

JAMP AIS

- JAMP Article Information Sheet -

Preparation Procedure

Based on JAMP AIS ver.4.x

December 24, 2013



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Issuing Organization: Joint Article Management Promotion-consortium

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Introduction

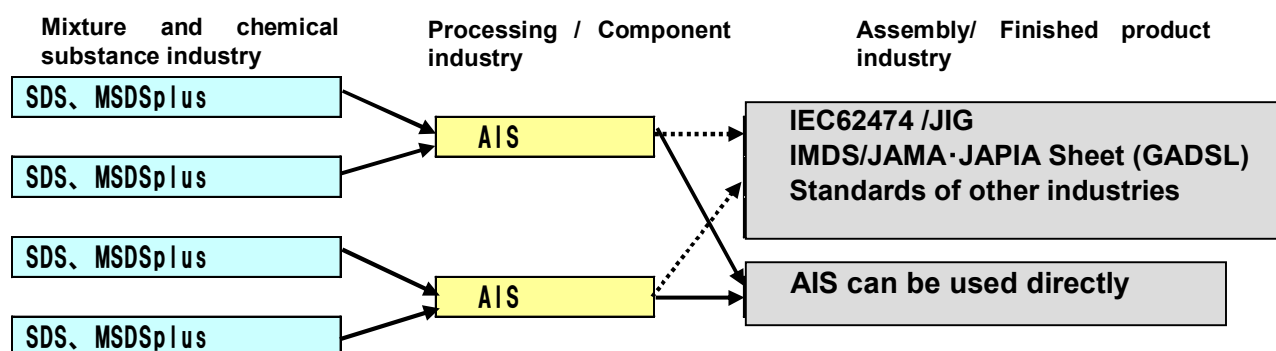
Information on the chemical substances in products (information on chemicals contained in articles) is extremely important for preventing the people involved in the supply chain (hereinafter referred to as “SC”) from having health problems and for protecting the environment.

However, as such information has not necessarily been communicated via an efficient and standardized method, various problems have arisen throughout the whole supply chain.

Consequently, people from companies involved in the whole supply chain who were interested in this issue gathered together and set up the Joint Article Management Promotion-consortium (JAMP) to work towards the improvement of this issue.

JAMP has recommended that information on the chemical substances in products should be communicated by using the basic information sheet shown below. [Fig.1]

- “SDS” and “MSDSplus” should be used to communicate information for chemical substances/mixtures.
- Information on the chemical substances contained in articles should be communicated by converting information from SDS and MSDSplus into the “AIS (Article Information Sheet)”.
- Information on the chemical substances contained in finished products should be confirmed by information from “AIS.”



[Fig. 1 Illustration of information communication]

The MSDSplus is a sheet prepared by JAMP for the purpose of communicating information on chemical substances in mixtures to complement the information provided by SDS; it is used to enter the information such as “names of legally regulated constituents contained in products,” “presence of declarable chemical substances,” “chemical substance names,” “CAS No.,” and “concentration,” and to communicate it to downstream users (hereinafter referred to as DSU).

Chemical products are processed by DSU into mixtures or articles. In doing so, the types or concentrations of the chemical substances in a chemical product change according to factors like chemical reaction, condensation, and dilution. As the content and extent of the change largely vary with processing conditions of DSU and such conditions vary with each DSU, it is not possible for a chemical substance/mixture manufacturer that is an upstream company to precisely predict things such as the concentration of a chemical substance after it is processed into an article.

Consequently, it is necessary for each chemical substance/mixture manufacturer to include

the information on the product composition in its SDS and MSDSplus at the point of time a chemical substance becomes a constituent of its own chemical product and provide the information to the DSU, which, based on the SDS and MSDSplus, will need to verify the types and concentrations of the chemical substances contained in their own articles taking into account the processing conditions, input them in the AIS, and transfer it to customers (industrial users).

In actual SC, some actors simultaneously handle chemical substances, mixtures, articles, finished products, etc. The “Guidelines for the management of chemical substances in products,” published in February 2013 classifies these lines of business into 7 categories and is designed to allow the effective use of SDS, MSDSplus, and AIS. Information communication is designed to smoothly flow throughout the whole SC by using the Guideline together with AIS/MSDSplus. Your understanding and cooperation would be appreciated.

We have designed the AIS as a tool that provides the information to be inputted into existing survey formats for chemical substances contained in products such as IMDS, etc, with not overlapping the scope of these existing survey formats, Moreover, with the AIS, we are considering “gradual improvements and operation” in its linkage with MSDSplus. In making these “gradual improvements,” we seek to identify and solve problems such as its “gaps for compatibility with existing formats”, if any.

Chapter 1. Scope

This document is intended to be used by all parties who want to prepare and use an AIS.

The AIS is designed for articles which are industrial products themselves, those which are to be ultimately combined into such products, or those which are already been combined.

This document also assumes that AIS users include those who procure materials, process them, or sell products, and other administrators of common information in organizations that are involved in the manufacture or distribution of articles, or control information on chemical substances contained in articles.

However, the AIS is intended for transactions among businesses and not for use by general consumers as they make purchasing decisions.

The purpose of preparing the AIS is to facilitate the disclosure and/or communication of information on chemical substances contained in articles to downstream actors, and not the certification of such information.

- Chapters 1 through 3 of this document provide explanations needed by all people who prepare and/or use an AIS.
- Chapter 4 of this document is mainly intended for those who prepare an AIS for “original parts.”
- Chapter 5 of this document is mainly intended for those who prepare an AIS for “complex articles.”

You are therefore advised to read the appropriate chapters according to the type of AIS you seek to prepare and/or use. Please consult the section(s) you require.

Chapter 2. Reference

The “JAMP AIS document” is designed as an appendix to the “JAMP Guidelines for the Management of Chemical substances in Products” and explains the specific items of the AIS to be filled in.

Other reference documents:

- Agreements of the Joint Article Management Promotion Consortium (JAMP Agreements)
- JAMP AIS•MDSplus Guide (2013) ver. 3.1
- JAMP MSDSplus ver. 4.x manual

Chapter 3. Terms and Definitions

(1) JAMP AIS (JAMP Article Information Sheet)

A data sheet designed by JAMP to communicate and disclose information on chemical substances contained in articles.

(2) Chemical substance

A chemical element or compound that either exists in nature or is obtained through a manufacturing process

Note 1: Example: lead oxide, nickel chloride, benzene, etc.

Note 2: Sorting by CAS number is more efficient when processing a large volume of data, however, attention is required since CAS numbers and chemical substances do not always directly correspond. In some cases, the relationship may be one-to-many, many-to-one, or more rarely, many to many. "Chemical substances", in some cases do not have a CAS number and therefore, rules for CAS use are necessary among users.

Note 3: The term, "substance" was used in Guidelines for the management of chemical substances in products, Ver.2. It is changed to "chemical substance" herein in accordance with JIS Z 7201. The definition of the term remains unchanged.

(3) Mixture

A mixture intentionally comprising two or more chemical substances

Note 1: Examples are paints, inks, alloy ingot, solder, resin pellets, etc.

Note 2: The term "preparation" was used in Guidelines for the management of chemical substances in products, Ver.2. It is revised to "mixture" herein to correspond to JIS Z 7201. The definition of the term remains unchanged.

(4) Chemical product

Chemical substance and/or mixture

(5) Article

An item of specific shape, appearance or design created during manufacture which substantially determines functions in final use rather than functions provided by its chemical composition.

Note 1: Examples of articles are metal plates, gears, integrated circuits, electric appliances, transport equipment, etc.

Note 2: The term, "article" was used in Guidelines for the management of chemical substances in products, Ver. 2. It is revised to "article" to correspond to JIS Z 7201. The definition of the term remains unchanged.

[Reference 1] TSCA definition

The U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) refers to an article as a “product” or “commodity” and defines it as follows:

- The manufacturing process forms the object into a specific form or design;
- In terms of its end use, the object has an end function that depends on its form or design;
- In terms of its end use, the object’s chemical composition remains unchanged or, if it does change, the change serves no other commercial purpose separate from that of the object.

However, in the U.S. OSHA HCS and notifications on toxic substances (40CFR Part 372), another condition is added: “it does not emit or release any toxic or hazardous chemicals under normal conditions of use or processing.”

- No liquid or powder item is considered to be an article, regardless of its shape or design.

Examples: PCs, their keyboards and other molded objects. The term “articles” covers a wider range of products than “original parts.”

[Reference 2] Definition under the REACH

The European Regulations concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals defines an article as follows:

- An article means an object consisting of chemical substance(s) and/or mixture(s) the manufacture of which gives it a form, surface and/or design that determine(s) the object’s end use functions more so than its chemical composition.

(6) Original Parts

An original part is the first article manufactured from chemical substances/mixtures through a manufacturing process such as molding, drying, heating, painting, etc., for which the contents of the chemical substances become fixed.

Examples: Cases made of resin, individual keys of a PC keyboard, capacitors, etc.

[Note] The definition of “original part,” as shown by the examples given above, covers a wide range of articles, including both a single article such as “individual keys of a PC keyboard” and combination of articles such as a “capacitor.”

(7) Parts

An article to be manufactured until it turns into an end product

Examples:

Personal computer: a single key mounted in a keyboard

Electronics device: a resin casing for a telephone set

Transport equipment: an automobile brake pad

Machine tool: a copper material for a motor

Furniture: a steel material for parts a spring

(8) Declarable Substances and impurities in products

“Declarable substance in products” means that declarable substances are detected as constituents of the part, material, or product concerned.

Impurities are chemical substances contained in a product which have no intended role with respect to the product’s functionality and which CAS Numbers. (or other ID number) are different from those of the other substances identified in the product.

Impurities that remain in products after common industrial refining processes are also regarded as inclusions. However, they are not treated as so in practice if they are technically unpredictable or if the amount in which they are found in the relevant product is too small to be measured, except if there is a threshold or allowance value required by domestic or foreign regulations.

(9) Concerned Regulation or Other Documents Indicated by JAMP (Declarable Substance)

An AIS refers “declarable substances” for those designated by all regulations specified by MSDSplus as “chemical substances covered by regulations to be complied with” as well as substances to be reported by GADSL, IEC62474/JIG, etc.

(10) Supply chain (SC)

Generally, a supply chain refers to a series of operations which connect suppliers with consumers, ranging from development to procurement, manufacturing, delivery and sale.

In this document, the term “supply chain” covers all operations up to the manufacturing of the final product and includes manufacturers which produce materials, chemical products, original parts, parts, sets of components, etc. It is abbreviated as “SC.”

(11) Disclosure of AIS Information

“Disclosure of AIS Information” is to provide information to the next downstream stage. An AIS as chemical substance containing information in products is prepared by each company that purchases chemical substances/mixtures and manufactures and sells articles.

(12) Downstream user (DSU)

A downstream user is a recipient of a chemical substance/mixture who buys it and converts it (through a production process) into an article. This type of user is the user that discloses information on the substances contained in an article. Abbreviated as “DSU.”

(13) Industrial user

An industrial user is the recipient of an article who buys the article and does the assembling, handling, etc.

This type of user is the one that communicates information on the substances contained in an article.

(14) CAS Number

CAS Numbers are allocated to chemical substances by the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS), a division of the American Chemical Society.

(15) Intentional addition

This refers to the addition of a chemical substance to the target object for a certain functionality or performance.

(16) Homogeneous material

For this term, we adopt the definition provided in the European Commission RoHS/WEEE Directive FAQ.

A homogeneous material is one that cannot be mechanically disjointed into different materials.

For this purpose, the term “homogeneous” means of “uniform composition throughout.” Examples of “homogeneous materials” are individual types of: plastics, ceramics, glass, metals, alloys, paper, board, resins and coatings.—

The term “mechanically disjointed” means that the materials can, in principle, be separated

by mechanical actions such as: unscrewing, cutting, crushing, grinding and abrasive processes.

Example 1: Plastic cover

If a case consists of a single kind of plastic without any coating made of another material or any other material bonded or internally bonded to it, the case is made of a “homogeneous material.” In such a case, the Directive’s value limit applies to the plastic.

Example 2: Electric cable made of metal wire surrounded by a non-metallic insulating material

This is an example of a “non-homogeneous material,” since the different materials can be taken apart through mechanical processing. In such a case, the Directive’s value limits apply to each of the respective materials.

Example 3: Semiconductor package

This consists of many homogeneous materials, such as molding material, an electric coating of tin applied to the lead frame, lead frame alloy, gold-bonding wire, etc.

(17) SDS (Safety Data Sheet)

It is a document created and provided to allow businesses that handle substances to take measures necessary for work safety and the protection of the natural environment and human health. In Japan, the Labor Safety and Health Law, the Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof (commonly referred to as the “PRTR” Law), and the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control law (the “Poison Law”) require that SDSs be provided.

The format is defined by ISO 11014-1 (which corresponds to JIS Z 7253). The Japan Chemical Industry Association (hereinafter referred to as “JCIA”) has published a guideline on the creation of SDSs.

(18) JAMP MSDSplus (MSDSplus: Material Safety Data Sheet plus)

A data sheet designed by JAMP to complement SDS for communicating information on chemical substances contained in substances/mixtures.

(19) Material Classification

Refer to the Classification List of Materials concerning materials on which Information is to be disclosed using the AIS. [JAMP AIS Material Classification Latest Version].

(20) Integration

This means to combine AIS composition information for multiple original parts and provide information on chemical substances contained in a complex article.

(21) Related terms

(21-1) IMDS (International Material Data System)

This is a system used to collect information on materials from which automobiles are made and substances contained in them. It was developed in 1998 through a joint project between EDS and eight automobile manufacturers in Europe and North America, in an effort to comply with the EU ELV (End-of-life Vehicle) Directive.

(21-2) GADSL (Global Automotive Declarable Substance List)

This is a list of declarable substances created jointly by chemical, automobile

component and automobile industry associations of the three major economic hubs of the world, i.e., North America, Europe and Japan, with a view to establishing uniform standards on substances to be declared by automobile manufacturers throughout the world being used by the IMDS.

(21-3) JGPSSI (Japan Green Procurement Survey Standardization Initiative)

This is a council whose objective is to reduce the work involved in conducting Green Procurement Surveys and improve the quality of the responses received, by standardizing the list of substances targeted by the surveys and the format for responses.

(21-4) IEC62474

This is an international standard which was enforced in March 2012 and stipulates the details of, the formats used for and the procedures taken for the declaration of information on the component materials of electrical and electronic products handled by supply chains. The substance list contained in this standard has succeeded the JIG, which had been the basis for JGPSSI (As of July 2013). The substances contained in the component materials of electrical and electronic products need to be reported if they correspond to those contained in the IEC 62474 database and are subject to the stipulated conditions.

(21-5) SVHC (Substances of Very High Concern)

In this document these are substances which are identified and published by ECHA(European Chemicals Agency) as a candidate list (Candidate List of Substances for authorization) for eventual inclusion in Annex XIV on the EU REACH Regulation.

Please refer to “Explanation of controlled substance” published by JAMP.

Chapter 4. AIS Preparation

AIS is basically provided without charge to users as one of the information.

Although AIS is not intended to use for a no contained certificate of a specified chemical substance in a product or a warrant of any regulatory compliance, in an extended utilization, they can be used for a declaration of a manufacturer (or seller) that his product does not contain any specified chemical substance.

AIS sheet is used to communicate contained chemical substance information from upstream to downstream through an SC. AIS sheet should be filled in based on the result of chemical reaction converted to an article in consideration with information provided by SDSs and/or MSDSpluss.

4.1 The first phase for issuing an AIS

An AIS has to be issued as original parts.” There is not always necessary, therefore, to issue each AIS every manufacturing process of the original parts. The case of using AIS includes not only a product as a shape of an existing original part but parts and products manufactured by combining original parts as listed below.

- combination of multiple original parts
- An article generated by surface reformation after chemical reaction of an original part and certain chemical substance(s) or mixture(s).
- Above combination

4.2 Intention of a symbol

In an AIS, it is mandatory to fill in each item marked with an asterisk (*).

4.3 AIS Preparation

4.3.1 AIS Preparation Procedure

In an AIS, fill in each item with information described below:

1. AIS Information

Format Version	Input the version of the JAMP AIS (The current version is Ver. 4.1). (Mandatory, half-width alphanumerics, 10 characters or less)
Material list	The version of the material list being used is shown. (Automatic)
Substance list	The version of the substance list being used is shown. (Automatic)
GP (Global Portal) Sheet ID	This ID is allocated when you use JAMP GP system. (Automatically filled)
Sheet Reference Number	Optionally used by the issuer (Optional, half-width or full-width, 30 characters or less)
Date Issued	Originally Input the date on which the original AIS was prepared. Use the [YYYY-MM-DD] format. (Mandatory, half-width alphanumerics, 10 characters)
Date of Latest Revision	Input the last revision date of the AIS. Use the [YYYY-MM-DD] format. If no revision has been made, leave this item blank. (Mandatory if applicable, half-width alphanumerics, 10 characters)
Revision History	Fill in the revision history using only half-width numeric characters. Enter “1” in the case of the first edition. After that, enter “2,” “3” onwards each time the AIS is revised. (Mandatory, half-width numeric characters, 3 characters or less)

2. Issuing Company Information

Company Name (in alphabetical characters)		Input the name of the company issuing the AIS. (Mandatory, half-width or full-width, 200 characters or less)
Company Name (in native language characters)		Input the name of the company issuing the AIS in native language characters. (Mandatory, half-width or full-width, 200 characters or less)
Company ID	ID Organizer	Select the organization ID number (ICD code). DUNS:0060 or CII:0147 . (Optional, half-width, 4 characters)
	Company ID	Input the corporate ID registered by the above mentioned organization. (Optional, half-width, 13 characters)
Issuing Department		Input the name of the department issuing the AIS. (Mandatory, half-width or full-width, 200 characters or less)
Address		Input the address of the issuing department (Mandatory, half-width or full-width, 200 characters)
Telephone Number of Issuing Department		Input the telephone number of the issuing department. (Mandatory, half-width, 100 characters or less)
FAX Number of Issuing Department		Input the fax number of the issuing department. (Optional, half-width, 100 characters or less)
Email Address of Issuing Department		Input the email address of the issuing department. (Optional, half-width, 100 characters or less)
Department in Charge of Preparing the AIS		Input the preparing department name if available. (Optional, half-width or full-width, 200 characters or less)
Telephone Number of Department in Charge of Preparing AIS		Input the telephone number of the preparing department. (Optional, half-width, 100 characters or less)
Remarks		Use this column accordingly. (Optional, half-width or full-width, 200 characters or less)

3. Article Information

Here, an “article” refers to a product for sale.

Manufacturer's Name	Input the name of the article manufacturer. If the issuer is a trade firm, the name of the manufacturer is entered. (Mandatory, half-width or full-width, 200 characters or less)
Common Product Name	Input the common name of the article. (Mandatory, half-width or full-width, 200 characters or less)
Issuing Company Item Number (in alphabetical characters)	Input the issuer's product model number. The issuing company's item number is entered using only half-width alphabetical characters. (Mandatory, half-width alphanumerics, 200 characters or less)
Issuing Company Item Number (in native language characters)	Input the issuing company's item number in native language characters. (Including symbols) (Optional, half-width or full-width, 200 characters or less)
Multiple Product Name/Product Series Name	You can input the series number. or multiple Item numbers. provided that the information to be disclosed for them is the same. In such a case, list all the relevant Item numbers. (Optional, half-width or full-width, 200 characters or less)
Remarks	Use this column accordingly. (Optional, half-width or full-width, 200 characters or less)

4. Composition Information (Article)

General Information

Unit applied for relevant article (Select the appropriate unit from piece, m, m ² , m ³ , cm, cm ² or cm ³)	Choose the unit most suitable for the article being reported from “piece, m, m ² , m ³ , cm, cm ² or cm ³ .” Basically, product packaging is not included. (Mandatory, limited choices)
Article Mass	Please input the mass of the article. E.g.: If the unit applies to “piece,” → Mass of a piece If the unit applies to “m,” → Mass per “m” of single surveyed item (Mandatory, half-width numeric characters, the integer part consisting of 5 digits or less, the decimal part consisting of 4 digits or less)
Unit of Mass for relevant article (Select from kg, g mg)	Please select the appropriate unit from kg, g or mg. (Mandatory, limited choices)
Declaration for Composition Information	Choose one of the two following options as to whether or not the article contains a declarable substance: ★ If all the information available to you does not indicate the inclusion of any declarable substances in your product within the Scope of Applicable Regulations or Other Documents Indicated by JAMP, choose: “This article is confirmed NOT to contain any declarable substances within the scope of Applicable Regulations or Other Documents Indicated by JAMP.” ★ If the article contains any declarable substance within the scope of Applicable Regulations or Other Documents Indicated by JAMP, fill in the necessary items in “Declarable Substance” and choose: “This article is confirmed to contain (a) declarable substance(s) within the scope of Applicable Regulations or Other Documents Indicated by JAMP.” (Mandatory, limited choices)
<div></div> GADSL	The fact that the declarable substance is applicable to the GADSL is indicated. (Automatic)
<div></div> IEC62474/JIG	The fact that the declarable substance is applicable to the IEC62474/JIG is indicated. (Automatic)

Table of Ingredients

Level	
Name	No need to be filled in for “Original Parts” This information is used in “Complex Article”. Transcribe the “Common Product Name” from “3. Article Information” of the AIS to the relevant original part. Where (complex) articles of which the complex article is composed is not an original part, input the common product name of the (complex) article, or the name of the original part. (For details, see Fig. 3). (Mandatory if applicable, half-width or full-width, 401 characters or less)

Quantity	Fill in the Quantity section with the quantities of the respective original part used. Input the number of original part whose material and mass are (considered to be) identical in terms of the declarable substance and its mass. (A similar part with the same composition but different in terms of mass or content of a declarable substance is excluded. For instance, a chip resistor with different resistance values is not counted). (Mandatory if applicable, half-width numeric characters, the integer part consisting of 4 digits or less, the decimal part consisting of 4 digits or less)
Part	
Name	Names should be prepared after dividing the article into a single or multiple "part(s)" (homogeneous materials) so that readers can identify which portion of the article the information as to the material or substance refers to. E.g.: Terminals / housing / lead wires of a connector (Mandatory, half-width or full-width, 80 characters or less)
Quantity	Input the quantity of the "parts." (Mandatory, half-width numeric characters, the integer part consisting of 4 digits or less, decimal part consisting of 4 digits or less)
Material	
Use	Describe the use every homogeneous material. From "Use" in "Material Classification," choose the most suitable one. Examples of choices: Base material, coating, adhesion, etc. (Mandatory, half-width or full-width, 80 characters or less)
Name	For a homogenous material, choose the most suitable option from "Material Classification." Be sure to enter a single material every "Use". Never enter two or more materials. Examples of choices: High-alloy steel (R111), Ceramic (N720), PET (P519), Nickel plating (S002), etc. (Mandatory, half-width, 12 characters or less)
Classification Code	
Public Standard	If the material's composition can be specified according to an internationally acknowledged standard like JIS, fill it in here. (Mandatory if applicable, half-width or full-width, 80 characters or less)
Mass	For each material, input its mass. As far as possible, input a fixed average value, although a maximum value is acceptable. For an original part, the sum of the materials shall be input adjusting as far as possible to 100% of the article mass. For a complex article, a view on content ratio is under consideration by JAMP, however it is necessary at least to sum up the information gathered, and check its difference against the article as a whole. Note: Do not enter a value multiplied by the quantity. (Mandatory, half-width numeric characters, the

	integer part consisting of 5 digits or less, decimal part consisting of 4 digits or less)
Unit (Select from kg, g, mg or ug.)	Choose the unit from [kg, g, mg, ug]. (Mandatory, limited choices)
Remarks	(Optional)
Substance	
CAS Number	If the declarable substance has a CAS No., fill in the number. (Mandatory if applicable, half-width alphanumeric, 16 characters)
Substance Name	If the article contains any "declarable substance," input its name. Follow the instructions in the "Management Guideline" to determine whether or not the article contains the substance. If the article contains multiple declarable substances, add new lines as required. (Mandatory if applicable, half-width or full-width, 1024 characters)
Concentration	Fill in the concentration (unit %) of the declarable substances per material. Fill in either a fixed average or maximum value to three significant digits, with the fourth digit rounded off. (Mandatory if applicable, half-width numeric characters, 9 digits or less)
Mass	Fill in the content of the declarable substances per material. Fill in the value obtained by multiplying with the concentration (wt%). Note: Do not enter a value multiplied by the quantity. (Mandatory if applicable, half-width numeric characters, the integer part consisting of 5 digits or less, decimal part consisting of 10 digits or less)
Unit	Select a unit from kg, g, mg or ug. (Mandatory, limited choices)
Remarks	(Optional)
For details about how to indicate substances whose threshold values are designated by law, refer to Item 5.3 (3) "Standards for indicating information on contained substances" of the AIS, MSDSplus document.	
Relevant Regulation or Other Documents Indicated by JAMP	
SVHC	<p>■ Indicate [1] if one of the following at least is applicable (Automatic)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLP [Annex VI CMR-1,2] • ESIS PBT [Fulfilled] • REACH Annex XVII [Except: CLP Annex VI CMR 1,2] • ELV Directive Substance Group 4 • RoHS Directive Substance Group 6 <p>■ If REACH SVHC is applicable, indicate [C] (candidate) or [A] (authorization) according to the relevant items. (Automatic)</p> <p>■ If the substance applications (limited application or</p>
(Remarks)	
CLP [Annex VI CMR 1,2]	
(Remarks)	
ESIS PBT	
(Remarks)	
REACH Annex XVII	
(Remarks/Material Application)	
POPs	
(Remarks/Material Application)	
ELV	
(Remarks/Exempted Application)	
RoHS	

(Remarks/Exempted Application)	<p>exempted application) shown in REACH Annex XVII or POPs Annex I is applicable, indicate the relevant symbol in the substance application field. (Mandatory if applicable, limited choices)</p> <p>■ If an exempted application shown in the ELV Directive and RoHS Directive is applicable, indicate the relevant symbol in the exempted application field. (Mandatory if applicable, limited choices)</p> <p>■ Remarks: Optional, half-width or full-width, 80 characters or less</p>
GADSL	<p>Where the GADSL is applicable, input [P] (prohibitive), [D] (declarable) or [D/P] depending on the item to which it applies. (Automatic)</p> <p>If you know of any exemption/exclusion or similar from the relevant regulations, input it.</p>
(Remarks)	
IEC62474/JIG	<p>If the IEC62474/JIG applies, input [R] (regulated), [I] (information) or [A] (assessment) depending on the item applicable. (Automatic)</p>
(Remarks)	
Voluntary Declarable Substances	<p>Fill in these items when you voluntarily declare a substance which is not a declarable substance. Input [1].</p> <p>Where other legal regulation applies to the product, disclose the relevant information.</p> <p>Input the applicable regulation in the "Remarks" field. (e.g.) EU Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste (e.g.) EU Directive on Toys</p>
(Remarks)	

5. Other Information [A]

Reference Documents, Restrictions, Notes, etc.	(Optional, half-width or full-width, 200 characters or less)
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A person filling in an AIS sheet is allowed to input any information not specified by using 200 characters or less so far as he/she considers necessary.

Here, the person can input "information to enable the safe use of the article in terms of declarable substances".

In addition, when the AIS is for an "article containing a chemical substance to be intentionally released," be sure to input it here, as well as the article's registration information, etc.

6. Aggregation

Aggregation of material information

Material information including classification numbers, material names, masses, etc., is aggregated.

Aggregation of substance information

Substance information including CAS numbers, substance names, masses, etc. which were reported, is aggregated. Also, information on the applicability to the REACH Annex XIV (SVHC), the REACH Annex XVII or the RoHS Directive, the SVHC concentration in the article if contained, and the maximum concentration of the substances designated by the RoHS Directive in the material, is aggregated.

<Supplemental information >

Supplemental information is treated separately from the information written in the AIS sheet. Changes to this information, therefore, are not covered by a revision to the AIS.

Requester information

Information of the requester is used for convenience of communication among the businesses involved. It is up to you whether or not to write it.

Company Name		Fill in the name of the requester. (Mandatory if applicable, half-width or full-width, 200 characters or less)
Company ID	ID Organizer	Choose an Organization ID number. [Optional] (Optional, half-width, 4 characters)
	Company ID	Enter the Company ID as registered with the Organizer above. [Optional] (Optional, half-width, 13 characters or less)
Name of Department		Fill in the relevant department. (Optional, half-width or full-width, 200 characters or less)
Name of Person Responsible		Fill in the name of the person responsible (Optional, half-width or full-width, 100 characters or less)
Address of Contact Person		Fill in the address. (Optional, half-width or full-width, 200 characters or less)
Telephone Number of Contact Person		Fill in the telephone number. (Optional, half-width, 100 characters or less)
FAX Number of Contact Person		Fill in the FAX number. (Optional, half-width, 100 characters or less)
Email Address of Contact Person		Fill in the e-mail address. (Optional, half-width, 100 characters or less)
Submission Date		Input the year and date when the AIS was submitted to the requester. (Optional, half-width alphanumerics, 10 characters)
Requesting's Item No.		Input the Item No. specified by the requester. (Optional, half-width or full-width, 200 characters or less)
Issuing Company's Item No.		Input the Item No. specified by the company issuing the AIS. (Optional, half-width or full-width, 200 characters or less)
Requester Remarks 1		The issuing company can use this column as it wishes. (For instance, the Supplier ID) (Optional, half-width or full-width, 80 characters or less)
Requester Remarks 2		The issuing company can use this column as it wishes. (Optional, half-width or full-width, 80 characters or less)
Requester Remarks 3		The issuing company can use this column as it wishes. (Optional, half-width or full-width, 80 characters or less)

4. 3. 2 Communication methods used for the AIS

The communication methods used for the AIS shall be enabled by XML (eXtensible Markup Language) (*1) which may be created by using an input support tool. Also, communication may be established by issuing documents and PDF files. However, JAMP does not recommend that the input support tool including information be used directly for submission because it is feared that data may be falsified, and the large-size capacity of the tool may adversely affect the system including email functions, etc.

(*1) XML (eXtensible Markup Language) is the language used for describing a wide variety of information.

For other detailed information, please refer to “JAMP AIS Input Support Tool Manual.”

Chapter 5. Handling of Complex Articles

Composition information for a complex article is prepared by combining the information on the original parts that compose the article. This process is called “integration.”

A complex article goes through further integration within the SC and is made into a complicated assembled component or product. When we provide article information to importers into the EU, assuming the notification obligation required by the REACH Regulation, it is hard to predict what level of complexity an article will achieve.

AISs for complex articles of many different levels of complexity need to incorporate description and communication methods that can handle information on substances contained in such articles. These complex articles can have the following characteristics:

- They may consist of many original parts;
- They may consist of original parts from multiple suppliers;
- They may be assembled in a multi-stage SC.

Information on such complex articles can have the following characteristics:

- 1) It may contain information on a hierarchical structure that goes down to the original parts, the smallest units.
- 2) It may consist of a myriad of information on chemical substances the article contains and its material composition. (A secondary aspect of this characteristic is that the amount of information is large and it can contain much information that is not really needed by some recipients.)

In particular, item 1) above implies that the information can be similar to that contained in a BOM (Bill Of Materials) for the complex article in question. From the perspective of the manufacturer of that complex article, this can lead to leakage of some of the know-how involved in the article. Therefore, effective control of such information is required to maintain a good balance between confidentiality and disclosure.

For item 2), JAMP streamlined the information to almost the minimum amount of information for legal compliance; on the contents and composition of target substances to be managed, and the information on the materials composing the article. At the same time, the quantity of information needs to be minimized. To meet these two kinds of demand simultaneously, we have proposed a simplification method which summarizes information by aggregating quantities of common materials and identical original parts.

5.1 Integration

“Integration” refers to an operation that combines multiple pieces of composition information for original parts described in each AIS and creates a piece of information on chemical substances contained in a complex article.

5.2 Requirements for integration

The following three requirements apply to descriptions of a complex article in an AIS:

- (A) The least necessary information on minimum structure levels and original parts can be maintained;
- (B) The volume of information text can be controlled;
- (C) Information processing concerning structure levels, etc., through communications

along the SC can be automated.

What makes (A) necessary

- In order to control substances under the RoHS Directive and substances of very high concern under the REACH Regulation (for instance, to simply present notifications to the European Chemicals Agency, to communicate information to the DSU, to disclose satisfactory information to consumers, as well as to learn about and collect information on necessary applications and safe use to comply with future restrictions), the information provided must include the mass and content % of each declarable substance per inclusion location and be communicated down the SC.
- Any supplier who is reluctant to disclose certain composition or material information, even if it is summarized, should be able to maintain the confidentiality of such information.

What makes (B) necessary

- Even if the communication format for information input in an AIS is electronic, the capacity of database that stores the data, the capacity of sheet for viewing, etc. usually has limitation in capacity.
- Leakage of any know-how that may cause the difficulties for manufacturers of complex articles should be prevented, by avoiding to provide multi-level information down to original parts.

What makes (C) necessary

- Complicated rules, such as different naming rules according to each stage of SC should be excluded.
- Any requirement for a supplier of assembled parts who uses a huge variety of parts to consider the re-naming of each component and structure should be avoided.

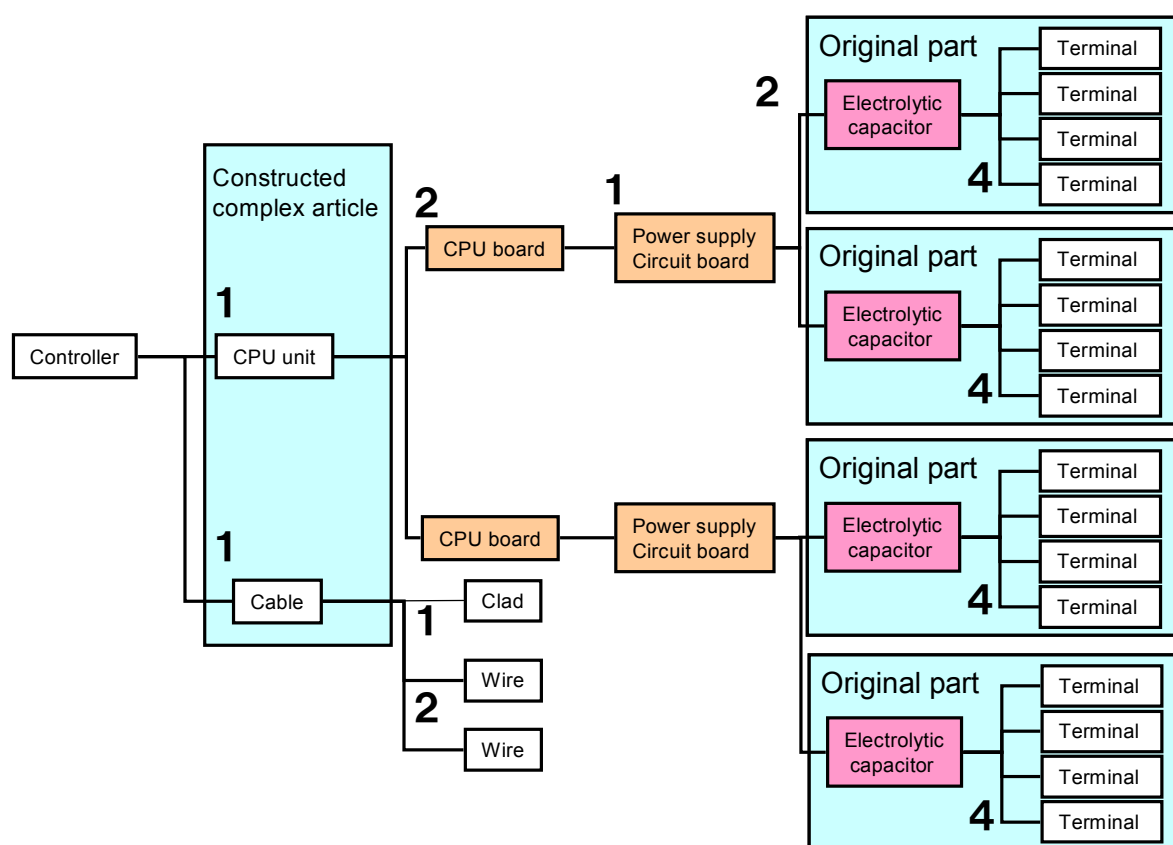
5.3 Handling levels (in the product structure)

Table 1 and Fig 2 show an example for handling structure levels as mentioned above. The followings are the assumptions and rules applied to this example.

- In Fig. 2, components with the same name are equivalent to each other and have exactly the same specifications (composition and mass).
- Table 1 shows transition of information to be described in level and component column regarding every integration step in Fig. 2.
- The quantity for a structural level (3rd column in table 1) is obtained in multiplying the quantities already included in directly lower-level (complex) article (name in rectangle) by its own (numbers in rectangle).
- This controller's composition can be summarized and indicated in a single line, with the four (quantity of the level) original parts (electrolytic capacitors) and four (quantity of parts) equivalent terminals in each of the original parts.
- Where the AIS reporting unit is other than the "unit," i.e., m, m², or m³, a quantity might be indicated with a decimal point.

(Example) Suppose a cable, reported to be 1m in length, is cut into 0.3m segments, two of which are used. In this case, you can first adjust the content information from materials downwards to suit the new length of 0.3m (or you can prepare a separate, new AIS) and change the quantity to 2. Alternatively you may use the original information with 1m as the length and set the quantity to 0.6(m).

[Fig. 2. Composition of the controller]



[Table 1. Composition portion at each stage of the article's composition information]

Article Name	Level (constructed complex article – original part)	Quantity	Component Name	Quantity
Electrolytic capacitors			Terminal	4
Power Supply Circuit board	Electrolytic capacitors – Electrolytic capacitors	2	Terminal	4
CPU Board	Power Supply Cuircuit board – Electrolytic capacitors	$2 \times 1 = 2$	Terminal	4
CPU Unit	CPU Board – Electrolytic capacitors	$2 \times 1 \times 2 = 4$	Terminal	4
Controller	CPU Unit – Electrolytic capacitors	$2 \times 1 \times 2 \times 1 = 4$	Terminal	4
	Cable – Cable	1	Clad	1
	Cable – Cable	1	Wire	2

5.4 Integration procedure

In the integration of AISs that describe information on the chemical substances contained in a complex article, we combine the composition information from the AISs for its multiple original parts. This process is conducted as follows:

Where the article's manufacturing processes are "integrative" such as where the article is painted after assembly, soldering is carried out to mount parts, etc., if you are preparing an AIS for the part in which the chemical substance/mixture is converted into an article, you may first prepare AISs for the paints and soldering as original parts and then prepare the integrated AIS. (We recommend that you prepare AISs for original parts in advance and then "integrate" them.)

- 1) Extract "4.Composition Information" from the AISs for the original parts which the article is composed of and transcribe it to "4.Composition Information" in the AIS for the complex article.
- 2) Copy the "Common Product Names" from "3. Article Information" of the original part AISs into the "Level" field. Then, according to the quantity of each component used, fill in the Quantity item. (See the descriptions of Level and Quantity in "5.3 Handling levels (in the product structure)" (see Fig. 3.)
- 3) Where the production process uses another chemical substance/mixture and produces an article other than the one covered by the AISs to be referred to (by means of soldering, bonding, painting, etc.), gather the information on the conversion of materials in the process, another MSDSplus to be referred to, etc., and generate a new component description line, with the name, classification, mass, and other necessary information (If the AIS Preparation Tool is used, you can prepare AISs for the original parts of the article in question and transcribe information from them, if you choose to do so).

For 2) above, where an article composing another complex article is not an original part, the "Level" item for the component (complex) article should input either of the following:

"Original part name" within the component (complex) article
or

" 'Common product name of the component article' / 'Original part name within the component article' "

In cases like this, assess whether or not the " / " (slash) exists and combine the "Common product" and the "Original part name" from "3. Article Information" of the AIS for the original component (complex) article with a " / " (slash). Then fill in the "Level" item of the AIS for the complex article assembled with this combination.

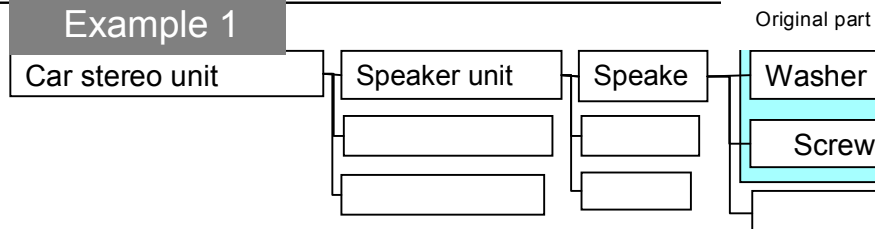
Fig. 3 Treatment of the “Level” item name in integration

• Descriptions of level and part names should be:

	Level name	Part name
For an original part,	Unnecessary	Part name
For a complex article,	Level information	Part name

And the level information is a summary of the names of the parts from which the article is composed.

The summarized information should omit “the middle” as in “Composing (complex) articles / Original part names.”

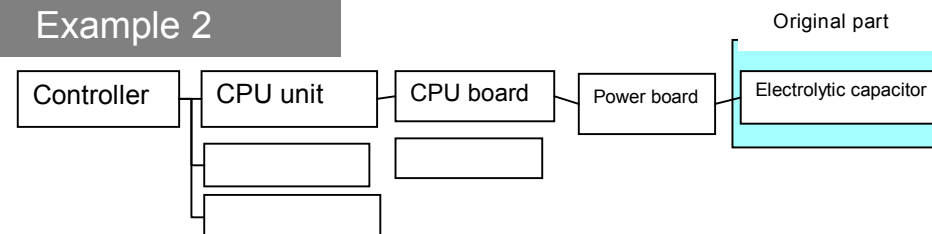
Example 1

Common name	product	Level	Part	Composition
Washer		(Original)	Washer	Base material

Common name	product	Level	Part	Composition
Speaker		Washer	Washer	Base material

Common name	product	Level	Part	Composition
Speaker unit		Speaker / Washer	Washer	Base material

Common name	product	Level	Part	Composition
Car stereo unit		Speaker unit / Washer	Washer	Base material

Example 2

Common name	product	Level	Part	Composition
Electrolytic capacitor		(Original)	Electrode foil	Base material
		(Original)	Separator	Base material

Common name	product	Level	Part	Composition
Power board		Electrolytic capacitor	Electrode foil	Base material
			Separator	Base material

Common name	product	Level	Part	Composition
CPU board		Power board / Electrolytic capacitor	Electrode foil	Base material
			Separator	Base material

Common name	product	Level	Part	Composition
CPU unit		CPU board / Electrolytic capacitor	Electrode foil	Base material
			Separator	Base material

Common name	product	Level	Part	Composition
Controller		CPU unit / Electrolytic capacitor	Electrode foil	Base material
			Separator	Base material

Appendix

FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions)

This appendix provides explanations and/or replies to opinions, questions, comments, etc., we received while we were verifying the AIS.

The replies presented here are what JAMP recommends and should be treated as reference information only.

Every AIS prepared must be written and issued with the preparing company, division, etc., taking full responsibility for it.

The statements made in this appendix are subject to revision, addition and/or deletion without prior notice.

<Questions about materials and substances >

Q1... Why do AISs report on the same declarable substance for each different material?

A1... JAMP believes in the importance of chemical substance management in the process of converting chemical substances/mixtures into articles. In addition, we can reasonably expect that a substance contained in an article after such conversion will remain in that article. The AIS, therefore, is intended to be prepared on the basis of information that is valid at the time of the first conversion into an article. Meanwhile, with respect to “notification” and “communication of information” under REACH, some countries are calling for assessments on substances contained in units smaller than articles. Also, where certain approval requirements or legal restrictions apply, there might be a need to make assessments for each and every material. Existing regulations like RoHS and ELV already require assessments on homogeneous materials. In addition, we assume there may be some cases where a business refuses to disclose the name of a substance because it forms part of its confidential information. Nevertheless, the AIS is based on a belief that information must be communicated for all substances contained in an article that are covered by the relevant legal regulations, other than for voluntary declarable substances. We would appreciate your understanding of and consent to this principle of disclosure. For the methodology of quantitative management on substances contained in an article, please consult the “management guidelines.”

Q2... Why is material information necessary?

A2... As described in A1 above, material information is an important management item in the AIS. In addition, recent legal regulations and requirements applicable to the relevant industries require material information. Based on these two facts, we have determined that material information is necessary. This kind of information enables the classification of components that make up an article in terms of their materials and in this way is very helpful to environmentally conscious design, especially recyclable design. In more specific terms, the AIS is also aimed at enabling estimates of the recyclability ratio (ISO22629) and recycling ratio. In reality, the IMDS already requires such information. The ErP Directive of Europe requires LCAs (Life Cycle Assessments) where material information on raw materials is often used in carrying out these assessments. Although the AIS is not principally aimed at providing material information for LCAs, it can be used for this kind of assessment. In addition, part names and composition information allow us to make a rough estimate of use. This estimation process, combined with material information, enables the parties involved to envisage cases where the relevant chemical substances are contained

(mixed in with) the article in question. Some people say this helps them to control the relevant business risks.

Q3...When integration takes place, all the parts are disclosed for each and every homogeneous material. Might this not lead to leakage of know-how?

A3... The “materials” dealt with in the AIS are only classified roughly. The chemical substances that make up each material do not have to be disclosed unless they are declarable.

Q4... The AIS can expose the entire material composition of an article. Doesn't this lead to leakage of technological know-how?

A4... We believe the kind of material information required by the AIS is not necessarily precise or detailed in nature. The AIS does not require that a material be broken down almost completely into chemical substances for disclosure purposes.

Q5... The recipients of our products do not demand detailed material information. Do we still have to describe such information?

A5... The AIS is based on a philosophy that we should aggressively communicate information on the content of substances that are believed to be problem for health or the environment. Where a component manufacturer does not agree with this philosophy, the manufacturer can choose not to use the AIS. Manufacturers of finished equipment are advised to make their own decisions on whether or not to use the AIS (because recipients of such equipment probably have no need to pass on the information they receive to any third party).

Q6... We are having a hard time assessing whether or not any declarable substances are contained in an article, from the information we presently have.

A6... We at JAMP recommend that AISs be filled in based on information taken from the SDS and MSDSplus. Please obtain them and make your assessments following the relevant legal judgments described in them. Also, we provide an input support tool that automatically checks the relevant legal regulations, etc., every time a substance is selected. If you know what the substances are, you are advised to take advantage of this tool. Nevertheless, this input support tool is only supplementary at best. The ultimate responsibility for anything filled in AIS must be assumed by the party that prepares it.

[Q7 and A7: This clause is a missing number.]

[Q8 and A8: This clause is a missing number.]

<Questions about the reporting format>

Q9... Explain to us the format to be used for an “article containing a mixture.”

A9... (1) For articles containing a chemical substance/mixture stored in a container (spray bottles, ink cartridges, etc.):
Prepare an MSDSplus for the chemical substance/mixture and an AIS for the container.

- (2) For articles designed to release a substance (flavored erasers, etc.)
Prepare an AIS and fill it in with information on the target substance. Subsequently, be sure to input “intentional addition” in both “5. Other Information” and “Remarks.”
- (3) For articles with no intentional addition (batteries, etc.)
Prepare an AIS, choosing the material classification for the mixture/preparation from the “Operational mixtures/preparations.”

Q10... Should “packaging materials” have a different AIS from the one for the product inside the packaging?

A10... Basically, yes. Issue an AIS for the product and another for its packaging. However, where your sales destination agrees, you can combine the two AISs into one. You can also describe multiple packaging materials in a single AIS. Please note that unless your sales destination demands that you do so, you are not required to issue an AIS for packaging materials.

<Questions about items to be filled in >

Q11... What are the meanings of “JAMP/AIS Control No.” and “JAMP Member Company ID”?

A11... In years to come, we at JAMP plan to enhance the AIS information infrastructure further and implement a certification system in order to improve the reliability of the AIS. In doing so, we plan to allocate AIS Control Nos. and Member Company IDs. Until this certification system is implemented, you can leave these items blank.

Q12... Why is the Dispatch Notice separate from the AIS?

A12... The AIS is based on an assumption that a supplier voluntarily prepares it to communicate information. Therefore, the party issuing an AIS is held responsible for updating and controlling it. Since it is impossible to update an AIS every time it is sent to a sales destination, the Dispatch Notice is treated separately. In addition, the Dispatch Notice is meant to function as a way of controlling updates in the certification system mentioned in A11 above.

[Q13 and A13: This clause is a missing number.]

Q14... Are some rules not needed for naming, etc?

A14... For common product names, we can regulate naming practices at least to some extent by, for instance, referring to the product classification. Part names, especially those for mechanical parts named in their respective drawings, have their own names assigned by the relevant industries. We believe that these names are hard to standardize.

Q15... Sending information as it is from upstream to downstream can create some problems in terms of confidentiality.

A15... The AIS is based on the philosophy that businesses should, of their own free will, communicate information on any substance contained in an article that may be problematic with respect to safety or the environment. In other words, the AIS is designed for those who want to dispatch information on substances without keeping it secret. Where disclosure from upstream is covered by a non-disclosure agreement or the

upstream party imposes some restriction on the communication of information, we advise the upstream and downstream parties to confirm and reach an agreement on the extent of the information to be disclosed.

Q16... We think information on the proportion contained in an article, which seems to be inadequate anyway, is unnecessary, since we would have to confirm this with the upstream manufacturers in any event should a problem arise.

A16... This information is still necessary to enable the use to be understood, since the REACH requires disclosure of information on substances not prohibited from being contained in an article.

Q17... Suppose a company has purchased an assembled article and wants to manage it as such. In this situation, information on quantities of parts can be a hindrance rather than helpful.

A17... Different customers have demands of various different kinds. If the AIS carried very limited information only, another new format would emerge to meet requirements not covered by the limited information. This would end up as an inefficient scheme such as "request for an inspection from downstream to upstream and reply back from upstream". We have discussed a huge variety of needs and their justification to determine the specifications of the current AIS. We therefore advise that you utilize only those items you feel necessity in the AIS.

[Q18 and A18 are not used.]

Q19... Where an article contains a substance covered by any of the regulations chosen by MSDSplus (e.g., the Law for Inspection and Regulation of Substances), it should be mandatory to transcribe such information over to an AIS.

A19... When an article is manufactured based on chemical substances/mixtures, if any declarable substance remains in the article, please record the information accordingly. The information on the remaining declarable substance is obtained from the MSDSplus, and recorded in the AIS. However, it is not possible to make this mandatory, because declarable substances do not necessarily remain in the article.

Q20... Levels are not presented visually and when I prepare or read an AIS, it is hard to understand and can lead to errors. I suggest the AIS should be presented in a more visual fashion (with charts, etc.) for users' convenience. If this might involve some confidentiality issues, at least the preparation stage should be presented in a more visual fashion.

A20... We are aware that such a need does exist. We are very sorry that the tools provided by JAMP are designed to provide only minimum functions. We have no plans to add visual tools or functions similar to those you have suggested. We are, however, ready to present the specifications of our tools if necessary. A third party might someday release a tool featuring the functions you are calling for.

[Q21 and A21: This clause is a missing number.]

<Questions about levels>

Q22... I do not see why levels are necessary in communicating information among businesses.

A22... A business might receive some information on regulated substances, but it might have to make a judgment as to whether or not a particular regulation applies to it, depending on the specific uses of the substances and the finished product made from them. Level information is necessary to enable a rough understanding of which original parts are used in which subassembly.

Q23... An AIS for a complex article contains information and quantities of the original part from the lowest-level AIS prepared by the supplier. I don't think such information or quantities are necessary.

A23... The AIS does not require communication of the name of an upstream supplier or its Item No. for the product. Suppose you have information saying "The glass contains lead." Based on this information alone, you are unable to tell whether lead is contained in the glass in an electronic component or in an optical component. Quantities are meant to help reduce the volume of information in an AIS by summarizing this information. Even if two products carry different Item Nos., they can be summarized if they have common materials and information on the substances they contain. On the other hand, without this quantity information, where an article containing 20 pieces of the same single component, the mass described in the AIS would be 20 times larger than actual. We believe this would lead to unnecessary doubts.

Q24... Even though we can omit some unnecessary levels from the description, there are some cases where we want to withhold information on the levels as far as possible, for instance with a newly released product. To which level can we withhold such information?

A24... This depends on how the party provided with the information uses it, for instance, to make entries into a lower-level customer's database. We advise you to resolve this issue within the scope of each individual contract, such as a non-disclosure agreement, a request for permission to disclose part of the information, etc. At the same time, please keep in mind that preparing a new communication format can potentially make more work for customers downstream from you in the SC.

Q25... Level information is unnecessary. I think the AIS should carry only information on substances and materials, as well as how the RoHS exemptions apply (including to which component).

A25... The items to be excluded from RoHS application are decided when the final use is determined, but not during the upstream stage. Therefore, the point of view mentioned in the question cannot be deemed common.

Q26... Is information on the requesting entity deleted from Version 4?

A26... The information on the requesting entity has not been deleted. In addition, a template has been made to facilitate handing. Because there may be multiple patterns when supplying the same product to a number of clients, transfer to JAMP-GP is recommended. However, creation of a template is not mandatory.

<Questions about addition of an original part in the course of integration>

Q27... Are we supposed to input all sub-materials (solder, fluxes, solvents) and additives used in molding?

A27... Anything that is converted into an article and added as a material, content, etc., should be input according to how it is converted. You do not need to input a material that has been painted but no longer remains due to sublimation.

<Examples of how to fill in an AIS>

Q28... Do you have any specific examples demonstrating how to fill in an AIS?

A28... Please refer to the “specific examples” on our website.

Q29... The AIS might contain the information needed for a device product to a certain extent, but I am worried whether suppliers of film, and paper would understand.

A29... Although confidentiality of layer structures, are not accepted since the material classification is not in detail, information relating to the structure such as quantity may be highly confidential. In such case, if you have a layer that does not include any declarable substance or multiple layers of exactly the same composition, there will be no problem to add up the mass and reporting the sums. Description such as “Sum of multiple layers” in the Remarks field may be helpful to recipients.

Q30... There are cases where the total mass of the parts delivered is different from that of the actual product assembled from those parts. In such case, which total mass should we use as the denominator in calculating the mass of substances contained in the article?

A30... In “4. Composition Information,” calculations involving the article’s mass use the article’s mass as the denominator. Be sure to input the article’s mass, even if you have some parts whose use cannot be described.

[Q31 and A31: This clause is a missing number.]

[Q32 and A32: This clause is a missing number.]

Q33... How is an AIS for printed documents such as manuals prepared?

A33... It is recommended that you prepare the AIS by considering the minimum unit (i.e. one AIS for one manual). Of course, if there is little difference, you should adopt a grouping process.

- “Paper,” “ink” and “stopper” should be considered as individual materials. “Ink” is classified as a painting material for surface treatment, while “paper” and “stopper” are classified as base materials (for details on “ink,” please refer to the item “Paint film resin” on page 8 of the “JAMP AIS Material Classification Manual.”).
- For each material, please write down the declarable substances, if any. “Ink” should be regarded as a mixture of “pigment,” “filling material” and “thermosetting (thermoplastic) resin”, and expressed based only on the elements which ultimately remain on the paper.
- With regard to the mass of the material, the weight of each portion shall be indicated with reference to the total weight shown in the document and, with regard to declarable

substances and voluntarily declarable substances, the weight of those substances within the materials shall be indicated. As for the weight of the ink, calculate the average material flow during the print process and the amount of ink injected for the number of printed sheets of paper, or measure the solid content concentration of the ink and calculate by identifying the solid content weight of the ink for the amount (or area) of the printed sheets of paper to be a fixed value. Thus, you are only required to calculate the estimated value to the best of your ability.

• If it is already known that the ink contains no declarable substances, only the provision of the material information would suffice. The material information is based on the classification established in consideration of the verification of recyclability. Therefore, no significant error is supposed to occur as long as such classification enables the fact to be identifiable.

Q34... We are a trading company. Should the AIS be issued by the manufacturer? Are we allowed to issue the AIS if the manufacturer is not able to issue it?

A34... We at JAMP aim to manage throughout the supply chain by providing information on chemical substances from upstream to downstream, and additionally providing information on processing of modifications, if any. In principle, it is not advisable to skip an upstream entity for data preparation. Therefore, you are recommended to ask the manufacturer to prepare the data. From a strict viewpoint based on the "Competition Law," the way of handling information may give rise to a problem. Knowing this, a trading company may issue the AIS as long as it has full information on the chemical substances contained in the products. For example, if the products are actually manufactured by Company B although materials are specified and specifications are managed by Company A, it would be reasonable that Company A obtains the data and issues the AIS. If you already have sufficient material information about the products and are able to properly issue the AIS by using such information, it is acceptable to issue the information under your name. In the AIS format, both the issuer of the AIS and the manufacturer of the products may be indicated. We are aware that the practice of informing the entire supply chain of the substances contained in the components to be supplied and the risks they present, if any, is now not only nationwide, but also worldwide. You are expected to provide the information at your discretion by properly gaining understanding and control of the substances contained in the products, and their content. ""

Revision History	
December 16, 2011	Compliance with JAMP AIS Ver. 4.0
March 16, 2012	To correct the erroneous description Description of the registration agency on page 12 -> Partially deleted The last line on page 14 -> Corrected (in accordance with the standard system specifications) "6. Aggregation" in 4.3.1 on page 16 -> Corrected The second item from the bottom of the description about the handling levels in 5.3 on page 19 -> Deleted
June 19, 2012	To correct the erroneous description "6. Aggregation" in 4.3.1 on page 16 -> Corrected
June 25, 2013	Compliance with JAMP AIS Ver. 4.x
December 24, 2013	Based on "JAMP Guidelines for the management of chemical substances in products Ver.3".