



Maxwell Technologies, Inc.
 3888 Calle Fortunada
 San Diego, CA 92123

January 20th, 2016

RE: D Cell Series RoHS Declaration

To Our Valued Customers:

The EU Restriction on Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive (2011/65/EU) was recast from Directive 2002/95/EC on July 21, 2011, and member states are required to enforce the restrictions by January 2, 2013. It seeks to restrict the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment by setting certain concentration limits for the following substances: lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), mercury (Hg), hexavalent chromium (Cr₆₊), polybrominated biphenyls (PBB), and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE).

Maxwell Technologies, Inc., along with its affiliates, vendors and partners, support the RoHS objective of preventing risks to human health and the environment, with a particular focus on workers involved in the management of electronic waste. Accordingly, Maxwell hereby declares that the products listed in Table 1 below do not contain any of the above mentioned substances in excess of the permitted concentrations.

Table 1

PC10-90	PC10HT-90	BCAP0001 P270 T01	BCAP0003 P270 T01	BCAP0005 P270 T01
BCAP0010 P270 T01	BCAP0010 P270 T11	BCAP0025 P270 T01	BCAP0025 P270 T11	BCAP0050 P270 T01
BCAP0100 P270 T01	BCAP0100 P270 T07	BCAP0150 P270 T07	BCAP0310 P270 T10	BCAP0350 E270 T11
BCAP0650 P270 K04	BCAP0650 P270 K05	BCAP1200 P270 K04	BCAP1200 P270 K05	BCAP1500 P270 K04
BCAP1500 P270 K05	BCAP2000 P270 K04	BCAP2000 P270 K05	BCAP3000 P270 K04	BCAP3000 P270 K05
BCAP3400 P285 K04	BCAP3400 P285 K05			

The above statements are based upon one of the following techniques employed by Maxwell, its affiliates, vendors, or partners: certification at accredited test facilities; or through similarity in construction and materials used.

RoHS test reports prepared for Maxwell by an accredited facility are attached:

For additional questions or information, please contact your Maxwell Key Account Manager.

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Test Report No.: 31271553.002

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Client: Maxwell Technologies
9244 Balboa Ave San Diego, CA 92123 US

Test Item: Material samples for analysis
See material list

Identification: BCAP0310, 350

Delivery Condition: *apparent good* **Date of Receipt:** 5/29/2012

Testing Location: TÜV Rheinland of North America
2709 SE Otis Corley Dr, Suite 11 Bentonville, AR 72712 USA

Test Specification: Directive **2011/65/EU** on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (**RoHS**)
Following the guidelines for Analysis IEC 62321

Test Result: **The above described test object was tested and passed to the above-mentioned test specification.**

Tested by:


Checked by:


6/1/2012 Drew Dumas
Date Name Signature
Laboratory Technician

3/10/2014 Mark Smith
Date Name Signature
Laboratory Manager

Other Aspects:

Test Method: **IEC 62321:2008**
Components were evaluated using one or more of the following methods:

XOS XRF Screening, Wet chemical analysis, or Manufacturer RoHS compliance mark/documentation.

This test report relates to the a. m. test sample. Without permission of the test center this test report is not permitted to be duplicated in extracts. This test report does not entitle to carry any safety mark on this or similar products.

1. Testing Date(s):

5/30/2012 - 6/1/2012

2. Test Results – For Model BCAP 350**Material List**

Material Number	Material Description
1	Thermal Shrink, PET, Label/Sleeve
2	Tape, Polyimide, partially glued, width 15mm
3	EPDM Plug
4	Tape, PET, width 10mm
5	Electrode, carbon/foil
6	Paper Separator 48mm x ~40m
7	Can
8	Top Collector
9	Al Bowl Plug
10	Lid
11	Lid assembly connector
12	Rubber gasket
13	Tab Energy "V" Al 99.5

Report matrix for XRF Sreening

Material No.	ppm [mg/kg]				
	Cd	Cr [^]	Pb	Hg	Br [^]
01a	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
01b	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
01c	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
01d	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
3	ND	ND	27	ND	ND
4	ND	67	ND	ND	ND
05a	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
05b	ND	ND	5.5	ND	ND
6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7	ND	ND	10	ND	ND
8	ND	ND	14	ND	ND
9	ND	179	33	ND	ND
10	ND	15	6.2	ND	ND
11	ND	27	14	ND	ND
12a	WC	52	18	ND	ND
12b	ND	41	8.1	ND	ND
12c	ND	WC	ND	41	184
13	5.7	< 15	6.8	< 4.0	ND

Remark:

- RED TEXT:** These items are inconclusive by XRF-Screening – Refer to Wet Chemistry Results section.
- NT = Not Tested (Bromine in Alloys)
- ND = Not Detected (less than limits of detection)
- WC = See Wet Chemistry Results

	Cr	Br	Cd	Hg	Pb
Limits of Detection (mg/kg)	15	5	5	4	5

Wet Chemistry Results

Hexavalent Chromium:

Material no.	Spot test for Cr VI
12c	Negative

Cadmium

Material No.	PPM (mg/kg)
	LOD 5 mg/kg
	Cd
12a	<5mg/kg

XRF Screening limits for different matrices

Materials	Unit(ppm)				
	Cr	Br	Cd	Hg	Pb
Metallic	P≤700<X	--	P ≤70<X≤130< F	P≤700<X≤1300<F	P≤700<X≤1300<F
Polymeric	P≤700<X	P≤300<X	P ≤70<X≤130< F	P≤700<X≤1300<F	P≤700<X≤1300<F
Electronic Components	P≤500<X	P≤250<X	P ≤40<X≤150< F	P≤500<X≤1500<F	P≤500<X≤1500<F

Instrument	Supplier/Vendor	Model / Type
X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry	XOS	HD Prime
ICP-MS	Agilent Technologies Inc.	7700
GC-MS	Agilent Technologies Inc.	6890/5975

3. Sample Photos

See attachment

4. Exemptions

Annex III: Applications exempted from the restriction in Article 4(1)

1. Mercury in single capped (compact) fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per burner):
 - a) For general lighting purposes < 30 W: 5 mg
Expires on 31 December 2011; 3,5 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011 until 31 December 2012; 2,5 mg shall be used per burner after 31 December 2012

- b) For general lighting purposes ≥ 30 W and < 50 W: 5 mg
Expires on 31 December 2011; 3,5 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011
 - c) For general lighting purposes ≥ 50 W and < 150 W: 5 mg
 - d) For general lighting purposes ≥ 150 W: 15 mg
 - e) For general lighting purposes with circular or square structural shape and tube diameter ≤ 17 mm
No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 7 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011
 - f) For special purposes: 5 mg
 - g) For general lighting purposes < 30 W with a lifetime equal or above 20 000 h: 3,5 mg
Expires on 31 December 2017
2. Mercury in double-capped linear fluorescent lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per lamp):
- a) Tri-band phosphor lamps
 - 1. Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter < 9 mm (e.g. T2): 5 mg
Expires on 31 December 2011; 4 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011
 - 2. Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter ≥ 9 mm and ≤ 17 mm (e.g. T5): 5 mg
Expires on 31 December 2011; 3 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011
 - 3. Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter > 17 mm and ≤ 28 mm (e.g. T8): 5 mg
Expires on 31 December 2011; 3,5 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011
 - 4. Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter > 28 mm (e.g. T12): 5 mg
Expires on 31 December 2012; 3,5 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2012
 - 5. Tri-band phosphor with long lifetime (≥ 25 000 h): 8 mg
Expires on 31 December 2011; 5 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011
 - b) Mercury in other fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per lamp):
 - 1. Linear halophosphate lamps with tube > 28 mm (e.g. T10 and T12): 10 mg
Expires on 13 April 2012
 - 2. Non-linear halophosphate lamps (all diameters): 15 mg
Expires on 13 April 2016
 - 3. Non-linear tri-band phosphor lamps with tube diameter > 17 mm (e.g. T9)
No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 15 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011
 - 4. Lamps for other general lighting and special purposes (e.g. induction lamps)
No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 15 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011
3. Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for special purposes not exceeding (per lamp):
- a) Short length (≤ 500 mm)
No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 3,5 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011
 - b) Medium length (> 500 mm and ≤ 1500 mm)
No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 5 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011
 - c) Long length (> 1500 mm)
No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 13 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011
- 4.
- a) Mercury in other low pressure discharge lamps (per lamp)
No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 15 mg may be used per lamp after 31 December 2011
 - b) Mercury in High Pressure Sodium (vapor) lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per burner) in lamps with improved color rendering index $R_a > 60$:
 - I. $P \leq 155$ W
No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 30 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011
 - II. 155 W $< P \leq 405$ W
No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 40 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011
 - III. $P > 405$ W
No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 40 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011
 - c) Mercury in other High Pressure Sodium (vapor) lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per burner):
 - i. $P \leq 155$ W
No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 25 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011
 - ii. 155 W $< P \leq 405$ W
No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 30 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011
 - iii. $P > 405$ W
No limitation of use until 31 December 2011; 40 mg may be used per burner after 31 December 2011
 - d) Mercury in High Pressure Mercury (vapor) lamps (HPMV)
Expires on 13 April 2015
 - e) Mercury in metal halide lamps (MH)

- f) Mercury in other discharge lamps for special purposes not specifically mentioned in this Annex
- 5.
 - a) Lead in glass of cathode ray tubes
 - b) Lead in glass of fluorescent tubes not exceeding 0,2 % by weight
- 6.
 - a) Lead as an alloying element in steel for machining purposes and in galvanized steel containing up to 0,35 % lead by weight
 - b) Lead as an alloying element in aluminum containing up to 0,4 % lead by weight
 - c) Copper alloy containing up to 4 % lead by weight
- 7.
 - a) Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e. lead- based alloys containing 85 % by weight or more lead)
 - b) Lead in solders for servers, storage and storage array systems, network infrastructure equipment for switching, signaling, transmission, and network management for telecommunications
 - c)
 - I. Electrical and electronic components containing lead in a glass or ceramic other than dielectric ceramic in capacitors, e.g. piezoelectric devices, or in a glass or ceramic matrix compound
 - II. Lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of 125 V AC or 250 V DC or higher
 - III. Lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of less than 125 V AC or 250 V DC
Expires on 1 January 2013 and after that date may be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 1 January 2013
 - IV. Lead in PZT based dielectric ceramic materials for capacitors which are part of integrated circuits or discrete semiconductors
Expires on 21 July 2016
- 8.
 - a) Cadmium and its compounds in one shot pellet type thermal cut-offs
Expires on 1 January 2012 and after that date may be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 1 January 2012
 - b) Cadmium and its compounds in electrical contacts
- 9.
 - a) Hexavalent chromium as an anticorrosion agent of the carbon steel cooling system in absorption refrigerators up to 0,75 % by weight in the cooling solution
 - b) Lead in bearing shells and bushes for refrigerant-containing compressors for heating, ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration (HVACR) applications
- 11.
 - a) Lead used in C-press compliant pin connector systems
May be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 24 September 2010
 - b) Lead used in other than C-press compliant pin connector systems
Expires on 1 January 2013 and after that date may be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 1 January 2013
- 12. Lead as a coating material for the thermal conduction module C-ring
May be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 24 September 2010
- 13.
 - a) Lead in white glasses used for optical applications
 - b) Cadmium and lead in filter glasses and glasses used for reflectance standards
- 14. Lead in solders consisting of more than two elements for the connection between the pins and the package of microprocessors with a lead content of more than 80 % and less than 85 % by weight
Expired on 1 January 2011 and after that date may be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 1 January 2011
- 15. Lead in solders to complete a viable electrical connection between semiconductor die and carrier within integrated circuit flip chip packages
- 16. Lead in linear incandescent lamps with silicate coated tubes
Expires on 1 September 2013
- 17. Lead halide as radiant agent in high intensity discharge (HID) lamps used for professional reprography applications
- 18.
 - a) Lead as activator in the fluorescent powder (1 % lead by weight or less) of discharge lamps when used as specialty lamps for diazoprinting reprography, lithography, insect traps, photochemical and curing processes containing phosphors such as SMS ((Sr,Ba) 2 MgSi 2 O 7 :Pb)
Expired on 1 January 2011

- b) Lead as activator in the fluorescent powder (1 % lead by weight or less) of discharge lamps when used as sun tanning lamps containing phosphors such as BSP (BaSi 2 O 5 :Pb)
- 19. Lead with PbBiSn-Hg and PbInSn-Hg in specific compositions as main amalgam and with PbSn-Hg as auxiliary amalgam in very compact energy saving lamps (ESL)
Expires on 1 June 2011
- 20. Lead oxide in glass used for bonding front and rear substrates of flat fluorescent lamps used for Liquid Crystal Displays (LCDs)
Expires on 1 June 2011
- 21. Lead and cadmium in printing inks for the application of enamels on glasses, such as borosilicate and soda lime glasses
- 23. Lead in finishes of fine pitch components other than connectors with a pitch of 0,65 mm and less
May be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 24 September 2010
- 24. Lead in solders for the soldering to machine through hole discoidal and planar array ceramic multilayer capacitors
- 25. Lead oxide in surface conduction electron emitter displays (SED) used in structural elements, notably in the seal frit and frit ring
- 26. Lead oxide in the glass envelope of black light blue lamps
Expires on 1 June 2011
- 27. Lead alloys as solder for transducers used in high-powered (designated to operate for several hours at acoustic power levels of 125 dB SPL and above) loudspeakers
Expired on 24 September 2010
- 29. Lead bound in crystal glass as defined in Annex I (Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4) of Council Directive 69/493/EEC (1)
- 30. Cadmium alloys as electrical/mechanical solder joints to electrical conductors located directly on the voice coil in transducers used in high-powered loudspeakers with sound pressure levels of 100 dB (A) and more
- 31. Lead in soldering materials in mercury free flat fluorescent lamps (which, e.g. are used for liquid crystal displays, design or industrial lighting)
- 32. Lead oxide in seal frit used for making window assemblies for Argon and Krypton laser tubes
- 33. Lead in solders for the soldering of thin copper wires of 100 µm diameter and less in power transformers
- 34. Lead in cermet-based trimmer potentiometer elements
- 36. Mercury used as a cathode sputtering inhibitor in DC plasma displays with a content up to 30 mg per display
Expired on 1 July 2010
- 37. Lead in the plating layer of high voltage diodes on the basis of a zinc borate glass body
- 38. Cadmium and cadmium oxide in thick film pastes used on aluminum bonded beryllium oxide
- 39. Cadmium in color converting II-VI LEDs (< 10 µg Cd per mm² of light-emitting area) for use in solid state illumination or display systems
Expires on 1 July 2014
- 40. Cadmium in photoresistors for analogue optocouplers applied in professional audio equipment
Expires on 31 December 2013

Annex IV: restrictions specific to medical devices and monitoring and control instruments

Equipment utilizing or detecting ionizing radiation

- 1. Lead, cadmium and mercury in detectors for ionizing radiation.
- 2. Lead bearings in X-ray tubes.
- 3. Lead in electromagnetic radiation amplification devices: micro-channel plate and capillary plate.
- 4. Lead in glass frit of X-ray tubes and image intensifiers and lead in glass frit binder for assembly of gas lasers and for vacuum tubes that convert electromagnetic radiation into electrons.
- 5. Lead in shielding for ionizing radiation.
- 6. Lead in X-ray test objects.
- 7. Lead stearate X-ray diffraction crystals.
- 8. Radioactive cadmium isotope source for portable X-ray fluorescence spectrometers.

Sensors, detectors and electrodes

- 1a. Lead and cadmium in ion selective electrodes including glass of pH electrodes.
- 1b. Lead anodes in electrochemical oxygen sensors.
- 1c. Lead, cadmium and mercury in infra-red light detectors.
- 1d. Mercury in reference electrodes: low chloride mercury chloride, mercury sulphate and mercury oxide.

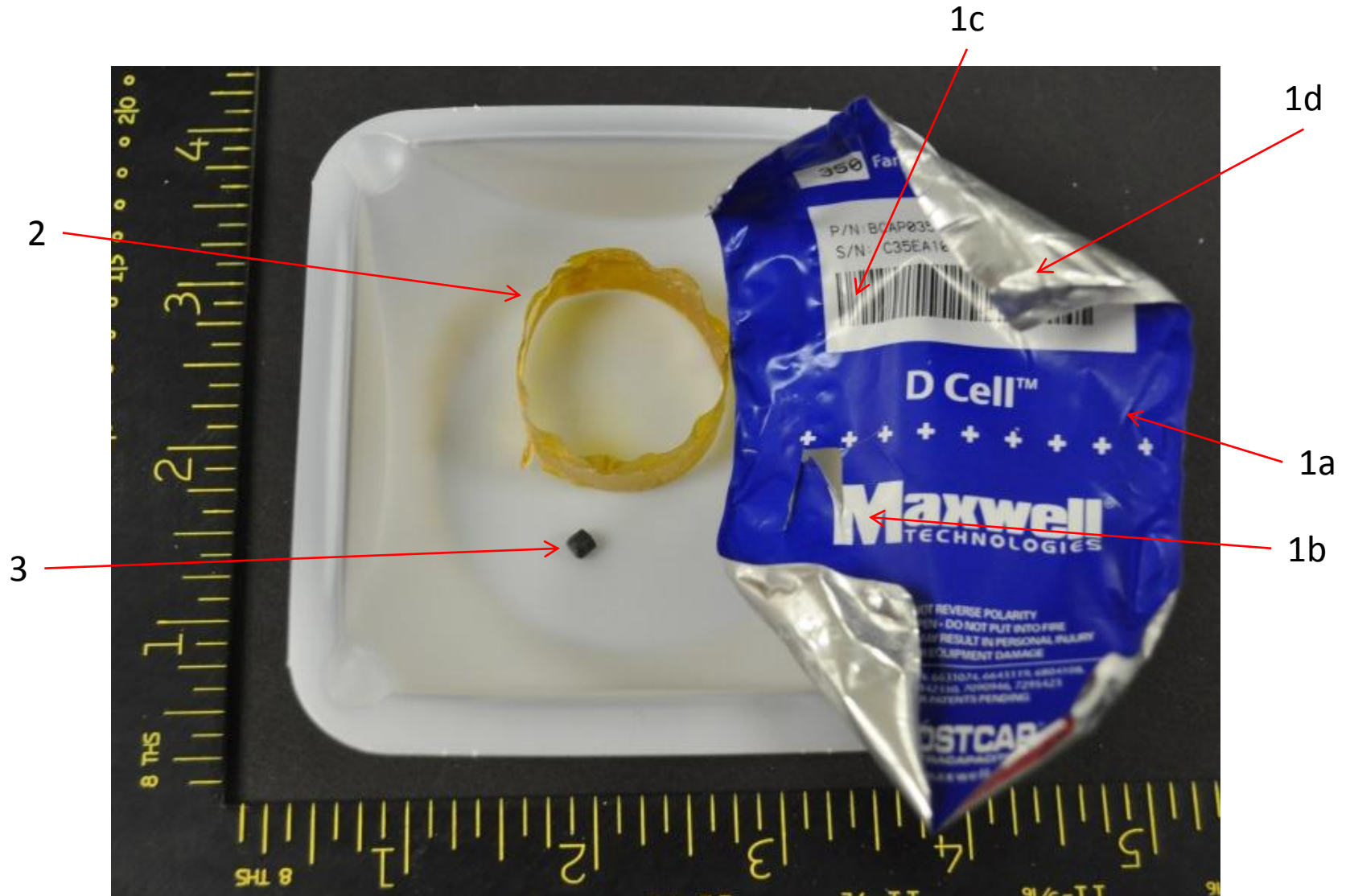
Others

- 9. Cadmium in helium-cadmium lasers.
- 10. Lead and cadmium in atomic absorption spectroscopy lamps.
- 11. Lead in alloys as a superconductor and thermal conductor in MRI.

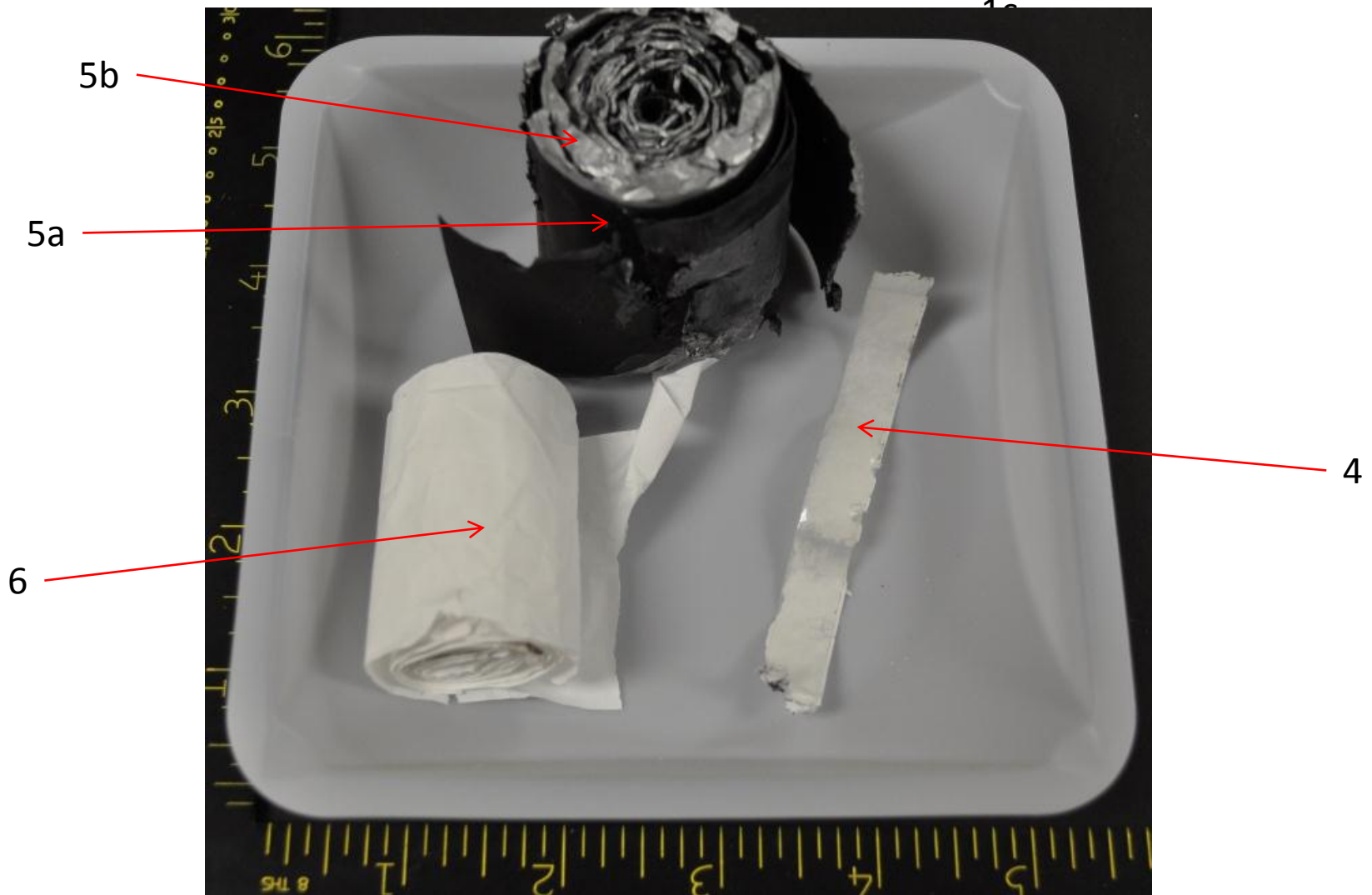
12. Lead and cadmium in metallic bonds creating superconducting magnetic circuits in MRI, SQUID, NMR (Nuclear Magnetic Resonance) or FTMS (Fourier Transform Mass Spectrometer) detectors. Expires on 30 June 2021.
13. Lead in counterweights.
14. Lead in single crystal piezoelectric materials for ultrasonic transducers.
15. Lead in solders for bonding to ultrasonic transducers.
16. Mercury in very high accuracy capacitance and loss measurement bridges and in high frequency RF switches and relays in monitoring and control instruments not exceeding 20 mg of mercury per switch or relay.
17. Lead in solders in portable emergency defibrillators.
18. Lead in solders of high performance infrared imaging modules to detect in the range 8-14 μm .
19. Lead in Liquid crystal on silicon (LCoS) displays.
20. Cadmium in X-ray measurement filters.
21. Cadmium in phosphor coatings in image intensifiers for X-ray images until 31 December 2019 and in spare parts for X-ray systems placed on the EU market before 1 January 2020.
22. Lead acetate marker for use in stereotactic head frames for use with CT and MRI and in positioning systems for gamma beam and particle therapy equipment. Expires on 30 June 2021.
23. Lead as an alloying element for bearings and wear surfaces in medical equipment exposed to ionizing radiation. Expires on 30 June 2021.
24. Lead enabling vacuum tight connections between aluminum and steel in X-ray image intensifiers. Expires on 31 December 2019.
25. Lead in the surface coatings of pin connector systems requiring nonmagnetic connectors which are used durably at a temperature below $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ under normal operating and storage conditions. Expires on 30 June 2021.
26. Lead in
 - solders on printed circuit boards,
 - termination coatings of electrical and electronic components and coatings of printed circuit boards,
 - solders for connecting wires and cables,
 - solders connecting transducers and sensors,that are used durably at a temperature below $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ under normal operating and storage conditions. Expires on 30 June 2021.
27. Lead in
 - solders,
 - termination coatings of electrical and electronic components and printed circuit boards,
 - connections of electrical wires, shields and enclosed connectors,which are used in
 - a) magnetic fields within the sphere of 1 m radius around the isocentre of the magnet in medical magnetic resonance imaging equipment, including patient monitors designed to be used within this sphere, or
 - b) magnetic fields within 1 m distance from the external surfaces of cyclotron magnets, magnets for beam transport and beam direction control applied for particle therapy.Expires on 30 June 2020.
28. Lead in solders for mounting cadmium telluride and cadmium zinc telluride digital array detectors to printed circuit boards. Expires on 31 December 2017.
29. Lead in alloys, as a superconductor or thermal conductor, used in cryo-cooler cold heads and/or in cryo-cooled cold probes and/or in cryo-cooled equipotential bonding systems, in medical devices (category 8) and/or in industrial monitoring and control instruments. Expires on 30 June 2021.
30. Hexavalent chromium in alkali dispensers used to create photocathodes in X-ray image intensifiers until 31 December 2019 and in spare parts for X-ray systems placed on the EU market before 1 January 2020.
31. Lead, cadmium and hexavalent chromium in reused spare parts, recovered from medical devices placed on the market before 22 July 2014 and used in category 8 equipment placed on the market before 22 July 2021, provided that reuse takes place in auditable closed-loop business-to-business return systems, and that the reuse of parts is notified to the consumer. Expires on 21 July 2021.
32. Lead in solders on printed circuit boards of detectors and data acquisition units for Positron Emission Tomographs which are integrated into Magnetic Resonance Imaging equipment. Expires on 31 December 2019.
33. Lead in solders on populated printed circuit boards used in Directive 93/42/EEC class IIa and IIb mobile medical devices other than portable emergency defibrillators. Expires on 30 June 2016 for class IIa and on 31 December 2020 for class IIb.
34. Lead as an activator in the fluorescent powder of discharge lamps when used for extracorporeal photopheresis lamps containing BSP (BaSi 2 O 5 :Pb) phosphors. Expires on 22 July 2021.

-End of Report-

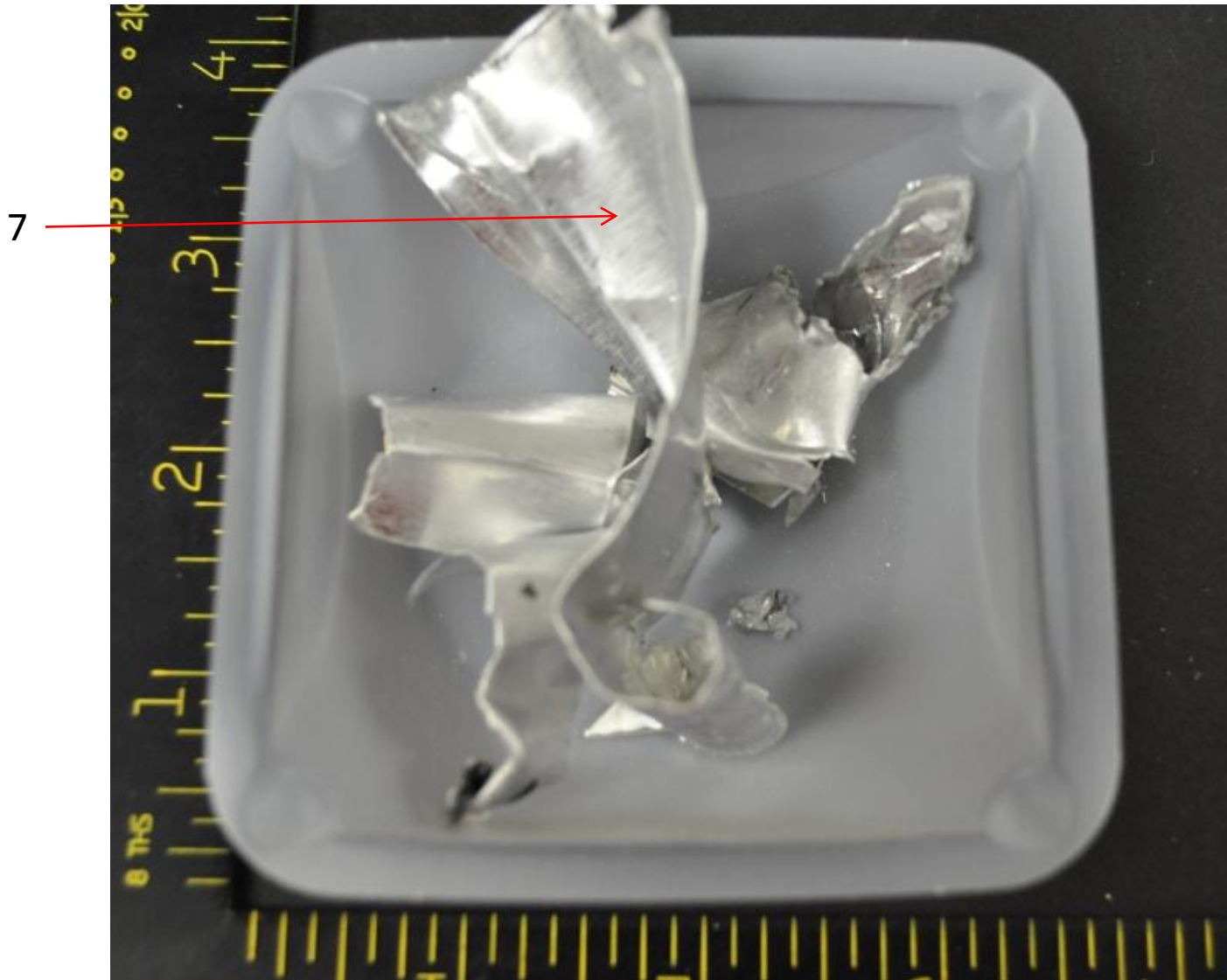
RoHS Testing Points



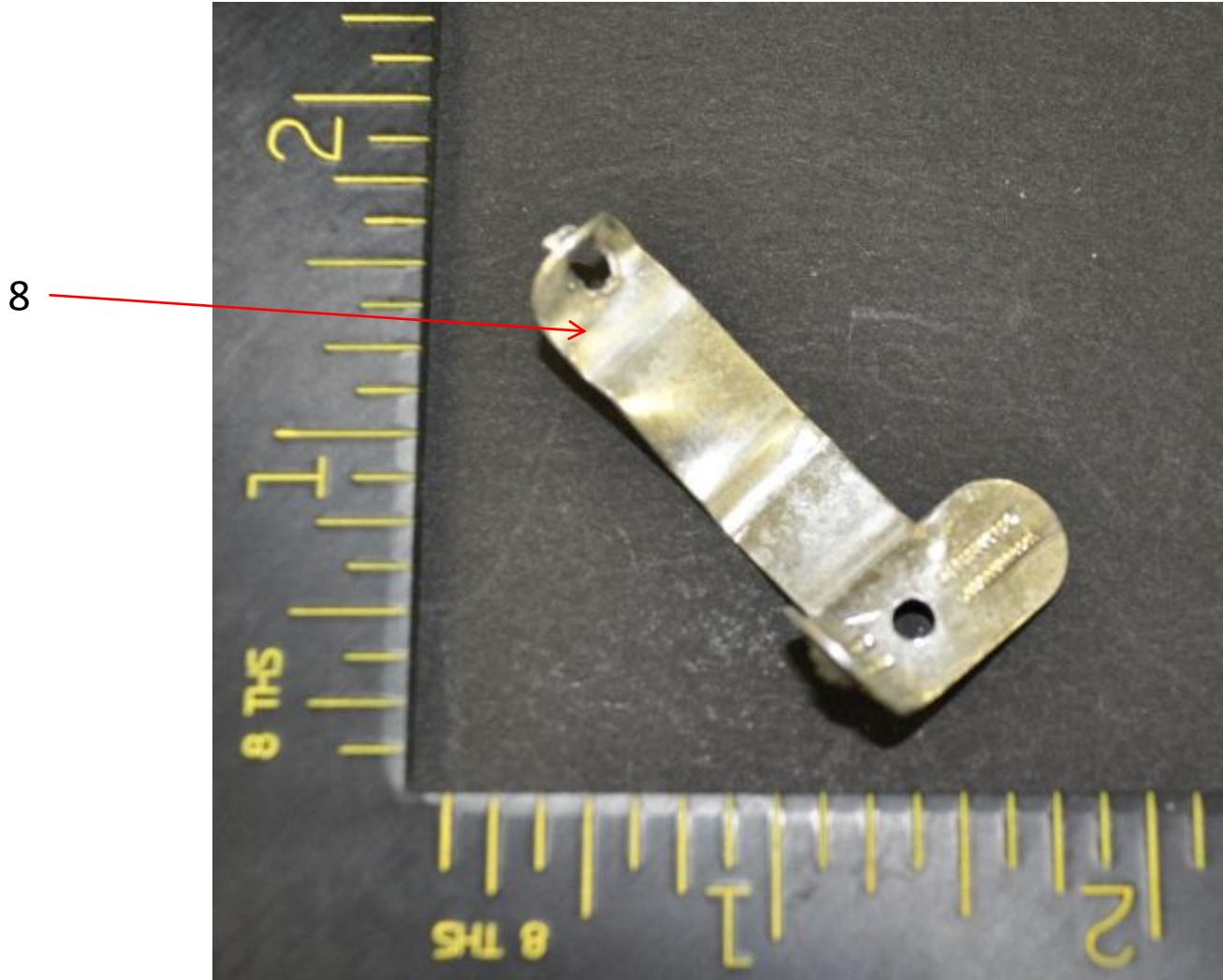
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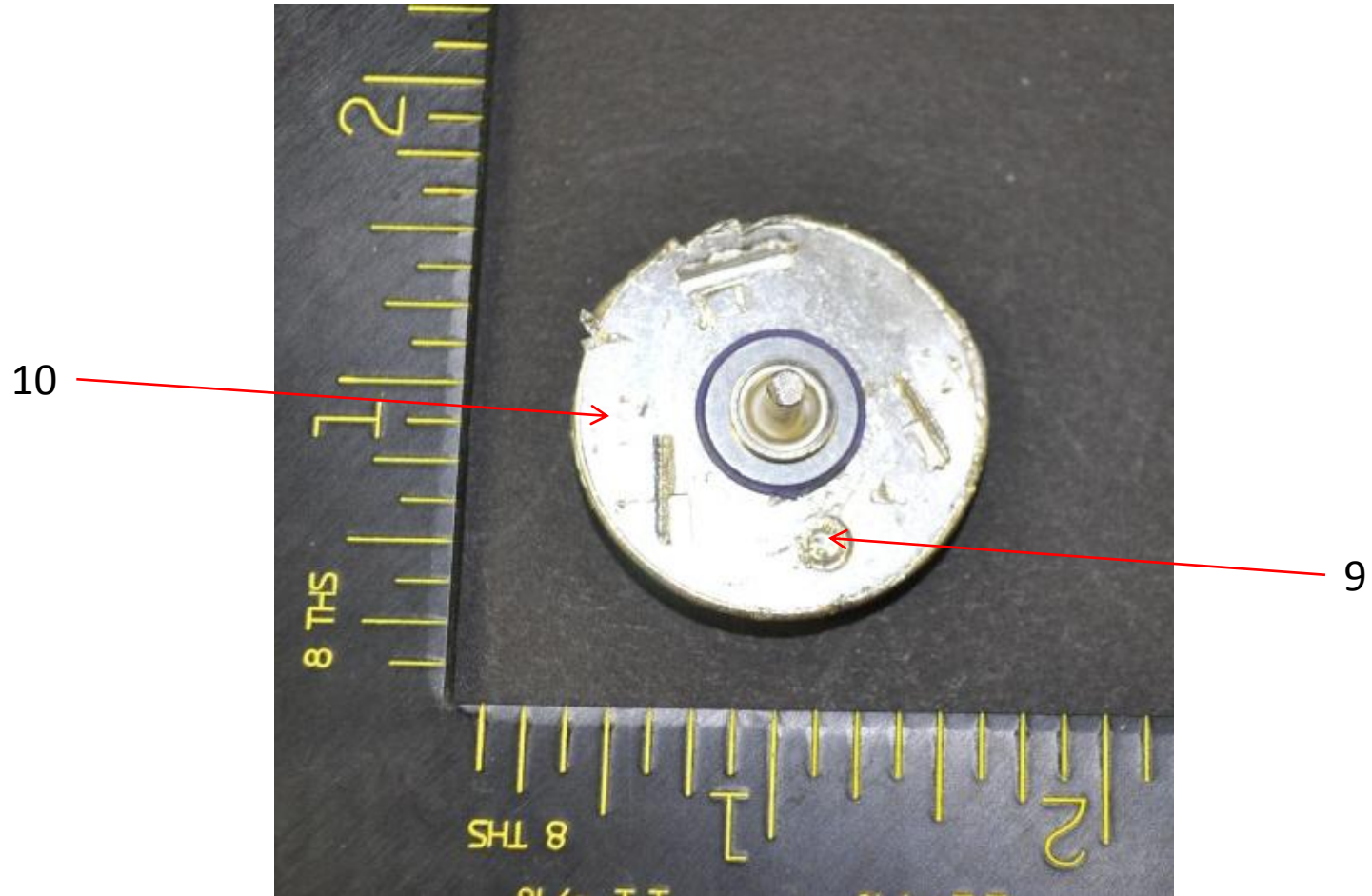
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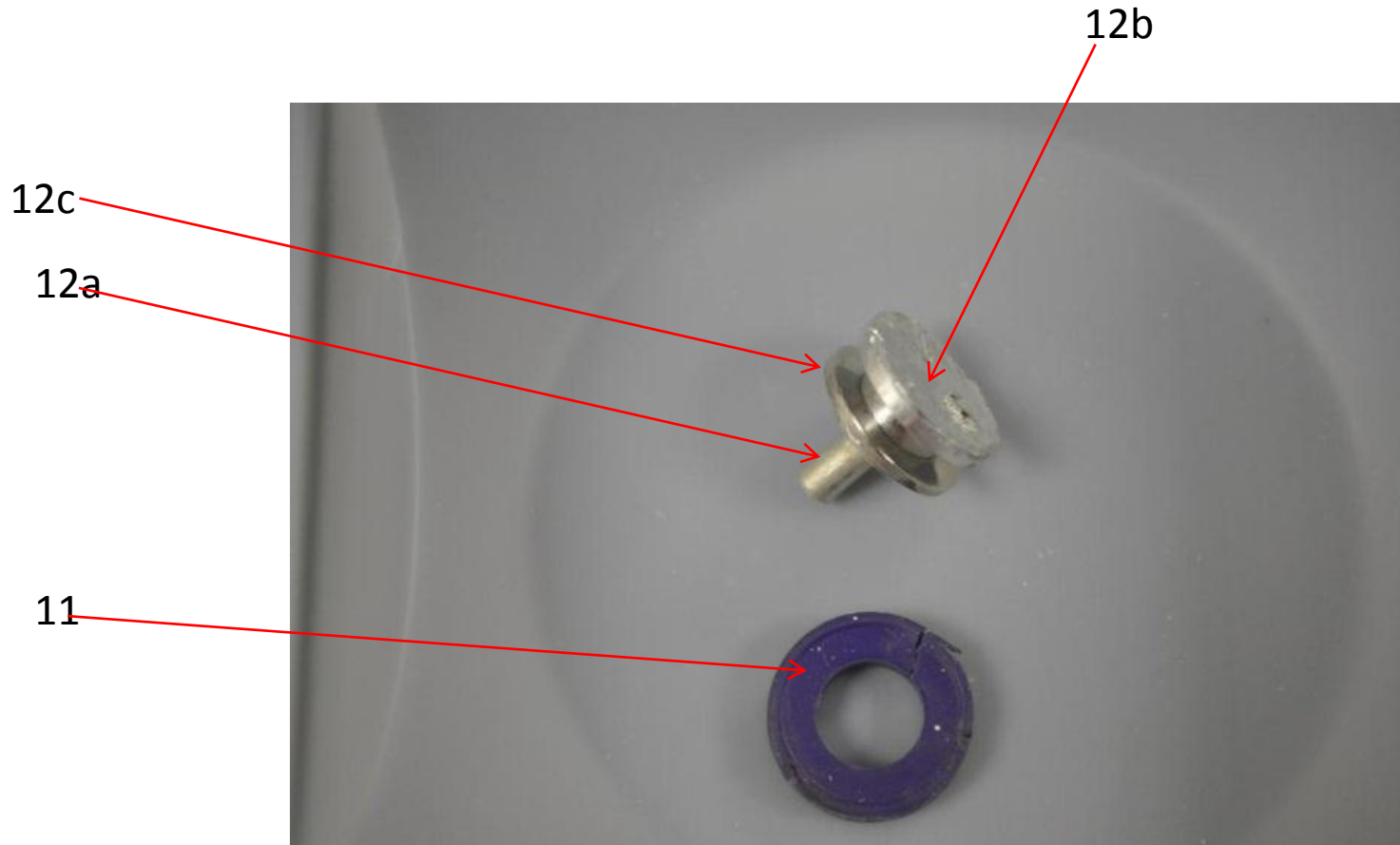
RoHS Testing Points



RoHS Testing Points



RoHS Testing Points



RoHS Testing Points

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