

Signify Regulated Substances List

Signify List of Regulated Substances in Products
and Product packaging

RSL 2026-1

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1 INTRODUCTION

As a purpose-driven company, Signify takes a fully integrated approach to doing business in a responsible and sustainable way. Building on our proven track record in sustainability over the years, we have adopted a comprehensive set of key commitments across all the Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance (ESG) dimensions that guide the execution of our company strategy to unlock the extraordinary potential of light for brighter lives and a better world.

As a fundamental basis and as part of the Signify chemicals management strategy, the adherence to stringent global chemical regulatory requirements such as setting threshold limit values or complete bans is of crucial importance. Guided by the precautionary principle, Signify strives to proactively phase out the use of harmful substances, posing serious or irreversible harm to the environment and/or human health which have not yet been covered by regulatory enforcements. Signify substance requirements can be developed that may go beyond legislative compliance based on scientific evidence and stakeholder consultation. Decisions to seek alternatives consider the level of concern, commercial availability, and technical feasibility of alternatives.

The above-mentioned requirements are reflected in the present requirement document, the “Signify Regulated Substances List” (or RSL), applicable for products and product-packaging.

Suppliers must comply with the substance requirements as defined in the RSL and it is an integral part of any commercial agreement between Signify and its suppliers.

This (or newer) version of the present RSL can be found at Signify website downloads:

[Sustainability | Signify](#)

Changes of this RSL compared to previous versions can be retrieved in ANNEX 5 ‘Revision History’ of this document.

Maurice Loosschilder
Head of Sustainability Signify

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1.1 Purpose

This document contains the Signify Regulated Substances List and its annexes (RSL) as an integral part of the Signify commitment to health, safety, and the environment.

The RSL contains product substance requirements related to:

- Federal, state, county or municipal law, regulation, ordinance, or code, and
- Signify own requirements.

RSL is part of the Signify global policy and therefore included in Signify general purchasing conditions. Each supplier and brand licensee must ensure product compliance with this list. In addition, Signify brand licensees are expected to comply with all additional legal substance regulations that are specific to their business and may not be included in the RSL.

Additional specific Signify or legal requirements may apply for certain product categories or applications. Examples are food contact materials, biocides or materials treated with biocides or products to be used for patients, babies or children, cosmetics, or purely chemical based products. The RSL is aligned with the substances included in the BOMcheck Declaration System. The few deviations from BOMcheck in the current version of the RSL are explained in the corresponding remarks.

1.2 Scope

The requirements as set up in the Signify Regulated Substances List are a global policy of Signify, even if local regulatory requirements may be less strict. Where there is a difference between the Signify requirements and the local regulatory requirements, the most stringent, i.e., the most protective for health, safety and the environment applies.

The scope of this document includes all articles (i.e. materials, components, subassemblies, products, labels attached to products, etc., further mentioned as Products in the RSL), and product packaging (i.e. wood, paper or card-boxes, plastic material, containers, user manuals, labels, etc., further mentioned as Packaging in the RSL).

The requirements listed in the RSL are mandatory for all products, parts, and packaging materials:

- placed on the global market,
- used to produce Philips branded products,
- used to produce products of other brands that are owned by or licensed to Signify.

This includes all consumables, accessories and non-Philips branded products that are by-packed or integrated in our products, and of which the original brand name of the OEM is still visible for the customer. A dispensation must be applied in case the OEM requests to waive certain RSL requirements.

For non-Philips branded products that are placed on the market by Signify (e.g. as a distributor) it is recommended to also use the RSL as baseline requirements document. At least all substance legislation applicable in the country where the product is placed on the market must be complied with.

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The restricted substances cannot be contained in the product or used in the manufacture of the product and its components above the designated thresholds for the controlled applications listed. Declarable substances that are used in products, articles or packaging materials must be declared according to the limits given in the respective table.

If the supplier needs clarification with respect to Signify's guidelines and rules presented here, they should discuss them with the Signify representative, which is generally the supplier account manager. If a brand licensee needs clarification, they should discuss with the Signify representative for sustainability in the Brand Committee.

1.3 Deviations

In those cases where the supplier supplies or intends to supply products/articles to Signify that do not comply with the Signify RSL, the supplier needs to contact the Signify procurement organization immediately to resolve the issue and to decide through mutual agreement on corrective actions. When a brand license partner intends to bring a brand license product to the market that does not comply with the Signify RSL, the licensee needs to contact the Signify representative for sustainability in the Brand Committee.

Recycled content

Signify strongly promotes the use of recycled materials, in particular (but not limited to) the use of recycled plastics. Signify realizes that the use of recycled materials may pose challenges in terms of safeguarding compliance to all substances as referred to in the Signify RSL. In case of issues related to the Signify RSL compliance for recycled materials, please contact Signify procurement for support. For non-legal obligations, it may be possible to obtain a waiver for the presence of certain substances in recycled materials.

1.4 Thresholds

Maximum concentration limit for restricted substances

Signify acknowledges that some materials contain a certain amount of restricted substances being naturally present. However, when a substance is present above the listed maximum threshold limit value, whether it be in products, or product-related packaging, the substance is restricted to the maximum threshold concentration limit as indicated in the different tables of the RSL. Thresholds can either be legal limits set by authorities or refer to analytic thresholds being temporarily accepted. Restricted substances (e.g. as defined under RoHS) are measured at homogeneous material level (unless otherwise specified), meaning these thresholds must be declared on the homogeneous material level (See also Annex 1 for further explanation). Substances for which the use is exempted in specific applications, as defined by legislation, are allowed for, but must be declared.

Maximum concentration limit for declarable substances

Declarable substances (e.g., REACH SVHCs) are substances of which the use needs to be monitored due to a regulatory requirement or because Signify wants to monitor use from a precautionary point of view. The use of these substances must be reported when above the maximum concentration limit as defined in the Philips RSL in line with BOMcheck. To meet the ECHA SCIP database requirements additional data fields are required in BOMcheck.

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2 SUPPLIER DECLARATION PROCESS

2.1 Declaration System

As referred to in Section 1.1, Signify will collect substances information for its (sub-)parts, products and product packaging because regulations such as RoHS and REACH require us to maintain regulatory compliance evidence at that level. Signify has decided to utilize an industry wide web-based declaration platform named BOMcheck as a system to facilitate efficiently chemical substances information from suppliers (www.BOMcheck.net). BOMcheck is an industry platform used by many companies and represents an efficient system that helps suppliers follow up on the many legal requirements and provides smooth communication with the customers and particularly with suppliers up the supply chain. BOMcheck is primarily a regulatory compliance system designed specifically to enable suppliers to provide declarations for RoHS, REACH, and any other restricted and declarable substances legislation through detailed substances reports. BOMcheck also allows suppliers to provide Full Material Declaration (FMD) of their articles. The benefit of FMD is that suppliers have to upload the total chemical composition of their articles only once (unless the formulation of supplied articles changes), while BOMcheck will then automatically update your company's compliance status every time regulatory changes are introduced. Signify requires its suppliers to use BOMcheck.

The BOMcheck system complies with FDA requirements in Title 21 CFR Part 11 and Title 21 CFR 820.70(i).

2.2 Demonstrating compliance to the RSL through BOMcheck

Suppliers are required to make declarations in BOMcheck for all articles (i.e. materials, components, subassemblies, products, labels attached to products, etc.), and packaging materials (i.e., wood, paper or card-boxes, plastic material, containers, user manuals, labels, etc.). We request suppliers to regularly check for possible updates of the RSL to remain informed of the latest changes in all legislative and policy obligations at [Sustainability | Signify](#)

The BOMcheck substances list which also includes EU REACH SVHC's, Proposition 65 and RoHS exemptions can be found at the following link: <https://www.BOMcheck.net/suppliers/restricted-and-declarable-substances-list>

3 PRODUCTS CONTENT RESTRICTIONS AND DECLARATIONS

TABLE 1: RoHS Substances Restrictions (Directive 2011/65/EU) in products

Restrictions are derived from EU RoHS Directive. Similar legislation is increasingly adopted in other regions and for other non-EEE applications (e.g. in EU REACH). The requirements in this Table apply to all Signify brand products on homogeneous material level in all regions.

| Substances (remark 1) | Maximum Concentration Limit ppm (mg/kg) |
|---|---|
| RoHS substance restrictions (Directive 2011/65/EU) (remark 1) | |
| Cadmium and Cadmium compounds (remark 2) | 100 |
| Hexavalent Chromium compounds (remark 2) | 1000 |
| Lead and Lead compounds (remark 2) | 1000 |
| Mercury and Mercury compounds (remarks 2 and 3) | 1000 |
| Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) (remark 4) | 1000 |
| Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs) (remark 4) | 1000 |
| RoHS substance restrictions amendment 1 (Directive 2011/65/EU, as amended by Directive (EU) 2015/863 of March 2015) (remark 5) | |
| Bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate; Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), CAS 117-81-7 | 1000 |
| Dibutyl phthalate; Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP), CAS 84-74-2 | 1000 |
| Benzyl butyl phthalate; Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP), CAS 85-68-7 | 1000 |
| Diisobutyl phthalate; Di-i-butyl phthalate (DiBP), CAS 84-69-5 | 1000 |

- The restrictions do not apply to the exemption limits in the [European Directive RoHS \(2011/65/EU\)](#), and exemption limits in other RoHS type of regulations like the [Canadian CEPA-SOR/2014254](#). They also do not apply to batteries- and automotive applications as these are covered by other legislation (see e.g. EU Battery Regulation, [Regulation \(EU\) 2023/1542](#) ; see also Table 4), the European ELV directive ([2000/53/EC](#) and the amendment [2011/37/EU](#)). The list of **valid** EU RoHS exemptions, EU battery directive and EU ELV directive can be found in [BOMcheck](#). Heavy metal restrictions for batteries and packaging are given in Tables 4 and 7, respectively.
- Maximum concentration limit applicable for the metal (i.e., Cd, Cr⁶⁺, Pb and Hg) and not for the compounds. The concentration determination is based on the metal weight not the metal containing component weight (for details see IEC 62321)
- Besides the RoHS obligations, Lighting Products shall also comply with the UN Minamata Convention and the Ecodesign /ERP directive 2009/125/EC (Commission Regulation EU 2019/2020 and amendment EU 2021/341), therefore, a product declaration via BOMcheck is required including: (1) providing the average amount of Mercury per lamp in x,x mg ; and (2) indicating the relevant RoHS exemption number within the section on RoHS in BOMcheck system.
- Polybrominated diphenylethers (PBDE) are the same as polybrominated biphenylethers (PBBE); polybrominated diphenyloxides (PBDO) are the same as polybrominated biphenyl oxides (PBBO)
- Since 7 July 2020, the four phthalates (individually or in any combination (i.e., sum)) are restricted under REACH (EU/2018/2005 of 17 December 2018) in a concentration equal to or greater than 0.1 % by weight of the plasticised material in the article, except for equipment in scope of RoHS, medical devices and Food Contact legislation. The restriction also applies to toys and childcare articles.

TABLE 2: REACH Article 67 Substance Restrictions in products and packaging (Regulation (EC) 1907/2006)

These substances are in line with the relevant restrictions as defined in article 67 of the EU REACH regulation. Unless otherwise stated the maximum concentration limits apply on the homogeneous material level. Signify enforces these limits worldwide.

| Substances | Maximum Concentration Limit ppm (mg/kg) or as given in the table | Particular use and further remarks |
|---|--|--|
| Restrictions for electrical and mechanical products in all applications | | |
| Formaldehyde and formaldehyde-releasing substances | ≤0.062 mg/m ³ released from wood-based articles ≤0.080 mg/m ³ for other articles | Shall not be placed on the market in article, after 6 August 2026, per EU REACH article 67, entry 77 |
| Monomethyl dibromodiphenyl methane (DBBT) | No intentionally added content | Used e.g. as dielectrics |
| Dimethylfumarate (DMF) | 0.1 | Restricted in articles. Used as pesticides and biocides, e.g., in silica gel bags in packaging. |
| Monomethyl dichlorodiphenyl methane (Ugilec 121 or Ugilec 21) | No intentionally added content | Used e.g. as dielectrics |
| Monomethyl tetrachlorodiphenyl methane (Ugilec 141) | No intentionally added content | Used e.g. as dielectrics |
| Tri-substituted organostannic compounds | 1000 | 0.1% by weight of tin in an article or a part thereof, used as e.g. pesticides and biocides. |
| Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) | 50 | Used e.g. as dielectrics |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 1000 | Used e.g. as dielectrics, in any substance or preparation |
| Dibutyltin (DBT) compounds | 1000 | 0.1% by weight of tin in a material, used as heat stabilizer |
| Sum of perfluorocarboxylic acids containing 9 to 14 carbon atoms (PFCAs), their salts, and related substances | 0.025 | Since 25 February 2023; REACH article 67, No. 68 |
| Bisphenol A | 200 | In thermal paper |
| Sum of selected Phthalates Group 1 (DIBP, BBP, DBP, DEHP) (remark 6) | 1000 | In plasticized material |
| Asbestos (all types) | No intentionally added content | |

| Substances | Maximum Concentration Limit ppm (mg/kg) or as given in the table | Particular use and further remarks |
|---|---|--|
| Undecafluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) and its salts and PFHxA related substances | 0.025 (sum of PFHxA and its salts) (< 1 ppm for sum of PFHxA-related substances) | From October 2026 or October 2027 (non-clothing). In food contact paper and cardboard, Footwear, textiles, leather, furs and hides Cosmetics for the general public For further detail see: REACH Article 67, No.79. |
| Additional restrictions which apply to parts that contain PVC | | |
| Lead and Lead compounds (in PVC) | 1000 | In PVC, per REACH article 67, entry 63, applies from 29 November 2024 |
| Additional restrictions which apply to wood preservations | | |
| Tar oils and creosotes | No content permitted | In wood or wooden material as preservative |
| Additional restrictions which apply to parts used in toys and childcare products | | |
| Benzene | 5 | Toys |
| Diocyltin (DOT) compounds | 1000 | 0.1% by weight of tin in a material |
| Sum of selected Phthalates Group 2 (DIDP, DINP, DNOP) | 1000 | In plasticized material when used in toys and childcare articles which can be placed in the mouth |
| Any individual PAH compound (see list under remark 7) | 0.5 | Plastic or rubber material coming to repetitive skin or oral cavity contact in toys and childcare articles, in force for products placed on market after 27 th December 2015. See Table 6 for additional requirements on PAH |
| Additional restrictions which apply to parts that contain leather and textiles | | |
| Diocyltin (DOT) compounds | 1000 | 0.1% by weight of tin in a material |
| Azocolourants and azodyes which form certain aromatic amines (see remark 8) | 30 | Restricted in textile and leather articles. The limit of 30 ppm applies to aromatic amines listed in Annex II released from azocolorants and azodyes |
| Tris-(1-aziridiny) phosphin oxide | No content permitted | Not permitted in textile articles |
| Tri-(2,3-dibromo-propyl) phosphate | No content permitted | Not permitted in textile articles |

| Substances | Maximum Concentration Limit ppm (mg/kg) or as given in the table | Particular use and further remarks |
|--|--|---|
| Additional restrictions which apply to parts that come in contact with skin | | |
| Individual PAH compound (see list under remark 7) | 1 | Plastic or rubber material coming to repetitive skin or oral cavity contact in consumer articles, In force for products placed on market after 27 th December 2015 See Table 6 for additional requirements on PAH |
| Nickel and nickel alloys (see remark 8) | 0.5µg/cm ² /week | |
| Additional restrictions which apply to parts which contain chemical products (liquids, gases, powders; as substance or preparation) | | |
| Benzene | 1000 | For example, use in cleaners |
| Nonylphenol and nonylphenol ethoxylates compounds | 1000 | For example, use in textile processing |

- DIBP added to the restriction. The scope of this restriction was amended from “Additional restrictions which apply to parts used in toys and childcare products” to all types of articles, including children’s toys and childcare articles, and with a list of exemptions, e.g. for equipment which is in scope of RoHS, Medical Devices, Food contact legislation.
- The PAH compounds restricted are Benzo[a]pyrene CAS 50-32-8, Benzo[e]pyrene CAS 192-97-2, Benzo[a]anthracene CAS 56-55-3, Chrysene CAS 218-01-9, Benzo[b]fluoranthene CAS 205-99-2, Benzo[j]fluoranthene, CAS 205-82-3 Benzo[k]fluoranthene CAS 207-08-9 and Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene CAS 53-70-3. See also ECHA’s PAH guidance: https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/106086/guideline_entry_50_pahs_en.docx/f12ac8e7-51b3-5cd3-b3a4-57bfc2405d04.
- ECHA guidance on defining “direct and prolonged skin contact can be found at: http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13641/nickel_restriction_prolonged_contact_skin_en.pdf Does not apply to Medical devices and associated equipment. Medical device safety standards require biocompatibility testing to ensure that chemical substances, which may contact patients during use per the device’s intended use, do not pose a health risk, specifically with respect to biocompatibility.

TABLE 3.1: Substances in products and packaging prohibited under Stockholm Convention and/or regional POPs Regulation.

Unless otherwise stated the limits are on homogeneous material level. Signify enforces the limits worldwide.

| Substances | Maximum concentration limit ppm (mg/kg) or as given in the Table | Particular use / Legislation |
|--|--|---|
| Dechlorane plus | 1 ppm | EU POP regulation as 1 ppm applicable after 15 April 2028 (1000 ppm until then), exemptions for e.g. medical imaging, replacement parts of articles. In other jurisdiction, the restriction may differ (e.g., Australia). |
| Chlorinated Paraffins with carbon chain lengths in the range of C14-17 and Chlorination Levels ≥ 45% Chlorine by Weight (MCCP) | No intentionally added content | Stockholm Convention |

| Substances | Maximum concentration limit ppm (mg/kg) or as given in the Table | Particular use / Legislation |
|---|--|---|
| Long-chain Perfluorocarboxylic Acids (LC-PFCAs), their salts, and related compounds | No intentionally added content | Stockholm Convention |
| Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid (PFH _x S), its salts and related substances | 0.025 (≤ 1 ppm for sum of PFH _x S related substances) | In any article, per 1 October 2022; RO 2022 162 of the Swiss Chemicals Risk Reduction Ordinance, ChemRRV. Also, listed under EU POP regulation per Regulation (EU) 2023/1608. |
| UV-328 | 1 ppm | EU POP regulation as 1 ppm applicable from 4 August 2029 (100 ppm from 4 August 2025, 10 ppm from 4 August 2027), exemptions for eg. Triacetyl cellulose (TAC) film in polarizers used in displays, replacement parts of articles. In other jurisdiction, the restriction may differ (e.g., Australia). |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and related compounds | 0.025 (<1 ppm for sum of PFOA-related compounds) | Since 4 July 2020 PFOA is restricted to above 0.025 ppm by EU POP in all applications. PFOA, for example, is used as a surfactant in the manufacture of certain fluoropolymers and fluoroelastomers. |
| Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), its salts and related compounds | 0.025 (≤ 1 ppm for sum of PFOS related compounds) | EU and Australian POP regulation |
| Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) and its main diastereoisomers | 75 | EU POP 2016/293 on persistent organic pollutants; use as flame-retardant. |
| Pentachlorophenol (PCP), its salts and esters | 5 ppm | EU POP regulation as 5 ppm, EU Biocidal Product Regulation; applied in wood and furniture (5 ppm, Germany, and Switzerland); Applied in all products (Denmark, no limit); For textiles in Korea 0.05 ppm for children textile/leather, 0.5 ppm for adult's textile/leather. |
| Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) | 0.2 ppm (for the sum of PCBs) | EU POP regulation as 0.2 ppm for the sum of PCBs (25 ppm if an article containing organic pigments or dyes); use as e.g. plasticizers, flame retardants and dielectrics. |
| Polychlorinated and polybrominated dioxins and furans | No intentionally added content | EU POP regulation. |
| Polychlorinated naphthalenes | No intentionally added content | With one or more chlorine atoms, applied as stabilizer and flame-retardant in plastics; EU POP Regulation, Swiss, Canada and Japan legislation |
| SCCP (Short chained chlorinated paraffins), Alkanes, C10-13, chloro | 1500 | EU POP 2015/2030 on persistent organic pollutants when applied in articles. |
| Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) | 10 ppm (for the sum of PBDEs) | EU POP Regulation as 10 ppm for the sum of PBDEs (200 ppm for recovered materials as of 30 December 2027); use as flame-retardants; exemption for materials/parts used exclusively in electrical or electronic equipment (under scope of EU RoHS, see Table 1). The threshold applies to the sum of the concentration of those substances. No intentionally added content due to Japan Chemical Substance Control Law |

| Substances | Maximum concentration limit ppm (mg/kg) or as given in the Table | Particular use / Legislation |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Hexachlorobenzene (HCB) | 10 | In any article, EU POP Regulation. |

TABLE 3.2: Substances restricted or declarable by other legislation in products and packaging.

Unless otherwise stated the limits are on homogeneous material level. Signify enforces the limits worldwide.

| Substances | Maximum concentration limit ppm (mg/kg) or as given in the Table | Particular use / Legislation |
|--|--|--|
| Restrictions for electrical and mechanical products in all applications | | |
| Colecalciferol (Vitamin D3) | Declarable | [France] Anti-Waste and Circular Economy Law 2020-105, 0.1% by weight in a mixture or article; main uses in e-cigarettes. |
| Di-iso octyl phthalate (DiOP) | Declarable | [France] Anti-Waste and Circular Economy Law 2020-105, 0.1% by weight in a mixture or article (for consumer products, used in plasticizer, dye, pigment, paint, ink, adhesive, lubricant) |
| Perfluorocarboxylic acids containing 9 to 14 carbon atoms (PFCAs) and their salts, the sum of and C9-C14 PFCA-related substances | 0.025 (0.26 ppm for sum of PFCA-related substances) | In any article, per 1 October 2022; RO 2022 162 of the Swiss Chemicals Risk Reduction Ordinance, ChemRRV. |
| Bisphenol S | 200 | The Swiss Chemical Risk Reduction Ordinance (ORRChem), use in thermal paper. |
| Formaldehyde | No intentionally added content | In composite wood products or components (plywood, particleboard and MDF) and textiles (see remark 9); U.S. EPA TSCA Title VI and California Airborne Toxic Control Measures (ATCM). |
| Radioactive substances | No intentionally added content | Japan Law Concerning Prevention from Radiation Hazards; EU-D 2013/59/Euratom. |
| Additional restrictions which apply to printing material (see remark 10) | | |
| Mineral oil aromatic hydrocarbons (MOAH) containing 1-7 aromatic rings (see remark 11) | 1000 | Per 1 January 2023; mineral oils in ink on printing material including packaging for the public; Article 112 of decree no.2020-105 (France). In scope also when product is discarded at homes. |

| Substances | Maximum concentration limit ppm (mg/kg) or as given in the Table | Particular use / Legislation |
|---|--|--|
| Mineral oil saturated hydrocarbon (MOSH) consisting of 16-35 carbon atoms (see remark 11) | 1000 | Per 1 January 2025; mineral oils in ink on printing material including packaging for the public; Article 112 of decree no.2020-105 (France). In scope also when product is discarded at homes. |
| Biocides | | |
| Biocides | No intentionally added biocide | EU Biocidal Product Regulation: Medical devices are exempted if biocides are solely used for medical devices. |
| Additional requirements which apply to parts used in medical devices | | |
| BPA (Bisphenol A) | Declarable | Declare if manufactured from raw materials using BPA or derived of BPA and if used in medical devices and part comes in contact with patient or patient fluids (e.g., via intravenous, inhalation, oral exposure, contact with skin, or as an implant). Canadian legislation |
| Latex | Declarable | The United States FDA requires all medical devices and its packaging which contain natural rubber (Latex) or dry natural rubber that can contact human skin to be marked per FDA User Labeling for Devices that Contain Natural Rubber (21 CFR 801.437) |
| CMR 1A and 1B substances and endocrine disrupting substances (EDCs) | 1000 | The use of such substances above 0.1% in Medical Devices or those parts thereof or those materials used therein that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are invasive and come into direct contact with the human body, - (re)administer medicines, body liquids or other substances, including gases, to/from the body, or - transport or store such medicines, body fluids or substances, including gases, to be (re)administered to the body, shall be justified as per EU MDR 2017/45 annex I 10.4 and the device is to be labelled. BOMcheck contains a list of CMR and EDC substances, likely to be present in Philips products in scope of this requirement. This list is updated regularly. |
| Additional Restrictions which apply to parts used in toys and childcare products | | |
| Flame retardant chemicals | 1000 | Applied in any material. This restriction does not apply to electronic components; US State bills (e.g., California) |
| Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DPENP) | 1000 | Applied in any material. US Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA). |
| Di-n-hexyl phthalate (DHEXP/DNHP) | 1000 | |
| Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP) | 1000 | |
| Diisononyl phthalate (DINP) | 1000 | |
| Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP; CAS 115-96-8) | No content permitted | (See remark 12 for legislation) |
| Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate (TCPP; CAS 13674-84-5) | | |
| Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl)phosphate (TDCPP/TDCP; CAS 13674-87-8) | | |

| Substances | Maximum concentration limit ppm (mg/kg) or as given in the Table | Particular use / Legislation |
|--|--|--|
| Lead and lead compounds | 100 | Applied in accessible parts in toys and childcare products; US Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act |
| Lead and lead compounds | 90 | Applied in paint and similar surface coatings, sticker, film, or other similar material that can be removed; US Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act and Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (Surface Coating Materials) |
| Mercury | 10 | A sticker, film or other similar material that can be removed, or a surface coating material; Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (Surface Coating Materials) |
| Additional restrictions which apply to parts which come into contact with food | | |
| Bisphenol A (BPA) and hazardous bisphenols or hazardous bisphenol derivatives (see remark 13) | No content permitted | In all food contact materials in consumer products; Regulation EU 2024/3190 Test required with 1ppb detection limit. |
| Additional restrictions which apply to parts which contain chemical products (liquids, gases, powders; as substance or preparation) | | |
| Ozone depleting substances | No intentionally added content | All applications; Montreal protocol, EU Regulation No 2037/2000, and China GB 44499-2024 |
| Fluorinated Greenhouse gases (PFC, SF6, HFC) | No content permitted | Per EU 2024/573, EU regulation 517/2014 and Canada (SOR/2016-137) |
| Additional requirements which apply to parts containing textiles | | |
| Flame-retardant chemicals | 1000 | Applied in any material. This restriction does not apply to electronic components; US States bills (e.g., California) |

- Composite wood finished goods must be labelled showing compliance with U.S. EPA TSCA Title VI regulation (it is voluntary to also label in compliance with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Airborne Toxic Control Measures (ATCM) Phase II emission standards). Formaldehyde emission from materials: Emission from hardwood plywood (HWPW) veneer core is 0.05 ppm after 1-Jan-2010. HWPW composite core emission limit is 0.05 ppm from 1-July-2012. Emission limit from particle board (PB) is 0.09 ppm from 1-Jan-2011. Emission limit from medium density fibreboard (MDF) is 0.11 ppm from 1-Jan-2011. Emission limit from thin medium density fibreboard (MDF) is 0.13 ppm from 1-Jan-2012. Composite wood is defined by California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 17, Section 93120.1. Refer to CCR, Title 17, Section 93120.9 for test methods.
- Examples of printing material are stickers, labels, directions for use (DFU), warranty leaflets and other product and parts related documentation. A 12-month period for the exhaustion of packaging stocks (all types) and printed papers manufactured or imported is permitted. Note that the terminology 'public' excludes professional end-users, but includes when the packaging is discarded at home
- Regarding MOAH and MOSH: A 12-month period for the exhaustion of packaging stocks (all types) and printed papers manufactured or imported is permitted. Note that the terminology 'public' excludes professional end-users, but includes when the packaging is discarded at homes.
- TRIS flame retardants are regulated for childcare articles and children's products in Canada, EU toy directive 2009/48/EC and by US states New York, Maryland, and Vermont. The US District of Columbia restricts TCEP and TDCPP in consumer products for children under 12 years of age from 2018 onwards and in all consumer products from 2019 onwards. See the BOMcheck online guidance for more details on this legislation.
- Current hazardous bisphenols include BPS, 4,4'-Isobutylethylidenediphenol, Phenolphthalein, BPAF and TBBPA. Please follow applicable requirements in markets with restrictions. In markets without specific restrictions a content limit of 0.1 ppm applies

TABLE 3.3: Substances restricted under TSCA in products and packaging.

Unless otherwise stated the limits are on homogeneous material level. Philips enforces the limits worldwide.

| Substances | Maximum concentration limit ppm (mg/kg) or as given in the Table | Particular use / Legislation |
|---|--|---|
| Decabromodiphenylether (DecaBDE) | No intentionally added content | One of EU RoHS substances (as PBDE, see Table 1); U.S. EPA TSCA Section 6(h) |
| Phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1) (PIP 3:1) | Restricted for non-FDA regulated products | After October 31, 2024, non-FDA regulated products must adhere to 'no permitted content', whereas FDA regulated products remain declarable. Used as a.o. plasticizer and additive flame retardant in materials such as PVC, polyethylene, electrical wire, synthetic rubber, flexible polyurethanes, polyurethane foam, epoxy resins, and various industrial coatings, adhesives, sealants with good performance on electrical isolation and can be present in oils and lubricants. Also used in engineering thermoplastics. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under TSCA. |
| | Prohibited in sealants & adhesives | Prohibitions on processing and distribution in commerce for use in sealants and adhesives (Federal regulation from 2021) |

TABLE 4: Substance Legislative Restrictions in Batteries

The limits are on battery level. Signify enforces the limits worldwide.

| Substances | Maximum concentration limit ppm (mg/kg) | Remarks/Legislation |
|---|---|---|
| Cadmium and cadmium compounds (see remarks 2) | 10 | Chinese Standard GB 24427-2021 |
| Mercury and mercury compounds | 1 | Chinese Standard GB 24427-2021 |
| Lead and lead compounds (see remark 14) | 40 | Chinese Standard GB 24427-2021 |
| Perchlorates in all batteries | 0.006 | Labelling requirement in Californian regulation |

14. The lowest restriction limit for non-alkaline zinc-manganese dioxide batteries is 1000 ppm from Conama 257/99 (Brazil) and from Swiss legislation. The IEC 62474 database includes a restriction on Lead and Lead compounds in all types of batteries of 0.004% (40 ppm) by weight of battery based on Chinese Standard GB 24427-2021 (zinc anode primary battery) and the EU battery directive.

TABLE 5.1: REACH Candidate List Substances (Regulation (EC) 1907/2006) – Regulatory compliance declaration for all product and product-packaging related applications

REACH Candidate list substances are subject to the obligations defined in Article 33 of the EU REACH regulation. The limits are on REACH article level. Signify enforces the limits worldwide.

Due to the fact that the European Chemicals Agency updates this list at least twice a year, we refer to the http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/candidate_list_table_en.asp for the most recent list of candidate substances. BOMcheck will also contain the most recent list of SVHC and separates between those SVHC which are likely to be found in electronics and those that are not. Please see the lists for substances likely to be present in product and packaging applications in the following link: [Link to BOMcheck](#).

The use of an SVHC is allowed (unless otherwise stated in any of the other Tables in the RSL). However, when the concentration on the article level is found to be above the limits stated here, declaration is obligatory. For definitions, such as “Article”, please see the Annex 1.

Note regarding the Nanomaterials regulation EU/2018/1881, which is part of the REACH Directive: in case a nano form of a substance listed under REACH is present in a component or material this should be reported in the BOMcheck declaration linked to the relevant substance.

TABLE 5.2: California proposition 65 substances used in all product and product-packaging related applications, which are not included in any other Table in the RSL.

The limits are on homogeneous material level. Signify enforces these limits worldwide.

Prop 65 requires companies doing business in California to provide a "clear and reasonable" warning via product labeling before knowingly and intentionally exposing anyone to a Prop 65 Listed Chemical, unless the manufacturer can show that the anticipated exposure level will not pose a significant risk of cancer or is significantly below levels observed to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Safe Harbor Levels exist for some Listed Chemicals and include No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for cancer-causing chemicals and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for chemicals causing reproductive toxicity. These levels are measured in $\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$ and must take into account all exposure routes (e.g. inhalation, oral, dermal). When the product exposes individuals to chemicals above the Safe Harbor Level, a clear and reasonable warning must be provided by the manufacturer. When no Safe Harbor Level is available, and the product contains a Prop 65 Listed Chemical, a manufacturer also would be required to provide a Proposition 65 warning, unless the manufacturer can show that the anticipated exposure level will not pose a significant risk of cancer or reproductive harm.

Since OEHHA updates the Prop65 list regularly, we refer to the list in BOMcheck. BOMcheck will only show those substances which are likely to be found in hardware products and electrical and electronic equipment and are not listed elsewhere in BOMcheck. Please see this list in the following link: [Link to BOMcheck](#).

TABLE 6: Industry restricted and declarable substances in products and product packaging.

Unless otherwise stated the limits are on homogeneous material level. Signify enforces the limits worldwide. These restrictions and declarations go beyond legislation and are included due to upcoming legislation and customer requirements.

| Substances | Restricted or declarable | Maximum Concentration or declaration Limit ppm (mg/kg) |
|--|--|--|
| Restrictions for electrical and mechanical products in all applications | | |
| Per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) (see remark 15) | Declarable | No intentionally added content |
| Critical Raw Materials (see remark 16) | Declarable | No intentionally added content |
| Beryllium and Beryllium Compounds by weight of any material (see remark 17) | Declarable | 1000 |
| Substances of concern (see remark 18) | Declarable | No intentionally added content |
| Precious Metals and Rare Earth Minerals | | |
| Rare Earth Minerals (see remark 19) | Declarable | No intentionally added content (the mass to be specified in mg/part) |
| Precious Metals (see remark 19) | Declarable | |
| Brominated and Chlorinated Flame Retardants (BFRs/CFRs), and PVC + PVC copolymers | | |
| Brominated Flame Retardants (other than PBBs, PBDEs and HBCDD) in any plastics parts (remark 20) for total bromine concentration by weight in homogeneous material used in plastics | Restricted for magnetic comp's, connectors & plastic parts (like lamp caps) in consumer products. Declarable in professional lighting products and for electronic components, PCB laminates and cables in consumer products | 1000 |
| Brominated Flame Retardants (other than PBBs, PBDEs and HBCDD) in printed wiring board laminate (remark 20) for total bromine concentration by weight in homogeneous material used in printed wiring laminates | | 900 |
| Chlorinated Flame Retardants in any plastics parts (remark 21) for total chlorine concentration by weight in homogeneous material used in plastics | | 1000 |
| Chlorinated Flame Retardants in printed wiring board laminate for total chlorine concentration by weight in homogeneous material used printed wiring laminates | | 900 |
| Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) and polyvinyl chloride copolymers for total chloride concentration by weight in homogeneous material (see remark 22) | | 1000 |
| Antimony trioxide in plastic materials | | |
| Antimony trioxide in plastic materials | Declarable | 1000 |
| Phthalates | | |
| Phthalates (if not declared elsewhere in the RSL) | Declarable (See Annex 3) | 1000 |
| Additional restrictions which apply to parts used in lamps and lamp ballasts | | |
| Antimony compounds in glass of lamp bulbs | Restricted | 1000 |
| Arsenic compounds in glass of lamp bulbs | Restricted | 1000 |
| PAH (Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) in potting material for electronic ballast of lamps | Restricted | 50 |

| Additional restrictions which apply to parts which come in contact with skin | | |
|--|------------|------------------------------|
| Aromatic amines (released from Azocolourants and azodyes) (see remark 23, and Annex 2) | Restricted | 30 |
| PAH compounds (German product safety requirement for consumer products) | Restricted | See Annex 4 for limit values |
| Additional restrictions which apply to parts that contain leather and textiles | | |
| Alkylphenol and alkylphenol ethoxylates (see remark 24) | Restricted | 100 |

15. Per and polyfluoroalkyl substances PFAS are already regulated for juvenile products (products used by children under 12 years old, except electronic products or any associated peripheral such as power supply unit), textiles and cleaning agents under the US State of California, Colorado, and Minnesota. However, it will be kept as “Declarable” only on BOMcheck to avoid confusion. There are more upcoming requirements (both to restrict and to declare PFAS especially for consumer products) under development at the federal level and in other states as well as in the EU under REACH restriction. The US EPA has provided a PFAS list which is updated continuously. There is one list for PFAS in BOMcheck, providing full regulatory coverage (including all substances previously included on the IEC PFAS list). This list is continuously updated.
16. Due to upcoming EU legislation requiring information on Critical Raw Materials (CRMs).
17. By making these substances declarable, Signify intends to collect information on the presence of the Beryllium and Beryllium compounds also when no feasible technological alternatives exist, such as in the following applications: i) Be metal and BeO used in X-Ray applications, ii) BeO as ceramic heat-resistant in semiconductors, iii) Be metal alloy (e.g., BeCu), and iv) BeO used in high power RF resistors.
18. Due to upcoming EU product legislation that may restrict certain Substances of Concern.
19. Rare earth minerals and precious metals must be declared when intentionally added above 1 mg at product level as per the French AGECE law article 13 (France Decree 2022-748). Precious Metals: the most precious being gold, silver, platinum, palladium, but also other members of the platinum group like rhenium and indium. Rare earth minerals: minerals of the rare earth elements scandium, yttrium, lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, promethium, samarium, europium, gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium, ytterbium, lutetium.
20. Signify is pursuing a phase out of the use of BFRs in consumer products newly put on the market. Mains power supply cord sets are exempt from this policy. The use of BFRs needs to be declared to Signify via the BOMcheck system. For Signify consumer products organobromine compounds in the form of flame retardants should not be used in parts, components, materials, or products as described in the requirements column. However, alternative materials are not available for certain applications and it's a challenge for the entire industry. When reliable, economic feasible solutions are available, the described applications (see column 'restricted or declarable') will be subject to replacement. BFRs are declarable for professional Lighting products and Medical Devices and mains power supply cord sets, cables, electronic components and PCBs.
21. CFRs (other than the one already regulated in other entries of this RSL) are restricted in plastic enclosures of consumer products in the U.S.A. due to the U.S. Washington State Rule on organo-halogen flame retardants in plastic enclosures of electrical and electronic equipment intended for indoor use. Certain exemptions are applicable for e.g., wires, cords, cables, switches, etc. For other applications than restricted ones, CFRs are declarable
22. Signify is pursuing a phase out of the use of PVC, in consumer products newly put on the market. Therefore, the use of PVC needs to be declared to Signify via the BOMcheck system. For Signify consumer products organochlorine compounds in the form of polyvinyl chloride or PVC copolymers should not be used in parts, components, materials, or products in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% (1000 ppm maximum of Chlorine) by weight as described in the requirements column. However, alternative materials are not available for certain applications and it's a challenge for the entire industry. When reliable, economic feasible solutions are available, the described applications (see column 'restricted or declarable') will be subject to replacement. Therefore, use of PVC is declarable. Mains power supply cord sets are exempt from this PVC phase out. PVC is declarable for professional Lighting products, medical devices, and mains power supply cord sets, cables, electronic components and PCBs.
23. This restriction of aromatic amines released from Azocolourants and Azo dyes as applied in the Signify RSL goes beyond the legal restriction under REACH article 67 (see Table 2) as Signify restricts the use of Azo dyes in all applications that come into direct contact with the human skin or oral cavity, and not only for textiles and leather. A full list of all aromatic amines that are restricted according to the Signify RSL can be found in Annex 2. Also, two additional aromatic amines are restricted in Signify compared to the 22 aromatic amines restricted under REACH Article 67, based on regulation in Japan, Thailand, and China. These 2 additional Azo dyes are 2,6-xylydine (CAS: 87-62-7) and 2,4-xylydine (CAS: 95-68-1).
24. Increasing number of alkyl phenols and their ethoxylates are becoming regulated under legislation, e.g. EU Reach restriction in 2021 for textiles and leather (100 ppm). In view of the increasing concern and attention focused on these alkylphenols and their ethoxylates, a precautionary approach is taken to restrict the allowable concentration of these substances in parts to <0.01% w/w. Examples of such alkylphenols, including their ethoxylates are octylphenol and nonylphenol.

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
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TABLE 7: Additional restrictions in Product-Packaging

Unless otherwise stated the limits are on homogeneous material level. Signify enforces the limits worldwide.

* Mark shows entries have additional requirements to BOMcheck

| Legislative Substances | Maximum concentration limit ppm (mg/kg) | Remarks |
|--|--|---|
| Sum of Heavy metals (Cd, Hg, Cr ⁶⁺ and Pb) | 100 | EU packaging directive |
| Dimethyl fumarate (e.g. in silica gel bags) | 0.1 | REACH article 67 |
| Expanded polystyrene (EPS) and other polymeric foam materials (e.g. EPP, EPE, EVA) | Not permitted | Per Western Australian law for plastics. For example, PUR, EPP, EPE, EVA as shock absorber buffers enclosing the product, excluding thin foam sheets and foam bags. Specialist packaging for medical applications is exempted, see BOMcheck info sheet for the full list of exemptions. |
| Non-recyclable styrenic polymers or copolymers | Not permitted | Per French Climate Law Article 23, postponed from 2025 to 2030, packaging made entirely or in part of styrenic polymers or copolymers, nonrecyclable and incapable of entering a recycling channel, is prohibited. |
| Arsenic compounds, applied for wood packaging | No intentionally added content | REACH Article 67, bans the use of arsenic compounds for the preservation of wood |
| Degradable plastic | Not permitted in Australia and for consumer packaging. Declarable for professional RoW | Applicable to all products and packaging; EU Single-use Plastics Directive. Signify committed to not using plastic material for primary consumer packaging since 2021 |
| Industry substances | | |
| * Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and (P)VC copolymers | 1000 | |

ANNEX 1 - Definitions and interpretation of certain terms

1.1. Declaration on homogeneous material level (EU RoHS directive)

A “homogenous material” means one material of uniform composition throughout or a material, consisting of a combination of materials, that cannot be disjointed or separated into different materials by mechanical actions such as unscrewing, cutting, crushing, grinding and abrasive processes. For example, a single material such as a thermoplastic (the PVC insulation on insulated copper wire). Components such as capacitors, transistors and semiconductor packages are not regarded as “materials” but instead contain several different homogenous materials. For example, a semiconductor package will contain at least six homogenous materials as shown In Figure 1. The RoHS materials restrictions apply to each of these individual homogenous materials.

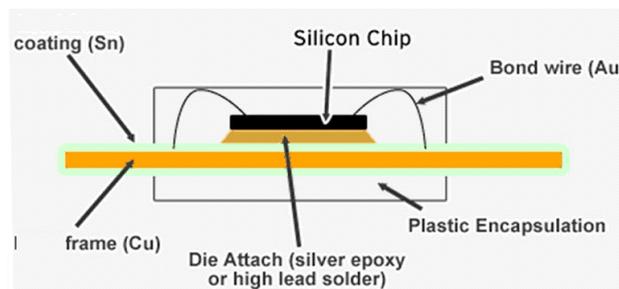


Figure 1: Material breakdown of an Integrated Circuit (IC) component

Substance ‘X’ < 0.1% at Homogeneous Material level means:

- Plastic encapsulation → X < 0.1%
- Bond wire → X < 0.1%
- Silicon chip → X < 0.1%
- “Lead Frame” coating (Cu) → X < 0.1%
- “Lead Frame” coating (Sn) → X < 0.1%
- Die Attach → X < 0.1%
- Etc.

1.2. Article Definition (EU REACH regulation)

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 its chemical composition. For reasons of simplification, to an article shall, hereafter, also be referred to, when several articles are joined or assembled in various manners to form a complex object. Note: The European Court of Justice ruled on 10th September 2015, on EU REACH Regulation article definition, that each of the articles, that are assembled or joined together in a complex product, remain as 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.

| | | |
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ANNEX 2 - Summary Table of Aromatic amines (released from Azocolourants and azodyes) Restrictions.

Signify restricts the use of Aromatic amines in Azo dyes in all applications that come into direct contact with the human skin or oral cavity. A full list of all aromatic amines that are restricted according to the Signify RSL (maximum concentration permitted: 30 mg/kg) can be found below:

| Chemical Substance Name | Index number | EC No. | CAS No. |
|--|--------------|-----------|----------|
| 4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloro-aniline) ; 2,2'-dichloro-4,4'-methylene-dianiline (MOCA) | 612-078-00-9 | 202-918-9 | 101-14-4 |
| 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane (MDA); 4,4'-methylenedianiline | 612-051-00-1 | 202-974-4 | 101-77-9 |
| 4,4'-oxydianiline | 612-199-00-7 | 202-977-0 | 101-80-4 |
| 4-Chloraniline | 612-137-00-9 | 203-401-0 | 106-47-8 |
| 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine ; o-dianisidine | 612-036-00-X | 204-355-4 | 119-90-4 |
| 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine; o-tolidine | 612-041-00-7 | 204-358-0 | 119-93-7 |
| 6-Methoxy-m-toluidine ; p-cresidine | 612-209-00-X | 204-419-1 | 120-71-8 |
| 2,4,5-trimethylaniline | 612-197-00-6 | 205-282-0 | 137-17-7 |
| 4,4'-Thiodianiline | 612-198-00-1 | 205-370-9 | 139-65-1 |
| 4-Aminoazobenzene | 611-008-00-4 | 200-453-6 | 60-09-3 |
| 4-methoxy-m-phenylenediamine | 612-200-00-0 | 210-406-1 | 615-05-4 |
| 4,4'-methylenedi-o-toluidine | 612-085-00-7 | 212-658-8 | 838-88-0 |
| o-anisidine ; 2-methoxyaniline | 612-035-00-4 | 201-963-1 | 90-04-0 |
| 2-naphthylamine | 612-022-00-3 | 202-080-4 | 91-59-8 |
| 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine ; 3,3'-dichlorobiphenyl-4,4'-ylenediamine | 612-068-00-4 | 202-109-0 | 91-94-1 |
| Biphenyl-4-ylamine ; 4-aminobiphenyl xenylamine | 612-072-00-6 | 202-177-1 | 92-67-1 |
| Benzidine ; 4,4'-diaminobiphenyl ; biphenyl-4,4'-ylenediamine | 612-042-00-2 | 202-199-1 | 92-87-5 |
| o-Toluidine ; 2-aminotoluene | 612-091-00-X | 202-429-0 | 95-53-4 |
| 4-chloro-o-toluidine | 612-196-00-0 | 202-441-6 | 95-69-2 |
| 4-Methyl-m-phenylenediamine ; 2,4-Toluenediamin | 612-099-00-3 | 202-453-1 | 95-80-7 |
| 4-o-Tolylazo-o-toluidine ; 4-amino-2',3-dimethylazobenzene ; fast garnet GBC base ; AAT ; o-aminoazotoluene ; C.I. Solvent Yellow 3 | 611-006-00-3 | 202-591-2 | 97-56-3 |
| 5-nitro-o-toluidine | 612-210-00-5 | 202-765-8 | 99-55-8 |
| 2,4-xylylidine | | 202-440-0 | 95-68-1 |
| 2,6-xylylidine ; 2,6-dimethylaniline | 612-161-00-X | 201-758-7 | 87-62-7 |

ANNEX 3 - Summary Table of Phthalate Restrictions

| Chemical Name | Abbreviation | CAS No. | EU RoHS restricted from 2019 | Restriction REACH (1) | Restriction CSPIA | France dangerous substance list | Restriction Prop 65 declarable | Declaration as industry substance | MDD (6) labeling | REACH declarable |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | RSL Table 1 | RSL Table 2 | RSL Table 3 | RSL Table 3 | RSL Table 5.2 | RSL Table 6 | RSL Table 3 | RSL Table 5.1 |
| Bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate; Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | DEHP | 117-81-7 | X | X | X (2) | | X (3,4) | X | X | X (7) |
| Dibutyl phthalate; Di-n-butyl phthalate | DBP | 84-74-2 | X | X | X (2) | | X (3,4) | X | X | X (7) |
| Benzyl butyl phthalate; Butyl benzyl phthalate | BBP | 85-68-7 | X | X | X (2) | | X (3,4) | X | X | X (7) |
| Diisobutyl phthalate; Di-i-butyl phthalate | DIBP | 84-69-5 | X | | X | | | X | X | X (7) |
| Di-isononyl phthalate; Diisononyl phthalate | DINP | 28553-12-0; 68515-48-0 | | X | X (2) | | X (5) | X | | |
| Di-isodecyl phthalate; Diisodecyl phthalate | DIDP | 26761-40-0; 68515-49-1 | | X | | | X (3,5) | X | | |
| Di-n-octyl phthalate | DNOP | 117-84-0 | | X | | | | X | | |
| Di-n-hexyl phthalate | DNHP | 84-75-3 | | | X | | X (3,5) | X | X | X |
| Diocetyl phthalate | DiOP | 27554-26-3 | | | | X | | | | |
| 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters | DIHP | 71888-89-6 | | | | | | X | X | X |
| 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear | DHNUP | 68515-42-4 | | | | | | X | X | X |
| Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate | DMEP | 117-82-8 | | | | | | X | X | X |
| N-pentyl-isopentylphthalate | - | 776297-69-9 | | | | | | X | | X |
| 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentylester, branched and linear | | 84777-06-0 | | | | | | X | X | X |
| Di-n-pentyl phthalate | DPP | 131-18-0 | | | | | | X | X | X |
| Diisopentylphthalate | - | 605-50-5 | | | | | | X | X | X |
| 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear | - | 68515-50-4 | | | | | | X | X | X |
| 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters; 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with ≥ 0.3% of dihexyl phthalate | | 68515-51-5 or 68648-93-1 | | | | | | X | | X |
| Dicyclohexyl phthalate | DCHP | 84-61-7 | | | | | | X | X | X |
| 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentylester, branched and linear | | 84777-06-0 | | | | | | X | X | X |

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- 1) REACH Restriction under article 67: Restriction applies to the sum of the phthalates (the sum of DEHP, DBP, BBP) and (the sum of DINP, DIDP, DNOP). As per 7 July 2020 DEHP, DBP, BBP DiBP (individually or in any combination (i.e., sum)) will be restricted under REACH (EU/2018/2005 of 17 December 2018) in a concentration equal to or greater than 0,1 % by weight of the plasticized material in the article, except for medical devices and EEE. It will also apply to toys and childcare articles
- 2) Same substances are also restricted in REACH. CSPIA, USA: section 108 (see: <https://cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/Business-Guidance/Phthalates-Information>)
- 3) Proposition 65 Legislation in California, USA: Applied in outer sleeves of cables/cords of headphones and headsets
- 4) Proposition 65 Legislation in California, USA: Applied for bags, pouches, mobile phone and other portable electronics replaceable covers or cases
- 5) Proposition 65 Legislation in California, USA: all applications.
- 6) MDD: Medical Devices Directive
- 7) REACH authorization per 21-02-2015

ANNEX 4 - Detailed Requirements for Consumer Product Skin Contact Parts for PAH Compounds in Germany

The German GS-Mark on product safety (“Geprüfte Sicherheit”) has revised their PAH-limits for consumer products.

Three different product categories (“Cat.”) have been defined. See below table for details.

For each category, material needs to fill not only the total maximum allowable sum for all 15 PAHs, but also the individual PAH substance limits described in the table below.

In Table 2 of this RSL you will find the EU REACH restrictions on PAH. The REACH-restricted PAH-compounds have been marked in the table below.

| Substance | CAS | Cat. 1) Materials intended to be placed in the mouth and materials in toys (Directive 2009/48/EC) or articles for children up to 3 years of age with intended prolonged skin contact (>30 sec.) [mg/kg] | Cat. 2) Materials that are not in Cat.1, with intended or foreseeable prolonged skin contact (>30 sec.) or repeated short-term skin contact. | | Cat. 3) Materials not covered by Cat. 1 or 2, with intended or foreseeable short-term skin contact (≤30 sec.) | | EU REACH restricted PAH (x) |
|-------------------------|----------|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | 2a: Use by children under 14 (mg/kg) | 2b: other consumer products (mg/kg) | 3a: Use by children under 14 (mg/kg) | 3b: other consumer products (mg/kg) | |
| Benzo[a]pyrene (BaP) | 50-32-8 | <0.2 | <0.2 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <1 | x |
| Benzo[a]anthracene | 56-55-3 | <0.2 | <0.2 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <1 | x |
| Chrysene | 218-01-9 | <0.2 | <0.2 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <1 | x |
| Benzo[b]fluoranthene | 205-99-2 | <0.2 | <0.2 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <1 | x |
| Benzo[k]fluoranthene | 207-08-9 | <0.2 | <0.2 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <1 | x |
| Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene | 53-70-3 | <0.2 | <0.2 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <1 | x |
| Benzo[j]fluoranthene | 205-82-3 | <0.2 | <0.2 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <1 | x |
| Benzo[e]pyrene | 192-97-2 | <0.2 | <0.2 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <1 | x |
| Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene | 193-39-5 | <0.2 | <0.2 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <1 | |
| Benzo(g,h,i)perylene | 191-24-2 | <0.2 | <0.2 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <1 | |
| Phenanthrene | 85-01-08 | <1 (sum) | <5 (sum) | <10 (sum) | <20 (sum) | <50 (sum) | |
| Anthracene | 120-12-7 | | | | | | |
| Fluoranthene | 206-44-0 | | | | | | |
| Pyrene | 129-00-0 | | | | | | |
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | <1 | <2 | <2 | <10 | <10 | |
| Sum of 15 PAH | | <1 | <5 | <10 | <20 | <50 | |

ANNEX 5 - Revision History

| Date Revision | Short Explanation |
|---------------|---|
| February 2026 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Version 30 • More alignment with BOMcheck in terms of titles/sub-sections, names and orders of the listed substances. The order of all the footnotes (remarks) was also adjusted. • Table 0: removed, instead, "*" mark was added to the entries having additional requirements to BOMcheck. • Table 2: REACH Restrictions (Article 67) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PCTs: limit value is corrected to reflect the exact wording in the legislation ○ PFHxA: limit value for the sum of PFHxA related substances is corrected from 0.001 ppm to 1 ppm • Table 3.1: Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Stockholm Convention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dechlorane Plus and UV-328 entries are updated to include specific timelines • Table 3.2: Other Restricted or Declarable Substances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Biocides: small additions regarding where medical devices are exempt from EU Biocidal Product Reg. ○ Latex: clarification is added as "declarable" • Table 5.1: REACH Candidate List (Article 33) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The European Chemicals Agency added 1 substance on 5 November 2025 and additional 2 substances on 4 February 2026, (1 out of 3 is screened in and added to BOMcheck list) to the REACH Candidate List which now contains 253 substances. • Table 6: Industry Restricted and Declarable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New entry for Critical Raw Materials: added to reflect upcoming EU legislation. ○ Substances of concern: "No intentionally added content" as a declarable threshold and a remark were added. ○ Rare earth minerals and precious metals: small adjustment in wordings ○ BFR entries: clerical changes (information moved from one column to the other for easy reading) ○ CFRs (plastic parts): clerical changes (the same as for BFR) + a remark is added to explain additional restriction • Table 7: Packaging Restricted Substances (additional to other Tables) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Polymeric foam materials inside any consumer product packaging: entry is deleted due to a duplication with the other entry "Expanded polystyrene (EPS) and other polymeric foam materials (e.g, EPP, EPE, EVA)" in Table 7 |
| July 2025 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Version 29 • Table 2: added small changes as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2 entries for Dimethylfumarate (DMF) and Tri-substituted organostannic compounds: changed the basis of concentration calculation from "material" to "articles" to align with the actual requirements under REACH. • Table 3: Reshuffled to align with BOMCheck structure, splitting into Table 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3. The numbering of the remarks is adjusted to the reshuffling. • Table 3.1: Stockholm Convention POPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New limit values are added to entries for Dechlorane Plus, UV-328, PBDEs, PFOS, PCP, and PCBs as per EU POPs Regulation ○ New entries: Medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCPs, Chlorinated paraffins, C14-17) and Long-chain perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs), their salts and related compounds as per Stockholm Convention • Table 3.2: Other substances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Colecalciferol: the name was corrected from B3 to D3. ○ New entry: Substances of Concern (SoC) were added as declarable substances ○ MOAH & MOSH: added a clarification for packaging. ○ Bisphenol A (BPA): updated to include other hazardous bisphenols or hazardous bisphenol derivatives ○ Table 3.3: TSCA: added DecaBDE as a separate entry under TSCA to align with BOMCheck structure • Table 5.1: On 25 June 2025, the European Chemicals Agency added 3 substances (all of them are screened in and added to the BOMCheck list) to the REACH Candidate List which now contains 250 substances. • Table 6: |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PVC and BFR requirements are adjusted to the industry / market situation “Restricted for magnetic comp’s, connectors & plastic parts (like lamp caps) in consumer lighting products, ○ Declarable in professional lighting products and for electronic components, PCB laminates and cables in consumer products (see remarks 15 and 16), ○ PFAS: added restriction on MCC products already in place in some US states and added explanations in remark 18. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 7: MOAH & MOSH entries are deleted due to overlapping entries in Table 3.2. |
| February 2025 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Version 26 ● Table 3: Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), requirement adjusted from maximum concentration of 500 ppm to “no intentionally added content” due to Japan Chemical Substance Control Law ● Table 3: requirement for ‘Phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1) (PIP 3:1)’ updated from ‘declarable’ (till 31 Oct 2024) to ‘Restricted by 0.1% by weight for unintentional amounts in non-FDA regulated products and articles’ (2024) from 6 Jan 2025 onwards. Simultaneously, prohibitions on processing and distribution in commerce for use in sealants and adhesives (2021) come into force. ● Table 6: The requirement in relation to “Per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)” remains unchanged for now. Important to mention it that the investigation in NAM is increasing and potentially the list of PFAS substances is enriched. |
| September 2024 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Version 25 ● Table 3: Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) threshold has been changed from 100 mg/kg to 75 mg/kg; this new limit came into force 21 March 2024. The amendment to F-gas regulation EU 2024/573, has been adopted on 7 February 2024 and is in force as of 11 March 2024. The amendment has been added to the remark as reference. ● Table 5.1: On 27 June 2024, the European Chemicals Agency added one new substance to the REACH Candidate List which now contains 241 substances. ● Table 5.2: OEHHA added 4 new substances to the Proposition 65 List. 2 out of 4 new substances have been added to BOMcheck. Ethylene Oxide, which was previously screened-out, has been added to the BOMcheck Proposition 65 list due to its use in equipment sterilization. Ethylene oxide may remain on products at least with a concentration of approx. 30µg/day when used for equipment sterilization purposes. ● Table 6: There are 7 additions to the current PFAS list, and more pending. Remark 18 is revised to indicate continuous update of PFAS regulations and related PFAS lists. There are two lists for PFAS in BOMcheck, with PFAS as declarable substances. ● Table 7: Legislative substances. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expanded polystyrene (EPS) and other polymeric foam materials (e.g, EPP, EPE, EVA) entry has been revised and reference is set per Australian law on plastics. ○ A new entry is added for non-recyclable styrenic polymers or copolymers per French Climate law. ○ Existing entry of Oxo-degradable plastics is revised as Degradable plastics per Australian law. In the EU the limitation is only for oxo-degradable, change is by adapting to the most severe restriction. ● Annex 3: DiOP CAS number is corrected. |
| February 2024 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Version 24 ● Table 1: Remark 1, EU Battery Directive is changed to EU Battery Regulation. ● Table 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lead and lead compounds have been added to the list as 0.1% by weight in PVC per EU REACH Article 67 entry 63. ○ Formaldehyde has been added to the list as per entry 77 of EU REACH Article 67. ○ Small textual correction: Sum of perfluoro carboxylic acids containing 9 to 14 carbon atoms (PFCAs) the remark has been corrected by deletion of ‘in any article’ to endorse the homogeneous material level. ○ Remark 8: Broken link to relevant regulation document is fixed. ● Table 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hexachlorobenzene has been added to the list as in any article at 0.001% weight, per Annex I of the POP Regulation. ○ UV-328 has been added to the list as not intentionally added per Stockholm Convention. ○ Dechlorane plus has been added to the list as not intentionally added per Stockholm Convention. ○ DiOP (dioctyl phthalate) has been added to the list as declarable per France National regulation. ● Table 4: The legislation references for thresholds of cadmium and cadmium compounds; mercury compounds and lead and lead compounds are updated to Chinese standard GB 24427-2021. Remark 13 is deleted as no further use. The following remark numbers are revised accordingly. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table 5.1: On 23 January 2024, the European Chemicals Agency added five new substances to the REACH Candidate List which now contains 240 substances. 3 out of 5 new SVHCs are added to BOMcheck as relevant substances and require supplier declaration. - 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol (UV-329) - Bumetrizole (UV-326) - Oligomerization and alkylation reaction products of 2-phenylpropene and phenol. Table 5.2: OEHHA added 3 new substances to the Proposition 65 List on 11 August 2023. 1 out of 3 new substances, Dimethyl hydrogen phosphite has been added to BOMcheck. Table 7: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Expanded polystyrene EPS' entry is moved under legislative substances section as 'not permitted' per French AGECL law (the France Dangerous Substances List). 'Polymeric foam materials inside any consumer product packaging' entry is kept unchanged under industry substances section. Annex 3: DiOP is added to the table, 5 new SVHCs added to the REACH Candidate List (Article 33) on 23 Jan 2024 |
| July 2023 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 23, minor adjustments In line with the current strong focus and discussion on <i>per and polyfluoroalkyl substances</i> (PFAS), remark 19 is updated. The EU Commission has proposed to ban all PFAS except a few exemptions. Via BOMcheck, both REACH SVHCs and CA Prop 65 substances are monitored; BOMcheck has added 6 new substances to the list. |
| March 2023 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 22 Table 1: the RoHS exemptions are changed, including the expiration of several exemptions per 24 February 2023. These changes are reflected in the new BOMcheck version 7.0 (<i>remark 1</i> refers to the latest VALID exemptions). Table 3: the CMR 1A and 1B substances and endocrine disrupting substances (EDCs) list has been extended in the RCD tool in BOMcheck. Table 3: Lead and lead compounds restriction in surface coatings materials in childcare products and toys (less than 90 mg/kg) added as per Canada Consumer Product Safety Act. Table 3: Mercury in childcare products and toys restriction added for surface coating materials (10 mg/kg (10 ppm or 0.001 % w/w)) as per Canada Consumer Product Safety Act. Table 5.1: 9 new REACH SVHC substances added to the SVHC full list in BOMcheck: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,1'-[ethane-1,2-diylbis(oxy)]bis[2,4,6-tribromobenzene] CAS: 37853-59-1 2,2',6,6'-tetrabromo-4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol CAS : 79-94-7 4,4'-sulphonyldiphenol CAS: 80-09-1 Barium diboron tetraoxide CAS: 13701-59-2 Bis(2-ethylhexyl) tetrabromophthalate covering any of the individual isomers and/or combinations thereof Isobutyl 4-hydroxybenzoate CAS: 4247-02-3 Perfluoroheptanoic acid and its salts Melamine CAS: 108-78-1 Reaction mass of 2,2,3,3,5,5,6,6-octafluoro-4-(1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropan-2-yl)morpholine and 2,2,3,3,5,5,6,6-octafluoro-4-(heptafluoropropyl)morpholine Look for the latest full list of SVHCs on the ECHA website Table 6: addition of two new entries on 'Rare Earth minerals' and " with a limit set to "No intentionally added content" regarding the new French labelling requirement (France Decree 2022-748). The BOMcheck tool will capture information on the amount (mg) of rare earth minerals/precious metals where the indicated compliance status = no (i.e., parts contain these substances) Table 6: Per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) (indicative EPA list) added with a restriction set to "no intentionally added content". The full list of 824 substances is available in the BOMcheck RCD tool only. |
| August 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 21 Table 2: Pentachlorophenol (PCP) substance entry removed due to the deletion from Annex XVII to REACH (PCP remains present in Table 3 of the RSL as per POPs Regulation ((EU) 2019/1021)) Table 3: PFHxS its salts and PFHxS related substances and Sum of perfluorocarboxylic acids containing 9 to 14 carbon atoms (PFCAs) and C9-C14 PFCA-related substances restriction added as per AS 2022 162 of the Swiss Chemicals Risk Reduction Ordinance, ChemRRV Table 3: Mineral oil aromatic hydrocarbons (MOAH) containing 1-7 aromatic rings and Mineral oil saturated hydrocarbon (MOSH) consisting of 16-35 carbon atoms added with a restriction as per Article 112 of decree no.1010-105 |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table 5.1: 1 new REACH SVHC substance (N-(hydroxymethyl)acrylamide (NMA) CAS: 924-42-5) added to the SVHC full list in BOMcheck TABLE 5.2: 4 new California Proposition 65 substances added as declarable substances Table 7: From Jan 2023, mineral oil aromatic hydrocarbons (MOAH) containing 1-7 aromatic rings not greater than 1% in the ink. From Jan 2025, mineral oil aromatic hydrocarbons (MOAH) containing 1-7 aromatic rings not greater than 0.1% (1000 ppm) or MOAH (containing 3-7 aromatic rings) not greater than 0.0001% (1 ppm) w/w in the ink; and mineral oil saturated hydrocarbon (MOSH) consisting of 16-35 carbon atoms not greater than 0.1% (1000 ppm) w/w in the ink added with a restriction as per Art. 112 of decree no.1010-105. Table 7: Oxo-degradable plastic: new substance group added with a restriction set to “no intentionally added content” as per EU Single-use Plastics Directive Correction in Annex 4: “the total maximum allowable sum for all 15 PAHs” (15 iso 18 PAHs) |
| February 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 20 Table 1 note 3: update to reflect latest EU requirements: “(Implementing measure EC/245/2009)” has been replaced with “(Commission Regulation EU 2019/2020 and amendment EU 2021/341)” Table 2: Sum of perfluorocarboxylic acids containing 9 to 14 carbon atoms (PFCAs) restriction added as per REACH Article 67, Entry 68 Table 3: Changing the restriction date for PIP (3:1) to 31 October 2024 for non-FDA regulated products in all applications. After October 31, 2024, non-FDA regulated products are restricted, whereas FDA regulated products remain declarable. Table 5.1: Adding 6,6'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-methylenedi-p-cresol (DBMC) (1 of the 4 REACH SVHCs) as new declarable. Annex 3: Updated information on Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP): also REACH SVHC |
| March 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 19 Table 3: Phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1) (PIP 3:1): new substance added with a restriction set to “no intentionally added content”. Table 3: PFOA: Removal of the Norwegian threshold limit value (1000 ppm in all applications or for textiles 1 µg/cm²) and removal of “RSL/BOMcheck limit before 2018 was not set to: intentionally added/1000 ppm”. |
| January 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 18 New introduction text added, Sections 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4: revision of text. Table 2: Bisphenol A: restriction added for thermal paper as per EU REACH Annex XVII Table 2: Re-wording for DBBT, Ugilec 121 or Ugilec 12, Ugilec 141 and PCT's (all used as dielectrics) from “No additionally added content” to “no intentionally added content”, now being in line with BOMcheck. Table 2 and table 6: Re-wording of <i>Azocolourants and azodyes which form certain aromatic amines (see remark 18)</i> to <i>Aromatic amines (released from Azocolourants and azodyes) (see remark 17)</i>. Remark 17: Following remark content has been removed: See further in Annex 3 for all legal requirements for phthalates and replaced with the content of the subsequent following remark (former remark 18, now remark 17. Former Remark 19 is now remark 18 and so on). Also, more specification on the applicability and scope of the Aromatic amines restriction has been added (“direct contact with the human skin or oral cavity”). Table 3: Bisphenol S, restriction added for thermal paper (200 ppm) in accordance with the Swiss Chemical Risk Reduction Ordinance Table 3: Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC): Change in threshold from “Specific permission needed” to “No content permitted”; Additional referencing to the Canadian Ozone-depleting Substances and Halocarbon Regulations (ODSHAR - SOR/2016-137). Table 3: Short chained chlorinated paraffins (SCCP): removal of the Dutch Legislation on plasticizers and flame-retardants and the ‘not intentionally added’ (ruling expired per 20-12-2013); Added new maximum concentration limit 1500 ppm (mg/kg) in accordance with the EU POP Regulation Table 3: Radioactive substances legislation updated from EU-D 96/29/Euratom to EU-D 2013/59/Euratom. ANNEX 2: is renamed to: ANNEX 2 - Summary Table of Aromatic amines (released from Azocolourants and azodyes) Restrictions which is containing the full list of all 24 restricted Aromatic amines (released from Azocolourants and azodyes) as per Signify RSL. Former ANNEX 2 - Summary Table of Phthalate Restrictions has now become ANNEX 3 - Summary Table of Phthalate Restrictions and so on. |
| July 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 17 Alignment with BOMcheck version 6.1 and future version(s) of 2020 |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In section 1.4 additional ECHA SCIP database requirements, to be fulfilled in BOMcheck, are mentioned Note, that additional substances (REACH Candidate List substance, California Prop 65, EU MDR) have been added to BOMcheck, which are not listed in this RSL Table 8: deleted (Name of table: Substances restricted in Manufacturing Processes) and all references thereto (excluding Annex 4) |
| January 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 16 Name change: Policy requirement is removed; this document is named "Regulated Substances List" (RSL) Alignment with BOMcheck version 5.4 Remark 2: for metals in RoHS, added the clarification that the concentration determination is based on the metal weight not the metal containing compound weight (for details see IEC 62321) Remark 5: re-wording on the scope exceptions of the four phthalates restrictions under REACH (EU/2018/2005) Table 2: PFOA restriction deleted and moved to table 3. In the new table 3 entry (now under EU POP), the references to the time related exemption for medical devices were deleted: "except medical device" and "This 1000 ppm limit will be the limit for medical devices until 2023." Table 2: Sum of selected Phthalates Group 1 (BBP, DBP, DEHP) deleted under section "Additional restrictions which apply to parts used in toys and childcare products". New restriction for Sum of selected Phthalates Group 1 (DIBP, BBP, DBP, DEHP), 1000 ppm in plasticized materials under section "Restrictions for electrical and mechanical products in all applications". Remark 7 (Table 2): new remark explaining the changes on the scope of the Sum of selected Phthalates Group 1 (DIBP, BBP, DBP, DEHP) restriction, the new substance restriction (DIBP) and the with a list of exemptions (e.g., for equipment which is in scope of RoHS, Medical Devices, Food contact legislation). Remarks numbering and references updated accordingly. Table 3: new restriction under sections "Additional Restrictions which apply to parts used in toys and childcare products" and "Additional requirements which apply to parts containing textiles" for Flame retardant chemicals, 1000 ppm, applied in any material (except electronic components). US States bills (e.g. California) Table 3: deleted restriction for Benzenamine, N-phenyl-, reaction products with styrene and 2,4,4-trimethylpentene (BNST), since it has been removed from the Canada's Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations. Table 3: correction of "Polychloronapthalenes" into "Polychlorinated naphthalenes", "chloro atoms" into "chlorine atoms" and "UN Stockholm Convention on POPs" into "EU POP regulation" Table 3: restriction on "Alkanes, C10-13, chloro (SCCP; Short chained chlorinated paraffins), 10000 ppm" deleted from sub-section "Additional restrictions which apply to parts which contain chemical products (liquids, gases, powders; as substance or preparation)" for alignment with BOMcheck. Remark 17 (Table 6): deleted specific example on declarable phthalates in medical devices Annex 3: table adapted according to the new specifications for PAHs under GS Mark: number of PAHs reduced from 18 to 15- by removing acenaphthylene, acenaphthene and fluorene from the group of seven PAHs; scope of Category 1 expanded by including 'articles for children up to three years of age'; Categories 2 and 3 divided into two sub-categories each, being 2a and 3a for 'products used by children under the age of 14' and 2b and 3b for 'Other consumer products (mg/kg)'; new limits for sub-categories 2a and 3a; category description deleted from introductory text. |
| August 2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 15 Alignment with BOMcheck version 5.3 Table 1: in introduction changed "restrictions" into "requirements" Table 1: divided into two sections: "RoHS Substance restrictions (Directive 2011/65/EU)" and "RoHS Substance restrictions amendment 1 (Directive 2011/65/EU, as amended by Directive (EU) 2015/863 of March 2015)". Added new column "Remarks" with details on scope, conditions and timelines Table 1.1 deleted. Substances moved to Table 1, under section "RoHS Substance restrictions amendment 1 (Directive 2011/65/EU, as amended by Directive (EU) 2015/863 of March 2015)" Table 1: new remarks number 5 about upcoming restriction under REACH in 2020 (except medical devices and EEE). Remarks numbering adapted throughout the document Table 3, section "Restrictions for electrical and mechanical products in all applications": corrected column "particular uses/ legislation" and remark 9 for Formaldehyde to reflect that label in compliance with U.S. EPA TSCA Title VI regulation is mandatory and it is voluntary to label also according to CARB ATCM standards |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table 3: new entry for Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), for materials/parts not under EU RoHS Scope Table 6: distinction between Br limit for printed wiring laminates and used in other plastics clarified also in remark 15 Annex 1: homogenous material definition in line with EU RoHS legal definition Annex 2: separated columns for REACH and CPSIA restrictions. Marked new Table 3 CPSIA substances relevant for CPSIA. Adapted footnote 2 Annex 2: added note about upcoming restriction under REACH in 2020 (except medical devices and EEE) in remark 1 |
| March 19, 2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 14. Small editorial changes to strengthen the requirement for use of BOMcheck |
| Jan. 23, 2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 13. Due to the name change from Philips Lighting into Signify some editorial changes have been made. BOMcheck (declaration) "tool" changed into "system". Table 0 aligned with Table 6: added clarification that lighting products exempted are "professional"; deleted exemption for "mains power supply cord sets" for BFR restriction at 900 ppm; added "(P)VC copolymers" to BFR and PVC restriction at 1000 ppm. Section 2.2 added "Proposition 65 substances" to the substances that can be found in BOMcheck substances list. Table 1: added remark with clarification on maximum concentration limit applicable for the metal (i.e, Cd, Cr⁶⁺, Pb and Hg) and not for the compounds. Remarks numbering and references updated accordingly. Table 1.1 added note informing that as per 7 July 2020 new requirements on phthalates from EU/2018/2005 of 17 December 2018 will apply. Table 3: corrected TCCPP name by adding "phosphate". Table 3: added new entry (label and justify or restrict) for additional requirements which apply to parts used in medical devices "CMR 1A and 1B substances and endocrine disrupting substances (EDCs)". Table 4: added reference to remark 2 for cadmium and cadmium compounds restriction. Table 6: changed "Beryllium Oxide" to "Beryllium compounds"; added "by weight of any material"; changed from "restricted" into "declarable". Table 6: added clarification that PVC requirements also apply to "poly"vinyl chloride copolymers. Table 6: correction/alignment with BOMcheck for chlorinated flame retardants declarable from 900 ppm by replacing "plastics" for "printed wiring laminates" and chlorinated flame retardants declarable from 1000 ppm by replacing "printed wiring laminates" for "plastics". Remark 12 on Beryllium adapted to explain the changes in the Beryllium requirements (Table 6) from restricted (when feasible alternatives exist) into declarable (to collect information also when no feasible technological alternatives exist). Annex 2, note 2: new hyperlink added for the Phthalates Business Guidance & Small Entity Compliance Guide Format changes. |
| May 14, 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 12. QS-000167 / QS-ExC4-004 California Proposition 65 legislation substances are added in Table 5.2 as declarable substances. The California Proposition 65 listed in previous RSL versions are removed from Table 3 and visible in Table 5.2 in version 12. Medical device exemptions are added for Biocides in Table 3 and PFOA in Table 2. Phthalates, when present in specific medical devices need labelling under the current EU MDD legislation are transferred from Table 3 to Table 6 to better align with BOMcheck Scope is adapted to have non-Philips Lighting branded and owned products when by-packed or integrated in Philips Lighting branded and owned products in scope of RSL. Table 0 only contains 2 instead of 4 differences between Philips RSL and BOMcheck. Tables 2, 3 and 6 are also valid for packaging now. Table 7 shows only the additional requirements for packaging. Further alignment between BOMcheck and RSL took place in listing of substances per application. Skin contact and leather & textiles are listed under textiles & leather now. |
| Feb 28, 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RSL version 11. QS-ExC4-004 The restriction for Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and its salts is set from 1000 ppm for all applications and no additionally added content for textile and leather applications to 25 ppb due to upcoming EU REACH |

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| | <p>legislation per July 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The restrictions for Azo colourants containing certain amines is changed to Azocolourants and Azodyes which form certain aromatic amines (Table 2 and 6). The maximum concentration limit is changed from “No content permitted” to 30 mg/kg. Biocides are added to Table 3 to declare with threshold No intentionally added biocide content due to the EU Biocidal Product Regulation; Following text is added to comment 8: US District of Columbia restricts TCEP and TDCPP in consumer products for children under 12 years of age from 2018 onwards and in all consumer products from 2019 onwards. It is noted here that businesses falling into this scope should take care of this additional requirement. |
| Sept 12, 2017 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 9b & 10. Small editorial changes e.g. in header and footer |
| May 15, 2017 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 8 and 9. RSL version 8 is not published. RSL version 8 is aligned with BOMcheck 4.8, RSL version 9 with BOMcheck 4.9. Separate categories have been made within the Tables for leather and textiles, toys and childcare, chemical products, skin contact applications, medical devices, food contact applications, lamp and lamp ballasts. Scope of RSL slightly adapted on page 1 to have it mandatory for all Philips Lighting and Philips branded and licensed products only. Fluorinated Greenhouse gases (PFC, SF6, HFC) added to Table 3 replacing the SF6 entry, due to EU regulation 517/2014. Will be active in BOMcheck version 4.9. 3 phthalates with CMR class 1b have been added to Annex 2, due to labelling requirements under the current MDD (Table 3). 2 azo dyes added to Table 6 additional to REACH due to requirements in Japan, Thailand and China Annex 3 on PAHs has been made clearer. Phenols in Table 6 changed into Alkylphenols and their ethoxylates in leather and textile applications (100 ppm, Table 6) due to upcoming legislation and customer demands. Will be active in BOMcheck version 4.9. PCP has been adjusted in Table 3 to no intentionally added content as threshold due to the EU biocide directive. PCP was also restricted due to various country legislations with a 5 ppm or even lower limit depending on the application. See Further in Table 3. Will be active in BOMcheck version 4.9. Mains power supply cordsets exempted for PVC/BFR restriction in Table 6. Table 0 adapted to the changes not included in BOMcheck yet and format adapted Latex as declarable substance was added to Table 3 due to FDA labelling requirements. Will be active in BOMcheck version 4.9. References to legislations have been made clearer (e.g. lead in batteries, remark 11 adjusted). When no reference to legislation is made, the substance is restricted or declarable due to Philips Lighting policy. Scope and purpose section have been made clearer. Phthalates DiDP, DnHP and DiNP have been added to Table 3 to align with BOMcheck and due to California proposition 65 requirements. Exemption for BeO used in high power RF resistors added to industry restrictions for Be compounds in Table 6. Threshold was changed from “no content permitted” to “no intentionally added content” for PCTs, DBBT, Ugilecs 21 or 121 and 141 in Table 2 to align with BOMcheck and other similar restrictions. Will be active in BOMcheck version 4.9. Perchlorate was added to Table 4 for batteries due to a labelling requirement in California legislation. This will be active in BOMcheck version 4.9. |
| April 2016 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 7 – Philips Lighting version A separate Lighting RSL version has been created for Philips Lighting B.V. as an independent legal entity. The content follows the Royal Philips Regulated Substance List PHGR-GS-BP01-013 version 7, except minor textual changes. Table 3: Application text and threshold changed for Alkanes, C10-13, chloro (SCCP; Short chained chlorinated paraffins) and Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) and its main diastereoisomers due to EU POPs regulations 2015/2030 and 2016/293. Minor text changes in Chapter 1.3 and 2.2 |
| January 2016 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version 6 Edited Table 0 to reflect the differences between RSL and BOMcheck list of reportable and declarable substances Table 2, the sub header “Substances which are liquids at room temperature” changed to “Restrictions |

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| | <p>applicable to substances and preparations”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 3, added restriction for hexabromocyclododecane, HBCDD • Table 3, added restriction for Benzenamine, N-phenyl-, reaction products with styrene and 2,4,4-trimethylpentene, BNST • Table 3, restrictions to the use of named phthalates (DEHP, BBP, DBP, DIDP and DNHP for cables in headsets and DEHP, BBP and DBP in bas, pouches and other accessories) from Table 6 to emphasize the obligatory restrictions • Table 3, included the term “food contact” in the sub header “Parts used in medical devices or in toys and childcare products” to correctly reflect the scope of BPA restriction • Table 4, added a remark to the footnote for lead compounds “For zinc chloride zinc manganese batteries, the concentration limit 1000 ppm is applied” • Table 7, foam use in packaging restriction scope clarified • Table 8, Hexavalent chromium passivation term clarified • Annex I, article definition changed due to EU Official Court ruling on 10th September 2015 • Annex II, included phthalate 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters; 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with $\geq 0.3\%$ of dihexyl phthalate (EC No. 201-559-5) |
| January 2015 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Version 5 • Edited the Table 0 to reflect the differences between RSL and BOMcheck list of reportable and declarable substances • Added new Table 1.1 describing the RoHS phthalates; now declarable and restricted from 2019 onwards • Corrected Table 2 PAH restriction scope: any PAH compound instead of sum of PAH • Table 2, added a footnote to official guidance on prolonged skin contact for nickel • Table 2, benzene requirement clarified • Table 3, formaldehyde requirement aligned with wording in BOMcheck • Table 3, revised the scope and limit values for TRIS flame retardants and added new TRIS substance Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate (TCPP; CAS 13674-84-5 • Table 3, clarified the scope of lead in paint and similar coatings • Table 3, added a footnote describing the Philips BPA policy • Table 4, lead compounds in batteries limit value updated • Table 6, replaced outdated PAH and Benzo(a)pyrene limits with reference to detailed requirement found in ANNEX 3 • Table 6, the scope of PVC restriction clarified; also, vinyl chloride copolymers belong to the scope (previously mentioned in PVC footnote) • Table 7, included other foam polymeric packaging materials into the scope of EPS ban • Annex 2: Phthalate table updated • Annex 3: Detailed requirements for PAH compounds for German GS mark added |
| February 2014 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Version 4, GS-BP01-2014-001 (change to ISO conform version numbering, 4th version RSL) • Added a remark on additional requirements which apply to special products into paragraph 1.1 Purpose • Edited the Table 0 to reflect the differences between RSL and BOMcheck list of reportable and declarable substances • Clarified the restriction for phthalates under REACH Article 67 restrictions, Table 2 • Added REACH Article 67 regulation for PAH compounds to Table 2 with footnote listing the restricted substances. Restriction will be in force from 27th Dec 2015 • Transferred the Californian Formaldehyde emissions requirement from Table 8 (Transport Emissions) to Table 3 • Added the new restriction on PFOA originating from Norway to Table 3 • Added the restrictions on TCEP and TDCPP in toys and childcare, and in childrens’ products originating from state-level legislation in USA to Table 3 • Corrected the restriction of PAH compounds limit for to be taken into the mouth or in contact with the skin of small children to Table 6 parts • Added the list of PAH compounds with their CAS numbers as a footnote to Table 6 • Removal of Table 8 (Transport emissions), replaced by internal control document • Added a summary of Phthalate requirements in the RSL to the Annex 2 |
| February 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Version C, CSO-BP01-2013-001 • Lead and lead compounds in primary alkaline zinc-manganese dioxide batteries to 40 ppm in line with China |

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| | <p>Standard: GB 24427-2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead and lead compounds in non-alkaline zinc-manganese dioxide batteries to 1000 ppm in line with Brazil Legislation (CONAMA Resolution 401/2008) • Cadmium in batteries to 10 ppm in line with change in Swiss legislation (20 ppm) and Korean legislation (10 ppm) • RSL further aligned with BOMcheck and legislation (addition of antimony trioxide in plastics to Table 6, SF6 to Table 3 (Austrian Legislation), thresholds for dimethylfumurate, organo stannic compounds and arsenic compounds in products and/or packaging • Certain tin compounds (DBT and DOT) moved from table 6 to Table 2 (REACH article 67) • Phthalates in some applications moved from Tables 2 and 3 to Table 6 and further specified which phthalates need to be declared if not asked elsewhere in the RSL. • Ozone depleting substances and PFOS moved from Table 2 to Table 6, • Phenols in Table 6 have been further specified. • Philips policy on PVC and Bromine and Chlorine flame retardants has been slightly adapted in Table 6. • Added Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP) 84-69-5 in footnote 7 to align with the essential requirements of the EU Medical Devices Directive. |
| 15.09.2011 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Version B, CSO-BP01-2011-001 • Clarified in Section 1.1 where the RSL deviates from BOMcheck • Changed Lead and lead compounds restriction limit from 300 to 100ppm in line with US legislation. • Reorganised sequence of the Tables and a number of substances so it is the same sequence as BOMcheck (www.BOMcheck.net) • paragraph explaining different thresholds moved from chapter 2.2 to chapter 1.4 • Added clarification that waivers may be obtained to stimulate use of recycled content in chapter 1.3 • added chapter 2.3 Demonstrating compliance through BOMcheck • Revision in Chapter 3 moved completely to Annex II • Adjusted the schedule for Medical devices' RoHS compliancy in Chapter 3, Table 1 • Added hyperlink to RoHS recast in Official Journal of European Union and to BOMcheck with ELV and RoHS exemptions in Chapter 3, Table 1 • Adjusted table sub-header to "toys and childcare products" in Chapter 3, Table 2 • Organostannic compounds restriction corrected to "tri-substituted organostannic compounds" in Chapter 3, Table 2 • Dioctyltin and Dibutyltin compounds restriction added to Chapter 3, Table 6. • Removed remarks from asbestos, Ozone depleting substances, PFOS exemptions in Chapter 3, Table 2 • Added new legislation concerning the phthalates use, based on Proposition 65 of California, USA, to Chapter 3, Table 3 • Added a remark on the phthalates in the scope of new Proposition 65 regulation in Chapter 3, Table 3 • Added CAS-numbers and corrected faulty EC numbers for medical devices phthalates remark in Chapter 3, Table 3 • Formaldehyde, radioactive substances and lead advisory remarks removed in Chapter 3, Table 3 • Added new batteries regulations to Chapter 3, Table 4 • Cadmium remark for Medical devices removed from Chapter 3, Table 4 • Added word "declarations" to better describe the contents of Chapter 3, Table 6 contents • Removed explanatory remark for PAH compounds in Chapter 4, Table 5 • Arsenic compounds concentration limit changed from 10 ppm to "no content permitted" in Chapter 3, Table 6 • Removed the substances table for REACH Candidate list substances and added a reference to BOMcheck as source of information for Chapter 3, Table 7 • Old Table 7 contents moved to be part of Chapter 3, Table 3 • Old Table 8 contents moved to be part of Chapter 3, Table 3 • Annex I on RoHS exemptions removed • Annex II with examples on CAS-names removed |
| 22-3- 2010 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Version A, CSO-BP01-2010-001 • The Philips Regulated Substances List covers not only restricted, but also declarable substances and, therefore, replaces both the Restricted and Relevant Substances Lists in Products (CSO-BP01-2006-11 and CSO-BP01-2006-12). • The layout of the Philips RSL was aligned with the BOMcheck IT System. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of BOMcheck substances, such as tars oils, creosotes, and dioxins. • Hg declaration - ErP(2009/125/EC) Implementing measure EC No 245/2009 and Philips policy for Lighting products in anticipation of the revision the EU ROHS exemption list. • List of exemptions of Annex 1 updated (new exemptions added according to Decision 2009/443/EC. Expired exemptions are crossed out). • Updated Annex 1 with exemptions for ROHS Categories 8 and 9 in anticipation of ROHS Recast. • The List has been broadened from Substances in products to other relevant applications like packaging and transport material. Also regulated declarable substances as requested by REACH have been included. • Dimethylfumarate restricted in all applications according to Decision 2009/251/EC. • Restriction of Phenol and Phenolic compounds in PCB's was removed, as there is no reason to believe it still represents a problem in this application. • SCCP are no longer restricted but declarable, in line with the REACH regulation. • PVC and BFR declaration should comply with Industry guide – IEC 61249-2-21. • Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) restricted when used in consumer products. • Limits for (gas) emissions from products, product-packaging and transport material as to fulfil with Dutch requirements (http://www.vrominspectie.nl/actueel/publicaties/uitvoering-motie-poppe-boelhouwer-containers-met-gevaarlijke-gassen.aspx). Substances being controlled are Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Cyanide, Ammonia, Sulfurylfluoride, Chloropicrine, Dichloroethane, Benzene, Styrene, Toluene and Xylene and fumigants, Phosphine and Methyl bromide. |
| 1-1-2009 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead in Childcare products according to USA requirements was added. • Beryllium: exemption Be metal alloy added (where no feasible technological alternative exists). • EU ROHS substances for medical devices were added to the restricted List with a phase-out date of 1-1-2013. • Formaldehyde emission levels from composite wood have been changed according to California legislation • Restriction to Cr6+ in processes limited to passivation processes • EU ROHS exemptions lists is replaced by the December 3 2008 EU Commission proposal • Annex 1.1 is added with an explanation on homogeneous and article product declaration |
| 7-8-2008 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beryllium: few exemptions and possibility for waivers were included. • Cadmium and Mercury declaration obligation above 50 ppm, moved from the footnote to one of the remarks just below the table for more visibility. There was no change on the content. • Perfluorooctane Sulfonates (PFOS's) compounds were added to the list as they will be restricted as from 27 June 2008 (EU DIRECTIVE 2006/122/ECOF). • Sum of all Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) (16 mentioned in EPA list) and Benzoapyrene: Those substances are included in the UNECE Protocol to be formalized in Regulation 850/2004/EEC on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). Furthermore, also the "German Stiftung Warentest" or GS imposes this requirements for consumer products, based on the German transposition of the General Product Safety Directive (2001/95/EC) and the regulation on food contact materials (EC/1935/2004) to justify the legal basis for this requirement. • Formaldehyde: requirements have been split into two categories, namely in products (in e.g. wooden loudspeakers, bread roasters, etc.) and packaging material (incl. transportation material, like pellets). Official requirements exist in many countries, like Germany Chem Verbot, Denmark statut. order nr 289, Austria, Norway, Poland, Lithuania, Finland, The Netherlands, USA – CA (93120-93120.12, title 17, California Code of Regulations). The limits in CA for HWPW were corrected. • Restricted Substances in Batteries: to follow legislation. • Chlorobenzene: general "chlorobenzene" was replaced by the two hazardous forms, hexachlorobenzene and trichlorobenzene (CMR 1 and 2, respectively). • Chromium 6+ in plating process: Due to the difficulties to control the plating Cr6+ process, posing compliance risks of products brought to the market by Philips, it is proposed to fully restrict use of this substance in any plating or passivation process. • Ozone Depleting Substances in processes: ODCs are subject of federal excise tax law applied to all imported electronics in USA. As part of federal efforts to implement the Montreal Protocol, the U.S. tax code applies excise taxes on the importation of a range of products – including electronics – based on the use or presence of banned/restricted ODCs. These taxes apply even if the ODCs were only used as process chemicals in the manufacture of the products and were never intended to be in the finished product. While there is a minimis exception for certain types of products, this exception does not apply to electronics. Prove of non-use must |

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| | <p>be delivered in order to apply for exemption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarity and help, annexes containing a list with exemptions and more detailed information about the substances of this list (CAS numbers, names, legislation information, use) were added. |
| 1-1-2007 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to its toxicity (CMR category 1) and to prepare ourselves on REACH, Beryllium is made restricted now. To solve problems at numerous suppliers, who only guarantee the ROHS limits, the restriction thresholds limits for Cd in plastics and Hg are changed to the ROHS limits (100 and 1000 ppm, respectively). To be sure that these supplied materials have Cd and Hg concentrations well below the legal ROHS limits, declaration above 50 ppm is introduced for these substances. Therefore, also the text "declaration threshold" is changed into "restriction threshold" on the restricted substance list. Some minor text changes are made for phthalates on the restricted list and lead reporting for PMS on the relevant list. |