Manufacturer: NI

Board Assembly Part Numbers (Refer to Procedure 1 for identification procedure)**:**

Part Number and Revision	Description
136115A-01L or later	ASSY, ATECC PEP LP 1-P 16A (100-240VAC)
136115A-02L or later	ASSY, ATECC PEP MP 1-P 24A (100-240VAC)
136115A-03L or later	ASSY, ATECC PEP MP 3-P DELTA 16A (200-240VAC)
136115A-05L or later	ASSY, ATECC PEP HP 3-P WYE 16A (100-240VAC)
136115A-06L or later	ASSY, ATECC PEP HP 3-P DELTA 32A (200-240VAC)
136115A-09L or later	ASSY, ATECC PEP UHP 3-P DELTA 50A (200-240VAC)
136115A-10L or later	ASSY, ATECC PEP UHP 3-P WYE 50A (100-240VAC)

Volatile Memory

Target Data	*Type*	*Size*	*Battery Backup*	*User[1] Accessible*	*System Accessible*	*Sanitization Procedure*
None						

Non-Volatile Memory (*incl. Media Storage*)

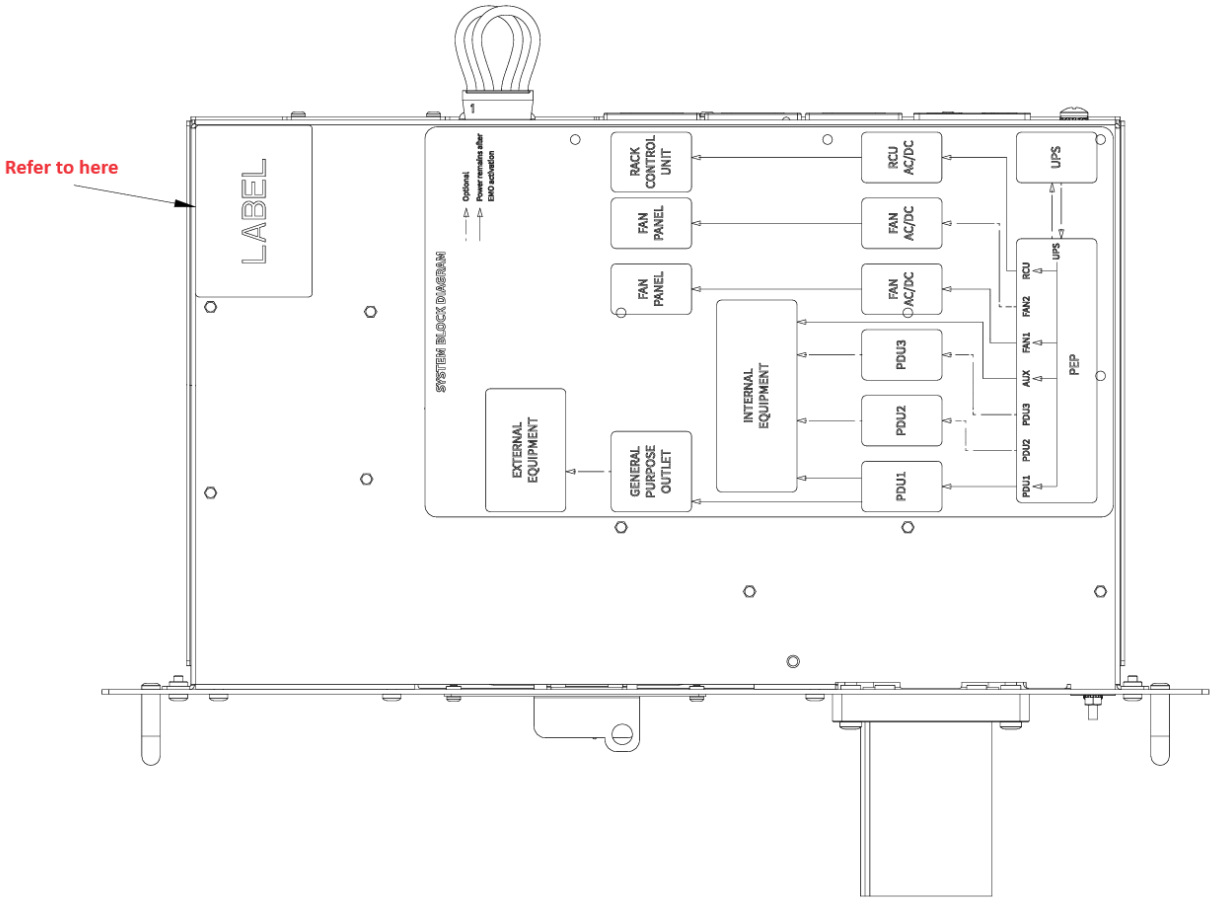
Target Data	*Type*	*Size*	*Battery Backup*	*User Accessible*	*System Accessible*	*Sanitization Procedure*
Module identification[1,2]	EEPROM	32kbit	No	No	Yes	None

1. Module identification consists of Part Number, Serial Number, Manufactured Date, Manufacturer and Description of the system. This info is written during manufacturing process and user has no right to write information to the EEPROM. Hence, there is no sanitization procedure for module identification.
2. For UHP Module (-09L and -10L), it will consist of 2 Module Identification EEPROM, both does not require sanitization,

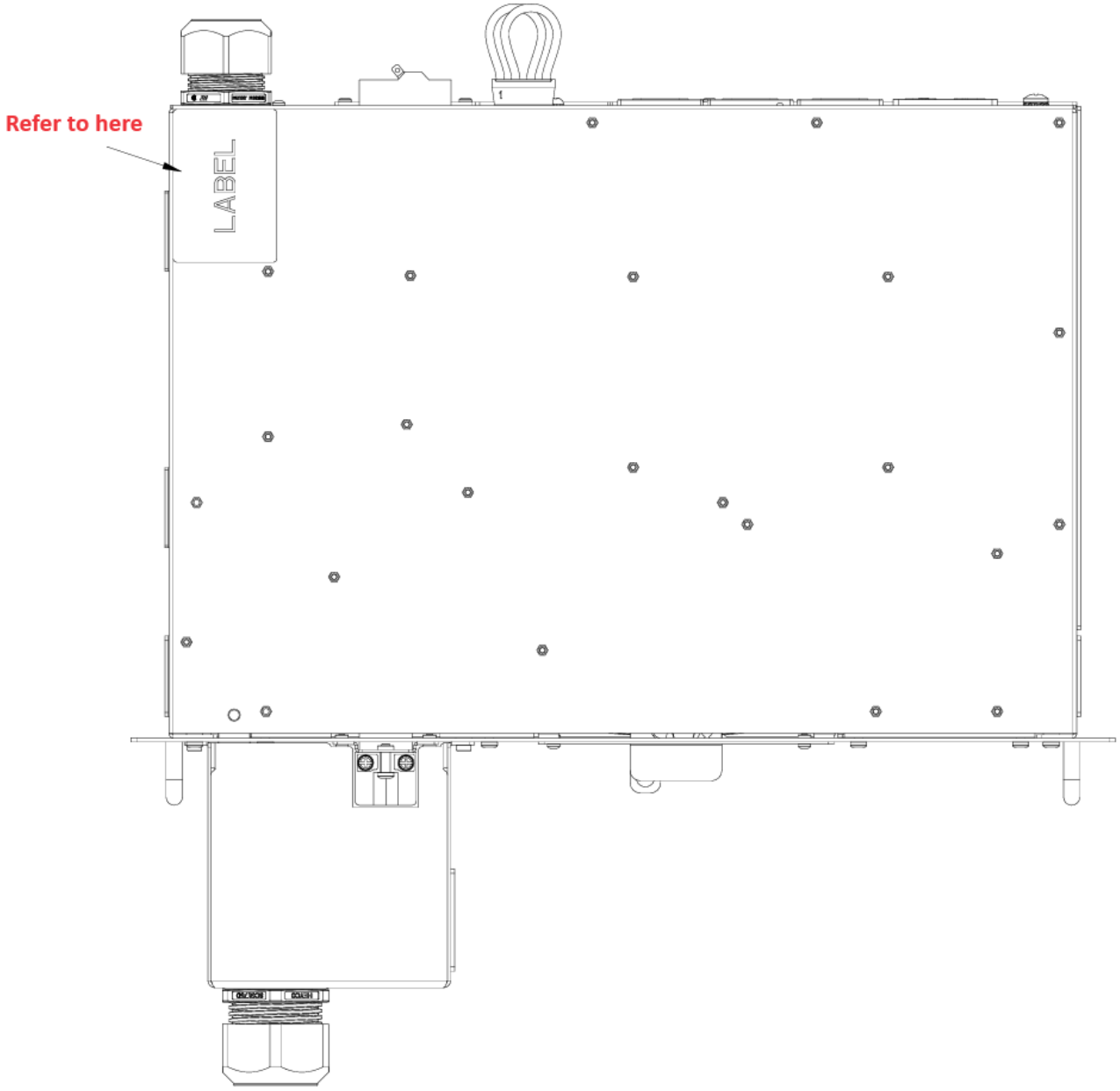
Procedures

Procedure 1 – Board Assembly Part Number identification:
To determine the Board Assembly Part Number and Revision, refer to the label applied to the surface of the product. The Assembly Part Number should be formatted as “P/N: ######a-##L” where “a” is the letter revision of the assembly (e.g. A, B, C…) and “#” are the numbers that identify the model from the Board Assembly Part Number table.

For all variants expect -09L and -10L, the Label will be at the same side with block diagram label. Example:



For -09L and -10L, the Label will be at the side without block diagram label. Example:



Terms and Definitions

Cycle Power:
The process of completely removing power from the device and its components and allowing for adequate discharge. This process includes a complete shutdown of the PC and/or chassis containing the device; a reboot is not sufficient for the completion of this process.

Volatile Memory:
Requires power to maintain the stored information. When power is removed from this memory, its contents are lost. This type of memory typically contains application specific data such as capture waveforms.

Non-Volatile Memory:
Power is not required to maintain the stored information. Device retains its contents when power is removed. This type of memory typically contains information necessary to boot, configure, or calibrate the product or may include device power up states.

User Accessible:
The component is read and/or write addressable such that a user can store arbitrary information to the component from the host using a publicly distributed NI tool, such as a Driver API, the System Configuration API, or MAX.

System Accessible:
The component is read and/or write addressable from the host without the need to physically alter the product.

Clearing:
Per *NIST Special Publication 800-88 Revision 1*, "clearing" is a logical technique to sanitize data in all User Accessible storage locations for protection against simple non-invasive data recovery techniques using the same interface available to the user; typically applied through the standard read and write commands to the storage device.

Sanitization:
Per *NIST Special Publication 800-88 Revision 1*, "sanitization" is a process to render access to "Target Data" on the media infeasible for a given level of effort. In this document, clearing is the degree of sanitization described.