

Signify Regulated Substances List terms & definitions

The RSL terms and definitions list provides an overview of the definition of terms used within Signify Regulated Substances List, serving on sense and purpose of the RSL:

| Term | Definition |
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| Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation (Art. 67) | Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 includes a list of all restricted chemicals, as well as conditions for their use and the specific uses they are restricted to within the European Union. Annex XVII usually have a sunset date. The sunset date is the date after which the placing on the market and the use of a substance is prohibited unless an authorization is granted to the user. The total prohibition of a substance implies that none of its uses is authorized. |
| Article | An article means an object, which during production is given a special shape, surface, or design, which determines its function to a greater degree than does its chemical composition. (Note: The European Court of Justice ruled on September 10, 2015, concerning the EU REACH Regulation article definition, that each of the articles, which are assembled or joined together in a complex object, remain articles and are covered by the relevant duties to notify and provide information when they contain a Substance of Very High concern in a concentration above 0.1% of their mass.) |
| BOMcheck | BOMcheck is a web based, regulatory compliance service designed specifically to enable suppliers to provide declarations for RoHS, EU REACH, and other restricted and declarable substances falling under various legislations, regulations, and ordinances. |
| California Proposition 65 | Also known as the <i>California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act</i> , applies only to exposures to listed chemicals. It does not ban or restrict the use of any given chemical by setting a concentration limit for the chemical in a product. California adopts safe harbor levels (levels of exposure that trigger the warning requirement) for many listed chemicals. Exposures below those levels do not require a warning. |
| CMR | CMR substances are substances that are carcinogenic, mutagenic, or toxic to reproduction. |
| Declarable substances | Declarable substances must be reported (in BOMcheck), if the threshold limits, as defined in the RSL, are exceeded. Declarable substances are not prohibited from use, but are those which Philips is required to monitor (e.g. to meet the SCIP database requirements) and to disclose due to legal reporting obligations (e.g. Article 33 of EU REACH or California Proposition 65) or because Philips eventually may want to phase out the substance (“precautionary principle”). |
| EDCs | Endocrine-disrupting chemicals |
| EU REACH | European Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006) |
| FMD | A Full Material Declaration in BOMcheck provides the percentage weight of each individual material in the part and the percentage weight of each substance, which is intentionally added to each material. A FMD can also be made confidential in BOMcheck. The total chemical composition of articles |

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Requirements for products

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| | has to be uploaded only once (unless the formulation of supplied articles changes), while BOMcheck will automatically update a company's compliance status every time regulatory changes are introduced. |
| Homogeneous material | Means a material that cannot be mechanically disjointed into different materials. The term "homogeneous" is understood as "of uniform composition throughout". Examples of "homogeneous materials" are individual types of plastics, ceramics, glass, metals, alloys, paper, board, resins and coatings. See also Annex 1 (1.1) for more detailed explanation. |
| Index number | List number allocated only for substances with an officially harmonized classification and labelling entry in Annex VI of the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. The index number should not be confused with the REACH Registration number. |
| Part | A single component made up of one or more homogenous material(s). A part on its own can be an article or can be one of the many articles used to form a complex object. See also article definition. |
| Placing on the market | The moment a product is made available within the distribution chain in the designated market destination. |
| Product | May be an article or "complex object" (assembly of multiple articles; example: Bicycle). See also article definition. |
| No content permitted | No chemical substance is allowed to be present. In other words, the use and subsequent presence of the chemical substance is prohibited. |
| Regulated substances | Any material or substance, which is regulated via restriction, prohibition or declaration under applicable Environmental Laws. |
| Restricted substances | Restricted substances are generally limited in use or banned (prohibited) from manufacture or placing on the market (including imports), and which can impose any relevant condition, such as requiring technical measures or specific labels (e.g. under California Proposition 65). A restriction may apply to any substance on its own, in a mixture or in an article/product. |
| RoHS | The EU Directive on the Restriction of Hazardous Substances (EU Directive 2015/863) restricts the use of specific hazardous materials found in electrical and electronic products (known as EEE). The RSL follows the EU RoHS requirements, being the most stringent worldwide. |
| Substance of Very High Concern (SVHC) | Substances falling under the definition of Article 57 of the EU REACH Regulation. Also referred to as Candidate List substances. Not to be mistaken with the restricted substances under the RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC. While RoHS only restricts substances present in electrical/electronic equipment (wiring, components, circuit boards, displays, sub-assemblies, cabling), REACH controls all chemicals that might be used to manufacture the product, including enclosures, brackets, coatings, paints, solvents, and chemicals used during manufacture. |