

## Declaration of Conformity to EU RoHS Directive(EU) 2015/863

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## Part number:

H5007NL

This is to certify that the parts/products listed above meet the requirements of the **RoHS Directive** 2015/863. The following table lists the restricted materials and their respective allowable limits:

| RoHS Restricted Substance               | Allowable Limit         |
|---|-------------------------|
| Cadmium and its compounds*              | 100 ppm (0.01 weight %) |
| Mercury and its compounds               | 1000 ppm (0.1 weight %) |
| Hexavalent chromium and its             | 1000 ppm (0.1 weight %) |
| compounds                               |                         |
| Lead and its compounds **               | 1000 ppm (0.1 weight %) |
| Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)          | 1000 ppm (0.1 weight %) |
| Polybrominated diphenyl ethers          | 1000 ppm (0.1 weight %) |
| (PBDE)                                  |                         |
| Phthalate (2 - ethyl hexyl ester (DEHP) | 1000 ppm (0.1 weight %) |
| Butyl Benzyl Phthalate (BBP)            | 1000 ppm (0.1 weight %) |
| dibutyl phthalate (DBP)                 | 1000 ppm (0.1 weight %) |
| Di Iso Butyl Ortho Phthalate (DIBP)     | 1000 ppm (0.1 weight %) |

| If parts/products take advantage of any exceptions, please check which exemption(s):                  |
|---|
| 1. Mercury in single capped (compact) fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per burner):                   |
| (a) For general lighting purposes < 30 Watts  |
| $\Box$ (b) For general lighting purposes ≥ 30 Watts and < 50 Watts                                    |
| $\Box$ (c) For general lighting purposes $\geq$ 50 Watts and $<$ 150 Watts                            |
| (d) For general lighting purposes ≥150 Watts: 15 mg   |
| (e) For general lighting purposes with circular or square structural shape and tube diameter ≤17      |
| mm  |
| (f) For special purposes: 5 mg  |
|   |
| 2a. Mercury in double-capped linear fluorescent lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding     |
| (per lamp):   |
| (1) Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter < 9 mm (e.g. T2)                       |
| $\square$ (2) Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter $\geq 9$ mm and $\leq 17$ mm |
| (e.g. T5)   |
| $\square$ (3) Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter > 17 mm and $\leq$ 28 mm     |
| (e.g. T8)   |

| <ul> <li>(4) Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter &gt; 28 mm (e.g. T12)</li> <li>(5) Tri-band phosphor with long lifetime (≥ 25,000h)</li> </ul>  |
|---|
| 2b. Mercury in other fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per lamp):  ☐ (1) Linear halophosphate lamps with tube diameter > 28mm (e.g. T10 and T12): 10 mg ☐ (2) Non-linear halophoshate lamps (all diameters): 15mg ☐ (3) Non-linear tri-band phosphor lamps with tube diameter > 17 mm (e.g. T9) ☐ (4) Lamps for other general lighting and special purposes (e.g. induction lamps) |
| 3. Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for special purposes not exceeding (per lamp):  ☐ (a) Short length (≤500 mm)  ☐ (b) Medium length (> 500 mm and ≤1500 mm)  ☐ (c) Long length (> 1500 mm)  |
| 4a. Mercury in other low pressure discharge lamps (per lamp)  |
| 4b. Mercury in High Pressure Sodium (vapor) lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per burner) in lamps with improved color rendering index Ra > 60: $\square$ (I) P $\leq$ 155 W $\square$ (II) 155 < P $\leq$ 405 W $\square$ (III) P > 405 W   |
| 4c. Mercury in other High Pressure Sodium (vapor) lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per burner):<br>$\square$ (I) P $\leq$ 155 W $\square$ (II) 155 $<$ P $\leq$ 405 W $\square$ (III) P $>$ 405 W   |
| ☐ 4d. Mercury in High Pressure Mercury (vapor) lamps (HMPV) ☐ 4e. Mercury in metal halide lamps (MH) ☐ 4f. Mercury in other discharge lamps for special purposes not specifically mentioned in Annex  |
| <ul> <li>5a. Lead in glass of cathode ray tubes</li> <li>5b. Lead in glass of fluorescent tubes not exceeding 0.2% by weight</li> </ul>   |
| <ul> <li>☐ 6a. Lead as an alloying element in steel for machining purposes and in galvanized steel containing up to 0.35% lead by weight</li> <li>☐ 6b. Lead as an alloying element in aluminium containing up to 0.4% lead by weight</li> <li>☐ 6c. Copper alloy containing up to 4% lead by weight</li> </ul>   |
| ☐ 7a. Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e. lead-based alloys containing 85% by weight or more lead)  |
| ☐ 7b. Lead in solders for servers, storage and storage array systems, network infrastructure equipment for switching, signaling, transmission, and network management for telecommunications  |
| ☐ 7c-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  |

| Tc-II. Lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of 125 V AC or 250 V DC or higher  7c-III. Lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of less than 125 V AC or 250 V DC  |
|--|
| <ul> <li>8a. Cadmium and its compounds in one shot pellet type thermal cut-offs</li> <li>8b. Cadmium and its compounds in electrical contacts</li> </ul>   |
| $\square$ 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  |
| 9b. Lead in bearing shells and bushes for refrigerant-containing compressors for heating, ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration (HVACR) applications   |
| 11a. Lead used in C-press compliant pin connector systems  |
| 11b. Lead used in other than C-press compliant pin connector systems   |
| 12. Lead as a coating material for the thermal conduction module C-ring  |
| <ul> <li>13a. Lead in white glasses used for optical applications</li> <li>13b. Cadmium and lead in filter glasses and glasses used for reflectance standards</li> </ul>   |
| 14. Lead in solders consisting of more than two elements for the connection between the pins and the package of microprocessors with a lead content of more than 80% and less than 85% by weight   |
| ☐ 15. Lead in solders to complete a viable electrical connection between semiconductor die and carrier within integrated circuit Flip Chip packages  |
| ☐ 16. Lead in linear incandescent lamps with silicate coated tubes   |
| ☐ 17. Lead halide as radiant agent in High Intensity Discharge (HID) lamps used for professional reprography applications  |
| 18a. Lead as activator in the fluorescent powder (1% lead by weight or less) of discharge lamps when used as specialty lamps for diazoprinting reprography, lithography, insect traps, photochemical and curing processes containing phosphors such as SMS ((Sr,Ba) 2MgSi2O7:Pb) |
| ☐ 18b. 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)   |
| ☐ 19. Lead with PbBiSn-Hg and PbInSn-Hg in specific compositions as main amalgam and with PbSn-Hg as auxiliary amalgam in very compact Energy Saving Lamps (ESL)   |
| ☐ 20. Lead oxide in glass used for bonding front and rear substrates of flat fluorescent lamps used for Liquid Crystal Displays (LCDs)   |
| 21. Lead and cadmium in printing inks for the application of enamels on glasses, such as borosilicate and soda lime glasses  |

23. Lead in finishes of fine pitch components other than connectors with a pitch of 0.65 mm and less

| 24. Lead in solders for the sceramic multilayer capacitors     | soldering to machined through hole discoidal and planar array  |
|--|--|
| 25. Lead oxide in surface c notably in the seal frit and frit  | onduction electron emitter displays (SED) used in structural elements, ring  |
| 26. Lead oxide in the glass                                    | envelope of Black Light Blue lamps   |
|  | cansducers used in high-powered (designated to operate for several of 125dB SPL and above) loudspeakers            |
| 29. Lead bound in crystal g<br>Directive 69/493/EEC            | lass as defined in Annex I (Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4) of Council   |
| <del>-</del>   | etrical/mechanical solder joints to electrical conductors located in high-powered loudspeakers with sound pressure |
| 31. Lead in soldering mater liquid crystal displays, design of | rials in mercury free flat fluorescent lamps (which e.g. are used for or industrial lighting)                      |
| 32. Lead oxide in seal frit utubes                             | sed for making window assemblies for Argon and Krypton laser   |
| 33. Lead in solders for the stransformers                      | soldering of thin copper wires of 100 µm diameters and less in power   |
| 34. Lead in cermet-based tr                                    | immer potentiometer elements   |
| 36. Mercury used as a cathode to 30 mg per display until 1 Ju  | sputtering inhibitor in DC plasma displays with a content up<br>ly 2010  |
| ☐ 37. Lead in the plating laye                                 | r of high voltage diodes on the basis of a zinc borate glass body  |
| 38. Cadmium and cadmium oxide                                  | oxide in thick film pastes used on aluminium bonded beryllium  |
|  | erting II-VI LEDs (< 10 μg Cd per mm <sup>2</sup> of light-emitting area) for or display systems until 1 July 2014 |
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