



TEST REPORT

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Report No. : TBK-2020-006505

Receipt Date : Sep.07.2020

Customer : NON Corp.

Test Date : Oct.07.2020

NON Corp.

No. 226~227, Hanshin S-Meca, 65 Techno 3-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, Korea

Sample : Dr.Clo(Household, Toilet, Refrigerator, Car, Pets)

Testing Environment : Temperature(22°C ~ 26°C), Relative humidity (55% ~ 65%)

Test method : Refer to following pages

Testing Date : Sep.07.2020 ~ Oct.07.2020

Test result : Refer to following pages

Attachment : Flow chart and Sample pictures

USAGE : QUALITY CONTROL

- NOTE : 1. The test results on this test report are only limited to the samples and sample names provided by the customer and KTR does not guarantee the quality of all products of the customer, and you can confirm the authenticity of the test report online (www.ktr.or.kr) or by using the QR code.
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Oct.07.2020

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QR Code to verify Genuineness



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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.