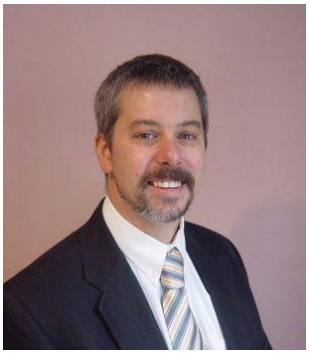
RoHS and WEEE
Not Just Lead-Free

New Zealand TRADE & ENTERPRISE | Electronics South | CEG

Newsletter No. 7 June 2006



Editorial

Welcome to the 7th NZTE/Electronics South/RoHS and WEEE Specialists International news letter.

Well things are certainly developing on the global front for RoHS. There is more clarity on China and I have included an article in this newsletter. Some medical devices are included as are some instruments. South Korea has also gone ahead and California is expected to supersede its present restricted RoHS with a full adoption of the EU RoHS during 2007.

But closer to home the Australian Department of Environment and Heritage has engaged Hyder Consulting to perform a "**Preliminary economic and environmental assessment of an Australian RoHS policy".** So look out - RoHS may well come "down-under" soon. To partake in the Hyder Consulting stakeholder consultation go to www.ausrohs.org . If Australia looks towards adopting RoHS then clearly New Zealand will need a long hard look at this as well. The Ministry for the Environment are aware of this and are keeping abreast of developments.

Now that I spend about one week a month in Australia I am getting to grips with some of the constraints facing our compatriots over the ditch. One major constraint seems to be the lack of availability of Cr6 alternatives for chromating. In New Zealand we have migrated to Chemetall 9812 which is providing some good results and can be used on steel as well as aluminium. Does anyone know of a metal finishing company in Sydney or Melbourne using this process? If so please email me and I will direct some business their way.

I am still getting requests from companies for RoHS material testing at a product level. The EU definition of Homogeneous Material is pretty clear and it does not - in any way, shape or form include what is left when you grind up a populated PCB. Anyone who is still struggling with this concept needs to come on one of my training courses which are coming up in the next 4 weeks in Sydney, Melbourne and Christchurch. See upcoming events at the end of this newsletter for details.

Talking of training and conferences I will be presenting on "What comes after RoHS" at the Technology Futures Conference in Melbourne on the 5th July. See www.aeema.asn.au for more details. This a bit of predicable linear progression, a bit of crystal ball gazing and a few trips in a time machine to get some newspapers from the future. Think I'm kidding?

This will be a presentation with a difference - as it needs to be as I have the last slot of the day. Fans of classical literature, encoding and decryption must attend. I'll say no more!

Roland Sommer
Editor

RoHS and WEEE
Not Just Lead-Free

New Zealand TRADE & ENTERPRISE | Electronics South | ceg

Newsletter No. 7 June 2006

U.K. takes the lead in RoHS implementation

By Drew Wilson
Green SupplyLine

A key issue with the RoHS directive is the variety of ways it can be implemented. Each of the European Union's 25 member states can localize the directive, filling in details any way they want, which often creates confusion, complexity and cost.

United Kingdom authorities, however, have been on a mission to make the RoHS directive workable. Though the U.K. fell shamefully behind in WEEE implementation, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), as well as consultant groups such as ERA Technology Ltd., have been working closely with Brussels, trade associations and industry to shape RoHS as it goes from paper to practice.

Their proactive work in laying bricks for what could become an EU-wide RoHS system is for the longer term. In the short term, the U.K's own national system provides a look at how things may generally work across Europe after July 1, 2006.

"The U.K. has a realistic and clear model based on self-declaration and we hope other countries follow it," said Ken Stanvick, senior vice president of San Francisco, Calif.-based Design Chain Associates LLC. He explained that the U.K. looks at a company's RoHS system and essentially asks if it is reasonable to expect a consistent supply of compliant products through this system.

A company needs to demonstrate that it has RoHS-compliant processes in place. "A lot of companies think due diligence is just showing a certificate of compliance from a supplier," said Stanvick.

Enforcement is the heart of any RoHS implementation. In the U.K., the National Weights and Measures Laboratory (NWML) carries that responsibility. Officially, the NWML has pledged that RoHS enforcement should be "based on an assessment of risk" as well as "intelligence led." Industry sources have interpreted that to mean the NWML will take an active and passive approach.

Initially, the NWML will probably perform spot checks on large electronics manufacturers who present the biggest environmental risk. "Every enforcement authority has limited resources and they have to target appropriately, in line with furthering aims of the directive," said Chris Robertson, head of reliability and failure analysis at environmental consultancy ERA Technology Ltd. in the U.K.

This means that authorities may initially take more interest in large high-volume manufacturers rather than smaller companies. A spot check may be as simple as contacting a company and asking for documentation to prove it has a viable system in place to address RoHS.

Newsletter No. 7 June 2006

At the same time, officials will wait for the phone to ring. Whistle blowers are widely expected to support enforcement. "I've already had companies ring me and ask how they can complain because their competitors are not complying with the legislation," said Mark Shayler, managing director of U.K.-based environmental consultancy Eco3.

Another public pledge by the NWML is that "enforcement actions will not be disproportionate." Though the statement is open to interpretation, sources have taken it to mean that a company found to be non-compliant will have action taken against it in proportion to its practical efforts to meet RoHS obligations.

For example, a company that's breaking the law — declaring it's compliant but with no demonstrable steps in that direction &151; would be dealt with severely. A company that can prove due diligence in making best efforts but has one or two non-compliant components would, in this interpretation, have it easier.

Robertson said that the proportionate principle isn't written into guidance and any producer found to be non-compliant has broken the law. However, he believes a producer could provide mitigating evidence that would be taken into account as to what action is taken against the company.

Moreover, the NWML is widely expected to assist companies that have compliance difficulties, even though they may pull non-compliant products and impose fines, Robertson added.

Penalties vary by country

As for penalties, the U.K's fines are the middle ground in Europe. Authorities have imposed a maximum fine of 5,000 pounds ($9,500) (though for extraordinary breaches higher fines are possible). The maximum fine in France, for instance, is 1500 euros ($1,900) and in Ireland its 15 million euros. ($19.2 million).

Penalties follow the home authority rule across the EU, explained Shayler. If a producer is based in the U.K. and caught selling a non-RoHS product in France, French officials turn the case over to U.K. authorities, who impose their fine. "It goes back to the country where your head office is located," he said.

Non-standard penalties, not to mention enforcement practices, could be exploited. "Everyone may try to locate their head office in France [where penalties are low]," Shalyer said. "It could become an investment incentive."

To address this issue, the U.K.'s DTI has been driving the development of an informal pan-European enforcement network intended to bring some level of harmonized practices across Europe. Presumably the network would also find some common ground on the type of product inspection methods that legal authorities will use. The issue is still up in the air. "There is no published standard to which you can work," Robertson said.

Newsletter No. 7 June 2006

Another issue raised is that various test equipment can provide a range of results. Environmental consultants said owning a piece of inspection equipment is different than knowing how to use it. "You must have appropriate training and personnel to run it or you're in danger of not getting the right results," Robertson explained.

X-ray fluoroscopy, for example, can give misleading results unless used by a very experienced technician, added Paul Chinery, managing director of Dionics Plc in the U.K., an environmental consultancy. Moreover, no one instrument can test for all six substances, he said. "It's a bit of mix and match."

Developing EU-wide standardized methods and practices, however, will take time. "The difficulty is that every member state jealously guards its legislative powers, particularly with regard to penalties applied," said Robertson. "Harmonizing specific details across Europe would be difficult to achieve."

Still, Chinery believes there's a good chance that large EU countries will generally follow the U.K.'s model. "The DTI has long been seen as a lead RoHS authority in Europe and has created the only guidance documents available on RoHS," he said.

The irony is that on July 1, he expects mass non-compliance. “Not one or two, but thousands upon thousands of U.K. companies won't fully comply," Chinery said. "The U.K. electronics industry is categorically unprepared."

In the U.S., the picture is mixed. Stanvick said based on surveys conducted by Design Chain Associates, large companies are most prepared. Perhaps 70% of mid-sized companies are ready and only half of the small producers will make the RoHS deadline.

"The smaller the company, the less prepared," Stanvick said. "Some haven't even started yet."

China's Evolving RoHS Legal Regime

By Richard (Tad) Ferris and Dr. Hongjun Zhang

Monday, 01 May 2006

The new law goes into effect March 1, 2007 (maybe), and could be even broader than Europe's version.

China's Management Methods for Controlling Pollution by Electronic Information Products, often called China RoHS, was promulgated on Feb. 26, and is scheduled to take effect March 1, 2007. This law, developed by China's Ministry of Information Industry (MII) to address growing concerns about electronic waste, is similar to the EU RoHS Directive in terms of currently restricted substances; however, it also includes a significant number of labeling and information disclosure requirements and requires pre-market compliance certification. Furthermore, China's law has the potential to be more broadly applied than EU RoHS.

Newsletter No. 7 June 2006

China RoHS is the primary regulation that, when supplemented by additional implementing measures, forms China's emerging RoHS legal regime. However, most of the legal measures that will form the details of the law are still to be drafted: knowing what the final requirements will be is a challenge.

Here we discuss major aspects and key challenges of the law, focusing on those provisions that depart from EU RoHS, and consider implementation issues as well as future challenges associated with the evolving China RoHS regime.

Major Aspects of the Regulation

Scope. China RoHS essentially applies to the design, manufacture, sale and import of "electronic information products" containing "toxic and hazardous substances or elements."

In Article 3(1), "electronic information products" are defined as "electronic radar products, electronic communications products, radio and television products, computer products, home electronic products, electronic instrument measuring products, specialized electronic products, electronic components and parts, electronic applications, electronic materials, and accessories."[1] This definition presents the potential for a regulatory system that is far more broadly applied than EU RoHS and does not take into account business realities, including the availability of restricted substance alternatives. "Toxic and hazardous substances or elements" are defined in Article 3(4) to include "lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls, polybrominated diphenyl ethers, and other toxic and hazardous substances or elements as specified by the State."

However, a deeper review of China RoHS reveals that certain requirements are to be focused on listed electronic information products. The list will essentially take the form of a "catalog" of electronic information products that will be issued in batches over an unspecified period of time.[2] In China RoHS, this catalog is referred to as the "Catalog for Priority Control of Pollution by Electronic Information Products" ("the Catalog"). Further, MII is considering a number of exemptions that may significantly affect the scope of China RoHS application. The challenge at present is that work has not yet been completed and, in some cases, has not yet started, on the implementing measures. Until these measures are completed, the true scope of China RoHS will be unclear. However, the potential scope is as broad as the definition of electronic information products.

Substance restrictions. Electronic information products listed in the Catalog will be subject to restrictions of listed toxic and hazardous substances or elements per China RoHS and associated implementing measures. Work is currently underway on standards to identify maximum concentration values (MCVs) for such substances, as well as exemptions from the substance restrictions. At present, it appears that the MCVs set forth in the draft Chinese

standards are similar to those described for EU RoHS. However, the current approach that the Chinese authorities and standards drafters are taking includes notable differences. In particular, the Chinese MCV standards presently address four categories: 1) homogeneous materials comprising electronic information products; 2) metal plating materials comprising electronic information product parts; 3) small elements/parts/materials of electronic information products that, under current conditions, are not readily further disassembled, with a size no bigger than 1.2 mm^3 (the size of an 0805 chip); and 4) specialized materials or parts in electronic information products (this category reflects exemptions also reflected in the current EU RoHS Annex).

Pre-market certification. One of the most challenging and potentially disruptive aspects of China RoHS is set forth in Article 19, requiring that electronic information products incorporated into the Catalog undergo compulsory certification. Hence, electronic information products that are listed in the Catalog must undergo conformity assessment testing and certification procedures governed by the Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA), an agency under the Administration for Quality Inspection, Supervision and Quarantine (AQSIQ). Discussions are currently underway concerning the possible merger of the China RoHS pre-market certification system with the existing China Compulsory Certification (CCC) mark safety-licensing regime.[3]

Labeling and information disclosure. The labeling and information disclosure requirements associated with China RoHS constitute some of the most detailed and unique aspects of this regulation. These requirements are not linked to the Catalog but, rather, to the definition of electronic information products. Hence, the application of labeling requirements would not be limited to a particular list of products. The development of exemptions to, and interpretations of, the labeling and information disclosures will be critical issues for the regulated community.

In particular, there are five types of labeling and information disclosure requirements applicable to manufacturers and importers:

- Marking of the "environmental protection period" for the electronic information product (defined as "the period during which toxic and harmful substances or elements contained in electronic information products will not leak or mutate") [Article 3(5)].
- Marking of the content of toxic and hazardous substances or elements in electronic information products (Article 13).
- Marking of the recyclability of electronic information products containing toxic and hazardous substance or elements (Article 13).
- Marking of the content of packaging materials used for electronic information products (Article 14).

- Marking of the country of origin of the electronic information product. [Proposed in the draft standards on Marking for the Control of Pollution Caused by Electronic Information Products (SJxxx-200x), reflecting the Management Regulations on Marking of Country of Origin, issued by AQSIQ March 5, 2001 and effective April 1, 2001].

Exemptions. Exemptions form a critical part of ensuring that the regulation can be effectively and practically implemented. At present, the China RoHS regulation itself only clearly references one scope exemption. This is in Article 2, which provides that products destined for export from China are exempt from the law. That said, a number of measures under development reflect MII's intention to address the need for certain flexibility, via exemptions, in the China RoHS implementation process. Key exemptions under consideration include:

Substance restriction exemptions. MII and related technical groups have identified a number of potential product exemptions from the substance restriction requirements in China RoHS. Fourteen such exemptions have been proposed, drawn from the exemptions set forth in the Annex to the European RoHS Directive.

Labeling exemptions. MII and related technical groups have proposed a number of exemptions from product labeling requirements, which focus on several factors, including whether the size and functional limitations of the electronic information product make it impractical to mark on the product itself. MII and the related technical groups are still revising the implementing measures governing labeling and related exemption issues, so exemptions will merit close monitoring.

Effective dates. China RoHS as promulgated indicates an effective date of March 1, 2007. Three factors make this date confusing.[4]

First, March 1, 2007, essentially comprises the date for implementation of the labeling or information disclosure measures in China RoHS.[5] Second, the date or dates for implementation of the substance restriction and pre-market certification requirements in China RoHS will be set forth in the Catalog, which MII will promulgate separately.[6] Third, gradual implementation of China RoHS will make compliance as of the effective date challenging. Regardless of whether compliance is expected as of a particular date, ability to comply may depend on whether MII finalizes key China RoHS implementing measures in a timely manner, and whether the regulated community is given sufficient time to understand and implement the measures by that date.

Enforcement and compliance surveillance. The pre-market certification requirements constitute only one aspect of the enforcement and compliance surveillance system contemplated for China RoHS. The State Administration of Industry and Commerce will likely have a significant

Newsletter No. 7 June 2006

role, joining with AQSIQ, in compliance surveillance.

Penalty provisions applicable to the private sector are set forth in Articles 22 and 23 of China RoHS. Although the types of penalties for violations remain ambiguous, these penalties typically include warnings, fines, product seizures, product repatriation orders (for imports), import or manufacture prohibition orders or facility shutdown orders.

China RoHS Implementation

A considerable amount of work is now underway to develop China RoHS implementing measures. For technical measures, particularly those involving issues such as MCVs, Pb-free solders and labeling specifications, MII established a Standards Working Group in 2004. This group, via subgroups with responsibility for particular subject areas, is charged with developing proposed standards for MII consideration, revision and promulgation. A positive aspect of the group is that MII permits the private sector, including multinational corporations, to join the group as long as the organizations in question are registered in China as legal persons.

A selection of key implementing measures currently being drafted or proposed for drafting follows. A detailed discussion of these measures is beyond the purview of this brief article. Further, the constant changes to the measures currently being drafted limit the usefulness of such a discussion.

Rules or guidelines.

- Catalog for Priority Control of Pollution by Electronic Information Products.
- Measures governing compulsory certification for electronic information products.
- Technical guidelines for environmental protection period marking.

Standards.

- Marking for the Control of Pollution Caused by Electronic Information Products (SJxxx-200x).
- Lead-free Solders: Chemical Composition and Forms (SJxxx-200x).
- Requirements for Concentration Limits for Certain Hazardous Substances in Electronic Information Products (SJxxx-200x).
- Test Method for Lead-free Solders (SJxxx-200x).

Patience Needed

Understanding the implications of China RoHS for particular products and industry sectors will require patience, constant monitoring and explanations of the unique aspects of the Chinese legal system. All this activity will no doubt intensify as we approach the initial effective date of March 1. Current projections, subject to change, are that MII and affiliated technical bodies will continue drafting implementing measures for another 12 months or more.

RoHS and WEEE
Not Just Lead-Free

New Zealand TRADE & ENTERPRISE | Electronics South | CEG

Newsletter No. 7 June 2006

Following typical rulemaking practice, the implementing measures would be issued not in one batch, but in pieces as the drafting, reviewing and approving work is completed. Take, for example, labeling. The labeling standards and environmental protection period technical guidelines both provide critical compliance details concerning the labeling aspects of China RoHS. However, it is likely that these will be issued successively, rather than together.

For more detail on China RoHS see www.raws.co.nz/rohs_and_weee/china_rohs.php

Richard (Tad) Ferris is a partner in the China team at Holland & Knight LLP (**hklaw.com**), focusing on representing multinationals on regulatory and government advocacy issues in China and other developing country jurisdictions; **tad.ferris@hklaw.com**. **Dr. Hongjun Zhang** is a partner with the China team and former legislative director with China's National Peoples Congress; **hongjun.zhang@hklaw.com**.

IPC 1752 Material declaration Standard for RoHS

By Roland Sommer
Electronics News May 2006

Managing Director RoHS and WEEE Specialists International
RoHS Material Declarations are a major headache for everyone involved with RoHS. Product manufacturers have difficulty getting data from suppliers, suppliers are inundated with requests for declarations - all in different formats and to compound the issue for suppliers, they have difficulty getting the information from the manufacturers. And there is a sting in the tail…..
Collecting Yes/No RoHS compliance material declarations is a simple system and the one that most companies are presently implementing. It does however have one major drawback. When the next substance is banned all material declarations will have to be re-sourced. A yes/no RoHS declaration declares that none of the 6 RoHS substances are contained in the part, it does not reference any other substance. If, for example, Polychlorinated Biphenyls are banned in 2008, companies will need to go back and collect new material declarations FOR ALL COMPONENTS.
Help is at hand however. The new IPC 1752 Material Declaration standard which was released on 9 March 06 provides the basis for a future proofed system. This standard allows for the collection of the simple yes/no data, but also allows for the logging of material composition data based upon the JIG A and B lists. The Jig A and B lists are lists that have been compiled of all substances used in Electronics that are either banned or listed as substances of concern in any country world-wide. Any substance likely to be banned in the future would be included in these lists. There are 15 substances in the "A"List (banned somewhere in the world) and 9 substances in the "B" list (listed as being of concern somewhere in the world).
The IPC 1752 Standard allows for 6 levels of declaration.

Newsletter No. 7 June 2006

Class 1 Declaration: RoHS reporting at a homogeneous level in yes/no format
Class 2 Declaration: Class 1 plus manufacturing information (peak processing temperature, Time at peak, MSL level)
Class 3 Declaration: RoHS reporting at a homogeneous level in yes/no format, JIG level A & B at the part level and other customer-specific substances at the part level
Class 4 Declaration: Class 3 plus manufacturing information (peak processing temperature, Time at peak, MSL level)

Class 5 Declaration: RoHS reporting at a homogeneous level in yes/no format and JIG level A & B at the homogeneous material level and other customer-specific substances at the homogeneous level
Class 6 Declaration: Class 5 plus manufacturing information (peak processing temperature, Time at peak, MSL level)
Class 5 and 6 allow for the manufacturer to specify a "proprietary substance" with a declaration that it is not one of the JIG A or B substances. In this way a manufacturer can protect their Intellectual Property.
IPC1752 has standard forms for data entry and for publishing declarations. These forms use Adobe Acrobat Version 7. A little known feature of Adobe Acrobat Version 7 is that it supports an XML schema. In simple terms this means that areas on a page can be created as "data buckets". They can be written to on the normal .pdf, but more importantly they can be electronically read across the web. This means that forms can be created and posted on a component manufacturers website and the data can be read/downloaded by customers across the web electronically.
What IPC1752 does is to create forms, based on a .pdf for the request for a material declaration from a customer to a supplier, and for responding to a request for a material declaration. If the form for response is posted to a website, future requests can be responded to by directing the enquirer to the website.
This is an all-encompassing standard which allows for the present yes/no scenarios, but also allows for the level of data that will be needed in the future.
Information on the material composition for Commercial of the Shelf (COTS) items is not freely available. Most manufacturers have it, but will only provide it as a commercial service. Companies like Total Parts Plus can supply this data, but at a cost.
Some larger companies such as Motorola demand level 6 declarations as a base line requirement for supply. The Sony Green Partner program has similar requirements.
Where most companies have this level of data available is with custom parts, metalwork and plastics which is well worth storing in an IPC1752 compliant Database. Companies may be surprised what proportion of their inventory is metalwork and plastics when they look. Typically it will be over 50%. When the next substance is banned the COTS item suppliers will undoubtedly start to make substance level information available in IPC1752 format as no-one wants to go through the RoHS Material Declaration pain every 4 years (the EU RoHS

Newsletter No. 7 June 2006

substance review period, the Chinese RoHS review is annually).

Those who have invested in a compliant database will be ahead of the curve, as all they will need to do is to download the data from their supplier's website into their data base, add the new banned substance to the list of banned substances in the database and run a report on what subset of their parts contain the newly banned substance.

If compliance data is kept in an IPC1752 compliant database then when the next substance is banned a simple search on the database will show only those components that are being used that contain the newly banned substance.

All the major ERP systems have bolt on modules for RoHS compliance, SAP for example use the TechniData database that integrates into the SAP Health and Safety Module. These larger ERP system databases are relatively expensive, when implementation is taken into account and will cost in excess of AU$300,000. Whilst this is appropriate and affordable for the larger Multi-Nationals it is out of reach of the average SME.

Low cost but feature rich IPC 1752 Databases for SMEs are now available. Most notable is the Material Declaration Wizard (MDW) designed by the Goodbye Chain Group. Typically these SME IPC 1752 database will sit alongside the ERP/MRP system as well as the traditional component database. Some software will allow full integration of the existing component database however some of the entry level systems such as MDW are designed to complement the existing component database, be it a simple folder/file structure or an MS Access or Lotus Notes style database. Entry level software starts at around AU$12,000

Features that are needed in any of these databases are:

- a substance level database,
- a component level database,
- ability to import IPC1752 data from the forms,
- ability to import and roll up Bills of material,
- ability to "publish" a IPC1752 declaration form at product level based on the rolled up BOM and the data at component and substance level.
- an easy to use mapping tool at the front end to allow leverage and import of existing component databases.

IPC1752 is the way of the future. Companies in Australia and New Zealand can start using this standard Now and save a heap of money when the next prohibition happens - be it the EU or China or the USA. Do it once and do it right. Cost effective and locally supported database solutions are available and will save many times the investment in future years. Get ahead of the curve and future proof your business! IPC 1752 compliant databases are available from RoHS and WEEE Specialists International. www.raws.co.nz

---

RoHS Green Tick Certification

Infomercial by Roland Sommer
RoHS and WEE

RoHS and WEEE
Not Just Lead-Free

New Zealand TRADE & ENTERPRISE | Electronics South | CEG

Newsletter No. 7 June 2006

Have you ever wondered if there is a standard for "Green Tick" certification? Have you ever wondered if there is a legal requirement for a "RoHS" green tick label on your product or packaging?

The short answer to both these questions is "no". There is no legal requirement for any marking for RoHS (in the EU) and there is no "Green Tick" Standard. Many companies are producing their own green ticks and adding them to products and packaging. A green tick can mean anything, from "we are RoHS compliant" to "we like putting green ticks on our products and there is no legislation to stop us"

However several organizations are providing an auditing service and then providing their own branded "Green Tick Certification". In the UK the British Standards Institute (BSI) have produced a Trusted British RoHS Kitemark which you can attain after a detailed audit process. Several testing labs such as SGS have produced their own systems but there is a high dependence on laboratory test reports.

RoHS and WEEE Specialists International have developed an audit procedure for both product based audits and infrastructure audits. The infrastructure audit is the more solid approach and involves looking at what systems and processes have been implemented, ensuring that there is physical proof of Due Diligence being undertaken - in short everything that the enforcement authorities would want to see if your are investigated. This audit results in a comprehensive report and corrective actions. Upon completion of the corrective actions, authorization is given to use the RoHS RAWS certified Manufacturer Logo and labels under license.

This gives good credibility to the "Green Tick" which is visible to the enforcement authorities and also gives the company a report that can be used to prove the level of infrastructure implemented and examples of due diligence.

Audits can also be undertaken at product level to check the credibility and completeness of Declarations of Compliance. However we urge all companies to use the Infrastructure audit first as this proves the integrity of the underlying process rather than one isolated product.

See www.raws.co.nz for more details or email Roland at rsommer@raws.co.nz

A word of thanks to our Sponsors

This newsletter and the www.electronicssouth.com RoHS and WEEE website are made possible by an initiative and funding from New Zealand Trade and Enterprise

How to subscribe

Send an email to rsommer@raws.co.nz with "RoHS and WEEE Newsletter subscribe" in the subject heading

RoHS and WEEE
Not Just Lead-Free

New Zealand TRADE & ENTERPRISE | Electronics South | CEG

Newsletter No. 7 June 2006

Upcoming Events

RoHS Training

Christchurch, New Zealand: 26 June: Excelling in a RoHS Environment with Roland Sommer of RoHS and WEEE Specialists International. www.raws.co.nz - upcoming events

Sydney, Australia: 3 July PROVISIONAL: Excelling in a RoHS Environment With Roland Sommer of RoHS and WEEE Specialists Ltd International. www.raws.co.nz - upcoming events

Melbourne, Australia: 7 July: Excelling in a RoHS Environment With Roland Sommer of RoHS and WEEE Specialists Ltd International. www.raws.co.nz - upcoming events

Conferences

Melbourne: 5th 6th July: Technology Futures Conference: "What comes after RoHS" by Roland Sommer and **"Energy using Products Directive" by Paul Woolnough. Details at** www.aeema.asn.au

RoHS and WEEE
Not Just Lead-Free

New Zealand TRADE & ENTERPRISE | Electronics South | CEG

Newsletter No. 7 June 2006

The Commercial Page

The Goodbye Chain Group

Cost-effective RoHS and WEEE service packages.

- WEEE packages include everything you need to fulfill your registration, recycling and reporting requirements.

www.goodbyechain.com

Parkside Laboratories Ltd

We offer help with the ROHS and WEEE directive with the following product testing:

- HALT (highly accelerated life testing) of your product once the changes have been made to comply with the directive.
- Full compliance to international standards following your changes including Europe, Asia, Middle East, Australasia and the USA.
- Through our partnership with USA-based laboratory UL we also offer testing for the hazardous substances themselves.

Phone Matt 03 339 1670, 021 667 868 or matt.toohey@parksidelabs.co.nz

University of Canterbury

- Material composition analysis
- Micro-sectioning

milo.kral@canterbury.ac.nz

RoHS and WEEE Specialists (International) Ltd

- RoHS Audits and Green Tick Certification
- IPC1752 Compliant Databases
- Material Composition Testing to IEC 111/24/CD
- Training Courses
- Scope and exemption assessments.
- Project Management
- Strategy advice and facilitation
- WEEE label testing (Hexane).

Phone Roland on ++64 (0)3 337 8068, ++64 (0)21 716 208

Websites

www.electronicssouth.com

www.raws.co.nz

www.dti.gov.uk/sustainability/weee/

www.greensupplyline.com

www.buyusa.gov/europeanunion/weee

www.rohs.gov.uk

http://uk.farnell.com/static/en/rohs/

The Commercial page

Do you have a commercial RoHS or WEEE support to offer? Please contact Roland Sommer at rsommer@raws.co.nz to discuss advertising here.