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Technical Report No. 64.160.09.057.01
Rev. 00
Dated 2009-02-25

Client:	FU LI YUAN PACKING MATERIAL (SHEN ZHEN) CO., LTD Li Yu Industrial Area, Gong Ming, Lou Cun, Shen Zhen Guang Dong P. R. China
Test subject:	Product: EPE (Red/ White/ Black) Model: /
Manufacturing place:	Same as the client
Test specification:	**REACH** Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and restriction of Chemicals (REACH) EC No. 1907/2006 -15 Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) analysis based on the Candidate List published on 28 October 2008 by the European Chemical Agency (ECHA).
Test result:	Please refer to next page(s).
Summary:	According to the specified scope and analytical technique, concentrations of all 15 SVHC are < 0.1% in the submitted sample.

1 Description of the test subject

Sample	Color and description	Photograph
001	Red foam	
002	White foam	
003	Black foam	

2 Order

2.1 Date of Purchase Order, Customer's Reference

2009-02-13, Mr. XUE JUN FU

2.2 Receipt of Test Sample, Location

2009-02-10, Guangzhou

2.3 Date of Testing

2009-02-17 to 2009-2-25

2.4 Location of Testing

The test was performed in an accredited laboratory and the test results were reviewed at TUV Product Service Ltd. Guangzhou Branch.

2.5 Points of Non-compliance or Exceptions of the Test Procedure

None

3 15 Items SVHC Test Results

In house method and analyzed by GC-MS and ICP-MS.

Test Item	CAS	SVHC classification	Result (%)	Detection Limit (%)
			001+002+003	
Anthracene	120-12-7	PBT	N.D.	0.005
4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane	101-77-9	Carcinogen Cat.2	N.D.	0.005
Dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	Toxic to Reproduction Cat. 2	N.D.	0.005
Cobalt dichloride [3)]	7646-79-9	Carcinogen Cat.2	N.D.	0.05
Diarsenic pentaoxide [3)]	1303-28-2	Carcinogen Cat.1	N.D.	0.05
Diarsenic trioxide [3)]	1327-53-3	Carcinogen Cat.1	N.D.	0.05
Sodium dichromate [2)]	7789-12-0 10588-01-9	Carcinogen Cat.2; Mutagen Cat.2;Toxic to Reproduction Cat. 2	N.D.	0.005
5-tert-butyl-2,4,6-trinitro-m -xylene (musk xylene)	81-15-2	vPvB	N.D.	0.005
Bis (2-ethyl(hexyl)phthalate) (DEHP)	117-81-7	Toxic to Reproduction Cat. 2	N.D.	0.005
Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) and all major diastereoisomers identified (α – HBCDD, β-HBCDD, γ-HBCDD)	25637-99-4 3194-55-6 (134237-51-7, 134237-50-6, 134237-52-8)	PBT	N.D.	0.005
Alkanes, C10-13, chloro (Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins) [1)]	85535-84-8	PBT; vPvB	N.D.	0.001
Bis(tributyltin)oxide [3)]	56-35-9	PBT	N.D.	0.005
Lead hydrogen arsenate [3)]	7784-40-9	Carcinogen Cat.1; Toxic to Reproduction Cat.1	N.D.	0.005
Benzyl butyl phthalate	85-68-7	Toxic to Reproduction Cat.2	N.D.	0.005
Triethyl arsenate [3)]	15606-95-8	Carcinogen Cat.1	N.D.	0.05

Remark:
1) Determination of chlorinated paraffins according to: Petroleum products and used oils-Determination of PCBs and related products - Part 1: Separation and determination of selected PCB congeners by GC-ECD; DIN 12766-1.
2) The substances are tested in term of Cr (VI).
3) The substances are tested in term of its respective elements (e.g. As, Pb); Identity of the metal substances present in the article has to be further confirmed.
Note: N.D. = Not detected (lower than method detection limit)

4 Remark

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

4.2 In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, any producer or importer of articles shall notify the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), in accordance with Article 59(1) of the Regulation if :

- the substance is present in those articles in quantities totaling over one tone per producer or importer per year;
- the substance is present in those articles above a concentration of 0.1% weight by weight (w/w).

4.3 Article 33 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 requires supplier of an article containing a substance meeting the criteria in Article 57 and identified in accordance with Article 59(1) in a concentration above 0.1% weight by weight (w/w) shall provide the recipient of the article with sufficient information, available to the supplier, to allow safe use of the article including, as a minimum, the name of that substance.

4.4 The material is identified and described by client.

4.5 The mixed test is based upon the client's requirement.

5 Documentation

Appendix A

6 Summary

N/A

Jiangsu TÜV Product Service Ltd. Guangzhou Branch
TÜV SÜD Group

Engineer: _____
Lily Feng

Technical Report checked: _____
Tina Zhou

Appendix A

Classification	Definition under Directive 67/548/EEC and Regulation(EC)1907/2006
Carcinogen Category 1:	Substance known to 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:	Substance known to 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 provide 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:	Substance 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 development 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. 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 does 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 maternal 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.