JAMP AIS

- JAMP Article Information Sheet -

Manual

Based on JAMP AIS ver.3.00

(2.0 Edition)

November 17, 2008

JAMP AIS Manual

2.0Edition in conformity with JAMP AIS ver.3.00
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Contents

Note: JAMP AIS ver.3.00 is referred to hereinafter as “AIS”.

JAMP MSDSplus ver.3.00 is referred to hereinafter as “MSDSplus”.

Introduction

Information on the chemical substances in chemical products (information on chemicals contained in articles) is extremely important in terms of 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 transmitted via an efficient and standardized method , various problems have been encountered throughout the whole supply chain.

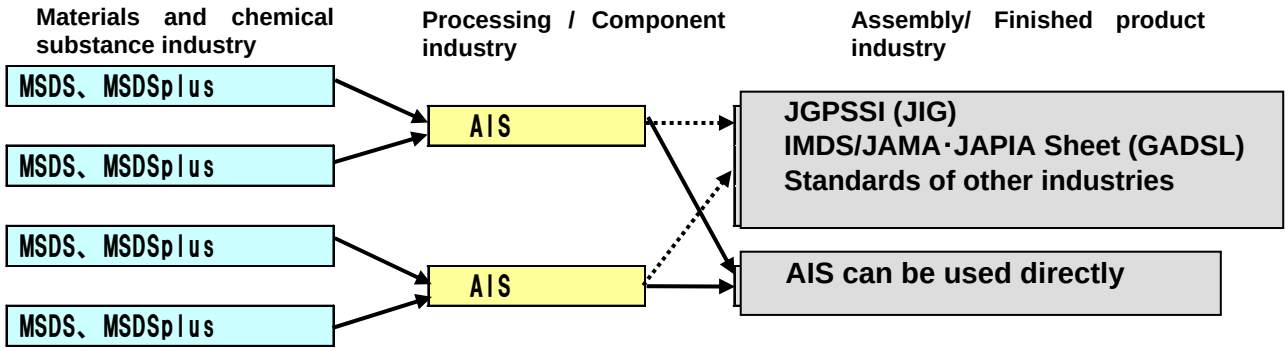
Consequently, people from companies involved in the whole supply chain who were interested in this issue gathered together and set up the Joint Article Management Promotion-consortium (JAMP) to work towards the improvement of this issue.

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

・“MSDS” and “MSDSplus” should be used to transmit information for substances and preparations.

・Information on the chemical substances contained in articles should be transferred by converting information from MSDS 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 transferring information on chemical substances in preparations to complement the information provided by MSDS; it is used to enter information such as “names of legally regulated constituents contained in products,” “presence of a declarable substance,” “name of substance,” “CAS No.,” and “concentration,” and to transfer such information to downstream users (hereinafter referred to as DSU).

Chemical products are processed by DSU into preparations or articles. In doing so, the types or concentrations of the 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 or preparation 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 or preparation manufacturer to include information on the product composition in its MSDS and MSDSplus at the point of time such substance becomes a constituent of its own chemical product and provide the information to the DSU, which, based on the MSDS 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, preparations, articles, finished products, etc. The “JAMP Guideline on the Control of Substances Contained in Products,” published in April 2008, classifies these lines of business into 7 categories and is designed to allow the effective use of MSDS, 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 information consistent with existing survey formats for substances contained in products such as IMDS, JGPSSI, etc., 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 Manual is intended to be used by all parties who want to create 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 Manual 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 creating 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 create and/or use AISs.
- Chapter 4 of this document is mainly intended for those who create AISs for “original parts.”
- Chapter 5 of this document is mainly intended for those who create AISs for “complex articles.”

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

Chapter 2. Reference

The “JAMP AIS Manual” is designed as an appendix to the “JAMP Guideline on the Control of Substances Contained 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 MSDSplus ver.3.00
- JAMP MSDSplus ver.3.00, Instruction Manual
- Guide for preparing JAMP MSDSplus ver. 3.00
- P66 of Guidance on requirements for substances in articles,
  APPENDIX 1: DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS
  （European Chemicals Agency, May, 2008）

Chapter 3. Terms and Definitions

(1) JAMP AIS（JAMP Article Information Sheet）

This is a sheet that is filled in using information on chemical substances contained in an article, and is created and used to disclose and communicate such information.

AIS stands for “Article Information Sheet.”

(2) Substance

“Substances” refer single elements and compounds that either exist naturally or are produced via a manufacturing process. Additives needed to maintain the stability of such substances and impurities arising from the process used are also considered to be substances. However, solvents that can be separated without affecting a single chemical substance’s stability or composition are excluded.

Examples: lead oxides, nickel chlorides, benzene, etc.

Assuming necessity for processing a huge quantity of data, probably the most efficient way to identify substances clearly is to use their CAS Numbers.

［Note］CAS Nos. and chemical substances do not necessarily correspond with each other one-on-one. Note that in some cases the correspondence is one-to-many, many-to-one, or, in some extreme cases, many-to-many. Also, there are many exceptional “chemical substances” which do not have a CAS No. The parties involved need to set up their own rules to arrange such substances in order.

(3) Preparation

This refers to a mixture of two or more chemical substances that have been intentionally blended.

Examples: paints, ink, solder before use, adhesives, alloys, etc.

(4) Article

The “article” refers to an object to which during manufacture is given a particular shape, appearance or design that determines the function of the end-use to a degree larger than what is performed by the chemical composition . (Refer to Article 3, JAMP Conventions)

［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. OSHAHCS and notifications on toxic substances (40CFR Part 372), another condition is added: “iit 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.

(5) Original Parts

An original part is the first article manufactured from substances or preparations 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, solder after use, capacitors, etc.

〔Note〕The definition of “original part,” as shown by the examples given above, covers a wide range of articles, including both single articles such as “solder after use” and combinations of articles such as a “capacitor.”

Meanwhile, we have set the minimum unit for issuing an AIS as “the first product for sale,” consisting of “the first article(s) manufactured from substances or preparations through a manufacturing process such as molding, drying, heating, painting, etc., which determines the contents of the chemical substances. There is no need, therefore, to issue an AIS for each different manufacturing process for an original part. Nevertheless, for convenience, this Manual refers to “the first product for sale” as an “original part.” .

(6) Complex Article

This is a part or product manufactured by combining and processing multiple original parts and/or chemical substances or preparations.

(7) Declarable Substance Inclusion and impurities

Declarable substance inclusion is said to be the state when a declarable substance is detected as a constituent of the part, material, or product concerned.

An impurity refers to a substance contained in a product which has no intended role with respect to the product’s functionality and whose CAS No. (or other ID number) is 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.

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

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

(9) Supply chain

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 Manual, 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.”

(10) Disclosure of AIS Information

“Disclosure o f AIS Information” is to provide information to the next downstream stage. AISs as substance containing information in products are created by each company that purchases substances and preparations and manufactures and sells articles.

(11) Downstream user

A downstream user is a recipient of a substance or preparation 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.”

(12) 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.

(13) CAS Number

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

(14) Intentional addition

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

(15) 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.

(16) MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet)

MSDS stands for Material Safety Data Sheet.

In Europe, this is called an SDS (Safety Data Sheet). Either way, it is a document created and provided to allow businesses that handle chemical 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 Chemical 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 MSDSs be provided.

The format is defined by ISO 11014-1 (which corresponds to JIS Z 7250). The Japan Chemical Industry Association (hereinafter referred to as “JCIA”) has published a guideline on the creation of MSDSs.

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

Sheet for communicating information on chemical substances, necessary for creating an AIS and complements an MSDS concerning substances/preparations.

(18) 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 Ver. 2.0].

(19) Integration

This step combines AIS composition information for multiple original parts and provides information on substances contained in a complex article.

(20) Simplification

This step reduces the quantity of AIS information on substances contained in a complex article provided by integration, by consolidating the common material information

(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) JIG (Joint Industry Guide)

This is a guide on the disclosure of information on chemical substances contained in products. It was jointly formulated by the JGPSSI, the EIA (the American Electronic Industries Alliance) and the EICTA (the European Information & Communications

Technology Industry Association), and was issued following approval from the JGPSSI and the EIA.

The official English title of this guide is the “Joint Industry Guide (JIG) for Material Composition Declaration for Electronic Products” and it has been issued by the EIA. The JGPSSI has issued a Japanese translation of the guide, which is commonly referred to as the “JIG.” (Quoted from the Guide)

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

In this manual 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. Preparing AISs

AISs are basically provided free of charge to sales destinations (industrial users) as part of the information accompanying an article.

Please note that while AISs are not intended to act as a certificate that an article does not contain a chemical substance or as a guarantee of compliance with legal regulations, in an extended utilization, they can be used as a “certificate of non-use” declaring that the manufacturer (or seller) of an article has not included a specified substance in the article when a deal is signed.

An AIS is a sheet used to communicate necessary information downstream through an SC. Basically, it is to be prepared based on all information provided by the MSDS and the MSDSplus, considering its conversion into an article.

4.1 Minimum unit for issuing an AIS

The minimum unit for which an AIS is to be issued is “the first product for sale” consisting of “original parts.” There is no need, therefore, to issue an AIS for each and every manufacturing process for original parts. Products manufactured and distributed in the market include the parts and products listed below, which consist of original parts or the combinations of original parts in the market .

- Combinations of multiple original parts
- Addition of articles to an original part in the process of converting certain substances and/or preparation into the articles
- Combinations of the two items above

In this Manual, these parts and products are referred to as complex articles (Note that such articles do not necessarily mean articles consisting of multiple homogeneous materials, such as a multi-layer film or PWB material). For creating an AIS of a complex article, integrate the information on its original part(s).

4.2 What the symbols stand for

An AIS features three symbols, [S], [I] and [A], which indicate the different levels of accuracy required for information to be input in the sheet. Anyone who fills in a sheet is asked to follow these symbols as he/she fills in the information. These symbols have the following respective meanings.

[S] Required information:
Always be sure to provide the information required.

[I] Where applicable, this information is required:
Where applicable, be sure to fill in this information. Where the item in question is irrelevant to the target product or the information is hard to obtain, be sure to write “Not applicable,” “Unavailable,” “Unknown,” or similar. However, in exceptional cases, items specified as “No need to complete if not applicable” in Clause 4.3.1 may be left blank.

[A] Optional information:
Leave the item as it is. It is up to you whether or not to provide information on the relevant item.

4.3 Preparing an AIS

4.3.1 Information disclosed in an AIS

The information disclosed in an AIS consists of the following eight headings and the detailed items accompanying them. You are under no circumstances allowed to change or modify any of the words, numbers, sequences, etc., of these headings or detailed items.

1. AIS Information

Format Version	[**S**]
Date Originally Issued	[**S**]
Date of Latest Revision	[**I**] "No need to complete if not applicable"
Revision History	[**S**]
GP (Global Portal) Sheet ID	No need to write an ID here directly. (Automatically filled) This ID is allocated when you are registered in a new information system (GP) JAMP is planning to build.

2. Issuing Company Information

Company Name		[**S**]
JAMP Member Company ID (required if you have this ID)		[**A**]
Company ID	ID Organizer	[**I**] "No need to complete if not applicable"
	Entity ID	[**I**] "No need to complete if not applicable"
Issuing Department		[**S**]
Address		[**S**]
Telephone Number of Issuing Department		[**S**]
FAX Number of Issuing Department		[**A**]
Email Address of Issuing Department		[**A**]
Department in Charge of Preparing AIS		[**A**]
Telephone Number of Department in Charge of Preparing AIS		[**A**]
Sheet Reference Number		[**A**]
Remarks		[**A**]

3. Article Information

Manufacturer Name	[**S**]
Common Product Name	[**S**]
Issuing Company Item Number	[**S**]
Multiple Product Name/ Product Series Name	[**A**]
Remarks (The product specifications, etc.)	[**A**]

4. Composition Information

Article Mass		
Unit Type （Please select the appropriate unit from piece, m, m2, m3）	[S]	
Mass	[S]	
Unit of Mass （Select from kg, g, mg.）	[S]	
Declarable Substance		
	Covers GADSL scope	[S] Selection of one of the choices is required.
	Does not cover GADSL scope	
	Covers JIG scope	[S] Selection of one of the choices is required.
	Does not cover JIG scope	
Level		
Name	[I] “No need to complete if not applicable” No need to be filled in for “Original Parts”	
Quantity		
Component		
Component Name	[S]	
Quantity	[S]	
Material		
Use	[S]	
Material Name	[S]	
Material Classification Number	[S]	
Material Code of Public Standard	[I] “No need to complete if not applicable”	
Material Mass (Select from kg, g, mg .)	[S]	
Declarable Substance		
Substance Name	[I] “No need to complete if not applicable”	
CAS Number	[I] “No need to complete if not applicable”	
Concentration (wt%)	[I] “No need to complete if not applicable”	
Substance Mass (Select from kg, g, mg)	[I] “No need to complete if not applicable”	
Concerned Regulation or Other Documents Indicated by JAMP		
REACH SVHC on the Candidate List	[I] “No need to complete if not applicable”	
(Remarks)	[I] “No need to complete if not applicable”	
67/548/EEC Annex CMR1,2	[I] “No need to complete if not applicable”	
(Remarks)	[I] “No need to complete if not applicable”	
PBT	[I] “No need to complete if not applicable”	
(Remarks)	[I] “No need to complete if not applicable”	
76/769/EEC	[I] “No need to complete if not applicable”	
(Remarks)	[I] “No need to complete if not applicable”	
ELV	[I] “No need to complete if not applicable”	
（Exempted Application/Remarks）	[I] “No need to complete if not applicable”	
RoHS	[I] “No need to complete if not applicable”	

(Exempted application/remarks)	[I] **"No need to complete if not applicable"**
GADSL	[A]
(Remarks)	[A]
JIG	[A]
(Remarks : Intended use classification)	[A]
Voluntary Declarable Substances	[A]
(Remarks)	[A]
Remarks	[A]

Quantity X Material Mass (optionai)	[A]
Quantity X Substance Mass (optionai)	[A]

Where it is believed that another legal regulation is applicable to the product in question, please indicate it in the "Voluntary Declarable Substances" column. [I]

(E.g.) EU Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste
(E.g.) EU Directive on Toys

Choose one of the following with respect to the information about declarable substances. [S]

Declaration Concerning Composition Information
□ This article is confirmed NOT to contain any declarable substances within the scope of Concerned Regulation or Other Documents Indicated by JAMP.
□ This article is confirmed to contain declarable substances within the scope of Concerned Regulation or Other Documents Indicated by JAMP.

Note : For interpretation of this declaration, please consult the corresponding part in 4.3.2.4)

5. Other Information [A]

Reference Documents, Restrictions, Notes, etc,	[A]

6. Information to be Declared [I]

Of the information for **Items 1 through 4**, summarize only those items for which there is a declarable substance. Voluntary declarable substances, however, are not included in declarable substances and therefore are not to be input in Item 6.

The Input Support Tool provided by JAMP automatically calculates and displays the information to be communicated down to end industrial users after information is entered in Items 1 through 4.

7. Specified Chemical Substance Concentration within Article [A]

Declarable substance			
Substance Name	CAS No	Concentration within Article	wt%
[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]

Input the concentration per article of the declarable substance found in the information in **Item 4**. However, voluntary declarable substances are not within the scope of declarable substances and therefore are not to be input in this item.

The Input Support Tool provided by JAMP automatically calculates and displays this item after information is entered in **Items 1 through 4**.

8. Total Amounts of Material within Article [S]

Material	[S]
Material Classification No	[S]
Material Mass （g）	[S]

Calculate and input this item for each of the materials identified in the information in **Item 4**. The Input Support Tool provided by JAMP automatically calculates and displays this item after information is entered in **Items 1 through 4**.

<Information attached >

Information attached is treated separately from what is input in the AIS. Changes to information attached, therefore, are not covered by a revision to the AIS.

Requester information

There is an item on requester information to be filled in. This item is intended for convenience with respect to distribution among businesses. It is up to you whether or not to fill in this item.

Company Name		[A]
JAMP Member Company ID		[A]
Company ID	ID Organizer	[A]
	Entity ID	[A]
Name of Requester Department		[A]
Name of Person Responsible at Requester Department		[A]
Address of Contact Person		[A]
Telephone Number of Contact Person		[A]
FAX Number of Contact Person		[A]
Email Address of Contact Person		[A]
Submission Date		[A]
Requestor’s Item No.		[A]
Issuing company’s Item No.		[A]
Note 1: You can add lines. Note 2: You can input the product name and the series name as well.		
Requester Remarks 1		[A]
Requester Remarks 2		[A]
Requester Remarks 3		[A]

4.3.2 AIS Preparation Procedure

In an AIS, fill in each item with information with the level of accuracy required for each item as described below:

1. AIS Information

Format Version	Please input the version of the JAMP AIS (the current version is Ver. 3.00).
Date Originally Issued	Please input the date on which the AIS was first prepared. Use the [YYYY-MM-DD] format.
Date of Latest Revision	Please input the date of the last revision of the AIS. Use the [YYYY-MM-DD] format. If no revision has been made, leave this item blank.
Revision History	Please fill in revision number up to 3digit (Ex, 1, 2,…999)
GP (Global Portal) Sheet ID	No need to write an ID here directly. (Automatically filled) This ID is allocated when you are registered in a new information system (GP) JAMP is planning to build.

2. Issuing Company Information

Company Name		Please input the corporate name of the AIS issuer.
JAMP Member Company ID （required if you have this ID）		If your company is a JAMP member company, please fill in the applicable ID.
Company ID	ID Organizer	Please fill in the Organizer ID (DUNS:0060, CII:0147 etc.)
	Entity ID	Please fill in the Entity ID registered in the Organizer indicated above.
Issuing Department		Please input the name of the Division issuing the AIS.
Address		Please fill in the address of the Issuing Company. (Normally the address of the Division issuing the AIS)
Telephone Number of Issuing Department		Please fill in the telephone number of the Issuing Department.
FAX Number of Issuing Department		Please fill in the FAX number of the Issuing Department
Email Address of Issuing Department		Please fill in the e-mail address of the Issuing Department.
Department in Charge of Preparing AIS		Please fill in if you want to provide this information in addition to the Issuing Department
Telephone Number of Department in Charge of Preparing AIS		Please fill in the telephone number of the department in charge of preparing AIS.
Sheet Reference Number		Optional
Remarks		Optional

3. Article Information

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

Manufacturer Name	Please fill in the name of the corporation manufacturing the article. Where a trading company is issuing the AIS, input the name of the article’s manufacturer.
Common Product Name	Please fill in the common product name of the article.
Issuing Company Item Number	Please fill in the item number assigned by the company who issues AIS"
Multiple Product Name/ Product Series Name	You can fill in the Series No. or multiple Item Nos., provided that the information disclosed for them is the same. In such a case, list all the relevant Item Nos.
Remarks (Product specifications, etc.)	Optional

4. Composition Information

Article Mass	
Unit Type （Please select the appropriate unit from piece, m, m2, m3）	Please choose the unit most suitable for the article being reported from “Unit, m, m^2 or m^3.” Basically, product packaging is not included.
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
Unit of Mass （Select from kg, g, mg.）	Please select the appropriate unit from kg, g, mg.

Declarable Substance		
	Covers GADSL scope	Declare whether or not “Declarable Substance” covers the GADSL scope.
	Does not cover GADSL scope	
	Covers JIG scope	Declare whether or not “Declarable Substance” covers the JIG scope.
	Does not cover JIG scope	

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 a (complex) article 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. 4.)
Quantity	Fill in the Quantity section with the quantities of the respective original parts used. Input the number of original parts whose material and mass are (considered to be) identical in terms of the declarable substance and its mass. (Similar parts with the same composition but different in terms of mass or content of a declarable substance are to be excluded. For instance, chip resistors with different resistance values are not counted.)

Component	
Component Name	The description should divide the article into a single or multiple “part(s)” or multiple components (homogeneous materials) so that readers can identify which portion of the article the information on the material or substance refers to. E.g.: Terminals / housing / lead wires of a connector
Quantity	Input the quantity of the “Components.”

Material	
Use	Report this for each and every homogeneous material. From “Use” in “Material Classification,” choose the most suitable one. Examples of choices: Base material, coating, adhesion, etc.

Material Name Material Classification Number	For a homogeneous material, choose the most suitable option from “Material Classification.” For each and every “Use,” be sure to enter a single material. Never enter two or more materials. Examples of choices: High-alloy steel (R111), Ceramic (N720), PET (P519), Nickel plating (S002), etc.
Material Code of Public Standard	If the material’s composition can be expressed according to an internationally acknowledged standard like JIS, fill it in here.
Material Mass (Select from kg, g, mg .)	For each material, input its mass. As far as possible, input a fixed average value, although a maximum value is acceptable. Choose the unit from [kg, g, mg]. Note: Do not enter a value multiplied by the quantity. For original parts, the sum of the materials shall be input adjusting it to become as far as possible 100% of the article mass. For complex articles, a view on content ratio is under consideration at JAMP, however as a minimum it is necessary to sum up the information gathered and check its difference against the article as a whole.
Declarable Substance	
Substance Name	If the article contains any “declarable substance,” input its name. Follow the instructions in the “Management Guidelines” as you determine whether or not the article contains the substance. If the article contains multiple declarable substances, add new lines as required.
CAS Number	If the declarable substance has a CAS No., fill in the number.
Concentration (wt%)	Fill in the concentration (unit %) of the declarable substance per material. Fill in either a fixed average or maximum value to three significant digits, with the fourth digit rounded off.
Substance Mass Select from kg, g, mg	Please fill in the content of the declarable substance per material. Choose the unit from [kg, g, mg]. Fill in the value obtained by multiplying with the concentration (wt%). Note: Do not enter a value multiplied by the quantity.
Note: Disclosure of substances with a regulatory threshold as in EU RoHS. With the AIS, the basic rule is to disclose information for each and every homogenous material known to contain a declarable substance. However, for substances with a legal threshold, you can either (1) report the content of a substance that falls below the threshold; or (2) ask the party issuing the AIS to confirm that no regulatory violation is involved and then treat the case as “none contained.” In the case of (2), however, a downstream recipient of the AIS might ask you if a concentration of the substance that falls below the threshold but cannot be ignored was detected in the acceptance inspection.	
Concerned Regulation or Other Documents Indicated by JAMP	
REACH SVHC on the Candidate List	For applicable substances, please input [1] whenever adequate.
(Remarks)	・REACH SVHC on the Candidate List

67/548/EEC Annex　CMR1,2 (Remarks) PBT (Remarks) 76/769/EEC (Remarks) ELV （Remarks /Exempted Application） RoHS （Remarks /Exempted Application）	・67/548/EEC Annex　CMR Cat1, 2, ・ESIS　PBT [Fulfilled] ・76/769/EEC ・ELV Directive　4 Substance Groups ・RoHS Directive 6 Substance Groups Restrictions for uses according with 76/769/EEC or other complementary or additional explanations shall be indicated in the "Remarks" field. Exempted applications of included substances as set by the ELV Directive, the RoHS Directive, etc. shall be indicated in details in the "Remarks" field.
GADSL (Remarks)	Where the GADSL is applicable, input [P], [D] or [P/D] depending on the item to which it applies. If you know of an exemption or similar from the relevant regulations, input it. Even where the AIS as a whole does not take declarable substances under the GADSL or JIG into consideration, you may note and input such substances. Later on, however, in “6. Information to be Declared,” you cannot note or indicate the declarable substance if you have declared here that “Declarable Substance” does not cover the GADSL and/or JIG scope”
JIG (Remarks : Intended use classification）	If the JIG applies, input either [A] or [B] depending on the applicable item. It is recommended to input the appropriate item from [Table 4-1: Table of Intended Use Classification Code] for exempted applications of regulations.
Voluntary Declarable Substances (Remarks)	Please fill in these items where you voluntarily declare a substance which is not a declarable substance. Input [1]. Where other legal regulations apply to the product to judge it is a declarable substance, disclose the relevant information. Please input the applicable regulation in the “Remarks” field. (E.g.) EU Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste (E.g.) EU Directive on Toys
Remarks	The party issuing this AIS can use this item as it wants to.

Quantity X Material　Mass (Optional)	Multiply the material’s mass by the quantity of “Level” and “Component” and fill in the value obtained.
Quantity X Substance　Mass (Optional)	Multiply the substance’s mass by the quantity of “Level” and “Component” and fill in the value obtained.

Declaration Concerning Composition Information
□ This article is confirmed NOT to contain any declarable substances within the scope of Concerned Regulation or Other Documents Indicated by JAMP.
□ This article is confirmed to contain declarable substances within the scope of Concerned Regulation or Other Documents Indicated by JAMP.

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."*

[Table 4-1: Table of Intended Use Classification Code]

【Reference】Table of Intended Use Classification Code

JAMP created "Table of Intended Use Classification Code" included as a reference for inputting into the AIS based on the Intended Use Classification List from [Material Composition Survey and Response Manual 4.1Edition], whose copyright is a propriety of Japan Green Procurement Survey Standardization Initiative (JGPSSI).

If a declarable substance falls into the scope of JIG-101A, we request you to copy and paste the respective "intended use classification code" from the table below into the JIG "Remarks" field of the AIS.

Please notice that, when the AIS issuer does not know the ultimate use of the product and cannot determine the appropriate code, [●－J-0] for each respective substance group shall be selected. (E.g., Lead in soldering for servers)

Table of Intended Use Classification Code

Group	Substance Group	Surveyed Chemical Substance	intended use classification code	Intended use classification
A	A05	Cadmium	Cd-J-99	Containing cadmium above 100pmm : Impurities/recycled materials/contamination
			Cd-J-0	Other intended use containing cadmium above 100ppm
			Cd-R-0	Other intended use containing 100ppm or less of cadmium
			Cd-R-1	Electric point and plating excluding uses banned by the amended EURO Directive 76/769/EEC "91/338/EEC"
			Cd-R-2	Optical glass, filter glass
			Cd-R-3	Cadmium in printing inks for the application of enamels on borosilicate glass.
			Cd-E-1	Thick film pastes
			Cd-E-2	Batteries for electric vehicles
			Cd-E-3	Optical components on glass used for Driver Assistance Systems
			Cd-RE-98	Containing 100ppm or less of cadmium : Impurities/recycled materials/contamination
	A07	Hexavalent chromium	Cr-J-99	Containing hexavalent chromium above 1000ppm : Impurities/recycled materials/contamination
			Cr-J-0	Other intended use containing hexavalent chromium above 1000ppm
			Cr-R-0	Other intended use containing 1000ppm or less of hexavalent chromium
			Cr-R-1	For the prevention of corrosion of carbon steel cooling system in absorption refrigerators
			Cr-R-2	Hexavalent chromium in corrosion preventive coatings of unpainted metal sheetings and fasteners used for corrosion protection and Electromagnetic Interference Shielding in equipment falling under category three of Directive 2002/96/EC (IT and telecommunic
			Cr-E-1	Anti-corrosion coatings
			Cr-E-2	Corrosion preventive coating related to bolt and nut assembles for chassis applications
			Cr-E-3	(Absorption) refrigerators in motor caravans
			Cr-RE-98	Containing 1000ppm or less of hexavalent chromium : Impurities/recycled materials/contamination
	A09	Lead	Pb-J-99	Containing lead above 1000ppm : Impurities/recycled materials/contamination
			Pb-J-1	Containing lead above 300ppm , for use in vinyl chloride wires
			Pb-J-0	Other intended use containing lead above 1000ppm
			Pb-R-0	Other intended use containing 1000ppm or less of lead
			Pb-RE-1	Glass used in CRT, electronic parts, and fluorescent tubes
			Pb-RE-2	Electronic ceramic parts
			Pb-RE-3	Steel materials containing less than 0.35% lead by weight (including zinc plating, free-machining steel)
			Pb-RE-4	Copper alloy containing 4% or less of lead by weight (e.g. brass, phosphor bronze)
			Pb-R-1	Aluminum materials containing 0.4% or less of lead by weight
			Pb-R-2	High-melting point solder (lead alloy containing above 85% of lead by weight)
			Pb-R-3	Soldering for servers, storage and storage array systems, and network infrastructure equipment for switching, signaling, transmission and network management for telecommunication
			Pb-R-4	Compliant pins/connectors
			Pb-R-5	Coating material for thermal conduction module C-rings
			Pb-R-6	Optical glass, filter glass
			Pb-R-7	Solder consisting of more than two types of elements for connecting microprocessor pins and packages containing less than 85wt% and more than 80wt% of lead
			Pb-R-8	Solder for connecting semiconductor dies and carriers in flip chip IC packages
			Pb-R-9	Lead-bronze bearing shells and bushes
			Pb-R-10	Lead in linear incandescent lamps with silicate coated tubes.
			Pb-R-11	Lead halide as radiant agent in High Intensity Discharge(HID) lamps used for professinal reprography applications.
			Pb-R-12	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 (BaSi2O5:Pb) as well as when used as speciality lamps for diazo-printing reprography, lithography, i
			Pb-R-13	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).
			Pb-R-14	Lead oxide in glass used for bonding front and rear substrates of flat fluorescent lamps used for Liquid Crystal Displays (LCD).
			Pb-R-15	Lead in printing inks for the application of enamels on borosilicate glass.
			Pb-R-16	Lead as impurity in RIG (rare earth iron garnet) Faraday rotators used for fibre optic communications systems.
			Pb-R-17	Lead in finishes of fine pitch components other than connectors with a pitch of 0.65 mm or less with NiFe lead frames and lead in finishes of fine pitch components other than connectors with a pitch of 0.65 mm or less with copper lead-frames.
			Pb-R-18	Lead in solders for the soldering to machined through hole discoidal and planar array ceramic multilayer capacitors.
			Pb-R-19	Lead oxide in plasma display panels (PDP) and surface conduction electron emitter displays (SED) used in structural elements; notably in the front and rear glass dielectric layer, the bus electrode, the black stripe, the address electrode, the barrier rib
			Pb-R-20	Lead oxide in the glass envelope of Black Light Blue (BLB) lamps.
			Pb-R-21	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.
			Pb-R-22	Lead bound in crystal glass as defined in Annex I (Categories 1,2,3 and 4) of Council Directive 69/493/EEC.
			Pb-E-1	Aluminum for machining purposes (0.4<Pb≤1.5wt%)
			Pb-E-2	Aluminum for machining purposes (Pb≤0.4wt%)
			Pb-E-3	Bearing shells and bushes (alloy)
			Pb-E-4	Batteries
			Pb-E-5	Vibration dampers
			Pb-E-6	Vulcanising agents and stabilisers for elastomers in fluid handling and powertrain applications containing up to 0.5% lead by weight
			Pb-E-7	Bonding agents for elastomers in powertrain applications containing up to 0.5% lead by weight
			Pb-E-8	Solder for electronic boards and other electric parts
			Pb-E-9	Copper in friction materials of brake linings containing more than 0.4% lead by weight
			Pb-E-10	Valve seats
			Pb-E-11	Pyrotechnic initiators
			Pb-RE-98	Containing 1000ppm or less of lead : Impurities/recycled materials/contamination
	A10	Mercury	Hg-J-99	Containing 1000ppm or more of mercury: Impurities/recycled materials/contamination
			Hg-J-0	Other intended use containing 1000ppm or more of mercury
			Hg-R-0	Other intended use containing less than 1000ppm of mercury
			Hg-R-1	Mercury in compact fluorescent lamps not exceeding 5mg per lamp
			Hg-R-2	Mercury in straight fluorescent lamps for general purposes not exceeding each threshold
			Hg-R-3	Straight fluorescent lamps for special purposes
			Hg-R-4	Other lamps
			Hg-E-1	Discharge lamps, instrument panel displays
			Hg-RE-98	Containing 1000ppm or less of mercury : Impurities/recycled materials/contamination
	A17	Tributyl Tin Oxide (TBTO)	A17-J-1	For wet areas (Used in the kitchen or bathroom)
			A17-J-2	Printing ink, antiseptic, mildew proof agent, underwater paint, etc.
			A17-J-0	Other
	A18	Certain Tributyl Tin(TBT) & Triphenyl Tin(TPT)	A18-J-1	For wet areas (Used in the kitchen or bathroom)
			A18-J-2	Printing ink, antiseptic, mildew proof agent, underwater paint, etc.
			A18-J-0	Other
	B02	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	B02-J-99	Containing PBB above 1000ppm : Impurities/recycled materials/contamination
			B02-J-0	Other intended use containing PBB above 1000ppm
			B02-R-0	Other intended use containing 1000ppm or less of PBB
			B02-R-98	Containing less than 1000ppm of PBB: Impurities/recycled materials/contamination
	B03	Polybrominated Diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)	B03-J-99	Containing 1000ppm or more of PBDE: Impurities/recycled materials/contamination
			B03-J-0	Containing 1000ppm or more of PBDE, other intended use
			B03-R-0	Other intended use containing 1000ppm or less of PBDE
			B03-R-1	DecaBDE in plymeric applications
			B03-R-98	Containing less than 1000ppm of PBDE: Impurities/recycled materials/contamination
	B05	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and Terphenyls (PCTs)	B05-J-0	All
	B06	Polychloronapthalenes (more than 3 chlorine atoms)	B06-J-0	All
	B09	Certain Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (C10-C13)	B09-J-0	All
	C01	Asbestos	C01-J-0	All
	C02	Certain Azo Colorants and azodyes	C02-J-1	Leather and textile products that come in continuous contact with human body
			C02-J-0	Other
	C04	Ozone Depleting Substances	C04-J-0	All
	C06	Radioactive Substances	C06-J-0	All
B	A01	Antimony and Antimony Compounds	Sb-J-0	All
	A02	Arsenic and Arsenic Compounds	As-J-0	All
	A03	Beryllium and Beryllium Compounds	Be-J-0	All
	A04	Bismuth and Bismuth Compounds	Bi-J-0	All
	A11	Nickel	Ni-J-0	All
	A13	Selenium and Selenium Compounds	Se-J-0	All
	B07	Vinyl Chloride Polymer (PVC)	B07-J-0	All
	B08	Brominated Flame Retardants (other than PBBs or PBDEs)	B08-J-0	All
	C05	Certain Phthalates	C05-J-0	All

5. Other Information [A]

Reference Documents, Restrictions, Notes, etc,	

The person filling in the AIS is allowed to input any information not specified so far that he/she considers necessary.

Here, you can input “information to enable the safe use of the article in terms of declarable substances.”

In addition, where the AIS is for an “article containing a substance to be intentionally released,” be sure to input it here, as well as the article’s registration information, etc.

6. Information to be declared

If you have a declarable substance, transcribe all the items related to the substance from Item 4. Voluntary declarable substances, however, are not considered to be included within the scope of declarable substances and therefore are not to be transcribed to Item 6.

Here, where the GADSL or JIG has been covered with respect to declarable substances in “4. Composition Information,” declarable substances” include those covered only by the GADSL or JIG, as well as those covered by the 67/548/EEC and 76/769/EEC regulations, the ELV, and the RoHS. By contrast, where it has been declared in “4. Composition Information” that the GADSL or JIG is NOT covered with respect to declarable substances, you must not make any input or indication of a substance covered only by the GADSL or JIG, even if there is a description or indication of such a substance in “4. Composition Information.”

Item 6 summarizes the information provided in Items 1 through 4 and extracts the kind of information to be communicated to industrial end users. The Input Support Tool provided by JAMP thus automatically calculates and displays the information for Item 6 after you have entered enough information in **Items 1 through 4**. The intention of this is to secure complete communication of the information throughout the SC down to customers further down the SC, after “integration” (and simplification). (See “AIS Manual, Complementary Edition: Complex Articles.”) Where there is no declarable substance, leave this item blank.

7. Specified Chemical Substance Concentration within Article

Declarable substance			
Substance Name	CAS No	Concentration within Article	wt%

Input the concentration per article of the declarable substance identified in the information in **Item 4.** Do not input a voluntary declarable substance, since it is not included in the declarable substances here.

Here, “declarable substances” include the same substances as those described in “6. Information to be declared.”

Where it has been declared in “4. Composition Information” that the GADSL or JIG is NOT covered with respect to declarable substances, you must not include a substance covered by the GADSL or JIG here, even if there is a description of such a substance in “4. Composition Information,” as long as the substance is not also covered by 67/548/EEC, 76/769/EEC, the ELV, or the RoHS.

The Input Support Tool provided by JAMP automatically calculates and displays the information here after you have entered enough information in **Items 1 through 4**. This is helpful in making a judgment on the REACH requirement, “0.1wt% or more per article.”

Table 4-2 below shows some examples of substances to be described in “4. Composition Information,” “6. Information to be Declared,” and “7. Specified Chemical Substance Concentration within Article.” You can replace the JIG with the GADSL, and 67/548/EEC with 76/769/EEC, ELV, or RoHS in the Table.

[Table 4-2. Substance information to be described in the respective Items]

This report covers JIG ／ does not cover JIG	Substance Name	REACH SVHC on the Candidate List	67/548/EEC Annex CMR Cat1,2	PBT	76/769/EEC	ELV	RoHS	GADSL	JIG	Voluntary Declarable Substances	4. Composition Information	6. Information to be Declared	7. Specified Chemical Substance Concentration within Article
Covers	Substance A	1	1						B		○	○	○
	Substance B	1		1							○	○	○
	Substance C								B		○	○	○
	Substance D									1	○		
Does not cover	Substance A	1	1						B		○	○	○
	Substance B	1		1							○	○	○
	Substance C								B		○		
	Substance D									1	○		

8. Material Information within Articles

Calculate and input the value calculated for each of the materials identified in the information given in Item 4.

The Input Support Tool provided by JAMP automatically calculates and displays the information here after you have entered enough information in **Items 1 through 4**.

Material	
Material Classification No	
Material Mass （g）	

<Information attached>

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

Requester Information

The requester information is meant for convenience with distribution among the businesses involved. It is up to you whether or not to write it.

Company Name		Fill in the name of the requester company.
JAMP Member Company ID		Fill in the Company ID allocated by JAMP.
Company ID	ID Organizer	Choose an ID Organizer such as DUNS. [Optional]
	Entity ID	Enter the Entity ID as registered with the Organizer above. [Optional]
Name of Requester Department		Fill in the requesting Department.
Name of Person Responsible at Requester Department		Fill in the name of the person responsible at the requester.
Address of Contact Person		Fill in the address of the requester.
Telephone Number of Contact Person		Fill in the phone number of the requester.
FAX Number of Contact Person		Fill in the FAX number of the requester.
Email Address of Contact Person		Fill in the e-mail address of the requester.
Submission Date		Input the year and date when the AIS was submitted to the requester.
Requester's Item No.		Input the Item No. specified by the requester.
Issuing company's Item No.		Input the Item No. specified by the company issuing the AIS.
Note 1: You can add lines. Note 2: You can input the product name and the series name as well.		You can input the Series No. or multiple Item Nos. provided that the information to be disclosed for them is the same. In such a case, list all the relevant Item Nos.
Requester Remarks 1		The issuing party can use this item as it wishes. (For instance, the Supplier ID)
Requester Remarks 2		The issuing party can use this item as it wishes.
Requester Remarks 3		The issuing party can use this item as it wishes.

4.3.3 Our view concerning information disclosure of PBT in AIS

JAMP considers that PBT is to be treated as a "voluntary declarable substance".

Therefore, information on PBT is based upon information voluntarily obtained through MSDSplus or other means.

However, for AIS whenever PBT is known to be included, we request you to input the information unless there is a particular reason not to do so.

In case of any difficulties to input it, please manually add a comment such as "Not applicable", "Not to be declared" in the PBT reply column of the AIS.

Please notice that a user receiving an AIS including a "Not applicable", "Not to be declared" or a similar type of comment may inquiry and request further information gathering by the supplier in case it is necessary.

Chapter 5. Handling of Complex Articles

*** Where the AIS covers only an individual original part, you do not need to consult this chapter.**

Composition information for a complex article is prepared by combining the information on the original parts that make up 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 unit.
2) It may consist of a myriad of information on 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 close 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 strike a good balance between confidentiality and disclosure.

For item 2), almost the minimum amount of information on the contents and composition of target substances to be managed, as well as information on the materials making up the article, must be communicated for the sake of legal compliance. 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 and simplification

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

“Simplification” is an operation that rearranges the information on an integrated AIS according to material classification and recalculates this information to reduce the number of lines needed to display the compositional list of an integrated AIS.

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 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 Requirements for simplification

When reducing information of complex articles “information on declarable substances to be retained” is a mandatory requirement.

5.4 Handling levels (in the product structure)

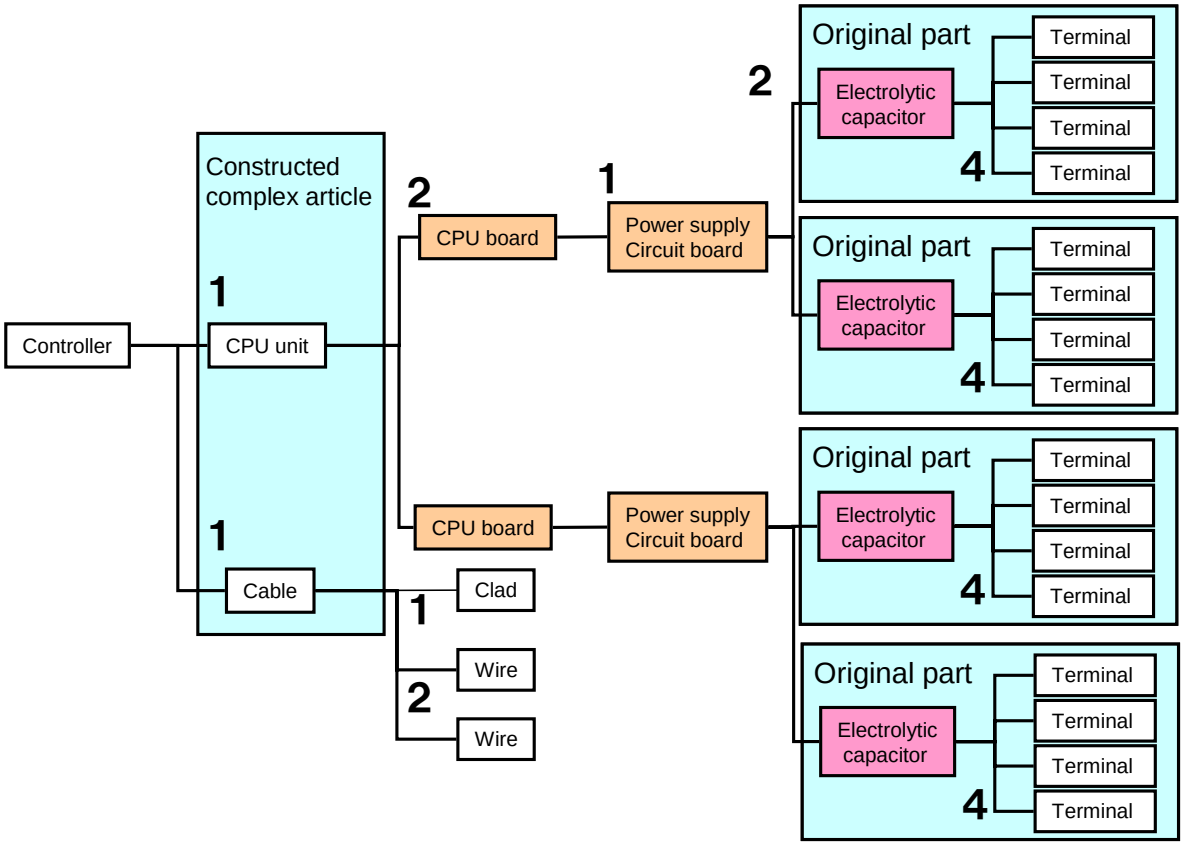
Table2 shows an article name and its directly lower-level composition data including the quantity of the original parts corresponding to the composition data field mentioned above.

- In Fig. 2, it is assumed that components with the same name are equivalent to each other and have exactly the same specifications (composition and mass).
- Table 2 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 2) 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.

- Since the controller has 16 equivalent terminals in all, you can reduce it to 1/16 of lines by simplification.
- Where the AIS reporting unit is other than the “unit,” i.e. , m, m^2, or m^3, 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 2. 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	2×1=2	Terminal	4
CPU Unit	CPU Board – Electrolytic capacitors	2×1×2=4	Terminal	4
Controller	CPU Unit – Electrolytic capacitors	2×1×2×1=4	Terminal	4
	Cable – Cable	1	Clad	1
	Cable – Cable	1	Wire	2

5.5 Handling declarable substances

This information shows “whether or not to cover the GADSL or JIG scope for the whole article in question. To make this declaration, check the following items above “4. Composition Information.”

Covers GADSL scope	Covers JIG scope
Does not cover GADSL scope	Does not cover JIG scope

Where mixed cases coexist (covers GADSL and/or JIG scope; does not cover GADSL and/or JIG scope) , choose “Does not cover” for both GADSL and JIG in the AIS.

Where integration has excluded the GADSL and the JIG from the scope of the substance declaration, the information in the original AISs includes substances covered by GADSL or the JIG is to be written as it is, in the applicable regulation field or in other documents indicated by JAMP in the item “4. Composition Information” of the new AIS created by integration. This information input in the applicable regulation field or in other documents indicated by JAMP in the item “4. Composition Information” should not be transcribed to “6. Information to be declared.” These rules apply regardless of whether or not “simplification” is conducted.

5.6 The concept of simplification

In the simplification operation, no information is added.

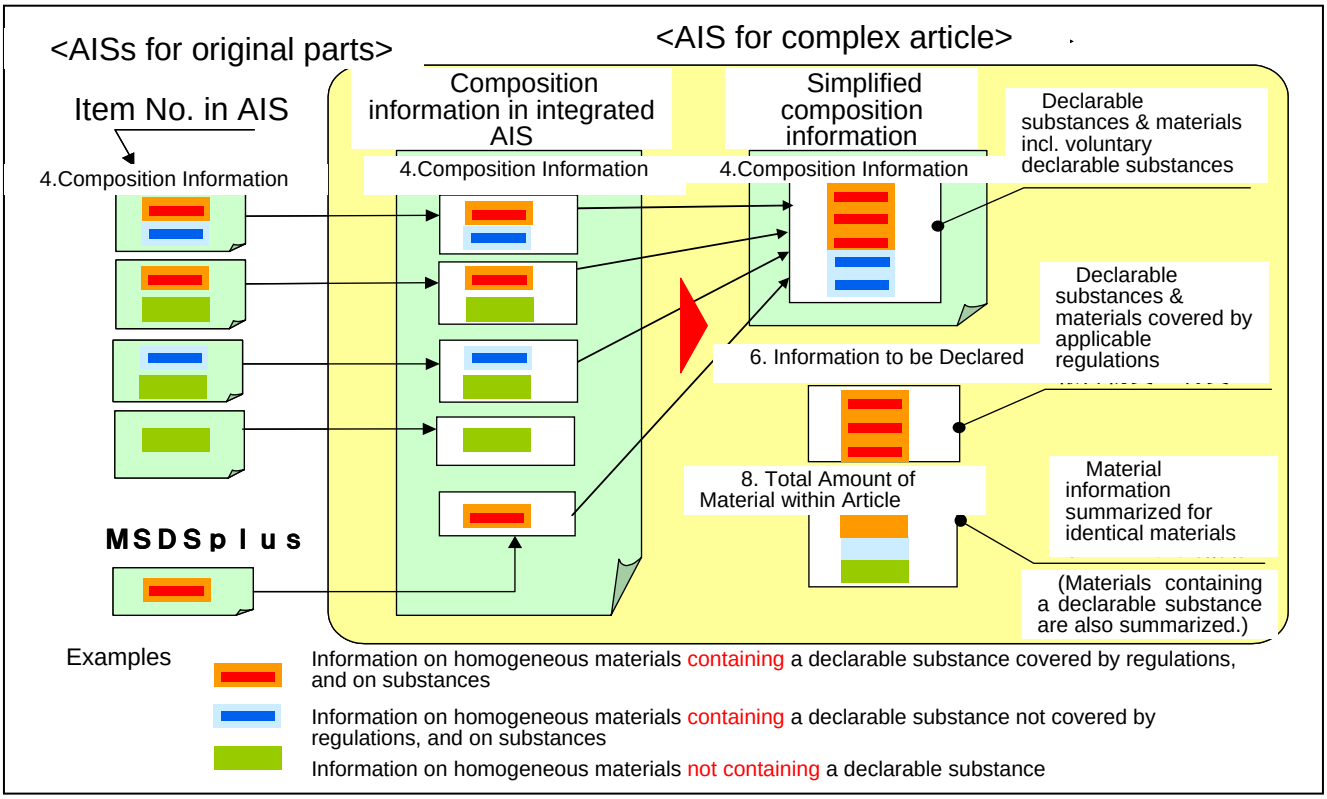
The AIS contains information on declarable substances and composition materials. Depending on the existence/non-existence of applicable legal regulation(s) and how such information is used, this information can incorporate different content and different levels of granularity (fineness of data). Therefore, with a complex article:

- if necessary, one can trace back to the primary recipients of the original part AISs and confirm the minimum amount of information about the use of materials or components which are not containing any declarable substances;

- a legal evaluation of recyclability does not require that a detailed distinction between materials according to the substances they contain.

Considering the above, in simplifying “an integrated AIS”, we summarize information on materials of the same classification by adding up their masses.

We use Fig. 3 below to describe the concept of the simplification of “an integrated AIS”.



[Fig.3. Concept of the simplification of an integrated AIS]

5.7 Integration procedure

In the integration of AISs that describe information on the 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 substance/preparation is converted into an article, you may first prepare AISs for the paints and soldering as original parts and then prepare the integrated AIS. (At a minimum, "AIS Integration & Simplification Tool" has no editing functionality. With this Tool, therefore, 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 "5.4 Handling levels.")

3) Where the production process uses another substance/preparations 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).

4) Based on 3) above, fill in “6. Information to be Declared” and “7. Specified Chemical Substance Concentration within Article.”

5) For “8. Total Amount of Material within Article” of the integrated AIS, add up the masses of each and every material based on the information on the same item for the original parts that make up the article. Then fill in the sums.

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 name” 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.

5.8 Simplification procedure

To simplify information in an integrated AIS on the substances contained in the article in question, follow the steps below:

1) Based on the AISs for the component (complex) articles, obtain the total mass for each composition to which the same material classification has been applied. Transcribe the total obtained to “8. Total Amount of Material within Article.” You may also add up the same “8. Total Amount of Material within Article” for the AISs for the component (complex) articles and fill in the sum.

2) For component lines containing a declarable or voluntary declarable substance, transcribe the information on Level, Component and Original Parts to “4. Composition Information”.

3) Delete lines in “4. Composition Information”, which are not containing declarable substances or voluntary declarable substances.

4) Transcribe only those lines in “4. Composition Information”, which describe materials containing declarable substances (other than voluntary declarable substances) corresponding to their uses to “6. Information to be declared.”

5.9 Cases where “simplification” is required

Where at least one of a number of AISs for an article to which “integration” is applicable has been “simplified,” the “integrated” AIS must also be “simplified.”

This requirement is meant to prevent recipients from becoming confused. The calculation method for “8. Total Amount of Material within Article” differs as between the “AIS Input Support Tool,” which is intended to be used for preparing AISs for original parts, and the “AIS tool for Integration and Simplification.” Therefore, applying auto calculations and some other processes to a simplified AIS can produce incorrect results. This and some other limitations can lead to confusion on the part of the recipient.

Information for your reference

1) Operations available with the “AIS Input Support Tool”:

・Exporting an XML file after changing a product name, company name, etc. (has nothing to do with the simplified material information);

・Exporting an XML file after changing a level name, component name, etc. (has nothing to do with the simplified material information);

・Exporting an XML file after changing a substance (has nothing to do with the simplified material information).

2) Operations not available with the “AIS Input Support Tool”:

・Clicking the Auto Calculation button (this would cause the simplified material information read in to be overwritten);

・Changing a quantity (this would result in composition information contradicting the simplified material information);

・Changing a material (this would result in composition information contradicting the simplified material information).

3) Operations available with the “AIS tool for Integration and Simplification”

・Editing a common product name

4) Operations not available with the “AIS tool for Integration and Simplification”

・Editing composition information

5.10 Cases where “simplification” is not applicable

"Simplification" applicability has to be restricted according to the request of the customers in the supply chain.

We show below two types of cases where "simplification" is not applicable.

It is necessary to carefully consider the non-applicability of "simplification" for description of complex articles in an "integrated" AIS.

a. Where data on the substances and the materials including them are both required

You need to describe the substance composition of each material for automobiles (IMDS). “Simplified” AISs do not carry any information other than one for substances used in materials, including declarable ones.

Below, we illustrate AIS descriptions in a simple, illustrative and comparative way.

Common product name: Terminal A (original part)

Material	Material classification	Public standard	Mass	Declarable substance	wt%	Applicable regulations, etc.
Copper alloy	R312	*IS1234	3g	Copper	98%	Voluntary
				Lead	2%	ELV

Common product name: Terminal B (original part)

Material	Material classification	Public standard	Mass	Declarable substance	wt%	Concerned regulation, etc.
Copper alloy	R312	*IS2345	5g			

Integrated article: Connector

4. Composition information (Equivalence)

Part name	Material	Material classification	Public standard	Mass	Declarable substance	wt%	Concerned regulation, etc.
Terminal A	Copper alloy	R312	*IS1234	3g	Copper	98%	Voluntary
					Lead	2%	ELV
Terminal B	Copper alloy	R312	*IS2345	5g			

8. Total amount of material within article

Material	Material classification	Material mass
Copper alloy	R312	8g

Simplification

“Simplified” description

4. Composition information (Equivalence)

Part name	Material	Material classification	Public standard	Mass	Declarable substance	wt%	Concerned regulation, etc.
Terminal A	Copper alloy	R312	*IS1234	3g	Copper	98%	Voluntary
					Lead	2%	ELV

8. Total amounts of material within article

Material	Material classification	Material mass
Copper alloy	R312	8g

Once “simplified,” the “integrated” AIS data before simplification cannot be restored.

Where information on a substance from which a material is composed, including the applicable public standard, needs to be communicated, the AIS should be forwarded without “simplification.” A recipient, if he/she hopes to receive an AIS that has not been “simplified,” needs to notify the provider of that wish. In addition, the provider should provide an “integrated” AIS with no “simplification” to any such recipient in order to avoid having to provide two versions, simplified and non-simplified, of the same AIS.

b. Where no “Tool” (computer system) is used

When preparing a new "integrated" AIS without the tool from both AIS created through "simplification" by supplier and AIS not through "simplification", it should be carefully conducted since the data for the same item (more objectively, as in "4. Composition Information") are different.

For instance, provided you have two AISs for a component (an assembled terminal), a “simplified” AIS for a part (a connector) and a “non-simplified” AIS for another part (Terminal B) and you attempt to “simplify” these two AISs, you need to take the following steps:

1) Add the “8. Total Amount of Material within Article” from the “non-simplified” AIS to the same item from the “simplified” AIS. The sum is to be used as the “8. Total Amount of Material within Article” for the new component (the assembled terminal).

2) Combine the data from “4. Composition Information” from both the “simplified” and “non-simplified” AISs. The combined sum is to be used as the same item of the AIS for the component (the assembled terminal).

Here, fill in the “Level” item with the Common product name / Original part name of the relevant part, for instance “Connector / Terminal A.” In addition, where you “simplify” the two AISs, in “4. Composition Information,” erase Use lines which do not contain any declarable substance or voluntary substances.

3) In addition, transcribe “Use” lines containing information on declarable (not voluntary) substances to “6. Information to be declared.”

For the sake of a straightforward explanation, a very simple component is used for the above example. In reality, however, you might need to manually perform similar procedures for all the materials and substances of all the parts from which a complex article is composed. This manual work is highly complex and troublesome. If you are not using a tool (a computer system), we recommend that you do not conduct simplification. This advice should also help you to avoid unnecessary calculation errors, etc.

Common Product Name: Connector (already "Simplified")

4. Composition Information

Level	Component	Material	Material Classification	Public Standard	Material Mass	Substance	wt%	Concerned Regulation	
Terminal A	Body	Copper alloys	R312	*IS1234	3g	Lead	2%	67/548/EEC	←Declarable substances

6. Information To Be declared

Level	Component	Material	Material Classification	Public Standard	Material Mass	Substance	wt%	Concerned Regulation	
Terminal A	Body	Copper alloys	R312	*IS1234	3g	Lead	2%	67/548/EEC	←Declarable substances

8.Total Amounts of Material within Article

Material	Material Classificatio	Material Mass
Copper alloys	R312	8g

Common Product Name: Terminal B (Original Parts)

4. Composition Information

Level	Component	Material	Material Classification	Public Standard	Material Mass	Substance	wt%	Concerned Regulation	
—	Body	Copper alloys	R312	*IS3456	2g				←No substances to be declared

6. Information To Be declared

Level	Component	Material	Material Classification	Public Standard	Material Mass	Substance	wt%	Concerned Regulation	
									←No substances to be declared

8.Total Amounts of Material within Article

Material	Material Classificatio	Material Mass
Copper alloys	R312	2g

Common Product Name: Terminal C (Original Parts)

4. Composition Information

Level	Component	Material	Material Classification	Public Standard	Material Mass	Substance	wt%	Concerned Regulation	
—	Body	Copper alloys	R312	*IS5678	4g	Copper	96%	None	←Voluntary Declarable Substances
						Nickel	4%	67/549/EEC	←Declarable substances

6. Information To Be declared

Level	Component	Material	Material Classification	Public Standard	Material Mass	Substance	wt%	Concerned Regulation	
—	Body	Copper alloys	R312	*IS5678	4g	Nickel	4%	67/549/EEC	←Declarable substances

8.Total Amounts of Material within Article

Material	Material Classificatio	Material Mass
Copper alloys	R312	4g

Integration

Common Product Name: Terminal Ass'y

4. Composition Information

Level	Component	Material	Material Classification	Public Standard	Material Mass	Substance	wt%	Concerned Regulation	
Connector /Terminal A	Body	Copper alloys	R312	*IS1234	3g	Lead	2%	67/548/EEC	←Declarable substances
Terminal B	Body	Copper alloys	R312	*IS3456	2g				←No substances to be declared
Terminal C	Body	Copper alloys	R312	*IS3456	4g	Copper	96%	None	←Voluntary Declarable Substances
						Nickel	4%	67/549/EEC	←Declarable substances

6. Information To Be declared

Level	Component	Material	Material Classification	Public Standard	Material Mass	Substance	wt%	Concerned Regulation
Connector /Terminal A	Body	Copper alloys	R312	JIS1234	3g	Lead	2%	67/548/EEC
Terminal C	Body	Copper alloys	R312	JIS3456	4g	Nickel	4%	67/549/EEC

8.Total Amounts of Material within Article

Material	Material Classificatio	Material Mass	
Copper alloys	R312	14g	←Total Amounts of Material within Article

Simplification

Common Product Name: Terminal Ass'y

4. Composition Information

Level	Component	Material	Material Classification	Public Standard	Material Mass	Substance	wt%	Concerned Regulation	
Connector /Terminal A	Body	Copper alloys	R312	*IS1234	3g	Lead	2%	67/548/EEC	←Declarable substances
Terminal C	Body	Copper alloys	R312	*IS3456	4g	Copper	96%	None	←Voluntary Declarable Substances
						Nickel	4%	67/549/EEC	←Declarable substances

6. Information To Be declared

Level	Component	Material	Material Classification	Public Standard	Material Mass	Substance	wt%	Concerned Regulation
Connector /Terminal A	Body	Copper alloys	R312	JIS1234	3g	Lead	2%	67/548/EEC
Terminal C	Body	Copper alloys	R312	JIS3456	4g	Nickel	4%	67/549/EEC

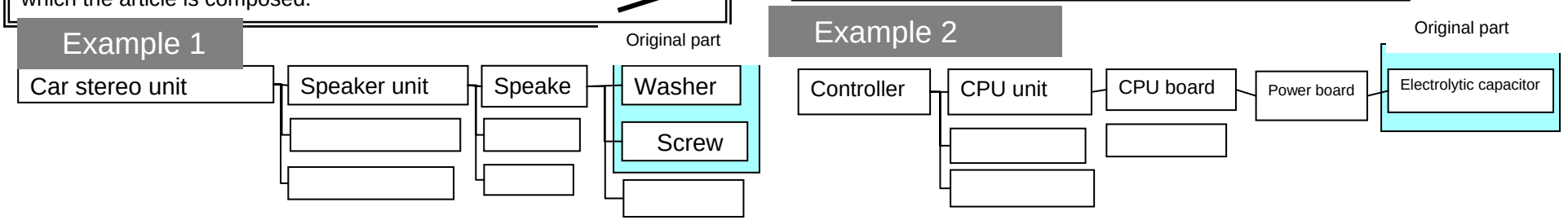
8.Total Amounts of Material within Article

Material	Material Classificatio	Material Mass	
Copper alloys	R312	14g	←Total Amounts of Material within Article

Fig. 4 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.”



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

Common product name	Level	Part	Composition
Speaker	Washer	Washer	Base material

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revision History		
1.0 Edition	Issued on: July 7, 2008	Based on JAMP AIS ver.2.00
2.0 Edition	Issued on: November 17, 2008	Based on JAMP AIS ver.3.00
	Main Revised Items	
	(1) Overall	-Revised from “Based on JAMP AIS ver.2.00” to “ver.3.00” -Revised from “1.0 Edition” to “2.0 Edition”
	(2) Overall	-“JAMP MSDSplus ver.2.00” and “JAMP AIS ver.2.00” in the text were respectively changed to “ver.3.00” - Amended Writing Errors
	(3)Terms and Definitions	- Added “(21-5) SVHC”
	(4) Chapter 4: 4.3.1Information disclosed in an AIS	1. Information concerning AIS: classification of "Date of Latest Revision" was amended from "S" to "I" (Writing Error). 2. Issuing Company Information: "JAMP Member Company ID" was changed from "S" to "I" "Company ID: Registration Authority ID and Entity ID" was changed from "A" to "I" " Department in Charge" was changed to "Issuing Department". 4. Composition Information: "REACH SVHC on the Candidate List", "PBT" were added and order was changed in "Applicable Regulation" field Information disclosure concerning Other legal regulations was shifted to the "Voluntary Declarable Substances" field

JAMP AIS Manual
2.0 Edition in conformity with JAMP AIS ver.3.00
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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 substances and preparations 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 EuP 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 i**ntegration 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 MSDS 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… Where a substance is exempted from the scope of a certain set of regulations, do we still need to fill in some information on it?

A7… In the AIS, if a substance within the scope is contained in an article, it must be reported regardless of exempted applications from intended regulations. It is recommended that you apply Intended Use Classification Code from Table 4-1 for fulfilling information on exempted applications of RoHS/ELV Directives in the report field of JIG. However, exempted applications are to be identified by people who have the ability to decide within the Supply Chain, and when the product application cannot be identified and decided, input the code「○-J-0」established for each restricted substance and corresponding to other categories. Other information shall be indicated in the comment field.

[Q8 and A8 are not used.]

<Questions about the reporting format>

Q9… Explain to us the format to be used for an "article containing a preparation."

A9… (1) For articles containing a substance/preparation stored in a container (spray bottles, ink cartridges, etc.):
Prepare an MSDSplus for the substance/preparation 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 preparation from the "Operational 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… Different regulations apply to the MSDSplus and the AIS. What are the respective basic concepts for reporting via the MSDSplus and the AIS?

A13… MSDSplus ver.3.00 covers the following "controlled substances."

Report Level	Code	**Applicable regulatory laws, regulations etc**
Required	JP01	Chemical Substances Control Law (Class I Specified Chemical Substances)
	JP02	Labor Safety and Health Law (substances prohibited to be manufactured)

	JP03	Poisonous and Deleterious Substance Control Law (specified poisonous substances)
	EU01	2002/95/EC［Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive］
	EU02	2000/53/EC［End of Life Vehicles Directive］
	EU03	67/548/EEC（Appendix I, CMR－Cat. 1 and 2）
	EU04	76/769/EEC （Appendix I, with 67/548/EEC CMR－Cat. 1 and 2 excluded）
	EU05	REACH SVHC on the Candidate List
Non-mandatory	OT01	ESIS　PBT [Fulfilled]
	IA01	GADSL
	IA02	JIG　Only Level A Substances are Applicable

For the AIS, substances prohibited under the Japanese Law for Inspection and Regulation of Chemical Substances (Specified Chemical Substances of the First Kind), the Japanese Labor Safety and Health Law (Substances whose production is prohibited) or the nation's Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law (Specified Toxic Substances) are excluded from the scope of substances to be declared, since these substances, if confirmed using the MSDSplus, are almost always kept out of use or controlled to prevent them from being included in any article.　Concerning ESIS PBT, as shown in "Our view concerning information disclosure of PBT in AIS" , whenever PBT is known to be included, information is to be disclosed as a rule, and available information should be transmitted as such.

By contrast, the AIS incorporates the GADSL, for which information disclosure has become mandatory in the automobile industry, and the Level A and B substances of JIG , with a view to standardization with the existing environmental survey reports.

Concerning ESIS PBT, as shown in "Our view concerning information disclosure of PBT in AIS" , whenever PBT is known to be included, information is to be disclosed as a rule, and available information should be transmitted as such.

Regarding this information, we ask you to confirm it against the information of JIG (Level A Substances) from MSDSPlus and other sources which you have already obtained, the MSDS, specifications and so on. We at JAMP are determined to promote improvement by consulting the relevant industries.

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… Item 8 is unnecessary. I also think material information is unnecessary, other than for substances covered by the RoHS.

A18… Please see A9 above. Since substance information covered by SVHC-equivalent criteria is not widely available, other than for substances covered by the RoHS, we consider Item 8 can be used to provide information that is helpful in learning what materials may contain a particular substance.

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 Chemical Substances), it should be mandatory to transcribe such information over to an AIS.

A19… See A13.

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… Your explanations on complex articles are hard to understand. It would be better if you gave these explanations with a clear line drawn between the need for integration and simplification, as well as the background to this need, and the actual steps to be taken.

A21… The Manual issued to the general public limits its explanations solely to item definitions and procedures. We plan to explain the background, etc., in a commentary to be issued in the future.

<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 sub-assembly.

Q23… An AIS for a complex article contains some information and quantities from the lowest-level AISs 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 carried by an AIS by summarizing this information through integration. If two products carry different Item Nos., they can be summarized if they have common materials and information on the substances they contain. Think of the opposite alternative: without this quantity information, where an article contained 20 pieces of the same single component, the mass described in the AIS would be 20 times larger than it is now. 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 creating 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 chemical substances and materials, as well as how the RoHS exceptions apply (including to which portion).

A25… The items to be excluded from RoHS application are decided when the final use is determined. Upstream, however, these items are not determined. What you are saying, therefore, does not seem to be commonly accepted.

<Questions about simplification >

Q26… Is it possible to identify a threshold for a homogeneous material as defined by the RoHS Directive using integrated data that have been simplified?

A26… Information on the use of parts and materials containing a controlled substance is not deleted as a result of simplification.

Q27… After simplification, the Composition Information in Item 4 and the Information to be Declared in Item 6 are the same. Where simplification is carried out, the Composition Information in Item 4 becomes unnecessary.

A27… In the actual transmission of information, the information in Item 6 is only displayed by a tool and has no substance.

Q28… Since different level names inhibit simplification, I suppose the current simplification process cannot be used to reduce information much.

A28… Calculations for each kind of material are carried out regardless of the material's use and parts. What is reduced is information on the different uses of materials that do not contain a declarable substance.

Q29… Am I right in thinking that after simplification, "8. Total Amount of Material within Article" shows the total mass of materials contained in the article in question and that have been deleted by simplification, if such materials exist?

A29… Yes. Not only for simplification, but also for integration, "8. Total Amount of Material within Article" shows the total material mass for each and every classification of material contained in the article. For this reason, no material is omitted.

Q30… I hope you will give us a way of distinguishing an AIS that has been integrated and simplified from one that has not. Currently, an AIS containing both integrated and simplified data and data that have not been integrated or simplified can still be integrated. I think there should be a way of telling them apart.

A30… The b-version of the AIS Integration & Simplification Tool, which is to be introduced when the AIS is released to the general public, generates an xml file that provides prefixes for AIS filenames. Using these prefixes, you can distinguish AISs for original parts, those for complex articles, and those for integrated complex articles that have been simplified. We have also made it a rule that AISs that incorporate integrated multiple AISs, some of which have been simplified and others that have not, should always be simplified.

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

Q31… Are we supposed to input all sub-materials (solder, fluxes, solvents) and additives used in molding?

A30… Anything added as a material, content, etc., that is converted into an article should be input according to how it is converted. You do not need to input a material that has been painted, but then sublimated, and no longer remains.

<Examples of how to fill in an AIS>

Q32… Do you have any specific examples demonstrating how to fill in an AIS?

A32… We at JAMP plan to publish, whenever appropriate, some "specific examples" on our website. We hope these examples will be helpful to you.

Q33… The AIS might contain all the information needed for a device product, etc. Nevertheless, I am still worried whether suppliers of film, paper, etc., will see that their AISs are understood by downstream recipients.

A33… We see no need for confidentiality in the context of a layer structure, which contains no detailed information on material classification. However, the number of layers and some other kinds of information relating to the structure can be highly confidential. In such a case, if you have a layer that does not include any declarable substance or multiple layers of exactly the same composition, adding up the mass and reporting the sums will not create any problems. To be more helpful to recipients, you could input "Sum of multiple layers" in the Remarks section.

Q34… There are cases where the total weight of the parts delivered is different from that of the actual product assembled from those parts. In a case such as this, which total weight should we use as the denominator in calculating the mass of substances contained in the article?

A34… In "7. Specified Chemical Substance Concentration within Article" and "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.

< JIG Remarks: Intended Use Classification Code >

Q35… Is there a simplified manner for inputting intended use classification code ?

A35… Unfortunately, due to capacity expansion constraints concerns, we do not have an appropriate list add-on for the Input Supporting Tool. Besides, for example, even if there is a PDF file from Table 4-1 of this manual it is not possible to copy and paste it. As a reference, we show a list of intended use classification codes in an excel file on the JAMP home page, so please take advantage of some method to use that file and copy and paste the necessary text in the remarks field.

Q36… How to proceed if intended use classification code version is changed ?

A36… We have been informed that even if the version changes, codes already existing in the past will not be applied to different intended uses. If intended use classification codes have been published together with a new version of the Material Composition Survey and Response Manual by JGPSSI, please utilize it. At JAMP, we will disclose a new version of the intended use classification code table and announce it as soon as it is ready.

Revision History	
Issued: July 7, 2008	
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Main Revised Items - Q8, A8 were deleted, and transferred to the main text of - Controlled Substance in A13 was amended to “Based on Ver.3.00” and text was amended - Added Q35, Q36 on JIG Intended Use Classification	
Revised: December 5, 2008	Based on JAMP AIS ver.3.00
Main Revised Items - A7 : changed into “Intended Use Classification Code” - A13 : changed into “JIG Only Level A Substances are Applicable” - Added Q35, Q36 on Material Public Standards	

JAMP AIS Manual Appendix

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