

RoHS Assessment Report

Level I: Full Analysis

Report No.: 3127640.50QS

Product : *nose trimmer*

Model : 300,206,588,308,001,888

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1 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Sample Name	nose trimmer
Sample Model	300,206,588,308,001,888
Manufacturer/ Supplier/ Buyer	
Product Description	The product is nose trimmer, and is compounded with shell, motor, knife, etc.

2 DOCUMENT PROVIDED

Describe briefly what kind of documents has been provided (e.g. test reports, certificates, BOM etc.)	No documents on RoHS were provided.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

3 TESTING PERIOD

TEST PERIOD	2012-07-06~2012-07-12
TEST LOCATION	UTS
ADDRESS	Lixie Building, No. 63, Suli Rd., Suzhou, Jiangsu, P.R.China, 215168

4 CONCLUSION

As a result of the screening performed, it can be concluded that the measured part/ components determined by the risk analysis are compliant to the RoHS directive 2011/65/EU, replacing 2002/95/EC (since 2011-07-21).

The used risk analysis is based on an extensive database containing information on the probability of the presence of the 6 hazardous substances in suspected parts; it can therefore be presumed that **the product is RoHS compliant.**

Engineer name : Double PAN

Engineer signature :




Reviewer name : Amanda WANG

Reviewer signature :

5 COMPONENTS LIST

Seq	Part Description	RoHS Declaration	Material Declaration	Test report / Certificate	Screening	Remarks	
5	Related Parts						—
5.1	Shell				X		P
5.2	Motor				X		P
5.3	Knife				X		P

6 DETAIL ASSESSMENTS RESULT OF COMPONENTS/ MATERIALS

6.1	Assessment Part
	

6.1		Testing / Screening Data							
		Substance	Cd	Pb	Hg	Total Cr	Total Br	Verdict	Remark
		Limit mg/kg	100	1000	1000	1000	1000		
1	Nose trimmer 588								
1.1	Silvery-gray plastic shell	<50	<700	<700	<700	342	I	See chapter 12	
1.2	Black plastic shell	<50	<700	<700	<700	352	I	See chapter 12	
1.3	Silvery metal cover	<50	<700	<700	124660	N.A.	I	See chapter 12	
1.4	White plastic	<50	<700	<700	<700	<300	P		
1.5	Silvery metal blade	<50	<700	<700	119230	N.A.	I	See chapter 12	
1.6	Silvery metal buckle	<50	<700	<700	162260	N.A.	I	See chapter 12	
1.7	Silvery plastic shell	<50	<700	<700	<700	747	I	See chapter 12	
1.8	Black label	<50	<700	<700	<700	<300	P		
1.9	Silvery metal spring	<50	6230	<700	1040	N.A.	I	See chapter 12	
1.10	Silvery metal contact piece	<50	<700	<700	110890	N.A.	I	See chapter 12	
1.11	Motor								
1.11.1	Silvery metal shell	<50	<700	<700	<700	N.A.	P		
1.11.2	Black magnet	<50	<700	<700	<700	<300	P		

6.1		Testing / Screening Data						
Substance		Cd	Pb	Hg	Total Cr	Total Br	Verdict	Remark
Limit mg/kg		100	1000	1000	1000	1000		
1.11.3	Silvery metal shaft	<50	<700	<700	760	N.A.	I	See chapter 12
1.11.4	Green plastic gasket	<50	<700	<700	<700	<300	P	
1.11.5	Silvery silicon steel sheet	<50	<700	<700	8620	N.A.	I	See chapter 12
1.11.6	Coppery metal coil	<50	<700	<700	<700	N.A.	P	
1.11.7	Blue plastic base shell	<50	<700	<700	<700	369	I	See chapter 12
2	Nose trimmer 100							
2.1	Transparent plastic cover	<50	<700	<700	<700	<300	P	
2.2	Black rubber strip	<50	<700	<700	<700	<300	P	
3	Nose trimmer 888							
3.1	Black plastic	<50	<700	<700	<700	<300	P	
4	Nose trimmer 300							
4.1	Blue plastic	<50	<700	<700	<700	2261	I	See chapter 12
4.2	Black rubber sealing washer	<50	<700	<700	<700	<300	P	
5	Nose trimmer 308							
5.1	Coppery metal contact piece	<50	<700	<700	<700	N.A.	P	

Remark:

- 1, P = comply with the requirement on MAL
- 2, I = grey, needs to be tested by wet chemical analysis
- 3, F = not comply with the requirement on MAL
- 4, P* = comply with the RoHS current exemption

7 CURRENT EXCLUSION LISTS

Exemptions			
The product evaluated makes use of the indicated exemptions to the RoHS directive as published in Directive 2002/95/EC, Decision 2005/717/EC, Decision 2005/747/EC Decision 2006/310/EC, Decision 2006/690/EC, Decision 2006/691/EC, Decision 2006/692/EC, Decision 2008/385/EC and Decision 2010/571/EU.			Applied
	Exemption Items	Scope and Dates of Applicability	
1.	Mercury in single capped (compact) fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per burner).		
(a)	For general lighting purposes < 30 W: 5 mg	Expires on 31 December 2011; 3,5 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011 until 31 December 2012; 2,5 mg shall be used per burner after 31 December 2012	
(b)	For general lighting purposes \geq 30 W and < 50 W: 5 mg	Expires on 31 December 2011; 3,5 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011	
(c)	For general lighting purposes \geq 50 W and < 150 W: 5 mg		
(d)	For general lighting purposes \geq 150 W: 15 mg		
(e)	For general lighting purposes with circular or square structural shape and tube diameter \leq 17 mm	No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 7 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011	
(f)	For special purposes: 5 mg		
2(a)	Mercury in double-capped linear fluorescent lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per lamp):		
(a)(1)	Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter > 9 mm (e.g. T2): 5 mg	Expires on 31 December 2011; 4 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011	
(a)(2)	Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter \geq 9 mm and \leq 17 mm (e.g. T5): 5 mg	Expires on 31 December 2011; 3 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011	
(a)(3)	Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter > 17 mm and \leq 28 mm (e.g. T8): 5 mg	Expires on 31 December 2011; 3,5 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011	
(a)(4)	Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter > 28 mm (e.g. T12): 5 mg	Expires on 31 December 2012; 3,5 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2012	

Exemptions			
The product evaluated makes use of the indicated exemptions to the RoHS directive as published in Directive 2002/95/EC, Decision 2005/717/EC, Decision 2005/747/EC Decision 2006/310/EC, Decision 2006/690/EC, Decision 2006/691/EC, Decision 2006/692/EC, Decision 2008/385/EC and Decision 2010/571/EU.			Applied
	Exemption Items	Scope and Dates of Applicability	
(a)(5)	Tri-band phosphor with long lifetime (≥ 25000 h): 8 mg	Expires on 31 December 2011; 5 mg may be used per lamps after 31 December 2011	
2(b)	Mercury in other fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per lamp):		
(b)(1)	Linear halophosphate lamps with tube > 28 mm (e.g. T10 and T12): 10 mg	Expires on 13 April 2012	
(b)(2)	Non-linear halophosphate lamps (all diameters): 15 mg	Expires on 13 April 2016	
(b)(3)	Non-linear tri-band phosphor lamps with tube diameter > 17 mm (e.g. T9)	No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 15 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011	
(b)(4)	Lamps for other general lighting and special purposes (e.g. induction lamps)	No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 15 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011.	
3	Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for special purposes not exceeding (per lamp):		
(a)	Short length (≤ 500 mm)	No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 3,5 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011	
(b)	Medium length (> 500 mm and ≤ 1500 mm)	No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 5 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011	
(c)	Long length (> 1500 mm)	No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 13 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011	
4(a)	Mercury in other low pressure discharge lamps (per lamp)	No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 15 mg maybe used per lamp after 31 December 2011	
4(b)	Mercury in High Pressure Sodium (vapour) lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per burner) in lamps with improved colour rendering index $R_a > 60$:		

Exemptions			
The product evaluated makes use of the indicated exemptions to the RoHS directive as published in Directive 2002/95/EC, Decision 2005/717/EC, Decision 2005/747/EC Decision 2006/310/EC, Decision 2006/690/EC, Decision 2006/691/EC, Decision 2006/692/EC, Decision 2008/385/EC and Decision 2010/571/EU.			Applied
	Exemption Items	Scope and Dates of Applicability	
4(b)- I	$P \leq 155 \text{ W}$	No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 30 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011	
4(b)- II	$155 \text{ W} < P \leq 405 \text{ W}$	No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 40 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011	
4(b)-III	$P > 405 \text{ W}$	No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 40 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011	
4(c)- I	$P \leq 155 \text{ W}$	No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 40 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011	
4(c)- II	$155 \text{ W} < P \leq 405 \text{ W}$	No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 30 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011	
4(c)-III	$P > 405 \text{ W}$	No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 40 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011	
4(d)	Mercury in High Pressure Mercury (vapour) lamps (HPMV)	Expires on 13 April 2015	
4(e)	Mercury in metal halide lamps (MH)		
4(f)	Mercury in other discharge lamps for special purposes not specifically mentioned in this Annex		
5(a)	Lead in glass of cathode ray tubes.		
5(b)	Lead in glass of fluorescent tubes not exceeding 0,2 % by weight		
6(a)	Lead as an alloying element in steel for machining purposes and in galvanized steel containing up to 0,35 % lead by weight.		
6(b)	Lead as an alloying element in aluminium containing up to 0,4 % lead by weight.		
6(c)	Copper alloy containing up to 4 % lead by weight.		
7(a)	Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e. lead-based alloys containing 85 % by weight or more lead)		
7(b)	Lead in solders for servers, storage and storage array systems, network infrastructure equipment for switching, signaling, transmission, and network management for telecommunications.		

Exemptions			
The product evaluated makes use of the indicated exemptions to the RoHS directive as published in Directive 2002/95/EC, Decision 2005/717/EC, Decision 2005/747/EC Decision 2006/310/EC, Decision 2006/690/EC, Decision 2006/691/EC, Decision 2006/692/EC, Decision 2008/385/EC and Decision 2010/571/EU.			Applied
	Exemption Items	Scope and Dates of Applicability	
7(c)- I	Electrical and electronic components containing lead in a glass ceramic other than dielectric ceramic in capacitors, e.g. piezoelectronic devices, or in a glass or ceramic matrix compound.		
7(c)- II	Lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of 125 V AC or 250 V DC or higher.		
7(c)-III	Lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of less than 125V AC or 250 V DC.	Expires on 1 January 2013 and after that date may be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 1 January 2013	
7(c)-IV	Lead in PZT based dielectric ceramic materials for capacitors being part of integrated circuits or discrete semiconductors		
8(a)	Cadmium and its compounds in one shot pellet type thermal cut-offs	Expires on 1 January 2012 and after that date may be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 1 January 2012	
8(b)	Cadmium and its compounds in electrical contacts		
9(a)	Hexavalent chromium as an anti-corrosion agent of the carbon steel cooling system in absorption refrigerators up to 0,75 % by weight in the cooling solution.		
9(b)	Lead in bearing shells and bushes for refrigerant-containing compressors for heating, ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration (HVACR) applications.		
40-	Deca – BDE in polymeric applications.		CANCEL
11(a)	Lead used in C-press compliant pin connector systems.	May be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 24 September 2010	
11(b)	Lead used in other than C-press compliant pin connector	Expires on January 2013 and after that date may be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 1 January 2013	
12	Lead as a coating material for the thermal conduction module c-ring.	May be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 24 September 2010	
13(a)	Lead in white glasses used for optical applications.		
13(b)	Cadmium and lead in filter glasses and glasses used for reflectance standards.		

Exemptions			
The product evaluated makes use of the indicated exemptions to the RoHS directive as published in Directive 2002/95/EC, Decision 2005/717/EC, Decision 2005/747/EC Decision 2006/310/EC, Decision 2006/690/EC, Decision 2006/691/EC, Decision 2006/692/EC, Decision 2008/385/EC and Decision 2010/571/EU.			Applied
	Exemption Items	Scope and Dates of Applicability	
14	Lead in solders consisting of more than two elements for the connection between the pins and the package of microprocessors with a lead content and 80% and less than 85% by weight.	Expires on 1 January 2011 and after that date may be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 1 January 2011	
15	Lead in solders to complete a viable electrical connection between die and carrier within integrated circuit Flip Chip packages		
16	Lead in linear incandescent lamps with silicate coated tubes.	Expires on 1 September 2013	
17.	Lead halide as radiant agent in High Intensity Discharge (HID) lamps used for professional reprography applications		
18(a)	Lead as activator in the fluorescent powder (1% lead by weight or less) of discharge lamps when used as speciality lamps for diazo-printing reprography, lithography, insect traps, photochemical and curing processes containing phosphors such as SMS ((Sr, Ba) 2MgSi2O7:Pb).	Expires on 1 January 2011	
18(b)	Lead as activator in the fluorescent powder (1 % lead by weight or less) of discharge lamps when used as sun tanning lamps containing phosphors such as BSP (BaSi ₂ O ₅ :Pb)		
19	Lead with PbBiSn-Hg and PbInSn-Hg in specific compositions as main amalgam and with PbSn-Hg as auxiliary amalgam in very compact Energy Saving Lamps (ESL).	Expires on 1 June 2011	
20	Lead oxide in glass used for bonding front and rear substrates of flat fluorescent lamps used for Liquid Crystal Displays (LCDs).	Expires on 1 June 2011	
21	Lead and cadmium in printing inks for the application of enamels on glasses, such as borosilicate and soda lime glasses		
23	Lead in finishes of fine pitch components other than connectors with a pitch of 0,65 mm and less	May be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 24 September 2010	
24	Lead in solders for the soldering to machined through hole discoidal and planar array ceramic multilayer capacitors.		
25	Lead oxide in surface conduction electron emitter display (SED) used in structural elements, notable in the seal frit and first ring.		
26	Lead oxide in the glass envelope of Black Light Blue lamps.	Expires on 1 June 2011	
27	Lead alloys as solder for transducers used in high-powered (designated to operate for several hours at acoustic power levels of 125 dB SPL and above) loudspeakers.	Expired on 24 September 2010	
29	Lead bound in crystal glass as defined in Annex I (Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4) of Council Directive (69/493/EEC.)		
30	Cadmium alloys as electrical/ mechanical solder points to electrical conductors located directly on the voice coil in transducers used in high-powered loudspeakers with sound pressure levels f 100dB (A) and more		
31	Lead in soldering materials in mercury free flat fluorescent lamps (which e.g. are used for liquid crystal displays, design or industrial lighting)		
32	Lead oxide in seal frit used for making window assemblies for Argon an Krypton laser tubes		

Exemptions			
The product evaluated makes use of the indicated exemptions to the RoHS directive as published in Directive 2002/95/EC, Decision 2005/717/EC, Decision 2005/747/EC Decision 2006/310/EC, Decision 2006/690/EC, Decision 2006/691/EC, Decision 2006/692/EC, Decision 2008/385/EC and Decision 2010/571/EU.			Applied
	Exemption Items	Scope and Dates of Applicability	
33	Lead in solders for the soldering of thin copper wires of 100 µm diameter and less in power transformers.		
34	Lead in cermet-based trimmer potentiometer elements.		
35	Cadmium in photoresistors for optocouplers applied in professional audio equipment until 31 December 2009.		CANCEL
36	Mercury used as a cathode sputtering inhibitor in DC plasma displays with a content up to 30 mg per display.	Expired on 1 July 2010	
37	Lead in the plating layer of high voltage diodes on the basis of a zinc borate glass body.		
38	Cadmium and cadmium oxide in thick film pastes used on aluminium bonded beryllium oxide.		
39	Cadmium in colour-converting II-VI LEDs (< 10 µg Cd per mm ² of light-emitting area) for use in solid state illumination or display systems.	Expires on 1 July 2014	
40	Cadmium in photoresistors for analogue optocouplers applied in professional audio equipment.	Expires on 31 December 2013	
Note: For the purposes of Directive 2011/65/EU, a maximum concentration value of 0,1 % by weight in homogeneous materials for lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) and of 0,01 % by weight in homogeneous materials for cadmium shall be tolerated.'			

8 INTRODUCTION TO ROHS DIRECTIVE AND RESTRICTED LIMIT

On 1 July 2006, the European RoHS directive will come into effect. RoHS stands for “Restriction of use of certain Hazardous Substances in electrical and electronic Equipment” and is known under directive number 2002/95/EC (replaced by 2011/65/EU, since 2011-07-21). In this directive it is outlined that the allowed concentration of six defined substances in each homogenous component of electronic equipment must be very low. The six substances are mentioned in table 1 with the maximum allowed level.

Table 1: the maximum allowed level of six hazardous substances

Restricted substance	maximum level
cadmium (Cd)	0.01% (100 ppm)
mercury (Hg)	0.1% (1000 ppm)
lead (Pb)	0.1% (1000 ppm)
hexavalent Chromium (Cr ⁶⁺)	0.1% (1000 ppm)
polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs, flame retardants)	0.1% (1000 ppm)
polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs, flame retardants).	0.1% (1000 ppm)

9 ASSESSMENT APPROACH

Based on a special DEKRA risk analysis, using an extensive database containing information on the probability of the presence of the 6 hazardous substances in suspected parts, a probability value will be provided to each part. This value reflects the risk of having one of the hazardous substances in the component. From this, a list is generated with the most suspicious components. These components are tested for the presence of the six hazardous substances. This will be explained extensively in the next chapter. The amount of components tested depends on the total number of individual (homogenous) parts in the equipment and the risk of the used materials.

10 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION

With not RoHS compliant results

As a result of the screening performed, it can be concluded that the measured part/components determined by the risk analysis are not compliant to the RoHS directive. One or more parts/components clearly have a too high level of detection of one of the restricted substances. These parts/components are indicated in this report and need to be replaced by other RoHS compliant materials in order to have the equipment RoHS compliant.

With RoHS compliant results

As a result of the screening performed, it can be concluded that the measured part/components determined by the risk analysis are compliant to the RoHS directive. The used risk analysis is based on an extensive database containing information on the probability of the presence of the 6 hazardous substances in suspected parts; it can therefore be presumed that the product is RoHS compliant.

11 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

The measurements are performed at DEKRA in Shanghai according to the committee draft of IEC 62321-2008, “electro-technical products- determination of levels of six regulated substances (lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls, polybrominated diphenyl ethers)”, of Dec. 2008.

In this standard all measurement methods are mentioned. The XRF measurement method is recommended in this document. This XRF measurement can be executed in a short time and is therefore very economic. However the disadvantage of this method is the difficulty to determine exact quantities, so that if levels are measured around the maximum allowed level further measurements using other methods are needed.

Apart from the problem of measuring exact quantities there is also the problem that if Brome or Chrome is detected at high levels, it does not necessarily lead to the conclusion that the material contains the defined hazardous substances. The contribution of the Brome or Chrome level to the measurements can also be from other substances than hexavalent chrome or the 2 families of flame retardants. Also in this case other methods are needed to determine the exact composition of the detected suspicious substance.

Therefore 3 possible statements can be made:

- Statement 1: If the levels are zero or acceptable low, the tested component complies with the RoHS directive
- Statement 2: If the level of the measurement is around the maximum allowed, or if the level for Chrome or Brome is too high, other more accurate methods are needed to determine the exact level or the composition of Chrome and Brome. In this report they will be labelled as suspect hazardous substances. To determine if they are RoHS compliant, a separate investigation is needed
- Statement 3: If the level of lead, mercury or cadmium is well above the maximum allowed levels (taking the XRF uncertainty is taken into account), the tested component, thus also tested equipment, does not comply with the RoHS directive.

Table 2 Schematic presentation of obtaining the statements

	measured level		
	< 50 ppm	50 tot 150 ppm	> 150 ppm
cadmium (Cd)			
	< 700 ppm	700 tot 1300 ppm	> 1300 ppm
lead (Pb)			
mercury (Hg)			
chrome (Cr)			
bromine (Br)			
	<300 ppm	> 300 ppm	> 300 ppm

	statement 1
	statement 2
	statement 3

The measurements performed using the XRF method, will be called screening. The screening has been conducted at DEKRA using specially prepared XRF-analysis equipment for the purpose of RoHS compliance.

12 NECESSARY CHEMICAL RESULTS

Further analysis for XRF Grey Materials:

The measurements are performed at DEKRA in Shanghai according to the committee draft of IEC 62321-2008, "electro-technical products- determination of levels of six regulated substances (lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls, polybrominated diphenyl ethers)", of Dec. 2008.

No	Test Item(s)	Method	Unit	MDL	Result					
					1.3	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.10	1.11.3
(1)	Hexavalent Chromium	IEC 62321-2008 Annex B	mg/kg	2	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
					1.11.5	n/a				
					Neg.					

No	Test Item(s)	Method	Unit	MDL	Result					
					1.9	n/a				
(2)	Lead, Pb	IEC 62321-2008	mg/kg	2	181					

No	Test Item(s)	Method	Unit	MDL	Result					
					1.1	1.2	1.7	1.11.7	4.1	n/a
(3)	PBBs	IEC 62321-2008 Ed.1 Annex A								
	Monobromobiphenyl		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
	Dibromobiphenyl		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
	Tribromobiphenyl		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
	Tetrabromobiphenyl		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
	Pentabromobiphenyl		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
	Hexabromobiphenyl		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
	Heptabromobiphenyl		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
	Octabromobiphenyl		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
	Nonabromobiphenyl		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
	Decabromobiphenyl		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
(4)	PBDEs	IEC 62321-2008 Ed.1 Annex A								
	Monobromobiphenyl Ether		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
	Dibromobiphenyl Ether		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
	Tribromobiphenyl Ether		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
	Tetrabromobiphenyl Ether		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
	Pentabromobiphenyl Ether		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
	Hexabromobiphenyl Ether		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
	Heptabromobiphenyl Ether		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	9	7	23	
	Octabromobiphenyl Ether		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	10	
	Nonabromobiphenyl Ether		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
	Decabromobiphenyl Ether		mg/kg	5	N.D.	N.D.	5	11	N.D.	

mg/Kg = ppm

MDL = Method detection limit

N.D. = Not Detected (<MDL)

Neg. = Negative.

* = comply with current exemptions.

13 ANNEX

Reference Sample Photos



Picture 01, Nose trimmer 588



Picture 02, Nose trimmer 001



Picture 03, Nose trimmer 888



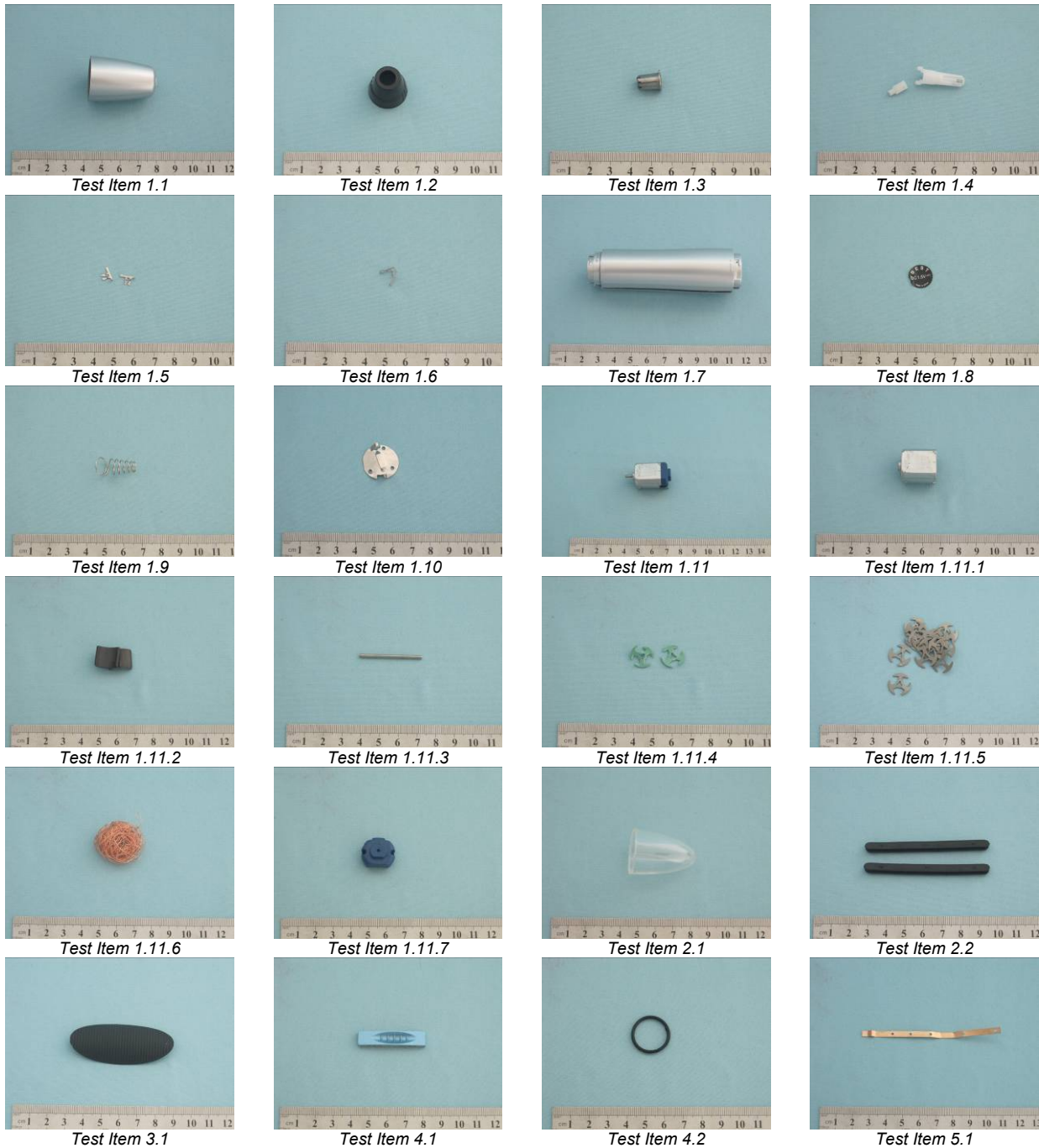
Picture 04, Nose trimmer 300



Picture 05, Nose trimmer 308



Picture 06, Nose trimmer 206



-----END-----