

Test Report

Report No.: AGC05443240501SS01

PRODUCT DESIGNATION: Recycled ALU 8000mAh powerbank

BRAND NAME : N/A

MODEL NAME : MO2340

CLIENT: MID OCEAN BRANDS B.V

DATE OF ISSUE : May 22, 2024

STANDARD(S) : IEC 62471:2006

REPORT VERSION: V1.0

Attestation of Global Corpliance (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.



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TEST REPORT IEC 62471

Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems Report reference No..... AGC05443240501SS01 mody mo Byron Way Tested by (+ signature)....: Mody Mo Byron Wang Reviewed by (+ signature)..... Matte He Approved by (+ signature)....: (Authorized officer) May 22, 2024 Date of issue: Contents...: Total 16 pages **Testing laboratory** Attestation of Global Compliance (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. Name....: 1-2/F, Building 19, Junfeng Industrial Park, Chongging Road, Address Heping Community, Fuhai Street, Bao 'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China Same as above Test location.....: **Applicant** Name MID OCEAN BRANDS B.V 7/F, Kings Tower, 111 King Lam Street, Cheung Sha Wan, Address Kowloon, Hong Kong Manufacturer Name MID OCEAN BRANDS B.V Address 7/F, Kings Tower, 111 King Lam Street, Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon, Hong Kong **Factory** Name MID OCEAN BRANDS B.V 7/F, Kings Tower, 111 King Lam Street, Cheung Sha Wan, Address Kowloon, Hong Kong **Test specification** Standard :: IEC 62471:2006 Test procedure..... Type test Non-standard test method..... N/A Test Report Form/blank test report Test Report Form No...... AGC62471A1 TRF originator AGC Master TTRF..... Dated 2009-06



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Test item					
Product designation		:	Recycled ALU 80	000mAh powerbank	
Brand name		:	N/A		
Test model		:	MO2340		
Series models		:	N/A		
Rating(s)		:	Type-C Input: 5V Type-C Output: 5 USB Output: 5V == Total: Output: 5V	SV === 2.1A = 2.1A	
Test item Particulars					
Tested lamp		:	⊠ continuous wa	ve lamps	d lamp
Lamp classification gro				risk 1 🗌 risk 2 🔲 risk	·
Lamp cap	•		 N/A		
Bulb			N/A		
Used measurement in	strument	:	SPECTRORADIO	OMETER	
Temperature by meas	urement	:	25.1°C		
Information for safety	use	:	N/A		
Test case verdicts					
Test case does not ap	ply to the test object	:	N(/A)		
Test item does meet the	he requirement	:	P(ass)		
Test item does not me	et the requirement	:	F(ail)		
Testing					
Date of receipt of test	item	:	May 18, 2024		
Date(s) of performance	e of test	:	May 22, 2024		
Attachments					
Attachment A		:	Photos of produc	t	
General remarks					
The test results presen "(see remark #)" refers "(see Annex #)" refers Throughout this report	nted in this report rela s to a remark appende to an annex appende a comma is used as	te c ed to	only to the item test to the report. the report.		g laboratory.
Report Revise Recor					
Report Version	Revise Time		Issued Date	Valid Version	Notes
V1.0	/		May 22, 2024	Valid	Initial release



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General product information

The LED package specification as follows:

Model	Manufacturer	Vf(V)	If(mA)
JZG-5MM	Shenzhen Golden Valley Technology Co., Ltd.	IF=20mA VF=3.2-5V	20mA

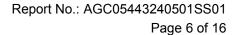
Summary of testing

The sample tested complies with the requirements of IEC 62471:2006 and which is classified as Except Group according to the requirements of IEC 62471:2006.



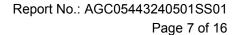
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	IEC 62471		
Clause	Requirement – Test	Result	Verdict
4	Exposure Limits		Р
4.1	General		Р
	The exposure limits in this standard is not less than 0,01 ms and not more than any 8-hour period and should be used as guides in the control of exposure		Р
	Detailed spectral data of a light source are generally required only if the luminance of the source exceeds 10 ⁴ cd·m ⁻²	see clause 4.3	Р
4.3	Hazard exposure limits		Р
4.3.1	Actinic UV hazard exposure limit for the skin and eye		Р
	The exposure limit for effective radiant exposure is 30 J·m-² within any 8-hour period		Р
	To protect against injury of the eye or skin from ultraviolet radiation exposure produced by a broadband source, the effective integrated spectral irradiance , $E_{\rm S}$, of the light source shall not exceed the levels defined by:		Р
	$E_{s} \cdot t = \sum_{200}^{400} \sum_{t} E_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot S_{UV}(\lambda) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 30 $ J·m ⁻²		Р
	The permissible time for exposure to ultraviolet radiation incident upon the unprotected eye or skin shall be computed by:		Р
	$t_{\text{max}} = \frac{30}{E_{\text{s}}}$ s		Р
4.3.2	Near-UV hazard exposure limit for eye		Р
	For the spectral region 315 nm to 400 nm (UV-A) the total radiant exposure to the eye shall not exceed 10000 J·m ⁻² for exposure times less than 1000 s. For exposure times greater than 1000 s (approximately 16 minutes) the UV-A irradiance for the unprotected eye, E _{UVA} , shall not exceed 10 W·m ⁻² .		Р
	The permissible time for exposure to ultraviolet radiation incident upon the unprotected eye for time less than 1000 s, shall be computed by:		N
	$t_{\text{max}} \le \frac{10000}{E_{\text{UVA}}}$ s		N
4.3.3	Retinal blue light hazard exposure limit		Р





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Clause	Requirement – Test	Result	Verdict
	To protect against retinal photochemical injury from chronic blue-light exposure, the integrated spectral radiance of the light source weighted against the blue-light hazard function, B(λ), i.e., the blue-light weighted radiance , L _B , shall not exceed the levels defined by:		Р
	$L_{\rm B} \cdot t = \sum_{300}^{700} \sum_{I} L_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 10^6 \text{ J} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$		N
	$L_{B} \cdot t = \sum_{300}^{700} \sum_{I} L_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 10^{6} \text{J·m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$ $L_{B} = \sum_{300}^{700} L_{\lambda} \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 100 \text{W·m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$		Р
4.3.4	Retinal blue light hazard exposure limit - small source	ı	N
	Thus the spectral irradiance at the eye E_{λ} , weighted against the blue-light hazard function $B(\lambda)$ shall not exceed the levels defined by:		N
	$E_{B} \cdot t = \sum_{300}^{700} \sum_{t} E_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 100 \text{ J} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$		N
	$E_{\rm B} = \sum_{300}^{700} E_{\lambda} \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 1 \text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$		N
4.3.5	Retinal thermal hazard exposure limit		Р
	To protect against retinal thermal injury, the integrated spectral radiance of the light source, L_{λ} , weighted by the burn hazard weighting function $R(_{\lambda})$ (from Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2), i.e., the burn hazard weighted radiance, shall not exceed the levels defined by:		Р
	$L_{R} = \sum_{380}^{1400} L_{\lambda} \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda \le \frac{50000}{\alpha \cdot t^{0.25}} \text{W·m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$	(10 µs ≤ t ≤ 10 s)	Р
4.3.6	Retinal thermal hazard exposure limit – weak visual stin	nulus	N
	For an infrared heat lamp or any near-infrared source where a weak visual stimulus is inadequate to activate the aversion response, the near infrared (780 nm to 1400 nm) radiance, $L_{\rm IR}$, as viewed by the eye for exposure times greater than 10 s shall be limited to:		N
	$L_{\rm IR} = \sum_{780}^{1400} L_{\lambda} \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda \le \frac{6000}{\alpha} \text{W·m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$	t > 10 s	N
4.3.7	Infrared radiation hazard exposure limits for the eye		Р
	The avoid thermal injury of the cornea and possible delayed effects upon the lens of the eye (cataractogenesis), ocular exposure to infrared radiation, E _{IR} , over the wavelength range 780 nm to 3000 nm, for times less than 1000 s, shall not exceed:		N





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Clause	Requirement – Test	Result	Verdict		
	$E_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{3000} E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 18000 \cdot t^{-0.75} \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	t ≤ 1000 s	N		
	For times greater than 1000 s the limit becomes:		Р		
	$E_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{3000} E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 100$ W·m ⁻²	t > 1000 s	Р		
4.3.8	Thermal hazard exposure limit for the skin		Р		
	Visible and infrared radiant exposure (380 nm to 3000 nm) of the skin shall be limited to:		Р		
	$E_{H} \cdot t = \sum_{380}^{3000} \sum_{t} E_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 20000 \cdot t^{0,25} J \cdot m^{-2}$		Р		

5	MEASUREMENT OF LAMPS AND LAMP SYSTEMS	Р
5.1	Measurement conditions	Р
	Measurement conditions shall be reported as part of the evaluation against the exposure limits and the assignment of risk classification.	Р
5.1.1	Lamp ageing (seasoning)	Р
	Seasoning of lamps shall be done as stated in the appropriate IEC lamp standard.	N
5.1.2	Test environment	Р
	For specific test conditions, see the appropriate IEC lamp standard or in absence of such standards, the appropriate national standards or manufacturer's recommendations.	Р
5.1.3	Extraneous radiation	Р
	Careful checks should be made to ensure that extraneous sources of radiation and reflections do not add significantly to the measurement results.	Р
5.1.4	Lamp operation	Р
	Operation of the test lamp shall be provided in accordance with:	Р
	the appropriate EN lamp standard, or	N
	the manufacturer's recommendation	Р
5.1.5	Lamp system operation	N
	The power source for operation of the test lamp shall be provided in accordance with:	N
	the appropriate EN standard, or	 N



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Clause	Requirement – Test	Result	Verdict
	the manufacturer' s recommendation		N
5.2	Measurement procedure		Р
5.2.1	Irradiance measurements		Р
	Minimum aperture diameter 7mm.		Р
	Maximum aperture diameter 50 mm.		Р
	The measurement shall be made in that position of the beam giving the maximum reading.		Р
	The measurement instrument is adequate calibrated.		Р
5.2.2	Radiance measurements		Р
5.2.2.1	Standard method		Р
	The measurements made with an optical system.		Р
	The instrument shall be calibrated to read in absolute radiant power per unit receiving area and per unit solid angle to acceptance averaged over the field of view of the instrument.		Р
5.2.2.2	Alternative method		N
	Alternatively to an imaging radiance set-up, an irradiance measurement set-up with a circular field stop placed at the source can be used to perform radiance measurements.		N
5.2.3	Measurement of source size		Р
	The determination of α , the angle subtended by a source, requires the determination of the 50% emission points of the source.		Р
5.2.4	Pulse width measurement for pulsed sources		N
	The determination of Δt , the nominal pulse duration of a source, requires the determination of the time during which the emission is > 50% of its peak value.		N
5.3	Analysis methods		Р
5.3.1	Weighting curve interpolations		N
	To standardize interpolated values, use linear interpolation on the log of given values to obtain intermediate points at the wavelength intervals desired.	see table 4.1	N
5.3.2	Calculations		Р
	The calculation of source hazard values shall be performed by weighting the spectral scan by the appropriate function and calculating the total weighted energy.		Р
5.3.3	Measurement uncertainty		Р



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Clause	Requirement – Test	Result	Verdict
	The quality of all measurement results must be quantified by an analysis of the uncertainty.	see Annex C in the norm	Р

6	LAMP CLASSIFICATION		Р
	For the purposes of this standard it was decided that the values shall be reported as follows:	see table 6.1	Р
	for lamps intended for general lighting service, the hazard values shall be reported as either irradiance or radiance values at a distance which produces an illuminance of 500 lux, but not at a distance less than 200 mm	200mm	Р
	for all other light sources, including pulsed lamp sources, the hazard values shall be reported at a distance of 200 mm		N
3.1	Continuous wave lamps		Р
3.1.1	Except Group		Р
	In the except group are lamps, which does not pose any photobiological hazard. The requirement is met by any lamp that does not pose:		Р
	 an actinic ultraviolet hazard (E_s) within 8-hours exposure (30000 s), nor 		Р
	 a near-UV hazard (E_{UVA}) within 1000 s, (about 16 min), nor 		Р
	 a retinal blue-light hazard (L_B) within 10000 s (about 2,8 h), nor 		Р
	 a retinal thermal hazard (L_R) within 10 s, nor 		Р
	 an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (E_{IR}) within 1000 s 		Р
5.1.2	Risk Group 1 (Low-Risk)		N
	In this group are lamps, which exceeds the limits for the except group but that does not pose:		N
	 an actinic ultraviolet hazard (E_s) within 10000 s, nor 		N
	 a near ultraviolet hazard (E_{UVA}) within 300 s, nor 		N
	 a retinal blue-light hazard (L_B) within 100 s, nor 		N
	 a retinal thermal hazard (L_R) within 10 s, nor 		N
	 an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (E_{IR}) within 100 s 		N
	Lamps that emit infrared radiation without a strong visual stimulus and do not pose a near-infrared retinal		N



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	hazard (L _{IR}), within 100 s are in Risk Group 1.		
6.1.3	Risk Group 2 (Moderate-Risk)		N
	This requirement is met by any lamp that exceeds the limits for Risk Group 1, but that does not pose:		N
	 an actinic ultraviolet hazard (E_S) within 1000 s exposure, nor 		N
	 a near ultraviolet hazard (E_{UVA}) within 100 s, nor 		N
	 a retinal blue-light hazard (L_B) within 0,25 s (aversion response), nor 		N
	 a retinal thermal hazard (L_R) within 0,25 s (aversion response), nor 		N
	 an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (E_{IR}) within 10 s 		N
	Lamps that emit infrared radiation without a strong visual stimulus and do not pose a near-infrared retinal hazard (L _{IR}), within 10 s are in Risk Group 2.		N
6.1.4	Risk Group 3 (High-Risk)		N
	Lamps which exceed the limits for Risk Group 2 are in Group 3.		N
6.2	Pulsed lamps		N
	Pulse lamp criteria shall apply to a single pulse and to any group of pulses within 0,25 s.		N
	A pulsed lamp shall be evaluated at the highest nominal energy loading as specified by the manufacturer.		N
	The risk group determination of the lamp being tested shall be made as follows:		N
	 a lamp that exceeds the exposure limit shall be classified as belonging to Risk Group 3 (High-Risk) 		N
	for single pulsed lamps, a lamp whose weighted radiant exposure or weighted radiance does is below the EL shall be classified as belonging to the Exempt Group		N
	 for repetitively pulsed lamps, a lamp whose weighted radiant exposure or weighted radiance dose is below the EL, shall be evaluated using the continuous wave risk criteria discussed in clause 6.1, using time averaged values of the pulsed emission 		N



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Clause	Requirement – Test	Result	Verdict

9 4.1 Spectral w	eighting function for assessing	ultraviolet hazards for	skin and eye	Р
Wavelength¹ λ, nm	UV hazard function S _{υν} (λ)	Wavelength λ, nm	UV hazard functio	n S _{υν} (λ)
200	0,030	313*	0,006	
205	0,051	315	0,003	
210	0,075	316	0,0024	
215	0,095	317	0,0020	
220	0,120	318	0,0016	
225	0,150	319	0,0012	
230	0,190	320	0,0010	
235	0,240	322	0,00067	
240	0,300	323	0,00054	
245	0,360	325	0,00050	
250	0,430	328	0,00044	
254*	0,500	330	0,00041	
255	0,520	333*	0,00037	
260	0,650	335	0,00034	
265	0,810	340	0,00028	
270	1,000	345	0,00024	
275	0,960	350	0,00020	
280*	0,880	355	0,00016	
285	0,770	360	0,00013	
290	0,640	365*	0,00011	
295	0,540	370	0,000093	
297*	0,460	375	0,000077	
300	0,300	380	0,000064	
303*	0,120	385	0,000053	
305	0,060	390	0,000044	
308	0,026	395	0,000036	
310	0,015	400	0,000030	

Wavelengths chosen are representative: other values should be obtained by logarithmic interpolation at intermediate wavelengths.

^{*} Emission lines of a mercury discharge spectrum.

Table 4.2	Spectral weighting functions for assessing retinal hazards from broadband optical sources					
Wavelength nm		Blue-light hazard function B (λ)	Burn hazard fund R (λ)	ction		
	300	0,01				
305		0,01				
	310	0,01				
	315	0.01				

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		IEC 6247	1		
lause	Requirement – Test		Result		Verdic
	320	0,01			
	325	0,01			
	330	0,01			
	335	0,01			
	340	0,01			
	345	0,01			
	350	0,01			
	355	0,01			
	360	0,01			
	365	0,01			
	370	0,01			
	375	0,01			
	380	0,01		0,1	
	385	0,013		0,13	
	390	0,025		0,25	
	395	0,05		0,5	
	400	0,10		1,0	
	405	0,20		2,0	
	410	0,40		4,0	
	415	0,80		8,0	
	420	0,90		9,0	
	425	0,95		9,5	
	430	0,98		9,8	
	435	1,00		10,0	
	440	1,00		10,0	
	445	0,97		9,7	
	450	0,94		9,4	
	455	0,90		9,0	
	460	0,80		8,0	
	465	0,70		7,0	
	470	0,62		6,2	
	475	0,55		5,5	
	480	0,45		4,5	
	485	0,40		4,0	
	490	0,22		2,2	
	495	0,16		1,6	
	500-600	10 ^[(450-λ)/50]		1,0	
	600-700	0,001		1,0	
	700-1050			10 ^[(700-λ)/500]	
	1050-1150			0,2	
	1150-1200			0,2·10 ^{0,02} (1150-λ)
	1200-1400			0,02	

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Table 5.4	Summary of the ELs for the surface of the skin or cornea (irradiance based values)					Р
Hazard Name	Relevant equation	Wavelength range nm	Exposure duration sec	Limiting aperture rad (deg)	EL in terms of irradian W•m-²	ce
Actinic UV skin & $E_S = \sum E_\lambda \cdot S(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda$ 200 – 400 < 30000 1,4 (80)		30/t				
Eye UV-A	$E_{UVA} = \sum E_{\lambda} \bullet \Delta \lambda$	315 – 400	≤1000 >1000	1,4 (80)	10000/t 10	
Blue-light smal source	$I E_B = \sum E_\lambda \bullet B(\lambda) \bullet \Delta \lambda$	300 – 700	≤100 >100	< 0,011	100/t 1,0	
Eye IR	$E_{IR} = \sum E_{\lambda} \bullet \Delta \lambda$	780 –3000	≤1000 >1000	1,4 (80)	18000/t ^{0,75} 100	
Skin thermal	$E_H = \sum E_\lambda \bullet \Delta \lambda$	380 – 3000	< 10	2π sr	20000/t	0,75

Table 5.5	Sur	ummary of the ELs for the retina (radiance based values)					
Hazard Name		Relevant equation	Wavelength range nm	Exposure duration sec	Field of view radians	EL in terms of constant radiance W•m ⁻²	
Blue light		$L_{B} = \sum L_{\lambda} \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda$	300 – 700	0,25 - 10 10-100 100-10000 ≥ 10000	0,011•√(t/10) 0,011 0,0011•√t 0,1	10 ⁶ /t 10 ⁶ /t 10 ⁶ /t 100	
Retinal thermal		$L_{R} = \sum L_{\lambda} \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda$	380 – 1400	< 0,25 0,25 – 10	0,0017 0,011•√(t/10)	50000/(α•t ^{0,25}) 50000/(α•t ^{0,25})	
Retinal thermal (weak visual stimulus)		$L_{IR} = \sum L_{\lambda} \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda$	780 – 1400	> 10	0,011	6000/0	r



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Clause	Requirement – Test Result								Verdict	
Table 6.1	Emission limits for risk groups of continuous wave lamps							Р		
	Action	Symbol	Units	Emission Measurement						
Risk	spectru			Exempt		Low risk		Mod risk		
	m			Limit	Result	Limit	Result	Limit	Result	
Actinic UV	S _{UV} (λ)	Es	W•m⁻²	0.001	3.301E-05	0,003		0,03		
Near UV		Euva	W•m ⁻²	10	0.000E+00	33		100		
Blue light	Β(λ)	L _B	W•m ⁻ ² •sr ⁻¹	100	1.180E+02	10000		4000000		
Blue light, small source	Β(λ)	E _B	W•m⁻²	1.0*		1,0		400		
Retinal thermal	R(λ)	L _R	W•m ⁻ ² •sr ⁻¹	28000/α	1.230E+03	28000/α		71000/α		
Retinal thermal, weak visual stimulus**	R(λ)	L _{IR}	W•m⁻ ²•sr¹	6000/α	0.000E+00	6000/α		6000/α		
IR radiation, eye		E _{IR}	W•m⁻²	100	0.000E+00	570		3200		

^{*} Small source defined as one with α < 0,011 radian. Averaging field of view at 10000 s is 0,1 radian.

^{**} Involves evaluation of non-GLS source



Attachment A Photos of product

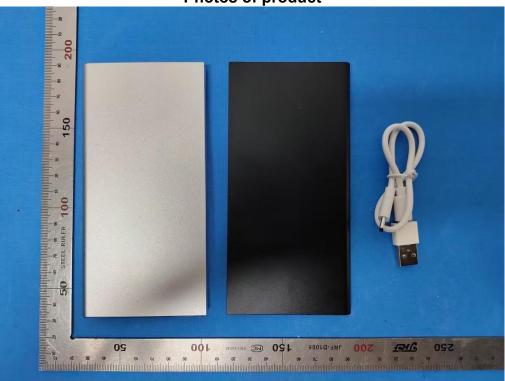


Fig.1- Overall view of the product

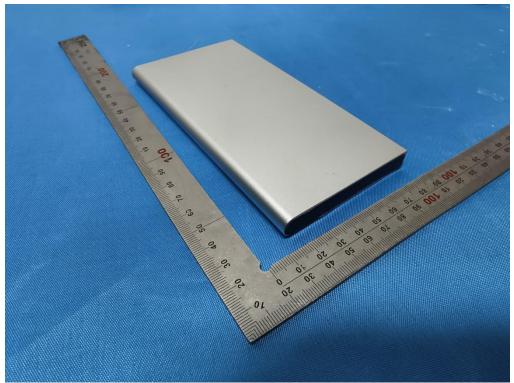


Fig.2-External view



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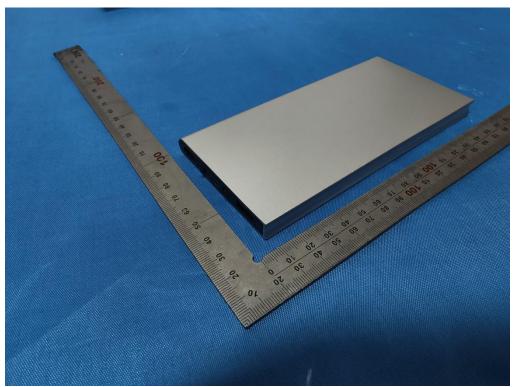


Fig.3-External view

---- End of Report -----



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- 5. Samples submitted for testing are accepted on the understanding that the Report issued cannot form the basis of, or be the instrument for, any legal action against the Company.
- 6. The Company will not be liable for or accept responsibility for any loss or damage however arising from the use of information contained in any of its Reports or in any communication whatsoever about its said tests or investigations.
- 7. Clients wishing to use the Report in court proceedings or arbitration shall inform the Company to that effect prior to submitting the sample for testing.
- 8. The Company is not responsible for recalling the electronic version of the original report when any revision is made to them. The Client assumes the responsibility to providing the revised version to any interested party who uses them.
- 9. Subject to the variable length of retention time for test data and report stored hereinto as otherwise specifically required by individual accreditation authorities, the Company will only keep the supporting test data and information of the test report for a period of six years. The data and information will be disposed of after the aforementioned retention period has elapsed. Under no circumstances shall we provide any data and information which has been disposed of after retention period. Under no circumstances shall we be liable for damage of any kind, including (but not limited to) compensatory damages, lost profits, lost data, or any form of special, incidental, indirect, consequential or punitive damages of any kind, whether based on breach of contract of warranty, tort (including negligence), product liability or otherwise, even if we are informed in advance of the possibility of such damages.