (超过 30 秒) [毫克/千克]	2) Materials which do not fall under Cat. I, with foreseeable prolonged skin contact (>30 sec.) or repeated short term skin contact. [mg/kg] 可预见与皮肤长时间 (超过 30 秒) 或频繁地短时间接触且不属于第一类的材料。[毫克/千克]	3) Materials which do not fall under Cat. I and 2, with foreseeable short term skin contact (<30 sec.). [mg/kg] 可预见与皮肤短时间接触 (少于 30 秒) 且不属于第一类和第二类的材料。[毫克/千克]	EU REACH restricted PAH (x) 欧盟 REACH 法规所限制的多环芳香烃(X)
Benzo[a]pyrene (BaP) 苯并[a]芘	50-32-8	<0.2	<0.5	<1	x
Benzo[a]anthracene 苯并[a]蒽	56-55-3	<0.2	<0.5	<1	x
Chrysene 屈	218-01-9	<0.2	<0.5	<1	x
Benzo[b]fluoranthene 苯并[b]荧蒽	205-99-2	<0.2	<0.5	<1	x
Benzo[k]fluoranthene 苯并[k]荧蒽	207-08-9	<0.2	<0.5	<1	x
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene 二苯并[a,h]蒽	53-70-3	<0.2	<0.5	<1	x
Benzo[j]fluoranthene 苯并[j]荧蒽	205-82-3	<0.2	<0.5	<1	x
Benzo[e]pyrene 苯并[e]芘	192-97-2	<0.2	<0.5	<1	x
Indeno(1.2.3-c.d)pyrene 茚苯(1.2.3-c.d)芘	193-39-5	<0.2	<0.5	<1	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene 苯并(g,h,i)芘	191-24-2	<0.2	<0.5	<1	
Acenaphthylene 芴烯	208-96-8	<1	<10	<50	
Acenaphthene 芴	83-32-9				
Fluorene 芴	86-73-7				
Phenanthrene 芴	85-01-08				

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	Regulated Substances List 管控物质清单	新参考编号: PE_005520 旧参考编号: SUS-007; PHGR-GS-BP01-012 Version 版本: 14 Classification 分类: UNCLASSIFIED 未经分类
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菲					
Anthracene 蒽	120-12-7				
Fluoranthene 荧蒽	206-44-0				
Pyrene 芘	129-00-0				
Naphthaline 萘	91-20-3	<1	<2	<10	
Sum of 18 PAH 18种多环芳香烃物质总量		<1	<10	<50	

ANNEX 4 - Revision History

附录 4 — 修订记录

Date Revision 修订日期	Short Explanation	简述
March 2019 2019年3月	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 14 – Typo correction. Alignment with BOMcheck version 5.2. Section 1.1: removed versions numbers of RSL and BOMcheck (moved into Annex 4). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 第14版: 更正了拼写错误的地方。 与 BOMcheck 5.2 版统一。 第1.1节: 删除了 RSL 和 BOMcheck 的版本号 (转入附件4)。
January 2019 2019年1月	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 13 BOMcheck (declaration) “tool” changed into “system”. Table 0 aligned with Table 6: added clarification that lighting products exempted are “professional”; deleted exemption for “mains power supply cordsets” for BFR restriction at 900 ppm; added “(P)VC copolymers” to BFR and PVC restriction at 1000 ppm. Section 2.2, added “Proposition 65 substances” to the substances that can be found in BOMcheck substances list. Table 1: added remark with clarification on maximum concentration limit applicable for the metal (i.e, Cd, Cr⁶⁺, Pb and Hg) and not for the compounds. Remarks numbering and references updated accordingly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 第14版。 BOMcheck (声明) “工具” 已更改为 “系统”。 表0与表6一致: 补充说明豁免的照明产品是 “专业的”; “主电源线” 中的溴化阻燃剂由限制值为 900 ppm 改为移除豁免; 添加 “(聚) 氯乙烯共聚物” 至溴化阻燃剂和聚氯乙烯, 限制值为 1000 ppm。 第2.2节, 在 BOMcheck 物质清单, 可查找的物质中添加了 “美国加州第65号提案” 限制的物质。 表1: 补充说明, 澄清适用于金属的最大浓度限值 (如镉、六价铬、铅和汞), 而非化合物。 备注编号和参考相应更新。 表1.1, 补充说明, 自2020年7月7日起, 将应用2018年12月17日欧盟更新的《2018/2005法规》对邻苯二甲酸盐的要求。 表3: 通过添加 “磷酸盐” 以校正的 TCCPP 名称。 表3: 增加的新要求 (标签, 证明或限制) 适用于医疗器械中使用的部件, 对于具有三致效应 (CMR) 的 1A

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table 1.1, added note informing that as per 7 July 2020 new requirements on phthalates from EU/2018/2005 of 17 December 2018 will apply. Table 3: corrected TCCPP name by adding "phosphate". Table 3: added new entry (label and justify or restrict) for additional requirements which apply to parts used in medical devices "CMR 1A and 1B substances and endocrine disrupting substances (EDCs)". Table 4: added reference to remark 2 for cadmium and cadmium compounds restriction. Table 6: changed "Beryllium Oxide" to "Beryllium compounds"; added "by weight of any material"; changed from "restricted" into "declarable". Table 6: added clarification that PVC requirements also apply to "poly"vinyl chloride copolymers. Table 6: correction/alignment with BOMcheck for chlorinated flame retardants declarable from 900 ppm by replacing "plastics" for "printed wiring laminates" and chlorinated flame retardants declarable from 1000 ppm by replacing "printed wiring laminates" for "plastics". Remark 12 on Beryllium adapted to explain the changes in the Beryllium requirements (Table 6) from restricted (when feasible alternatives exist) into declarable (to collect information also when no feasible technological alternatives exist). Annex 2, note 2: new hyperlink added for the Phthalates Business Guidance & Small Entity Compliance Guide Annex 2: updated RSL Table references for Proposition 65 ("RSL Table 5.2") and for REACH declarable ("RSL Table 5.1"); changed Proposition 65 from "restricted" into "declarable"; deleted remarks 3), 4) and 5) on Proposition 65 and other remarks renumbered. Format changes. 	<p>和 1B 级别物质和内分泌干扰化学物质 (EDCs) 的其他要求。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 表 4: 对镉和镉化合物限制的备注 2 的补充参考。 表 6: 将“氧化铍”改为“铍化合物”;添加“在任何材料中所占重量”;从“限制”变为“需申报”。 表 6: 补充说明聚氯乙烯要求也适用于“聚”氯乙烯共聚物。 表 6: 使用 BOMcheck 校正/校准, 氯化阻燃剂超过 900 ppm 需要申报的将“塑料”更改为“印刷线路层压板”, 以及氯化阻燃剂超过 1000 ppm 需要申报的将“塑料”更改为“印刷线路层压板”。 关于铍的备注 12, 表 6 解释了对铍的要求从受限制 (当存在可行的替代方案时) 改为需申报 (当没有可行的技术替代方案时也收集信息)。 附件 2, 注释 2: 为邻苯二甲酸盐业务指南和小型企业合规指南添加了新的链接 附件 2: 更新了 RSL 表对于美国加州第 65 号提案的 (“RSL 表 5.2”) 和 REACH 要求申报的 (“RSL 表 5.1”) 的物质的参考; 将美国加州第 65 号提案从“限制”改为“可申报”; 删除了关于美国加州第 65 号提案的注释 3、4 和 5, 并重新编号的其它的注释。 格式更改。
<p>May 14, 2-18 2018 年 5 月 14 日</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 12 California Proposition 65 legislation substances are added in Table 5.2 as declarable substances. The California Proposition 65 listed in previous RSL versions are removed from Table 3 and visible in Table 5.2 in version 12. Medical device exemptions are added for Biocides in Table 3 and PFOA in Table 2. Phthalates, when present in specific medical devices need labelling under the current EU MDD legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 版本 12 表 5.2 中增加了加利福尼亚州第 65 号提案对其立法的物质作为可申报物质。针对加州第 65 号提案所列的物质, 已从“飞利浦管控物质清单”之前的版本中的表 3 中删除, 并改至版本 12 中的表 5.2 中。 将“医疗器械可获得豁免”添加至表 3 的杀菌剂中和表 2 的全氟辛酸 (PFOA) 中。 若邻苯二甲酸盐出现在特定医疗器械中需要根据现行欧盟医疗器械指令 (MDD 法规) 进行标示, 内容已从表 3 转移至表 6 以更好地与 BOMCheck 保持一致。

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	<p>are transferred from Table 3 to Table 6 to better align with BOMCheck</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope is adapted to have non Philips branded and owned products when by-packed or integrated in Philips owned products in scope of RSL. Table 0 only contains 2 instead of 4 differences between Philips RSL and BOMcheck. Tables 2, 3 and 6 are also valid for packaging now. Table 7 shows only the additional requirements for packaging. Further alignment between BOMCheck and RSL took place in listing of substances per application. Skin contact and leather & textiles are listed under textiles & leather now. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 范围适用于当飞利浦所拥有的产品在“飞利浦管控物质清单”范围内进行包装或整合时, 非飞利浦持有的品牌及飞利浦自身的品牌产品。 表 0 中只包含了 2 个, 而不是 4 个“飞利浦管控物质清单”与 BOMcheck 之间的差异。 表 2、3 和 6 现在也适用于包装。表 7 仅指出了对于包装的附加要求。 BOMCheck 和“飞利浦管控物质清单”之间的进一步校准在每个应用所列的物质清单中。与皮肤接触和皮革和纺织品相关的, 现列于纺织品和皮革的章节中。
February 8. 2018 2018 年 2 月 8 日	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 11 The restriction for Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and its salts is set from 1000 ppm for all applications and no additionally added content for textile and leather applications to 25 ppb due to upcoming EU REACH legislation per July 2020. The restrictions for Azo colourants containing certain amines is changed to Azocolourants and azodyes which form certain aromatic amines (Table 2 and 6). The maximum concentration limit is changed from “No content permitted” to 30 mg/kg. Biocides are added to Table 3 to declare with threshold <i>No intentionally added biocide content</i> due to the EU Biocidal Product Regulation; Following text is added to comment 8: <i>US District of Columbia restricts TCEP and TDCPP in consumer products for children under 12 years of age from 2018 onwards and in all consumer products from 2019 onwards.</i> It is noted here that businesses falling into this scope should take care of this additional requirement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 版本 11 将于 2020 年 7 月发布的欧盟 REACH 法规. 对所有应用中的全氟辛酸 (PFOA) 及其盐类的最大浓度限值规定为 1000 ppm. 并且在纺织品和皮革应用中的额外含量不得超过 25 ppb。 对于含有特定胺的偶氮染料限制更改为对于由某些芳香胺合成的偶氮着色剂及偶氮染料限制 (表 2 和表 6)。最大浓度限制从“不允许含量”改为每千克 30 毫克。 根据欧盟生物灭杀剂法规. 杀菌剂被添加到表 3 中. 申报门槛为“不得故意添加杀菌剂含量”。 以下内容被添加到注释 8 中: 美国哥伦比亚特区从 2018 年起对 12 岁以下儿童的消费品及从 2019 年起对所有消费品限制 TCEP 和 TDCPP 的使用。这里特别指出. 属于这个范围的企业应该留意这个额外的要求。
Nov 30. 2017 2017 年 11 月 30 日	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 10. SUS-007 identification added to be able to link the document to the new E2E PEPF processes. Content remains the same as previous version: PHGR-GS-BP01-012 version 9. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 版本 10 新添加了 SUS-007 标识. 以便能够将文档链接到新的 E2E PEPF 流程. 内容与之前的 PHGR-GS-BP01-012 版本 9 保持一致。
May 15. 2017 2017 年 5 月 15 日	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 8 and 9. RSL version 8 is not published. RSL version 8 is aligned with BOMcheck 4.8. RSL version 9 with BOMcheck 4.9. Separate categories have been made within the Tables for leather and textiles. toys and childcare. chemical products. skin contact applications. medical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 版本 8 和 9 “飞利浦管控物质清单”版本 8 没有发表。“飞利浦管控物质清单”版本 8 与 BOMcheck 4.8 版本一致。“飞利浦管控物质清单”版本 9 与 BOMcheck 4.9 版本一致。 为不同类别制作了表格. 包括皮革和纺织品、玩具和育儿产品、化学产品. 与皮肤接触的应用、医疗设备、与食品接触的应用、光源及光源镇流器。

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	<p>devices. food contact applications. lamp and lamp ballasts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of RSL slightly adapted on page 1 to have it mandatory for all Philips and Philips branded and licensed products only. • Fluorinated Greenhouse gases (PFC, SF6, HFC) added to Table 3 replacing the SF6 entry, due to EU regulation 517/2014. Will be active in BOMcheck version 4.9. • 3 phthalates with CMR class 1b have been added to Annex 2, due to labelling requirements under the current MDD (Table 3). • 2 azo dyes added to Table 6 additional to REACH due to requirements in Japan, Thailand and China • Annex 3 on PAHs has been made clearer. • Phenols in Table 6 changed into Alkylphenols and their ethoxylates in leather and textile applications (100 ppm, Table 6) due to upcoming legislation and customer demands. Will be active in BOMcheck version 4.9. • PCP has been adjusted in Table 3 to no intentionally added content as threshold due to the EU biocide directive. PCP was also restricted due to various country legislations with a 5 ppm or even lower limit depending on the application. See Further in Table 3. Will be active in BOMcheck version 4.9. • Mains power supply cordsets exempted for PVC/BFR restriction in Table 6. • Table 0 adapted to the changes not included in BOMcheck yet and format adapted • Latex as declarable substance was added to Table 3 due to FDA labelling requirements. Will be active in BOMcheck version 4.9. • References to legislations have been made clearer (e.g. lead in batteries, remark II adjusted). When no reference to legislation is made, the substance is restricted or declarable due to Philips policy. • Scope and purpose section have been made clearer. • Phthalates DiDP, DnHP and DiNP have been added to Table 3 to align with BOMcheck and due to California proposition 65 requirements. • Exemption for BeO used in high power RF resistors added to industry restrictions for Be compounds in Table 6. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 稍稍变动了“飞利浦管控物质清单”的范围,使之对所有飞利浦产品,飞利浦品牌和许可产品成为强制要求。 • 根据欧盟法规 517/2014,在表 3 中增加了氟化温室气体,包括全氟碳化物(PFCs)、氢氟碳化物(HFCs)以及六氟化硫(SF6)来取代只有对六氟化硫的限制,并将在 BOMcheck 4.9 版本中生效。 • 根据现行欧盟医疗器械指令的标签要求,在附录 2 中增加了对于致癌、致突变、有生殖毒性的物质(CMR) 1b 级别的三种邻苯二甲酸酯的限制。 • 基于日本、泰国和中国法规,在表 6 中增加了超出 REACH 法规要求范围以外的两种偶氮染料。 • 修改附录 3 使得对多环芳香烃要求更清晰。 • 基于即将出台的法规与客户的要求,表格 6 中,酚类在皮革和纺织品应用中变更为烷基酚及其聚氧乙烯醚(100 ppm, 表格 6)。此限制将在 BOMcheck 4.9 版本中生效。 • 表格 3 中的五氯酚(PCP)调整为不得有意添加成分,基于欧盟农药指令。五氯酚也在其它国家法规中受到限制,如 5ppm 或者更低限制。详见表格 3。并将在 BOMcheck 4.9 版本中生效。 • 表格 6 中豁免了主电源供电线中的聚氯乙烯/溴化阻燃剂限制。 • 表格 0 调整了格式,并应用了 BOMcheck 中尚未更改的部分。 • 表格 3 中增加了乳胶作为申报物质,基于美国食品药品监督管理局(FDA)标签要求,并将在 BOMcheck 4.9 版本中生效。 • 对法规的参考表达得更清楚(例如电池中的铅,在备注 II 中进行了调整)。当没有法规参考时,该物质是基于飞利浦自身政策要求限制或需要申报。 • 范围及宗旨章节变得更清楚。 • 表格 3 中增加了 DiDP, DnHP and DiNP 三种邻苯二甲酸酯,与 BOMcheck 一致,基于美国加利福尼亚州第 65 号法案的要求。 • 表格 6 豁免了在高能量射频电阻器中的氧化铍。 • 表格 2 中,对聚氯三联苯(PCTs),甲基二溴二苯基甲烷(DBBT),甲基二溴二苯基甲烷(Ugilec 121 或 21)及甲基二氯二苯基甲烷(Ugilec 141)的限制由“不得存在”变更为“不得有意添加成分”,与 BOMcheck 和其它类似限制一致,并将在 BOMcheck 4.9 版本中生效。 • 表格 4 中增加了对电池中的高氯酸盐的限制,基于加利福尼亚法规的标签要求,并将在 BOMcheck 4.9 版本中生效。
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threshold was changed from “no content permitted” to “no intentionally added content” for PCTs. DBBT. Ugilecs 21 or 121 and 141 in Table 2 to align with BOMcheck and other similar restrictions. Will be active in BOMcheck version 4.9. Perchlorate was added to Table 4 for batteries due to a labelling requirement in California legislation. This will be active in BOMcheck version 4.9. 	
April 2016 2016年4月	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 7 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. Minor text changes in Chapter 1.3. 2.1 and 2.2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 版本 7 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。 章节 1. 3. 2. 1 和 2. 2 中文字的细微修改。
January 2016 2016年1月	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 6 Edited the Table 0 to reflect the differences between RSL and BOMcheck list of reportable and declarable substances Table 2. the subheader “Substances which are liquids at room temperature” changed to “Restrictions applicable to substances and preparations” Table 3. added restriction for hexabromocyclododecane. HBCDD Table 3. added restriction for Benzenamine. N-phenyl-. reaction products with styrene and 2,4,4-trimethylpentene. BNST 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 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 Table 4. added a remark to the footnote for lead compounds “For zinc chloride zinc manganese batteries. the concentration limit 1000 ppm is applied” Table 7. foam use in packaging restriction scope clarified Table 8. Hexavalent chromium passivation term clarified Annex I. article definition changed due to EU Official Court ruling on 10th September 2015 Annex II. included phthalate 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid. di-C6-10-alkyl esters; 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 版本 6 修改表 0 以反映”飞利浦管控物质清单”与 BOMcheck 清单关于须报告和须申明物质的区别 表 2. 副标题 “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” 表 3. 增加对六溴环十二烷 (HBCDD) 的限制 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。 表 3. 从表 6 引入对指名邻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 表 3. 在副标题 “在医疗设备、玩具和育儿产品中使用的部件” 中增加了 “与食品接触的产品” 以正确反映双酚 A (BPA) 限制的范围 表 4. 为铅化合物的脚注增加了解释 “对于氯化锌型锌锰电池. 浓度限制为 1000ppm”。 表 7. 澄清了包装中发泡胶的限制范围。 表 8. 澄清了六价铬钝化定义。 附件 1. 根据欧洲法庭 2015 年 9 月 10 日裁决. 修订了对物品的定义。 附件 2. 增加了 “1. 2 邻苯二甲酸二-碳-6-10-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) ”

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	acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with \geq 0.3% of dihexyl phthalate (EC No. 201-559-5)	
January 2015 2015年1月	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 5 Edited the Table 0 to reflect the differences between RSL and BOMcheck list of reportable and declarable substances Added new Table 1.1 describing the RoHS phthalates; now declarable and restricted from 2019 onwards Corrected Table 2 PAH restriction scope: any PAH compound instead of sum of PAH Table 2. added a footnote to official guidance on prolonged skin contact for nickel Table 2. benzene requirement clarified Table 3. formaldehyde requirement aligned with wording in BOMcheck Table 3. revised the scope and limit values for TRIS flame retardants and added new TRIS substance Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate (TCPP; CAS 13674-84-5) Table 3. clarified the scope of lead in paint and similar coatings Table 3. added a footnote describing the Philips BPA policy Table 4. lead compounds in batteries limit value updated Table 6. replaced outdated PAH and Benzo(a)pyrene limits with reference to detailed requirement found in ANNEX 3 Table 6. the scope of PVC restriction clarified; also vinylchloride copolymers belong to the scope (previously mentioned in PVC footnote) Table 7. included other foam polymeric packaging materials into the scope of EPS ban Annex 2: Phthalate table updated Annex 3: Detailed requirements for PAH compounds for German GS mark added 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 版本 5 修改了表 0. 以体现管控物质清单” 飞利浦管控物质清单” 与 BOMcheck 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. 关于长时间与皮肤接触的镍的官方指导 表 2. 澄清了对苯的要求 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. 澄清了聚氯乙烯聚氯乙炔限制范围. 并且说明氯乙烯共聚物也属于此范畴。(之前仅在聚氯乙烯脚注中提及) 表 7. 在聚苯乙烯泡沫 (EPS) 禁用中增加了对其它发泡聚合物包装材料的限制。 附录 2. 更新了邻苯二甲酸酯 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
February 2014 2014年2月	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 4. GS-BP01-2014-001 (change to ISO conform version numbering. 4th version RSL) Added a remark on additional requirements which apply to special products into paragraph 1.1 Purpose Edited the Table 0 to reflect the differences between RSL and BOMcheck list of reportable and declarable substances Clarified the restriction for phthalates (sum of phthalates) under REACH Article 67 restrictions. Table 2 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 版本 4. GS-BP01-2014-001 (更改为符合 ISO 的版本编号. 第 4 版” 飞利浦管控物质清单”) 增加适用于特殊产品附加要求的备注到 1.1 段目的 编辑表 0 . 以反映” 飞利浦管控物质清单” 和 BOMcheck 呈报及申报物质列表之间的差异 澄清 REACH 第 67 条的限制. 表 2 邻苯二甲酸酯的限制 (邻苯二甲酸酯的总和) 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 从表 8 (运输排放) 转移加州甲醛排放物要求至表 3 增加了挪威新的全氟辛酸限制至表 3

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transferred the Californian Formaldehyde emissions requirement from Table 8 (Transport Emissions) to Table 3 Added the new restriction on PFOA originating from Norway to Table 3 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 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 Added the list of PAH compounds with their CAS numbers to remark 15. Table 6 Removal of Table 8 (Transport emissions), replaced by internal control document Added a summary of Phthalate requirements in the RSL to the Annex 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 增加了美国州法例在玩具及育儿产品, 并在儿童产品中, 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 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 增加多环芳烃化合物列表与其化学物质登记号码 (CAS) 作为表 6 备注 15 通过内部控制文件的替换, 删除表 8 (运输排放) 增加邻苯二甲酸酯要求汇总到“飞利浦管控物质清单”附录 2
February 2013 2013 年 2 月	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version C. CSO-BP01-2013-001 Lead and lead compounds in primary alkaline zinc-manganese dioxide batteries to 40 ppm in line with China Standard: GB 24427-2009 Lead and lead compounds in non-alkaline zinc-manganese dioxide batteries to 1000 ppm in line with Brazil Legislation (CONAMA Resolution 401/2008) Cadmium in batteries to 10 ppm in line with change in Swiss legislation (20 ppm) and Korean legislation (10 ppm) 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 Certain tin compounds (DBT and DOT) moved from table 6 to Table 2 (REACH article 67) Phthalates in some applications moved from Tables 2 and 3 to Table 6 and further specified which phthalates need to be declared if not asked elsewhere in the RSL. Ozone depleting substances and PFOS moved from Table 2 to Table 6. 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. Added Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP) 84-69-5 in footnote 7 to align with the essential requirements of the EU Medical Devices Directive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 版本 C. CSO-BP01-2013-001 根据中国 GB 24427-2009 标准, 将主要碱性锌锰电池中的铅和铅化合物的限值修订为 40 ppm 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 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 “飞利浦管控物质清单”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 某些锡化合物 (DBT 和 DOT) 从表 6 移动到表 2 (REACH 条款第 67 条) 某些应用中的邻苯二甲酸酯从表 2 和 3 移动到表 6, 并进一步指出了“飞利浦管控物质清单”中其他地方未要求时, 需要申报哪些邻苯二甲酸酯。 耗臭氧物质及全氟辛烷磺酰基化合物 (PFOS) 从表 2 移动到表 6 进一步指定了表 6 中的酚类。 表 6 中稍微修改了飞利浦有关聚氯乙炔以及溴和氯阻燃剂的政策。 在脚注 7 中增加了邻苯二甲酸二异丁酯 (DIBP) 84-69-5, 以符合欧盟医疗设备指令的基本要求。
15.09.2011 2011 年 9 月 15 日	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version B. CSO-BP01-2011-001 Clarified in Section 1.1 where the RSL deviates from BOMcheck 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 版本 B. CSO-BP01-2011-001 在 1.1 节中澄清 BOMcheck 与“飞利浦管控物质清单”的偏差

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changed Lead and lead compounds restriction limit from 300 to 100ppm in line with US legislation. • Reorganised sequence of the Tables and a number of substances so it is the same sequence as BOMcheck (www.BOMcheck.net) • paragraph explaining different thresholds moved from chapter 2.2 to chapter 1.4 • Added clarification that waivers may be obtained to stimulate use of recycled content in chapter 1.3 • added chapter 2.3 Demonstrating compliance through BOMcheck • Revision in Chapter 3 moved completely to Annex II • Adjusted the schedule for Medical devices' RoHS compliancy in Chapter 3. Table 1 • Added hyperlink to RoHS recast in Official Journal of European Union and to BOMcheck with ELV and RoHS exemptions in Chapter 3. Table 1 • Adjusted table sub-header to "toys and childcare products" in Chapter 3. Table 2 • Organostannic compounds restriction corrected to "tri-substituted organostannic compounds" in Chapter 3. Table 2 • Dioctyltin and Dibutyltin compounds restriction added to Chapter 3. Table 6. • Removed remarks from asbestos. Ozone depleting substances. PFOS exemptions in Chapter 3. Table 2 Added new legislation concerning the phthalates use. based on Proposition 65 of California. USA. to Chapter 3. Table 3 • Added a remark on the phthalates in the scope of new Proposition 65 regulation in Chapter 3. Table 3 • Added CAS-numbers and corrected faulty EC numbers for medical devices phthalates remark in Chapter 3. Table 3 • Formaldehyde, radioactive substances and lead advisory remarks removed in Chapter 3. Table 3 • Added new batteries regulations to Chapter 3. Table 4 • Cadmium remark for Medical devices removed from Chapter 3. Table 4 • Added word "declarations" to better describe the contents of Chapter 3. Table 6 contents • Removed explanatory remark for PAH compounds in Chapter 4. Table 5 • Arsenic compounds concentration limit changed from 10 ppm to "no content permitted" in Chapter 3. Table 6 • Removed the substances table for REACH Candidate list substances and added a reference to BOMcheck as source of information for Chapter 3. Table 7 • Old Table 7 contents moved to be part of Chapter 3. Table 3 • Old Table 8 contents moved to be part of Chapter 3. Table 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 铅及其化合物的限值从 300ppm 更改至 100ppm 以符合美国法律限制要求。 • 对表格和一些物质重新排序. 从而和 BOMcheck 中的排列顺序一致 (www.BOMcheck.net) • 解释不同限值的段落从第 2.2 章移到第 1.4 章 • 在第 1.3 章中澄清为了促进再生材料的使用. 可能会给予豁免 • 增加章节 2.3: 通过 BOMcheck 进行符合申报 • 第 3 章中的修订记录移到附录二 • 在第 3 章. 表 1: 调整医疗设备符合 RoHS 的时间 • 在第 3 章. 表 1: 添加 RoHS 指令在欧盟官方公报的链接以及 ELV 和 RoHS 豁免在 BOMcheck 的链接 • 调整第 3 章. 表格 2 中子标题为“玩具和育儿产品” • 在第 3 章. 表格 2 中: 更改“有机锡化合物”为“三取代有机锡化合物” • 在第 3 章. 表格 6 中添加二辛基锡和二丁基锡化合物的限制 • 在第 3 章. 表格 2 中删除了石棉. 耗臭氧层物质. PFOS 的豁免备注 • 在第 3 章. 表格 3 中增加了关于邻苯二甲酸酯的使用要求. 根据美国加州 65 提案 • 在第 3 章. 表格 3 中增加对邻苯二甲酸酯的备注. 根据新的第 65 号提案的范围 • 在第 3 章. 表格 3 中新增化学物质登记号码 (CAS) 和纠正错误的关于医疗设备邻苯二甲酸酯的 EC 编号 • 在第 3 章. 表格 3 中删除了关于甲醛、放射性物质和铅的咨询备注 • 在第 3 章. 表格 4 中添加了新的电池法规 • 从第 3 章. 表格 4 中删除了医疗设备相关的镉的备注 • 增加单词“申报”以更好地描述第 3 章表格 6 中的内容 • 在第 4 章. 表格 5 中删除了多环芳香烃化合物的说明备注 • 在第 3 章. 表格 6 中: 砷化合物的浓度限值从 10 ppm 更改为“不允许有任何含量” • 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 • 旧表格 7 的内容搬到第 3 章. 表格 3 • 旧表格 8 的内容搬到第 3 章. 表格 3 • 删除了附录一中 RoHS 豁免的内容 • 删除了附录二中新增化学物质登记号码 (CAS) 名称的例子
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annex I on RoHS exemptions removed Annex II with examples on CAS-names removed 	
22-3-2010 2010年3月22日	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version A. CSO-BP01-2010-001 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-BP01-2006-11 and CSO-BP01-2006-12). The layout of the Philips RSL was aligned with the BOMcheck IT Tool. Inclusion of BOMcheck substances, such as tars oils, creosotes, and dioxins. 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. List of exemptions of Annex I updated (new exemptions added according to Decision 2009/443/EC. Expired exemptions are crossed out). Updated Annex I with exemptions for ROHS Categories 8 and 9 in anticipation of ROHS Recast. 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. Dimethylfumarate restricted in all applications according to Decision 2009/251/EC. 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. SCCP are no longer restricted but declarable, in line with the REACH regulation. PVC and BFR declaration should comply with Industry guide – IEC 61249-2-21. Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) restricted when used in consumer products. 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, Sulfurylfluoride, Chloropicrine, Dichloroethane, Benzene, Styrene, Toluene and Xylene and fumigants, Phosphine and Methyl bromide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 版本 A. CSO-BP01-2010-001 “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)。 飞利浦“飞利浦管控物质清单”的设计与 BOMcheck IT 工具一致。 包含 BOMcheck 物质, 如焦油、木馏油和二恶英。 汞申报 – 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)。 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)。 更新的附录 1, 包含对 ROHS Recast 预期的 ROHS 类别 8 和 9 的豁免。 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。 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)。 在 PCB 中使用酚和酚化化合物的限制被取消, 因为相信它不再是此应用中的问题。 SCCP 不再被限制, 而可进行申报, 与 REACH 法规一致。 聚氯乙烯和溴化阻燃剂申报应遵循行业指南 – IEC 61249-2-21。 在使用于消费品时受限的发泡聚苯乙烯 (EPS)。 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.vrominspectie.nl/actueel/publicaties/uitvoering-motie-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。
1-1-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead in Childcare products according to USA requirements was added. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 根据美国规定的育儿产品中的铅已添加。

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<p>2009 年 1 月 1 日</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beryllium: exemption Be metal alloy added (where no feasible technological alternative exist). EU ROHS substances for medical devices were added to the restricted List with a phase-out date of 1-1-2013. Formaldehyde emission levels from composite wood have been changed according to California legislation Restriction to Cr6+ in processes limited to passivation processes EU ROHS exemptions lists is replaced by the December 3 2008 EU Commission proposal Annex 1.1 is added with an explanation on homogeneous and article product declaration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 铍: 添加对铍金属合金的豁免 (无其他可行性技术替代)。 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。 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。 钝化工艺流程中对六价铬的限制 欧盟 ROHS 豁免清单由 2008 年 12 月 3 日的欧盟委员会提案代替 在附录 1.1 添加有关均质和物品产品申报的说明
<p>7-8-2008 2008 年 8 月 7 日</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beryllium: few exemptions and possibility for waivers were included. 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. Perfluorooctane Sulfonates (PFOS's) compounds were added to the list as they will be restricted as from 27 June 2008 (EU DIRECTIVE 2006/122/ECOF). Sum of all Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) (16 mentioned in EPA list) and Benzo(a)pyrene: 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. 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. Restricted Substances in Batteries: to follow legislation. Chlorobenzene: general "chlorobenzene" was replaced by the two hazardous forms, hexachlorobenzene and trichlorobenzene (CMR 1 and 2, respectively). Chromium 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 proposed to fully restrict use of this substance in any plating or passivation process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 铍: 包含一些豁免和弃权的可能性。 镉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。 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)。 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。 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。 电池中的限制物质: 遵循相应法规。 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)。 电镀工艺中的六价铬: 由于难以控制电镀六价铬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。 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。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

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<p>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。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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。
<p>1-1-2007 2007 年 1 月 1 日</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to its toxicity (CMR category 1) and to prepare ourselves on REACH, Beryllium is made restricted now. 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. Some minor text changes are made for phthalates on the restricted list and lead reporting for PMS on the relevant list. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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。 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”。 对限制清单上的邻苯二甲酸酯和相关清单上 PMS 的铅报告也做了一些细微的文字修改

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