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Text consolidated by Tulkošanas un terminoloģijas centrs (Translation and Terminology Centre) with amending regulations of:

31 January 2006 (No. 90).

If a whole or part of a paragraph has been amended, the date of the amending regulation appears in square brackets at the end of the paragraph. If a whole paragraph or sub-paragraph has been deleted, the date of the deletion appears in square brackets beside the deleted paragraph or sub-paragraph.

Republic of Latvia

Cabinet

Regulation No 723

Adopted 17 August 2004

Regulations regarding Restrictions of the Use of Chemicals in Electric and Electronic Equipment

Issued pursuant to
Section 9, Paragraph seven of the
Law On Chemical Substances and Chemical Products

1. These Regulations determine the restrictions of use of some chemicals in electric and electronic equipment, electric bulbs and household lighting.

2. These Regulations do not apply to medical equipment and installations, as well as to monitoring and control instruments, which are specified in the Cabinet Regulation No. 624 of 27 July 2004, Regulations regarding categories of electric and electronic equipment.

3. The new electric and electronic equipment, electric bulbs and household lighting that are offered on the market beginning 1 July 2006 may not contain lead, quicksilver, Cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyl and polybrominated diphenyl ethers, except the administration of the relevant chemicals that is referred to in the Annex of these Regulations. The maximum concentration of lead, quicksilver, Cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyl and polybrominated diphenyl ethers shall be permitted in the amount of 0.1% of the weight of homogeneous material, as well as a maximum concentration of Cadmium in the amount of 0.01% of the weight of homogeneous material.

[31 January 2006]

4. These Regulations shall not be applicable to the spare parts for the repair and reuse of such electric and electronic equipment, which is offered on the market until 30 June 2006.

5. *[31 January 2006]*

Informative Reference to European Union Directives

These Regulations contain legal provisions that arise from the European Parliament and Council Directive 2002/95/EK of 27 January 2003 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.

Acting for the Prime Minister,
Minister for Economics

J. Lujāns

Minister for Environment

R. Vējonis

**The permitted use of lead, quicksilver, Cadmium, hexavalent chromium,
polybrominated biphenyl and polybrominated diphenyl ethers after 1 July 2006**

1. Quicksilver in compact fluorescent bulbs shall be not more than 5 mg in one bulb.
2. Quicksilver in straight fluorescent tubes for general use shall be not exceed:
 - 2.1. 10 mg of quicksilver – in the halophosphate-containing tubes;
 - 2.2. 8 mg of quicksilver – in the triphosphate-containing tubes with a normal operation time; and
 - 2.3. 8 mg of quicksilver – in the triphosphate-containing tubes with a long operation time.
3. Quicksilver shall be permitted in straight fluorescent tubes for special use (for example, in solarium tubes and germicidal tubes).
4. Quicksilver shall be permitted in bulbs that are not referred to in Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the Annex.
5. Lead shall be permitted in the glass of cathode-ray tubes, in electronic parts and fluorescent tubes.
6. Lead shall be permitted in steel -- up to 0.35% of the weight, in aluminium –up to 0.4% of the weight, in copper alloys – not more than 4% of the weight.
7. Lead shall be permitted in solder that has a high melting temperature (lead alloys in which the content of lead is 85% of the weight or more).
8. Lead shall be permitted in solder for servers, cumulating and data array memory systems, equipment of net infrastructure switching, alarm and transmission, as well as for the net management in the field of telecommunications.
9. Lead shall be permitted in ceramic parts of electronic equipment (for example, in piezo-electronic equipment).
10. Cadmium and its chemical compounds shall be permitted in power contacts, as well as Cadmium coating, except such hazardous chemicals and ways of using of the hazardous chemicals, which are prohibited in accordance with the regulatory enactments regarding restrictions and prohibitions of the use and trade of hazardous chemicals and hazardous chemical products.
11. Hexavalent chromium shall be permitted as an anticorrosive in steel cooling systems of absorption refrigerators.
12. Decabromodiphenyl ether shall be permitted in the use of polymers.

13. Lead shall be permitted in lead-bronze bearing lining and axle boxes.
14. Such lead shall be permitted that is used in pin compatible connector systems.
15. Lead shall be permitted as a coating material for the thermal conductivity of the c-mode ring.
16. Lead and Cadmium shall be permitted in optical glass and glass filters.
17. Lead shall be permitted in solder that contains more than two elements and is intended for such connector pin and microprocessor package connectors in which the lead content is from 80% to 85% of the weight.
18. Lead shall be permitted in solder for establishing a stable electronic connection between the microchip of the semiconductor and the carrier medium in the integrated Flip-Chip packages.

[31 January 2006]