



CERTIFICATE OF ACCREDITATION

This is to attest that

BAY AREA COMPLIANCE LABS CORP. (SHENZHEN)
6/F, THE 3RD PHASE OF WAN LI INDUSTRIAL BLDG., SHIHUA RD, FUTIAN FREE TRADE ZONE
SHENZHEN 518038
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Product Certification Agency PCA-139

has met the requirements of the applicable provisions of AC370, *IAS Accreditation Criteria for Product Certification Agencies*, has demonstrated compliance with ISO/IEC Standard 17065:2012, *Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies certifying products, process and services*. This third-party product certification agency is accredited to provide the services specified in the scope of accreditation.

Effective Date August 11, 2020



President

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SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION

International Accreditation Service, Inc.

3060 Saturn Street, Suite 100, Brea, California 92821, U.S.A. | www.iasonline.org

BAY AREA COMPLIANCE LABS CORP. (SHENZHEN)

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Accredited to ISO/IEC 17065:2012

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Products Category	Certification Scheme and Scheme Owner / Standard
Electrical	Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO) and GCC Standardization Organization(GSO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Electrical Batteries	Technical Regulation for Electrical Batteries: M.A-02-04-18-166 Scheme Type 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Children Toys	GCC Scheme Technical Regulation on Children Toys: BD-131704-01 Scheme Type 1a
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Low Voltage Electrical Equipment and Appliances	Gulf Technical Regulation for Low Voltage Electrical Equipment and Appliances: BD-142004-01 Scheme Type 1a
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Low Voltage Electrical Equipment and Appliances	IECEE Low Voltage Electrical Equipment and Appliances (SIRC) Scheme Type 1a
Miscellaneous	Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Textile Products	Technical Regulation of Textile Products: M.A-02-05-18-164 (a) Scheme Type3 for children's products and underwear and; (b) Scheme Type 1a for other textile products other than children's products and underwear.

Notes:

1. The product certification used most closely resembles a product certification scheme type as described in ISO/IEC 17067 (2013), *Conformity assessment — Fundamentals of product certification and guidelines for product certification schemes*.
 - a. **Type 1a:** In this scheme, one or more samples of the product are subjected to the determination activities. A certificate of conformity or other statement of conformity (e.g. a letter) is issued for the product type, the characteristics of which are detailed in the certificate or a document referred to in the certificate. Subsequent production items are not covered by the certification body's attestation of conformity.

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The samples are representative of subsequent production items which could be referred to by the manufacturer as being manufactured in accordance with the certified type. The certification body may grant to the manufacturer the right to use the type certificate or other statement of conformity (e.g. letter) as a basis for the manufacturer to declare that subsequent production items conform to the specified requirements.

- b. **Type 1b:** *This scheme type involves the certification of a whole batch of products, following selection and determination as specified in the scheme. The proportion to be tested, which can include testing of all the units in the batch (100% testing), would be based, for example, on the homogeneity of the items in the batch and the application of a sampling plan, where appropriate. If the outcome of the determination, review and decision is positive, all items in the batch may be described as certified and may have a mark of conformity affixed, if that is included in the scheme.*
- c. **Type 2:** *The surveillance part of this scheme involves periodically taking samples of the product from the market and subjecting them to determination activities to check that items produced subsequent to the initial attestation fulfil the specified requirements.*
While this scheme may identify the impact of the distribution channel on conformity, the resources it requires can be extensive. Also, when significant nonconformities are found, effective corrective measures may be limited since the product has already been distributed to the market
- d. **Type 3:** *The surveillance part of this scheme involves periodically taking samples of the product from the point of production and subjecting them to determination activities to check that items produced subsequent to the initial attestation fulfil the specified requirements. The surveillance includes periodic assessment of the production process.*
This scheme does not provide any indication of the impact the distribution channel plays on conformity. When serious nonconformities are found, the opportunity may exist to resolve them before widespread market distribution occurs
- e. **Type 4:** *The surveillance part of this scheme allows for the choice between periodically taking samples of the product from the point of production, or from the market, or from both, and subjecting them to determination activities to check that items produced subsequent to the initial attestation fulfil the specified requirements. The surveillance includes periodic assessment of the production process.*
This scheme can both indicate the impact of the distribution channel on conformity and provide a premarket mechanism to identify and resolve serious nonconformities. Significant duplication of effort may take place for those products whose conformity is not affected during the distribution process.
- f. **Type 5:** *The surveillance part of this scheme allows for the choice between periodically taking samples of the product either from the point of production, or from the market, or from both, and subjecting them to determination activities to check that items produced subsequent to the initial attestation fulfill the specified requirements. The surveillance includes periodic assessment of the production process, or audit of the management system, or both. The extent to which the four surveillance activities are conducted may be varied for a given situation, as defined in the scheme. If the surveillance includes audit of the management system, an initial audit of the management system will be needed*
- g. **Type 6:** *This scheme is mainly applicable to certification of services and processes.*
Although services are considered as being generally intangible, the determination activities are not limited to the evaluation of intangible elements (e.g. effectiveness of an organization's procedures, delays and responsiveness of the management). In some situations, the tangible elements of a service can support the evidence of conformity indicated by the assessment of processes, resources and controls involved. For example, inspection of the cleanliness of vehicles for the quality of public transportation.
As far as processes are concerned, the situation is very similar. For example, the determination activities for welding processes can include testing and inspection of samples of the resultant welds, if applicable.
For both services and processes, the surveillance part of this scheme should include periodic audits of the management system and periodic assessment of the service or process.