

To **BEREX CORPORATION**
 #301, 913-20
 Daechi-dong
 Gangnam-gu
 Seoul
 Korea

The following sample(s) was/were submitted and identified by/on behalf of the client as:-

Product Name : Cascadeable InGap HBT Gain Block

Item/Part Name : BG

Client Reference Data : BG Series

SGS File No. : AYAA11-33718

Received Date : October 13, 2011

Test Period : October 14, 2011 ~ October 20, 2011

Test Performed : SGS Korea tested the sample(s) selected by applicant with following results

Test Requested : Fifty-three (53) substances in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) for authorization published by European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) on and before June 20, 2011 regarding Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the REACH.
 Twenty(20) substances in the Public Consultation List of potential Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) published by European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) on August 29, 2011 regarding Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the REACH.

Test Method : Please refer to next page(s).

Test Result(s) : Please refer to next page(s).

Comments : The client has confirmed that the described client reference data are the same with the sample submitted.

Timothy Jeon
 Cindy park
 Jinhee Kim
 Sophia Kim
 /Testing Person

SGS Korea Co., Ltd



Jeff Jang / Technical Mgr

Test Method:

SGS In-House method - Analyzed by ICP-OES, PLM, UV/VIS, LC/MS ,GC/MS and colorimetric method

Remarks:

1. The chemical analysis of specified SVHC is performed by means of currently available analytical techniques against the following SVHC related documents published by ECHA:
http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_table_en.asp (Candidate list)
http://echa.europa.eu/consultations/authorisation/svhc/svhc_cons_en.asp (Consultation list)
 These lists are under evaluation by ECHA and may subject to change in the future.
2. In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, any producer or importer of articles shall notify ECHA, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 7, if a substance meets the criteria in Article 57 and is identified in accordance with Article 59(1) of the Regulation, if (a) the substance is present in those articles in quantities totaling over one tonne per producer or importer per year; and (b) the substance is present in those articles above a concentration of **0.1%** weight by weight (w/w).
3. Article 33 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 requires supplier of an article containing a substance meeting the criteria in Article 57 and identified in accordance with Article 59(1) in a concentration above **0.1%** weight by weight (w/w) shall provide the recipient of the article with sufficient information, available to the supplier, to allow safe use of the article including, as a minimum, the name of that substance in the Candidate List.
4. SGS adopts the interpretation of ECHA for SVHC in article unless indicated otherwise. Detail explanation is available at the following link:
 - http://webstage.contribute.sgs.net/corpreach/documents/SGS-CTS_SVHC-paper-EN-11.pdf
5. Test results in this report are based on the tested sample. This report refers to testing result of composite material group by equal weight proportion. The material in each composite test group may come from more than one article.
6. If a SVHC is found over the reporting limit, client is suggested to identify the component which contains the SVHC and the exact concentration of the SVHC by requesting further quantitative analysis from the laboratory.

Test Result(s)

Substance Name	CAS number	EC number	Concentration (%)	Reporting Limit (%)	Classification
Alkanes, C10-13, chloro (Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins)	85535-84-8	287-476-5	N.D.	0.05	PBT
Anthracene	120-12-7	204-371-1	N.D.	0.05	PBT
Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)	85-68-7	201-622-7	N.D.	0.05	Toxic for Reproduction
Bis (2-ethylhexylphthalate) (DEHP)	117-81-7	204-211-0	N.D.	0.05	Toxic for Reproduction
Bis(tributyltin)oxide	56-35-9	200-268-0	N.D.	0.05	PBT
Cobalt dichloride*	7646-79-9	231-589-4	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen Toxic for Reproduction
4,4-Diaminodiphenylmethane	101-77-9	202-974-4	N.D.	0.05	Carcinogen
Diarsenic pentaoxide*	1303-28-2	215-116-9	0.145	0.005	Carcinogen
Diarsenic trioxide*	1327-53-3	215-481-4	0.125	0.005	Carcinogen
Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	84-74-2	201-557-4	N.D.	0.05	Toxic for Reproduction
Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) and all major diastereoisomers identified (α -HBCDD, β -HBCDD, γ -HBCDD)	25637-99-4 and 3194-55-6 (134237-51-7, 134237-50-6, 134237-52-8)	247-148-4 and 221-695-9	N.D.	0.05	PBT
Lead hydrogen arsenate*	7784-40-9	232-064-2	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen Toxic for Reproduction
Sodium dichromate (Sodium dichromate, dehydrate)	10588-01-9 (7789-12-0)	234-190-3	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen Mutagen Toxic for Reproduction
5-tert-butyl-2,4,6-trinitro-m-xylene (musk xylene)	81-15-2	201-329-4	N.D.	0.05	vPvB
Triethyl arsenate*	15606-95-8	427-700-2	0.286	0.005	Carcinogen

Substance Name	CAS number	EC number	Concentration (%)	Reporting Limit (%)	Classification
Di-isobutyl phthalate(DIBP)	84-69-5	201-553-2	N.D.	0.05	Toxic for Reproduction
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	204-450-0	N.D.	0.05	Carcinogen
Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate	115-96-8	204-118-5	N.D.	0.05	Toxic for Reproduction
Anthracene oil	90640-80-5	292-602-7	N.D.	0.05	PBT; vPvB Carcinogen
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste; distn. Lights	91995-17-4	295-278-5	N.D.	0.05	PBT; vPvB Carcinogen Mutagen
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthracene fraction	91995-15-2	295-275-9	N.D.	0.05	PBT; vPvB Carcinogen Mutagen
Anthracene oil, anthracene-low	90640-82-7	292-604-8	N.D.	0.05	PBT; vPvB Carcinogen Mutagen
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste	90640-81-6	292-603-2	N.D.	0.05	PBT; vPvB Carcinogen Mutagen
Coal tar pitch, high temperature	65996-93-2	266-028-2	N.D.	0.05	PBT; vPvB Carcinogen
Aluminosilicate, Refractory Ceramic Fibres*	650-017-00-8 (Index no.)	-	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen
Zirconia Aluminosilicate, Refractory Ceramic Fibres*	650-017-00-8 (Index no.)	-	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen
Lead sulfochromate yellow (C.I. Pigment Yellow 34)*	1344-37-2	215-693-7	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen Toxic for Reproduction
Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (C.I. Pigment Red 104)*	12656-85-8	235-759-9	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen Toxic for Reproduction
Lead chromate*	7758-97-6	231-846-0	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen Toxic for Reproduction
Acrylamide	79-06-01	201-173-7	N.D.	0.05	Carcinogen Mutagen



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Substance Name	CAS number	EC number	Concentration (%)	Reporting Limit (%)	Classification
Boric acid*	10043-35-3 11113-50-1	233-139-2 234-343-4	N.A.	0.005	Toxic for Reproduction
Disodium tetraborate, anhydrous*	1330-43-4 12179-04-3 1303-96-4	215-540-4	N.D.	0.005	Toxic for Reproduction
Tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate*	12267-73-1	235-541-3	N.D.	0.005	Toxic for Reproduction
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	201-167-4	N.D.	0.05	Carcinogen
Sodium chromate *	7775-11-3	231-889-5	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen Mutagen Toxic for Reproduction
Ammonium dichromate*	7789-09-5	232-143-1	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen Mutagen Toxic for Reproduction
Potassium dichromate*	7778-50-9	231-906-6	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen Mutagen Toxic for Reproduction
Potassium chromate*	7789-00-6	232-140-5	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen Mutagen

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Substance Name	CAS number	EC number	Concentration (%)	Reporting Limit (%)	Classification
Cobalt(II) sulphate*	10124-43-3	233-334-2	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen Toxic for Reproduction
Cobalt(II) dinitrate*	10141-05-6	233-402-1	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen Toxic for Reproduction
Cobalt(II) carbonate*	513-79-1	208-169-4	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen Toxic for Reproduction
Cobalt(II) diacetate*	71-48-7	200-755-8	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen Toxic for Reproduction
2-Methoxyethanol	109-86-4	203-713-7	N.D.	0.05	Toxic for Reproduction
2-Ethoxyethanol	110-80-5	203-804-1	N.D.	0.05	Toxic for Reproduction
Chromium trioxide*	1333-82-0	215-607-8	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen Mutagen
Acids generated from chromium trioxide and their oligomers:					
Chromic acid	7738-94-5	231-801-5	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen
Dichromic acid	13530-68-2	236-881-5			
Oligomers of chromic acid and dichromic acid*	-	-			
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	212-828-1	N.D.	0.05	Toxic for Reproduction
2-ethoxyethyl acetate	111-15-9	203-839-2	N.D.	0.05	Toxic for Reproduction
1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich	71888-89-6	276-158-1	N.D.	0.05	Toxic for Reproduction
1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters	68515-42-4	271-084-6	N.D.	0.05	Toxic for Reproduction
1,2,3-trichloropropane	96-18-4	202-486-1	N.D.	0.05	Carcinogen Toxic for Reproduction
Hydrazine	7803-57-8 302-01-2	206-114-9	N.D.	0.05	Carcinogen
Strontium chromate*	7789-06-2	232-142-6	N.D.	0.005	Carcinogen

The potential Substances

Substance Name	CAS number	EC number	Concentration (%)	Reporting Limit (%)	Classification
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	203-458-1	N.D.	0.05	CMR
2,2'-dichloro-4,4'-methylenedianiline (MOCA)	101-14-4	202-918-9	N.D.	0.05	CMR
2-Methoxyaniline o-Anisidine	90-04-0	201-963-1	N.D.	0.05	CMR
4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol, (4-tert-Octylphenol)	140-66-9	205-426-2	N.D.	0.05	equivalent concern
Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres* (RCF)	650-017-00-8 (Index no.)	-	N.D.	0.005	CMR
Arsenic acid*	7778-39-4	231-901-9	N.D.	0.005	CMR
Bis(2-methoxyethyl) ether	111-96-6	203-924-4	N.D.	0.05	CMR
Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate	117-82-8	204-212-6-	N.D.	0.05	CMR
Calcium arsenate*	7778-44-1	231-904-5	N.D.	0.005	CMR
Dichromium tris(chromate)*	24613-89-6	246-356-2	N.D.	0.005	CMR
Formaldehyde, oligomeric reaction products with aniline (technical MDA)	25214-70-4	500-036-1	N.D.	0.05	CMR
Lead diazide*	13424-46-9	236-542-1	N.D.	0.005	CMR
Lead dipicrate*	6477-64-1	229-335-2	N.D.	0.005	CMR
Lead styphnate*	15245-44-0	239-290-2	N.D.	0.005	CMR
N,N-dimethylacetamide (DMAC)	127-19-5	204-826-4	N.D.	0.05	CMR
Pentazinc chromate octahydroxide*	49663-84-5	256-418-0	N.D.	0.005	CMR
Phenolphthalein	77-09-8	201-004-7	N.D.	0.05	CMR
Potassium hydroxyoctaoxodizincatedichromate*	11103-86-9	234-329-8	N.D.	0.005	CMR
Trilead diarsenate*	3687-31-8	222-979-5	N.D.	0.005	CMR
Zirconia Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres (Zr-RCF)*	650-017-00-8 (Index no.)	-	N.D.	0.005	CMR

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Note:

1. RL = Reporting Limit
2. N.D. = Not detected (lower than RL)
N.A. = Not applicable for respective material type.
The submitted sample was found to contain significant amount of specific element(s) of SVHC. Upon further test verification and also information provided from client, the possibility that the element(s) content originate from SVHC is very unlikely, even though their presence cannot be exclude entirely. It may be assumed that the detected element(s) have a non-SVHC source.
3. Definition of classification is listed in Appendix A of this report in accordance with 67/548/EEC and Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. For detail information, Detail explanation is available at the following link:
http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_table_en.asp (Candidate list)
http://echa.europa.eu/consultations/authorisation/svhc/svhc_cons_en.asp (Consultation list)
- 4.. *.The test result is based on the calculation of selected element(s) / marker(s) and to the worst-case scenario. For detail information, please refer to the SGS REACH website: www.reach.sgs.com/substance-of-very-high-concern-analysis-information-page.htm

The client is advised to review the chemical formulation to ascertain above metal substances present in the article.

RL = 0.005% is evaluated for element (i.e. cobalt, arsenic, lead, sodium, chromium, chromium(VI), silicon, aluminum, zirconium, boron, and potassium respectively), except molybdenum RL=0.0005%

0.1% (w/w) = 1,000 ppm = 1,000 mg/kg



*** End of Report ***

Appendix A

Classification Definition under 67/548/EEC and Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

Carcinogen Category 1: Substances known to be carcinogenic to man. There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal association between human exposure to a substance and the development of cancer.

Carcinogen Category 2: Substances which should be regarded as if they are carcinogenic to man. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to a substance may result in the development of cancer.
Generally on the basis of:
- appropriate long-term animal studies
- other relevant information.

Mutagen Category 1: Substances known to be mutagenic to man. There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal association between human exposure to a substance and heritable genetic damage.

Mutagen Category 2: Substances which should be regarded as if they are mutagenic to man. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the substance may result in the development of heritable genetic damage, generally on the basis of:
- appropriate animal studies,
- other relevant information.

Toxic to Reproduction Category 1: Substances known to impair fertility in humans. There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the substance and impaired fertility.
Substances known to cause developmental toxicity in humans. There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the substance and subsequent developmental toxic effects in the progeny.

Toxic to Reproduction Category 2: Substances which should be regarded as if they impair fertility in humans. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the substance may result in impaired fertility on the basis of:
- clear evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or, evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary nonspecific consequence of the other toxic effects,
- other relevant information.
Substances which should be regarded as if they cause developmental toxicity to humans. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the substance may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of:
- clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of the other toxic effects,
- other relevant information.

PBT & vPvB: Substances which are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) pose a particular challenge to the chemicals safety management. For these substances a "safe" concentration in the environment cannot be established with sufficient reliability.