

上詮光纖通信股份有限公司

環境限制物質管理作業程序

1. 目的 PURPOSE

因應世界各國環保法令及客戶之要求，訂定本公司環境限制物質管理作業程序及各部門、各供應商配合事項，以共同促進遵守法令。

In accordance with the environmental laws and regulations of the world and the requirements of customers, we have established the company's environmentally-restricted substances management procedures and various departments and suppliers to cooperate with each other to promote compliance with laws and regulations.

2. 範圍 SCOPE

適用於本公司使用之材料、元件、零件、包裝材料以及製程中使用材料均適用之。

The materials, components, parts, packaging materials and materials used in this process are suitable for the company.

3. 權責 RESPONSIBILITY

3.1. 行銷業務處 Sales Dept.

將客戶對產品限用物質最新要求資訊通知相關部門。

Notify the relevant departments of the customer's latest requirements for product-restricted substances.

3.2. 採購部 Purchase Dept.

對現行料件進行全面調查，並取得供應商危害物質限用承諾保證書、第三方驗證單位物質檢測報告以及物質調查表等文件轉知會品保部登錄列管於料件RoHS狀態，取得之相關文件正本由品保部調閱存查。對於料件或供應商無法提出限用物質承諾或料件不符合者不允以採購，並通知工程部採取因應措施。

Conduct a comprehensive investigation of the current materials and obtain the Supplier RoHS Certificate of Compliance and Supplier REACH Certificate of Compliance, the third-party verification unit's substance testing report and the substance questionnaire, etc., and then transfer the information to the QA Dept. to register the status of the RoHS directive. The original documents obtained are read and reviewed by the Quality Assurance Department. If the material or supplier cannot make a commitment to the restricted substance or the material does not comply with the purchase, the Engineering Dept. shall be notified to take the corresponding measures.

3.3. 研發工程中心 Development Engineering Dept.

產品開發或變更時應符合限用物質要求事項，並取得相關符合證明文件始得新增料號。製程中使用到的材料亦應加以管制。

When the product is developed or changed, it should meet the requirements of the restricted substances, and the relevant material number must be obtained after obtaining the relevant certification documents. The materials used in the process should also be regulated.

3.4. 生管中心 Production Control Dept.

應掌握原物料、成品庫存狀況及配合公司產品限用物質管理切換時程，及時更新BOM表。

The raw materials, finished product inventory status, and the company's product limited substance management switching schedule should be mastered, and the BOM should be updated in a timely manner.

3.5. 生產處 Manufacturing Dept.

執行訂單時應特別注意訂單的需求，領用符合訂單需求之物料。

When manufacturing, pay special attention to the requirements of the order and use materials that meet the order requirements.

3.6. 品保處 Quality Assurance Dept.

每月定期進行產品限用物質之相關法令更新及收集並記錄於『A-A-ISO-18-822-05 環境限制物質法規更新記錄表』。依採購單位或工程單位取得的相關文件資料於系統中標明料件限用物質狀態(符合、不符合or待確認，不符合客戶對產品限用物質要求之物料/產品不可判定允收)，以利各部門查閱，相關證明文件亦需備份。對有能力檢測的禁用物質執行進料檢驗和判定，必要時提供產品各類綠色物質聲明書和需申報物質含量的檢測報告。

Assist in the updating and collection of relevant regulations on product-restricted substances. According to the relevant documents and materials obtained by the purchasing unit or engineering unit, the state of the restricted material of the material is indicated in the system. (Conforming, non-conforming or pending confirmation, materials/products that do not meet the customer's requirements for product-restricted substances are not accepted), and relevant documents must be backed up, so that they can be consulted by various departments. Carry out inspection and determination of the banned substances that have the ability to detect, and provide a report on the various green substances declarations and the content of the substances to be declared if necessary.

3.7. 倉庫 Warehouse

符合限用物質與不符合限用物質物料應分開標示儲存。

Materials that meet the restricted substances and materials that do not meet the restricted substances shall be marked and stored separately.

4. 名詞定義 DEFINITION

4.1. RoHS

Restriction of Hazardous Substances，歐洲議會和理事會2015年3月31日公報發布修訂指令2015/863/EU，修訂2011/65/EU的附件II限制物質列表，受限物質由之前的6項增加到10項。增加的四種物質分別為鄰苯二甲酸二(2-乙基己)酯 (DEHP)，鄰苯二甲酸二丁酯(DBP)，鄰苯二甲酸丁苄酯(BBP)和鄰苯二甲酸二異丁酯(DIBP)。此修訂指令發佈後，歐盟各成員國需在2016年12月31日前將此指令轉為各國的法規並執行。且2019年7月22日起所有出口歐盟市場的電子電器產品(除醫療和監控設備)均需滿足該限制要求。包裝材料方面，亦須符合歐盟包裝及包裝廢棄物指令 Directive 94/62/EC，主要是規定包裝中四項重金屬暨濃度限制及包裝廢棄物的回收處置。

Restriction of Hazardous Substances, the European Parliament and the Council of March 31, 2015 issued a revised Directive 2015/863/EU, amending the Annex II list of restricted substances in 2011/65/EU, and the restricted substances were increased from the previous 6 to 10 items. The four substances added are Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), Dibutyl phthalate (DBP), Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP) and Di-isobutyl phthalate (DIBP). After the issuance of this amendment, EU member states need to convert this directive into national regulations and implement it by December 31, 2016. And from July 22, 2019, all electrical and electronic products (except medical and monitoring equipment) exported to the EU market must meet this limit. In terms of packaging materials, it must also comply with the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 94/62/EC, which mainly stipulates the four heavy metals and concentration limits in packaging and the recycling and disposal of packaging waste.

4.2. REACH

Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals，歐盟有關化學品的註冊，評估，授權和限制的法規，該法規於2007年6月1日正式生效。均質材料不能用機械方法進行材料拆分成不同的材料。均質材料有均勻的成分，可以由一種或者多種物質組成。

Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals. The European Union's regulations on the registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals, which came into effect on June 1, 2007. Homogeneous materials cannot be mechanically separated into different materials. A homogeneous material has a uniform composition and can be composed of one or more substances.

4.3. Halogen Free

Halogen Free無鹵素，亦稱低煙無鹵。無鹵素是指所使用的零件、塗料和製程都不得含有特定的含鹵素物質，而非禁止所有含鹵素的物質。鹵素，此技術是為了因應 RoHS，因為含溴系之聚合物在燃燒或加熱過程中會釋放有害物質。

禁用鹵素的最主要因素是為了保障生命與保護地球，含鹵產品雖然在燃燒時比較慢，讓人有充分時間逃離，但是還是會產生大量的煙霧、戴奧辛和鹵酸。鹵素對人體的免疫系統具有毒害的作用，對生殖和發育方面影響尤重，如果不慎吸入煙霧跟戴奧辛的話，有可能會導致窒息死亡或致癌的機會。不僅因

其具有毒性，而係會持久的累積在生物體內，聯合國環境規劃總署並已列入持久性有機污染物。而一般電子零件物品也會因為鹵酸的浸蝕而無法再次利用，減少零件再使用的機會，而且鹵素也是破壞臭氧層的主要元兇之一。

Halogen-free is also known as low-smoke halogen-free. Halogen-free technology means that the used parts, coatings, and manufacturing processes do not contain specific halogen-containing substances, rather than prohibiting all halogen-containing substances. This technology is to comply with RoHS, because polymers containing bromine will release harmful substances during inflammation or heating. The most important factor for banning halogen is to protect life and protect the earth, although halogen-containing products burn slower, giving people sufficient time to escape, but they will produce large smoke, dioxin and halogen acid. Halogens have a toxic effect on the human immune system, have a particular impact on reproduction and development, if you inhale smoke and dioxin, it may cause suffocation or cancer, not only is it toxic, but it also accumulates in the body for a long time, the United Nations Environment Programme has also incorporated persistent organic pollutants, and electronic parts will not be able to be used again due to the erosion of halogen acid, reducing the chance of reuse of parts, halogen is also one of the main culprits to destroy the ozone layer.

4.4. TSCA

Toxic Substances Control Act，2021年1月6日，美國環保署(USEPA)針對五項持久性，生物蓄積性和毒性物質（PBT）發佈有害物質管控最終規則。這些規則於2021年2月5日正式生效，並於3月8日起分階段逐步實施。五項物質分別為十溴二苯醚(DecaBDE)、六氯丁二烯(HCBD)、五氯苯硫酚(PCTP)、異丙基化磷酸三苯酯(PIP (3:1))和2,4,6-三叔丁基苯酚(2,4,6-TTBP)。

Toxic Substances Control Act. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency(USEPA)has announced the final rule of hazardous substances for five persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances(PBT)on January 6, 2021. These rules came into effect on February 5, 2021 and gradually implemented in phases from March 8. These five substances are Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE) , Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD) , Pentachlorothiophenol(PCTP), Phenol,isopropylated phosphate(3:1)(PIP(3:1)) and 2,4,6-tris(tert-butyl)phenol(2,4,6-TTBP).

4.5. 物質 Substance

在自然狀態下或或者通過任何製造過程獲得的化學元素及其化合物，包括為保持其穩定性而有必要的任何添加劑和加工過程中產生的任何雜質，但不包括任何不會影響物質穩定性或不改變其成分的可分離的溶劑。

Chemical elements and their compounds obtained under natural conditions or by any manufacturing process, including any additives necessary to maintain their stability and any impurities produced during processing, but excluding any does not affect the stability of the substance or a separable solvent that does not change its composition.

4.6. 配置品 Configuration products

由兩種或者兩種以上物質組成的混合物或者溶液，例如：塗料，油墨等。

A mixture or solution consisting of two or more substances, such as paints, inks, and the like.

4.7. 物品 Article

由一種或者多種物質組成的物體，其在生產過程中賦予特定的形狀，外觀或設計方案，其設計方案比起化學成分更能決定其最終使用功能。

An object consisting of one or more substances that imparts a specific shape, appearance or design in the production process, and whose design is more capable of determining its end use function than the chemical composition.

4.8. 有意添加 Intentionally added

原料或者零件故意使用某種物質而且最終產品仍含有此物質，其目的是改善產品的特性，外觀或者質量。

The material or part deliberately uses a substance and the final product still contains the substance, the purpose of which is to improve the characteristics, appearance or quality of the product.

4.9. 禁用物質 Prohibited substance

指不論濃度高低均禁止使用的物質，除非它屬於已生效的標準的豁免項。

Refer to substances that are prohibited from use regardless of the concentration, unless it is an exemption from the standard that has been in force.

4.10. 需申報的物質 Declared substance

需申報物質並非禁止物質，供應商有意添加這些物質或者這些物質超過某個限值，需要告知我司。

The substances to be declared are not prohibited substances. If the supplier intentionally adds these substances or these substances exceed a certain limit, they need to inform FOCI.

4.11. 豁免條款 Exemption clause

基於產品可靠性考慮，歐盟允許一些材料有害物質超標，不定期進行豁免條款的確認，以確定豁免條款是否繼續有效。

Based on product reliability considerations, the EU allows some materials to exceed hazardous standards, the confirmation of the exemption clause is confirmed from time to time to determine whether the exemption clause continues to be valid.

5. 流程圖 FLOWCHART

N/A

6. 作業內容 OPERATION PROCEDURE

6.1. RoHS 限制物質 RoHS restricted substances

6.1.1. 限制項目及含量 Restricted items and content

No	環境限制物質名稱 Environmentally restricted substance name	限值 Limit
重金屬 Heavy metals	鉛及其化合物 Lead and Lead Compounds	0.1% (1000 ppm)
	鎘及其化合物 Cadmium and Cadmium Compounds	0.01% (100 ppm)
	汞及其化合物 Mercury and Mercury Compounds	0.1% (1000 ppm)
	六價鉻化合物 Hexavalent Chromium Compounds	0.1% (1000 ppm)
	包裝材料：鎘+鉛+汞+六價鉻 For Packaging materials: Cd+Pb+Hg+Cr6 ⁺	0.1% (100 ppm)
有機溴化合物 Organic bromine	多溴聯苯類 Polybrominated Biphenyls(PBBs)	0.1% (1000 ppm)
	多溴二苯醚 Polybrominated Diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)	0.1% (1000 ppm)
可塑劑 Plasticizer	鄰苯二甲酸二(2-乙基己基)酯 Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	0.1% (1000 ppm)
	鄰苯二甲酸丁酯苯甲酯 Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP)	0.1% (1000 ppm)
	鄰苯二甲酸二丁酯 Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	0.1% (1000 ppm)
	鄰苯二甲酸二異丁酯 Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)	0.1% (1000 ppm)

6.1.2. 限制對象 Restricted object

RoHS的規範對象為工作電壓小於1000V AC或1500V DC的設備，分別為：

The RoHS specification targets devices with operating voltages less than 1000V AC or 1500V DC, respectively:

- (a) 大型家用電器 Large household appliances
- (b) 小型家用電器 Small household appliances
- (c) 資訊技術及電信通訊設備

Information technology and telecommunications equipment

- (d) 消費性耐久設備 Consumer durable equipment
- (e) 照明設備 Lighting equipment

- (f) 電機與電子工具 Motors and electronic tools
- (g) 玩具、休閒與運動設備 Toys, leisure and sports equipment
- (h) 醫療機器 Medical machine
- (i) 監視、控制設備 Monitoring and control equipment
- (j) 自動販賣機 Vending machine
- (k) 其它不在上述類別之電子和電氣設備

Other electronic and electrical equipment not in the above categories

共11大類.但第h、i類目前為排除項目

There are 11 categories in total. However, the h and i categories are currently excluded.

6.1.3. 一般排外條款 General exclusion clause

參照歐盟官方期刊。

Refer to Official Journal of the European Union.

6.2. REACH限制物質 REACH restricted substances

REACH是一個涉及化學品註冊、評估、授權和限制的歐洲社區安全法規。自2007年6月1日起，進口至歐盟的高關注度物質或將需要授權，其通報適用條件需同時滿足以下條件：

REACH is a European Community Safety Regulation covering the registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals. As of June 1, 2007, substances of high concern that are imported into the EU may require authorization, and the conditions for notification must meet the following conditions:

- (a) 物質是可能列入授權的高度關切物質；且

A substance is a substance of high concern that may be included in the authorization;

- (b) 個別製造商或進口商成品中的成品中高度關切物質年總量超過1噸；且

The total annual volume of material of concern in the finished product of individual manufacturers or importers exceeds 1 ton;

- (c) 高度關切物質在成品中的濃度超過0.1%(W/W)；且

A high level of concern that the concentration of the substance in the finished product exceeds 0.1% (W/W);

- (d) 成品正常或合理預期使用，包括棄置時，無法排除人體與環境暴露於高度關切物質之下。

Normal or reasonably expected use of the finished product, including when disposed of, does not exclude exposure of the human body and the environment to substances of high concern.

否則歐盟製造商或進口商必須通知歐洲化學品管理署(ECHA)。

Otherwise, the EU manufacturer or importer must notify the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA).

6.2.1. 限制項目 Restricted items

請參閱網址：<https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>

See URL：<https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>

6.3. Halogen Free限制物質 Halogen Free restricted substances

根據IEC 61249-2-21標準，鹵素的限制適用於氯(Cl)和溴(Br)。無鹵限制項目及含量如下：

According to the IEC 61249-2-21 standard, the halogen limit applies to chlorine (Cl) and bromine (Br). Halogen-free restricted items and contents are as follows:

環境限制物質名稱 Environmentally restricted substance name	限值 Limit
氯濃度 Chlorine concentration	0.09% (900 ppm)
溴濃度 Bromine concentration	0.09% (900 ppm)
總鹵素濃度 Total halogens concentration	0.15% (1500 ppm)

6.4. TSCA五項PBT物質 TSCA five PBT substances

限制項目及含量 Restricted items and content

環境限制物質名稱 Environmentally restricted substance name	限值 Limit
異丙基化磷酸三苯酯 Phenol, isopropylated phosphate(3:1) (PIP(3:1))	禁用 Disable
十溴二苯醚 Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE)	禁用 Disable
六氯丁二烯 Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBd)	禁用 Disable
2,4,6-三叔丁基苯酚 2,4,6-tris(tert-butyl)phenol (2,4,6-TTBP)	0.3% (3000ppm)
五氯苯硫酚 Pentachlorothiophenol (PCTP)	1% (10000ppm)

6.5. 綠色物質資料調查及回覆 Green Substance Data survey and reply

需求單位按客戶需求綠色物質資料經由郵件通知品保，並提供產品訂單編號、產品名稱及BOM表。品保部會依據收到需求調查並記錄於《A-A-ISO-

18-822-10 綠色物質資料申請表》，調查完成即回覆予需求單位。

When customer requests green material information, the requesting department shall notify the Quality Assurance (QA) Department via email to providing product order number, product name, and the corresponding BOM.

The QA Department will conduct the investigation based on the received request and document the results in the “A-A-ISO-18-822-10 Green Material Data Request Form.” Once the investigation is completed, QA will reply to the requesting department with the findings.

6.6. 環境管理物質檢測 Environmental Management Substance Testing

本規範之環境管理物質檢測需要依照以下方法執行，並於檢測報告中清楚載明，以確保數據之可靠性。

The environmental management substance testing of this specification needs to be carried out in accordance with the following methods and clearly stated in the test report to ensure the reliability of the data.

6.6.1. 檢測報告內容 Test report content

供應商提供檢測證明文件時應於報告中附上檢測零件相關照片及採樣點。

When the supplier provides the test certificate, the relevant photos and sampling points of the test parts should be attached to the report.

6.6.2. 檢測物質拆解原則 Test substance dismantling principle

同一零件材料可能同時含數種不同材質之原料，零件檢測時，必須做適當的拆解，建議拆解的原則如下：

The same part material may contain several materials of different materials at the same time. When parts are tested, it must be properly disassembled. The recommended disassembly principle is as follows:

- (a) 產品表面可接觸的零件需拆解到可分離的材料，如：外殼的油墨與本體需分別測試，金屬鍍層與金屬必須分別測試；

Parts that are in contact with the surface of the product shall be disassembled into separable materials. For example, the ink and body of the outer casing shall be tested separately, and the metal plating and metal shall be tested separately;

- (b) 零件拆解，必須將不同特性的材料進行分別拆解測試，如：connector必須區分為各零件分別測試，cable需區分為外被、凱芙拉、裸光纖分別進行測試；

For parts dismantling, materials with different characteristics must be disassembled and tested separately. For example, the connector must be divided into separate parts for testing. The cable should be divided into Jacket, Kevlar, and bare fibers for testing.

- (c) 油墨、塑膠、cable有顏色材料，需區分為不同顏色材料分別進行檢驗，如：相同cable有黃/橘/藍色，必須分別進行測試；

Ink, plastic, cable color materials, need to be divided into different color materials for testing, such as: the same cable with yellow / orange / blue, must be tested separately;

- (d) 不同配方或廠商的類似材料必須分別進行測試，如：不同的TPR原料及不

同原料供應商須分別進行測試；

Similar materials of different formulations or manufacturers must be tested separately. For example, different TPR raw materials and different raw material suppliers must be tested separately;

- (e) 潤滑油等製程添加之材料必須測試；

Materials added to the process such as lubricating oil must be tested;

- (f) 化合物直接取樣測試即可，不需拆解至化學元素，如：氧化鉛(PbO₂)不需拆解成Pb及O₂。

The compound can be directly sampled and tested without disassembling to chemical elements, such as: lead oxide (PbO₂) does not need to be disassembled into Pb and O₂.

6.7. 實施方法 Implementation method

6.7.1. 限用物質管理要求 Restricted Substance Management Requirements

公司內部對環境限用物質管理之要求有以下注意事項：

The following requirements for the management of environmentally restricted substances within the company are as follows:

- (a) 環境限制物質管理應滿足客戶要求，業務部應明確了解客戶對產品的環境限制物質要求，並將特殊的要求註明在產品的SPEC上或有關的文件上，如客戶需要RoHS產品或者不允許應用豁免條款等；

Environmentally restricted substance management should meet customer requirements, the Sales Div. should clearly understand the customer's environmentally restricted substance requirements for the product, and indicate the special requirements on the product's SPEC or related documents, such as the customer's need for RoHS products or the application exemption is not allowed;

- (b) 新產品開發時，工程部在選用材料時，必須充分考慮材料是否含有禁止物質，用在產品的物料都必須符合客戶之限制物質要求。並蒐集相應之檢測報告，並於申請物料P/N時作為附件提交；

When developing new products, the engineering department must fully consider whether the materials contain prohibited substances when selecting materials. The materials used in the products must meet the requirements of the customer's restricted substances. And collect the corresponding test report, and submit it as an attachment when applying for the material P/N;

- (c) 凡是有關限制物質要求訊息需透過公佈或mail等方式，已確認組織相關人員知悉；

Any information on the requirements for restricted substances shall be confirmed by the relevant personnel of the organization through publication or mailing;

- (d) 執行內部稽核時，應將客戶產品環保要求列入稽核範圍，相關稽核程序依內部稽核作業程序辦理；

When performing internal audits, the environmental protection requirements of the customer's products shall be included in the scope of audit, and the relevant audit procedures shall be handled in accordance with the internal auditing procedures;

(e) 所有的供應商均需要提供RoHS報告或不使用限用物質聲明書。

All suppliers are required to provide RoHS report or non-restricted substance declarations.

6.7.2. 供應商限用物質管理 Supplier restricted substance management

(a) 供應商限用物質調查 Supplier restricted substance survey

採購單位應對供應進行限用物質調查並請供應商據實回傳，調查項目如下：

The Purchase Dept. shall conduct a survey of restricted substances in supply and ask the supplier to return it according to the actual results. The survey items are as follows:

(a.1) 供應商不使用限用物質聲明書，如：RoHS聲明書、REACH聲明書；

The supplier does not use the restricted substance declaration, such as: RoHS statement, REACH statement;

(a.2) 第三方公正檢驗單位檢測報告(檢測週期：每年)。

Third party inspection unit test report (Test cycle: yearly).

(a.3) 原物料/零主件之變更 Raw material/component change

供應商對限用物質承諾零件之原物料/零主件，若與原承認物品特性變更、材質成分變更、製程變更等需主動通知我司並重新送樣承認。

The supplier shall voluntarily notify the company of the original materials/components of the parts promised to the restricted substances, such as changes in the characteristics of the original approved items, changes in the material composition, and process changes, and re-submit the sample.

(a.4) 物質需求等級 Material demand level

採購下單時務必註明物料須符合RoHS限用物質要求，供應商交貨時需於外箱標示是否符合RoHS。

When purchasing an order, it must be stated that the material must meet the RoHS restricted substances requirement. The supplier must indicate whether it is RoHS in the outer box when it is delivered.

6.7.3. 限用物質生產管理 Restricted substance production management

(a) BOM表確認 BOM confirmation

業務部門接到客戶產品限用物質要求時，需確認系統中是否已經建立該產品的BOM表，如尚未建立應向相關部門(生物管/工程部門等)確認是否可以現有物料建立滿足客戶限用物質要求之BOM表。

When the Sales Dept. receives the customer's product-restricted substance requirements, it is necessary to confirm whether the BOM of the product has been established in the system. If it has not been established, it should confirm with the relevant department (biological pipe/ Engineering department, etc.) whether can be established to satisfy the customer's restricted substances BOM with the existing materials.

(b) 尋求符合限用物質要求之材料

Seeking materials that meet the requirements for restricted substances

工程部門尋找符合客戶限用物質要求之材料，並負責相關送樣驗證程序及

向供應商索取限用物質檢驗證明文件。

The Engineering Dept. looks for materials that meet the requirements of the customer's restricted substances, and is responsible for the relevant sample verification procedures and obtaining the inspection documents for the restricted substances from the supplier.

(c) 限用物質要求註明 Restricted substances require

業務部門下單時務必確認客戶限用物質要求並於訂單需求註明。

When the Sales Dept. places an order, be sure to confirm the customer's restricted substance requirements and indicate on the order.

(d) 庫房發料作業 Warehouse delivery work

庫房依BOM表發料不可發錯料，以確保生產處領用符合客戶限制物質要求的物料。

The warehouse should not send the wrong materials according to the BOM, so as to ensure that the Manufacturing Dept. can use materials that meet the requirements of the customer's restricted substances.

7. 相關文件 REFERENCES

1. RoHS一般排外條款 Official Journal of the European Union
2. 歐盟RoHS指令 EU RoHS Directive
3. 歐盟REACH指令 EU REACH Directive
4. 美國TSCA規範 US TSCA Specification