

# EXEGER

## Supplier Compliance Policy

### 1. Purpose

The Purpose of the Compliance Policy is to ensure that all supplier materials and components comply with all applicable:

**Environmental Laws.**

**Product Safety Laws.**

All Product Compliance practices in place in Exeger are fully integrated in Exeger's Quality Management System, its processes, and procedures.

### 2. Policy Statement

Exeger is committed to the implementation and continuous improvement of Product Compliance practices, enabling delivery of compliant products to Exeger and in turn all Exeger markets. This Supplier Compliance Policy enables the goal of removing substances flagged by the Governmental agencies in countries where Exeger products are used by Exeger customers and ensure safe products.

Exeger expects suppliers to constantly identify and monitor safety related laws and standards related to their products.

### 3. Compliance requirements

The Supplier explicitly warrants, and upon Exeger's request, will make available adequate and relevant documentation justifying, that the Products conform and comply with all relevant applicable laws, but not limited to, quality, safety, health and environmental regulatory requirements, laws standards and recognized technical rules

The Supplier warrants that each Product delivery: (i) meets the agreed specification, (ii) is complete and includes all relevant documentation, (iii) complies with relevant international and national standards or common specifications and applicable laws and (iv) is accompanied by a complete packing list which includes Exeger's purchase order number.

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The Supplier also warrants that the Products and the manufacturing of Products (a) do not infringe any third party's rights (including intellectual property rights) and (b) do not misappropriate any confidential information of any third party.

## 4. Data and Documentation

The Supplier shall provide all data and documentation reasonably requested in this regard by Exeger (which shall not be withheld by the Supplier for any reasons) and/or customers regarding the Products, including but not limited to Certificate of Analysis (CoA), Material Safety Data Sheets ("MSDS"), Bill of Materials ("BoM"), Conflict Minerals Reports (CMRT), Extended Minerals (EMRT), safety or risk assessments and/or chemical/material analysis reports.

The Supplier shall fully cooperate with Exeger and bear all expenses in connection with the obtaining and maintaining of any approvals, certifications, registrations, notifications, permits and licenses required in order to supply, place on the market, sell, distribute and service (if applicable) the Products.

Relevant storage and handling instructions as well as shelf life for the Products should be clearly communicated to Exeger in writing. Failure to do so may result in faulty Products for which the Supplier is responsible.

Where applicable materials and components supplied to Exeger shall be compliant to Environmental and Product Safety Laws as follows:

### **REACH, 1907/2006/EC**

REACH addresses the production and use of chemical substances, and their potential impacts on both human health and the environment. REACH applies to all products and chemicals imported or produced in the EU.

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18th December 2006 concerning the registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals and the national legal adoption of such directives/regulations ("REACH")

### **Conflict Minerals, Section 1502 of Dodd Frank Act and (EU) 2017/82**

In 2010, the U.S. Congress passed the "conflict minerals" provision, commonly known as Section 1502 of the Dodd Frank Act. It requires U.S. publicly listed companies to check their supply chains for tin, tungsten, tantalum and gold, if they might originate in Congo or

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its neighbours, and to report on their efforts every year to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Extended Minerals reporting (EMRT) for Mica and cobalt is also required.

EU companies are required to ensure they import these minerals and metals from responsible sources only, the law is in force since 1st of January 2021.

The source of conflict and extended minerals can affect Exeger's customers, so Exeger must be in control of the supply chain and make sure that none of the Conflict minerals and extended minerals mentioned in these laws are sourced from a conflict area.

## **Persistent organic pollutants (POPs), (EU) 2019/1021**

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on persistent organic pollutants ("POPs") (as amended)

The environmental release of POPs that are formed as industrial by-products; POPs are organic substances that persist in the environment, accumulate in living organisms and pose a risk to our health and the environment. The POPs Regulation aims to protect human health and the environment with specific control measures that: prohibit or severely restrict the production, placing on the market and use of POPs;

## **EMC Directive 2014/30/EU**

Directive 2014/30/EU on Electromagnetic Compatibility ("EMC") (as amended)

The Directive regulates the electromagnetic compatibility of equipment to ensure the functioning of the internal market by requiring equipment to comply with an adequate level of electromagnetic compatibility.

Final products shall not affect other products with Electromagnetic Disturbances and are not affected by disturbances from other products. This is done by complying with Harmonized Standards.

## **Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE), 2012/19/EU**

Waste Electrical and Electronic Directive – 2012/19/EU ("WEEE") (as amended), WEEE regulates the disposal of electric and electronic waste in the European Union with the aim of "improving the reuse and recycling of EEE. The directive states that consumers must be able to recycle their EEE free of charge, it is the producer that shall pay for the waste handling. The waste handling cost could be regulated in a sales contract in business to business trades.

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## **Batteries and Accumulators Directive 2006/66/EC**

Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6th September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC “Battery Directive” (As amended).

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

Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electric and Electronic products Directive (RoHS), restricts the use of specific hazardous materials. All Electric and Electronic Equipment (EEE) in the EU market must pass RoHS compliance. RoHS is a CE marking Directive. (As amended). New substances can be amended at any time.

## **The Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC**

The Machinery Directive is a European Union directive concerning machinery and certain parts of machinery: mandatory specifications in health and safety are combined with voluntary harmonized standards. The European Parliament and the Council on machinery (“MD”) (as amended).

## **Low Voltage Directive (LVD) 2014/35/EU**

The European Parliament and the Council on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (“LVD”) (as amended)

## **General Product Safety Directive 2001/95/EC**

The General Product safety directive (GPSD) **establishes essential requirements for consumer products that are not covered by specific sector legislation** (e.g., toys, cosmetics, medical devices) to protect consumer health and safety and to ensure the proper functioning of the internal European market. The European Parliament and the Council on general product safety (“GPSD”) (as amended)

## **Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC**

The Waste Framework Directive sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, including definitions of waste, recycling and recovery. The European

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Parliament and of the Council on waste (“WFD”) (as amended)

## **Proposition 65 California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (“CA Prop 65”).**

The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 ("Proposition 65") is an initiative statute that protects public health by reducing exposures to toxic chemicals in two principal ways. First, it outlaws discharges of certain toxic chemicals into sources of drinking water. Second, it requires businesses to provide clear and reasonable warnings prior to exposing persons to certain toxic chemicals.

## **Packaging Material Directive, 94/62/EC**

The Directive on packaging and packaging waste regulates substances in packaging materials and the waste handling packaging materials. The Directive covers all packaging placed on the market in the Community and all packaging waste, whether it is used or released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, service, household or any other level, regardless of the material used.