Lenovo

Lenovo Packaging Specification 41A0610

Expanded Packaging Materials Prohibited Expansion Agents

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Engineering Specification

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Abstract

LENOVO is very concerned about the effects its products have on the environment. Fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrogenated chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) are suspected of destroying the earth's protective stratospheric ozone layer and should not be used in the manufacture of expanded packaging materials (i.e. foam).

1.2 Purpose

1. To specify that chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrogenated chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) are prohibited during any stage of the expanded foam manufacturing process.

2. To identify the types of foam packaging material that may contain prohibited expansion agents

1.3 Compliance

Compliance with the requirements herein will be enforced as a condition of purchase per LENOVO purchase contracts. When the requirements of this specification conflict with the Montreal Protocol, the U. S. Clean Air Act, or other legislation, the most stringent shall take precedence.

1.4 Definitions and Key Terms

Blowing Agent: Or, "expansion agent". A chemical or gas compound used to expand the resin to form a cellular foam structure.					
CFC:		Fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons, suspected of reducing the stratospheric ozone layer when released into the atmosphere.			
Expand	led Foam:	Expanded resinous material with a cellular structure, manufactured by the dispersion of a gas in the liquid resin, and the subsequent setting of the expanded mass.			
Fabrica	ted Foam:	Foam, usually expanded and extruded in plank form, which is cut and/or pieced into its useful form.			
Foam-I	n-Place:	Two liquid components combined under heat to produce a polyurethane foam which is cast and formed around a particular shape. This process may be performed in either of two ways:			
		1. using a mold, as with pre-molding where finished cushions will be sent to the packager, or			
		using only the item to be packaged and the shipping carton, as with free-rise foam-in-place.			
HCFC:		Non-fully halogenated CFCs or hydrogenated CFCs; HCFCs have an additional hydrogen molecule.			
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Molded Foam:	Foam that has been cast into a particular form and allowed to expand and form its cellular, bubble-like structure.
Montreal Protocol:	The international treaty, signed September 1987 in Montreal, Canada, aimed at reducing ozone-depleting CFCs and halons.
Primary Package:	The first layer of packaging in contact with the part.
Secondary Package:	The second layer, contains primary package(s).
Tertiary Package:	This includes the shipping container and all additional internal dunnage materials if any.
U. S. "Clean Air Act":	Public Law 101-549 Title VI Stratospheric Ozone Protection (104 STAT 2651) designed to limit ozone depleting substances (ODS)

2.0 Scope

This specification defines the types of expansion agents that must not be used during any stage of production or manufacture of expanded foam materials. Expanded foam materials include, but are not limited to the following types:

- Expanded Polyethylene (EPE)
- Expanded Polypropylene (EPP)
- Expanded Polystyrene (EPS)
- Expanded Polyurethane (EPU)

This specification is applicable to suppliers of packaging materials and packaging components to LENOVO, its suppliers, and vendors performing work on contract for LENOVO.

2.1 Fully Halogenated Chlororfluorocarbons (CFCs) and Hydrogenated Chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)

This specification applies to expanded packaging materials manufactured using the five "Class I" (CFCs) and Class II (HCFCs) governed by the Montreal Protocol as well as other CFC expansion agents known to be prohibited by environmental legislation by State, Local, National and/or International authorities.

As of January 1, 1994, the U. S. Clean Air Act prohibits the sale or distribution of any *nonessential* plastic foam product which contains or is manufactured with a Class II substance. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency has classified **all** expanded foam cushioning material as *nonessential*.

See Appendix A for a comprehensive list of prohibited substances.

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3 Packaging Material Molding Process

The process of creating molded foam cushions involves four major steps:

- 1. Resin Manufacturer: Unexpanded Polymer
- 2. Resin Manufacturer: Pre-Expansion into Bead Form
- 3. Foam Molder: Secondary Expansion
- 4. Foam Molder: Finished Part Molding

Step 2 above indicates where, during foam manufacture, CFCs and HCFCs are employed for the purpose of bead expansion. In order to determine if CFCs or HCFCs are used in the foam manufacturing process, one should look beyond the immediate packaging material supplier (i.e. molder or fabricator) to the resin manufacturer. Resin manufacturers commonly pre-expand the resin and ship the bead in a pre-expanded state. It is during this initial expansion of olefin materials that CFC or HCFC blowing agents are sometimes used. Molders typically further expand or process the bead prior to its molding, however, the molder's processing is normally void of CFCs or HCFCs. CFCs and HCFCs are prohibited from *ALL* stages of the manufacturing process.

Suppliers of all types of expanded packaging material and chemical components used for the processing of expanded packaging material (i.e. foam-in-place urethane components) must ensure materials have not been manufactured with or contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) or hydrogenated chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). This group of suppliers includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Molded foam material of all types
- Plank foam material of all types
- Pre-molded foam-in-place cushions
- Foam-in-place chemical systems

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4 Alternatives to CFCs and HCFCs

Other alternatives to CFC and HCFC blowing agents include:

- Hydrocarbons (e.g. Pentane), and
- Water or steam

These two elements are acceptable alternatives to fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrogenated chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and their use is not restricted.

5 Responsibilities of Lenovo's Suppliers

- 1. These requirements apply to all expanded packaging materials used to make shipments to LENOVO. They also apply to all expanded packaging materials purchased by LENOVO, and subsequently used by LENOVO for its part and product shipments.
- 2. Suppliers who use expanded foam materials for shipments to LENOVO or sell expanded foam materials to LENOVO, but do not manufacture and monitor all phases of the expanded foam being shipped, shall verify that their supplier of foam or foam resin does not use CFCs or HCFCs.
- 3. Suppliers should be prepared to provide LENOVO Purchasing with written certification that the expanded foam purchased by LENOVO is CFC and HCFC-free.
- 4. Suppliers should contact LENOVO Purchasing at a manufacturing or distribution location if they are in need of assistance in meeting our elimination objectives.

6 Local Lenovo Responsibilities

It is recommended that local Purchasing and Packaging Engineering groups set up site audit programs to assure expanded foam entering the manufacturing or distribution site is CFC and HCFC-free. These programs may vary depending upon the number of suppliers, number of parts received, etc.

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Appendix A: Prohibited Expansion Agents

Table 1: List of Class I Prohibited Substances (CFCs)						
Chemical Compound	De	signation	Chemica	Composition		
Chlorofluorocarbon-11		CFC-11	(CCI₃F		
Chlorofluorocarbon-12		CFC-12	(CCI 2F		
Chlorofluorocarbon-13		CFC-13	CH	I ₂ CICF ₃		
Chlorofluorocarbon-112	0	CFC-112	C	$_2$ Cl $_3$ F $_3$		
Chlorofluorocarbon-113	0	CFC-113	C	$_2$ Cl $_3$ F $_3$		
Chlorofluorocarbon-114	(CFC-114	C	$_2\text{Cl}_2\text{F}_4$		
Chlorofluorocarbon-115	(CFC-115	0	C ₂ CIF ₅		
Table 2: List of Class II Proh	ibited Substa	nces (HCFCs)				
Chemical Compound Desig-		Chemical Co	mpound	Desig-		
	nation			nation		
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-21	HCFC-21	Hydrochlorofluoro	carbon-22	HCFC-22		
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-31	HCFC-31	Hydrochlorofluoro	carbon-121	HCFC-121		
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-122	HCFC-122	Hydrochlorofluoro	carbon-123	HCFC-123		
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-124	HCFC-124	Hydrochlorofluoro	carbon-131	HCFC-131		
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-132	HCFC-132	Hydrochlorofluoro	carbon-133	HCFC-133		
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-141	HCFC-141	Hydrochlorofluoro	carbon-142	HCFC-142		
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-221	HCFC-221	Hydrochlorofluoro	carbon-222	HCFC-222		
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-223	HCFC-223	Hydrochlorofluoro	carbon-224	HCFC-224		
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-225	HCFC-225	Hydrochlorofluoro	carbon-226	HCFC-226		
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-231	HCFC-231	Hydrochlorofluoro	carbon-232	HCFC-232		
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-233	HCFC-233	Hydrochlorofluoro	carbon-234	HCFC-234		
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-235	HCFC-235	Hydrochlorofluoro	carbon-241	HCFC-241		
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-242	HCFC-242	Hydrochlorofluoro	carbon-243	HCFC-243		
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-244	HCFC-244	Hydrochlorofluoro	carbon-251	HCFC-251		
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-252	HCFC-252	Hydrochlorofluoro	carbon-253	HCFC-253		
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-261	HCFC-261	Hydrochlorofluoro	carbon-262	HCFC-262		
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-271	HCFC-271					

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