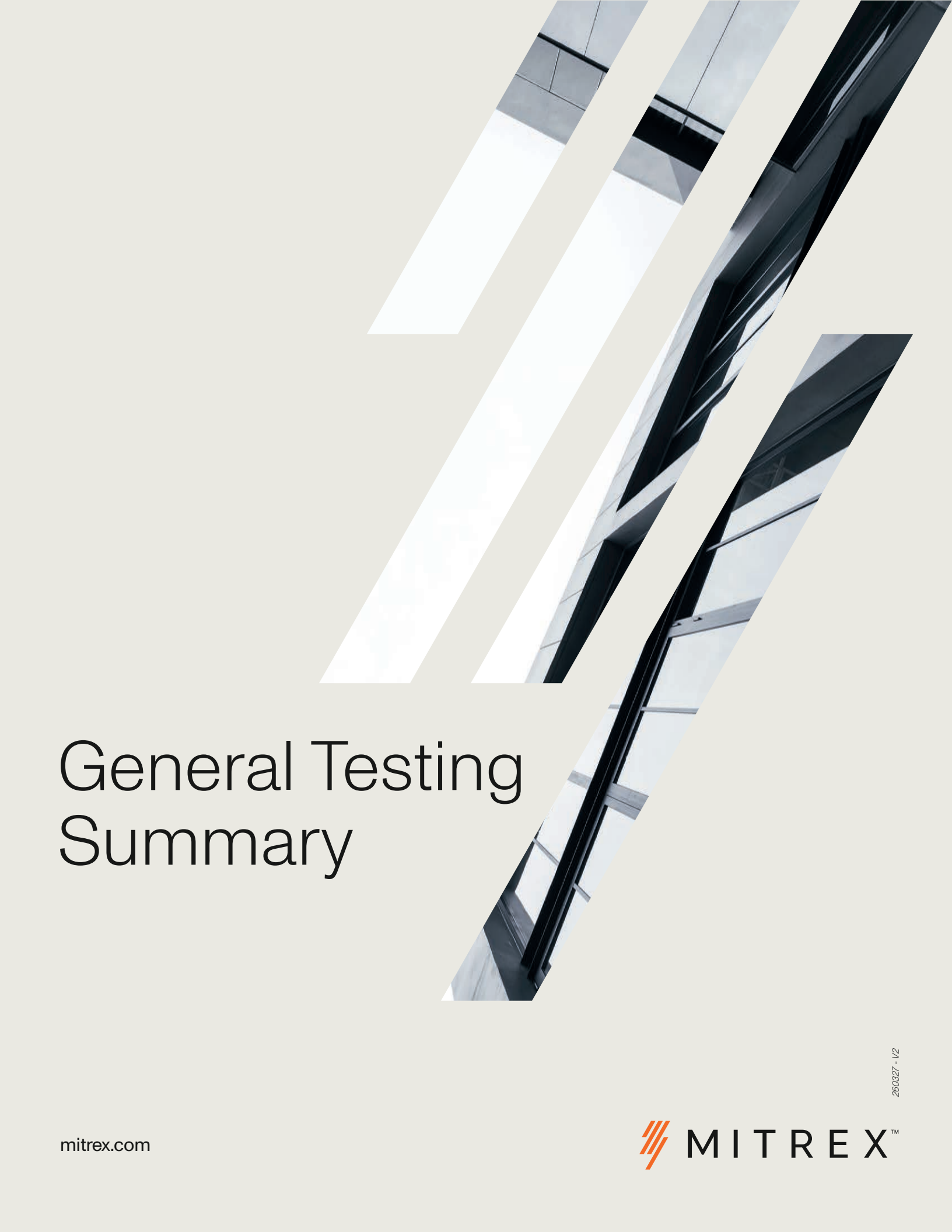




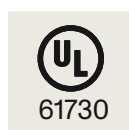
General Testing Summary



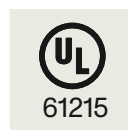
National building
code fire testing



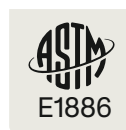
1 hour of fire exposure
with no effect to the
system and wall
assembly.



PV Module safety
test.



PV module quality
test.



Cyclic Pressure
(Windstorm Settings)

Passed over 3,500
pressure cycles equivalent
wind load of 165 mph.



Standard fire test method
for evaluation of fire
propagation characteristics
of exterior wall assemblies
containing combustible
components.

General Testing Summary

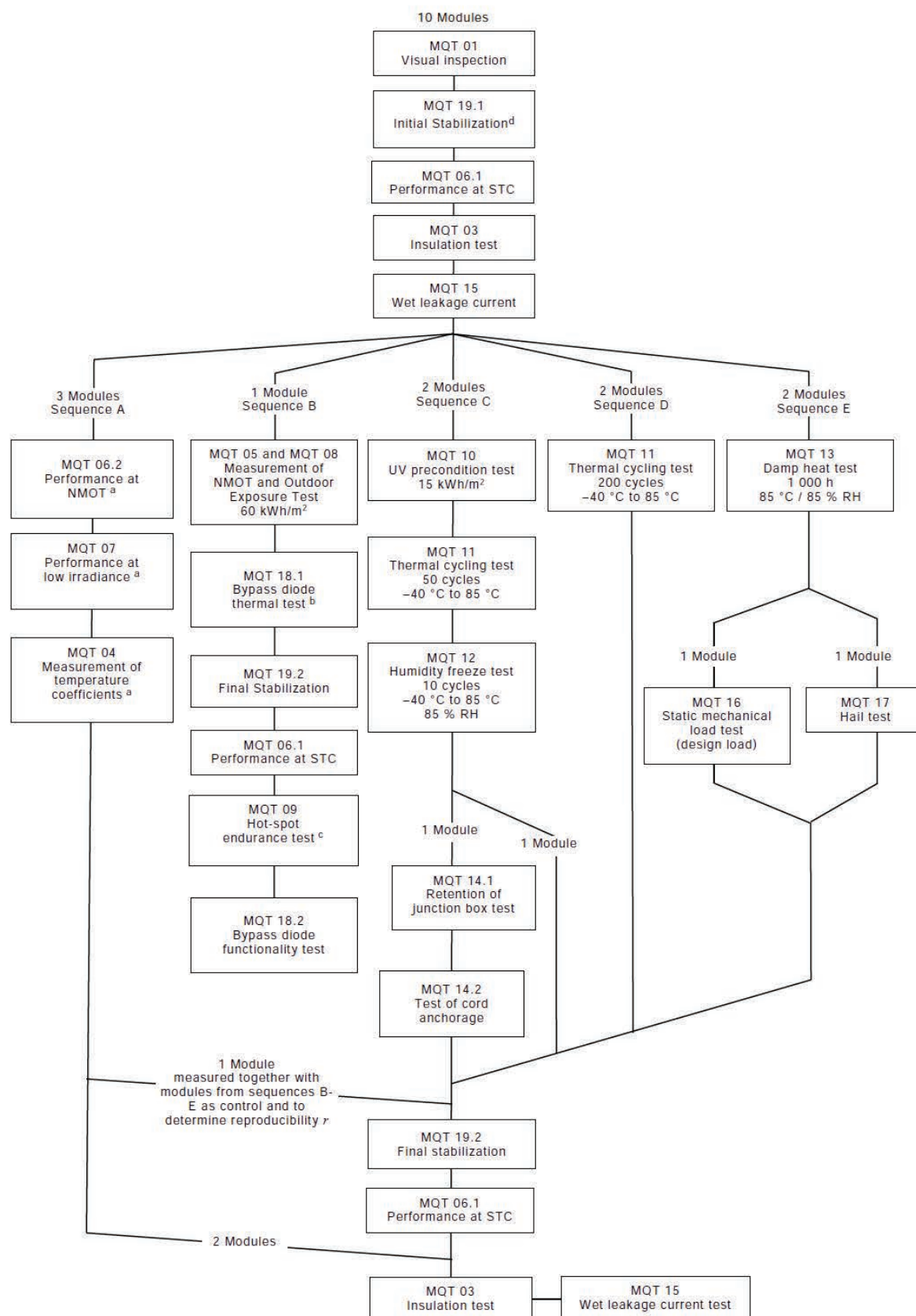
● Category	● Test	● Specification	● Methodology	● Result
Acoustic	Sound Transmission Loss Of Building Elements	ASTM E90	This test method covers the measurement of airborne sound transmission loss of building partitions including walls of all kinds.	Sound Transmission Rating: <u>CladiShield Rainscreen</u> : 34 <u>Claditized Unitized</u> : 35 <u>CladiFab Prefab</u> : 55
Environmental	Salt Spray Resistance	ASTM B117-16	1000 Hours of exposure.	No deleterious effects.
	Laboratory Aging of Sandwich Construction	ASTM C481-99 (Reapproved 2016)	Procedure A, for six repetitions of following load cycle is applied: Immerse in water at 50 °C for 1h. Spray with steam at 95 °C for 3h. Store at -12 °C for 20h Heated at 100 °C for 3h. Spray with steam at 95 °C for 3h Heat in dry air at 100 °C for 18h.	ASTM C273; C297; C364; C393 tests were reconduted after aging: the variation was +1.36 %, -5.90%; +2.55%; -7.95%. Note: Positive variation indicates no decrease in strength after aging.
	Resistance to Rapid Freezing and Thawing	ASTM C666/C666M-15	200 cycles of rapid freeze and thaw (4 °C to - 18 °C).	No visible change to facing, aluminum, or adhesive.
	Air Leakage Resistance	ASTM E283-04 (2012)	Air infiltration and exfiltration tests were performed using test pressure of 75 Pa (1.57 psf). The maximum air leakage rate was calculated and compared to the allowable air leakage.	<u>LITE, CladiShield & Claditized</u> : Qinf = 0.031 cfm/ft ² or 0.155 L/s-m ² at 300 Pa; Qexf = 0.024 cfm/ft ² or 0.122 L/s-m ² at 300 Pa <u>CladiFab</u> : Qinf = 0.037 cfm/ft ² or 0.189 L/s-m ² at 300 Pa; Qexf = 0.052 cfm/ft ² or 0.264 L/s-m ² at 300 Pa
	Fluorescent Ultraviolet Radiation Exposure	ASTM G154 -16	2000 hours of UV exposure.	No visible change to glass, aluminum, or adhesive.
	Water Penetration Resistance	ASTM E331	During the 15-minute test period, using a pressure differential of 720 Pa (15.0 psf), there was no water leakage observed.	No water infiltration at 15 psf or 720 Pa
	Dust and Sand Test	IEC 60068-2-68	High-velocity abrasive wind tunnel test.	No visual anomalies
	Cyclic Salt Mist Exposure	IEC 61701 (2011)	Salt spray cycling to test corrosion and electrical insulation.	No significant corrosion or ingress

● Category	● Test	● Specification	● Methodology	● Result
	Moist Ammonia Exposure	IEC 62716 (2013)	High-concentration ammonia corrosion testing.	No significant corrosion or ingress
	Potential-Induced Degredation (PID)	IEC TS 62804-1:2025	High-voltage, high-humidity thermal testing for power loss detection.	Passed
Impact / Safety	Large Missile Impact Test	ASTM E1996 / TAS 201	Standard Specification for performance of exterior windows, curtain walls, doors, and impact protective systems impacted by windborne debris in hurricanes.	Passed the test with honey-comb backing panel. A weighted 2x4 was fired at the Mitrex panel at 50 fps.
	Cyclic Pressure Loading	ASTM E1886 / TAS 203	Standard test method for performance of exterior windows, curtain walls, Doors, and impact protective systems impacted by missile(s) and exposed to cyclic pressure differentials.	Passed the test. Over 3,500 positive and negative pressure cycles were applied at ± 2880 Pa (60 psf), equivalent wind load of 165 mph.
Mechanical	Density of Sandwich Core	ASTM C271/C271M-16	12" X 12" X 0.6"	327 kg/m ³ (20.42 lbm/ft ³)
	Flatwise Tensile Bond Strength	ASTM C297/C297M-16	Load was applied to the top and bottom layers of the composite panel.	1.52 MPa (220 psi)
	Edgewise Compressive Strength	ASTM C364/C364M-16	Compressive load was applied at a rate of 0.02 in/min.	Ultimate compressive strength = 37.85 MPa (5490 psi)
	Flatwise Compressive Strength	ASTM C365	Speed of testing – 0.5mm/min.	1.92 MPa (278 psi).
	Shear Strength by Beam Flexure	ASTM C393/C393M-16	Loaded in flexure with facing side in tension at a cross head speed of 0.025 in/min.	Maximum core shear strength = 0.94 MPa (137 psi) Facing bending stress = 8.14 MPa (1180 psi)
	Flexure Creep Evaluation	ASTM C480/C480M-16	Midspan loading setup was used with facing side in tension at a cross head speed of 0.025 in/min. until achieved.	Net creep (in/day) facing - 0.029
	Shear Stress and Shear Modulus	ASTM C273/C273M-18	Compressive force applied until rupture.	Ultimate core shear strength = 1.01 MPa (147 psi) Core shear modulus = 10.9 MPa (1583 psi)
	Flexural Strength	ASTM C880/C880M-15	Tested a composite panel with Mitrex panel.	22.83 MPa (3311.21 psi)
	Tensile Properties of Adhesive Bond	ASTM C897-08 (20160	The adhesive bond never failed.	No Failure

● Category	● Test	● Specification	● Methodology	● Result
	Damage Resistance Testing of Sandwich Constructions	ASTM D7766/D7766M-16	Load was applied at the specimen midpoint through a 0.5 in diameter hemispherical steel indenter at a constant rate of 0.01 in/min until a drop-in load was observed.	No panel deformation.
Structural	Structural Performance by Uniform Static Air Pressure Difference	ASTM E330	The test specimen was tested to failure with both positive and negative loads to examine the deflection of the panel.	<u>LITE, CladiShield & Claditized</u> : Design Load at +/- 80 psf or +/- 3840 Pa; No Failure <u>CladiFab</u> : Design Load at +39.16 psf (+1875 Pa); -40.06 psf (-2062 Pa); No Failure
Thermal	Thermal Resistance	ASTM 1363-11	Thermal Performance of Building Materials and Envelope Assemblies by Means of a Hot Box Apparatus.	0.20 m ² oC/W (1.12 hr-ft ² -oF/B-TU)
	Linear Thermal Expansion	ISO 10545-8	Tested from room temperature to 100°C.	11.28 × 10 ⁻⁶ per oC
Fire Safety	Tunnel Test	ASTM E84	Tested in a tunnel furnace; flame spread and smoke are measured over 10 minutes.	Sample passed the test with Flame Spread Index = 10; Smoke Developed Index = 200; Class A.
	Non-Combustibility in Building Materials	ASTM E136	Small specimens are placed in a 750°C furnace; temperature rise and flaming behaviour are recorded.	Mitrex sample passed the test requirements. There was no visible smoke or flame. The sample did not have a maximum temperature rise of more than 96.8°C on the indicating thermocouple. The samples did not loose more than 20% of their original mass.
	Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior wall assemblies.	NFPA 285	A two-story wall mockup is exposed to a simulated window fire; vertical and lateral flame spread are observed.	Passed.
	Standard Methods of Fire Endurance Tests of Building Construction Materials	ASTM E119 / CAN/ULC S101	Assemblies are subjected to a standard time-temperature curve; resistance to heat, flame, and structural failure is timed.	<u>LITE, CladiShield & Claditized</u> : 1 hour fire exposure; Passed. <u>CladiFab</u> : 15 minute stay in place; Passed, No openings found.
	Standard Method Fire Test of Exterior Wall Assemblies	CAN/ULC S134	A full-scale wall assembly is exposed to a large base fire; vertical and lateral flame spread across the cladding is assessed.	Passed.
	Fire Classification of Construction Products and Building Elements	EN13501	Products are rated (A1-F) based on results from multiple reaction-to-fire tests covering heat release, smoke, and flame spread.	Rating: A2-s1,d0

● Category	● Test	● Specification	● Methodology	● Result
	Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials	CAN/ULC S102	Tunnel test measuring flame-spread index and smoke developed index against reference materials.	The panel received the Flame Spread Rating = 0 & Smoke Developed Class A.
	Non-Combustibility in Building Materials	CAN / ULC S114	Small specimens are inserted into a preheated furnace; temperature rise and flaming determine non-combustibility.	The Mitrex material passed the test requirements. The observations were, there was no visible smoke or flame. The sample did not have a maximum temperature rise of more than 36 °C on the indicating thermocouple. The sample did not lose more than 20% of their original mass.
	Combustibility Parameters (Cone Calorimeter)	CAN/ULC S135	A specimen is exposed to radiant heat; heat release rate, ignition time, and smoke output are measured.	Combined average total heat release was not more than 3MJ/m ² (1.7 MJ/m ²) and the combined average total smoke extinction area was not more than 1.0 m ² (0.7 m ²) for all layers of the material. This meets the requirements as listed in the National Building Code of Canada 2015 for section 3.1.5.1.

PV Quality Test (IEC/UL 61215)



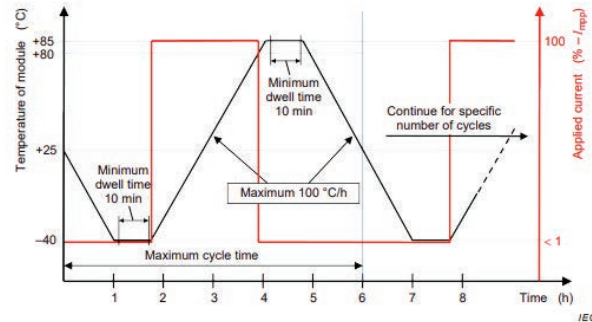
● Test	● Description
MQT 01 Visual Inspection	- To detect any visual defects in module: - Broken, cracked, or torn external surfaces. - Bent or misaligned external surfaces, including superstrates, substrates, frames and junction boxes to the extent that the operation of the PV module would be impaired. - Bubbles or delaminations forming a continuous path between electric circuit and the edge of the module. - If the mechanical integrity depends on lamination or other means of adhesion, the sum of the area of all bubbles shall not exceed 1% of the total module area. - Evidence of any molten or burned encapsulant, backsheet, front sheet, diode or active PV component. - Loss of mechanical integrity to the extent that the installation and operation of the module would be impaired. - Cracked/broken cells which can remove more than 10% of the cell's photovoltaic active area from the electrical circuit of the PV module. - Voids in, or visible corrosion of any of the layers of the active (live circuitry of the module extending over more than 10% of any cell. - Broken interconnections, joints or terminals. - Any short-circuited live parts or exposed live electrical parts. - Module markings (label) are no longer attached, or the information is unreadable.
MQT 02 Maximum Power Determination	Checking the functionality of module and maximum power by checking the I-V curve.
MQT 03 Insulation Test	HiPot test with voltage of 3000V for PV modules with voltage system of 1000V for 1 min. again another HiPot test for 2 min with 1000V (system voltage).
MQT 04 Measurement of Temperature Coefficients	Determining temperature coefficients of current, voltage and peak power from module measurement.
MQT 05 Measurement of Nominal Module Operating Temperature (NMOT)	Determining the solar module characteristics (Voc, Isc and Pmax) in 800 W/m ² , 20 degree and wind speed of 1m/s.
MQT 06 Performance at STC and NMOT	Checking the short circuit current (Isc) and open circuit voltage (Voc) and IV-curve and comparing with the rating with tolerances for both STC (1000 W/m ² , 25 degree and AM = 1.5) and NMOT (800 W/m ² , 20 degree and wind speed of 1 m/s) conditions.
MQT 07 Performance at Low Irradiance	Determining the current-voltage characteristics of module at 25 degree and low irradiance of 200 W/m ² and having IV curve result.
MQT 08 Outdoor Exposure Test	Installing the module outdoor with load around its maximum power for at least 60 kWh/m ² . No defect should be found.
MQT 09 Hot-Spot Endurance Test	Determining ability of module against hot-spot effects like solder melting or deterioration caused by faulty cells, mismatched cells, shadowing, or soiling. Using I-V curve tracer and IR scan to check the hot-spot by making shadow for every single cell.
MQT 10 UV Preconditioning Test	Install the module in a chamber with only UV light (between 280nm to 320 wavelength and 320 to 400nm) with maximum 250W/m ² and short-circuited module (or with load in maximum power) at the 60 degree temperature. Subject the module to total UV irradiance of at least 15kWh/m ² in the wavelength range between 280 to 400nm.

Test

MQT 11 Thermal Cycling Test

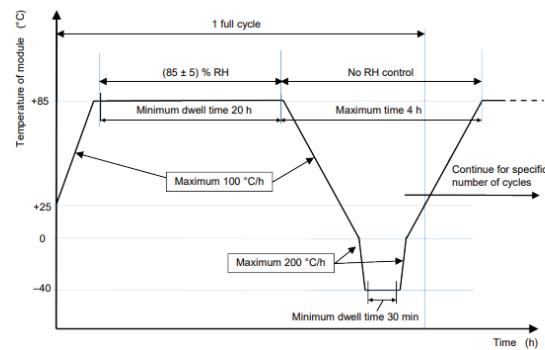
Description

Testing the module by changing the temperature repeatedly. Module to be installed in the chamber with temperature sensor attached to its middle. The temperature should change with no more than 100 degree per hour and stay at -40 and 85 for at least 10 min. during the test, module will carry the current when temperature increasing from -40 to 80 degree only. Below process will be taken 50 or 200 times.



MQT 12 Humidity Freeze Test

Testing the module in high temperature and humidity followed by sub-zero temperature. Temperature will arise to 85 degree at maximum 100 degree per hour and keep the module for 20h in humidity of RH 85%. Then cool down to zero and then -40 degree by the speed of max 100 and 200 degree per hour. And keep for 30 min. do this process for 10 cycles.

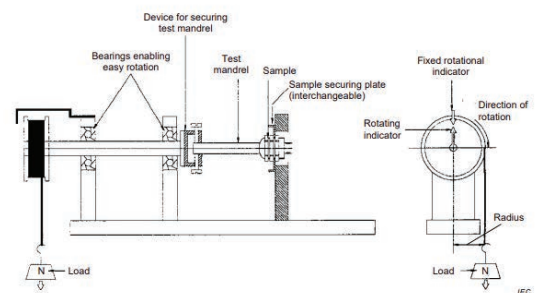
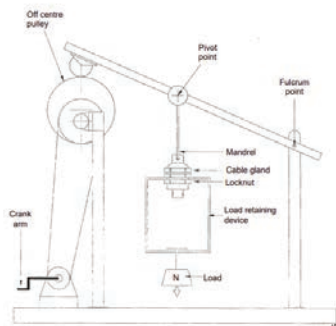


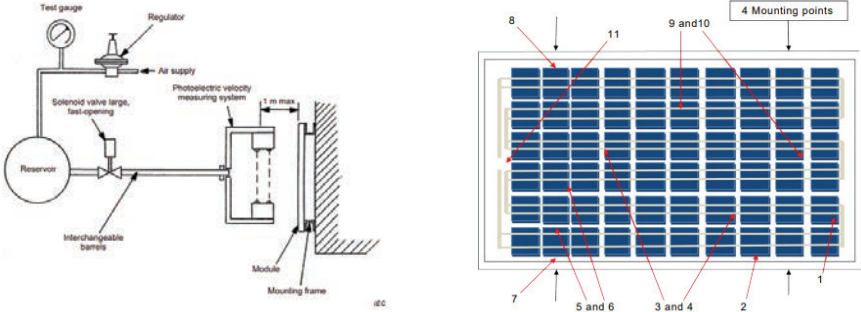
MQT 13 Damp Heat Test

Testing the ability of module for long term humid environment. The module will be at 85-degree temperature and 85 percent relative humidity and keep it there for 1000 h (or 200 h for another test) and no defect should be found.

MQT 14 Robustness of Terminations

Checking capability of withstanding of cables and termination attachments against stresses. Force of 40N for 10s in different direction will be applied to junction box to test its retention on module surface. Cable will be pulled 50 times for 1s in the direction or the axis and then torque test will be applied for 1 min.



Test	Description
MQT 15 Wet Leakage Current test	Putting module in the tank of required solution to a depth sufficient to cover all surfaces (except junction box not designed for immersion). Then doing HiPot test for 2 min at system voltage (1000V).
MQT 16 Static Mechanical Load Test	Testing ability of withstanding with minimum static load. During the test electrical continuity of internal circuit should be monitored. Fixing the module on mounting base and applying 1 hour of 1.5 times of design load (per manufacturer) in front and back of the module respectively for three cycles.
MQT 17 Hail Test	Testing the effect of hitting hail on the module surface (different location). Module will be installed on 90 degree tilt and room temperature. 11 hail ball at the diameter of minimum 25mm and speed of minimum 23 m/s will be fired through launcher. No major defect should be found. 
MQT 18 Bypass Diode Testing	Checking the forward voltage of diode with short circuit current in 30, 50, 70 and 90 degree Celsius, then keep the current 100% and 125% of short circuit current for one hour and check the forward voltage at 75 degree. Then checking the functionality of diode after test. It could be done by successive IV-Curve tracer at maximum power by having shaded the strings to turn the diode ON or connecting the IV-Curve tracer in reverse polarity to turn the diode ON.
MQT 19 Stabilization	Checking the power of module to make sure it is stabilized electrically. The power testing on three consecutive should follow below relation: $(P_{max} - P_{min}) / P_{average} < x$ Stabilization will be done in the beginning to check the label of each module and at the end of test to make sure degradation did not affect on the modules. IEC classified the tests in few categories just to have better view on all tests as follow: • Environmental stress tests (MST 51, MST 52, MST 53, MST 54, MST 55, MST 56) • General inspection tests (MST 01, MST 02, MST 03, MST 04, MST 05, MST 06, MST 07) • Electrical shock hazard tests (MST 11, MST 12, MST 13, MST 14, MST 16, MST 17, MST 42) • Fire hazard tests (MST 21, MST 22, MST 23, MST 24, MST 25, MST 26) • Mechanical stress tests (MST 32, MST 33, MST 34, MST 35, MST 36, MST 37, MST 42)
MST 01 Visual Inspection	Checking any visual defect or change in the module; (marking, sharp edge, bubbles, crack, delamination, bent, mechanical integrity, ...)
MST 02 Performance at STC	Checking the short circuit current (Isc) and open circuit voltage (Voc) and comparing with the rating with tolerances (same as MQT 06)
MST 03 Maximum Power Determination	Checking the functionality of module and maximum power by checking the I-V curve (same as MQT 02)
MST 04 Insulation Thickness Test	Checking the thickness of insulation thin layers (backsheet) in three points as worst cases at solder connection, edge of frameless PV modules, laminator membrane indents. The measurement should be bigger than requirement (0.15mm+tolerance%)

Test

MST 05 Durability of Marking

Description

Checking durability and legibility of markings on the solar panels with medium pressure 15 second by hand and cloth soaked with water and again with petroleum spirits.

MST 06 Sharp Edge Test

Accessible part of solar modules should be smooth and free from sharp edges, burrs, ...

MST 07 Bypass Diode Functionality Test

Checking the functionality of diode after test. It could be done by successive IV-Curve tracer at maximum power by having shaded the strings to turn the diode ON or connecting the IV-Curve tracer in reverse polarity to turn the diode ON. (same as MQT 18.2)

PV Safety Test (IEC/UL 61730)

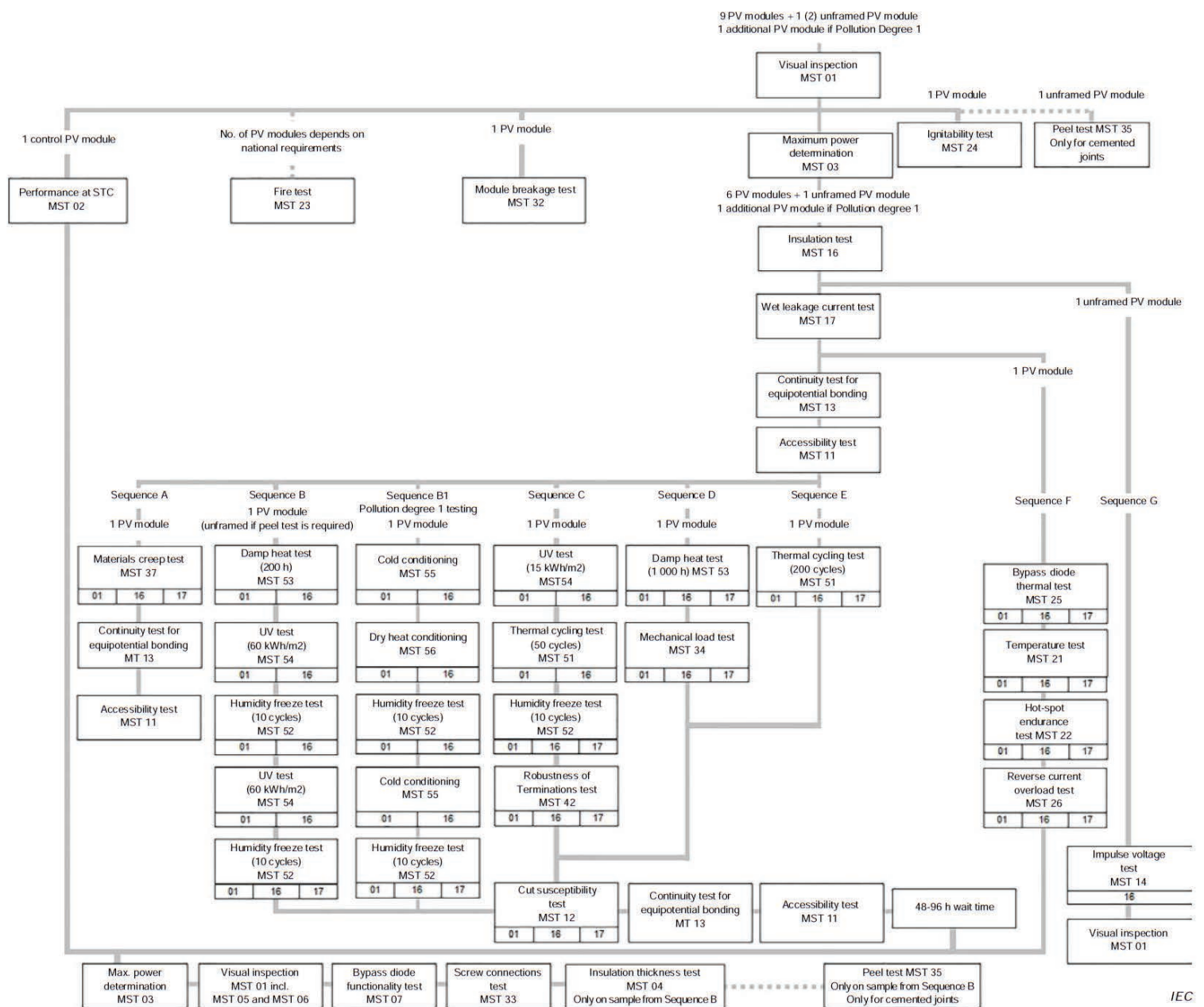
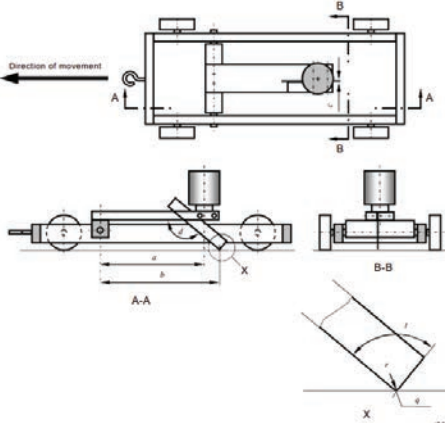


Figure 1 – Test sequences

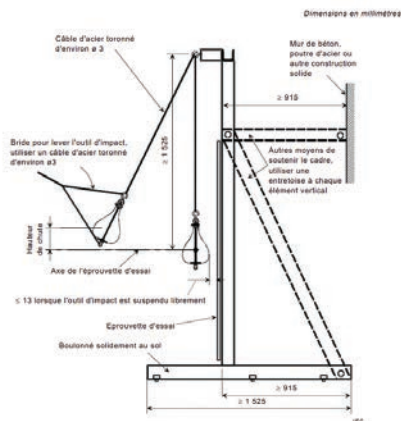
● Test	● Description
MST 11 Accessibility Test	Checking the insulation resistance off all part of module that may be accessible to the live part by cylindrical test fixture at the pressure of 10N and at all time the resistance should be higher than 1MΩ.
MST 12 Cut susceptibility Test	Testing withstanding of polymeric material surface of module with specific fixture with force of 9N. 
MST 13 Continuity Test of Equipotential Bonding	Verifying continuous path between accessible conductive parts. Applying 2.5 times of maximum protective device current (for example 15A x 2.5) and checking the voltage for different conductive parts. Resistive should be less than 0.1Ω.
MST 14 Impulse Voltage Test	Testing capability of insulation of PV module against overvoltage (from atmosphere like impulse and switching of low-voltage equipment). Module will be covered by conductive metal foil and surge voltage will be applied to module. Dielectric should not breakdown.
MST 16 Insulation Test	HiPot test with voltage of 6000V for PV modules with voltage system of 1000V. (same as MQT 03)
MST 17 Wet Leakage Current Test	Putting module in the tank of required solution to a depth sufficient to cover all surfaces (except junction box not designed for immersion). Then doing HiPot test for 2 min at system voltage (1000V). (same as MQT 15).
MST 21 Temperature Test	Putting module on black painted wooden platform and checking the temperature of different location of module (normalised by changing of ambient temperature) in maximum power and no wind. Normalized temperature should not reach TI/RTE/RTI. (for example 90 degree)
MST 22 Hot-Spot Endurance	Determining ability of module against hot-spot effects like solder melting or deterioration caused by faulty cells, mismatched cells, shadowing, or soiling. Using I-V curve tracer and IR scan to check the hot-spot by making shadow for every single cell. (same as MQT 09)
MST 23 Fire Test	Fundamental requirements for fire safety are not internationally harmonised. Fire resistance requirements for a PV module intended for building applications are defined in local or national building codes.
MST 24 Ignitability Test	Testing ignitability of vertical mounted PV by direct small flame under zero irradiance by external heat source. All exposed combustible material will be tested (but junction boxes, cables, and connectors). Flame will be applied at least 40mm above the bottom edge of the sample for 15s.
MST 25 Bypass Diode Thermal Test	Checking the forward voltage of diode with short circuit current in 30, 50, 70 and 90 degree Celsius, then keep the current 100% and 125% of short circuit current for one hour and check the forward voltage at 75 degree. Then following MST 07 for checking the functionality of diode. (same as MQT 18)
MST 26 Reverse Current Overload Test	Checking the risk of fire or ignition in reverse current situation. Putting module facedown to the mounting and covered by white tissue paper. Back of module should be covered by single layer of white tissue paper. With no irradiance, 1.35 times of maximum fuse size should apply to the module in reverse direction. No glass break or flaming should happen.

- Test

MST 32 Module Breakage Test

- Description

The weight of bag is around 45.5kg. Module should be mount on the frame and bag should be max 13mm far from surface and max 50mm from the centre of module. Drop height should be 300mm. and release after stabilizing.

MST 33 Screw
Connections Test

Testing screws and nuts in completely loosening and tightening (to the specified torque) for five times.

MST 34 Static Mechanical Load

Testing ability of withstanding with minimum static load. During the test electrical continuity of internal circuit should be monitored. Fixing the module on mounting base and applying 1 hour of 1.5 times of design load (per manufacturer) in front and back of the module respectively for three cycles. (same as MQT 16)

MST 36 Lap Shear Strength Test

This test is only for cemented joint. Not sure this test is applicable to our product (based on the tables 3 and 4 of IEC 61730-1). But include tensile test in some adhesion part between encapsulant and back-sheet. Module should be unframed.

MST 35 Peel Test

Checking the adhesive between different part of module (frontsheet and backsheet, FS or BS to mounting system, JB to BS) will be done in this test. Putting the module in chamber on mounting base and increasing temperature to 105 degree for 200 hours.

MST 37 Material Creep
Test

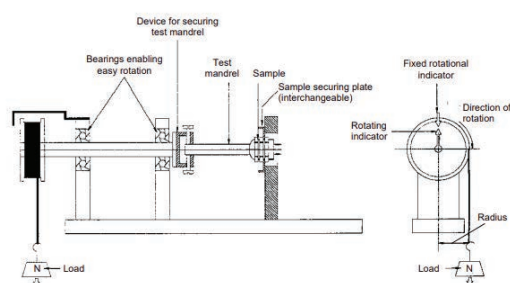
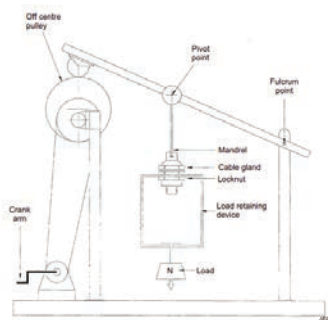
Same as MST 35 but for glass/glass module tensile test.

MST 37 Material Creep
Test

Checking the adhesive between different part of module (frontsheet and backsheet, FS or BS to mounting system, JB to BS) will be done in this test. Putting the module in chamber on mounting base and increasing temperature to 105 degree for 200 hours.

MST 42 Robustness of Termination Test

Checking capability of withstanding of cables and termination attachments against stresses. Force of 40N for 10s in different direction will be applied to junction box to test its retention on module surface. Cable will be pulled 50 times for 1s in the direction or the axis and then torque test will be applied for 1 min. (same as MQT 14)

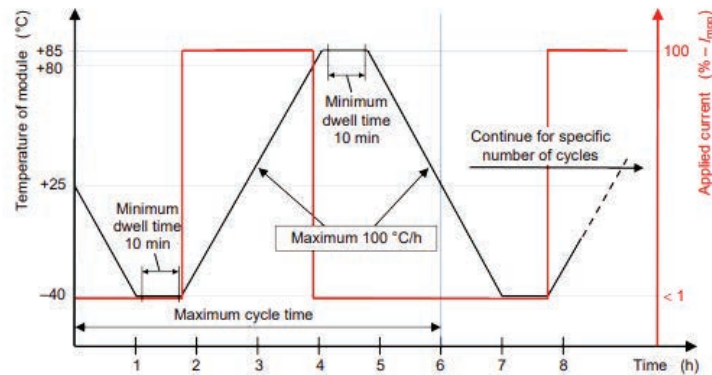


Test

MST 51 Thermal Cycling Test

Description

Testing the module by changing the temperature repeatedly. Module to be installed in the chamber with temperature sensor attached to its middle. The temperature should change with no more than 100 degree per hour and stay at -40 and 85 for at least 10 min. during the test, module will carry the current when temperature increasing from -40 to 80 degree only. Below process will be taken 50 or 200 times. (same as MQT 11)



MST 34 Static Mechanical Load

Testing ability of withstanding with minimum static load. During the test electrical continuity of internal circuit should be monitored. Fixing the module on mounting base and applying 1 hour of 1.5 times of design load (per manufacturer) in front and back of the module respectively for three cycles. (same as MQT 16)

MST 35 Peel Test

This test is only for cemented joint. Not sure this test is applicable to our product (based on the tables 3 and 4 of IEC 61730-1). But include tensile test in some adhesion part between encapsulant and back-sheet. Module should be unframed.

MST 36 Lap Shear Strength Test

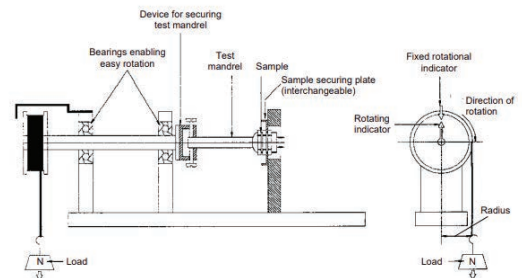
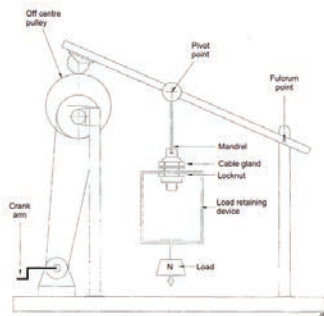
Same as MST 35 but for glass/glass module tensile test.

MST 37 Material Creep Test

Checking the adhesive between different part of module (frontsheet and backsheet, FS or BS to mounting system, JB to BS) will be done in this test. Putting the module in chamber on mounting base and increasing temperature to 105 degree for 200 hours.

MST 42 Robustness of Termination Test

Checking capability of withstanding of cables and termination attachments against stresses. Force of 40N for 10s in different direction will be applied to junction box to test its retention on module surface. Cable will be pulled 50 times for 1s in the direction or the axis and then torque test will be applied for 1 min. (same as MQT 14)

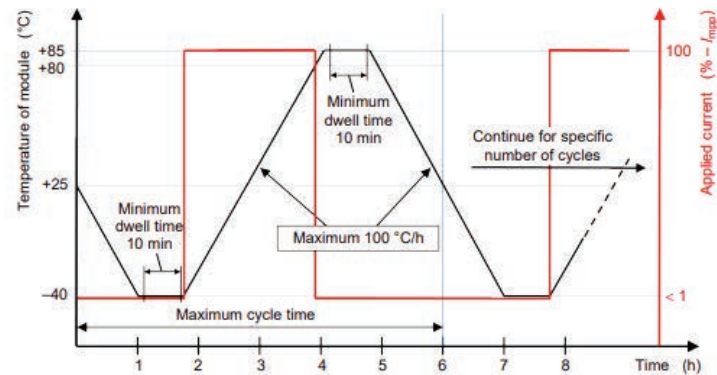


Test

MST 51 Thermal Cycling Test

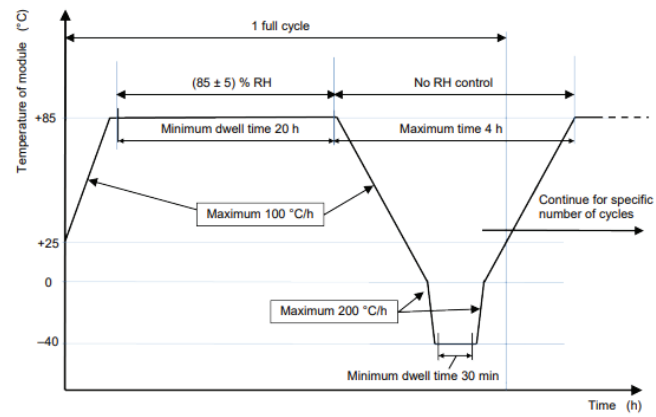
Description

Testing the module by changing the temperature repeatedly. Module to be installed in the chamber with temperature sensor attached to its middle. The temperature should change with no more than 100 degree per hour and stay at -40 and 85 for at least 10 min. during the test, module will carry the current when temperature increasing from -40 to 80 degree only. Below process will be taken 50 or 200 times. (same as MQT 11)



MST 52 Humidity Freeze Test

Testing the module in high temperature and humidity followed by sub-zero temperature. Temperature will arise to 85 degree at maximum 100 degree per hour and keep the module for 20h in humidity of RH 85%. Then cool down to zero and then -40 degree by the speed of max 100 and 200 degree per hour. And keep for 30 min. do this process for 10 cycles. (same as MQT 12)



MST 53 Damp Heat Test

Testing the ability of module for long term humid environment. The module will be at 85-degree temperature and 85 percent relative humidity and keep it there for 1000 h (or 200 h for another test) and no defect should be found. (same as MQT 13)

MST 54 UV Test

Install the module in a chamber with only UV light (between 280nm to 320 wavelength and 320 to 400nm) with maximum 250W/m² and shortcircuited module (or with load in maximum power) at the 60 degree temperature. Subject the module to total UV irradiance of at least 15kWh/m² or 60kWh/m² in the wavelength range between 280 to 400nm. (same as MQT 10 for 15kWh/m²)

MST 55 Cold Conditioning

Install the module in a chamber with temperature sensor and keep it there for 48 h with -40 degree. No defect should be found.

MST 56 Dry Heat Conditioning

Install the module in a chamber with temperature sensor. Keep the module in a chamber with 105 degree and less than 50% relative humidity for 200 h. No defect should be found.



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