

H A S L I N G E R / N A G E L E & P A R T N E R

RECHTSANWÄLTE GMBH

**Information relating to the law governing waste electrical and electronic equipment**

In implementation of Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 27 January 2003, Official Journal No. L 37 of 13 February 2003 p. 19, relating to the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment, the Elektroaltgeräteverordnung (EAG-VO – law governing waste electrical and electronic equipment), Bundesgesetzblatt (BGBl. – Federal Law Gazette) II No. 121/2005 in the version BGBl. II No. 183/2006, in section 4 standardizes the prohibition and avoidance of certain substances in electrical and electronic equipment as well as in household luminaires and electric light bulbs.

All equipment in our range fulfils the requirements that are standardized in this law, be it that the limits for certain substances set out in section 4 paragraph 1 of the law governing waste electrical and electronic equipment are not exceeded, be it that they relate to the applications listed in Annex 2 of the law which are exempted by section 4 paragraph 2 line 5 from the demands of section 4 paragraph 1, for instance, lead in solders for servers, storage systems and storage arrays as well as network infrastructure equipment for switching, signalling, transmission and network management for telecommunication (Appendix 2 Z EAG-VO). This applies particularly to main boards and graphic cards.

The equipment we supply is therefore ROHS-conform.



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**The listed provisions for the law governing waste electrical and electronic equipment are:**

**Avoidance and prohibition of substances:**

Section 4 (1) It is prohibited to put on the market

1. electrical and electronic equipment,
2. household luminaires and electric bulbs  
possessing more than 0.1% lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) or polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) by weight in each homogenous substance or more than 0.01% cadmium by weight in each homogenous substance. Homogenous substances are substances that cannot be separated into individual constituents by mechanical treatment.

(2) Paragraph 1 does not apply to

1. electrical and electronic equipment within Equipment Categories 8 and 9 of Annex 1,
2. electrical and electronic equipment within Equipment Categories 1 to 7 and 10 of Annex 1 insofar as these were first put on the market in the European Union before 1 July 2006.
3. household luminaires and electric light bulbs insofar as these were first put on the market in the European Union before 1 July 2006.
4. spare parts for electrical and electronic equipment first put on the market in the European Union before 1 July 2006 for the
  - a) repair of such electrical and electronic equipment or
  - b) reuse of this equipment and
5. the applications listed in Annex 2.

(3) Manufacturers may not prevent the reuse of waste electrical and electronic equipment by employing special design features or manufacturing processes unless the benefits of these special design features or manufacturing processes outweigh their disadvantages, e.g. in regard to environmental protection or safety regulations.



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### Applications exempt from the demands of section 4 paragraph 1

1. Mercury in compact fluorescent tubes to a maximum quantity of 5 mg per tube
2. Mercury in straight fluorescent tubes for general purposes to the following maximum quantities:
  - Halophosphate..... 10 mg
  - Triphosphate with a normal lifetime ..... 5 mg
  - Triphosphate with a long lifetime ..... 8 mg
3. Mercury in straight fluorescent lamps for special purposes
4. Mercury in other lamps not mentioned specifically in this Annex
5. Lead in glass of cathode ray tubes, electronic components and fluorescent tubes
6. Lead as an alloying element in steel containing up to 0.35% lead by weight, aluminium containing up to 0.4% lead by weight and as a copper alloy containing up to 4% lead by weight
7. Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e. tin-lead solder alloys containing at least 85% lead)
8. Lead in solders for servers, storage and storage array systems as well as network infrastructure equipment for switching, signalling, transmission as well as network management for telecommunication
9. Lead in electronic ceramic parts (e.g. piezoelectronic devices)
10. Cadmium and cadmium compounds in electric contacts as well as cadmium plating except for applications banned under Directive 91/338/EEC relating to the 10th amendment of the member states for restrictions to marketing and Directive 76/769/EEC for harmonization of the legal and administrative regulations in the member states for restrictions to marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations, Official Journal No. L 186 of 12 July 1991, p. 59.
11. Hexavalent chromium as an anti-corrosive of the carbon steel cooling system in absorption refrigerators
12. Deca brominated phenyl ethers (Deca BDE) in polymer applications
13. Lead in lead-bronze bearing shells and bushings
14. Lead in press-in connectors with flexible zone
15. Lead as a plating material for heat-conducting C-ring modules
16. Lead and cadmium in optical glass and glass filters
17. Lead in solders consisting of more than two elements for connections between connector pins and microprocessor component groups with a mass fraction of more than 80% and less than 85% lead
18. Lead in solders for creating stable electrical connections between semi-conductor chips and circuit boards in integrated flip-chip component groups