

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products –
Part 2: Disassembly, disjointment and mechanical sample preparation**

**Détermination de certaines substances dans les produits électrotechniques –
Partie 2: Démontage, désassemblage et préparation mécanique de l'échantillon**



THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED

Copyright © 2013 IEC, Geneva, Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either IEC or IEC's member National Committee in the country of the requester.

If you have any questions about IEC copyright or have an enquiry about obtaining additional rights to this publication, please contact the address below or your local IEC member National Committee for further information.

Droits de reproduction réservés. Sauf indication contraire, aucune partie de cette publication ne peut être reproduite ni utilisée sous quelque forme que ce soit et par aucun procédé, électronique ou mécanique, y compris la photocopie et les microfilms, sans l'accord écrit de la CEI ou du Comité national de la CEI du pays du demandeur.

Si vous avez des questions sur le copyright de la CEI ou si vous désirez obtenir des droits supplémentaires sur cette publication, utilisez les coordonnées ci-après ou contactez le Comité national de la CEI de votre pays de résidence.

IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembe
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
Fax: +41 22 919 03 00
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

About the IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigenda or an amendment might have been published.

Useful links:

IEC publications search - www.iec.ch/searchpub

The advanced search enables you to find IEC publications by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,...).

It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished

Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available on-line and also once a month by email.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

The world's leading online dictionary of electronic and electrical terms containing more than 30 000 terms and definitions in English and French, with equivalent terms in additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) on-line.

Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc

If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: csc@iec.ch.

A propos de la CEI

La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (CEI) est la première organisation mondiale qui élabore et publie des Normes internationales pour tout ce qui a trait à l'électricité, à l'électronique et aux technologies apparentées.

A propos des publications CEI

Le contenu technique des publications de la CEI est constamment revu. Veuillez vous assurer que vous possédez l'édition la plus récente, un corrigendum ou amendement peut avoir été publié.

Liens utiles:

Recherche de publications CEI - www.iec.ch/searchpub

La recherche avancée vous permet de trouver des publications CEI en utilisant différents critères (numéro de référence, texte, comité d'études,...).

Elle donne aussi des informations sur les projets et les publications remplacées ou retirées.

Just Published CEI - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished

Restez informé sur les nouvelles publications de la CEI. Just Published détaille les nouvelles publications parues. Disponible en ligne et aussi une fois par mois par email.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

Le premier dictionnaire en ligne au monde de termes électroniques et électriques. Il contient plus de 30 000 termes et définitions en anglais et en français, ainsi que les termes équivalents dans les langues additionnelles. Egalement appelé Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International (VEI) en ligne.

Service Clients - webstore.iec.ch/csc

Si vous désirez nous donner des commentaires sur cette publication ou si vous avez des questions contactez-nous: csc@iec.ch.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products –
Part 2: Disassembly, disjointment and mechanical sample preparation**

**Détermination de certaines substances dans les produits électrotechniques –
Partie 2: Démontage, désassemblage et préparation mécanique de l'échantillon**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE
CODE PRIX

ICS 13.020; 43.040.10

ISBN 978-2-83220-837-3

**Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.
Attention! Veuillez vous assurer que vous avez obtenu cette publication via un distributeur agréé.**

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations	8
3.1 Terms and definitions	8
3.2 Abbreviations	8
4 Introduction to sampling	9
4.1 Introductory remark	9
4.2 Requirements and concerns for substances of concern	9
4.3 Complexity of electrotechnical products and related challenges.....	9
4.4 Strategies for sampling.....	10
5 Sampling	13
5.1 Introductory remark	13
5.2 Complete product	14
5.3 Partial disassembly	14
5.4 Complete disassembly.....	14
5.5 Partial disjointment.....	14
5.6 Complete disjointment.....	15
5.7 Considerations of sampling and disjointment.....	15
5.7.1 Introductory remark	15
5.7.2 Sample size required	15
5.7.3 Sample size versus detection limit.....	17
5.7.4 Composite testing of disjointable samples	17
5.7.5 Non-uniform “homogeneous materials”	18
5.7.6 Determination of sampling position of homogeneous materials	19
6 Conclusions and recommendations for sampling	19
7 Mechanical sample preparation	20
7.1 Overview	20
7.1.1 Field of application	20
7.1.2 Quality assurance.....	20
7.2 Apparatus, equipment and materials.....	21
7.3 Procedure	21
7.3.1 Manual cutting.....	21
7.3.2 Coarse grinding/milling	22
7.3.3 Homogenizing.....	22
7.3.4 Fine grinding/milling	22
7.3.5 Very fine grinding of polymers and organic materials	22
Annex A (informative) Examples of procedures for sampling and disjointment	23
Annex B (informative) Probability of the presence of certain substances	32
Annex C (informative) Composite testing and sampling.....	35
Annex D (informative) Tools used in sampling.....	38
Annex E (informative) Examples of mobile phone disassembly and component disjointment	39
Bibliography.....	50

Figure 1 – Generic iterative procedure for sampling	11
Figure 2 – Cross-section of a 900 µm wide lead oxide-based resistor (SMD)	19
Figure A.1 – Methodology for sampling and disjointment.....	24
Figure A.2 – Sampling of DVD player	25
Figure A.3 – Sampling of CRT	26
Figure A.4 – Sampling of LCD TV	27
Figure A.5 – Sampling of PDA/phone	28
Figure A.6 – Sampling of desk fan	29
Figure A.7 – Sampling of components – Thick film resistor	30
Figure A.8 – Sampling of components – SMD potentiometer	31
Figure D.1 – Hot gas gun for removing the electronic components	38
Figure D.2 – Vacuum pin to remove the target electronic devices	38
Figure E.1 – Mobile phone type A with battery charger and camera lens cap	39
Figure E.2 – Mobile phone type A with battery and back cover removed	40
Figure E.3 – Partial disassembly of a mobile phone (type B) into its major components	41
Figure E.4 – Complete disassembly of the key pad	42
Figure E.5 – Complete disassembly of the bottom housing	42
Figure E.6 – Complete disassembly of the other housing/frame	43
Figure E.7 – Components of the TFT display of the mobile phone after partial disjointment	43
Figure E.8 – Components of the main PWB of the mobile phone after partial disjointment	44
Figure E.9 – Disjointment of lead frame component	46
Figure E.10 – BGA package prior to disjointment	47
Figure E.11 – BGA package disjointed by the hand removal procedure	47
Figure E.12 – Solder ball material collected from BGA using a hand removal procedure	48
Figure E.13 – BGA solder ball removal using the ball shear procedure	48
Table 1 – Minimum number of lead frame samples required for analytical testing	16
Table 2 – Levels of a certain substance in a composite sample	18
Table B.1 – Probability of the presence of certain substances in materials and components used in electrotechnical products (1 of 3)	32
Table C.1 – Calculated maximum concentration for a composite sample based on detection limit	36
Table C.2 – Required detection limit for a composite sample based on the maximum allowable concentration	37
Table E.1 – Possible certain substances or screening substances from a mobile phone	40
Table E.2 – Possible certain substances in major components of the mobile phone	41
Table E.3 – Examples of disjointment for typical small electronic components	45

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

DETERMINATION OF CERTAIN SUBSTANCES IN ELECTROTECHNICAL PRODUCTS –

Part 2: Disassembly, disjointment and mechanical sample preparation

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 62321-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 111: Environmental standardization for electrical and electronic products and systems.

The first edition of IEC 62321:2008 was a 'stand-alone' standard that included an introduction, an overview of test methods, a mechanical sample preparation as well as various test method clauses.

This first edition of IEC 62321-2 is a partial replacement of IEC 62321:2008, forming a structural revision and generally replacing Clause 5 and incorporating IEC/PAS 62596:2009 [1]¹ which will be withdrawn upon publication of IEC 62321-2.

¹ Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

Future parts in the IEC 62321 series will gradually replace the corresponding clauses in IEC 62321:2008. Until such time as all parts are published, however, IEC 62321:2008 remains valid for those clauses not yet re-published as a separate part.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
111/301/FDIS	111/311/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62321 series can be found on the IEC website under the general title: *Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products*

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

The widespread use of electrotechnical products has drawn increased attention to their impact on the environment. In many countries this has resulted in the adaptation of regulations affecting wastes, substances and energy use of electrotechnical products.

The use of certain substances (e.g. lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd) and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)) in electrotechnical products, is a source of concern in current and proposed regional legislation.

The purpose of the IEC 62321 series is therefore to provide test methods that will allow the electrotechnical industry to determine the levels of certain substances of concern in electrotechnical products on a consistent global basis.

WARNING – Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

DETERMINATION OF CERTAIN SUBSTANCES IN ELECTROTECHNICAL PRODUCTS –

Part 2: Disassembly, disjointment and mechanical sample preparation

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62321 provides strategies of sampling along with the mechanical preparation of samples from electrotechnical products, electronic assemblies and electronic components. These samples can be used for analytical testing to determine the levels of certain substances as described in the test methods in other parts of IEC 62321. Restrictions for substances will vary between geographic regions and from time to time. This Standard describes a generic process for obtaining and preparing samples prior to the determination of any substance which are under concern.

This standard does not provide:

- full guidance on each and every product that could be classified as electrotechnical equipment. Since there is a huge variety of electrotechnical components, with various structures and processes, along with the continuous innovations in the industry, it is unrealistic to attempt to provide procedures for the disjointment of every type of component;
- guidance regarding other routes to gather additional information on certain substances in a product, although the information collected has relevance to the sampling strategies in this standard;
- safe disassembly and mechanical disjointment instructions related to electrotechnical products (e.g. mercury-containing switches) and the recycling industry (e.g. how to handle CRTs or the safe removal of batteries). See IEC 62554 [2] for the disjointment and mechanical sample preparation of mercury-containing fluorescent lamps;
- the definition of a “unit” as the sample;
- sampling procedures for packaging and packaging materials;
- analytical procedures to measure the levels of certain substances. This is covered by other standards (for example other parts of IEC 62321), which are referred to as the “test standard” in this standard;
- guidelines for assessment of compliance.

NOTE Further guidance on assessment procedures is provided by IEC/TR 62476 [3].

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 62321-1, *Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products – Part 1: Introduction and overview*

IEC 62321-3-1, *Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products – Part 3-1: Screening – Lead, mercury, cadmium, total chromium and total bromine using X-ray fluorescence spectrometry*

IEC 62321-3-2, *Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products – Part 3-2: Screening – Total bromine in polymers and electronics by combustion – Ion chromatography (C-IC)*

IEC 62321-4, *Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products – Part 4: Determination of mercury in polymers, metals and electronics by CV-AAS, CV-AFS, ICP-OES and ICP-MS*

IEC 62321-5, *Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products – Part 5: Determination of cadmium, lead and chromium in polymers and electronics and cadmium and lead in metals by AAS, AFS, ICP-OES, ICP-AES and ICP-MS* ²

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the definitions given in IEC 62321-1, as well as the following, apply.

3.1.1 composite testing

testing two or more materials as a single sample that could be mechanically disjointed if necessary

3.1.2 certain substance

cadmium, lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyl, polybrominated diphenyl ether

NOTE IEC 62321-1 includes test methods for the evaluation of each of the substances identified in the definition above.

3.2 Abbreviations

AC	Alternating current
BGA	Ball grid array (electronic component)
CRT	Cathode ray tube (television)
DVD	Digital versatile disc
IC	Integrated circuit
JEDEC	Joint Electronic Devices Engineering Council
LCD	Liquid crystal display
MDL	Method detection limit
OEM	Original equipment manufacturer
PAS	Publicly Available Specification
PCB	Printed circuit board
PDA	Personal digital assistant
PWB	Printed wiring board
SIM	Subscriber identity module
SMD	Surface mounted device
TFT	Thin film transistor
TV	Television