



Dispositivo Antiatragantamiento de EMergencia

DOSSIER

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¿QUÉ ES DAEM?

DAEM es el nuevo dispositivo de anti-atragantamiento seguro y no invasivo, que tiene como objetivo ser el último recurso para salvar la vida de una persona, en caso de que los primeros auxilios no puedan realizarse o no resulten efectivos, para desbloquear la vía aérea de una persona que sufre una situación de atragantamiento grave.

COMPONENTES

DAEM viene empaquetado en una bolsa de color amarillo con la parte superior transparente y plastificada, para poder así ver en todo momento y con un simple vistazo que el dispositivo y sus componentes se encuentra en buen estado para ser utilizado en caso de emergencia.

El dispositivo puede extraerse de forma muy rápida y sencilla, no está en una caja, a la que resultaría más complicado de acceder y que además no nos permitiría ver a simple vista el dispositivo DAEM, el objetivo era tener un Packaging muy similar al que tienen los responsables sanitarios de emergencias en sus maletines de trabajo, siendo muy fácil su extracción y la visualización directa de los componentes, además de permitir su transporte y localización rápida, cada segundo cuenta.



Como se observa en las fotografías, en el embalaje de DAEM tenemos:

- Una mascarilla universal tamaño adulto
- Una mascarilla universal pediátrica
- Un dispositivo DAEM
- Unas instrucciones de uso con información importante.
- Una bolsa donde viene todos los anteriores componentes de color amarillo y con la parte superior transparente, con un asa para facilitar su transporte.



DAEM
Dispositivo Antitragamiento de Emergencia

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO DEL DISPOSITIVO

① **LLAMAR AL 112 E INICIAR MANIOBRA DE HEIMLICH**

② **COLOCAR**
Apoyar la cabeza de la víctima sobre una superficie.
Colocar la mascarilla sobre la nariz y la boca de la víctima.

③ **PRESIONAR**
Presionar y mantener firmemente con la mano la mascarilla sobre la boca y la nariz de la víctima.
Esto permitirá que se genere una fuerte succión.

④ **TIRAR**
Tirar enérgicamente del mango del dispositivo, mientras la mascarilla queda fija sobre la cara de la víctima.
Si la obstrucción no se resuelve con el primer tirón, continúe empujando y tirando del mango del dispositivo sin retirar la mascarilla de la cara de la víctima hasta que se resuelva la obstrucción.

Este dispositivo se basa en un embolo, que realiza una acción mecánica con el objetivo de crear una succión unidireccional.
La válvula del dispositivo es unidireccional para evitar lesiones adicionales y complicaciones.
El dispositivo está fabricado con material de alta calidad. Es portátil, viene empaquetado en una bolsa para evitar que agentes externos lo puedan deteriorar. Colocar en un lugar visible y accesible.
De un sólo uso.

	LLAMAR 112	COLOCAR	PRESIONAR	TIRAR
PARA OTROS				
USO PROPIO				

CE

f dispositivo DAEM @dispositvodaem +34 600 09 68 26

En el caso del dispositivo DAEM, al adquirir un dispositivo facilitamos los dos tipos de mascarillas, por el mismo precio, ya que consideramos que la situación de emergencia puede darse en cualquier lugar y la población pediátrica es muy vulnerable a este tipo de sucesos, de ahí que en el mismo dispositivo tengamos los dos tamaños de mascarillas.

POSICIONAMIENTO EN EL MERCADO

En España, en el año 2023 murieron más de 3500 personas atragantadas, posicionándose como la tercera causa de muerte evitable en España.

Con estos datos y conociendo los otros dispositivos existentes en el mercado, desde DAEM sentíamos la obligación de investigar sobre la posibilidad de mejorar los ya existentes, buscando traer a España un nuevo dispositivo mucho más potente, mucho más seguro, ya que en caso de DAEM no resulta invasivo y mucho más fácil de usar, llegando incluso a poderse usar para uno mismo por esta facilidad de uso, ya que es el caso del dispositivo DAEM no es necesaria una manipulación continua.

En nuestro caso consideramos MUY IMPORTANTE destacar que es caso de emergencia, lo primero que debemos hacer son las maniobras de primeros auxilios, como son los golpes interescapulares y la maniobra de Heimlich.

Estas dos acciones son las que ha demostrado ser de gran utilidad y son capaces de resolver la mayoría de las emergencias por atragantamiento.

Como se observa en nuestras instrucciones de uso los primeros pasos incluyen estas maniobras, incluso la llamada al teléfono de emergencias, ya que no sabemos cómo va a evolucionar la situación.

En caso de que no funcione la maniobra de Heimlich, o bien no pueda ser llevada a cabo por el desconocimiento de la persona que atiende la emergencia, o bien porque por las características de la persona no puedan realizarse, o incluso porque no resulte efectiva, DAEM se convierte en la última herramienta capaz de movilizar o extraer el alimento u objeto que esté colapsando las vías aéreas.

DAEM es algo más que podemos hacer para evitar la muerte por atragantamiento, sin resultar invasivo ni peligroso para la persona, esto en determinadas ocasiones resulta ser muy positivo en centros de personas mayores donde los trabajadores se encuentran ante situaciones de emergencia por atragantamiento con frecuencia y en personas encamadas o con otras características que hacen complicado realizar las maniobras de primeros auxilios.

En el caso de las otras marcas comercializadas, en ocasiones se han presentado como una sustitución de los primeros auxilios, en el caso de DAEM queremos dejar muy claro que esto nos parece un error y con la formación y con el material que aparece junto al dispositivo dejamos muy clara la importancia de realizar los primeros auxilios antes de usar el dispositivo, y siendo las primeras maniobras que realizar antes de usar DAEM.

DAEM es actualmente el dispositivo más potente, ya que su fuerza de succión es la más potente, el más seguros, resultando cero invasivo y sin introducir aire dentro del paciente en ningún momento, lo que podría provocar que el objeto que colapsa la vía se desplace hacia abajo haciendo mucho más complicada su extracción, y es también el dispositivo más fácil de montar y de usar, ya que su manipulación es tan sencilla que hasta una niña de 5 años lo podría utilizar en caso de emergencia.

Además, DAEM, por un compromiso social que sentimos desde los responsables del proyecto, es el más económico, ajustando al máximo los márgenes.



CARACTERÍSTICAS

DAEM es el dispositivo anti-atragantamiento más potente que podemos encontrar en el mercado.

DAEM cuenta con una pieza de color azul, que mantiene siempre unida la mascarilla al dispositivo, evitando que este se desmonte, y consiguiendo así tener que ejercer menos fuerza sobre la persona.



DAEM tiene una válvula de no retorno, gracias a la cual nos aseguramos de que en ningún momento desde el dispositivo “entra” aire en la persona, sólo extraemos.



DAEM no requiere una manipulación continua y complicada, como en el caso de otros dispositivos, es por ello por lo que se puede utilizar para salvarse a uno mismo (autohacerse).

DAEM viene empaquetado en una bolsa de fácil acceso y visualización, el tiempo de acceso es mínimo, no viene empaquetado en una caja que tener que desembalar ni abrir, que además ocupa mucho espacio y pueda retrasarnos al acceder al dispositivo.

En el caso del dispositivo DAEM, el acceso es rápido y como hemos dicho anteriormente el tiempo es una variable importante.



DAEM es el dispositivo más fácil de usar y montar, las conexiones son claras y muy fáciles de llevar a cabo, DAEM no es invasivo.

DAEM es compatible con las entradas del ambú que llevan en los vehículos sanitarios de emergencias y que se utiliza a nivel sanitario en los centros médicos y de emergencias.

DAEM NO contiene sustancias tóxicas en su composición y puede ser reciclado en su totalidad, una ventaja más que lo hace agradable con el medio ambiente.

CÓMO SE USA

En caso de emergencia por atragantamiento grave, y una vez que los primeros auxilios no consiguen resolver la situación, DAEM es el dispositivo que en este momento debemos utilizar para salvarle la vida a la persona que sufre la asfixia.

Cogemos el dispositivo, del embalaje, colocamos la mascarilla, según la edad de la persona que sufra la emergencia, colocamos la mascarilla cubriendo la nariz y la boca, presionamos el dispositivo agarrando por la pieza azul y tiramos de él con la otra mano.

Se producirá un vacío en el “tubo” colapsado, lo que hará que el objeto o alimento que colapsa las vías sea extraído por completo o al menos pueda ser movilizado.

Sólo con que el objeto o el alimento se movilice un milímetro, conseguiríamos que la vía permeabilice y vuelva a pasar aire y la persona no fallezca.

En las siguientes imágenes se puede observar de manera más resumida los pasos que deben seguirse para un correcto y efectivo uso.



ADVERTENCIAS

Debemos asegurarnos, al adquirir un dispositivo DAEM que cuenta con todos los componentes.

DAEM debe estar guardado y mantenido en un lugar fresco y seco, y en un lugar accesible.



El mantenimiento del dispositivo DAEM es mínimo, recomendamos cada dos años revisar el material fungible (mascarillas) para determinar que no han sufrido ningún daño y que están en buen estado para ser utilizadas.

Si DAEM es utilizado en una situación de emergencia por atragantamiento grave, recomendamos fuertemente sustituir el dispositivo y sus componentes, por motivos higiénico/sanitarios principalmente y para asegurarnos que para el siguiente uso está en perfecto estado.

DAEM NO contine sustancias tóxicas en su composición, y es agradable con el medio ambiente, ya que puede ser reciclado en su totalidad.



EVIDENCIA CIENTÍFICA

El atragantamiento es una situación de emergencia que ocurre en un momento concreto, inesperado y de forma súbita, imposible de reproducir en una persona sana.

Partiendo de esa base y de la dificultad que conllevan los estudios científicos en esta situación de emergencia, y teniendo en cuenta que hoy en día la evidencia práctica es reconocida y valorada, en muchos casos frente a la evidencia científica, desde DAEM queremos desarrollar nuevos estudios y valoraciones que sigan apoyando el uso de este tipo de dispositivo.

Sin perder de vista que recordemos que somos “un último recurso”, algo más que podemos hacer para evitar la muerte por asfixia.

Actualmente la evidencia científica sobre los dispositivos anti-atragantamientos es limitada.

Los estudios están realizados en cadáveres y simuladores médicos, siendo las variables estudiadas poco homogéneas, aun así, podemos encontrar varios estudios y revisiones independientes que constatan la eficacia de este tipo de dispositivos, donde la presión negativa (succión) es el método más seguro y eficaz para resolver la situación de emergencia.



Other access options 

International Journal of Pediatric
Otorhinolaryngology
Volume 118, March 2019, Pages 31-35

Portable, non-powered,
suction-generating
device for management
of life-threatening
aerodigestive tract
foreign bodies: Novel
prototype and literature
review

Poster presentation at: Combined Otolaryngology Spring

(1)* International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology 2019

 International Journal of
Environmental Research
and Public Health



Article

Phase One of a Global Evaluation of Suction-Based Airway Clearance Devices in Foreign Body Airway Obstructions: A Retrospective Descriptive Analysis

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(2)* International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health. 2021

Simulation and education

The efficacy and usability of suction-based airway clearance devices for foreign body airway obstruction: a manikin randomised crossover trial

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Abstract
Background: Newly-developed suction-based airway clearance devices potentially provide a novel way to improve outcome in patients with foreign body airway obstruction. We conducted a randomised controlled crossover manikin trial to compare the efficacy and usability of two of these devices with abdominal thrusts.
Methods: We randomised participants from a UK medical school to one of six groups which determined the order in which participants attempted the three techniques (abdominal thrusts; LifeVac, NiscoNet, New York, USA; Dechoker, Concord North Carolina, USA). Randomisation was performed using an online randomisation system. Following brief training, participants sought to remove a foreign body airway obstruction from a manikin using the allocated technique. The primary outcome was successful removal of the foreign body. Usability was assessed in a questionnaire following the three simulations.
Results: We randomised and analysed data from 90 participants (58% male; 80% aged 18–29 years). Compared with abdominal thrusts, successful foreign body airway obstruction removal was achieved more frequently in manikins in the LifeVac group (odds ratio 47.32, 95% CI 5.79–389.40) but not in the Dechoker group (odds ratio 1.22, 95% CI 0.60–2.47). The usability of LifeVac and abdominal thrusts were generally evaluated more positively than the Dechoker.
Conclusion: In this manikin study, we found that, compared with abdominal thrusts, the success rate for foreign body airway obstruction removal was higher in the LifeVac group but not in the Dechoker group.
Keywords: Airway obstruction, Choking, Basic life support, Anti-choking device, Randomised controlled trial, Simulation

(3)* Resuscitation Plus, El Servier. Simulation and education. 2021

En la guía clínica publicada en 2018 “Australian Resuscitation Advisory Network”, la ARAN, en el contexto de una situación OVACE, que en las situaciones de emergencia donde los primeros auxilios no son efectivos o no pueden desarrollarse.

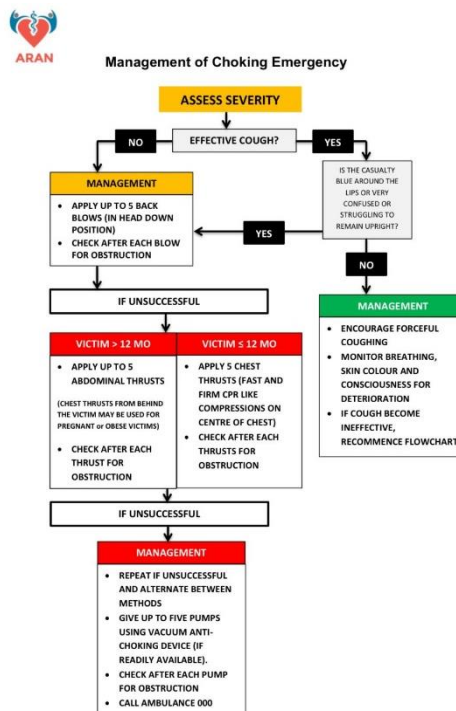


Figure 4: Management of Foreign Body Airway Obstruction (Choking) Flowchart

Disclaimer – The recommendations in this guideline are compiled by ARAN from advice available at the time. As ARAN cannot control the manner in which these recommendations are implemented, ARAN and its members accept no responsibility for injury or death resulting from the use or non-use of this guideline.
 Acknowledgement – The material in this guideline is based on original work by the Australian Resuscitation Council. Page | 10

(4)* ARAN 2018

En una de las revisiones bibliográficas, publicada en Marzo del 2019, en la que se revisan fundamentos fisiológicos que apoyarían el uso de estos dispositivos y como

conclusión refiere 8 casos individuales con edades comprendidas entre 31 y 80 años que se resolvieron con éxito.

Siendo 6 de estos casos en residencias de ancianos, como hemos comentado anteriormente, una población muy vulnerable, y en la mayoría de los casos con patologías subyacentes como Parkinson, problemas de deglución o demencia.

Los autores concluyen que este tipo de dispositivos pueden desempeñar un papel importante en el manejo prehospitalario, y reclaman una investigación más profunda con estudios de pacientes más amplios.

RESUSCITATION PLUS 16 (2023) 100496

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

Resuscitation Plus

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/resuscitation-plus

Clinical paper

A 2-year prospective evaluation of airway clearance devices in foreign body airway obstructions

Cody L Dunne^{a,b,*}, Kayla Viguers^c, Selena Osman^d, Ana Catarina Queiroga^{b,e,f}, David Szpilman^{b,g}, Amy E Peden^{b,h,i}

Abstract

Aim: To collect, analyze and report the first prospective, industry-independent, data on airway clearance devices as novel foreign body airway obstruction interventions.

Methods: We recruited adult airway clearance device users between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2023 using a centralized website and email follow-up. The data collection tool captured patient, responder, situation, and outcome variables. Multi-step respondent validation occurred using electronic and geolocation verification, a random selection follow-up process, and physician review of all submitted cases.

Results: We recruited 186 airway clearance device users (LifeVac®:157 [84.4%]; Dechoker®:29 [15.6%]). LifeVac® was the last intervention before foreign body airway obstruction relief in 151 of 157 cases. Of these, 150 survived to discharge. A basic life support intervention was used before LifeVac® in 119 cases, including the 6 cases where LifeVac® also failed. We identified two adverse events using LifeVac® (perioral bruising), while we could not ascertain whether another 7 were due to the foreign body or LifeVac® (3 = airway edema; 3 = oropharyngeal abrasions; 1 = esophageal perforation). Dechoker® was the last intervention before obstruction relief in 27 of 29 cases and all cases survived. A basic life support intervention was used before Dechoker® in 21 cases, including both where Dechoker® also failed. We identified one adverse event using Dechoker® (oropharyngeal abrasions).

Conclusion: Within these cases, airway clearance devices appear to be effective at relieving foreign body airway obstructions. However, this data should be considered preliminary and hypothesis generating due to several limitations. We urge the resuscitation community to proactively evaluate airway clearance devices to ensure the public remains updated with best practices.

Keywords: FBAO, Anti-choking, Prehospital, Basic life support, Resuscitation, ACD

CONCLUSIONES

Por lo tanto y para finalizar podemos decir que aunque la evidencia científica actual no es tan potente como nos gustaría, y que tenemos el compromiso de seguir avanzando y aportando evidencia, ya existen estudios y revisiones independientes que avalan el uso de estos dispositivos, principalmente en población de riesgo, como es la población anciana y la infantil, y en entornos prehospitalarios, como son residencias de ancianos y colegios y guarderías, donde contar con un dispositivo DAEM puede resultar fundamental, una vez que los primeros auxilios, como los golpes interescapulares, o la maniobra Heimlich no funcionen o no puedan llevarse a cabo, para salvar la vida de la persona que sufre la emergencia.



Dispositivo Antiatragantamiento de Emergencia

DAEM
Dispositivo Antiatragantamiento de Emergencia

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The advertisement features a central image of the DAEM device, a white cylindrical tube with a blue cap and a clear plastic mouthpiece. To the right is a yellow and black carrying case with the DAEM logo and text. The background is a gradient of orange and blue. Several circular inset images show the device being used in various settings: a child in a classroom, a person in a care home, and an elderly person in a wheelchair. Social media icons for Facebook, Instagram, and WhatsApp are located at the bottom left.

CERTIFICADOS



CERTIFICATE
of SVHC Information in Product
Certification number: **AMS240915750C**

REACH Directive (EC) No 1907/2006
Of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Restriction of the use
of Chemical substances

Applicant Name : QINGDAO GIANTFORTUNE INDUSTRY CO.,LTD
Address : A2B2, 7F, NO.52, HONGKONG MIDDLE ROAD, QINGDAO, P.R.
CHINA

Product Name : DAEM Dispositivo de Ataque y Rescate (Choking Rescue Device)
Model No. : AR241,AR246
Trade Mark : /

Laboratory Name : Annmos(Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Address : Block No. 7, No. 4361, Hutai Road, Baoshan District, Shanghai,
P.R.China 201900

Note:
Based on the sample and related information which were provided by the applicant and Annmos laboratory testing data, it certify that the Substances of Very High Concern(SVHC) which was established by European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) content rate in the above-mentioned sample are all lower than 0.1%(W/W), according to REACH (1907/2006/EC) Article 33, not be required to provide information of SVHC.

 **REACH SVHC Certificate**

Authorized by: 
Issue date: September 30, 2024

Annmos(Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
[Http://www.annmos.com](http://www.annmos.com)



Test Report

Applicant's name : QINGDAO GIANTFORTUNE INDUSTRY CO.,LTD
Address : A2B2, 7F, NO.52, HONGKONG MIDDLE ROAD, QINGDAO, P.R. CHINA
Model name..... : Choking Rescue Device
Model/Type reference : AR241,AR246
Trade Mark : /

Testing Type : Commissioned test
Test requested : As specified by client, to screen the 241 substances of very high concern (SVHC) under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of REACH in the submitted sample(s).

Sample Receiving Date..... : September 23, 2024
Test Date : September 23, 2024~ September 27, 2024
Report Issuance Date :
Test Result..... : According to the specified scope and evaluation screening, the test results of SVHC are $\leq 0.1\%$ (w/w) in the submitted sample.

Statement

1. The report shall be deemed invalid without affixing the "special seal for testing", without signing by the approver, or with any alteration;
2. Should you have any objection to the test report, please raise objection to the testing institution within 15 days of receiving the report; no objection will be accepted beyond this period;
3. The referral testing is only responsible for the submitted samples; should you have any objection to the test results, please retain the samples in their original state to facilitate retesting;
4. This report shall not be interpreted as the approval or accreditation of the relevant test samples;
5. The information including the applicant, address, product name, product model and brand is provided by the customer, the sources of which are untraceable to the lab due to its non-involvement.
6. The test samples are provided by the customer, the sources of which are untraceable to the lab due to its non-involvement in production site sampling.
7. Copy unless all, otherwise without laboratory approved this report writing partial replication.

Testing Laboratory: Annmos (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Address: Building No.7, No. 4361, Hutai Road, Baoshan District, Shanghai, P.R.China 201900

Approved by:

Approved Signatory

Test Results:

Batch	No.	Substance Name	CAS No.	RL(%)	Concentration (%) (No.1)
I	1	4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane(MDA)	101-77-9	0.050	N.D.
I	2	5-tert-butyl-2,4,6-trinitro-m-xylene (musk xylene)	81-15-2	0.050	N.D.
I	3	Alkanes, C10-13, chloro (Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins)	85535-84-8	0.050	N.D.
I	4	Anthracene	120-12-7	0.050	N.D.
I	5	Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)	85-68-7	0.050	N.D.
I	6	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	117-81-7	0.050	N.D.
I	7	Bis(tributyltin)oxide (TBTO)	56-35-9	0.050	N.D.
I	8	Cobalt dichloride*	7646-79-9	0.005	N.D.
I	9	Diarsenic pentaoxide*	1303-28-2	0.005	N.D.
I	10	Diarsenic trioxide*	1327-53-3	0.005	N.D.
I	11	Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	84-74-2	0.050	N.D.
I	12	Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) and all major diastereoisomers identified (α -HBCDD, β -HBCDD, γ -HBCDD)	-	0.050	N.D.
I	13	Lead hydrogen arsenate*	7784-40-9	0.005	N.D.
I	14	Sodium dichromate*	10588-01-9 /7789-12-0	0.005	N.D.
I	15	Triethyl arsenate*	15606-95-8	0.005	N.D.
II	16	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.050	N.D.
II	17	Acrylamide	79-06-1	0.050	N.D.
II	18	Anthracene oil**	90640-80-5	0.050	N.D.
II	19	Anthracene oil, anthracene paste**	90640-81-6	0.050	N.D.
II	20	Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthracene fraction**	91995-15-2	0.050	N.D.

Batch	No.	Substance Name	CAS No.	RL(%)	Concentration (%) (No.1)
II	21	Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, distn. Lights**	91995-17-4	0.050	N.D.
II	22	Anthracene oil, anthracene-low**	90640-82-7	0.050	N.D.
II	23	Diisobutyl phthalate	84-69-5	0.050	N.D.
II	24	Lead chromate molybdate sulphate red (C.I. Pigment Red 104)*	12656-85-8	0.005	N.D.
II	25	Lead chromate*	7758-97-6	0.005	N.D.
II	26	Lead sulfochromate yellow (C.I. Pigment Yellow 34)*	1344-37-2	0.005	N.D.
II	27	Pitch, coal tar, high temp. **	65996-93-2	0.050	N.D.
II	28	Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate	115-96-8	0.050	N.D.
III	29	Ammonium dichromate*	7789-09-5	0.005	N.D.
III	30	Boric acid*	-	0.005	N.D.
III	31	Disodium tetraborate, anhydrous*	12179-04-3 /1303-96-4 /1330-43-4	0.005	N.D.
III	32	Potassium chromate*	7789-00-6	0.005	N.D.
III	33	Potassium dichromate*	7778-50-9	0.005	N.D.
III	34	Sodium chromate*	7775-11-3	0.005	N.D.
III	35	Tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate*	12267-73-1	0.005	N.D.
III	36	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.050	N.D.
IV	37	2-Ethoxyethanol	110-80-5	0.050	N.D.
IV	38	2-Methoxyethanol	109-86-4	0.050	N.D.
IV	39	Chromic acid, Oligomers of chromic acid and dichromic acid, Dichromic acid*	-	0.005	N.D.
IV	40	Chromium trioxide*	1333-82-0	0.005	N.D.
IV	41	Cobalt(II) carbonate*	513-79-1	0.005	N.D.

Batch	No.	Substance Name	CAS No.	RL(%)	Concentration (%) (No.1)
IV	42	Cobalt(II) diacetate*	71-48-7	0.005	N.D.
IV	43	Cobalt(II) dinitrate*	10141-05-6	0.005	N.D.
IV	44	Cobalt(II) sulphate*	10124-43-3	0.005	N.D.
V	45	1,2,3-trichloropropane	96-18-4	0.050	N.D.
V	46	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8- branched alkyl esters, C7-rich	71888-89-6	0.050	N.D.
V	47	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11- branched and linear alkyl esters	68515-42-4	0.050	N.D.
V	48	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	0.050	N.D.
V	49	2-ethoxyethyl acetate	111-15-9	0.050	N.D.
V	50	Hydrazine	302-01-2 17803-57-8	0.050	N.D.
V	51	strontium chromate*	7789-06-2	0.005	N.D.
VI	52	1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.050	N.D.
VI	53	2,2'-dichloro-4,4'-methylenedianiline	101-14-4	0.050	N.D.
VI	54	2-Methoxyaniline; o-Anisidine	90-04-0	0.050	N.D.
VI	55	4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol	140-66-9	0.050	N.D.
VI	56	Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres*	-	0.005	N.D.
VI	57	Arsenic acid*	7778-39-4	0.005	N.D.
VI	58	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) ether	111-96-6	0.050	N.D.
VI	59	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate	117-82-8	0.050	N.D.
VI	60	Calcium arsenate*	7778-44-1	0.005	N.D.
VI	61	Dichromium tris(chromate)*	24613-89-6	0.005	N.D.
VI	62	Formaldehyde, oligomeric reaction products with aniline	25214-70-4	0.050	N.D.
VI	63	Lead diazide, Lead azide*	13424-46-9	0.005	N.D.

Batch	No.	Substance Name	CAS No.	RL(%)	Concentration (%) (No.1)
VI	64	Lead dipicrate*	6477-64-1	0.005	N.D.
VI	65	Lead styphnate*	15245-44-0	0.005	N.D.
VI	66	N,N-dimethylacetamide	127-19-5	0.050	N.D.
VI	67	Pentazinc chromate octahydroxide*	49663-84-5	0.005	N.D.
VI	68	Phenolphthalein	77-09-8	0.050	N.D.
VI	69	Potassium hydroxyoctaoxidizincatedichromate*	11103-86-9	0.005	N.D.
VI	70	Trilead diarsenate*	3687-31-8	0.005	N.D.
VI	71	Zirconia Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres*	-	0.005	N.D.
VII	72	[4-[[4-anilino-1-naphthyl][4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene] dimethylammonium chloride (C.I. Basic Blue 26)§	2580-56-5	0.050	N.D.
VII	73	[4-[4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzhydrylidene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene]dimethylammonium chloride (C.I. Basic Violet 3) §	548-62-9	0.050	N.D.
VII	74	1,2-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane (TEGDME; triglyme)	112-49-2	0.050	N.D.
VII	75	1,2-dimethoxyethane; ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (EGDME)	110-71-4	0.050	N.D.
VII	76	4,4'-bis(dimethylamino) benzophenone (Michler's Ketone)	90-94-8	0.050	N.D.
VII	77	4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4'-(methylamino)trityl alcohol§	561-41-1	0.050	N.D.
VII	78	Diboron trioxide*	1303-86-2	0.005	N.D.
VII	79	Formamide	75-12-7	0.050	N.D.
VII	80	Lead(II) bis(methanesulfonate)*	17570-76-2	0.005	N.D.
VII	81	N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-4,4'-methylenedianiline (Michler's base)	101-61-1	0.050	N.D.
VII	82	TGIC (1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione)	2451-62-9	0.050	N.D.

Batch	No.	Substance Name	CAS No.	RL(%)	Concentration (%) (No.1)
VII	83	α,α -Bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-4-(phenylamino)naphthalene-1-methanol (C.I. Solvent Blue 4) §	6786-83-0	0.050	N.D.
VII	84	β -TGIC (1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione)	59653-74-6	0.050	N.D.
VIII	85	[Phthalato(2-)]dioxotrilead*	69011-06-9	0.005	N.D.
VIII	86	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentylester, branched and linear	84777-06-0	0.050	N.D.
VIII	87	1,2-Diethoxyethane	629-14-1	0.050	N.D.
VIII	88	1-Bromopropane	106-94-5	0.050	N.D.
VIII	89	3-Ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine	143860-04-2	0.050	N.D.
VIII	90	4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol, ethoxylated	-	0.050	N.D.
VIII	91	4,4'-Methylenedi-o-toluidine	838-88-0	0.050	N.D.
VIII	92	4,4'-Oxydianiline and its salts	101-80-4	0.050	N.D.
VIII	93	4-Aminoazobenzene	60-09-3	0.050	N.D.
VIII	94	4-Methyl-m-phenylenediamine	95-80-7	0.050	N.D.
VIII	95	4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear	-	0.050	N.D.
VIII	96	6-Methoxy-m-toluidine	120-71-8	0.050	N.D.
VIII	97	Acetic acid, lead salt, basic*	51404-69-4	0.005	N.D.
VIII	98	Biphenyl-4-ylamine	92-67-1	0.050	N.D.
VIII	99	Decabomodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE)	1163-19-5	0.050	N.D.
VIII	100	Cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride, cis-cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride, trans-cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride	-	0.050	N.D.
VIII	101	Diazene-1,2-dicarboxamide (C,C'-azodi(formamide))	123-77-3	0.050	N.D.
VIII	102	Dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC)	683-18-1	0.050	N.D.

Batch	No.	Substance Name	CAS No.	RL(%)	Concentration (%) (No.1)
VIII	103	Diethyl sulphate	64-67-5	0.050	N.D.
VIII	104	Diisopentylphthalate	605-50-5	0.050	N.D.
VIII	105	Dimethyl sulphate	77-78-1	0.050	N.D.
VIII	106	Dinoseb	88-85-7	0.050	N.D.
VIII	107	Dioxobis(stearato)trilead*	12578-12-0	0.005	N.D.
VIII	108	Fatty acids, C16-18, lead salts*	91031-62-8	0.005	N.D.
VIII	109	Furan	110-00-9	0.050	N.D.
VIII	110	Henicosafuoroundecanoic acid	2058-94-8	0.050	N.D.
VIII	111	Heptacosafuorotetradecanoic acid	376-06-7	0.050	N.D.
VIII	112	Hexahydromethylphthalic anhydride, Hexahydro-4-methylphthalic anhydride, Hexahydro-1-methylphthalic anhydride, Hexahydro-3-methylphthalic anhydride	-	0.050	N.D.
VIII	113	Lead bis(tetrafluoroborate)*	13814-96-5	0.005	N.D.
VIII	114	Lead cyanamidate*	20837-86-9	0.005	N.D.
VIII	115	Lead dinitrate*	10099-74-8	0.005	N.D.
VIII	116	Lead monoxide*	1317-36-8	0.005	N.D.
VIII	117	Lead oxide sulfate*	12036-76-9	0.005	N.D.
VIII	118	Lead tetroxide (orange lead)*	1314-41-6	0.005	N.D.
VIII	119	Lead titanium trioxide*	12060-00-3	0.005	N.D.
VIII	120	Lead titanium zirconium oxide*	12626-81-2	0.005	N.D.
VIII	121	Methoxyacetic acid	625-45-6	0.050	N.D.
VIII	122	Methyloxirane (Propylene oxide)	75-56-9	0.050	N.D.
VIII	123	N,N-Dimethylformamide	68-12-2	0.050	N.D.

Batch	No.	Substance Name	CAS No.	RL(%)	Concentration (%) (No.1)
VIII	124	N-Methylacetamide	79-16-3	0.050	N.D.
VIII	125	N-Pentyl-isopentylphthalate	776297-69-9	0.050	N.D.
VIII	126	o-Aminoazotoluene	97-56-3	0.050	N.D.
VIII	127	o-Toluidine	95-53-4	0.050	N.D.
VIII	128	Pentacosafuorotridecanoic acid	72629-94-8	0.050	N.D.
VIII	129	Pentalead tetraoxide sulphate*	12065-90-6	0.005	N.D.
VIII	130	Pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow*	8012-00-8	0.005	N.D.
VIII	131	Silicic acid, barium salt, lead-doped*	68784-75-8	0.005	N.D.
VIII	132	Silicic acid, lead salt*	11120-22-2	0.005	N.D.
VIII	133	Sulfurous acid, lead salt, dibasic*	62229-08-7	0.005	N.D.
VIII	134	Tetraethyllead*	78-00-2	0.005	N.D.
VIII	135	Tetralead trioxide sulphate*	12202-17-4	0.005	N.D.
VIII	136	Tricosafuorododecanoic acid	307-55-1	0.050	N.D.
VIII	137	Trilead bis(carbonate)dihydroxide (basic lead carbonate)*	1319-46-6	0.005	N.D.
VIII	138	Trilead dioxide phosphonate*	12141-20-7	0.005	N.D.
IX	139	4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear, ethoxylated	-	0.050	N.D.
IX	140	Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO)**	3825-26-1	0.050	N.D.
IX	141	Cadmium oxide*	1306-19-0	0.005	N.D.
IX	142	Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.005	N.D.
IX	143	Dipentyl phthalate (DPP)	131-18-0	0.050	N.D.
IX	144	Pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	335-67-1	0.050	N.D.
X	145	Cadmium sulphide*	1306-23-6	0.005	N.D.

Batch	No.	Substance Name	CAS No.	RL(%)	Concentration (%) (No.1)
X	146	Dihexyl phthalate	84-75-3	0.050	N.D.
X	147	Disodium 3,3'-[[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diylbis(azo)]bis(4-aminonaphthalene-1- sulphonate) (C.I. Direct Red 28)	573-58-0	0.050	N.D.
X	148	Disodium 4-amino-3-[[4'-[(2,4-diaminophenyl)azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-5-hydroxy-6-(phenylazo)naphthalene-2,7-disulphonate (C.I. Direct Black 38)	1937-37-7	0.050	N.D.
X	149	Imidazolidine-2-thione; (2-imidazoline-2-thiol)	96-45-7	0.050	N.D.
X	150	Lead di(acetate)*	301-04-2	0.005	N.D.
X	151	Trixylyl phosphate	25155-23-1	0.050	N.D.
XI	152	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear	68515-50-4	0.050	N.D.
XI	153	Cadmium chloride*	10108-64-2	0.005	N.D.
XI	154	Sodium perborate; perboric acid, sodium salt*	-	0.005	N.D.
XI	155	Sodium peroxometaborate*	7632-04-4	0.005	N.D.
XII	156	2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol (UV-328)	25973-55-1	0.050	N.D.
XII	157	2-benzotriazol-2-yl-4,6-di-tert-butylphenol (UV-320)	3846-71-7	0.050	N.D.
XII	158	2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate (DOTE)	15571-58-1	0.050	N.D.
XII	159	Cadmium fluoride*	7790-79-6	0.005	N.D.
XII	160	Cadmium sulphate*	10124-36-4 /31119-53-6	0.005	N.D.
XII	161	Reaction mass of 2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate & 2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4-[[2-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]-2-oxoethyl]thio]-4-octyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate (reaction mass of DOTE & MOTE)	-	0.050	N.D.
XIII	162	1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters; 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and	-	0.050	N.D.

Batch	No.	Substance Name	CAS No.	RL(%)	Concentration (%) (No.1)
		hexyl and octyl diesters with $\geq 0.3\%$ of dihexyl phthalate			
XIII	163	5-sec-butyl-2-(2,4-dimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)-5-methyl-1,3-dioxane [1], 5-sec-butyl-2-(4,6-dimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)-5-methyl-1,3-dioxane [2] [covering any of the individual isomers of [1] and [2] or any combination thereof]	-	0.050	N.D.
XIV	164	1,3-propanesultone	1120-71-4	0.050	N.D.
XIV	165	2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-(5-chlorobenzotriazol-2-yl) phenol (UV-327)	3864-99-1	0.050	N.D.
XIV	166	2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(tert-butyl)-6-(sec-butyl) phenol (UV-350)	36437-37-3	0.050	N.D.
XIV	167	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.050	N.D.
XIV	168	Perfluorononan-1-oic-acid and its sodium and ammonium salts	-	0.050	N.D.
XV	169	Benzo[def]chrysene (Benzo[a]pyrene)	50-32-8	0.050	N.D.
XVI	170	4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol (bisphenol A)	80-05-7	0.050	N.D.
XVI	171	4-Heptylphenol, branched and linear	-	0.050	N.D.
XVI	172	Nonadecafluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) and its sodium and ammonium salts	-	0.050	N.D.
XVI	173	p-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol	80-46-6	0.050	N.D.
XVII	174	Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid and its salts	-	0.050	N.D.
XVIII	175	1,6,7,8,9,14,15,16,17,18,18-Dodecachloropentacyclo[12.2.1.16,9.02,13.05,10]octadeca-7,15-diene ("Dechlorane Plus"™) [covering any of its individual anti- and syn-isomers or any combination thereof]	-	0.050	N.D.
XVIII	176	Benz[a]anthracene	56-55-3	0.050	N.D.
XVIII	177	Cadmium nitrate*	10325-94-7	0.005	N.D.
XVIII	178	Cadmium carbonate*	513-78-0	0.005	N.D.

Batch	No.	Substance Name	CAS No.	RL(%)	Concentration (%) (No.1)
XVIII	179	Cadmium hydroxide*	21041-95-2	0.005	N.D.
XVIII	180	Chrysene	218-01-9	0.050	N.D.
XVIII	181	Reaction products of 1,3,4-thiadiazolidine-2,5-dithione, formaldehyde and 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear (RP-HP) [with $\geq 0.1\%$ w/w 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear]	-	0.050	N.D.
XIX	182	Benzene-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid 1,2 anhydride (trimellitic anhydride) (TMA)	552-30-7	0.050	N.D.
XIX	183	Benzo[ghi]perylene	191-24-2	0.050	N.D.
XIX	184	Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5)	541-02-6	0.050	N.D.
XIX	185	Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)	84-61-7	0.050	N.D.
XIX	186	Disodium octaborate*	12008-41-2	0.005	N.D.
XIX	187	Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (D6)	540-97-6	0.050	N.D.
XIX	188	Ethylenediamine (EDA)	107-15-3	0.050	N.D.
XIX	189	Lead	7439-92-1	0.005	N.D.
XIX	190	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4)	556-67-2	0.050	N.D.
XIX	191	Terphenyl, hydrogenated	61788-32-7	0.050	N.D.
XX	192	1,7,7-trimethyl-3-(phenylmethylene)bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one (3-benzylidene camphor)	15087-24-8	0.050	N.D.
XX	193	2,2-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylpentane	6807-17-6	0.050	N.D.
XX	194	Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.050	N.D.
XX	195	Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.050	N.D.
XX	196	Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.050	N.D.
XX	197	Pyrene	129-00-0	0.050	N.D.
XXI	198	2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propionic acid, its salts and its acyl halides (covering any of	-	0.050	N.D.

Batch	No.	Substance Name	CAS No.	RL(%)	Concentration (%) (No.1)
		their individual isomers and combinations thereof)			
XXI	199	2-methoxyethyl acetate	110-49-6	0.050	N.D.
XXI	200	4-tert-butylphenol (PTBP)	98-54-4	0.050	N.D.
XXI	201	Tris(4-nonylphenyl, branched and linear) phosphite (TNPP) with $\geq 0.1\%$ w/w of 4- nonylphenol, branched and linear (4-NP)	-	0.050	N.D.
XXII	202	2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-4'-morpholinobutyrophenone	119313-12-1	0.050	N.D.
XXII	203	2-methyl-1-(4-methylthiophenyl)-2-morpholinopropan-1-one	71868-10-5	0.050	N.D.
XXII	204	Diisohexyl phthalate	71850-09-4	0.050	N.D.
XXII	205	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) and its salts	-	0.050	N.D.
XXIII	206	1-vinylimidazole	1072-63-5	0.050	N.D.
XXIII	207	2-methylimidazole	693-98-1	0.050	N.D.
XXIII	208	Butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate	94-26-8	0.050	N.D.
XXIII	209	Dibutylbis(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')tin**	22673-19-4	0.050	N.D.
XXIV	210	bis(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl) ether	143-24-8	0.050	N.D.
XXIV	211	Dioctyltin dilaurate, stannane, dioctyl-, bis(coco acyloxy) derivs., and any other stannane, dioctyl-, bis(fatty acyloxy) derivs. wherein C12 is the predominant carbon number of the fatty acyloxy moiety**	-	0.050	N.D.
XXV	212	1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	0.050	N.D.
XXV	213	2,2-bis(bromomethyl)propane 1,3-diol (BMP); 2,2-dimethylpropan-1-ol, tribromo derivative/3-bromo-2,2-bis(bromomethyl)-1-propanol (TBNPA); 2,3-dibromo-1-propanol (2,3-DBPA)	-	0.050	N.D.
XXV	214	2-(4-tert-butylbenzyl)propionaldehyde and its individual stereoisomers	-	0.050	N.D.
XXV	215	4,4'-(1-methylpropylidene)bisphenol; (bisphenol B)	77-40-7	0.050	N.D.

Batch	No.	Substance Name	CAS No.	RL(%)	Concentration (%) (No.1)
XXV	216	Glutaral	111-30-8	0.050	N.D.
XXV	217	Medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCP) [UVCB substances consisting of more than or equal to 80% linear chloroalkanes with carbon chain lengths within the range from C14 to C17]	-	0.050	N.D.
XXV	218	Orthoboric acid, sodium salt*	13840-56-7	0.005	N.D.
XXV	219	Phenol, alkylation products (mainly in para position) with C12-rich branched or linear alkyl chains from oligomerisation, covering any individual isomers and/ or combinations thereof (PDDP)	-	0.050	N.D.
XXVI	220	(±)-1,7,7-trimethyl-3-[(4-methylphenyl)methylene]bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one covering any of the individual isomers and/or combinations thereof (4-MBC)	-	0.050	N.D.
XXVI	221	6,6'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-methylene-di-p-cresol (DBMC)	119-47-1	0.050	N.D.
XXVI	222	S-(tricyclo[5.2.1.0 ^{2,6}]deca-3-en-8-(or 9)-yl) O-(isopropyl or isobutyl or 2-ethylhexyl) O-(isopropyl or isobutyl or 2-ethylhexyl) phosphorodithioate	255881-94-8	0.050	N.D.
XXVI	223	Tris(2-methoxyethoxy)vinylsilane	1067-53-4	0.050	N.D.
XXVII	224	N-(hydroxymethyl)acrylamide	924-42-5	0.050	N.D.
XXVIII	225	1,1'-[ethane-1,2-diylbis(oxy)]bis[2,4,6-tribromobenzene]	37853-59-1	0.050	N.D.
XXVIII	226	2,2',6,6'-tetrabromo-4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol	79-94-7	0.050	N.D.
XXVIII	227	4,4'-sulphonyldiphenol	80-09-1	0.050	N.D.
XXVIII	228	Barium diboron tetraoxide*	13701-59-2	0.005	N.D.
XXVIII	229	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) tetrabromophthalate covering any of the individual isomers and/or combinations thereof	-	0.050	N.D.
XXVIII	230	Isobutyl 4-hydroxybenzoate	4247-02-3	0.050	N.D.
XXVIII	231	Melamine	108-78-1	0.050	N.D.

Batch	No.	Substance Name	CAS No.	RL(%)	Concentration (%) (No.1)
XXVIII	232	Perfluoroheptanoic acid and its salts	-	0.050	N.D.
XXVIII	233	reaction mass of 2,2,3,3,5,5,6,6-octafluoro-4-(1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropan-2-yl)morpholine and 2,2,3,3,5,5,6,6-octafluoro-4-(heptafluoropropyl)morpholine*	-	0.050	N.D.
XXIX	234	Bis(4-chlorophenyl) sulphone	80-07-9	0.050	N.D.
XXIX	235	Diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide	75980-60-8	0.050	N.D.
XXX	236	2,4,6-tri-tert-butylphenol	732-26-3	0.050	N.D.
XXX	237	2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol	3147-75-9	0.050	N.D.
XXX	238	2-(dimethylamino)-2-[[4-methylphenyl)methyl]-1-[4-(morpholin-4-yl)phenyl]butan-1-one	119344-86-4	0.050	N.D.
XXX	239	Bumetizole	3896-11-5	0.050	N.D.
XXX	240	Oligomerisation and alkylation reaction products of 2-phenylpropene and phenol	-	0.050	N.D.
XXXI	241	Bis(α,α -dimethylbenzyl) peroxide	80-43-3	0.050	N.D.

Test Method: With reference to Anmos In-House method, analysis was performed by ICP-OES, UV-VIS, GC-MS, HPLC- DAD/MS and Colorimetric Method.

Test Part Description:

No.1: Blue plastic+ Transparent plastic+ Transparent plastic + Transparent plastic (Mix test)

Remark:

1. The chemical analysis of specified SVHC is performed by means of currently available analytical techniques against the following SVHC related documents published by ECHA:

<http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table>

These lists are under evaluation by ECHA and may subject to change in the future.

2. REACH obligation:

2.1 Concerning article(s):

Communication:

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 in the Candidate List.

Notification:

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, any EU 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) of the Regulation, if (a) the substance in the Candidate List is present in those articles in quantities totaling over one tonne per producer or importer per year; and (b) the substance in the Candidate List is present in those articles above a concentration of 0.1% weight by weight (w/w).

Companies supplying articles containing substances of very high concern (SVHCs) on the Candidate List in a concentration above 0.1% weight by weight (w/w) on the EU market must comply with the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC requirement and submit SCIP notifications on these articles to ECHA, as from 5 January 2021.

2.2 Concerning material(s):

Test results in this report are based on the tested sample. This report refers to testing result of tested sample submitted as homogenous material(s). In case such material is being used to compose an article, the results indicated in this report may not represent SVHC concentration in such article. If this report refers to testing result of composite material group by equal weight proportion, the material in each composite test group may come from more than one article.

If the sample is a substance or mixture, and it directly exports to EU, client has the obligation to comply with the supply chain communication obligation under Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 and the conditions of Authorization of substance of very high concern included in the Annex XIV of the Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

2.3 Concerning substance and preparation:

If a SVHC is found over 0.1% (w/w) and/or the specific concentration limit which is set in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and its amendments, client is suggested to prepare a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) against the SVHC to comply with the supply chain communication obligation under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, in which:

- a substance that is classified as hazardous under the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008,
- a mixture that is classified as hazardous under the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, when it contains a substance with concentration equal to, or greater than the classification limit as set in Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008; or a mixture is not classified as hazardous under the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, but contains either:

- (a) a substance posing human health or environmental hazards in an individual concentration of $\geq 1\%$ by weight for mixtures that are solid or liquids (i.e., non-gaseous mixtures) or $\geq 0.2\%$ by volume for gaseous mixtures; or
- (b) a substance that is PBT, or vPvB in an individual concentration of $\geq 0.1\%$ by weight for mixtures that are solid or liquids (i.e., non-gaseous mixtures); or
- (c) a substance on the SVHC candidate list (for reasons other than those listed above), in an individual concentration of $\geq 0.1\%$ by weight for non-gaseous mixtures; or
- (d) a substance for which there are Europe-wide workplace exposure limits

3. If a SVHC is found over the reporting limit, client is suggested to identify the composite component which contains the SVHC and the exact concentration of the SVHC by requesting further quantitative analysis from

the laboratory.

Notes:

(1) The table above only shows detected SVHC, and SVHC that below RL are not reported. Please refer to Appendix for the full list of tested SVHC.

(2) RL = Reporting Limit (Test data will be shown if it \geq RL. RL is not regulatory limit.)

ND = Not detected (lower than RL), ND is denoted on the SVHC substance.

(3) *The test result is based on the calculation of selected element(s) and to the worst-case scenario.

** The test result is based on the calculation of selected marker(s) and to the worst-case scenario. Calculated concentration of boric compounds are based on water extractive boron detected by ICP-OES. Calculated concentration of Barium diboron tetraoxide is based on water extractive boron and barium detected by ICP-OES.

RL = 0.005% is evaluated for element (i.e. cobalt, arsenic, lead, chromium (VI), aluminum, zirconium, boron, strontium, zinc, antimony, titanium, barium, cadmium respectively), except molybdenum

RL=0.0005%, boron RL=0.0025% (only for Lead bis(tetrafluoroborate)), fluorine RL=0.050%.

(4) § The substance is proposed for the identification as SVHC only where it contains Michler's ketone (CAS Number: 90-94-8) or Michler's base (CAS Number: 101-61-1) \geq 0.1% (w/w).

(5) / = Potential SVHC

Unless otherwise stated, the decision rule for conformity reporting is based on Binary Statement for Simple Acceptance Rule (w=0) stated in ILAC-G8:09/2019.



Photograph of Sample:

No.1



*****End of Report*****



Anmos

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