TEST REPORT

No: SZ100700017A2 **Report date:2010/07/07**

Applicant : ZIBO MICRO COMMERCIAL COMPONENTS CORP.
Address : ZHANGLIU ROAD, ZHANGDIAN DISTRICT, ZIBO, SHANDONG, P.R.CHINA.

The following sample was submitted and identified by/on behalf of the applicant as:

Sample Name	:	ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS, DIODES-mixed test
Sample Part No.	:	DO-41G
Sample May Cover	:	GLASS PACKAGE DEVICE (DO-7, DO-34, DO-35, DO-41G, GLASS MELF, QUADROMELF, MINIMELF, MICROMELF)
Receiving Date	:	Jul. 1, 2010
Testing Period	:	Jul. 1, 2010－Jul. 7, 2010
Test Requested	:	According to European Commission Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH Act), to test the new 8 listed SVHC content by ECHA in 2010.06.18. http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/candidate_list_table_en.asp
Test Method	:	In-house method with reference to US EPA: 8270D, 3052, 6010C, 3550, 3546, 3540C and IEC 62321.
Test Results	:	Please refer to page 2.
Conclusion	:	----------

Leo Qin, Lab Technical Manager

Jeffery Chou, General Manager

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TEST RESULTS:

Test Item(s)	CAS No.	MDL (%)	Test Result(s) (%)	Classification
Boric acid*	10043-35-3	0.01	N.D.	Toxic to Reproduction category 2
Disodium tetraborate, anhydrous*	1330-43-4	0.01	N.D.	Toxic to Reproduction category 2
Tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate*	12267-73-1	0.01	N.D.	Toxic to Reproduction category 2
Sodium chromate*	7775-11-3	0.01	N.D.	Mutagen, category 2, Carcinogen category 2, Toxic to Reproduction category 2
Potassium chromate*	7789-00-6	0.01	N.D.	Carcinogen category 2, Mutagen category 2
Ammonium dichromate*	7789-09-5	0.01	N.D.	Mutagen, category 2, Carcinogen category 2, Toxic to Reproduction category 2
Potassium dichromate*	7778-50-9	0.01	N.D.	Mutagen, category 2, Carcinogen category 2, Toxic to Reproduction category 2
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.01	N.D.	Carcinogen category 2

……To be continued……

Remark 1 **1)** Definition of classification is listed in Appendix A of this report in accordance with 67/548/EEC and Regulation(EC) No. 1907/2006.

2) In accordance with Regulation(EC) No. 1907/2006, any producer or importer of articles shall notify ECHA, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 7, if a substance meets the criteria in Article 57 and is identified in accordance with Article 59(1), if both the following conditions are met:
(a) the substance is present in those articles in quantities totalling over 1 tonne per producer or importer per year;
(b) the substance is present in those articles above a concentration of 0,1 % weight by weight (w/w).

3) From 28 October 2008, EU & EEA suppliers of articles which contain substances on the Candidate List in a concentration above 0.1% (w/w) must provide sufficient information, available to them, to their customers and on request to a consumer within 45 days of the receipt of this request. This information must ensure safe use of the article and, as a minimum, include the name of the substance.

Remark 2 ***** Calculated concentration of cobalt dichloride is based on the identified heavy metal and anion result. Calculated concentration of diarsenic pentaoxide, sodium dichromate,dehydrate, lead hydrogen arsenate, triethyl arsenate,lead chromate,lead chromate molybdate sulfate red and lead sulfochromate yellow,Boric acid,Disodium tetraborate, anhydrous,Tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate,Sodium chromate,Potassium chromate,Ammonium dichromate,Potassium dichromate are based on the identified heavy metal result. Identity of above metal substances present in the article have to be further confirmed.

2）Not detected, less than method detection limit(MDL).

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Sample Photo

……To be continued……

Appendix A:

Classification	Definition under 67/548/EEC and Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
Carcinogen category 1:	Substances known to be carcinogenic to man. There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal association between human exposure to a substance and the development of cancer.
Carcinogen category 2:	Substances which should be regarded as if they are carcinogenic to man. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to a substance may result in the development of cancer. Generally on the basis of: -appropriate long-term animal studies -other relevant information.
Mutagen category 1:	Substances known to be mutagenic to man.. There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal association between human exposure to a substance and heritable genetic damage.
Mutagen category 2:	Substances which should be regarded as if they are mutagenic to man .There is sufficient evidence to provided a strong presumption that human exposure to the substance may result in the development of heritable genetic damage, generally on the basis of : -appropriate animal studies, -other relevant information.
Toxic to Reproduction category 1:	Substances known to impair fertility in humans. There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the substance and impaired fertility. Substances known to cause developmental toxicity in humans. There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the substance and subsequent developmental toxic effects in the progeny.
Toxic to Reproduction category 2:	Substances which should be regarded as if they impair fertility in humans. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the substance may result in impaired fertility on the basis of : -clear evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or, evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary nonspecific consequence of the other toxic effects, -other relevant information. Substances which should be regarded as if they cause developmental toxicity to humans. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the substance may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of: -clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of signs of marked material toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of the other toxic effects, --other relevant information.
PBT & vPvB	Substances which are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) pose a particular challenge to the chemicals safety management. For these Substances a “safe” concentration in the environment cannot be established with sufficient reliability.

……End of Report……