KAISER ALUMINUM

RE: Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) and 2015/863/EU (RoHS 3) April 23, 2026

To Whom It May Concern:

Kaiser Aluminum has determined, based on testing and analytical evaluation, that its aluminum alloy products are compliant with European Union Directives 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) and 2015/863/EU (RoHS 3).

The table below identifies the ten restricted substances and their corresponding maximum concentration value (MCV) by weight, as specified in Annexes II and III of the Directive.

Restricted 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 %

At Kaiser Aluminum, lead may be intentionally added in accordance with Annex III exemption 6(b)-II, at levels below the MCV of 0.4 wt% permitted for machining purposes. Under current regulatory provisions, this exemption is expected to expire in June 2027. Kaiser Aluminum is well positioned to support customers beyond the expiration date with multiple alloy offerings that comply with the lower lead MCV of ≤0.1 wt%.

Mercury and cadmium may be present, if at all, only at trace or non-detectable levels, as confirmed through testing. Hexavalent chromium is not known to be present in solid aluminum. None of the remaining restricted substances listed above are used in the manufacture of Kaiser Aluminum alloy products.

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

Regards,

Hong Xu, VP of Quality & Export Compliance