Corporate Policy

Zebra Technologies Corporation Global Environmental Compliance Specification

Document Number: CPZ-CE-010

Revision: B
## Revision History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REV</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>AUTHOR</th>
<th>APPROVER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>INITIAL DOCUMENT DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td>3/16/17</td>
<td>A. CARGES N. CLEMENTE</td>
<td>C. DERROW K. KNIZEK</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SECTION A – UPDATES TO 3.0 (ADD 2015/863, EU BATTERY DIRECTIVE, REFERENCE), 4.0 (BSMI DEFINITION), 7.0 (ADD UNDOT, SRICI REQUIREMENT &amp; REMOVED NO-MERCURY), TABLE 1 (ADDED IEC62321 STANDARD), AND APPENDIX A (SEVERAL AMENDMENTS)</td>
<td>9/13/18</td>
<td>A. CARGES N. CLEMENTE</td>
<td>C. DERROW K. KNIZEK</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Updates to multiple sections including Appendix A; additions of sections 7.0 WEEE REQUIREMENTS, 8.0 ISO 11469 PLASTICS MARKING REQUIREMENTS, 10.0 PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS; formatting updates</td>
<td>12/30/19</td>
<td>A. CARGES</td>
<td>S. AHMED</td>
</tr>
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</table>
SECTION A

ZEBRA SUPPLIERS
CPZ-CE-010 – ZEBRA TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE SPECIFICATION

REVISION: B
1.0 PURPOSE
Establish and define the business requirements of Zebra Technologies Corporation and its subsidiaries (Zebra) on the restriction or prohibition of certain chemical compounds and materials on all purchased materials, parts, components, and purchased assemblies that Zebra sells or incorporates into Zebra finished products.

2.0 SCOPE
This specification sets forth Zebra’s material disclosure requirements for items and materials used in the manufacture and delivery of products to Zebra and its customers.

Section A of this specification applies to all Suppliers who supply materials, assemblies or finished products to Zebra worldwide.

These restrictions include, but are not limited to, batteries, material content, packaging materials, product labeling, product collaterals and marking requirements and ozone depleting substance restrictions. Conformance to these specification requirements as outlined is mandatory for the design and manufacture of compliant Zebra products to global regulations and directives.

3.0 REFERENCES


International Electrochemical Commission (IEC) Standard IEC 62474; Material Declaration for Products of and for the Electrotechnical Industry

IEC 62321:2008; Electrotechnical products – Determination of levels of six regulated substances (lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls, polybrominated diphenyl ethers)

IEC 63000:2016; Technical Documentation for the assessment of electrical and electronic products with respect to the restriction of hazardous substances


ISO 18601:2013 General requirements for the use of ISO standards in the field of packaging and recycling

ISO 11469:2016 Plastics – Generic identification and marking of plastics products

4.0 DEFINITIONS

4.1 Global Directives and Terms

CAS Number or CAS (Chemical Abstract Service) Registry Number is a unique number identifying chemical substances

China RoHS China’s Measures for the Administration on Restricted Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products, Order #32 of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Commerce, the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, promulgated on January 6, 2016 and effective from July 1, 2016 (also referred to as “China RoHS”). These new measures have superseded the previous Administrative Measures for Controlling Pollution by Electronic Information Products Order #39) effective from March 1, 2007. The new measures provide a framework for restricted use of hazardous substances, compliance / qualification assessment, labeling, and labeling requirements. All in-scope products must include labels indicating the presence of restricted hazardous substances and, if toxic substances are present, period of safe usage (EPUP number).

EPUP Environmentally Friendly Use Period (EPUP). Term under China RoHS to provide the period for use or service life during which hazardous substances contained in electrical and electronic products (E-Products) will not leak out or suddenly change and will not cause pollution to the environment or serious damage to the
persons or property as a result of a user’s normal use according to the product’s manuals.

**REACH**
is the European Community Regulation on chemicals and their safe use (EC 1907/2006). It deals with Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemical substances.

**RoHS**
European Directive on Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances (2011/65/EU; recast) in electrical and electronic equipment

**SVHC**
Substances of Very High Concern as defined in the REACH regulation; see the current list on the ECHA website

**WEEE**
European Directive for Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (2012/19/EU)

### 4.2 Zebra Terms

**FMD**
Full Material Disclosure (FMD) is a declaration which gives all details of material and substances in a part

**SCF**
Simplified Compliance Form (SCF) is the tool suppliers will use when requested to provide an FMD to Zebra

**Sub-Tier Supplier**
Any company selling or providing a material or part that is incorporated into Zebra Technologies Corporation products but is not directly sold to Zebra Technologies Corporation.

**Supplier**
The company selling or providing a material part, or assembly to Zebra Technologies Corporation that Zebra Technologies Corporation intends to use in its products. Supplier, Tier 1 Supplier, and vendor are used interchangeably.

### 4.3 Other Terms and Acronyms

**Article**
An object which during production is given a special shape, surface or design which determines its function to a greater degree than does its chemical composition. This definition is provided by EU Regulation 1907/2006 concerning REACH as interpreted by the Court of Justice of the European Union in its September 2015 decision.

**Banned Substances**
These substances are not allowed for use at any level unless noted as an exemption in the acceptance criteria; this ban is based upon a global regulation or directive.

**BFR**
Brominated Flame Retardant

**CFR**
Chlorinated Flame Retardant
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Component</strong></th>
<th>A combination of homogeneous materials that have been formed into a single manufactured part.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Controlled Substance</strong></td>
<td>These substances are limited for use in the manufacturing process or in certain applications at the levels specified in Appendix A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E-Products</strong></td>
<td>Electrical and Electronic Products, referring to devices and accessory products with rated working electrical voltages of no more than 1,500 volts direct current and 1,000 volts alternating current which function in reliance on current or electromagnetic fields, or function for the purpose of generating, transmitting and measuring such currents and electromagnetic fields, but excluding electric power generating, transmitting and distributing equipment. The official list of E-Products will be specified in a China RoHS Compliance Management Catalogue, to be formulated, adjusted (from time to time) and issued by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology upon consultation with other relevant government authorities. This China RoHS Compliance Management Catalogue will also specify a list of hazardous substances (of which the use shall be restricted), restrictive use periods, exceptions and other relevant contents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homogeneous Material</strong></td>
<td>One material of uniform composition throughout or a material, consisting of a combination of materials, that cannot be disjointed or separated into different materials by mechanical actions such as unscrewing, cutting, crushing, grinding and abrasive processes. Examples of homogeneous materials include a plastic cover to a computer screen, a copper wire inside a cable, and the solder part of a solder joint. However, additives used in a polymerization process must be reported if they are identified in the Appendix A of this specification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intentionally Added</strong></td>
<td>The deliberate use in the formulation of a product or subpart where its continued presence is desired in the final product or subpart to provide a specific characteristic, appearance, or quality. Metal plating is an example of intentional addition. If a listed material or substance is contained in products or subparts purchased by the Supplier and are incorporated, such materials/substances must be disclosed if the Supplier has knowledge (or with reasonable inquiry should have knowledge) of the presence of such materials or substances. When the material/substance is intentionally added, it needs to be reported regardless of its content level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
<td>Consisting of one or more substances (e.g. an alloy is material, which in turn is made up of a number of defined substances)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PPM</strong></td>
<td>Parts per Million (measure of concentration)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PPB</strong></td>
<td>Parts per Billion (measure of concentration)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product</strong></td>
<td>The item that the respondent is supplying and/or designing (e.g. assembly, subassembly, component, raw material) for a customer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PVC</strong></td>
<td>Polyvinyl Chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reportable Substances</strong></td>
<td>These substances are not currently banned or controlled for use but a ban or voluntary phase-out is likely or they have an impact on the end-of-life management of the finished product.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reporting Threshold</strong></td>
<td>Concentration level which defines the limit equal to or above which the presence of a substance or material must be reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subpart</strong></td>
<td>A sub-unit of a product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Substances</strong></td>
<td>Chemical elements and their compounds (e.g., lead is a chemical element, lead oxide is a compound, polyvinyl chloride is a compound). Registry numbers (RN) of the Chemical Abstracts System of the American Chemical Society (CAS numbers) are attributed to all chemical elements and most of their compounds and should be used for their identification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Substance Concentration</strong></td>
<td>Zebra uses parts per million (ppm) to express the concentration of substances. The formula for parts per million (ppm) is (1,000,000 \times \frac{\text{mass substance}}{\text{mass of the homogeneous material}}). Concentrations are unit-less, for example 100 ppm = 0.01% = 100 mg/kg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

#### 5.1 Supplier Responsibilities

5.1.1 Comply with all requirements listed in this specification for all parts, products and assemblies sold to Zebra, including providing a Full Material Disclosure in Zebra’s SCF.

5.1.2 Report Controlled and Reportable substances using the SCF as indicated in Appendix A.

5.1.3 Cascade Zebra’s specification requirements to their downstream, or Sub-Tier Suppliers. Complete downstream, or Sub-Tier Supplier data input is required to determine completeness of material and substance data.

5.1.4 Comply with Zebra and any Notified Body to undergo a factory audit when requested or mandated by Zebra.

5.1.5 In the event the material content of any component, part, or product is changed or adjusted, supplier shall notify Zebra of the changes and provide an updated Full Material Disclosure using Zebra’s SCF. This also includes any changes to the weight of the item and consumable items used to produce the component, part, or product being sold to Zebra.
5.2 Testing Lab & Data Collection Agency Responsibilities
   5.2.1 A testing lab may use its own data collection tools and forms for collecting environmental data, including Full Material Declaration.
   5.2.2 A testing lab will provide all pertinent data and reports that have been collected for a particular part, or parts, if requested by Zebra.
   5.2.3 A testing lab shall be certified to ISO 17025.

6.0 PROCESS

6.1 Restrictions and Requirements for Substances
Zebra requires all parts sold by Zebra to meet the acceptance criteria as outlined in Appendix A of this specification. This applies to parts that reference this specification and the corresponding acceptance criteria of this specification.

6.2 Reporting Requirements
Zebra requires full substance disclosures reported at the homogeneous material level using the SCF. FMD is necessary to meet Zebra’s customer requirements and proactively prepare for current and future global environmental compliance requirements. Zebra reserves the right to reject data and declarations that are not submitted using the SCF.

   When using the SCF, the Supplier shall report all Controlled Substances and Reportable Substances with concentrations in excess of the acceptance thresholds noted in Appendix A as contained within each homogeneous material. The Supplier shall report 100% of all homogeneous materials contained in the part or assembly. When reporting the composition of homogeneous materials, the use of “MISC” (Miscellaneous) may be used for a substance only when appropriate. (e.g. Proprietary or trade secret chemicals; however, ALL Banned Substances, Controlled Substances or Reportable Substances must be reported). Reporting 100% “MISC” at a material level is not acceptable. The use of nanomaterials should be indicated in the comment section in the SCF header.

6.3 Analytical Testing
When the measurement of materials content is needed to verify compliance or when specifically requested by Zebra and the Supplier does not have the in-house resource to collect this data, the Supplier will use a 3rd party lab certified to perform chemical testing against the EN50581, IEC 63000, and IEC 62321 standards.

6.4 Test Methodologies
Recognized sample preparations and test standards must be used. A representative list of test methods is shown in TABLE 1 as a reference. Sample size and number of units tested must adhere to the standard applied. Test reports must be kept on file and made available on request.

6.5 Additional Restrictions and Requirements for Substance
Please refer to Appendix A for a full listing of Banned and Controlled Substances.
6.5.1 RoHS 2011/65/EU Directive and Amendment 2015/863
Zebra currently prohibits the following substances, listed in the RoHS Directive, above the allowable thresholds and without applicable exemptions in any of its applications: Lead (Pb), Mercury (Hg), Cadmium (Cd), Hexavalent Chromium (Cr₆⁺), Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB), and Polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE), Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP), Dibutyl phthalate (DBP), Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)

Suppliers should also be aware of any future additions or changes to the RoHS Directive, including Pack 15 & 17 projects that outline additional substances that may be added as restricted. Suppliers should proactively work to remove these substances should these projects become part of the Directive. A testing lab will provide all pertinent data and reports that have been collected for a particular part, or parts, if requested by Zebra.

6.5.2 REACH SVHC Reporting
Article 33 of REACH requires Suppliers to inform the recipients or consumers if a supplied article contains more than 0.1% (by weight per article) of any substance(s) on the SVHC candidate list. For the latest list please visit the ECHA website:
http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table

6.5.3 PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride)
PVC should not be used in amounts of more than 1000 PPM by weight (0.1%) in all external wires, cables, and cords. Several of the banned & restricted phthalates per the REACH and RoHS regulations are commonly used as plasticizers in PVC. Eliminating PVC will aid efforts in removing these phthalates from Zebra products.

6.6 China RoHS
China RoHS shall apply to all E-Products manufactured in, sold in, and imported from other countries or regions into China.

In addition to China RoHS, a set of Chinese recommended standards on the industrial level, Labeling Requirements for the Restricted Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products (SJ/T 11364:2014), currently has the same threshold limits for the same six substances (lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chrome, polybrominated biphenyl {PBB}, and polybrominated diphenyl ether {PBDE}) as the EU RoHS directive. All products and packaging used with the products placed on the market in China must be in compliance with the labeling and information disclosure provisions of China RoHS.

6.6.1 Disclosure Table (“Stuffer Sheet” or “China RoHS Table”) Requirements
A product “stuffer sheet” or “China RoHS Table” (see Figure 1) will be created by a Zebra associate and be based upon information received
from the Supplier that has been reviewed and approved by Zebra. This stuffer sheet data will be in both the English and Chinese language and be assigned a part number. The approved master stuffer sheet will be provided to the Supplier by Zebra. The Supplier will be responsible for printing and placing the stuffer sheet inside the primary packaging of all sellable products.

6.6.2 Label & Marking Requirements
All E-Products manufactured in, sold in, and imported from other countries or regions into in the People’s Republic of China shall be marked with a logo (Figure 1 or Figure 2) on the product label that indicates the restricted use of hazardous substances in E-Products. It is required that the E-Products shall be labeled with either a Without-Hazardous-Substances logo in green (consisting of an English letter “e surrounded with chasing arrows – figure 1) or a With-Hazardous-Substances logo in orange (consisting of an EPUP number surrounded with chasing arrows – figure 2). The minimum size of the label (Figure 1 or 2) is 5mm x 5mm. All products are required to be appropriately marked and written disclosure must indicate which family of components or assembly within the product contains any of the substances considered to fall under any of the six CMM substance classes. The logo shall be placed on the product label and the product label shall generally be placed at a conspicuous position of the E-Product (such as front side, or lateral side or back side with functional keys); only when the product label cannot be placed due to the product functions or designs, the product label should be placed at another position which is visible to the consumers when they are using the E-Products. Zebra Technologies requires that the supplier provide a sample product label and/or photograph for review and approval prior to manufacturing. Please note any labels placed on the product shall be constructed to ensure that they last for the duration of the product life cycle (including EPUP).
7.0 WEEE REQUIREMENTS
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) is regulated by Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union. This directive aims to prevent electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) waste through various re-use and recycling efforts.

Zebra is obligated to comply with WEEE legislation and ensure all parts and products are equipped for environmentally safe recycling and recovery. As such, the WEEE requirements are applicable to Suppliers that produce finished products for Zebra. Finished products include but are not limited to batteries, battery chargers, and accessories.

Finished products delivered to Zebra must comply with the WEEE directive by including the WEEE symbol.

8.0 ISO 11469 PLASTICS MARKING REQUIREMENTS
The ISO 11469 standard specifies a uniform system of labelling plastic products by their material composition. The purpose is to assist in the proper identification of plastic materials during waste disposal and recovery decisions.

ISO 11469 requirements apply to Suppliers which supply any plastic products weighing 25g or more to Zebra.

1. All plastic products (parts, articles, shapes) used for any type of application weighing more than 25g must be labelled according to their material composition.
2. Markings may be applied on the plastic product using any method which produces a legible result.
3. Marking locations must be included on mechanical engineering drawings.

9.0 REQUIREMENTS FOR BATTERIES
All Zebra battery Suppliers are required to complete the SCF document and provide Full Material Disclosure information on chemical substances that are present in the battery cells and battery packs supplied to Zebra. In addition, Suppliers must also provide the following documentation:

1. A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) or equivalent for cells for the battery pack. Technical Data Sheets or Battery Specifications are not acceptable as an alternative document to the SDS.
2. Battery test reports for lithium ion batteries are also required to be completed and submitted. The following reports are acceptable:
   a. United Nations Department of Transport (UNDOT) protocol 38.3 (latest IATA addition)
   b. Shanghai Research Institute of Chemical Industry (SRICI)
3. UN 38.3 Battery Test Summary Report for all lithium cells or batteries.

10.0 PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS
Zebra Suppliers shall provide FMD at the homogeneous material level using the SCF for all manuals, printed materials, and packaging materials. All items of packaging must be marked with applicable recycling logos to ensure the used packaging material is directed into the appropriate recycling system. Elemental chlorine as a bleaching agent is not permitted in packaging material. Requirements for the packaging to be elemental chlorine free (ECF), totally chlorine free (TCF), or processed chlorine free are acceptable. Refer to ISO 18601:2013 for standards on packaging and the environment.

11.0 RECORDS
Records are stored and retained in accordance with Zebra Technologies global records retention policies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Class</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Method of Verification</th>
<th>Standard Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Cadmium compounds               | Plastic, rubber, paints, inks      | 1. XRF  
2. AAS  
3. ICP-AES | Sample preparation:  
EN1122:2001  
Analytical method:  
ISO 3856-4:1984  
ISO 11885:1996 |
| Lead compounds                  | Plastic, rubber, paints, inks      | 1. XRF  
2. AAS  
3. ICP-AES | IEC 62321 |
| Lead/Lead Alloys                | Metal                              | 1. XRF  
2. ICP-AES | Sample preparation:  
EN13346  
Analytical method:  
EN12338 |
| Mercury Compounds               | Plastic, rubber, paints, inks      | 1. XRF  
2. CV-AAS with vapor hydride generation apparatus  
3. CV-AAS with thermal decomposition and/or gold-amalgamation  
4. ICP-AES with vapor hydride generation apparatus | |
| Mercury                         | Metal                              | 1. XRF  
2. CV-AAS with thermal decomposition for analyzing Mercury content in fluorescent Tubes | IEC 62321 |
| Hexavalent Chromium compounds   | Metal                              | 1. XRF – Should more than 1000ppm of Chromium be detected, differentiate between Tri and Hexa valences with the methods below:  
2. Derivatization with Diphenylcarbazide followed by UV/VIS spectroscopy at 540nm  
Dip test: ZVO-0102-QUA-02  
UV/VIS method: ZVO-0101-UV-05  
EPA 3060A/7196A |
| Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)  | Plastics, rubber and composites    | 1. XRF – Should more than 600ppm of Bromine be detected, differentiate between Br compounds with the methods below:  
2. For identification of PBB and PBDE: GC/MS (HRGC/MS)  
3. HPLC (High Performance Liquid Chromatography) | |
APPENDIX A: GLOBAL ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

The following substance listed cannot exceed the specified limit except where exemptions are applicable and applied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Zebra Category</th>
<th>Acceptance Threshold (ppm at a homogeneous level unless otherwise indicated)</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos and Asbestos Compounds</td>
<td>Banned</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>EU Regulation 1907/2006 - Restricted under Annex XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorofluorocarbons and Halons (Class I and II Ozone Depleting Chemicals)</td>
<td>Banned</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>EU Regulation 1005/2009 (Ozone Depleting Substances)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halogenated Dioxins and Furans</td>
<td>Banned</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>German Regulation &amp; US EPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and Hexafluoride (F6)</td>
<td>Banned</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>EU Regulation 517/2014 (Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perchlorates</td>
<td>Banned</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>California Perchlorate Contamination Prevention Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polychlorobiphenyls and Derivatives (PCBs)</td>
<td>Banned</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>EU Regulation 850/2004/EC - Amended to Regulation (EU) 2015/2030 (Persistent Organic Pollutants - POPs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polychloroterphenyls and Derivatives (PCTs)</td>
<td>Banned</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>EU Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REACH Annex XVII Restricted List Substances otherwise not listed</td>
<td>Banned</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>EU Regulation 1907/2006 - Restricted under Annex XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic and Arsenic Compounds</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>EU Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azo Dyes Compounds</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>EU Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium and Cadmium Compounds</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>EU Directive 2011/65/EU &amp; Amendment 2015/863 (RoHS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium and cadmium compounds in “portable” batteries</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>20 ppm of the total battery cell weight.</td>
<td>EU Directive 2006/66/EC (Batteries &amp; Accumulators)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Proposition 65 Substances otherwise not listed</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>Measured by exposure</td>
<td>California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Prop 65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorinated Paraffins - All Long-, Medium, &amp; Short-Chain Chlorinated Paraffins</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>EU Regulation 850/2004/EC - Amended to Regulation (EU) 2015/2030 (Persistent Organic Pollutants - POPs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance</td>
<td>Control Status</td>
<td>Limit</td>
<td>Relevant Regulation/Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (VI) compounds in leather and textiles</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Germany - § 30 of the Food and Commodities Law (LMBG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt Dichloride Compounds</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>EU Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DINP Compounds</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Prop 65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether and its Acetate</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Prop 65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether and its Acetate</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Prop 65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formaldehyde Compounds</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>EU Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexabromocyclododecanes (HBCDDs)</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>EU Regulation 850/2004/EC - Amended to Regulation (EU) 2015/2030 (Persistent Organic Pollutants - POPs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexavalent Chromium and Hexavalent Chromium Compounds</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>EU Directive 2011/65/EU &amp; Amendment 2015/863 (RoHS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead and lead compounds</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>EU Directive 2011/65/EU &amp; Amendment 2015/863 (RoHS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury and Mercury Compounds</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>EU Directive 2011/65/EU &amp; Amendment 2015/863 (RoHS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury and mercury compounds in batteries</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>5 ppm of the total battery cell weight</td>
<td>EU Directive 2006/66/EC (Batteries &amp; Accumulators)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic Tin Compounds (Organostannic)</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>EU Regulation 1907/2006 - Restricted under Annex XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfluoroalkyl Sulfonates (PFAS), and Derivatives (including PFOS)</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>EU Regulation 850/2004/EC - Amended to Regulation (EU) 2015/2030 (Persistent Organic Pollutants - POPs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfluorooctanoic Acids (PFOAs)</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>EU Regulation 1907/2006 - Restricted under Annex XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>EU Directive 2011/65/EU &amp; Amendment 2015/863 (RoHS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs)</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>EU Directive 2011/65/EU &amp; Amendment 2015/863 (RoHS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REACH SVHC’s otherwise not listed</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>EU Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RoHS Phthalates - Diisobutyl Phthalate (DIBP [CAS # 84-69-5]), Dibutyl Phthalate (DBP [CAS # 84-74-2]), Benzyl Butyl Phthalate (BBP [CAS # 85-68-7]), Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (DEHP [CAS # 117-81-7])</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>EU Directive 2011/65/EU &amp; Amendment 2015/863 (RoHS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is the end of the Supplier Section A of the document.