

July 2012

Rare Earth and Conflict Metals Compliance Statement

Rare Earth Metals

CAP-XX supercapacitors do not contain any of the following Rare Earth metals:

Substance	Atomic Number (Z)	Chemical Symbol	Common Uses
Scandium	21	Sc	Aluminium-scandium alloy
Yttrium	39	Y	YAG garnet, YBCO high-temperature superconductors
Lanthanum	57	La	High refractive index glass, flint, hydrogen storage, battery-electrode, camera lens
Cerium	58	Ce	Chemical oxidizing agent, polishing powder, yellow colors in glass and ceramics, catalyst for self-cleaning oven, etc.
Praseodymium	59	Pr	Rare-earth magnets, laser, green colors in glass and ceramics, flint
Neodymium	60	Nd	Rare-earth magnets, laser, violet colors in glass and ceramics, ceramic capacitor
Promethium	61	Pm	Nuclear battery
Samarium	62	Sm	Rare-earth magnets, laser, neutron capture, maser
Europium	63	Eu	Red and blue phosphors, laser, mercury-vapor lamp
Gadolinium	64	Gd	Rare-earth magnets, high refractive index glass or garnets, laser, x-ray tube, computer memory, neutron capture
Terbium	65	Tb	Green phosphors, laser, fluorescent lamp
Dysprosium	66	Dy	Rare-earth magnets, laser
Holmium	67	Ho	Laser
Erbium	68	Er	Laser, vanadium steel
Thulium	69	Tm	
Ytterbium	70	Yb	Infrared laser, chemical reducing agent
Lutetium	71	Lu	

Conflict Metals

Conflict Metals are defined in Section 1502 of the United States Financial Reform Bill (H.R. 4173), passed into law on July 21, 2010.

- CAP-XX supercapacitors do not contain any Tantalum (Ta), Tungsten (W) or Gold (Au).
- CAP-XX supercapacitors contain Tin (Sn) sourced only from non-conflict sources.

CAP-XX supercapacitors are also Halogen-Free, RoHS and REACH compliant.

Jean Pierre Mars

VP Quality and Applications