

Asetronics AG
Environmental guideline for supplier's
(ASE 2018-02)

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1 Purpose

This regulation compiles materials/types of materials that must not be contained or that are to be avoided (substituted) in order to protect humans and the environment.

Depending on the rating and the hazard potential of such hazardous substances there are declaration obligations that will be specified in more detail.

2 Scope

With regard to our management policy goals which include the avoidance of contaminants, the saving of resources and recycling, this guideline deals with materials, preparations or mixtures that are integrated into products of Asetronics, are used as operating material or are used during the application of the product or its repair/maintenance or develop during these processes.

The subject "corrosive gas emission" is not part of this regulation but is regulated by country-specific legislation and directives.

The quality regulation "environmental guideline" deals with materials that have been proven to contain or potentially contain contaminants. In this context it is of no importance whether the undesired substances have been introduced as additives or contaminants or develop at a later point in time.


André Maurer
Chairman & CEO


Hans Wyssen
Head of Logistic & Procurement

3 Co-Applicable Documents

Beyond national and European legislation

- legal requirements (Chemicals Act, Chemicals Directive in their respective applicable version),
- bills as well as
- standards and guidelines relevant to the environment shall be observed.

4 General

The following list of materials is based on:

- legal provisions (Reach Annex XIV)
- Asetronics internal specifications on prevention and avoidance of health hazards to their staff and customers,
- the principle of "We act in an environmentally conscious manner".

Irrespective of this, the following should be avoided as far as possible during production:

- carcinogenic substances,
- teratogenic substances,
- mutagenic substances,
- sensitising substances,
- substances dangerous for the environment.

4.1 General responsibility for the environment, environmentally friendly production and products

The supplier takes measures with regard to environmental protection to foster more responsibility for the environment and advances the development and propagation of environmentally friendly technologies. The supplier also ensures a high level of environmental protection throughout all stages of production and takes measures in order to prevent or minimise the effects of accidents that might have a negative impact on the environment.

5 List of environmental critical substances (prohibited substances, substances to be avoided or substituted if possible) and other requirements

- 5.1 Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2000 on end-of life vehicles (subsequently called the “ELV Directive”)
- 5.2 Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006– Annex XIV list of substances subject to authorisation
Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorisation:
http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_table_en.asp
> 0,1% in a product -> authorisation or searching for an alternative
- 5.3 Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (ROHS) Text with EEA relevance
- 5.4 Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) Text with EEA relevance
- 5.5 Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products (Text with EEA relevance)
- 5.6 Directive 2006/122/EC of the European parliament and of the council of 12 December 2006 amending for the 30th time Council Directive 76/769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (perfluorooctane sulfonates) (Text with EEA relevance)
- 5.7 Declaration of the used compounds and chemical composition on the international material data base.
For all automotive products the Supplier registers the required data of the delivered products in the IMDS, details see <http://www.mdsystem.com>
- 5.8 814.01 Bundesgesetz vom 7.10.1983 über den Umweltschutz (Umweltschutzgesetz USG)
<http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/8/814.01.de.pdf>
- 5.9 813.1 Bundesgesetz vom 15.12.2000 über den Schutz vor gefährlichen Stoffen und Zubereitungen (Chemikaliengesetz, ChemG)
<http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/8/813.1.de.pdf>
- 5.10 813.11 Verordnung über den Schutz vor gefährlichen Stoffen und Zubereitungen (Chemikalienverordnung, ChemV) vom 5. Juni 2015
<https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/20141117/index.html>
- 5.11 814.81 Verordnung vom 18.5.2005 zur Reduktion von Risiken beim Umgang mit bestimmten besonders gefährlichen Stoffen, Zubereitungen und Gegenständen (Chemikalien-Risikoreduktions-Verordnung, ChemRRV)
<http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/8/814.81.de.pdf>

5.12 List of customer requirements

GADSL Reference List	http://www.gadsl.org/
Umweltnorm Hella	HN 20100, current revision
ZKW QV Environmental critical substances	QV 800 01, current revision https://zkw-group.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/QV_800_01_environmental_critical_substances_lead.pdf
Osram Index List Environment	ZTT 1849808, current revision https://www.osram-group.de/en/sustainability/downloads
Odelo	WN111059, current revision

6 Conflict Minerals

The term "conflict minerals" is used to describe certain minerals such as gold, wolframite, cassiterite, columbite-tantalite and their derivative metals, which include tin, tungsten, tantalum and any other compounds designated by the U.S. Secretary of State that are sourced from mines under the control of violent forces in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) or the surrounding countries.

New U.S. legislation requires all publicly traded manufacturing companies to report annually to the SEC whether they use conflict minerals that are "necessary to the functionality or production" of a product that they either manufacture, or contract to be manufactured. The intention is to cut the funding to armed groups that commit violent human rights violations in eastern DRC.

Cooperation from the supply chain will be necessary to determine whether products and assemblies contain conflict minerals. Clear understanding and accurate reporting can only be achieved through both engagement and transparency of the supply chain.

In order to support accurate reporting, suppliers should:

- Determine which parts/assemblies incorporate one or more of the identified minerals or their derivatives;
- Map the supply chains associated with those same parts/assemblies; and
- Engage with suppliers to identify the smelters used in the supply chain to process the raw materials (or validate the origin of materials as recycled/scrap).

Return a completed Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition and Global e-Sustainability Initiative (EICC/GeSI) Conflict Minerals Reporting Template <http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/conflict-minerals-reporting-template/> including all smelter information for all of the designated minerals to conflict.minerals@asetronics.ch

7 Revision History

1 (January 2018)

First Edition
