

To Whom It May Concern:

Kaiser Aluminum has determined, through testing and analyses, that its aluminum alloy products, except for 6262, comply with RoHS 3, EU Directive 2011/65/EU and 2015/863/EU.

The table below lists the ten restricted substances and corresponding maximum concentration values (MCV) allowed by weight, as set forth in Annex II and III of the Directive. Annex III 6(b)-II, which allows up to 0.4 weight % Lead as an alloying element for machining purposes is expected to expire at the end of 2024, per the most recent regulatory updates.

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

At Kaiser Aluminum, Lead may be added below the allowed MCV for machining purposes. Mercury and Cadmium are at trace or undetectable levels per surveillance testing. Hexavalent Chromium is not known to exist in the solid form of aluminum. No other substances in the table are used to manufacture aluminum alloy products.

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

Regards,

Hong Xu, VP of Quality & Export Compliance