



## RoHs Certificate of Compliance

This document certifies that those RoHs compliant parts RF-Lambda offer, they do not contain the substances listed in the table below in concentrations exceeding the Maximum Control Value (MCV)\*

<b>Substance</b>	<b>Maximum Control Value</b>
Lead	0.1% by weight (1000 ppm)
Mercury	0.1% by weight (1000 ppm)
Cadmium	0.01% by weight (100 ppm)
Hexavalent Chromium	0.1% by weight (1000 ppm)
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	0.1% by weight (1000 ppm)
Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)	0.1% by weight (1000 ppm)
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	0.1% by weight (1000 ppm)
Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)	0.1% by weight (1000 ppm)
Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	0.1% by weight (1000 ppm)
Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)	0.1% by weight (1000 ppm)

RF-Lambda RoHs compliant parts.

Part Number

Part Description

Part Description	Manufacture Part No.
SP2T Switch 2-50Ghz	RFSP2TR0250G
Wide Band Phase Shifter 2-4Ghz	RFPSHT0204N6
Low Noise Amplifier 24-28Ghz	R24G28GSA

Exemptions claimed:

Annex point #6 - Lead as an alloying element in steel containing up to 0.35% Lead by weight, aluminum containing up to 0.4% lead by weight, and as a copper alloy containing up to 4% lead by weight Annex point #7 - Lead in electronic ceramic parts Annex point #8 - Cadmium and its compounds in electrical contacts.

Products containing the substances listed in the table above, in concentrations below the MCV, are understood to be in compliance with Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronics equipment (RoHS Directive) in accordance with the definitions set forth in the directives.

\* In order to validate compliance, all products are evaluated to the homogeneous material level. A homogeneous material is defined as either a raw material or a material applied during the construction of the product. For example, in terminals plated with both a nickel and a tin layer, the base metal (copper alloy) and both layers are considered homogeneous materials and therefore must be considered separately. In another example, a cable is constructed of wire, insulation, jacketing and may be marked with ink. All these are considered individual homogeneous materials