

Supplier Certification

The undersigned certifies, on behalf of _____ [Supplier], that to the best of its knowledge, the following representations accurately describe the status of the products, components, and materials supplied to Welch Allyn, Inc., regarding compliance with the regulation referenced in each representation. (Check the appropriate response.)

EU RoHS2 Directive/China RoHS

_____ None of the products, components, and materials supplied to Welch Allyn contain substances regulated by EU or China RoHS in excess of permitted thresholds.

_____ None of the products, components, and materials supplied to Welch Allyn contain substances regulated by EU or China RoHS in excess of permitted thresholds, **except** as described in the attached disclosure.

REACH Directive

_____ None of the products, components, and materials supplied to Welch Allyn contain substances regulated by REACH in excess of permitted thresholds.

_____ None of the products, components, and materials supplied to Welch Allyn contain substances regulated by REACH in excess of permitted thresholds, **except** as described in the attached disclosure.

REACH Restricted Substances that are Potentially Relevant to WA Products

Substance	Restriction
Asbestos	No intentionally added content
Ozone depleting substances. (These are liquids and gasses at room temperature)	Concentration must be less than 0.1% w/w in any substance or preparation
Plasticisers	
Phthalates (DEHP, DBP, BBP, DINP, DIDP, DNOP)	Concentration must be <0.1% w/w of plasticized material when used in toys and childcare articles
Dielectric liquids previously used in transformers and capacitors	
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	No content permitted
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs)	No content permitted
Monomethyl dibromodiphenyl methane (trade name DBBT).	No content permitted
Monomethyl dichlorodiphenyl methane (trade name Ugilec 121 or Ugilec 21).	No content permitted
Monomethyl tetrachlorodiphenyl methane (trade name Ugilec 141).	No content permitted
Articles which may come into contact with skin	
Azo colourants containing certain amines. (These were previously used as dyes and colourants)	Not permitted in textile and leather articles which may come into direct and prolonged contact with skin
Nickel and Nickel alloys	Must not be used in applications with direct and prolonged skin contact and where the rate of nickel release is >0.5 micro gms per cm ² per week

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Substance	Restriction
Tri-(2,3-dibromo-propyl) phosphate	Not permitted in textile articles which may come in contact with skin
Biocides, pesticides, wood preservatives etc.	
Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and its salts and compounds. (This was previously used as a pesticide and wood preservative).	0.001%
Organostannic compounds. (These were previously used as biocides and anti-oxidants in paints)	No intentionally added content in substances or preparations
Tar oils and creosotes	No content permitted in wood
Other substances (all liquids at room temperature)	
Benzene	Concentration must be <0.0005% w/w in toys and <0.1% w/w in other substances or preparations
Trichlorobenzene	Concentration must be <0.1% w/w in substances or preparations
Nonylphenol and nonylphenol ethoxylates	Concentration must be less than 0.1% w/w in substances or preparations.

California Proposition 65 (Prop 65)

_____ None of the products, components, and materials supplied to Welch Allyn contain substances regulated by Prop 65 in excess of safe amounts.

_____ None of the products, components, and materials supplied to Welch Allyn contain substances regulated by Prop 65 in excess of safe amounts, **except** as described in the attached disclosure.

Substances of Very High Concern Potentially Relevant to WA Products

Substance	Description
DBP (dibutylphthalate)	DBP is often used, in combination with other phthalates, in flexible PVC. Typical phthalate content in PVC ranges from 30 to 45% w/w, of which DBP is a major component at up to 15%. DBP is also used in neoprene and nitrile rubber, PVA adhesives, nitrocellulose lacquers, printing inks, sealants and coatings.
DEHP	DEHP is widely used as a plasticiser in polymer products, mainly PVC. In flexible PVC the typical phthalate content ranges from 30 to 45% w/w. DEHP is also used in other vinyl resins, cellulose ester plastics, dielectric fluid in capacitors, adhesives, sealants, lacquers and paints.
HBCDD (hexabromocyclododecane)	HBCDD is used as an additive flame retardant in high impact polystyrene (HIPS) which is found in electrical equipment including housings and distribution boxes. Typical content range is 5% to 7%. HBCDD is also used in expandable polystyrene (EPS) and extrudable polystyrene (XPS).
SCCP (short-chain chlorinated paraffins)	SCCP are currently used as a flame retardant in textiles and rubber, in paint and in sealants and adhesives.
BBP (benzylbutylphthalate)	BBP is one of the most expensive phthalates and so other phthalates are generally used when possible. However, BBP is used as a plasticiser in polymer products, mainly PVC. In flexible PVC the typical phthalate content ranges from 30 to 45% w/w/. BBP is also used in certain sealants, adhesives, paints, inks and lacquers.

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Conflict Minerals

_____ None of the products, components, and materials supplied to Welch Allyn contain the minerals cassiterite, columbite- tantalite, gold, or wolframite, or their derivatives or other minerals that the U.S. Secretary of State may designate as “conflict minerals” in the future.

_____ None of the products, components, and materials supplied to Welch Allyn contain the minerals cassiterite, columbite- tantalite, gold, or wolframite, or their derivatives or other minerals that the U.S. Secretary of State may designate as “conflict minerals” in the future, except as described in the attached disclosure, and in all cases the minerals are not mined, sourced or otherwise originate from the following countries: Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Republic of the Congo, Central Africa Republic, South Sudan, Zambia, Angola, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, or Uganda. **If conflict minerals are present, please explain why they are necessary to the functionality or production of the product, component, or material supplied to Welch Allyn.**

Supplier agrees to update this certification at least sixty (60) days prior to delivering to Welch Allyn any component or material that does not conform to the certification.

Signed:_____

Title:_____

Supplier:_____

Date_____

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Material, Part, or Assembly Substance Declaration Form

(A separate form must be completed for each material in excess of permitted thresholds.)

Supplier Material Number	Material Description

1. Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive 2011/65/EU

Please identify how this material, part, or assembly is non-compliant with this directive by substance group using the following table.

Appendix A provides the list of exemptions to the RoHS Directive, which are permitted under Commission Decision 2010/571/EU published on 24 September 2010 and Commission Decision 2011/534/EU, published on 8 September 2011. Appendix B provides the list of exemptions published in Annex IV of the RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU, which apply specifically to medical devices and monitoring and control instruments.

Substance Group	Actual Concentration

2. Registration Evaluation Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) Regulation 1907/2006 (as amended)

Please identify how this material, part, or assembly is non-compliant with this directive by substance using the following table.

REACH Candidate List substances found in hardware articles and electro-technical products

REACH Article 33 requires all suppliers to inform their customers if the article they supply contains any of the substances in the Candidate List in concentrations > 0.1% w/w of the article. An article is a product, which has a special shape, surface, or design which determines its function to a greater degree than its chemical composition. The article that the supplier supplies can be very simple (e.g. a screw, resistor, housing) or very complicated (e.g. a computer). In all cases, the concentration threshold of 0.1% applies to the weight of the supplied article.

There are 155 Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) on the current REACH Candidate List published 16 June 2014 at [Candidate List Table en](#). It has been determined that 92 of these SVHCs are not normally found in concentrations > 0.1% w/w in materials or parts supplied for use in hardware articles and electrical and electronic equipment. If parts and materials are manufactured using conventional industry processes, then the supplier can screen out these 92 SVHCs. If any parts or materials are manufactured in a very unusual way (for example, using a secret process or unique ingredients) then the supplier must address each of the 155 SVHCs individually.

The CAS numbers published by ECHA for the 63 REACH Candidate List substances which can normally be found in hardware articles and electro-technical equipment are included in the table below. Note that ECHA has not published CAS numbers for some REACH Candidate List Substances.

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REACH Candidate List Substances which can normally be found in hardware articles	Actual Concentration

REACH substance restrictions applicable to hardware articles and electro-technical products

REACH Article 67 contains over 64 different substance restrictions. However, 44 of these substance restrictions have been screened-out because they are not relevant to parts and materials normally found in hardware articles and electrical and electronic equipment. Suppliers are to declare against the following 21 restricted substances which can be present above the threshold levels in parts and materials normally found in hardware articles and electrical and electronic equipment.

REACH restricted substances which can normally be found in hardware articles	Actual Concentration

3. California Proposition 65

Proposition 65, the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, was enacted as a ballot initiative in November 1986. The Proposition is intended by its authors to protect California citizens and the State's drinking water sources from chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and to inform citizens about exposures to such chemicals. Proposition 65 requires the state to maintain and update a list of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.

Please identify how this material, part, or assembly is non-compliant with this directive by chemical using the following table.

Chemical	Actual Concentration

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4. Substances which are Restricted or Declarable by other Legislation

Please identify how this material, part, or assembly is non-compliant with this directive by substance using the following table.

Substance restrictions or declaration requirements, which are not relevant to parts and materials normally found in hardware articles and electrical and electronic equipment have been screened-out. Suppliers are to declare against the following substances, which can be present above the threshold levels in parts and materials normally found in hardware products and electrical and electronic equipment.

Substances which can normally be found in hardware articles	Actual Concentration

Battery Substance Restrictions

Please identify how this material, part, or assembly is non-compliant with this directive for the substances listed in the following table. The following restrictions apply to all batteries.

Substances	Maximum concentration in the battery	Actual Concentration
Cadmium/cadmium compounds	0.0005 % by weight (5 ppm) of battery	
Mercury/mercury compounds	0.0001% by weight (1 ppm) of battery	
Lead/lead compounds	0.004% by weight (40 ppm) of battery	

Industry Restricted and Declarable Substances

Please identify how this material, part, or assembly is non-compliant with this directive for the substance groups listed in the following table. The following substances are restricted by leading OEMs to comply with product safety standards in Germany and to reduce severe environmental or health and safety impacts.

Substances which can normally be found in hardware articles	Actual Concentration

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5. Conflict Mineral Disclosure

The SEC's conflict mineral rule requires US-listed companies to disclose whether their products contain certain metals (tin, tantalum, tungsten, or gold) and whether these metals originate from rebel-held mines, which are funding armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) region. All companies in scope must file on the 31 May each year whether they were "DRC conflict free" in the previous calendar year. Large companies can declare that they are "DRC conflict undeterminable" up to 31 May 2016 and small companies can declare "DRC conflict undeterminable" up to 31 May 2018. Please identify the mineral(s) that is not compliant with this directive by completing the following table.

Conflict Mineral(s)	Country of Origin	Necessity for Mineral

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Appendix A: Exemptions to the RoHS Directive (2011/65/EU), as published in Commission Decision 2010/571/EU of 24 September 2010, which are still valid as at July 2014

Number	Description
1(a)	Mercury in single capped (compact) fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per burner):For general lighting purposes < 30 W: 2.5 mg
1(b)	Mercury in single capped (compact) fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per burner):For general lighting purposes ≥ 30 W and < 50 W; 3.5 mg
1(c)	Mercury in single capped (compact) fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per burner):For general lighting purposes ≥ 50 W and < 150 W; 5 mg
1(d)	Mercury in single capped (compact) fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per burner):For general lighting purposes ≥ 150 W; 15 mg
1(e)	Mercury in single capped (compact) fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per burner):For general lighting purposes with circular or square structural shape and tube diameter ≤ 17 mm ; 7 mg
1(f)	Mercury in single capped (compact) fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per burner):For special purposes: 5 mg
1(g)	Mercury in single capped (compact) fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per burner):For general lighting purposes < 30 W with a lifetime equal or above 20,000 h: 3.5 mg
2(a)(1)	Mercury in double-capped linear fluorescent lamps for generation lighting purposes not exceeding (per lamp):Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter < 9 mm (e.g. T2) : 4 mg
2(a)(2)	Mercury in double-capped linear fluorescent lamps for generation lighting purposes not exceeding (per lamp):Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter ≥ 9 mm and ≤ 17 mm (e.g. T5): 3 mg
2(a)(3)	Mercury in double-capped linear fluorescent lamps for generation lighting purposes not exceeding (per lamp):Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter > 17 mm and ≤ 28 mm (e.g. T8): 3.5 mg
2(a)(4)	Mercury in double-capped linear fluorescent lamps for generation lighting purposes not exceeding (per lamp):Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter > 28 mm (e.g. T12):3.5 mg
2(a)(5)	Mercury in double-capped linear fluorescent lamps for generation lighting purposes not exceeding (per lamp):Tri-band phosphor with long lifetime (≥ 25,000 h): 5 mg
2(b)(2)	Mercury in other fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per lamp):Non-linear halophosphate lamps (all diameters): 15 mg
2(b)(3)	Mercury in other fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per lamp):Non-linear tri-band phosphor lamps with tube diameter > 17 mm (e.g. T9) : 15 mg
2(b)(4)	Mercury in other fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per lamp):Lamps for other general lighting and special purposes (e.g. induction lamps) : 15 mg

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Number	Description
3(a)	Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for special purposes not exceeding (per lamp): Short length (≤ 500 mm) : 3.5 mg
3(b)	Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for special purposes not exceeding (per lamp): Medium length (> 500 mm and $\leq 1,500$ mm) : 5 mg
3(c)	Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for special purposes not exceeding (per lamp): Long length ($> 1,500$ mm) : 13 mg
4(a)	Mercury in other low pressure discharge lamps (per lamp) : 15 mg
4(b)-I	Mercury in High Pressure Sodium (vapour) lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per burner) in lamps with improved colour rendering index $R_a > 60$: $P \leq 155$ W : 30 mg
4(b)-II	Mercury in High Pressure Sodium (vapour) lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per burner) in lamps with improved colour rendering index $R_a > 60$: 155 W $< P \leq 405$ W : 40 mg
4(b)-III	Mercury in High Pressure Sodium (vapour) lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per burner) in lamps with improved colour rendering index $R_a > 60$: $P > 405$ W : 40 mg
4(c)-I	Mercury in High Pressure Sodium (vapour) lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per burner): $P \leq 155$ W : 25 mg
4(c)-II	Mercury in High Pressure Sodium (vapour) lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per burner): 155 W $< P \leq 405$ W : 30 mg
4(c)-III	Mercury in High Pressure Sodium (vapour) lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per burner): $P > 405$ W : 40 mg
4(d)	Mercury in High Pressure Mercury (vapour) lamps (HPMV)
4(e)	Mercury in metal halide lamps (MH)
4(f)	Mercury in other discharge lamps for special purposes not specially mentioned in this Annex
4(g)	Mercury in hand crafted luminous discharge tubes used for signs, decorative or architectural and specialist lighting and light-artwork, where the mercury content shall be limited as follows: (a) 20 mg per electrode pair + 0.3 mg per tube length in cm, but not more than 80 mg, for outdoor applications and indoor applications exposed to temperatures below 20 °C; (b) 15 mg per electrode pair + 0.24 mg per tube length in cm, but not more than 80 mg, for all other indoor applications.
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

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Number	Description
6(b)	Lead as an alloying element in aluminum 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, and 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. piezoelectric 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 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
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 (BaSi2O5: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

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Number	Description
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
41	Lead in solders and termination finishes of electrical and electronic components and finishes of printed circuit boards used in ignition modules and other electrical and electronic engine control systems, which for technical reasons must be mounted directly on or in the crankcase or cylinder of hand-held combustion engines (classes SH:1, SH:2, SH:3 of Directive 97/68/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council(*)

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Appendix B: Exemptions published in Annex IV to the RoHS Directive (2011/65/EU) which apply specifically to medical devices and monitoring and control instruments

Number	Description
1	Lead, cadmium and mercury in detectors for ionising radiation
1a	Lead and cadmium in ion selective electrodes including glass of pH electrodes.
1b	Lead anodes in electrochemical oxygen sensors.
1c	Lead, cadmium and mercury in infra-red light detectors.
1d	Mercury in reference electrodes: low chloride mercury chloride, mercury sulphate and mercury oxide.
2	Lead bearings in X-ray tubes.
3	Lead in electromagnetic radiation amplification devices: micro-channel plate and capillary plate.
4	Lead in glass frit of X-ray tubes and image intensifiers and lead in glass frit binder for assembly of gas lasers and for vacuum tubes that convert electromagnetic radiation into electrons.
5	Lead in shielding for ionising radiation.
6	Lead in X-ray test objects.
7	Lead stearate X-ray diffraction crystals.
8	Radioactive cadmium isotope source for portable X-ray fluorescence spectrometers.
9	Cadmium in helium-cadmium lasers.
10	Lead and cadmium in atomic absorption spectroscopy lamps.
11	Lead in alloys as a superconductor and thermal conductor in MRI.
12	Lead and cadmium in metallic bonds creating superconducting magnetic circuits in MRI, SQUID, NMR (Nuclear Magnetic Resonance) or FTMS (Fourier Transform Mass Spectrometer) detectors. Expires on 30 June 2021.
13	Lead in counterweights.
14	Lead in single crystal piezoelectric materials for ultrasonic transducers.
15	Lead in solders for bonding to ultrasonic transducers.
16	Mercury in very high accuracy capacitance and loss measurement bridges and in high frequency RF switches and relays in monitoring and control instruments not exceeding 20 mg of mercury per switch or relay.
17	Lead in solders in portable emergency defibrillators.
18	Lead in solders of high performance infrared imaging modules to detect in the range 8-14 μm .
19	Lead in Liquid crystal on silicon (LCoS) displays.
20	Cadmium in X-ray measurement filters.

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Number	Description
21	Cadmium in phosphor coatings in image intensifiers for X-ray images until 31 December 2019 and in spare parts for X-ray systems placed on the EU market before 1 January 2020.
22	Lead acetate marker for use in stereotactic head frames for use with CT and MRI and in positioning systems for gamma beam and particle therapy equipment. Expires on 30 June 2021.
23	Lead as an alloying element for bearings and wear surfaces in medical equipment exposed to ionising radiation. Expires on 30 June 2021.
24	Lead enabling vacuum tight connections between aluminium and steel in X-ray image intensifiers. Expires on 31 December 2019.
25	Lead in the surface coatings of pin connector systems requiring nonmagnetic connectors which are used durably at a temperature below -20°C under normal operating and storage conditions. Expires on 30 June 2021.
26	Lead in solders on printed circuit boards, termination coatings of electrical and electronic components and coatings of printed circuit boards, solders for connecting wires and cables, solders connecting transducers and sensors, that are used durably at a temperature below -20°C under normal operating and storage conditions. Expires on 30 June 2021.
27	Lead in solders, termination coatings of electrical and electronic components and printed circuit boards, connections of electrical wires, shields and enclosed connectors, which are used in (a) magnetic fields within the sphere of 1 m radius around the isocenter of the magnet in medical magnetic resonance imaging equipment, including patient monitors designed to be used within this sphere, or (b) magnetic fields within 1 m distance from the external surfaces of cyclotron magnets, magnets for beam transport and beam direction control applied for particle therapy. Expires on 30 June 2020.
28	Lead in solders for mounting cadmium telluride and cadmium zinc telluride digital array detectors to printed circuit boards. Expires on 31 December 2017.
29	Lead in alloys, as a superconductor or thermal conductor, used in cryo-cooler cold heads and/or in cryo-cooled cold probes and/or in cryo-cooled equipotential bonding systems, in medical devices (category 8) and/or in industrial monitoring and control instruments. Expires on 30 June 2021.
30	Hexavalent chromium in alkali dispensers used to create photocathodes in X-ray image intensifiers until 31 December 2019 and in spare parts for X-ray systems placed on the EU market before 1 January 2020.
31	Lead, cadmium and hexavalent chromium in reused spare parts, recovered from medical devices placed on the market before 22 July 2014 and used in category 8 equipment placed on the market before 22 July 2021, provided that reuse takes place in auditable closed-loop business-to-business return systems, and that the reuse of parts is notified to the consumer. Expires on 21 July 2021.
32	Lead in solders on printed circuit boards of detectors and data acquisition units for Positron Emission Tomographs which are integrated into Magnetic Resonance Imaging equipment. Expires on 31 December 2019.
33	Lead in solders on populated printed circuit boards used in Directive 93/42/EEC class IIa and IIb mobile medical devices other than portable emergency defibrillators. Expires on 30 June 2016 for class IIa and on 31 December 2020 for class IIb.
34	Lead as an activator in the fluorescent powder of discharge lamps when used for extracorporeal photopheresis lamps containing BSP (BaSi2O5:Pb) phosphors. Expires on 22 July 2021.
35	Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps for back-lighting liquid crystal displays, not exceeding 5 mg per lamp, used in industrial monitoring and control instruments placed on the market before 22 July 2017. Expires on 21 July 2024.

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Number	Description
36	Lead used in other than C-press compliant pin connector systems for industrial monitoring and control instruments. Expires on 31 December 2020. May be used after that date in spare parts for industrial monitoring and control instruments placed on the market before 1 January 2021.
37	Lead in platinized platinum electrodes used for conductivity measurements where at least one of the following conditions applies: (a) wide-range measurements with a conductivity range covering more than 1 order of magnitude (e.g. range between 0.1 mS/m and 5 mS/m) in laboratory applications for unknown concentrations; (b) measurements of solutions where an accuracy of +/- 1 % of the sample range and where high corrosion resistance of the electrode are required for any of the following: (i) solutions with an acidity < pH 1; (ii) solutions with an alkalinity > pH 13; (iii) corrosive solutions containing halogen gas; (c) measurements of conductivities above 100 mS/m that must be performed with portable instruments. Expires on 31 December 2018.
38	Lead in solder in one interface of large area stacked die elements with more than 500 interconnects per interface which are used in X-ray detectors of computed tomography and X-ray systems. Expires on 31 December 2019. May be used after that date in spare parts for CT and X-ray systems placed on the market before 1 January 2020.
39	Lead in micro-channel plates (MCPs) used in equipment where at least one of the following properties is present: (a) a compact size of the detector for electrons or ions, where the space for the detector is limited to a maximum of 3 mm/MCP (detector thickness + space for installation of the MCP), a maximum of 6 mm in total, and an alternative design yielding more space for the detector is scientifically and technically impracticable; (b) a two-dimensional spatial resolution for detecting electrons or ions, where at least one of the following applies: (i) a response time shorter than 25 ns; (ii) a sample detection area larger than 149 mm ² ; (iii) a multiplication factor larger than 1.3×10^3 . (c) a response time shorter than 5 ns for detecting electrons or ions; (d) a sample detection area larger than 314 mm ² for detecting electrons or ions; (e) a multiplication factor larger than 4.0×10^7 . The exemption expires on the following dates: (a) 21 July 2021 for medical devices and monitoring and control instruments; (b) 21 July 2023 for in-vitro diagnostic medical devices; (c) 21 July 2024 for industrial monitoring and control instruments.
40	Lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of less than 125 V AC or 250 V DC for industrial monitoring and control instruments. Expires on 31 December 2020. May be used after that date in spare parts for industrial monitoring and control instruments placed on the market before 1 January 2021.