



RE: RoHS 3, European Union Directive 2011/65/EU and 2015/863/EU

May 19, 2021

To Whom It May Concern:

Kaiser Aluminum confirms, through testing, surveys, and process analyses, that its aluminum alloy products, with the exception of 6262, comply with RoHS 3, European Union Directive 2011/65/EU and 2015/863/EU.

The table below lists the ten substances restricted by the Directive and the maximum concentration values (MCV) tolerated by weight for homogeneous materials, as set forth in Annex II and III of the Directive. Annex III 6(b)-II exemption, which allows up to 0.4 weight % Lead content as an alloying element in aluminum for machining purposes, remains in force until the EU votes on the latest extension request. The soonest expiration date for this exemption is no earlier than November 18, 2022 per the EU procedures even if the EU denies the extension request.

Substance	MCVs set in Annex for homogeneous materials
Lead (Pb)	0.1 %, 0.4 %, as an alloying element in aluminum for machining purposes (Annex III 6(b)-II)
Mercury (Hg)	0.1 %
Cadmium (Cd)	0.01%
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr VI)	0.1 %
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)	0.1 %
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)	0.1 %
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	0.1 %
Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP)	0.1 %
Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	0.1 %
Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)	0.1 %

Our surveillance testing found Mercury and Cadmium to be at trace or nearly undetectable levels. Hexavalent Chromium is not known to exist in solid form of aluminum. Lead may be added as an alloying element to certain alloys at levels below the MCV (0.4%) for machining purposes. No other substances are used in the manufacture of aluminum alloy products at Kaiser Aluminum.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Kaiser Aluminum.

Regards,



Hong Xu, VP of Quality & Export Compliance