



**BUREAU
VERITAS**

TEST REPORT

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DATE : March 13, 2009
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APPLICANT : **PREMIUM4YOU LIMITED**
NO.120, EMERALD PALAZZO, DONGHUA ROAD, JIANGMEN CITY, GUANGDONG, CHINA

申请人公司名称 : 江门市晋升金属制品有限公司
广东省江门市东华路翡翠华府商业街 19 栋 120

DATE OF SUBMISSION : March 11, 2009
样品收取日期 : 2009 年 3 月 11 日

TEST PERIOD : March 11, 2009 to March 13, 2009
所需工作周期 : 2009 年 3 月 11 日至 2009 年 3 月 13 日

NO. OF WORKING DAY(S) : 3
所需工作日 : 3

BV E&E Ref. No. : PMU-09FE27-01CKGHOP

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION : Purse Hanger
样品描述

MOEL ITEM NO. : PH11001

COLOR : Shiny nickle

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN : China

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION : USA, Canada, Europe

SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS 测试结果摘要

TEST REQUESTED 测试项目	PASS 通过	FAIL 不通过
Heavy Metals Test - Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS), 2002/95/EC 重金属测试-有关欧洲针对电子产品的指令 (电子电器禁用某些有害物质指令), 2002/95/EC	√	

REMARK

备注

If there are questions or concerns on this report, please contact the following persons:

若有任何疑问或咨询, 可通过下述联络方式与我们联系

General enquiry and invoicing

顾晶/许祥晖 小姐 Ms. Michelle Gu/Lucy Xu

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Technical enquiry

技术问题

BUREAU VERITAS

CONSUMER PRODUCTS SERVICES DIVISION (SHANGHAI)

必维国际检验集团 - 上海中美商品检测有限公司

PREPARED BY : Jolly

制定:


郭晔轩 Kevin Guo

化学实验室技术经理

CHEMICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY MANAGER

RW/2009

Photo of the Submitted Sample





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TEST RESULT
测试结果

Heavy Metals Test - Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS), 2002/95/EC
重金属测试-有关欧洲针对电子产品的指令（电子电器禁用某些有害物质指令），2002/95/EC

Compounds 化合物	Tested item (mg/kg) 测试项目(mg/kg)	RoHS' Limits(mg/kg) RoHS' 建议最高界限(mg/kg)
	1	
Lead (Pb) 铅(Pb)	21.0	1000
Mercury (Hg) 汞(Hg)	ND	1000
Cadmium (Cd) 镉(Cd)	ND	100
Chromium VI (Cr VI) 六价铬(Cr (VI))	Negative ²⁾	Negative

Tested Item 测试项目	Conclusion 结论
1) Purse Hanger (silvery metal)	PASS 通过

Note / 注释:

Detection limits for regulated substances and limit of RoHS (in ppm) reference to 2002/95/EC

Regulated Substances 受限物质	Detection limit 检测限	RoHS' Limit (mg/kg) RoHS' 建议最高界限
Pb 铅	2	1000
Hg 汞	2	1000
Cd 镉	2	100
Cr VI 六价铬	2	1000
PBBs 多溴联苯 <i>Bromobiphenyls</i> <i>Dibromobiphenyls</i> <i>Tribromobiphenyls</i> <i>Tetrabromobiphenyls</i> <i>Pentabromobiphenyls</i> <i>Hexabromobiphenyls</i> <i>Heptabromobiphenyls</i> <i>Octabromobiphenyls</i> <i>Nonabromobiphenyls</i> <i>Decabromobiphenyl</i>	5 (each)	1000 (sum)
PBDEs 多溴联苯醚 <i>Bromodiphenyl ethers</i> <i>Dibromodiphenyl ethers</i> <i>Tribromodiphenyl ethers</i> <i>Tetrabromodiphenyl ethers</i> <i>Pentabromodiphenyl ethers</i> <i>Hexabromodiphenyl ethers</i> <i>Heptabromodiphenyl ethers</i> <i>Octabromodiphenyl ethers</i> <i>Nonabromodiphenyl ethers</i> <i>Decabromodiphenyl ether</i>	5 (each)	1000 (sum)

Positive = 阳性

Negative = 阴性

ND = 未被检出 Exempted=豁免

Test Method / 测试方法:

Wet Chemistry Tests – Reference to IEC 62321 Ed.1 (TC111/95/CDV), "Electrotechnical Products- Determination of Levels of Six Regulated Substances": 湿化学方法 – 参照 IEC 62321 Ed.1 (TC111/95/CDV): 电子电器产品中六种限用物质浓度测定

- i. Lead (Pb) and Cadmium (Cd): The sample is comminuted and digested with acid mixtures. Pb/ Cd contents are determined with ICP-OES technique. (Chapter 8, 9 & 10)
铅和镉: 先将样品粉碎, 然后用酸液消解, 铅/镉的含量由电感耦合等离子原子发射光谱仪测定 (第 8, 9 和 10 章)。
- ii. Mercury (Hg): The sample is comminuted and digested with acid mixtures. Hg content is determined with ICP-OES, ICP-MS or AAS-VGA technique. (Chapter 7)
汞: 先将样品粉碎, 然后用酸液消解, 汞含量由电感耦合等离子原子发射光谱仪, 电感耦合等离子体-质谱或者原子光谱-氢化物发生装置测定。(第 7 章)
- iii. Chromium (VI) (Cr VI) 六价铬:
 - A. Metal: Qualitative method for the presence of hexavalent chromium on metal surface on "Test for the presence of Hexavalent Chromium (Cr (VI)) in colourless and coloured corrosion-protection coatings on metals". The presence of hexavalent chromium is indicated by the formation of a red to violet color. The method is applied in turn to 1) untreated surface; 2) surface got by gently rubbing to scratch possibly reduced chromate surface but without completely removing the whole coating layer; 3) surface got by forcibly scratching into the deeper layers, even reaching the substrate. The sample is further verified by boiling water extraction method if the result of spot test shows ahead is negative or uncertain. (Annex B)
金属: 金属表面六价铬存在的定性方法“金属表面无色和有腐蚀防护涂层中六价铬 (Cr VI) 的测试”。测试颜色呈红-紫色, 则表明六价铬的存在, 该方法适用于 1) 未磨损过的表面; 2) 轻微磨损过的表面, 以去除可能被还原的铬酸盐表层, 但不去除整个镀层; 3) 用力磨损的镀层表面, 甚至于基材表面。如果以上点测试结果呈阴性或无法确定, 则用沸水萃取方法作进一步确认。(附录 B)
 - B. Polymers & Electronics: The sample is comminuted and digested with alkaline mixtures. Chromium VI content is determined with UV-VIS spectrophotometer. (Annex C)
聚合物和电子器件: 先将样品粉碎, 然后用碱液消解, 六价铬含量由紫外可见分光光度计测定。(附录 C)
- iv. PBBs and PBDEs: The sample extracted by appropriate solvent is used for extraction and quantified GC-MS. (Annex A)
多溴联苯和多溴联苯醚: 将样品用适当溶剂进行提取, 再由气相色谱-质谱联用仪测定。(附录 A)

Remark / 备注:

1. For Chromium VI of a metal composite sample by wet chemistry, each individual metal component was tested.
湿化学方法测试复合金属样品中六价铬时, 每一个金属部分均被测试。
2. Negative means hexavalent chromium on the tested areas does not be detected at the time of testing.
阴性结果表示测试时测试表面六价铬未被检出。
3. Positive means the presence of hexavalent chromium on the tested area. If the test result is positive, that means the Cr(VI) concentration detected in the spot-test solution is equal to or greater than 1 mg/kg or if use boiling-water extraction, the concentration is equal to or greater than 0.02mg/kg/50cm². However, it shall not be interpreted as the Cr(VI) concentration in the coating layer of the sample and should not be used as a method detection limit for this qualitative test.
阳性结果表示测试表面存在六价铬, 如果测试结果呈阳性, 说明在点测试溶液中六价铬的浓度等于或大于 1mg/kg, 或用水煮法时六价铬的浓度等于或大于 0.02mg/kg/50cm²。但这不应当作为样品镀层中六价铬的浓度, 也不应当用作方法检出限, 这只是一种定性的测试方法。



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4. The results of lead, Cadmium, Mercury, PBB and PBDE of the tested item(s) meet the requirement of the EU directive 2002/95/EC(RoHS), and for the metallic sample with corrosion protection coating, the exact hexavalent chromium concentration of the surface coating cannot be determined by this qualitative test method (see remark 2 ahead) directly; so whether the tested item(s) meet(s) the EU directive RoHS or not, further confirmation and analysis should be done.
检测项目中铅,镉,汞,多溴联苯和多溴联苯醚的含量符合欧盟 RoHS 限量要求.对有腐蚀防护镀层的金属样品,镀层表面的六价铬准确含量则无通过此定性方法确定;若需确定是否符合欧盟 RoHS,需要进一步确认和分析。
5. By Judgement of the European Court exemption on DecaBDE (2005/717/EC) will be annuled by July 1st 2008.
根据欧盟指令 2005/717/EC, 2008 年 7 月 1 日十溴联苯醚不被豁免。
6. The result relates only to the tested item. The report shall not be reproduced except full without the written approval of the testing laboratory. Parameters which are not covered by the lab's testing scope are subcontracted to laboratories with government approval. The accreditation relates to competences given in the accreditation certificate.
测试结果仅代表被测样品。未经实验室书面许可,此报告不可被复制。对于本实验室未能涵盖的测试项目,实验室可以分包给其它政府承认的实验室。分包实验室的能力验证会在验证证书中注明。

END

ANNEX

List of Exempted Specific Applications in RoHS Directive (The list will be updated accordingly if EC updates it. 欧盟 RoHS 指令豁免项(豁免内容将跟随欧盟变化而变化))

1. Mercury in compact fluorescent lamps not exceeding 5 mg per lamp.
2. Mercury in straight fluorescent lamps for general purposes not exceeding:
 - halophosphate 10 mg
 - triphosphate with normal lifetime 5 mg
 - triphosphate with long lifetime 8 mg.
3. Mercury in straight fluorescent lamps for special purposes.
4. Mercury in other lamps not specifically mentioned in this Annex.
5. Lead in glass of cathode ray tubes, electronic components and fluorescent tubes.
6. Lead as an alloying element in steel containing up to 0,35 % lead by weight, aluminium containing up to 0,4 % lead by weight and as a copper alloy containing up to 4 % lead by weight.
7. -Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e. lead-based alloys containing 85 % by weight or more lead).
 -Lead in solders for servers, storage and storage array systems, network infrastructure equipment for switching, signalling, transmission as well as network management for telecommunications.
 -Lead in electronic ceramic parts (e.g. piezoelectric devices). ◀ [R3]
8. Cadmium and its compounds in electrical contacts and cadmium plating except for applications banned under Directive 91/338/EEC amending Directive 76/769/EEC relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations. ◀ [R3]
9. Hexavalent chromium as an anti-corrosion of the carbon steel cooling system in absorption refrigerators.
 - 9b. Lead in lead-bronze bearing shells and bushes. ◀ [A2]
10. Within the procedure referred to in Article 7(2), the Commission shall evaluate the applications for:
 - Deca BDE,
 - Mercury in straight fluorescent lamps for special purposes,
 - Lead in solders for servers, storage and storage array systems, network infrastructure equipment for switching, signaling, transmission as well as network management for telecommunications (with a view to setting a specific time limit for this exemption), and
 - Light bulbs, as a matter of priority in order to establish as soon as possible whether these items are to be amended accordingly.
11. Lead used in compliant pin connector systems. ◀ [A3]
12. Lead as a coating material for the thermal conduction module c-ring. ◀ [A3]
13. Lead and cadmium in optical and filter glass. ◀ [A3]
14. Lead in solders consisting of more than two elements for the connection between the pins and the package of microprocessors with a lead content of more than 80 % and less than 85 % by weight. ◀ [A3]
15. Lead in solders to complete a viable electrical connection between semiconductor die and carrier within integrated circuit Flip Chip packages. ◀ [A3]
16. Lead in linear incandescent lamps with silicate coated tubes. ◀ [A4]
17. Lead halide as radiant agent in High Intensity Discharge (HID) lamps used for professional reprography applications. ◀ [A4]
18. Lead as activator in the fluorescent powder (1 % lead by weight or less) of discharge lamps when used as sun tanning lamps containing phosphors such as BSP (BaSi2O5:Pb) as well as when used as speciality lamps for diazo-printing reprography, lithography, insect traps, photochemical and curing processes containing phosphors such as SMS ((Sr,Ba)2MgSiO7:Pb). ◀ [A4]
19. Lead with PbBiSn-Hg and PbInSn-Hg in specific compositions as main amalgam and with PbSn-Hg as auxiliary amalgam in very compact Energy Saving Lamps (ESL). ◀ [A4]
20. Lead oxide in glass used for bonding front and rear substrates of flat fluorescent lamps used for Liquid Crystal Displays (LCD). ◀ [A4]
21. Lead and cadmium in printing inks for the application of enamels on borosilicate glass. ◀ [A6]
22. Lead as impurity in RIG (rare earth iron garnet) Faraday rotators used for fibre optic communications systems. ◀ [A6]
23. Lead in finishes of fine pitch components other than connectors with a pitch of 0.65 mm or less with NiFe lead frames and lead in finishes of fine pitch components other than connectors with a pitch of 0.65 mm or less with copper lead frames. ◀ [A6]
24. Lead in solders for the soldering to machined through hole discoidal and planar array ceramic multilayer capacitors. ◀ [A6]
25. Lead oxide in plasma display panels (PDP) and surface conduction electron emitter displays (SED) used in structural elements; notably in the front and rear glass dielectric layer, the bus electrode, the black stripe, the address electrode, the barrier ribs, the seal frit and frit ring as well as in print pastes. ◀ [A6]
26. Lead oxide in the glass envelope of Black Light Blue (BLB) lamps. ◀ [A6]
27. Lead alloys as solder for transducers used in high-powered (designated to operate for several hours at acoustic power levels of 125 dB SPL and above) loudspeakers. ◀ [A6]
28. Hexavalent chromium in corrosion preventive coatings of unpainted metal sheetings and fasteners used for corrosion protection and Electromagnetic Interference Shielding in equipment falling under category three of Directive 2002/96/EC (IT and telecommunications equipment). Exemption granted until 1 July 2007. ◀ [A7] (Over now)
29. Lead bound in crystal glass as defined in Annex I (Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4) of Council Directive 69/493/EEC. ◀ [A5]
 For the purposes of Article 5(1)(a), a maximum concentration value of 0,1 % by weight in homogeneous materials for lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) and of 0,01 % by weight in homogeneous materials for cadmium shall be tolerated. ◀ [A1]
30. Cadmium alloys as electrical/mechanical solder joints to electrical conductors located directly on the voice coil in transducers used in high-powered loudspeakers with sound pressure levels of 100 dB (A) and more.
31. Lead in soldering materials in mercury free flat fluorescent lamps (which e.g. are used for liquid crystal displays, design or industrial lighting).
32. Lead oxide in seal frit used for making window assemblies for Argon and Krypton laser tubes.

Note:

Sentences within ► ◀ are the amendments

A = Added by R = Replacement specified in

1= 2005/618/EC 2= 2005/717/EC 3= 2005/747/EC 4= 2006/310/EC 5=2006/690/EC
 6=2006/691/EC 7=2006/692/EC

APPENDIX 附录

Test Procedures Flow Chart for the determination of total heavy metals, Hexavalent Chromium and flame retardants

