

Information sheet

DS Smith Paper & Packaging

Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS) and its amendment, Directive (EU) 2015/863.

General information

The objectives of the environment policy within the European Community are to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment, protect human health and also to utilise natural resources prudently and rationally in order to achieve the overall goal of sustainable growth.

The reduction of waste is an essential part of the Community environment policy and is also essential for sustainable growth. Another important element of the environmental policy is to reduce the use of hazardous substance in products and production processes and hence to reduce such substances in waste. **Directive 2008/98/EC on Waste** allows for specific rules for particular instances on the management of particular categories of waste by means of individual directives. According to this framework, waste and waste handling is regulated in the EU through a number of directives.

Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS) and its amendment, Directive (EU) 2015/863 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment is linked to the measures on collection, treatment, recycling and disposal of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) as set out in **Directive 2012/19/EU**. It provides a means to reduce the waste management problems linked to heavy metals and flame retardants on the basis that the best way to reduce such hazardous substances in waste is to reduce/eliminate them in the products concerned.

The same approach was used in **Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste** which in addition to setting recovery and recycling targets requires that packaging placed on the market must fulfil certain restrictions on hazardous substances to enable reuse, recycling and recovery of used packaging without jeopardising the environment or human health.

All paper and paper-based packaging manufactured by DS Smith complies with the relevant parts of Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste and additional information on this directive and the conformance of DS Smith's products is provided in a statement and related guidance document.

Different systems are needed for different products and materials in order to enable reuse and the recovery and recycling of waste in an environmentally sound manner. Therefore, different categories of waste and waste management systems have their own requirements and restrictions in order to be able to collect and handle specific waste in the best possible way.

Both the RoHS and the WEEE Directives apply to electrical and electronic equipment falling under categories set out in Annex 1A and listed in Annex 1B in the WEEE directive.

Neither paper nor corrugated board and converted cases are within the scope of the RoHS Directive since they are regulated by their own Directive (94/62/EC) and hence it is not possible for DS Smith to state compliance with the RoHS Directive. It should also be made clear that paper-based packaging is not an integral part of the electrical and electronic equipment nor does it enter the same waste collection stream as waste electrical and electronic equipment.

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However, DS Smith can make the following statements regarding Directive 2011/65/EU and its amendment (EU) 2015/863:

RoHS Requirements

The RoHS Directive bans the use of four "heavy" metals; Lead, Mercury, Cadmium and hexavalent Chromium and two groups of flame retardants polybrominated biphenyl (PBB), polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE) as well as Di-butylphthalate (DBP), Diisobutylphthalate (DiBP), Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP) and Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP). We do not intentionally use any of these substances in either our raw materials or converted corrugated cases.

Commission Decision 2005/618/EC establishes the maximum concentration value for each of the heavy metals and the groups of flame retardants in "homogenous materials" at 0.1% with the exception of Cadmium, which is set at 0.01%. Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste sets a stricter limit for the four "heavy" metals, requiring a maximum in total of 100 ppm (0.01%) and we can thus confirm our conformance with respect to these four substances.

PBB's and PBDE's are severely restricted within the European Community (Directive 76/769/EEC). For example, pentabrominated diphenyl ether and octabrominated diphenyl ether are each prohibited for use as a substance or as constituent of preparations in a concentration higher than 0.1%. As stated above we do not intentionally use any of these substances in either our raw materials or converted corrugated cases and although we do not have specific analytical data, we do not expect the maximum concentration values of PBB's, PBDE's and other phthalates cited to be above 0.1%.

Site and full address:

Name:

Position:

Contact:

Signature:

Issue date:

This declaration is valid 1 year from the issue date¹

¹ Unless legislation, manufacturing process, final intended application or any other requirements that affect the compliance of the product(s) supplied have significantly changed

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