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

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NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 62321-3-1:2014 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 62321-3-1:2014 inglisekeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 62321-3-1:2014 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 62321-3-1:2014.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 25.04.2014.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 25.04.2014.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

ICS 13.020, 43.040.10

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 62321-3-1

April 2014

ICS 13.020; 43.040.10

Supersedes EN 62321:2009 (partially)

English version

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

(IEC 62321-3-1:2013)

Détermination de certaines substances dans les produits électrotechniques - Partie 3-1: Méthodes d'essai - Plomb, du mercure, du cadmium, du chrome total et du brome total par la spectrométrie par fluorescence X (CEI 62321-3-1:2013)

Verfahren zur Bestimmung von bestimmten Substanzen in Produkten der Elektrotechnik - Teil 3-1: Screening - Blei, Quecksilber, Cadmium, Gesamtchrom und Gesamtbrom durch Röntgenfluoreszenz-Spektrometrie (IEC 62321-3-1:2013)

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 62321-3-1:2014 E

Foreword

The text of document 111/298/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62321-3-1, prepared by IEC/TC 111 "Environmental standardization for electrical and electronic products and systems" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 62321-3-1:2014.

The following dates are fixed:

• latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2014-10-25
• latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2016-11-15

EN 62321-3-1:2014 is a partial replacement of EN 62321:2009, forming a structural revision and generally replacing Clauses 6 and Annex D.

Future parts in the EN 62321 series will gradually replace the corresponding clauses in EN 62321:2009. Until such time as all parts are published, however, EN 62321:2009 remains valid for those clauses not yet re-published as a separate part.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62321-3-1:2013 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 62321-1	-	Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products - Part 1: Introduction and overview	EN 62321-1	-
IEC 62321-2	-	Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products - Part 2: Disassembly, disjunction and mechanical sample preparation	EN 62321-2	-
ISO/IEC Guide 98-1	-	Uncertainty of measurement - Part 1: Introduction to the expression of uncertainty in measurement	-	-

CONTENTS

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 3-1: Screening – Lead, mercury, cadmium, total chromium and total bromine by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry

1 Scope

Part 3-1 of IEC 62321 describes the screening analysis of five substances, specifically lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), cadmium (Cd), total chromium (Cr) and total bromine (Br) in uniform materials found in electrotechnical products, using the analytical technique of X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometry.

It is applicable to polymers, metals and ceramic materials. The test method may be applied to raw materials, individual materials taken from products and “homogenized” mixtures of more than one material. Screening of a sample is performed using any type of XRF spectrometer, provided it has the performance characteristics specified in this test method. Not all types of XRF spectrometers are suitable for all sizes and shapes of sample. Care should be taken to select the appropriate spectrometer design for the task concerned.

The performance of this test method has been tested for the following substances in various media and within the concentration ranges as specified in Tables 1 to 5.

Table 1 – Tested concentration ranges for lead in materials

Substance/ element	**Lead**									
Parameter	**Unit of measure**	**Medium/material tested**								
		ABS[a]	PE[b]	Low-alloy steel	Al, Al-Si alloy	Lead-free solder	Ground PWB[c]	Crystal glass	PVC[d]	Poly-olefine
Concentration or concentration range tested	mg/kg	15,7 to 954	14 to 108	30[e]	190 to 930	174	22 000 to 23 000	240 000	390 to 665	380 to 640

[a] Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene.

[b] Polyethylene.

[c] Printed wiring board.

[d] Polyvinyl chloride.

[e] This lead concentration was not detectable by instruments participating in tests.

Table 2 – Tested concentration ranges for mercury in materials

Substance/element	Mercury		
Parameter	Unit of measure	Medium/material tested	
		ABS[a]	PE[b]
Concentration or concentration range tested	mg/kg	100 to 942	4 to 25
[a] Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene.			
[b] Polyethylene.			

Table 3 – Tested concentration ranges for cadmium in materials

Substance/element	Cadmium			
Parameter	Unit of measure	Medium/material tested		
		Lead-free solder	ABS[a]	PE[b]
Concentration or concentration range tested	mg/kg	3[c]	10 to 183	19,6 to 141
[a] Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene.				
[b] Polyethylene.				
[c] This cadmium concentration was not detectable by instruments participating in tests.				

Table 4 – Tested concentration ranges for total chromium in materials

Substance/element	Chromium					
Parameter	Unit of measure	Medium/material tested				
		ABS[a]	PE[b]	Low-alloy steel	Al, Al-Si alloy	Glass
Concentration or concentration range tested	mg/kg	16 to 944	16 to 115	240	130 to 1 100	94
[a] Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene.						
[b] Polyethylene.						

Table 5 – Tested concentration ranges for total bromine in materials

Substance/element	Bromine			
Parameter	Unit of measure	Medium/material tested		
		HIPS[c], ABS[a]	PC/ABS[d]	PE[b]
Concentration or concentration range tested	mg/kg	25 to 118 400	800 to 2 400	96 to 808
[a] Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene.				
[b] Polyethylene.				
[c] High impact polystyrene.				
[d] Polycarbonate and ABS blend.				

These substances in similar media outside of the specified concentration ranges may be analysed according to this test method; however, the performance has not been established for this standard.

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*[1]

IEC 62321-2, *Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products – Part 2: Disassembly, disjointment and mechanical sample preparation*[1]

IEC/ISO Guide 98-1, *Uncertainty of measurement – Part 1: Introduction to the expression of uncertainty in measurement*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the terms, definitions and abbreviations given in IEC 62321-1 and IEC 62321-2 apply.

4 Principle

4.1 Overview

The concept of 'screening' has been developed to reduce the amount of testing. Executed as a predecessor to any other test analysis, the main objective of screening is to quickly determine whether the screened part or section of a product:

– contains a certain substance at a concentration significantly higher than its value or values chosen as criterion, and therefore may be deemed unacceptable;

– contains a certain substance at a concentration significantly lower than its value or values chosen as criterion, and therefore may be deemed acceptable;

– contains a certain substance at a concentration so close to the value or values chosen as criterion that when all possible errors of measurement and safety factors are considered, no conclusive decision can be made about the acceptable absence or presence of a certain substance and, therefore, a follow-up action may be required, including further analysis using verification testing procedures.

This test method is designed specifically to screen for lead, mercury, cadmium, chromium and bromine (Pb, Hg, Cd, Cr, Br) in uniform materials, which occur in most electrotechnical products. Under typical circumstances, XRF spectrometry provides information on the total quantity of each element present in the sample, but does not identify compounds or valence states of the elements. Therefore, special attention shall be paid when screening for chromium and bromine, where the result will reflect only the total chromium and total bromine present. The presence of Cr(VI) or the brominated flame retardants PBB or PBDE shall be confirmed by a verification test procedure. When applying this method to electronics “as received”, which, by the nature of their design, are not uniform, care shall be taken in interpreting the results. Similarly, the analysis of Cr in conversion coatings may be difficult due to the presence of Cr in substrate material and/or because of insufficient sensitivity for Cr in typically very thin (several hundred nm) conversion coating layers.

Screening analysis can be carried out by one of two means:

[1] To be published.