Advantech Co., Ltd.
No.1, Alley 20, Lane 26, Rueiguang Road,
Neihu District, Taipei, Taiwan 114, R.O.C.
Tel: 886-2-2792-7818 Fax: 886-2-2794-7305

RoHS Declaration of Conformity

Mfg. Part Numbers:

Advantech pursues its social responsibility for global environmental preservation, hereby declaring that the product(s) listed above is (are) in conformity with RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.

EU RoHS regulated Substances	Threshold *
Cadmium (Cd) / Cadmium Compounds	<100 ppm
Lead (Pb) / Lead Compounds	<1000 ppm
Mercury(Hg)/Mercury compounds	<1000 ppm
Hexavalent-Chromium (Cr^{6+}) Compounds	<1000 ppm
Polybrominated biphenyls(PBBs)	<1000 ppm
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers(PBDEs)	<1000 ppm

*Threshold does not apply to applications covered by a RoHS substance exemption.

- The described product has been assessed and determined compliant with the relevant harmonized standard EN 50581:2012
- RoHS compliant for the parts/products without using exemption.
- RoHS compliant for some applications using exemption identified below

☐1(a). For general lighting purposes < 30 W: 5 mg (Expires on 31 December 2011; 3,5 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011 until 31 December 2012; 2,5 mg shall be used per burner after 31 December 2012)

☐1(b). For general lighting purposes ≥ 30 W and < 50 W: 5 mg (Expires on 31 December 2011; 3,5 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011)

☐1(c). For general lighting purposes ≥ 50 W and ≤ 150 W: 5 mg

☐1(d). For general lighting purposes ≥ 150 W: 15 mg

☐1(e). For general lighting purposes with circular or square structural shape and tube diameter < 17 mm (No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 7 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011)

☐1(f). For special purposes: 5 mg

☐2a. Mercury in double-capped linear fluorescent lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per lamp):

☐2(a)(1). Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter > 9 mm (e.g. T2): 5 mg (Expires on 31 December 2011; 4 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011)

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☐2(a)(2). Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter ≥ 9 mm and ≥ 17 mm (e.g. T5): 5 mg (Expires on 31 December 2011; 3 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011)

☐2(a)(3). Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter ≥ 17 mm and ≤ 28 mm (e.g. T8): 5 mg (Expires on 31 December 2011; 3,5 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011)

☐2(a)(4). Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter > 28 mm (e.g. T12): 5 mg

☐2(a)(5). Tri-band phosphor with long lifetime (≥ 25 000 h): 8 mg

☐2b. Mercury in other fluorescent lamps not exceeding 5 (per lamp):

☐2(b)(1). Linear halophosphate lamps with tube > 28 mm (e.g. T10 and T12): 10 mg (Expires on 13 April 2012)

☐2(b)(2). Non-linear halophosphate lamps (all diameters): 15 mg (Expires on 13 April 2016)

☐2(b)(3). Non-linear tri-band phosphor lamps with tube diameter > 17 mm (e.g. T9)(No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 15 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011)

☐2(b)(4). Lamps for other general lighting and special purposes (e.g. induction lamps)(No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 15 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011)

Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for special purposes not exceeding (per lamp):

☐3. Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for special purposes.

☐3(a). Short length (≥ 500 mm) (No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 3,5 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011)

☐3(b). Medium length (> 500 mm and < 1 500 mm)(No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 5 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011)

☐3(c). Long length (> 1 500 mm) (No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 13 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011)

☐4(a). Mercury in other low pressure discharge lamps (per lamp) (No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 15 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011)

☐4(b). Mercury in High Pressure Sodium (vapour) lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per burner) in lamps with improved colour rendering index Ra > 60:

☐4(b)-I. P < 155 W (No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 30 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011)

☐4(b)-II. 155 W < P < 405 W (No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 40 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011)

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☐4(b)-III. P > 405 W (No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 40 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011)

☐4(c). Mercury in other High Pressure Sodium (vapour) lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per burner):

☐4(c)-I. P < 155 W (No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 25 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011)

☐4(c)-II. 155 W < P < 405 W (No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 30 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011)

☐4(c)-III. P > 405 W (No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 40 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011)

☐4(d). Mercury in High Pressure Mercury (vapour) lamps (HPMV) (Expires on 13 April 2015)

☐4(e). Mercury in metal halide lamps (MH)

☐4(f). Mercury in other discharge lamps for special purposes not specifically mentioned in this Annex

☐5(a). Lead in glass of cathode ray tubes.

☐5(b). Lead in glass of fluorescent tubes not exceeding 0,2 % by weight.

☐6(a). Lead as an alloying element in steel for machining purposes and in galvanized steel containing up to 0.35% lead by weight.

☐6(b). Lead as an alloying element in aluminium containing up to 0.4% lead by weight.

☐6(c). Copper alloy containing up to 4% lead by weight.

☐7(a). Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e. lead-based alloys containing 85 % by weight or more lead).

☐7(b). Lead in solders for servers, storage and storage array systems, network infrastructure equipment for switching, signalling, transmission as well as network management for telecommunications.

☐7(c)-I. Electrical and electronic components containing lead in a glass or ceramic other than dielectric ceramic in capacitors, e.g. piezoelectronic devices, or in a glass or ceramic matrix compound.

☐7(c)-II. Lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of 125 V AC or 250 V DC or higher.

☐7(c)-IV. Lead in PZT based dielectric ceramic materials for capacitors being part of integrated circuits or discrete semiconductors

☐8(b). Cadmium and its compounds in electrical contacts

☐9. Hexavalent chromium as an anticorrosion agent of the carbon steel cooling system in absorption refrigerators up to 0,75 % by weight in the cooling solution.

☐9(b). Lead in bearing shells and bushes for refrigerant-containing compressors for heating, ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration (HVACR) applications

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☐12. Lead as a coating material for the thermal conduction module C-ring.

☐13(a). Lead in white glasses used for optical applications

☐13(b). Cadmium and lead in filter glasses and glasses used for reflectance standards.

☐15. Lead in solders to complete a viable electrical connection between semiconductor die and carrier within integrated circuit Flip Chip packages.

☐17. Lead halide as radiant agent in High Intensity Discharge (HID) lamps used for professional reprography applications.

☐18(b). Lead as activator in the fluorescent powder (1 % lead by weight or less) of discharge lamps when used as sun tanning lamps containing phosphors such as BSP ($BaSi_2O_5$:Pb)

☐21. Lead and cadmium in printing inks for the application of enamels on glasses, such as borosilicate and soda lime glasses.

☐24. Lead in solders for the soldering to machined through hole discoidal and planar array ceramic multilayer capacitors.

☐25. Lead oxide in surface conduction electron emitter displays (SED) used in structural elements; notably in the seal frit and frit ring.

☐29. Lead bound in crystal glass as defined in Annex I (Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4) of Council Directive 69/493/EEC .

☐30. Cadmium alloys as electrical/mechanical solder joints to electrical conductors located directly on the voice coil in transducers used in high-powered loudspeakers with sound pressure levels of 100 dB (A) and more.

☐31. Lead in soldering materials in mercury free flat fluorescent lamps (which e.g. are used for liquid crystal displays, design or industrial lighting).

☐32. Lead oxide in seal frit used for making window assemblies for Argon and Krypton laser tubes.

☐33. Lead in solders for the soldering of thin copper wires of 100 μm diameter and less in power transformers.

☐34. Lead in cermet-based trimmer potentiometer elements.

☐37. Lead in the plating layer of high voltage diodes on the basis of a zinc borate glass body.

☐38. Cadmium and cadmium oxide in thick film pastes used on aluminium bonded beryllium oxide.

☐39. Cadmium in colour converting II-VI LEDs (< 10 μg Cd per mm^2 of light-emitting area) for use in solid state illumination or display systems.

*Signature:*_____ *Date:*_____