

Directive on the restriction of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS) (2011/65/EU)

Full title

Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (recast)

Pictures



Previous edition

Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment

Scope

(Articles 1, 2 and 3)

This directive provides regulations for the use of hazardous substances in electrical equipment and electronic equipment (EEE) and thus contribute to the protection of public health and the environment, including environmentally sound useful ones application and disposal of waste EEE.

This Directive applies to all EEE falling within the following categories:

1. Major household appliances
 2. Small household appliances
 3. IT and telecommunications equipment
 4. Consumer equipment
 5. Lighting equipment
 6. Electrical and electronic tools
 7. Toys, recreational and sports equipment
 8. Medical devices
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9. Measuring and control equipment, including industrial measuring and control equipment
10. Vending machines
11. Other EEE that does not fall into any of the above categories.

In this directive, 'electrical and electronic equipment' or 'EEE' means: devices that rely on electric currents or electromagnetic fields to get to should be able to operate and apparatus for generating, transmitting and measuring them currents and fields and are intended for use with a maximum voltage of 1,000 volts alternating current and 1,500 volts with direct current.

Exceptions (Article 2(4))

This directive does not apply to:

- (a) equipment necessary for the protection of essential security interests of the Member States, including weapons, ammunition and war materials intended for specific is intended for military purposes;
- b) equipment designed to be launched into space;
- c) equipment specially designed and required to be installed as part of another type of equipment excluded or not within the scope of this Directive falls, which can only fulfill its function as part of that equipment and only replace it can be used by the same specially designed equipment;
- d) large, stationary industrial installations;
- e) large fixed installations;
- f) means of transport for persons or goods, with the exception of electric two-wheelers without type approval;
- g) not intended for road use and made available exclusively for professional use mobile machines;
- h) active, implantable medical devices;
- i) photovoltaic panels intended for use in a system operated by professionals is designed, assembled and installed for permanent use in a specific location to produce energy from sunlight for public, commercial, industrial and residential purposes applications;
- j) equipment specially designed for research and development purposes only and which is only made available by one company to another company.

In addition, a special exception is for EEE that is outside the scope of Directive 2002/95/EC, but which do not comply with RoHS. This EEE is allowed on the market are offered until July 22, 2019 (Article 2(2)).

Comments

The text of the RoHS is continuously updated. This is why the last one appeared consolidated version not yet updated. So are the Delegates Directive (EU) 2016/585 and the amendments described therein have not yet been incorporated.

An example of a change to the text of the RoHS concerns prohibited substances such as mentioned in Annex II:

- Lead (0.1%)
- Mercury (0.1%)
- Cadmium (0.01%)
- Hexavalent chromium (0.1%)
- Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs) (0.1%)
- Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) (0.1%)

The following substances were added to this list by the Delegated Directive (EU) 2015/863 in 2015 added:

- Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) (0.1%)
 - Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP) (0.1%)
 - Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) (0.1%)
 - Di-isobutyl phthalate (DIBP) (0.1%)
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