

JAMP List of Target Substances under Management: Instruction Manual

(Version 1.0)

Based on the JAMP List of Target Substances under
Management Ver. 2.0 and Its Use Conditions

JAMP

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JAMP has published its List of Target Substances under Management Ver. 1.0 on its website. To satisfy more advanced requests, JAMP will formulate and publish a revised list (Ver. 2.0), whose details are provided below.

1. Objectives

To designate chemical substances present in products, and information on which should be shared for reasons of protecting human health and environmental conservation, through collaboration between JAMP members from different industries, thereby supporting the efficient sharing of such information.

2. Terms and definitions

Apart from JAMP's definitions, the terms used in this instruction manual must follow the definitions in the following Table.

Terms and definitions

Term (abbreviation)	Definition
Chemical substances/chemicals/substances/ingredients present in products	Chemical substances/chemicals/substances/ingredients that are present in products
JAMP list of target substances under management (Target substances under management)	Chemical substances present in products whose information should be reported via the information-sharing systems provided by JAMP (e.g., MSDSplus, AIS)
Target management standards	Laws and regulations, and industrial standards, etc., which are quoted in the selection of JAMP lists of target substances under management
JAMP list of target substances in the management reference list (Reference list)	A list that indicates specific substance groups and substance names of target substances under management. This list should be referred to when determining whether substances present in products are included in the JAMP list of target substances under management, using MSDSplus or AIS. The reference list copies as exactly as possible the substance groups, substance names, etc., that appear in the laws and regulations and industrial standards that are quoted in the JAMP target management standards. The reference list is published on JAMP's website.
MSDSplus/AIS supporting system for preparation	A computer program that supports the preparation of MSDSplus or AIS. This program assists the user to find out whether substances present in products are included in the JAMP list of target substances under management, as well as helping with the preparation of MSDSplus or AIS reporting forms. This program is published on JAMP's website.
Search list	A list of substances incorporated in the MSDSplus/AIS supporting system for preparation, which is used for automatic determination whether substances present in products are included in the JAMP list of target substances under management. This list extends the JAMP list of target substances under management reference list to include not only substance groups, but also specific substances and CAS Numbers. This extension is limited to a level that is practically convenient.
REACH Regulations	These are the EU's new scheme of chemical substance regulations for promoting the safety evaluation of existing chemical substances. It took effect in June 2007. The REACH Regulation has the following characteristics. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly equivalent processes are applied to both existing and

	<p>new chemical substances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk evaluation has been switched from the government's to the enterprise's responsibility. • Interactive information-sharing has been enhanced with respect to the safety and handling of chemical substances along the supply chain. • Information is also required regarding the presence and usage of chemical substances in articles.
Substances to be regulated as authorized target substances	Substances listed in Annex XIV of the REACH Regulations by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), whose unauthorized marketing is prohibited in principle, regardless of quantity. These substances must be selected from candidates for substances to be regulated as authorized target substances (SVHC).
Candidate substances to be regulated as authorized target substances (Substances of Very High Concern, SVHC)	Substances that are designated as per the protocol specified in Article 59 of the REACH Regulations, which are selected from substances that have properties as defined in Article 57 of the Regulation (properties of concern due to serious carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, toxicity to reproduction, persistency, bioaccumulativeness, toxicity, etc.). Such substances are briefly referred to as "Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)," from which substances to be regulated as authorized target substances are selected. Once the SVHC are published, obligations are created, including the "responsibility for sharing information on SVHC present in articles to stakeholders."
Restricted substances	Substances that are listed in Annex XVII to the REACH Regulations as per Article 67 of the Regulations, whose manufacturing, marketing or use is prohibited unless specified conditions are satisfied.

3. Background

It is extremely important to share information on the presence of chemical substances present in products, to prevent health hazards to people involved in the supply chain, and for environmental conservation activities.

However, substances whose information is to be made available have not necessarily been harmonized throughout the supply chain, and this has resulted in various problems.

As part of the countermeasures to address such problems, JAMP member companies from different sectors have collaboratively standardized the substances concerned. These are published on JAMP's website as the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management (Ver. 1.0).

In the meantime, the European Union (EU) enforced the REACH Regulations, whose influence is being felt across the world, both directly and indirectly. In this context, it is mandatory to share, through the supply chain, information on the presence of candidate substances to be regulated as authorized target substances (SVHC).

The first 15 substances put on the SVHC list were published in October 2008. It is expected that this list will be extended in stages until it finally includes some 1,500 substances.

Therefore, in consideration of the expected requirements for information-sharing concerning SVHC, JAMP decided to revise the abovementioned JAMP List of Target Substances under Management (Ver. 1.0) and publish Version 2.0 of the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management on its website to further support information-sharing on chemical substances present in products.

4. Policies

The JAMP List of Target Substances under Management (Ver. 2.0) was designated under the following policies.

4-1 Basic policies

- 1) The list must be grounded on a scientific rationale.
- 2) Inputs from different industrial sectors comprising JAMP must be included, so that

consensus can be reached.

- 3) Reliable information must be made available promptly, effectively and efficiently.
- 4) In principle, the list must be published with the purpose of enabling wide and open utilization.
- 5) Remaining challenges must be identified and improved as necessary.

4-2 Specific measures

- 1) Because many requests were being received for utilizing the list as soon as possible, in the research and sharing of SVHC information with regard to the REACH Regulations, JAMP has prioritized selecting and adding items that may relate to SVHC.
- 2) To improve harmonization with existing industrial standards, substances were also selected and added from the GADSL, which applies to the automotive industry, and the JIG, which covers the electrical and electronic industries. However, current information-sharing methods will remain in effect until the next revision for the substances, of which operating methods are being discussed between different industrial sectors and industrial standards are expected to be revised in the near future.
- 3) With regard to the selected standards, reporting is essential for substances that are subject to applicable laws and regulations, while reporting is optional (but recommended) for other standards/substances. Unless there are particular reasons not to, reporting is recommended.

5. Determining Criteria for Target Substances

The JAMP List of Target Substances under Management (Ver. 2.0) must include substances listed as per the revised version of the “Criteria for the Selection and Application of the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management,” which is indicated below.

The name of a substance or substance group must be identical to that indicated in the abovementioned criteria.

For specific names of substances or substance groups, their CAS Numbers, etc., as indicated in the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management (Ver. 2.0), please see the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management Reference List, which is published on JAMP’s website, or visit the websites setting out the relevant laws, regulations or industrial standards.

The scope of the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management (Ver. 2.0) must equal the combined scope of the “Criteria for the Selection and Application of the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management,” which is indicated below.

Criteria for the Selection and Application of the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management

Reporting level (Note 1)	Code (Note 2)	Applicable regulations (Note 3) [Scope]	Applicable version (Note 4)	Application (Note 5)		
				MSDSplus	AIS	Search List (Note 9)
Essential	JP01	Chemical Substances Control Law [Class I Specified Chemical Substances]	2007/10/31	√ (Note 6)	NA (Note 7)	√
	JP02	Industrial Safety and Health Law [Substances prohibited to be manufactured]	2007/09/07	√ (Note 6)	NA (Note 7)	√
	JP03	Poisonous and Deleterious Substance Control Law [Specified poisonous substances]	2007/08/15	√ (Note 6)	NA (Note 7)	√
	EU01	Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive	2002/95/EC	√	√	√
	EU02	End of Life Vehicles (ELV)	2000/53/EC	√	√	√

		Directive				
	EU03	67/548/EEC [Appendix I, CMR-Cat. 1 and 2]	2008/58/ EC	√	√	√
	EU04	76/769/EEC [Excluding 67/548/EEC Annex I, CMR-Cat. 1 and 2]	2007/51/EC	√	√	√
	EU05	REACH Regulations [Candidate substances to be regulated as authorized target substances (SVHC)]	2008/10/28	√	√	√
Optional (recomm ended)	OT01	ESIS PBT [Substances that fulfill determination criteria for PBT]	2008/10/28	√	√	√
	IA01	GADSL	2008 GADSL Version.2.0	√	√	√
	IA02	JIG [Level A substances]	JIG-101A 2007/12/5	√	√	√
		JIG [Level B substances]	JIG-101A 2007/12/5	(Note 8)	(Note 8)	√

Note 1. The reporting level indicates the level of necessity for reporting research results as follows.

- 1) Reporting of presence information is essential for target substances under management that are classified in the reporting level “Essential.”
- 2) Reporting of presence information is optional for target substances under management that are classified in the reporting level “Optional.”

However, if one’s own company’s products are likely to be used for applications covered by the applicable standards etc., reporting is preferable.

Note 2. Codes are assigned for the convenience of quoting target substances under management.

Note 3. “Applicable regulations” list the laws and regulations, industrial standards, etc., based on which the target substances under management are selected. In the Table above, the titles and scope of “Applicable regulations” are indicated as common names. For their exact names and scope, please refer to the “Overview of Applicable regulations,” which appears later.

Note 4. The “Applicable version” refers to the specific version number that is quoted in the selection of target substances, among other versions of “Applicable laws, regulations or standards.” Normally, the “Applicable version” equals the latest version of the relevant laws/regulations/standards, at the point of selecting or revising the target substances. However, if the latest version is unlikely to affect the target substances, a preceding version number may be indicated, and the corresponding part of the JAMP list of target substances under management may remain unchanged.

Note 5. The “Application” columns indicate whether MSDSplus, AIS and the Search List (Note 9) are applicable in terms of information-sharing and determination of target substances under management. The symbol “√” indicates applicability.

Note 6. The relevant substances must not be present, since their manufacture and import are prohibited. MSDSplus is designated for confirmation.

Note 7. “N/A” stands for “Not Applicable.” The relevant substances are under management on the upstream side, and should not be present (and therefore are not applicable) at the AIS stage.

Note 8. As for JIG, discussions toward compliance with the REACH Regulations are in progress. Information-sharing methods will be reviewed after the JIG discussions are complete. For the time being, information-sharing concerning JIG-B will be left to existing trade flows.

Note 9. JAMP has formulated a list that specifies the names, CAS Numbers, etc., of individual substances, to a level that is practically convenient, which are only indicated in the JAMP List under substance groups or other collective names (hereinafter referred to as the “Search List”). The Search List should be incorporated into the MSDSplus/AIS supporting system for preparation, to enable automatic determination as to whether substances present in one’s own company’s products are included in the JAMP list of target substances under management. For operating instructions, please refer to Section 9 below, “Application in the MSDSplus/AIS supporting system for preparation.”

6. Conditions for Use

The JAMP List of Target Substances under Management is published for the general public, with the purpose of supporting sharing information on the presence of chemical substances in products. Anybody can use this list, as long as they satisfy the following conditions.

- 1) The coverage must include all substances whose presence information is required to be shared, through the supply chain, by MSDSplus or by AIS.
- 2) At the product shipment stage, it must be determined as to whether a target substance is present in the product, grounded on known information, and the results of that determination must be reported. If it is known that a substance has been “intentionally added to the product,” or “incorporated in the product using a certain method,” then it must be determined that the relevant substance is “present.”
Because suppliers may not know the applications or processing conditions following their product shipment, it must not be considered whether the target substances are regulated by applicable regulations. The side receiving the report must make determinations as necessary, considering applications, residual concentrations, etc., in its own company’s products.
- 3) The JAMP List of Target Substances under Management and its scope must not be altered without JAMP’s authorization.
Additions to the list, changes to scope, etc., may be risk confusion in the information-sharing system.
Any requests for improvement in the JAMP List must be received and discussed by JAMP.
- 4) Although JAMP formulates and manages the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management in good faith, it cannot be held liable for any problem that may arise from use of the list or its consequences.

7. Overview of Applicable Regulations

Laws and regulations, industrial standards, etc., that are quoted in the selection of JAMP list of target substances under management are collectively referred to as “Applicable regulations.” Overview of individual applicable regulations is indicated below.

For further details, please refer to the reference URLs indicated for individual applicable regulations.

- 7-1 The Chemical Substances Control Law [Class I Specified Chemical Substances]
This includes substances designated by ordinance, based on the Chemical Substances Control Law, which was enacted in 1973. These substances are persistent and highly bioaccumulative, remain toxic for long periods, and are subject to authorized manufacturing or import, restricted use, restricted import of products designated by ordinances and other related provisions.
<Reference URL>
http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/about.html
- 7-2 The Industrial Safety and Health Law [Substances prohibited to be manufactured]
This includes substances designated by ordinance as causing severe health hazards to workers, based on the Industrial Safety and Health Law, Article 55 enacted in 1972. Except for testing and research, these substances are subject to prohibition of manufacturing, import, transfer, provision or use.
<Reference URL>
<http://www.jaish.gr.jp/anzen/hor/hombun/hor1-1/hor1-1-1-5-0.htm>
- 7-3 The Poisonous and Deleterious Substance Control Law [Specified poisonous substances]
Based on the Poisonous and Deleterious Substance Control Law, which was enacted in 1950, this includes substances listed in Schedule III of the Law, as well as substances designated by ordinance as per Schedule III-10. The applicability is determined by criteria that evaluate acute toxicity, effects on the skin and eyes, etc. Specified poisonous substances are subject to provisions concerning their manufacture, import, use, possession and transfer.
<Reference URL>
<http://www.nihs.go.jp/law/dokugeki/dokugeki.html>
- 7-4 Restrictions in the Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive

This refers to Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment, which also specifies exempted applications.
(Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment)

<Reference URL>

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/index_en.htm

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32002L0095:EN:HTML>

7-5 The End of Life Vehicles (ELV) Directive

This refers to Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2000 on end-of life vehicles, which specifies requirements for reduction and sound treatment of waste from end-of-life vehicles within the Community.

<Reference URL>

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/elv_index.htm

7-6 67/548/EEC [Annex I, CMR-Cat. 1 and 2]

This refers to Annex I of Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances, which lists substances classified as carcinogenic (C), mutagenic (M) and toxic to reproduction (R) in Categories 1 or 2. Category 1 includes substances that are known to cause relevant hazards to human health, while Category 2 lists those that are considered to cause such hazards to human health. These substances are defined as substances to be regulated as authorized target substances (SVHC), in Article 57 of the REACH Regulations.

The JAMP List of Target Substances under Management (Ver. 2.0) complies with Version 30, the latest revision of Directive 67/548/EEC.

<Reference URL>

<http://ecb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/classification-labelling>

7-7 76/769/EEC [Excluding 67/548/EEC Annex I, CMR-Cat. 1 and 2]

Based on Council Directive 76/769/EEC of 27 July 1976 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, conditions for marketing and use (e.g., product applications, the risk of use by consumers) are specified in Annex I of the Directive. These substances will be succeeded by Annex XVII (Restricted substances) to the REACH Regulation in June 2009.

The JAMP List of Target Substances under Management excludes part of the scope of 76/769/EEC, which overlaps 67/548/EEC Annex I, CMR-Cat. 1 and 2.

<Reference URL>

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/chemicals/legislation/markrestr/index_en.htm

7-8 REACH Regulation [Candidate substances to be regulated as authorized target substances (SVHC)]

This includes candidate substances to be regulated as authorized target substances ("Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)") as per the protocol specified in Article 59 of the REACH Regulations. These substances are selected from substances that have properties as defined in Article 57 of the Regulations.

The properties listed in Article 57 include, among others, carcinogenicity (C), mutagenicity (M) and toxicity to reproduction (R), which are classified in Category 1 or 2; persistency, bioaccumulativeness and toxicity (PBT); and substances that are very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvBs).

Substances to be regulated as authorized target substances are selected from SVHC. Once substances are designated as substances to be regulated as authorized target substances, their unauthorized manufacture and use are prohibited within the Community.

At the SVHC stage, the "responsibility for sharing information on SVHC present in articles to stakeholders" begins to require fulfillment. It is expected that the list of SVHC will be extended in stages until it finally includes some 1,500 substances. The first 15 substances put on the

SVHC list were published by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) in October 2008. Subsequently, not only manufacturers of chemical products, but also manufacturers of articles, which manufacture or use their products within the Community, or which export their products to the Community, are required to fulfill specified direct and indirect responsibilities. One of the key responsibilities is “sharing names, and information on the safe use, of any SVHC present in articles at a concentration of 0.1% or over, with all the recipients of the articles.”

<Reference URL>

[ECHA Press Release]

http://echa.europa.eu/doc/press/pr_08_38_candidate_list_20081028.pdf

[List of SVHC]

http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/candidate_list_table_en.asp

[Explanation on substances to be regulated as authorized target substances, and SVHC]

http://reach.jrc.it/authorisation_en.htm

[Summary of responsibilities pertaining to SVHC]

http://echa.europa.eu/doc/candidate_list/candidate_list_obligations.pdf

7-9 ESIS PBTs [Fulfilling substances]

Forecasting the enforcement of the REACH Regulations, etc., the EU has pushed forward, since around 2001, the establishment of determination criteria for PBT, vPvB, etc., the evaluation of relevant substances, and other related operations. Based on these operations, the EU has published the PBT List of the European Chemical Substances Information System, which includes substances that have been determined as PBT, vPvB, etc., by the EU. These substances are positioned as one of the matrixes from which SVHC for the REACH Regulation will be selected.

The JAMP List of Target Substances under Management covers substances that fulfill the determination criteria in the ESIS PBT List.

<Reference URL>

<http://ecb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/esis/index.php?PGM=pbt>

7-10 The GADSL

“GADSL” refers to the Global Automotive Declarable Substance List, which covers substances present in raw materials, parts, etc., used in cars. This list was formulated collaboratively by manufacturers in the automobile, automotive, chemical and other industries in Japan, USA and EU.

The list is categorized into substances designated “P,” which are either prohibited by law for use in certain applications or may not exceed certain regulated threshold limits; and substances designated “D,” which must be declared if they exceed the defined threshold limits. If no legal threshold limits are provided, a value of 0.1% must apply.

The GADSL is normally revised each February. However, in September 2008, an extraordinary revision was undertaken to include SVHC, which had been included in the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management.

At the following URL is published the GADSL File, as well as the Reference File, which extends the GADSL to provide specificities. Harmonization with the IMDS, a global database for car parts, is taken into consideration.

<Reference URL> <http://www.gadsl.org>

7-11 The JIG

This is the Joint Industry Guide (JIG), which provides guidelines for information disclosure on chemical substances present in electrical and electronic equipment. The JIG was collaboratively formulated by the Consumer Electronics Association (CEA) of the USA, the European Information & Communications Technology Industry Association (EICTA), and the Japanese Green Procurement Survey Standardization Initiative (JGPSSI).

Listed substances are categorized into Levels A and B. Level A substances are subject to prohibition of use, restriction of use, reporting requirements, labeling requirements, etc. The Level B list is composed of substances that “are of significant environmental, health or safety interest; would trigger hazardous waste management requirements; or could have a negative impact on end-of-life management.”

<Reference URL>

8 Application to MSDSplus and AIS

Of all ingredients present in products, only substances whose presence information is to be made available are applicable to information-sharing by MSDSplus and AIS.

Through a consensus on, and standardization of, target substances by different industrial sectors throughout the supply chain, dramatic improvement is expected from the present status in the preparations, efficiency, speediness and reliability of research replies.

Normally, an enterprise must compare the substances present in its products with the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management and the Reference List, which are published on JAMP's website. The resulting presence information must be reported by MSDSplus or AIS.

Substances must be reconciled manually with the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management and the Reference List, if the MSDSplus/AIS supporting system for preparation, as described in Section 9, is not usable, or if it is obvious that no declarable substances are present without using the MSDSplus/AIS supporting system for preparation.

Please note that, even if the MSDSplus/AIS supporting system for preparation is used, the person responsible for the preparation of MSDSplus or AIS must conduct the final reconciliation with the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management and the Reference List, since there may be omissions from automatic determinations by the system.

While MSDSplus is mainly aimed at use by manufacturers of chemical substances and their preparations, AIS is focused on use by manufacturers of articles and of final products comprising the articles.

Major chemical and physical changes occur while chemical substances and their preparations are processed into articles.

For this reason, key points in the application of the JAMP List also change.

In principle, MSDSplus assumes combined submission with MSDS, and focuses on preventing problems due to high-concentration exposure to hazardous substances, as well as on preventing contamination by persistent and/or bioaccumulative substances that are likely to reside in final products.

In the meantime, AIS emphasizes the prevention of contamination by hazardous substances that reside in articles, selection of treatment methods for end-of-life products, collection of material information for recycling, etc.

Therefore, the scope of the JAMP List differs in some respects between MSDSplus and AIS.

For example, substances whose manufacture, etc., is prohibited under the Chemical Substances Control Law, the Industrial Safety and Health Law, and/or the Poisonous and Deleterious Substance Control Law, are included in the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management on the upstream side (i.e., MSDSplus), although this may seem inadequate, since the presence of such substances is prohibited by law. MSDSplus includes such substances because, if enterprises that handle MSDSplus overlook contamination by such substances, due to importation or other causes, and if contaminated products are released to the supply chain, extensive damage would result. In this manner, effective control is ensured to prevent the release of contaminated products to the downstream, and the consequent damage it would cause. Therefore, at the AIS stage, such substances are excluded from the scope of the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management.

Some of the industrial standards do not apply, since there are many upstream enterprises that obviously do not trade with the industrial sectors concerned. Therefore, submission of replies can be selected in light of the need to or and effects of replying.

The scopes of the JAMP List may also differ between MSDSplus and AIS for some of the industrial standards if, for example, the standards are aimed at identifying materials for recycling purposes, as well as non-regulated substances being included in the scope on the upstream side.

Applicable scope and operating methods for such cases will be discussed in the future, in consideration of current information-sharing methods.

Once a request for reply is received, it is strongly recommended to submit a reply, as long as there are no particular reasons not to, even if the specified reporting level is "Optional (Recommended)."

9. Application in the MSDSplus/AIS Supporting System for Preparation

The JAMP List of Target Substances under Management and the Reference List indicates the names of substance groups and substances, exactly as quoted from the underlying laws and regulations, to ensure compliance therewith. For example, indications such as “hexavalent chromium compounds” are used for substance groups, and names such as “CAS 1333-82-0 chromium (VI) trioxide” are indicated for individual substances.

It is therefore sometimes difficult to determine whether an indicated name refers to the substance present in one’s own product, if only the substance group name is provided or if a CAS Number is not indicated.

At the same time, the number of target substances exceeds 1,000, which may require excessive repetition of the reconciliation process.

Therefore, JAMP provides an MSDSplus/AIS supporting system for preparation, to facilitate the required operations.

This system incorporates a list that specifies the names, CAS Numbers, etc., of individual substances, to a level that is practically convenient, which are only indicated in the JAMP List under substance groups or other collective names (hereinafter referred to as the “Search List”). The Search List should be incorporated into the MSDSplus/AIS supporting system for preparation, thereby enabling automatic determination of whether substances present in one’s own company’s products are included in the JAMP list of target substances under management.

Theoretically, an extremely large number of substances could be included in a single substance group. It is difficult to identify and include all such substances in the Search List. However, only a limited part of such substances are used for actual applications, and it would be practical to include only them in the list.

Although the Search List can be used to a level that is practically convenient, it does not reflect the laws, regulations and industrial standards that underlie the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management.

Please note that, if the MSDSplus/AIS supporting system for preparation is used for determining declarable substances, the person responsible for the preparation of MSDSplus or AIS must conduct their final reconciliation with the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management and the Reference List.

10. Globalization

Business activities are increasingly globalized, entailing the export of products, procurement of raw materials from overseas, movement of processing offshore, etc., with expanding requirements for complying with local laws and regulations. JAMP is therefore systematically pushing forward their globalization strategy.

The JAMP List of Target Substances under Management is planned to be published in the relevant local languages. JAMP also plans to cover target substances from more related countries and industrial sectors. However, the input from internal and external stakeholders, as well as the level of practical convenience, will be taken into account to avoid excessive expansion of scope, which may cause imbalance between the load of research replies and the expected benefits.

11. Management

The JAMP List of Target Substances under Management must be managed adequately, in order to support a large number of users. JAMP will therefore continue to pursue adequate management in accordance with the management criteria that it establishes, in terms of related enactment, revision, maintenance, publication, instructions on use, required improvements, etc.

12. Steps following Revision

Once the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management is revised, enterprises may be required to conduct more research using the revised MSDSplus and AIS. JAMP therefore plans to take all possible measures to minimize the frequency of revision. The JAMP List of Target Substances under Management (Ver. 2.0) focuses on researching and reporting SVHC as per the REACH Regulations, and incorporates SVHC, as well as related laws, regulations and standards, into the “Applicable regulations.”

Even if the list of SVHC is extended in stages in the future, enterprises will be able to collect replies concerning additional SVHC through the current research system, provided the JAMP List of Target Substances under Management (Ver. 2.0) covers the relevant substances.