

THE “CHAMP” FILES

1. PRODUCT TREES
2. BILL OF MATERIALS
3. CHEMICAL COMPLIANCE

BUILD TECHNICAL FILES LIKE A “CHAMP”

STEP 1

GROW A PRODUCT TREE AND LINK COMPONENT FILES IN PRODUCTIP

STEP 2

CREATE A COMPLETE BILL OF MATERIALS IN PRODUCTIP

STEP 3

ENHANCE THE BILL OF MATERIALS FOR CHEMICAL COMPLIANCE IN PRODUCTIP

1. PRODUCT TREES



INTRO: PRODUCT TREE AND COMPONENT FILES

PRODUCTS ARE MANUFACTURED FROM COMPONENTS, PARTS, SUBASSEMBLIES, MATERIALS AND SOMETIMES COMBINED WITH CHEMICAL MIXTURES SUCH AS GLUES, PAINTS OR LUBRICANTS.

THERE IS A RELATION BETWEEN ALL THESE ITEMS AND THE COMPLIANCE OF THE END PRODUCT.

ADDING THE COMPLIANCE INFORMATION OF ALL THE PARTS INTO THE TECHNICAL FILE OF THE END PRODUCT IS AN OPTION, HOWEVER THAT DOES NOT CREATE A CLEAN OVERVIEW. AND IF SOMETHING CHANGES IN ONE PART THEN YOU NEED TO CHANGE IT IN ALL THE PRODUCTS.

YOU WANT TO INTEGRATE THE COMPLIANCE INFORMATION OF THESE ITEMS INTO THE TECHNICAL FILE OF THE FINAL END PRODUCT IN AN EFFICIENT WAY.

IN PRODUCTIP THE END PRODUCT HAS ITS OWN TECHNICAL FILE (THE “PARENT” OF A FAMILY TREE).

AND YOU CAN ALSO CREATE TECHNICAL FILES FOR THE SEPARATE ITEMS (THE “CHILDREN” IN A FAMILY TREE), KNOWN AS **COMPONENT FILES**.

SUPPOSE YOU HAVE A PRODUCT LIKE THIS.
WILL YOU COVER ALL COMPLIANCE ASPECTS IN ONE FILE?

OR

WOULD YOU CREATE A FILE PER COMPONENT
AND USE THAT INFORMATION EVERY TIME IT IS NEEDED?

An AC/DC adapter. This one could be packaged with many different power-banks.
An article on its own linked to various power-banks via the Bill of Material.



This set of cables and connectors. Create files for parts and link them to many power-banks via the Bill of Material in those files.

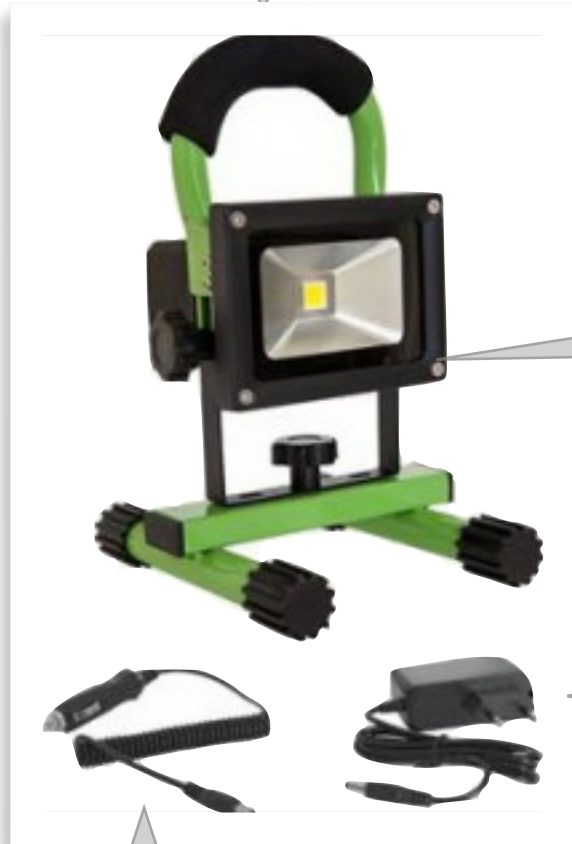
SIMILAR CASE:
THESE PANS AND PINS ARE ACCESSORIES TO MANY OTHER GRILLS AS WELL



In how many different end products will these small pans (or its material) be used?
So why not make a separate file for them and link them to the complete article via the Bill of Material.
Same goes for the grill-plate and the forks.

WHAT ABOUT THIS ADAPTER AND LED MODULE?

THIS IS YOUR ARTICLE



SUB ASSEMBLY 1 for example with parts

- Handle
- LED Module
- Handle
- Enclosure and more

LED module can be a sub assembly on its own

Each Sub Assembly can be linked to its own file and supplier

SUB ASSEMBLY 2

- Printed Circuit Board
- Housing
- Fuse
- Cable --->
- Plug --->
- and more

Each component can be linked to its own file and supplier


SUB ASSEMBLY 3

PRODUCTS, PARTS AND COMPONENTS

CREATING TECHNICAL FILES IN PRODUCTIP IS THE SAME FOR (END) PRODUCTS, PARTS AND COMPONENTS.


Possible matches
Display records per page Find

Name

 Bicycle - Racing bikes

Possible matches
Display records per page Find

Name

 Bicycle parts - Wheels

EXAMPLE: YOU WANT TO ENSURE THE COMPLIANCE OF BICYCLES



THERE IS A STANDARD AND FILE FOR THE BICYCLE ITSELF.

THE BILL OF MATERIALS SHOWS MANY COMPONENTS, THAT CAN BE CONSIDERED ON THEIR OWN.

IT IS VERY LIKELY THAT THESE COMPONENTS WILL BE USED



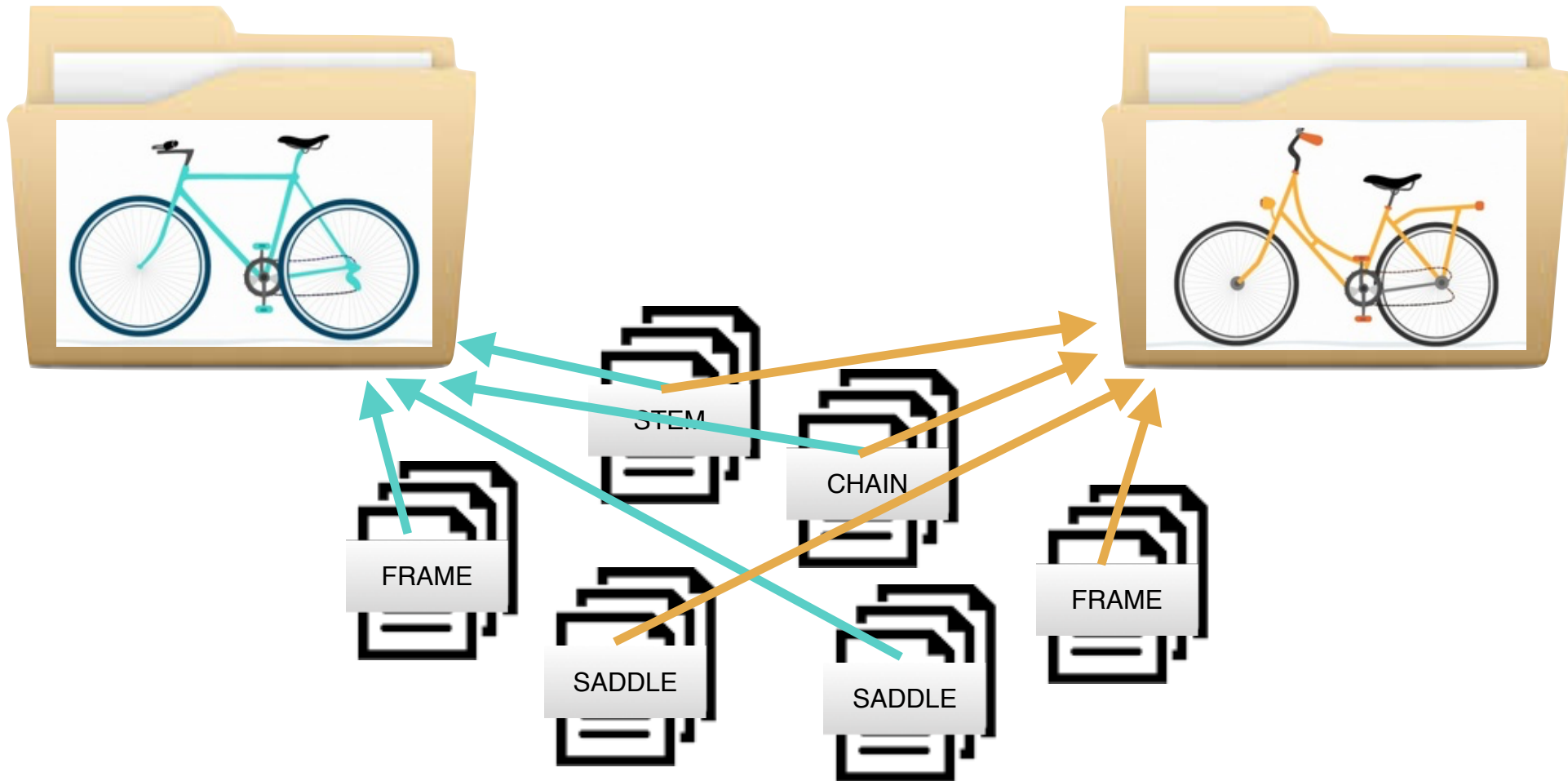
TECHNICAL

REQUIREMENTS	
EU xxx/xxx	REGULATION
EN xxx	STANDARD
EN xxx	STANDARD
EN xxx	STANDARD

BILL OF MATERIALS	
Part 1	FRAME
Part 2	SADDLE
Part 3	GREASE
Part 4	CHAIN

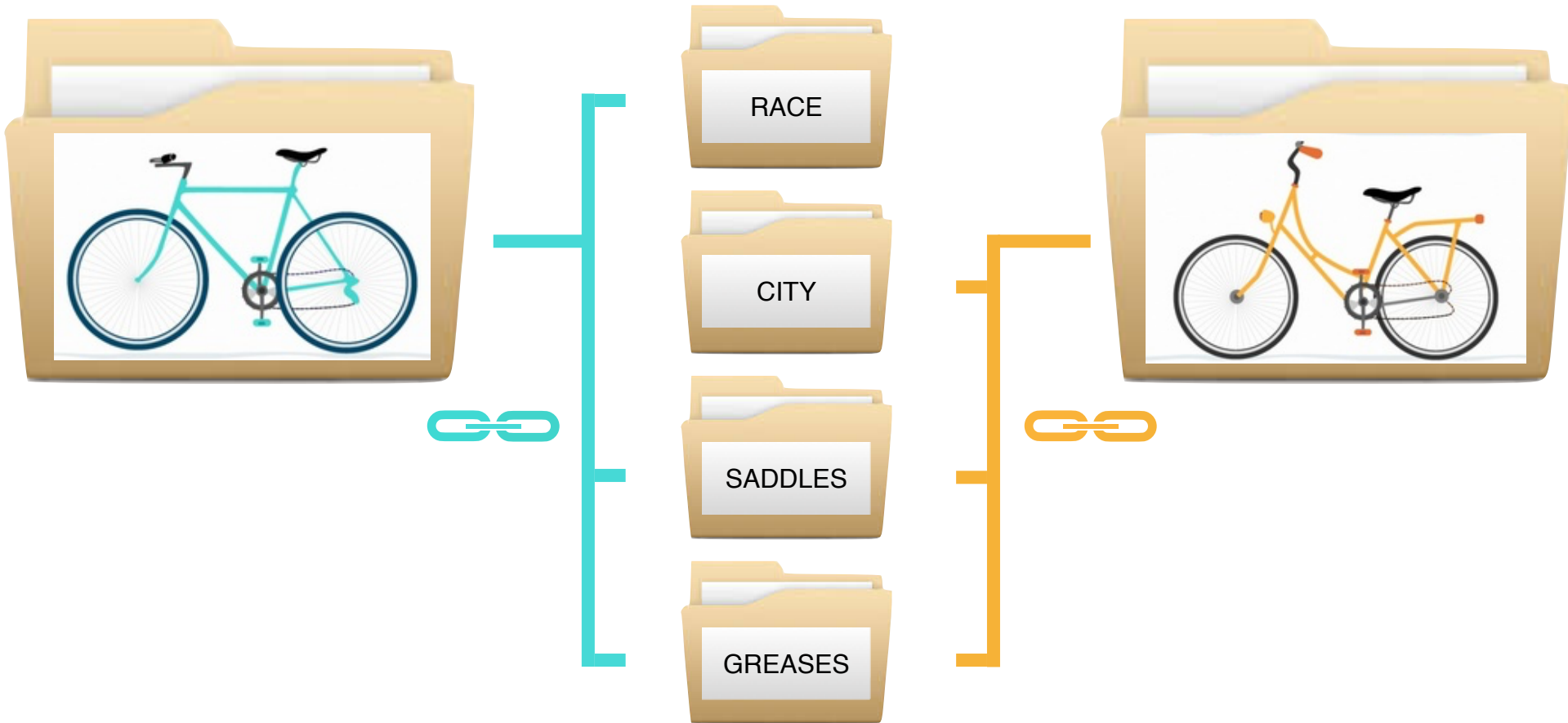


DUPLICATING THE COMPLIANCE INFORMATION OF SUB-ASSEMBLIES AND PARTS INTO EACH PRODUCT FILE



SHOULD YOU COPY THE COMPLIANCE EVIDENCE OF EACH PART TO EACH BICYCLE FILE?

SO WHY NOT CREATE FILES FOR SUB-ASSEMBLIES, COMPONENTS AND MIXTURES?
COMPONENT FILES WITH THEIR OWN REQUIREMENTS AND BILL OF MATERIAL.
THEN YOU ONLY HAVE TO MANAGE RELATIONS BETWEEN FILES **ONCE**.



LINK TO COMPONENT

EXAMPLE: THE SADDLE OF A BICYCLE

THE DISADVANTAGE OF COPYING IS THAT WHEN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS CHANGED, THE NEW ORIGINAL MUST BE COPIED AGAIN TO ALL RELATED FILES.

THE ADVANTAGE OF LINKING TO COMPONENT FILES IS THAT YOU ONLY HAVE TO KEEP THE ORIGINAL TECHNICAL FILES UP-TO-DATE, THE RELATED FILES WILL ALWAYS REFER TO THE ORIGINAL, THERE ARE NO COPIES.

SADDLE:

THE TECHNICAL FILE OF THE SADDLE(S) HAS THE REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE FOR A SADDLE. THE COMPLIANCE EVIDENCE OF THE SADDLE IS STORED AND MANAGED IN THAT TECHNICAL FILE.

THE TECHNICAL FILE CAN COVER A RANGE OF SADDLES: S001, S002, S003, etc.

BICYCLE:

THE BILL OF MATERIALS IN THE TECHNICAL FILE OF THE BICYCLE REFERS TO A SADDLE (e.g. S001).

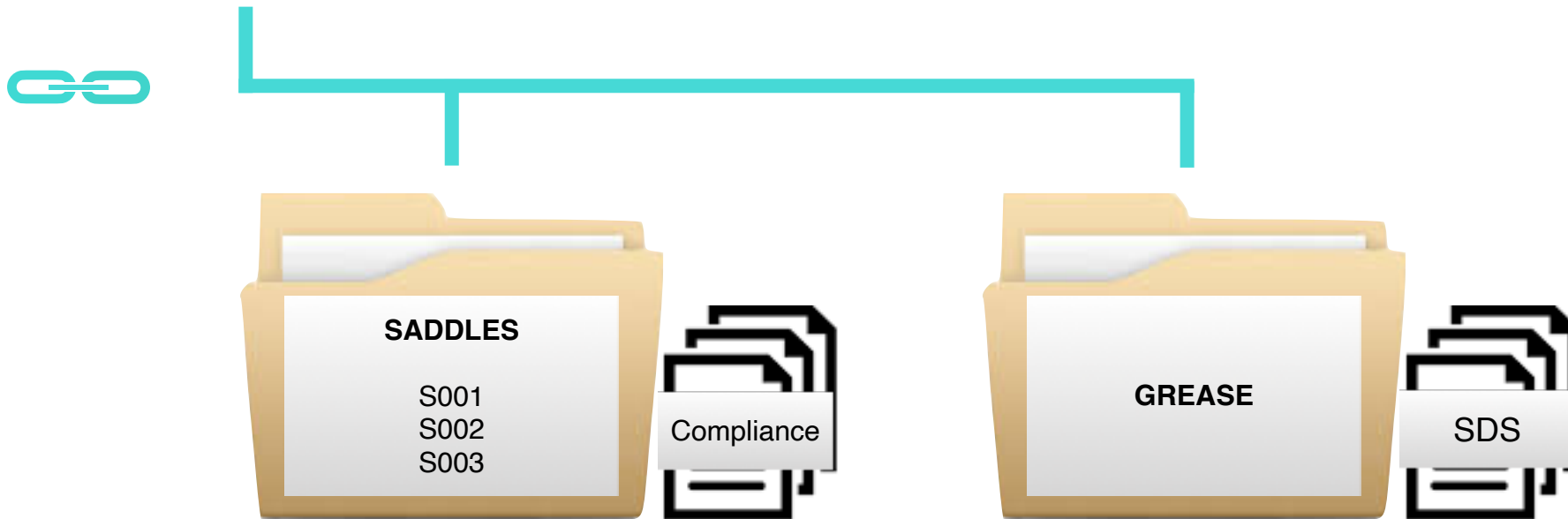
YOU CAN CREATE A RELATION (LINK) BETWEEN THE SADDLE IN THE BILL OF MATERIALS AND THE TECHNICAL (COMPONENT) FILE OF THE SADDLE.

LEATHER:

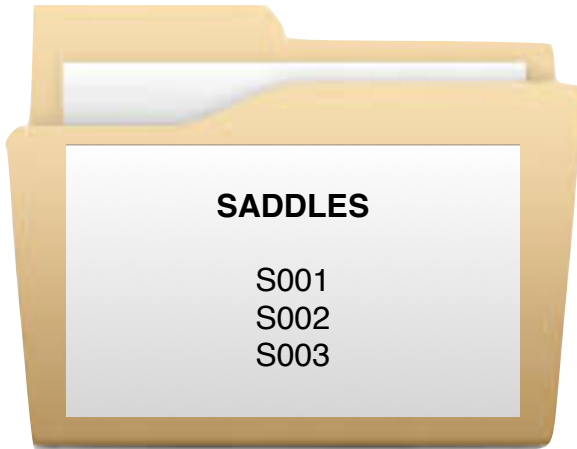
LINKING THE BICYCLE PARTS TO THE RELATED TECHNICAL FILES OF A COMPONENT OR ASSEMBLY (SADDLE) AND SUBSTANCE (GREASE)



BILL OF MATERIALS	
Part 1	RACE FRAME
Part 2	SADDLE S001
Part 3	GREASE
Part 4	CHAIN



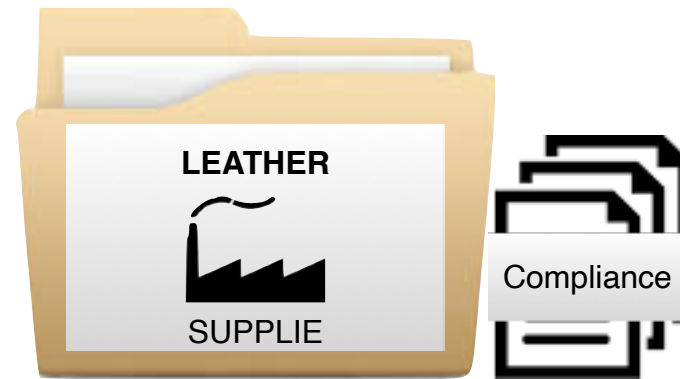
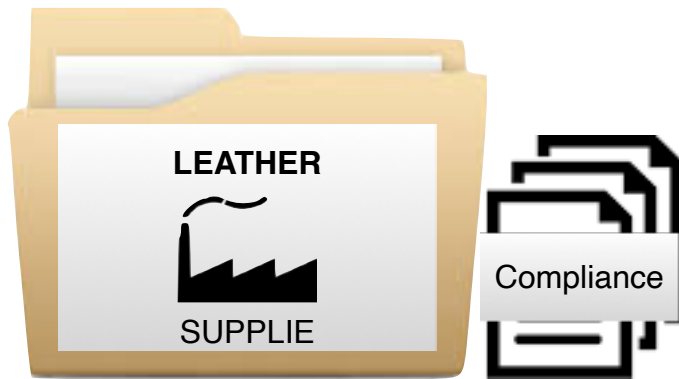
FOR SOME COMPONENTS YOU MAY HAVE A (PREFERRED) SUPPLIER AND AN ALTERNATIVE.
YOU HAVE TECHNICAL FILES FOR BOTH OPTIONS READY.
THE BILL OF MATERIALS DETERMINES WHICH SUPPLIER IS CHOSEN.



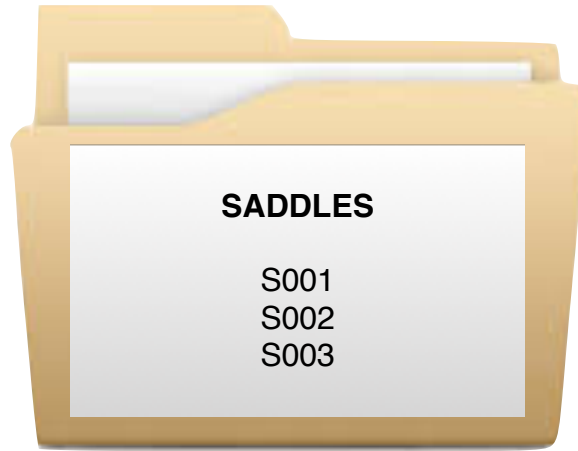
BILL OF MATERIALS	
Part 1A	LEATHER (A)
Part 1B	LEATHER (B)
Part 2	BASE
Part 3	SEAT POST



**SUPPLIER
A OR B ?**



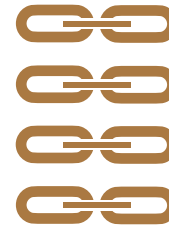
ADDING ANOTHER LEVEL OF HIERARCHY TO THE STRUCTURE



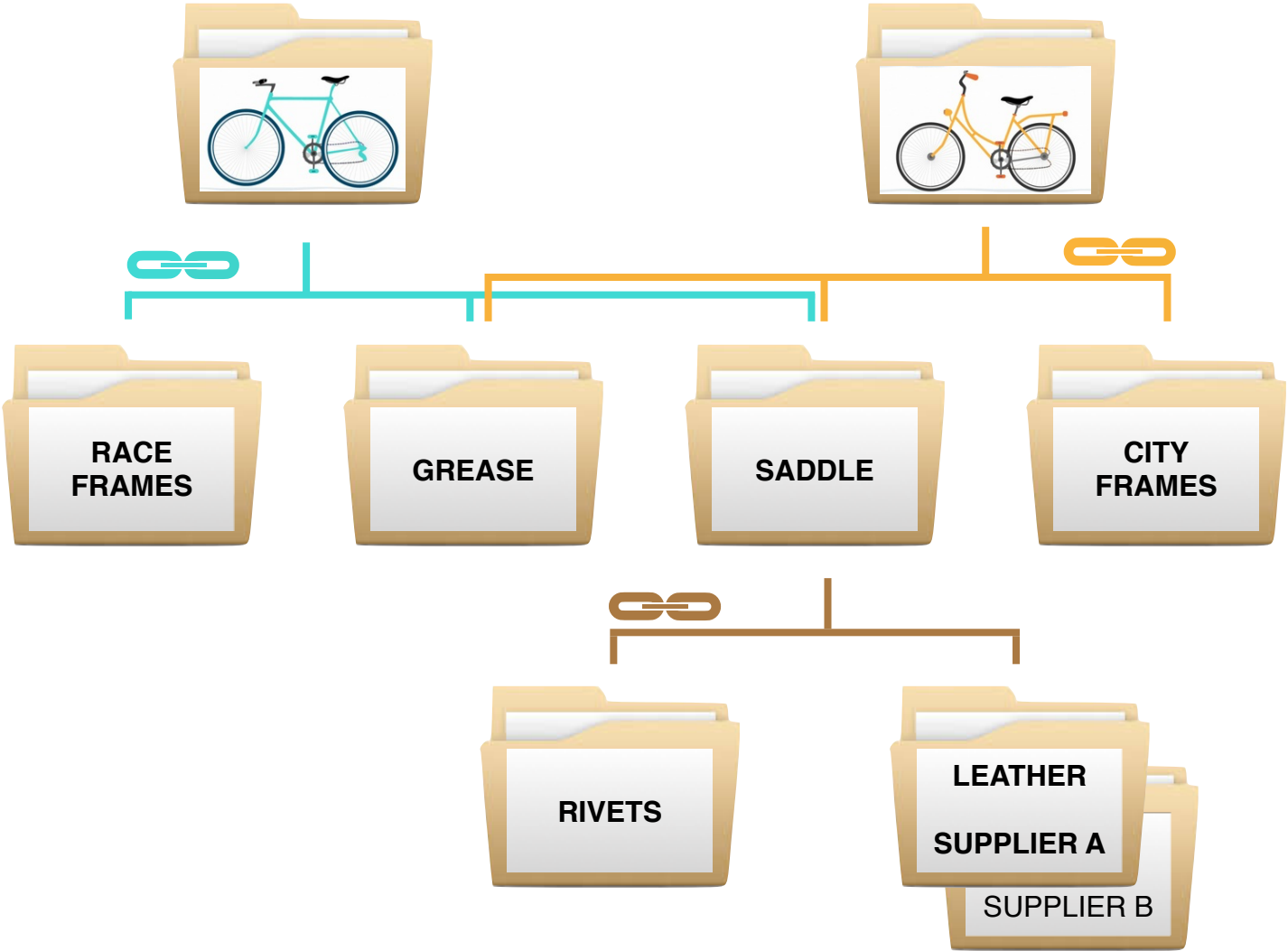
BILL OF MATERIALS	
Part 1	RACE FRAME
Part 2	SADDLE S001
Part 3	GREASE
Part 4	CHAIN



BILL OF MATERIALS	
Part 1	LEATHER
Part 2	BASE
Part 3	SEAT POST
Part 4	RIVETS



ANOTHER VIEW ON THE PRODUCT TREE



2. BILL OF MATERIALS

Bill of Materials (BOM)

INTRO: BILL OF MATERIALS

THE **BILL OF MATERIALS** (BOM)

IS A LIST OF ALL PARTS, COMPONENTS, SUBSTANCES NEEDED TO MANUFACTURE A PRODUCT.

THE **BILL OF MATERIALS** (BOM)

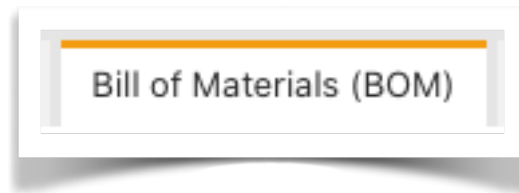
PROVIDES YOU WITH ESSENTIAL INFORMATION YOU NEED TO VERIFY THE DESIGN AND PRODUCTION OF THE END PRODUCT AND TO MAKE SURE YOU GET THE SAME WITH EVERY ORDER.

THE BILL OF MATERIALS IS ONE OF THE KEY ELEMENTS OF A PRODUCT'S FILE, THEREFORE IT IS IN THE CENTER OF EVERY TECHNICAL FILE IN PRODUCTIP.

IN THE BILL OF MATERIALS YOU ADD THE LINKS TO COMPONENT FILES.

HOW DOES IT WORK

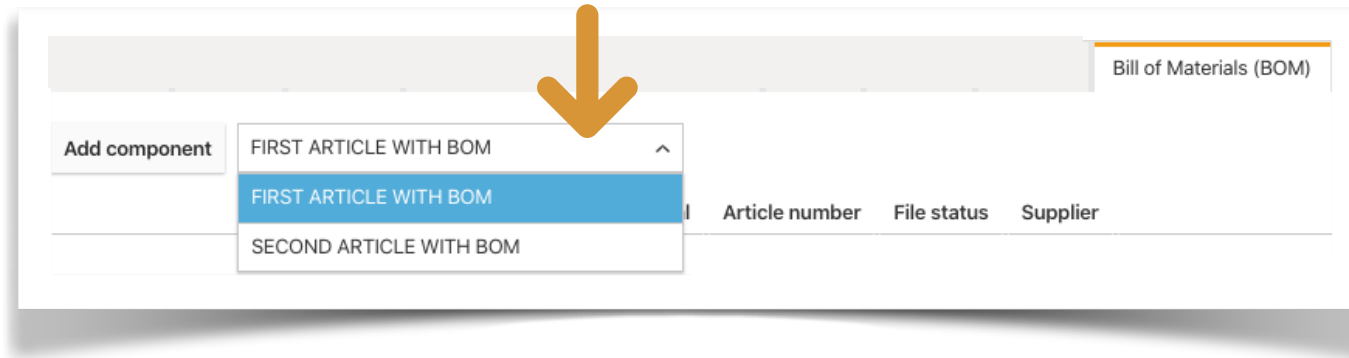
EACH TECHNICAL FILE HAS A SECTION LABELLED “**Bill of Materials (BOM)**”.



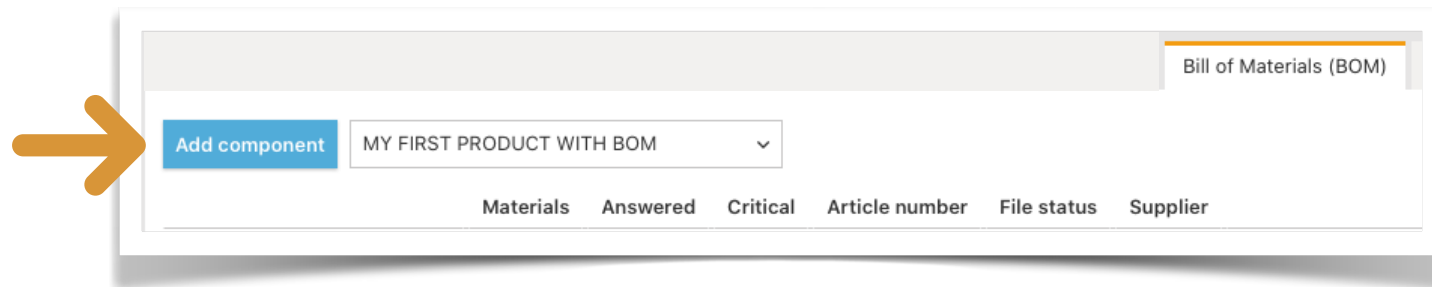
YOU THEN SEE THE (EMPTY) BILL OF MATERIALS.

YOU CAN CREATE A BILL OF MATERIALS FOR EACH ARTICLE IN THE TECHNICAL FILE.

SELECT ONE OF THE ARTICLES IN THE TECHNICAL FILE,
THE RELATED BILL OF MATERIALS WILL THEN APPEAR.



CLICK ON **ADD COMPONENT** TO CREATE OR EDIT THE BILL OF MATERIALS FOR THE ARTICLE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.



IGNORE 'SELECT EXISTING TECHNICAL FILE' FOR NOW.

START ADDING **COMPONENT NAME** AND **COMPONENT ARTICLE NUMBER** OF THE FIRST COMPONENT.

Component dialog

1 Component

2 Supplier

3 Materials

Component

Select existing technical file

Or create a new component

Component name *

FIRST COMPONENT

Component article number *

ARTICLE 1

Parent

selected option

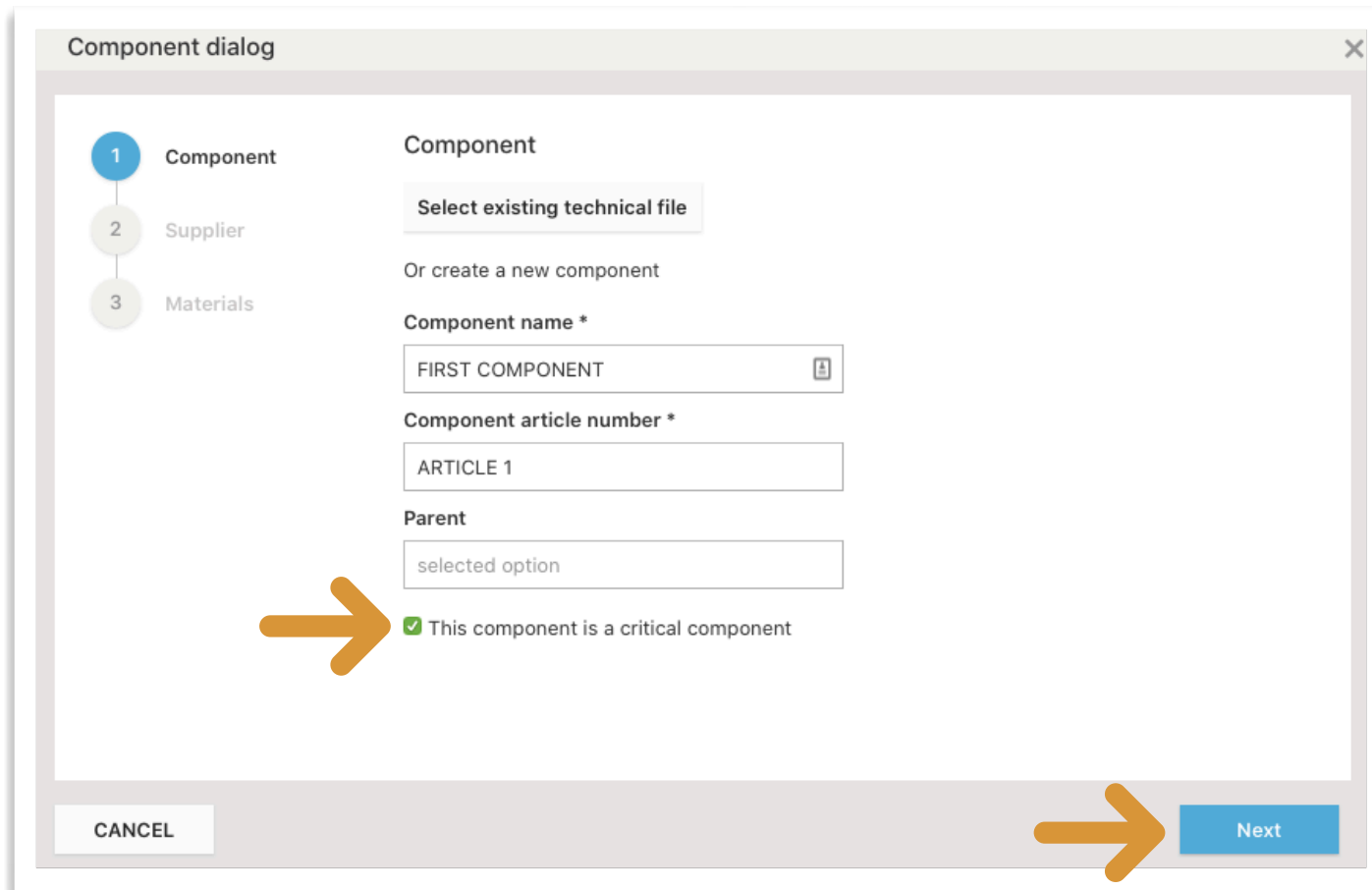
This component is a critical component

CANCEL Next

THE **CRITICAL COMPONENT** TICK-BOX.

CRITICAL COMPONENTS ARE COMPONENTS THAT ARE CRITICAL (!) FOR THE DESIGN OR SAFETY OF A PRODUCT,

FOR EXAMPLE A TRANSFORMER, A FUSE OR THE MATERIALS THAT HAVE FOOD CONTACT. CHANGING A CRITICAL COMPONENT HAS DIRECT IMPACT ON THE COMPLIANCE OF A PRODUCT. ELECTRICAL SAFETY TEST REPORTS MAY CONTAIN A CRITICAL COMPONENT LIST (**CCL**).



The screenshot shows a 'Component dialog' window with a sidebar on the left containing three steps: 1. Component (highlighted in blue), 2. Supplier, and 3. Materials. The main area is titled 'Component' and contains the following fields and options:

- 'Select existing technical file' button
- 'Or create a new component' text
- 'Component name *' field with 'FIRST COMPONENT' and a lock icon
- 'Component article number *' field with 'ARTICLE 1'
- 'Parent' field with 'selected option'
- A checked checkbox labeled 'This component is a critical component' with a green checkmark.

At the bottom, there is a 'CANCEL' button on the left and a 'Next' button on the right. Two orange arrows point to the 'This component is a critical component' checkbox and the 'Next' button.

ADD INFORMATION ABOUT AN **EXISTING SUPPLIER** FOR THIS COMPONENT,
OR DO THIS LATER AND CLICK **NEXT**.
USE THE SEARCH FIELD TO FIND EXISTING SUPPLIERS IN THE ACCOUNT ADDRESS BOOK.

Component dialog

✓ Component

2 Supplier

3 Materials

Supplier

ACME COMPONENTS INC

Or add a new supplier

Supplier name

ACME COMPONENTS INC

Supplier's code

ACI

Click next to skip this step

✓ Component

2 Supplier

3 Materials

Supplier

Search supplier

Sorry nothing found

Supplier name

"SORRY NOTHING FOUND" MEANS THAT THE COMPANY IS NOT IN THE

ADD INFORMATION ABOUT A **NEW** SUPPLIER FOR THIS COMPONENT.
OR DO THIS LATER AND CLICK **NEXT**.
FOR A **NEW** SUPPLIER ADD THE **SUPPLIER NAME** AND **SUPPLIER'S CODE**.

Component dialog

✓ Component

2 Supplier

3 Materials

Supplier

Search supplier

Or add a new supplier

Supplier name

ACME SUPPLIER

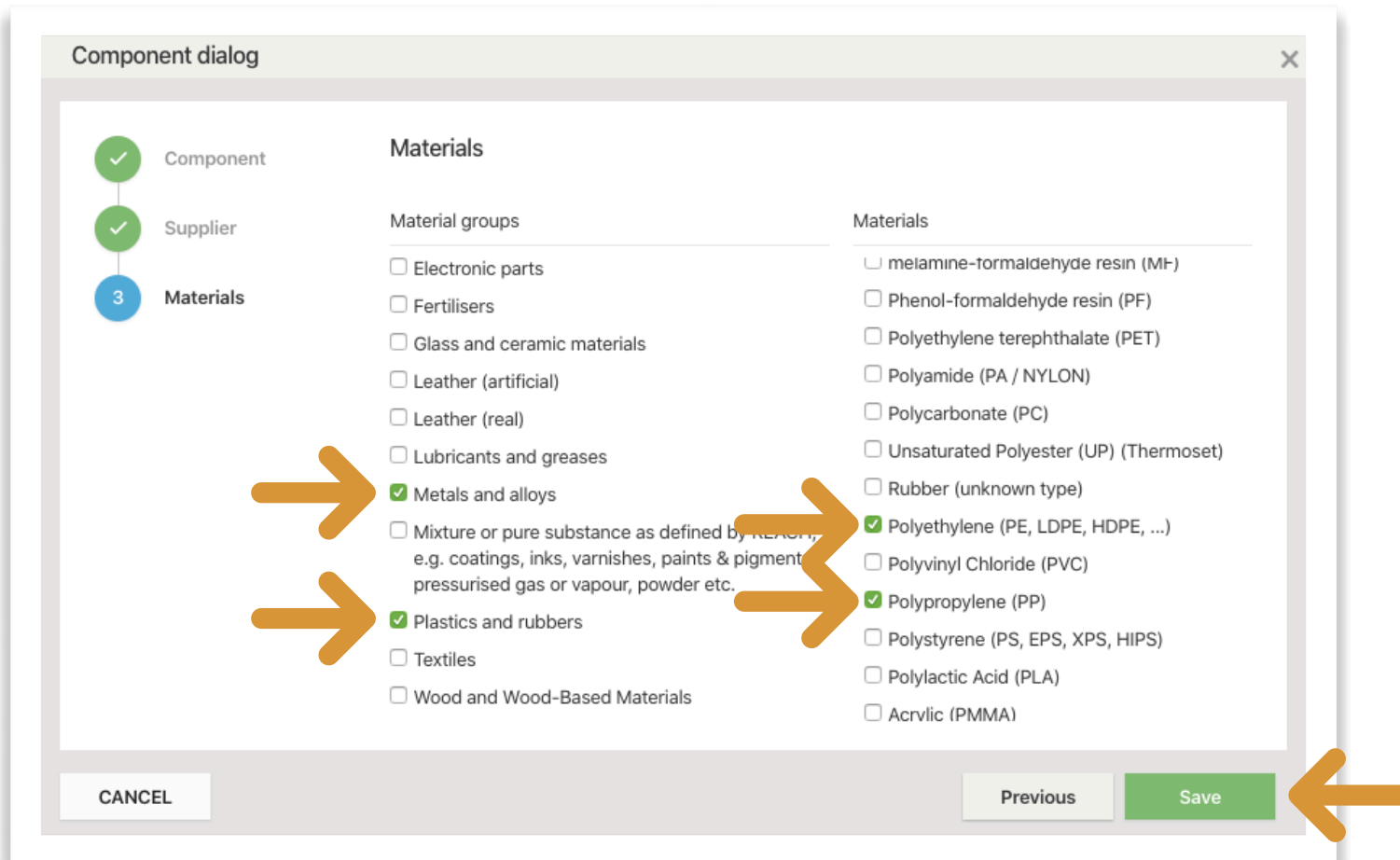
Supplier's code

AC2019

Click next to skip this step

CANCEL Previous Next

NEXT SELECT THE MATERIAL(S) OF THE COMPONENT.
THIS INFORMATION IS ALWAYS IMPORTANT FOR THE BILL OF MATERIALS.
YOU CAN USE IT LATER FOR THE (OPTIONAL) CHEMICAL COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT TOO.
START WITH A MATERIAL GROUP, THEN SELECT THE MATERIAL.
YOU CAN SELECT MORE THAN ONE ANSWER.
CLICK **SAVE** TO PROCEED.



BLENDS OF MATERIALS

COMPONENTS ARE NOT ALWAYS MADE FROM PURE MATERIALS, THEY OFTEN CONTAIN A MIX OF MATERIALS.

FOR METALS THESE MIXES ARE KNOWN AS ALLOYS.

FOR PLASTICS THESE MIXES ARE KNOWN AS BLENDS.

FOR INSTANCE POLYURETHANE (PU) MAY BE BLENDED WITH POLYPROPYLENE (PP).

POLYPROPYLENE MAY ALSO BE BLENDED WITH HIGH OR LOW DENSITY POLYETHYLENE (HDPE/ LDPE).

MAKING BLENDS IS ALSO CALLED COMPOUNDING: MIXING PLASTICS (POLYMERS) AND ADDITIVES.

THE OBJECTIVE OF BLENDS AND ALLOYS IS TO CREATE MATERIALS THAT HAVE OTHER (BETTER) CHARACTERISTICS THAN THE ORIGINAL PURE MATERIALS.

WHEN A COMPONENT IN THE BILL OF MATERIALS CONTAINS A BLEND OF TWO OR EVEN MORE MATERIALS,

THEN YOU SHOULD SELECT EACH OF THESE MATERIALS IN THE PREVIOUS STEP (PAGE).

THE ASSESSMENT WILL TAKE EACH OF THE MATERIALS INTO ACCOUNT.

AFTER YOU CLICK **SAVE** IN STEP 3 (Materials) A NEW WINDOW WITH QUESTIONS OPENS.
THESE QUESTIONS ARE PART OF THE CHEMICAL RISK ASSESSMENT.
(YOU CAN SKIP THIS FOR NOW AND SELECT **CLOSE**.)

Questions & answers

Metals and alloys - Copper and its alloys (including brass and bronze) 1 of 3

Which exposure routes shall be taken into account?

The way we can come into contact with chemicals is called the exposure route or exposure scenario. There are three common exposure routes by which a chemical can enter the body: - Inhalation: breathing, this is the major exposure route for vapours, gases, and mists; - Absorption: direct contact with chemicals via parts of the body (skin, eye); - Ingestion: swallowing, eating, drinking of chemicals (often unintentional). Exposure routes are taken into account in the chemical risk assessment based on your answers.

Inhalation (breathing)

Ingestion (unintentional consumption)


CLOSE Next

YOU HAVE NOW ADDED THE FIRST COMPONENT
NEXT THERE ARE 3 OPTIONS.

1 ADD ANOTHER COMPONENT > FOLLOW THE SAME 3 STEPS AS BEFORE.

2 CREATE A COMPONENT THAT CONSISTS OF SUBCOMPONENTS, SEE THE NEXT PAGES.

3 STOP AND LEAVE > THE BILL OF MATERIAL CAN ALWAYS BE SELECTED AGAIN AND EDITED AS
NECESSARY.



Add component		MY FIRST PRODUCT WITH BOM				
	Materials	Answered	Critical	Article number	File status	Supplier
 FIRST COMPONENT	Copper and its alloys (including brass and bronze) ⓘ	x	✓	ARTICLE 1		ACME COMPONENTS INC




THE 'X' REMINDS YOU THAT YOU HAVE NOT YET
ANSWERED THE QUESTIONS FOR THE CHEMICAL
RISK ASSESSMENT.

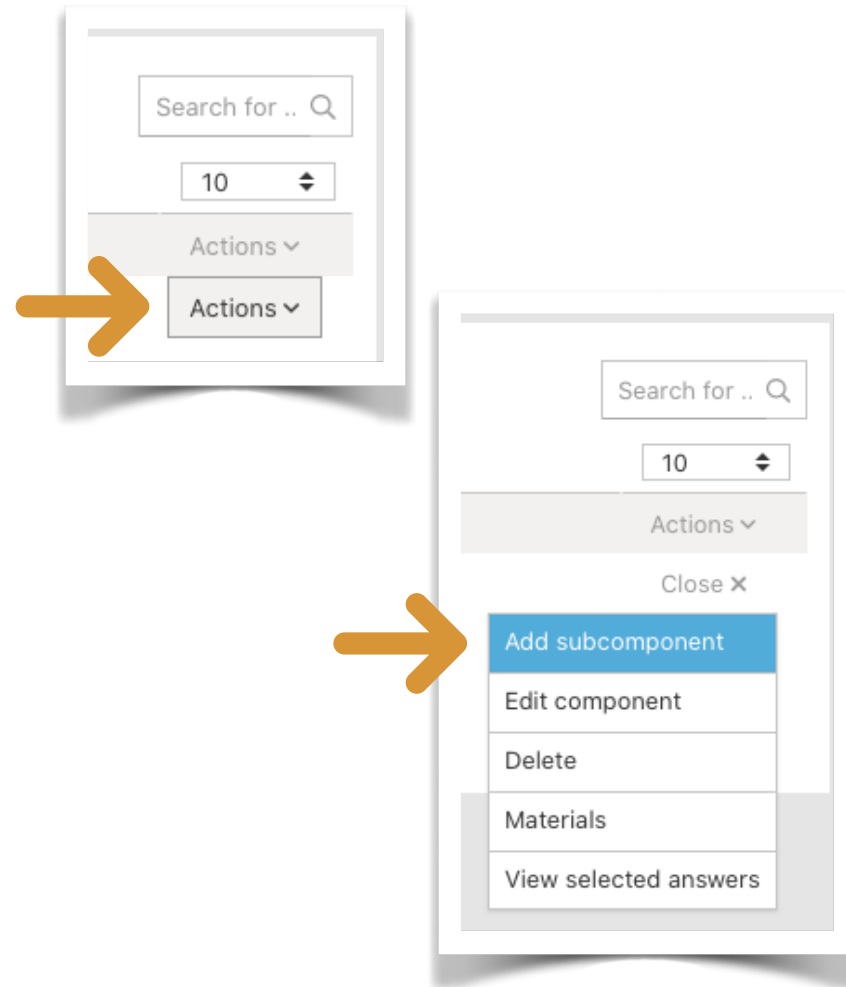
IF YOU WANT TO CHANGE THE SECOND COMPONENT THAT YOU HAVE ALREADY CREATED INTO AN ASSEMBLY OF SUBCOMPONENTS, THEN THIS SECOND COMPONENT WILL BECOME THE COMBINATION OF ALL ITS

Add component MY FIRST PRODUCT WITH BOM

	Materials	Answered	Critical	Article number
 FIRST COMPONENT	Copper and its alloys (including brass and bronze) ⓘ	✗	✓	ARTICLE 1
 SECOND COMPONENT		✓		ASSEMBLY 1



CLICK **ACTIONS** AND THEN **ADD SUBCOMPONENT** AT THE END OF THE ROW FOR THE SECOND COMPONENT.



ADDING A SUBCOMPONENT IS THE SAME AS ADDING A COMPONENT.
THE **PARENT** COMPONENT IS SHOWN AUTOMATICALLY.

STEP 2 (NEXT) AND STEP 3 (NEXT) ARE THE SAME AS FOR COMPONENTS;
THEN PRESS **SAVE** (OR **CANCEL**).

Component dialog

1 Component

2 Supplier

3 Materials

Component

Select existing technical file

Or create a new component

Component name *

SUBCOMPONENT 1

Component article number *

SUB 2-1

Parent

SECOND COMPONENT

This component is a critical component

CANCEL

Next

NOW YOU SEE THIS AS THE STRUCTURE IN THE BILL OF MATERIALS

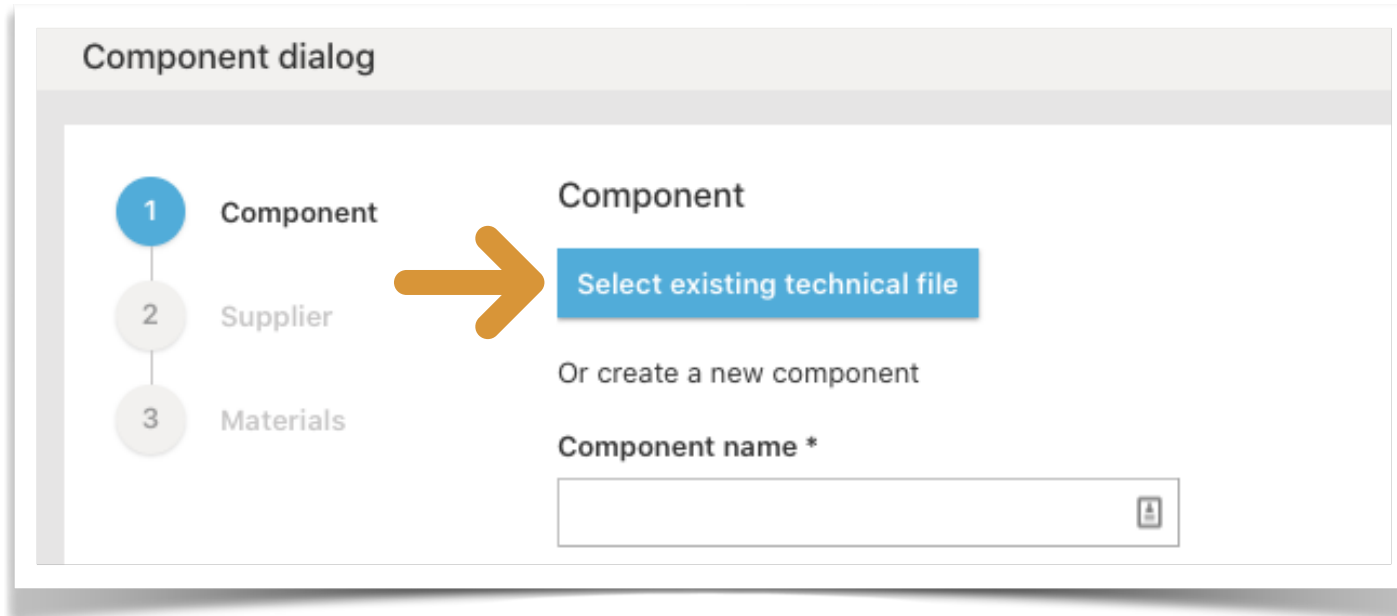
Add component		MY FIRST PRODUCT WITH BOM			
	Materials		Answered	Critical	Article number
📄	FIRST COMPONENT	Copper and its alloys (including brass and bronze) ⓘ	x	✓	ARTICLE 1
📁	SECOND COMPONENT				ASSEMBLY 1
📄	SUBCOMPONENT 1	Top-grain leather (most valuable type of leather - split layer at the grain side)	x		SUB 2-1

ADD MORE SUBCOMPONENTS TO THE PARENT IN THE SAME WAY.

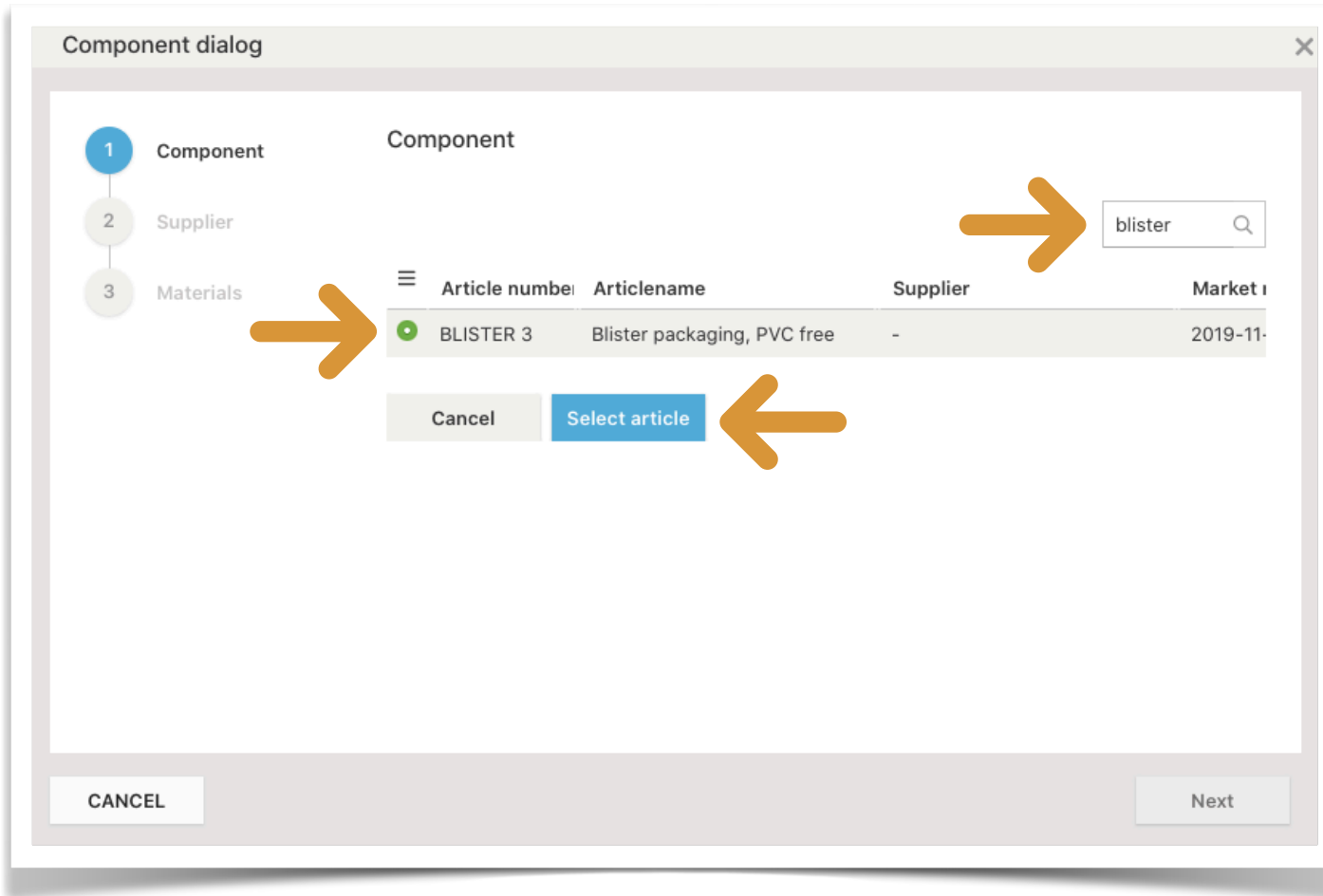
YOU CAN ALSO ADD A SUBCOMPONENT TO A SUBCOMPONENT AND CREATE AS MANY LEVELS IN THE HIERARCHY AS NEEDED

YOU HAVE A COMPONENT WITH ITS OWN TECHNICAL FILE.
ADD THAT ONE NOW TO THE BILL OF MATERIALS.

ADD A NEW COMPONENT, OR EDIT AN EXISTING ONE.
AND CLICK **SELECT EXISTING TECHNICAL FILE**.



FOR EXAMPLE: **SEARCH** FOR THE FILE OF “MY PVC FREE BLISTER PACKAGING”,
CLICK ON THE RELEVANT FILE IN THE SEARCH RESULT
AND CLICK ON **SELECT ARTICLE**.



A NEW WINDOW SHOWS THE DATA FROM THE TECHNICAL FILE.
COMPONENT NAME AND NUMBER ARE AUTOMATICALLY ADDED, CONVENIENTLY.

CHECK THE DATA AND WHEN IT IS OK CLICK **NEXT**.
YOU CAN ALWAYS CHANGE THE DATA LATER IN THE LINKED TECHNICAL FILE ITSELF.

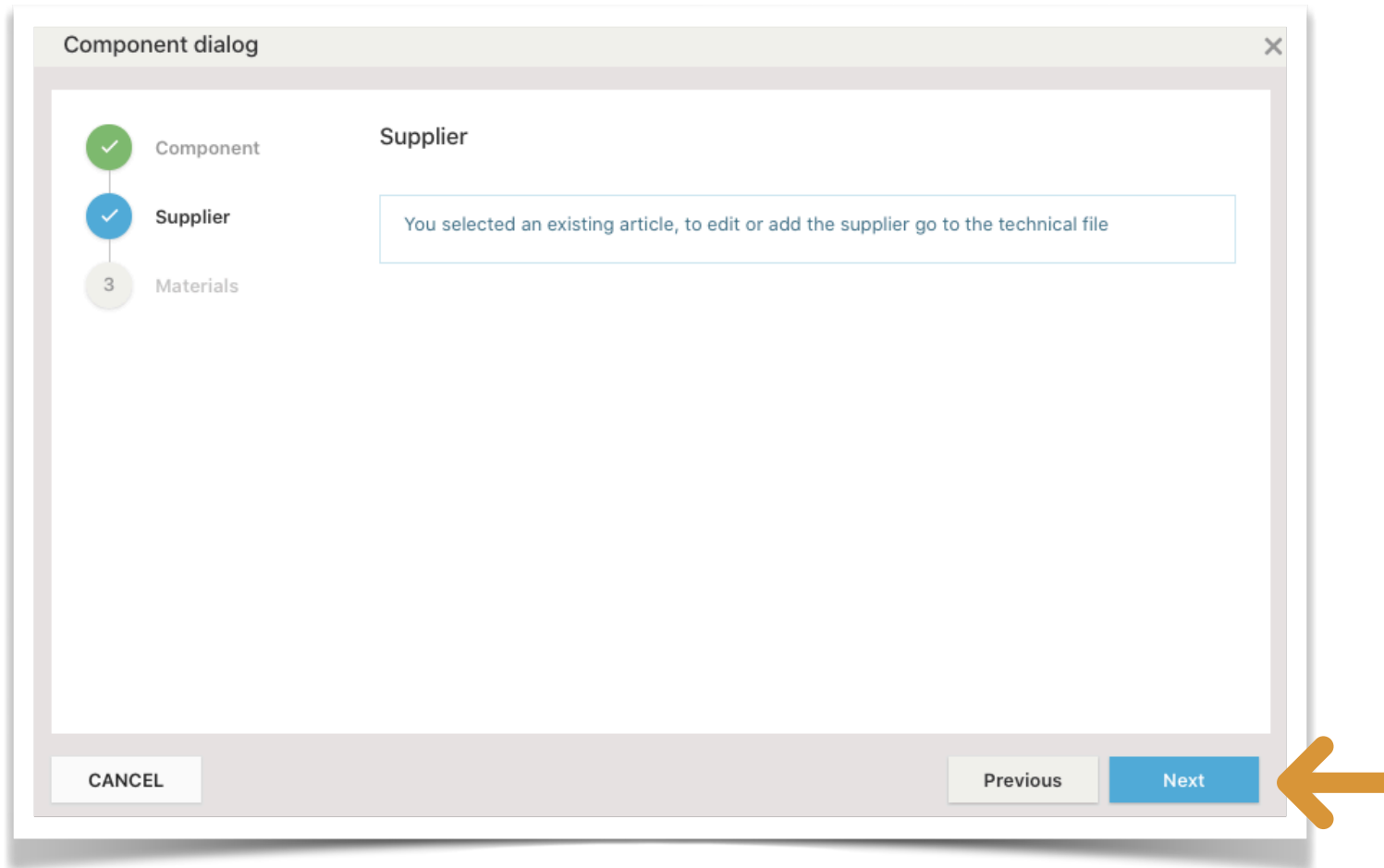
The screenshot shows a 'Component dialog' window with a sidebar on the left containing three steps: 1. Component (highlighted in blue), 2. Supplier, and 3. Materials. The main area displays the following information:

- Component**: Component
- Linked technical file**: Blister packaging, PVC free - BLISTER 3 (with a close icon)
- Component name ***: Blister packaging, PVC free (with a close icon)
- Component article number ***: BLISTER 3
- Parent**: selected option
- This component is a critical component

At the bottom, there is a 'CANCEL' button on the left and a 'Next' button on the right. A large orange arrow points to the 'Next' button.

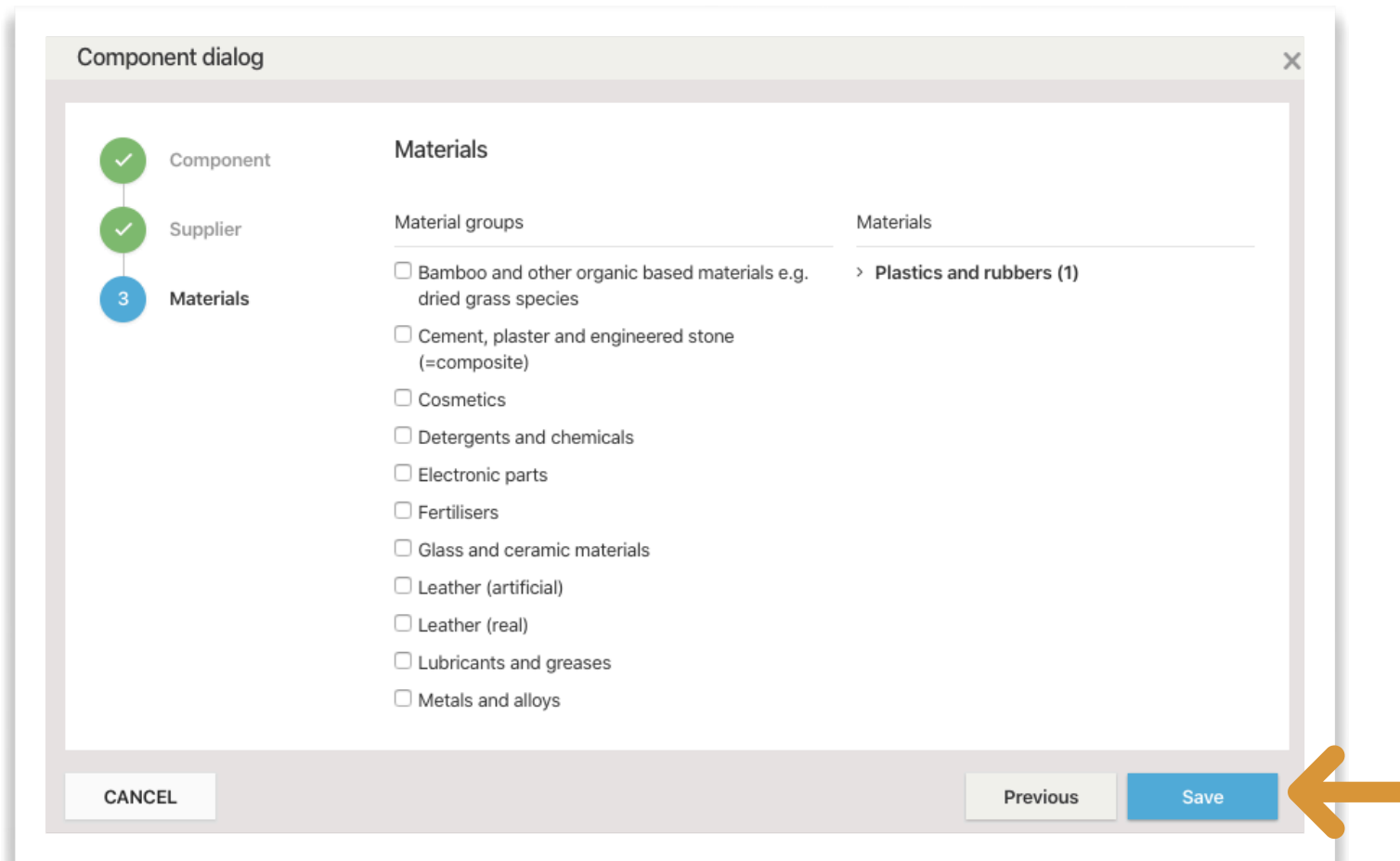
STEP 2 SHOWS YOU THAT THE SUPPLIER INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE IN THE TECHNICAL FILE.
YOU CANNOT CHANGE IT HERE.

CLICK **NEXT** TO CONTINUE TO STEP 3.








STEP 3: THERE IS NO NEED TO SELECT THE MATERIALS.
BECAUSE THIS IS ALREADY DONE IN THE COMPONENT FILE THAT YOU HAVE LINKED.
JUST CLICK **SAVE**.

SKIP THE QUESTIONS FOR THE CHEMICAL EXPOSURE AGAIN BY CLICKING **CLOSE**.



THE BILL OF MATERIALS NOW CONTAINS:

- ONE COMPONENT WITH ITS OWN FILE
- ONE COMPONENT
- ONE COMPONENT WITH ONE SUBCOMPONENT

Add component		MY FIRST PRODUCT WITH BOM				
	Materials	Answered	Critical	Article number	File status	
	Blister packaging, PVC free Polyethylene (PE, LDPE, HDPE, ...)	x	✓	BLISTER 3		
	FIRST COMPONENT Copper and its alloys (including brass and bronze) ⓘ	x	✓	ARTICLE 1		
	SECOND COMPONENT			ASSEMBLY 1		
	SUBCOMPONENT 1 Top-grain leather (most valuable type of leather - split layer at the grain side)	x		SUB 2-1		

Article number

[BLISTER 3](#)

A CLICK ON THE BLUE ARTICLE NUMBER WILL LEAD YOU DIRECTLY TO THE FILE OF THAT ARTICLE ([BLISTER 3](#)).

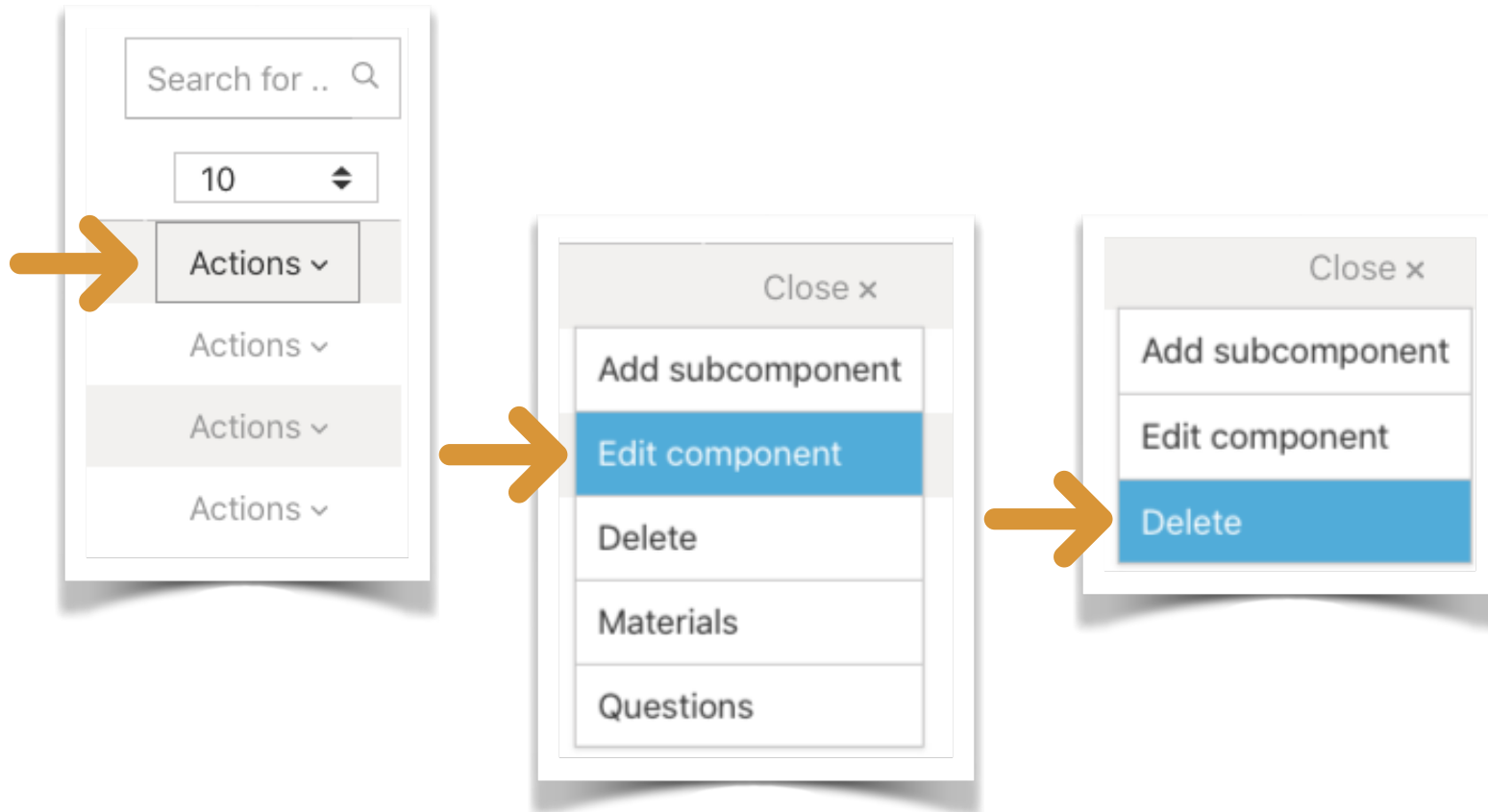
File status



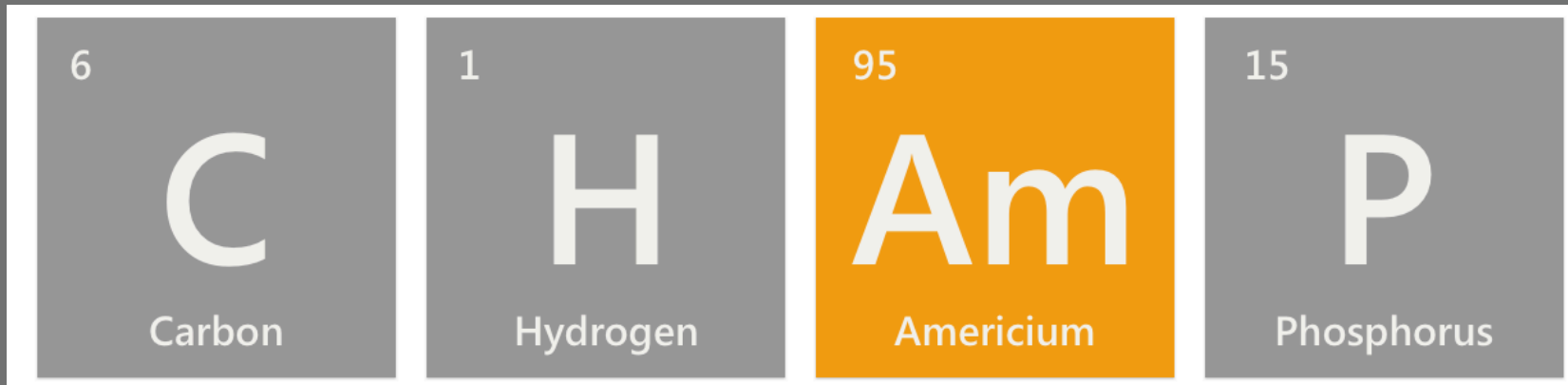
THE GREEN BOX IN FILE STATUS TELLS YOU THAT THE FILE OF THE PVC FREE BLISTER PACKAGING IS (STILL) VALID.

YOU CAN ALWAYS CHANGE THE BILL OF MATERIALS.
THERE IS AN **ACTIONS** BUTTON AT THE END OF EACH ROW.

YOU CAN **ADD / EDIT / DELETE**;
AND CHANGE **MATERIALS** AND ANSWERS (**QUESTIONS**).



3. CHEMICAL COMPLIANCE



INTRO: CHEMICAL COMPLIANCE

THE PRESENCE OF REGULATED SUBSTANCES CAN BE VERIFIED BY CHEMICAL TESTS.
BUT OFTEN TEST REPORTS CONTAIN LONG LISTS OF CHEMICALS WITH THE VERDICT “NOT
DETECTED”.

AVOID TESTING OF REGULATED SUBSTANCES THAT MOST LIKELY ARE NOT PRESENT IN YOUR
PRODUCT.

NOW THAT YOU HAVE CREATED A DETAILED BILL OF MATERIAL,
YOU CAN START REDUCING RISKS AND SAVE COSTS WITH PRODUCTIP.






THE BILL OF MATERIALS CONTAINS INFORMATION ABOUT THE MATERIALS OF YOUR PRODUCT.

NOW YOU NEED TO DEAL WITH THE CHEMICALS THAT:
WERE USED TO MANUFACTURE THE PRODUCT;
WERE USED TO ADD PROPERTIES TO THE PRODUCT;
REMAINED AS UNWANTED RESIDUES IN YOUR PRODUCT.

THESE CHEMICALS DO NOT SHOW FROM YOUR BILL OF MATERIALS.
BUT THE RIGHT QUESTIONS WILL HELP YOU TO FIND THEM.

SECTION 3 IS ABOUT CHEMICAL COMPLIANCE.

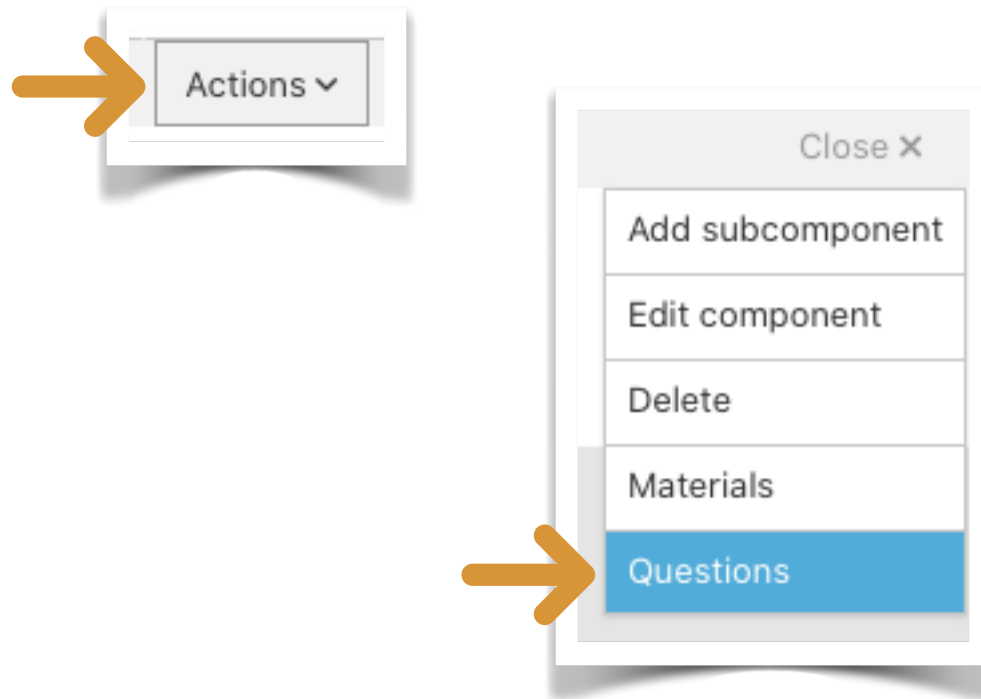
THIS IS THE BILL OF MATERIALS THAT YOU HAVE CREATED.
NOW YOU CAN START AN EVALUATION OF THE SUBSTANCES THAT MIGHT BE PRESENT IN THE

Add component		MY FIRST PRODUCT WITH BOM				
	Materials		Answered	Critical	Article number	File status
	Blister packaging, PVC free	Polyethylene (PE, LDPE, HDPE, ...)	x	✓	BLISTER 3	
	FIRST COMPONENT	Copper and its alloys (including brass and bronze) ⓘ	x	✓	ARTICLE 1	
	SECOND COMPONENT				ASSEMBLY 1	
	SUBCOMPONENT 1	Top-grain leather (most valuable type of leather - split layer at the grain side)	x		SUB 2-1	



START FOLLOWING UP ON THE OPEN
QUESTIONS IN THE BILL OF MATERIALS THAT

THE FIRST STEP IS TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE COMPONENTS IN YOUR BILL OF MATERIALS.



SELECT THE ANSWER(S) THAT ARE APPLICABLE AND THEN PRESS **NEXT** FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTION.

Questions & answers ×

Plastics and rubbers - Polyethylene (PE, LDPE, HDPE, ...) 1 of 3

Which exposure routes shall be taken into account?

The way we can come into contact with chemicals is called the exposure route or exposure scenario. There are three common exposure routes by which a chemical can enter the body: - Inhalation: breathing, this is the major exposure route for vapours, gases, and mists; - Absorption: direct contact with chemicals via parts of the body (skin, eye); - Ingestion: swallowing, eating, drinking of chemicals (often unintentional). Exposure routes are taken into account in the chemical risk assessment based on your answers.

- No exposure is intended or foreseen
- Inhalation (breathing)
- Ingestion (unintentional consumption)
- Absorption (skin or eye contact)
- I don't know

*Choosing I don't know may severely reduce your savings on testing
Your supplier should be able to help you if you don't know the answer to this question*

SELECT “I DON'T KNOW” WHEN YOU DO NOT HAVE THE ANSWER(S) YET.
THE QUESTION WILL THEN BE IGNORED AND ALL POSSIBLE ANSWERS ARE TAKEN INTO
ACCOUNT.
YOU CAN ANSWER THE QUESTION LATER.

Which exposure routes shall be taken into account?

The way we can come into contact with chemicals is called the exposure route or exposure scenario. There are three common exposure routes by which a chemical can enter the body: - Inhalation: breathing, this is the major exposure route for vapours, gases, and mists; - Absorption: direct contact with chemicals via parts of the body (skin, eye); - Ingestion: swallowing, eating, drinking of chemicals (often unintentional). Exposure routes are taken into account in the chemical risk assessment based on your answers.


- No exposure is intended or foreseen
- Inhalation (breathing)
- Ingestion (unintentional consumption)
- Absorption (skin or eye contact)
- I don't know

*Choosing I don't know may severely reduce your savings on testing
Your supplier should be able to help you if you don't know the answer to this question*

MAYBE YOU WANT DETAILED INFORMATION FOR THIS QUESTION.
PRODUCTIP WRITES 'COMPLIANCE CLIPS' THAT PROVIDE EASILY UNDERSTANDABLE GUIDANCE.
CLICK ON THE **BLUE CIRCLED 'i'** AND READ THE PDF IN THE DOWNLOAD SECTION OF YOUR

Questions & answers ✕

Plastics and rubbers - Polyethylene (PE, LDPE, HDPE, ...) 2 of 3

How has the plastic or rubber been manufactured? i 

The production of plastic and synthetic rubber may include the use of chemicals that are regulated. The answers to this question determine which chemicals may be present in the plastics of the marketed product.

- The plastic / rubber parts do NOT contain any additives or similar chemicals
- The plastic / rubber parts contain plasticisers (softeners)
- The plastic / rubber parts contain flame retardants
- The plastic / rubber parts contain heat resistant additives
- The plastic / rubber parts contain UV and light blocking additives
- The plastic / rubber parts contain scratch resistant additives
- The plastic / rubber parts contain anti-static additives
- The plastic / rubber parts are treated with a biocide or preservative
- I don't know

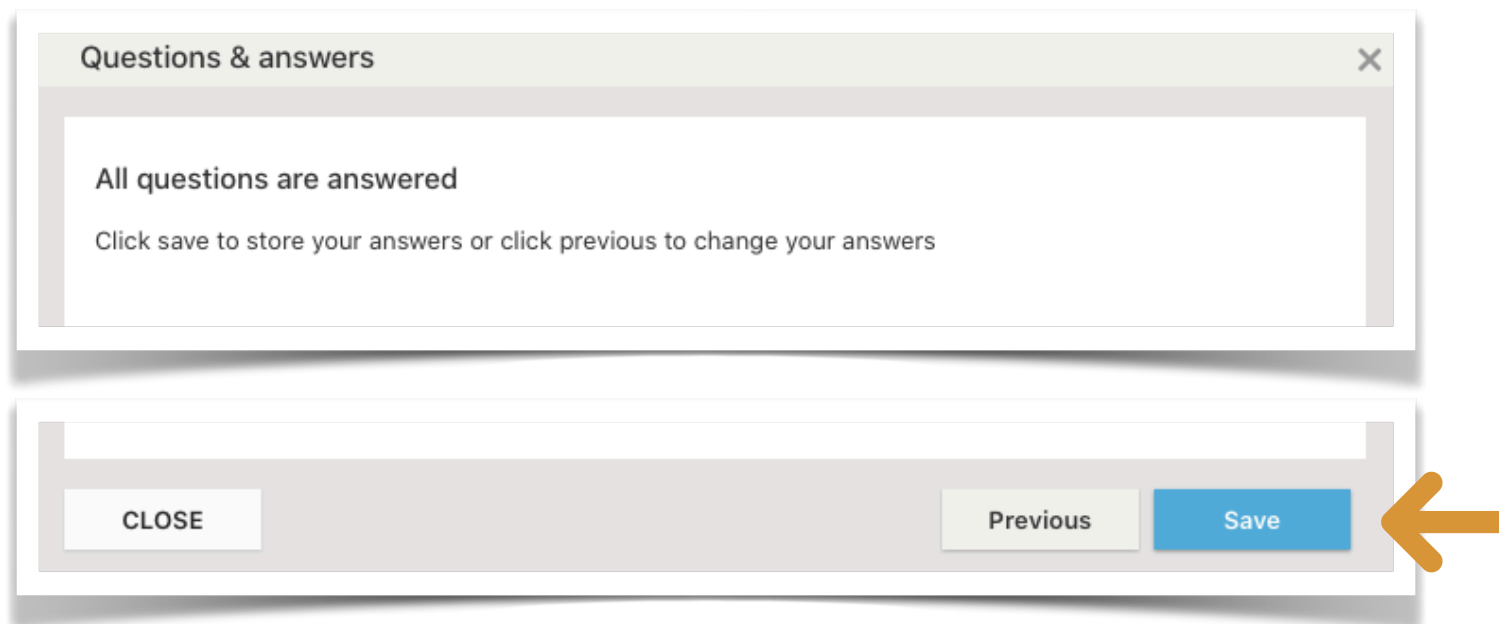
*Choosing I don't know may severely reduce your savings on testing
Your supplier should be able to help you if you don't know the answer to this question*

CLOSE Previous Next

QUESTIONS WILL BE ASKED FOR EACH MATERIAL OF THE COMPONENT.
FOR COMPONENTS (ASSEMBLIES) MADE OF SEVERAL MATERIALS,
THERE WILL BE SIMILAR QUESTIONS FOR EACH MATERIAL OF THAT COMPONENT.

AFTER THE LAST QUESTION HAS BEEN ANSWERED THE FOLLOWING WINDOW APPEARS.
YOU CAN PRESS **CLOSE** TO LEAVE WITHOUT SAVING,
OR PRESS **PREVIOUS** TO GO BACK ONE STEP.





NOW PRESS **SAVE** TO STORE THE ANSWERS AND FINALISE THE Q&A FOR THIS COMPONENT.



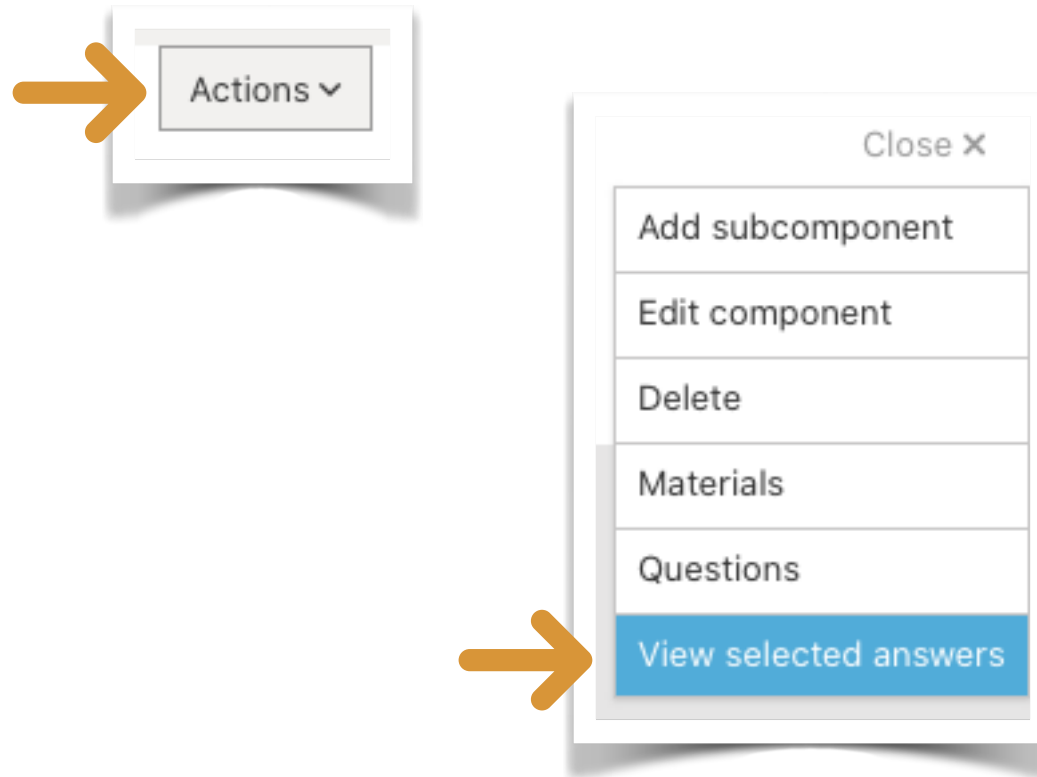
CONTINUE WITH ALL QUESTIONS FOR ALL COMPONENTS.
YOU ARE READY WHEN ALL COMPONENTS ARE 'TICKED' IN THE **ANSWERED** COLUMN.

THE PARENT COMPONENT DOES NOT HAVE QUESTIONS,
THE QUESTIONS ARE ON THE SUBCOMPONENT(S) LEVEL ONLY.



	Materials	Answered
 Blister packaging, PVC free	Polyethylene (PE, LDPE, HDPE, ...)	✓
 FIRST COMPONENT	Copper and its alloys (including brass and bronze) ⓘ	✓
 SECOND COMPONENT		
 SUBCOMPONENT 1	Top-grain leather (most valuable type of leather - split layer at the grain side)	✓

YOU CAN REVIEW ALL ANSWERS GIVEN FOR A COMPONENT.
CLICK **ACTIONS** AND THEN **VIEW SELECTED ANSWERS**.



A NEW WINDOW OPENS WITH AN OVERVIEW OF THE ANSWERS.

Overview questions ✕

Artificial leather - Cork leather (made by compressing fibres from the bark of cork oak trees) ✎

Which exposure routes shall be taken into account?

The way we can come into contact with chemicals is called the exposure route or exposure scenario. There are three common exposure routes by which a chemical can enter the body: - Inhalation: breathing, this is the major exposure route for vapours, gases, and mists; - Absorption: direct contact with chemicals via parts of the body (skin, eye); - Ingestion: swallowing, eating, drinking of chemicals (often unintentional). Exposure routes are taken into account in the chemical risk assessment based on your answers.

- Inhalation (breathing)
- Ingestion (unintentional consumption)
- Absorption (skin or eye contact)
- No exposure is intended or foreseen
- I don't know

YOU CAN ALWAYS MAKE CHANGES TO THE BILL OF MATERIALS,
YOU CAN EDIT OR DELETE EACH COMPONENT
YOU CAN ADD ANOTHER SUBCOMPONENT
AND CHECK THE MATERIALS AND THE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.
CLICK **ACTIONS** AND THEN SELECT ONE OF THE POSSIBILITIES.

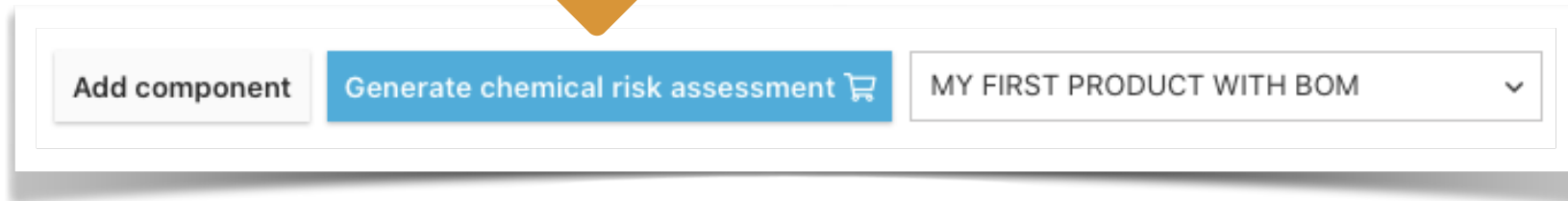


YOU ARE NOW READY TO GENERATE A CHEMICAL RISK ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

BUT FIRST DO A FINAL CHECK TO VERIFY IF:

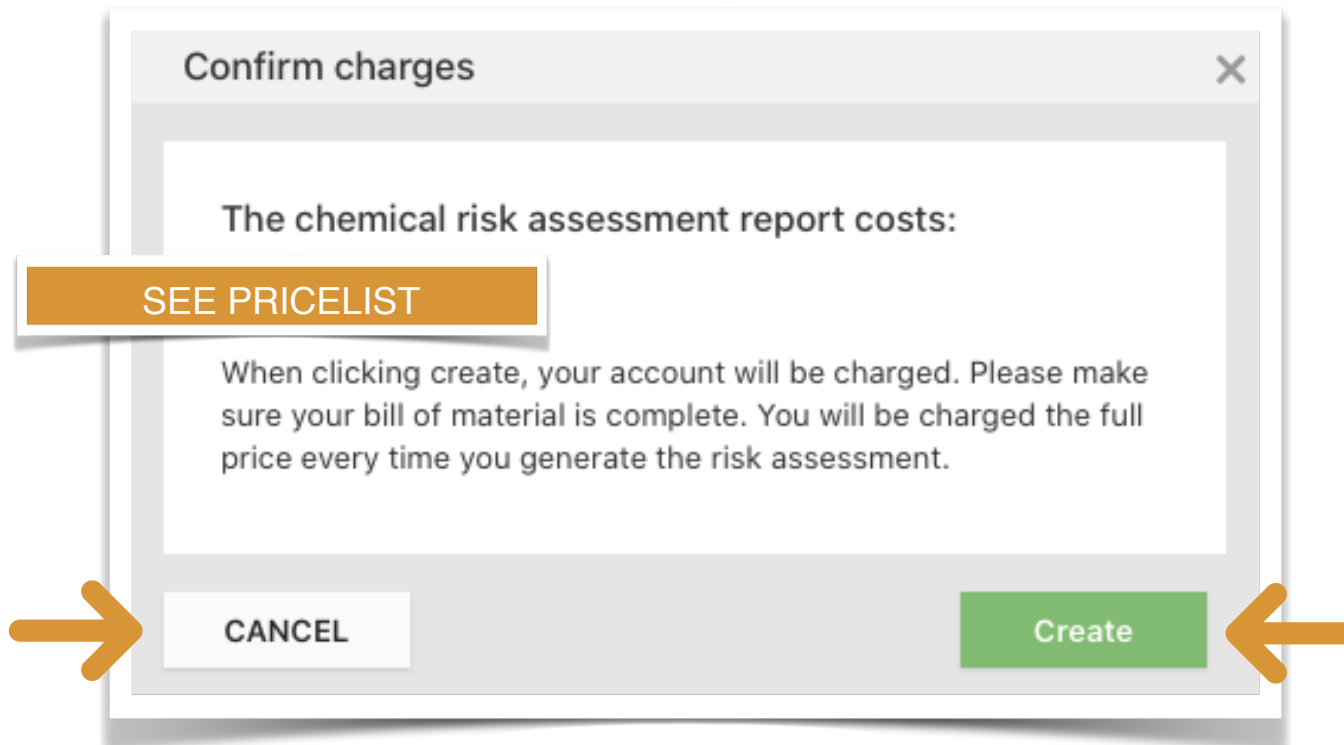
- ALL COMPONENTS HAVE BEEN ADDED TO MY BOM;
- ALL MATERIALS HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED;
- ALL QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN ANSWERED.

NOW THAT YOU ARE CONFIDENT WITH THE BILL OF MATERIALS
CLICK **GENERATE CHEMICAL RISK ASSESSMENT**.



A MESSAGE APPEARS TO INFORM YOU ABOUT THE COSTS INVOLVED FOR THE GENERATION OF THE CHEMICAL RISK ASSESSMENT (CRA) DOCUMENT.

YOU CAN STILL PRESS **CANCEL** AND MAKE CHANGES TO THE BILL OF MATERIALS. OR ACCEPT THE CHARGES AND CLICK **CREATE**.



AFTER CLICKING **CREATE** A NEW WINDOW WILL APPEAR.
THE TIME NEEDED TO GENERATE THE DOCUMENT DEPENDS ON THE NUMBER OF
COMPONENTS AND MATERIALS IN THE BILL OF MATERIALS.



DONE !

YOU WILL FIND THE DOCUMENT IN THE DOWNLOAD SECTION OF YOUR WEB BROWSER OR COMPUTER.

THE FILENAME STARTS WITH "CRA"



THE DOCUMENT IS ALSO STORED IN THE 'DOCUMENTS' SECTION OF THE TECHNICAL FILE.

AND YOU CAN USE **MATCH-IT** TO LINK THE DOCUMENT TO THE RELEVANT CHEMICAL REQUIREMENTS.

THE CHEMICAL COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT HAS THE FOLLOWING CONTENTS:

1. FRONT PAGE WITH DETAILS ON THE PRODUCT AND COMPANY
2. THE BILL OF MATERIALS
3. LEGAL BACKGROUND: INFORMATION ABOUT THE APPLICABLE LEGISLATION
4. SUBSTANCES: A LIST OF ALL SUBSTANCES THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN THE PRODUCT (SEE NEXT PAGE)
5. ANNEX A TEST METHODS: A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF ALL TEST METHODS INCLUDED IN THE DOCUMENT.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS INCLUDED IN THE “SUBSTANCES” SECTION OF THE DOCUMENT.

REACH (EC) 1907/2006 - Annex XVII restricted substances							
Component: FIRST COMPONENT NAME (FIRST COMPONENT NUMBER)							
Name	CAS	EC	Probability	Test method(s)	Copper and its alloys (including brass and bronze)	Aluminium and its alloys	Glass
Lead	0007439-92-1	231-100-4	medium	Sample testing - XRF scans EN ISO 11885	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 1** THE LEGISLATION WITH LIMITS FOR THE NAMED SUBSTANCE;
- 2** THE NAME OF THE COMPONENT FROM THE BILL OF MATERIALS;
- 3** THE NAME OF THE REGULATED SUBSTANCE;
- 4** THE IDENTIFIER OF THE REGULATED SUBSTANCE (CAS OR EC NUMBER IF AVAILABLE);
- 5** THE PROBABILITY THAT THE SUBSTANCE IS IN YOUR PRODUCT: MEDIUM OR HIGH;
- 6** THE RECOMMENDED TEST METHOD TO DETERMINE THE PRESENCE OF THE
- 7** REGULATED SUBSTANCE;

YOU HAVE ORGANISED THE COMPLIANCE EVIDENCE IN AN EFFICIENT WAY.

YOU HAVE A PRODUCT TREE AND COMPONENT FILES:

THERE IS A STRUCTURE THAT CAN BE REPEATED.

THERE IS DETAILED INFORMATION WHERE YOU NEED IT.

THERE IS NO NEED TO COPY COMPLIANCE EVIDENCE TO THE END PRODUCT FILE.

YOU HAVE AN ENHANCED BILL OF MATERIALS:

THERE ARE LINKS TO THE RELATED COMPONENT FILES.

THERE ARE RELEVANT DETAILS ON ALL ITEMS IN YOUR PRODUCT.

THERE ARE ANSWERS TO THE RELEVANT QUESTIONS ON CHEMICAL COMPLIANCE.

YOU CAN SEE WHICH REGULATED SUBSTANCES ARE LIKELY PRESENT IN YOUR PRODUCT.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY AND SKIP TESTS FOR SUBSTANCES THAT ARE NOT PRESENT.

For more information contact us

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