

亞光 綠色採購指南

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1. 有關「環境負荷物質管理技術標準」說明：

Introduction of Management Regulations for the Environment-related Substances .

亞洲光學股份有限公司至目前為止已經陸續提出了不少關於「環境負荷物質管理」要求，得到了各供應商的大力協助，在此深表感謝!!

Asia Optical has continually proposed a number of requirements of “management of regulations for the environment-related substances to be controlled” and we much appreciate the great support received from our vendors so far.

為了統一要求，適應市場和世界綠色產品發展趨勢，執行亞洲光學「環境負荷物質管理標準」(如附件一)有其必要性。如果對「環境負荷物質管理標準」和之前要求不一樣，請以此份技術標準為準。同時，此技術標準也是亞洲光學採購的基準。今後亞洲光學所有原料、部件等…要按照此標準進行採購，符合亞洲光學標準的供應商將獲得優先採購。在 2005 年 10 月 1 日之前無法達到該技術標準的供應商將被限制採購。

In order to unify the requirements and suit the developing trend of green products in the marketplace and world, it is necessary for Asia Optical to implement “management of regulations for the environment-related substances to be controlled” (Please refer to attachment 1). Please regard this “management of regulations for the environment-related substances to be controlled” as the final version if you have different requirements previously. Meanwhile, this technical standard is also the rule for Asia Optical procurement. From now on, all parts, and material... and so on will be purchased according to this standard. Asia Optical will purchase with priority from Vendors who qualify for this standard. Vendors who could not reach this technical standard before Oct. 1st, 2005 will be limited to procurement.

該技術標準一旦有修訂版本，以最新的技術標準為準。該技術標準不保證包括所有的環境管理要求，一旦國際法律與法令制定或修正標準的限制要求時，以法律法規之要求為準。亞洲光學會重新修正此標準，發佈公告。

The latest standard will be applied once there is updated version. This technical standard does not mean the entire requirement for management of regulations for the environment-related substances to be controlled. If international law and enactment request any, the legal requirement is the principle. Asia Optical will revise the standard and subsequently make an announcement.

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1.1 亞洲光學的環境保護政策

Asia Optical Environment Protection Policy

近年來，環境問題已經改變原來的氣候，並從以往的地區性的環境議題轉變成全世界的環境保護的議題。

In recent years, the environment issue has changed our climate and becomes a global environment protection issue from regional one.

全球暖化、臭氧層破損和酸雨...等等相關環境問題的任何一種問題都會對人類和自然生態環境帶來極大的影響。上述各項環境議題並需要經由人們的計劃執行和合作才有可能將環境議題減緩或解決。

From the global warming, damage of ozonosphere, and acid rain, etc. Any of this environment issue will bring a serious impact on the human race and nature world. To ease and solve the above environmental problem, people need to make plan and cooperate to carry it out.

亞洲光學作為世界公民的一員，更需要明確將關於環境議題，採取適當的行動並積極制訂環境保護理念和行為作為指導方針。

As a citizen of the world, Asia Optical has to do the proper actions and establish the environment protection belief and conduct as guiding principle.

[亞光環境保護政策]

[Asia Optical Environment Protection Policy]

地球資源有限，人類智慧無窮，結合大家的"力量"，生產出--人類喜歡，地球也微笑的"高科技光電產品"。

The natural resources are limited but human intelligence is infinite. Rely on the strength of the masses to produce the enjoyable and environmental friendly high-tech electro-optical products.

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1.2 亞洲光學綠色採購基準

Asia Optical Green Procurement Standard

目的

The purpose

全球範圍的環境問題，包括全球暖化，臭氧層的破壞和酸雨，廢棄物對土壤的污染，家庭和工廠廢水對河流和海洋的污染，以及由於食物中的殘留農藥、無認可農用化學藥品引起的人類對食品的不安全感，以及由於包含在新型建築材料中的毒性物質引起的住宅污染等等，都正在直接地對人類身體施加不利的影響。

The global environmental issues include global warming, ozone hole, acid rain, and soil pollution by junk, water pollution by waste liquid from household and industry, insecurity from pesticide remnants and unqualified chemicals, residence pollution caused by toxicant contained in new type building materials. All of this directly affects our health adversely.

為了在全球範圍內處理這些環境問題，在國內外形成了一種值得注意的趨勢，即對自然環境和人體具有傷害或毒性的物質進行管制，這種趨勢很快地導致了環境相關的法律法規的商議和準備。

In order to deal with these environmental issues in global extent, a trend was formed worldwide and shall be noticed. It is to manage all toxic substances which are harmful to human beings and natural environment. Further, this trend leads to the discussions of environmental related regulations and the following preparation.

作為製造業集團，亞洲光學不但要服從這些法律法規，而且也要以產品生產商對產品使用者負責的觀點，充分考慮產品和包裝原材料對環境的影響和充分考慮產品在生產過程中對環境的影響。

As a manufacturing corporation, Asia Optical not only has to follow up the laws and regulations, but also needs to comprehensively consider the environment effect caused by parts and package material and in production process. As a manufacturer, Asia Optical shall be responsible for users of its products.

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在全部的社會活動以及產品的整個生命週期中，亞洲光學的目標在於協調環境管理、環境技術的開發以及顧及環境的產品製造。這些顧及環境的產品能服務於使用者，服務於市場和整個社會。

Concerning the entire social activity and the product life-time cycle, Asia Optical aims to coordinate the environment management, the development of environmental technology, and environment-friendly production. These environment-friendly products could be at service for the users, the market, and the entire society.

在這種背景情況下，制定了這份綠色採購基準，優先採購那些積極關注環境問題的供應商並提供環境負荷小的產品。

Based on this status, we made this green procurement standard, purchasing with priority from those vendors who concern about the environmental issue and offering the products with the minimum effect to the environment.

環境管理物質濃度定義，參照” 亞洲光學『綠色採購』化學物質管理基準”執行。

Environmental Management substance concentration is defined with reference to the "Asia Optical" green procurement "of chemical substances management benchmarks" implementation.

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環境管理物質名稱一覽表 Environment-related Substances to be Controlled ('Controlled Substances')

物質名稱 Substances	
重金屬 Heavy metals	1. 鎘以及鎘化合物(Cadmium (Cd) and cadmium compounds)
	2. 鉛以及鉛化合物(Lead (Pb) and lead compounds)
	3. 汞以及汞化合物(Mercury (Hg) and mercury compounds)
	4. 六價鉻化合物(Hexavalent chromium (Cr+6) compounds)
	5. 鎳及其鎳化合物(Nickel (Ni) and nickel compounds)
	6. 砷及其砷化合物(Arsenic(As) and Arsenic compounds)
有機氯化物 Chlorinated organic compounds	7. 多氯聯苯(PCB) (Polychlorinated biphenyls)
	8. 多氯化萘(PCN) (Polychlorinated naphthalenes)
	9. 多氯三聯苯(PCT) (Polychlorinated terphenyls)
	10. 短鏈氯化石蠟類 (Shortchain chlorinated paraffins (C10 -13)(SCCPs))
	11. 聚氯乙稀(PVC)以及聚氯乙稀混合物 (PVC & Polyvinyl chloride and PVC blends)
有機溴化合物 Brominated organic compounds	12. 多溴聯苯(PBB) (Polybrominated biphenyls)
	13. 多溴聯苯醚(PBDE) (Polybrominated diphenylethers)
有機錫化合物 Tin organic compounds	14. 三丁基錫(TBT)化合物及三苯基錫(TPT)化合物。 (Tributyl tin compounds, Triphenyl tin compounds)
15. 三丁基氧化錫 (TBTO) Tributyl tin oxide (TBTO)	
16. 二丁基錫化合物 (DBT) Dibutyltin (DBT)compounds (金屬換算) ※	
17. 二辛基錫化合物 (DOT) Dioctyltin (DOT)compounds (金屬換算) ※	
18. 石棉(Asbestos)	
19. 特定偶氮化合物(Specific Azo compounds)	
20. 鄰苯二甲酸鹽(Phthalates Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate)	
21. 甲醛(Formaldehyde)	
22. 臭氧層破壞物質(Ozone depleting substances)	
23. 放射性物質(Radioactive substances)	
24. 全氟辛烷硫磺酸(PFOS) (Perfluorooctane sulfonates) 全氟辛烷酸(PFOA)及其鹽類與酯類(Perfluorooctyl acid and individual salts and esters of PFOA) 全氟和多氟烷基物質(PFAS) 包含長鏈烷基氟羧酸鹽類(LCPFAC) Perfluorononanoic acid (PFAs) and its salts and (LCPFAC)	
25. 鹵素(溴和氯) Halogen free(Bromine and Chlorine)	
26. 多環芳香族碳氫化合物(PAH) Polycyclic-aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	
27. 苯乙烯和 2, 4, 4-三甲基戊烯的反應物 (BNST) Benzenamine, N-phenyl-, reaction products with styrene and 2, 4, 4-trimethylpentene (BNST)	
28. 六溴環十二烷 (HBCDD 或 HBCD)及其所有主要非對應異構體 Hexabromocyclo dodecane (HBCDD or HBCD) and all major diastereoisomers	

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29. 氧化鈹 Beryllium oxide 鈹及其化合物 Beryllium (Be) and its compounds
歐盟制定新化學品政策法規(REACH) 高度關注物質(SVHC) 與 附錄 17 Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical substances & Annex XVII
衝突礦物 Conflict minerals 來自爭端地區的金 (gold)、錫 (tin)、鉭 (tantalum)、鎢 (tungsten)、鎢 (tungsten)、 鈷(cobalt)、雲母(Mica)
其他 Others 紅磷及其磷系化合物 Red phosphorous and phosphorous compounds
削減物質 Reduction of substance
加利福尼亞州第 65 提案(加州 65 法案) 美國加利福尼亞州，關於安全飲用水及有毒物強制法令。 California Proposition 65 (California Act 65) The State of Catalonia, the United States, has a compulsory law on safe drinking water and toxic substances。
斯德哥爾摩公約公告之管制物質:持久性有機污染物(Persistent Organic Pollutants， 簡稱 POPs) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants(POPs)
中國揮發性有機化合物法規國家標準 China National Standrds on VOC regulation
美國有毒物質控制法 (U. S. Toxic Substance Control Act，TSCA)

1.3 產品的適用範圍：

Scope applicable to products

(1) 由亞洲光學設計、製造、銷售以及流通的電子產品。

Electronics products that are designed, manufactured, sold by Asia Optical for sale, loan or distribution.

(2) 亞洲光學委託第三者設計、製造、銷售、流通的電子產品。

Electronics products being designed, manufactured, sold and distributed are outsourced to third parties by Asia Optical.

(3) 第三者委託亞洲光學進行設計、製造的電子產品(由客戶指定的零部件、材料除外)。

Asia Optical commissioned by third party to conduct the design and manufacture of electronic products (except when the parts and materials are specified by the customer).

此外，對本技術標準中未明確規定的物質或者其用途，如果各國或當地法令規

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定禁止使用或限制使用時，則必須遵照相關法令執行。

In addition, regarding the use of substances prohibited or restricted by region or country laws and ordinances, the laws and ordinances must be observed and followed even though the substances and their uses are not clearly regulated in this standard.

1.4 定義：

Definitions:

本管理標準中所使用的術語定義如下：

In this Standard, the terms are defined in the following manners:

(1) 有害物質 **Hazardous substances** (縮寫為**HS**):

Hazardous substances (abbreviation **HS**):

外購模組、零部件、輔材與材料的組成中，含有對人類及地球環境存在顯著影響之物質。(或稱為限制物質 **Restricted substances**，縮寫為**RS**)。

Among the substances contained in outsourcing module, parts, auxiliary materials have significant environmental - impact on both humans and the global environment (or called "Restricted substances", abbreviation **RS**) 。

(2) 無有害物質 **Hazardous substances free** (縮寫為**HSF**):

Hazardous substances free (abbreviation **HSF**):

指減少或禁用任何列表於亞洲光學綠色產品管理系統無有害物質技術標準的物質。

Refer to the reduction or the ban of Hazardous substance product which any listed in the Asia Optical's Guide to Greener Electronics Report.

(3) 綠色產品

Green product

指無有害物質的產品。

Refer to Hazardous substance product.

(4) 有意添加：

Intentionally:

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有意添加是指：無論是否刻意添加，在所有產品的零部件、裝置或使用的材料中添加、填充、混入或黏附的物質（包括在製程中無意混入或黏附於產品中的物質）。但是，對製造半導體器件等使用的摻雜劑(Dopant)雖然是有意添加，但實質上在半導體器件中其殘存量極少時，這種情況不作為「有意添加」，而作為「雜質」處理。

“**Intentionally**” is a situation in which a substance is added to, is blended with, fills up, or adheres to the parts or devices employed in products, or the materials used for the parts or devices, regardless if the situation is intentionally created or not. When a substance is unintentionally contained in, or added to a product in a processing process, this situation is also regarded as “**Intentionally**”. There are substances called Dopants that are intentionally added to manufacture semiconductor devices, etc. They are not treated as “Contained” if present in the devices in a very small amount.

(5) 雜質

Impurity:

包含在天然材料中，作為工業材料使用時的精製過程中技術上不能完全去除的物質(natural impurity)，或者在合成反應過程中產生而技術上不能完全去除的物質。原為「雜質」的物質，為了與主原料加以區別，並且為了改變材料的特性而使用時，稱為「有意添加」處理。

An “Impurity” is a substance that satisfies either or both of the following conditions: one contained in a natural material, which cannot be completely removed in a refining process by technical means(natural impurity);and one generated in a synthesis process, which cannot be completely removed by technical means. There are substances called “Impurities,” the name of which is used to distinguish them from main materials. If they are used for the purpose of changing the characteristics of a material, they are treated as “**Intentionally**”.

備註：對於本管理標準中指定的允許濃度，在零部件、裝置中該環境管理物質作為雜質混入或者黏附時，其濃度不得超過該允許濃度。

Note: The “Controlled Substance.” which mingles with or adheres to parts or devices as an “Impurity” must not exceed its allowable concentration specified in this Standard.

(6) 本管理標準中定義的塑膠

Plastics defined in this Management standard:

由合成高分子物質形成的材料或素材，由合成高分子生成的纖維、薄膜、膠

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帶、成形產品、合成橡膠產品、植物原料塑料、黏著劑等。天然樹脂與上述合成高分子物質合成時，也歸為塑膠。

Plastics refer to materials and raw materials composed of synthetic high-molecular polymers: resins, films, adhesive tape, molded products, products made of synthetic rubber, plastic made from raw materials of plant origin and adhesive, etc. When a natured resin is synthesized with one of the above articles, the synthetic substance is a plastic.

(7) 包裝材料:

Packing material:

為了將物品(包含原材料至加工完成品之範圍)由生產者送到使用者或消費者，而使用可裝入、保護、使用、傳送與交付等功能之任何材料所構成的產品。

Products made from any materials of any natural to be used for the containment, protection, handing, delivery and presentation of goods from raw materials to processed goods from the producer to the user and consumer.

(8) SVHC(認可對象候補物質):

SVHC(Approve of the target alternate material) :

REACH法規認可對象候補物質SVHC(Substances of Very High Concern 高關注物質的縮寫)。

REACH regulation approve target alternate material SVHC (Concern high to pay close attention to the thing to write slightly material Substances of Very High).

(9) 衝突礦物 Conflict minerals :

取自『剛果民主共和國及周遭國家之礦區』開採之 金、錫石、黑鎢、鈦鉬鐵礦、鈷礦等稀有金屬。與其他開採區之雲母與鈷。以上地區礦物，因開採過程存在侵犯人權、雇用童工、破壞環境生態問題，且開採獲利供給當地武裝份子，故被視為衝突礦產。

亞洲光學，基於社會責任與客戶導向，當善盡責任調查。當產品使用相關礦物時，供應商需利用 RMI(責任礦產倡議組織)發行之模板，進行溯源調查，避免誤用衝突礦產。

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※責任調查含：金(Au)、鉭(Ta)、錫(Sn)、鎢(W)、鈷(Co)、雲母(Mica)

(9)Conflict minerals:

Gold, Cassiterite, wolframite, coltan, cobalt and other rare metals mined in the **"Mining Areas of the Democratic Republic of Congo and surrounding countries"**. Mica and cobalt from other mining areas. The above areas are regarded as conflict minerals due to human rights violations, child labor, environmental and ecological problems in the mining process, and the profits from mining are supplied to local armed elements.

Asia Optical Co., Inc, based on social responsibility and customer orientation, needs to perform due diligence investigations. When products use related minerals, suppliers need to use the **RMI (Responsible Minerals Initiative)** release template to conduct traceability investigations to avoid misuse of conflict minerals.

※The responsibility investigation includes: **gold (Au), tantalum (Ta), tin (Sn), tungsten (W), cobalt (Co), mica (Mica).**

1.5 範圍 Scope

本技術標準的管理及應用，原則上適用於如下範圍：
The management and application of this technical standard is applicable to the following scope:

- (1) 亞光集團公司（以下簡稱亞光）
Asia Optical Co., Inc. (Called "AO" for short)
- (2) 亞光或者關聯公司的子公司
AO branches and related subsidiary.

上述規定範圍之外之應用本技術標準時，請直接或透過亞洲光學採購人員與亞洲光學 GP事務局聯繫。
When there is a case that the technical standard applied beyond the above scope, please kindly ontact with AO buyers or GP affair department.

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2. 關於產品所含化學物質有關的部件認定原則

Rules for identifying chemical substance in product components

2.1 認定原則

Rules for identification

亞洲光學事務局根據公司環境管理現狀或客戶要求、針對產品中（包括零部件和原材料等）化學成份進行調查，並根據國際法律與法規和客戶要求，並考慮世界環保趨勢，制定本基準，並同時制定了亞洲光學集團環境負荷物質限值標準，要求各供應商在提供產品時遵守此標準進行生產。

According to corporate environmental management policy or customers' requirement, Asia Optical surveys chemical substance contained in a product (including its components and raw material). In accordance with international law, customers' requirement, world's environmental protection trend, this rule is laid down with environmental loading substance limit being restricted to regulate Asia Optical's vendors to manufacture and supply products.

亞洲光學集團對產品中的環境負荷物質的極為重視，在採購產品前會要求供應商提供一系列的證明資料和環境負荷物質的調查需求，請供應商務必配合。

Asia Optical attaches high importance to environmental loading substance contained in its products; therefore, vendors are requested to provide a series of certification and documents.

為了確定供應商遵守亞洲光學集團綠色採購基準，以IECQ QC080000的觀念為基礎，亞洲光學集團將對納入之產品（綠色採購基準對產品定義範圍內）進行下列調查：

To ensure vendors follow Asia Optical's green purchasing policy, based on IECQ QC080000, Asia Optical will survey the following items of a product (defined in green purchasing rules) it purchases.

(1) 與供應商簽定《不含有「禁止物質」保證書》；

To sign no-prohibited-substance-contained warranty with vendors.

(2) 調查組成亞洲光學集團產品的採購物品中是否包含有環境負荷相關物質，供應商需對提供之產品提交《不含有「禁止物質」保證書》；

To survey if Asia Optical's purchases contain environmental loading substance. Vendors should provide certification guarantee banned substance is not contained in their products.

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(3)提供產品使用均質物質之第三方機構檢測報告；

Vendors should provide the third party testing report to prove homogeneous material are used on their products.

(4)化學品(包括塑膠)需提供產品之SDS 或金屬需提供材質表；

Vendors should provide SDS for their chemical products (including plastic) and material table for metals.

(5)樣品確認。

Sample Verification.

因供應商環境負荷物質超過限值規定或提供不實資料，致使客戶抗議或損失，並使亞洲光學蒙受損失時，亞洲光學集團將向供應商追究相關責任，並要求賠償。

If Asia Optical suffers loss due to its customers' claim and loss which resulted from vendors using environmental loading substance over limit or providing false documentations, Asia Optical will take legal actions and request compensation from vendors.

2.2 術語定義 Terms and Definition

(1)均一材質：

Homogeneous material：

不能以通過機械方法進一步拆分為不同材料的材料，均質材料各部分的組成均相同，例如各種陶瓷、玻璃、金屬、合金、紙、木板、樹脂、塑膠以及塗料等。

Homogeneous material is the one that cannot be disassembled by mechanical means. Every part of the material has the same constitution (e.g.: pottery, glass, metal, alloy, paper, wood, resin, plastics, paint & etc.)

(2)機械拆分：

Mechanical disassembly：

運用機械手段進行有效的劃分和獲取檢測單元的過程，包括旋開、切割、刮削、擠壓和研磨等；簡稱“拆分”。

It is a process to effectively divide and get the unit to be tested by mechanical means such as turning open, cutting, scraping, squeezing, grinding and etc. "Disassembling", in short.

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(3)極限值

The utmost value

指判定數值的臨界值，在產品所含化學物質的管理上，作為判定產品中含有/不含有依據。

It's a threshold value to determine whether the product contains chemical substance or not.

2.3 不含有「禁止物質」保證書

No-prohibited-substance-contained Warranty

《不含有「禁止物質」保證書》每家供應商只需與亞洲光學簽訂一次，保證書一式兩份，供應商簽訂後需將一份正本提交亞洲光學保存，亞洲光學承諾不將其資料內容以任何形式（影印、傳真、借閱等）提供給其他公司。

Every supplier has to sign no-prohibited-substance-contained Warranty with Asia Optical once. The warranty has two original copies. Vendor signs on both copies and returns one copy to Asia Optical for filing purpose. Asia Optical promises not to provide it to any other companies by any form (photocopy, fax, loan for others to view & etc.)

填寫指南：Instruction:

立書人：請公司之法人代表簽名

Signed by：Vendors' legal person sign here

負責人：請公司之環境負荷物質管理體系之管理代表簽名或負責人簽名（如環境負荷物質管理體系已經納入在品質管理體系 ISO 9001 或環境管理體系 ISO 14001 中時，則請響應之體系管理代表簽名）。

Responsible person：Vendors' representative of environmental loading substance management system sign here. If the environmental loading substance management system is already included in the quality system ISO9001 or the environmental management system 14001, then the representatives for the two systems should sign.)

公司名稱：公司名稱需要與營業執照之公司名稱一致。

Company name：Company name should be consistent with the name on business license.

公司地址：公司地址需要與營業執照之公司地址一致。

Company address：Company address should be consistent with the address on business license.

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公司印：公司印章之名稱需要與營業執照之公司名稱一致。

Company stamp : Company stamp should be consistent with the stamp on business license.

立書人印：公司法人代表印章。

Stamped by : Seal of legal representative of the company

以上內容有任何變更（如公司變更名稱），供應商需要通知亞洲光學，

申請重新簽訂《不含有「禁止物質」保證書》。

If the abovementioned information is changed (e.g.: change of company name), vendors should notify

Asia Optical and sign a new no-prohibited-substance-contained warranty.

2.4 環境負荷物質調查表

Environmental Loading Substance Survey Form

2.4.1 環境負荷物質調查表填寫說明：

How to fill in the environmental loading substance survey form

(1). 產品編號請填寫供應商自社的產品編號，如沒有或與亞光一致則填寫亞光部品編號。

Vendors to fill in their own part numbers for the products. If vendors do not assign part numbers for their products, then fill in Asia Optical's part numbers.

(2). 計重單位請以克/個，不適用該單位的產品可使用產品的密度單位（如：克/立方釐米）或容易計重單位（如：克/根、克/張）。

Gram/unit should be applied to indicate the weight of the products. If gram/unit is not applicable, density (e.g.: gram/mm²) or other measures (e.g.: gram/piece) can be applied.

(3). 單重為產品的重量，單位為填寫之計重單位。

Product weight and measure should be filled in.

(4). 環境負荷物質調查表物質含有判定欄中填寫"無"，則代表不含有"環境負荷物質"若表中的所有物質，則環境負荷物質中可不填寫。

If the "contained or not contained" column in the environmental loading substance survey is written "no", it means the environmental loading substance is not contained. If the environmental loading substance is listed in the "environmental loading substance survey form", there's no need to fill the name of the environmental loading substance in the "detailed environmental loading

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substance form”.

- (5). 環境負荷物質調查表中物質判定欄填寫”有”，請供應商計算並填寫具體含有量，使用部位，使用目的，含有數據。管制物質之含有單位須為mg計重。回答方式以構成成品之各部位之均一材質之化學物質含量。含有量計算為成品組成之各部位材料SDS表或成品之檢測報告。六價鉻檢測方式只需填寫ppm含量或檢測方法適用之單位；鎳、甲醛則考慮其特殊檢測方式，請自行使用合適之單位

備註:調查表使用不限於” REACH” 或” RoHS” 限制與禁止物質(RoHS2.0)。

調查表之其他欄位適用於客戶特殊指定物質或其他區域性法規管制物質之新增填寫使用。

If the “contained or not contained” column in the environmental loading substance survey form is written “yes”. The vendors should take the weight of applicable location into consideration during conversion. The amount contained, applicable location, purpose of use and data source columns should be filled in. Controlled substances containing units shall be of “mg” weight.

The amount of chemical substances in each part of the finished product. Chemical substance content calculation can be taken from SDS or test report of finished product.

The testing method of hexavalent chromium, ppm or applicable measure can be filled in the survey form. Considering the special testing method of nickel and formaldehyde, appropriate measure should be applied by vendor themselves.

Note: The” environmental loading substance survey form” survey table fields are used to "REACH" or "RoHS Restricted and prohibited substances (e.g. RoHS2.0) .

Other fields applicable to customer specified substances list or other regional regulatory substances added to fill in use."

- (6). 附帶資料:請對提供之證明資料進行登錄，資料類別包括第三方檢測報告，SDS、宣告書、材料構成示意圖、或其他資料當填寫其他資料時，請在響應一欄後面的備註欄中對提供之資料合適說明（如化學成分表、規格書等）。

Supplement: Please register the certified information provided. “Certified information” include 3rd party testing report, SDS, declaration, BOM or other information. When providing other information, appropriate description (e.g.: chemical composition chart, spec and etc.) should be filled in the remark column.

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(7). 對提供之資料有其他說明時，請在備註欄中說明。

More explanation for information provided should be written in the remark column.

(8). 提供之樣品或產品的照片請隨同環境負荷調查表一起提供。

Photo of testing sample should be provided along with environmental loading substance survey.

2. 5. 化學品 Chemical product

亞洲光學購入之產品為化學品時，或購入品中有使用化學品時，則供應商有義務提交化學品之第三方檢測報告與SDS。

If the item purchased by Asia Optical is chemical product or contains chemical substance, then the vendors are required to provide testing report and SDS.

2. 6. 亞洲光學環境負荷物質測試報告要求：

Asia Optical's requirement for environmental loading substance report

1. 亞洲光學對第三方檢測報告，檢測機構必須通過ISO/IEC 17025的認證，且認證的範圍包括對亞洲光學要求之項目的檢測。

The testing organization should be ISO/IEC 17025 certified and the certified scope should include testing items required by Asia Optical.

2. 測試報告內容應包含下列資訊（1~8 為必要項目；9 為建議項目）：

Testing report should include the following information (1-8 are required items, 9 is recommended item)

(1) 檢測機構名稱及地址。

(2) 報告編號。

(3) 報告日期。

(4) 實驗室主管簽章。

(5) 測試樣品描述（部品名稱、材料類別、外觀描述）。

(6) 預處理方法、檢測方法、檢測儀器。

(7) 儀器的檢測極限值及檢測結果。

(8) 檢測的流程圖。

(9) 測試樣品照片。

(1) Name of testing organization and its address

(2) Number of the report

(3) Date of the report

(4) Signature of lab supervisor

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- (5) Description of tested sample (part name, material type, description about appearance)
- (6) Proactive handling procedure, testing method, testing equipment.
- (7) Limitation of testing equipment (maximum values can be tested by the equipment) and testing results.
- (8) Testing procedure
- (9) Photos of tested sample

3. 測試報告須展現該測試樣品型態，且檢驗項目須符合指定之有害物質檢測項目；即測試報告的樣品需滿足「均質材料」的要求。

The test report shall show the pattern of the test specimen and the inspection item shall conform to the designated hazardous substance testing project. Namely, the testing report should satisfy the requirement of homogeneous material.

4. 報告內容需保持頁面整潔、文字及照片清晰可辨識。

The report should look neat and tidy, words and pictures should be easy to be recognized.

5. 測試樣品之機械拆分原則，日本JGPSSI「零件・材料中含有化學物質調查說明書」之內容辦理。

The principle of disassembling testing sample should follow “instruction of surveying chemical substance contained in components and materials” regulated by Japan JGPSSI.