

FICHA TÉCNICA Y DOCUMENTACIÓN

COPA MENSTRUAL

FÁBRICA XI'AN FURUIZE BIOTECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.



NOMBRE DEL PRODUCTO:

COPA MENSTRUAL Y ESTERILIZADOR

Tamaño M Y L

DISTRIBUIDOR:

OR: FABRICANTE:

INCA PRODUCT S.L.

B-05115159 Calle Reyes Católicos, 8 2ºB 05001 Ávila info@incaproduct.com Telf.: 920269774

XI'AN FURUIZE BIOTECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

Room 11131, building 3, i Duhui nº 11, Tangyan South Road. Zhangba Street Office, Hight-tech Zone, Xi'an City Shaanxi Providence.

CERTIFICACIONES y DOCUMENTACIÓN ADJUNTA:

- -Imágenes fábrica.
- -Ficha técnica e imágenes del producto.
- -Certificado de registro de QUALITY MANAGMENT SYSTEM: **ISO 13485:2016**Certificado emitido por NQA.

 Certificado nº: 47763
- -Certificado de conformidad conforme NO es un Producto Sanitario.
- -Declaración de conformidad CE.
- -Certificación ECM, conforme el producto indicado cumple y sigue con la regulación de Productos sanitarios con Clase I (No esteril).
- -Registro FDA con nº 10061640.
- -Certificados de la materia prima utilizada:

Silicona WACKER ELASTOSIL R 406/40 CN
Aplicación recomendada para uso en la industria médico/ farmacéutica

- -Certificado Raw material biocompatibilidad R 406/40 CN
- -Ficha de seguridad (MSDS) FTT: nºHLF200005593E
- -Certificado de toxicidad y biocompatibilidad.
- -Test report MA nº SSMT-R-2020-0300901B Fecha: 26/10/2020 In vitro Cytotoxicity test ISO 10993-5:2009



-Test report MA nº SSMT-R-2020-03009-02B

Fecha: 30/10/2020 Skin irritation test ISO 10993.10-2010

Test report MA nº SSMT-R-2020-03009-03B

Fecha: 19/11/2020 Skin sensitization test ISO 10993.10-2010

Test report FTT nºHLF21001504EA

Fecha: 11/01/2021

As specified by client, to screen on Jun 16, 2020 the 209 Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) under the regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of REACH for the

submitted samples.

Test report FTT nºHLF210015046E

Fecha:06/2021

RoHS Directive (EU)2015/863 amending Annex II to Dirextive 2011/65/EU–Lead(Pb), Cadmium(Cd), Mercury(Hg), Hexavalent Chromium(CrVI), Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs), Polybrominated Biphenyl Ethers(PBDEs), Dibutyl phthalate (DBP), Butyl benzyl phthalate(BBP), Bis-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate(DEHP), Di-iso-butyl ortho-phthalate(DIBP)

CARACTERÍSTICAS GENÉRICAS:

TALLAS:

Talla M: Recomendada para mujeres menores de 25 años que no han tenido hijos por parto vaginal. Talla L: Recomendada para mujeres mayores de 25 años que han tenido hijos por parto vaginal.

CAPACIDAD DE FLUJO SANGUINEO SEGÚN TALLA:

Talla M: 23 ML Talla L: 28 ML

MATERIAL:

Silicona de uso médico/ farmacéutico.



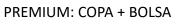
INCA PRODUCTS





BÁSICA: COPA + BOLSA+ INSTRUCCIONES





+ INSTRUCCIONES + ESTERILIZADOR





LOGÍSTICA:

25 UDS DE MISMA TALLA / PACK 4 PACKS/ CAJA MASTER

| REFERENCIA | EAN | DUM INNER | DUM MASTER | MARCA | DESCRIPCION |
|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 99854 | 8445588998547 | 98445588998540 | 18445588998544 | INCA FARMA | IF-COPA MENSTRUAL-TALLA M |
| 99855 | 8445588998554 | 98445588998557 | 18445588998551 | INCA FARMA | IF-COPA MENSTRUAL-TALLA L |
| 99856 | 8445588998561 | 98445588998564 | 18445588998568 | INCA FARMA | IF-COPA MENST ESTERILIZADOR-TALLA M |
| 99857 | 8445588998578 | 98445588998571 | 18445588998575 | INCA FARMA | IF-COPA MENST ESTERILIZADOR-TALLA L |





DISEÑO DE LAS CAJAS:









HOJA DE INSTRUCCIONES



COPA MENSTRUAL PARA LA HIGIENE INTIMA

PRODUCTO

Acabas de adquirir una copa menstrual para la higieneintima de las mujeres.

Está elaborada con silicona de uso médico. No es un producto sanitario.

La copa menstrual es la alternativa ecológica de las compresas y tampones, limpia, discreta y segura.

Hasta 12 horas de protección. Recomendamos cambiar la copa menstrual cada dos años.

No contiene látex, BPA ni filtratos. No altera ni daña la flora vaginal y no produce olores.

TALLAS

Talla M: Talla recomendada para mujeres menores de 25 años que no han tenido hijos por parto vaginal. Talla L: Talla recomendada para mujeres mayores de 25 años que han tenido hijos por parto vaginal.

(ANTES DEL PRIMER USO)

La primera vez que utilizes la copa menstrual debes esterilizarla.

Llena un cazo con agua, cuando el agua esté hirviendo sumerge la copa durante 3-4 minutos. Retira la copa y déjala enfriar boca abajo.

Al final de cada ciclo menstrual se recomienda repetir este proceso para mantener la copa perfectamente limpia.

COLOCACIÓN

Lávate bien las manos y adopta la postura que te sientas más cómoda (sentada en el inodoro, de pie, de cuclillas...).

Tienes dos opciones para plegar la copa:

A. Presiona los lados de la copa hasta juntarlos y luego dobla la copa por la mitad hasta formar una 'U'.

B. Coloca un dedo sobre el borde superior de la copa y presiona hacia adentro para formar un triángulo.



Introduce la copa en dirección al coxis o base de la columna vertebral. La colocación ideal de la copa es más baja que la de los tampones.

Una vez introducida en la vagina, suelta la copa, esta se abrirá y se adaptará.

Cuando la hayas retirado completamente, vacía el contenido en el inodoro.

Para saber si está bien colocada, gírala 360° cogiéndola por la base (encima del tirador). Si está bien puesta debe girar con facilidad.

EXTRACCIÓN

Vaciar la copa, como mínimo, una vez cada 12 horas, según la intensidad del flujo menstrual. Adopta la postura que te sientas más cómoda (sentada en el inodoro, de pie, de cuclillas...), busca el manguillo la base de la copa.

Puedes ayudarte empujando con los músculos abdominales/pélvicos para retirarla más fácilmente. Tira suavemente hasta que salga lo suficiente para poderla sujetar firmemente por la base.

MODO DE LIMPIEZA

Si no tienes esterilizador: Lava la copa con agua corriente (preferiblemente tibia) para que esté lista para un nuevo uso. También puedes utilizar jabón pH neutro y sin perfume.

Si no dispones de agua potable, puedes utilizar papel higiénico y lavarla con agua corriente más tarde.

Si tienes esterilizador: Introduce la copa en el esterilizador, llénalo de agua sin llegar al borde rígido. Tápalo y ponlo al microondas o al baño maría. Deja que hierva el agua durante 2-3 minutos. Retíralo y vacía el agua con cuidado de no quemarte.

CONSEJOS

Debes vaciar la copa al menos cada 12 horas.

Puedes utilizar la copa para dormir y para practicar cualquier deporte.

La copa menstrual es compatible con el DIU o diafragma. Pero te recomendamos lo consultes con tu ginecólogo antes del uso.

No es necesario retirar la copa para orinar o hacer de vientre.

SOLUCIÓN DE PROBLEMAS

Inserción:

Al principio la inserción puede ser un poco incómoda por falta de práctica.

Puedes mojar la copa con agua o utilizar lubricante con base agua para facilitar la colocación.

Extracción

Si tienes problemas para extraer la copa, mantén la calma. Lo importante es tener relajados los músculos, sobretodo los vaginales.

Puedes cambiar de postura para facilitar la extracción.

Empuja con los músculos abdominales/pélvicos varias veces para que, si la copa está demasiado alta en tu vagina, descienda por ella misma.

Pérdidas:

Si tienes pérdidas una vez colocada la copa, probablemente no esté bien colocada.

Comprueba (con un dedo) si la copa se ha desplegado correctamente o hazla girar sobre sí misma dentro de la vagina.

Revisa la talla de la copa, quizás no es la adecuada y necesitar una talla superior.

En caso de que sea la talla L, es posible hacer ciertos ejercicios para reforzar los músculos del suelo pélvico. Consulta con tu ginecólogo.

Molestias:

Si sientes molestias puede ser que la copa no esté bien colocada.

También puede ser que el tirador sea demasiado largo, puedes cortarlo. Lo importante es no deteriorar la parte inferior de la copa.

El tirador no debe sobresalir de la vagina.

ADVERTENCIAS

Usar la copa solo durante la menstruación.

Debes extraer la copa antes de mantener relaciones sexuales, no es un método anticonceptivo ni protege de enfermedades de transmisión sexual.

Es un producto de uso íntimo, no debes compartirla.

No utilizar lubricantes de base oleosa para la inserción.

No guardar nunca la copa en una bolsa de plástico, ni en recipientes herméticos.

En caso de ardor, irritación, inflamación genital o vaginal, molestia al miccionar o cualquier otro síntoma que te parezca anormal.

Retirar la copa inmediatamente y consultar al médico.

Si tu copa está deteriorada, debes reemplazarla.

Mantener fuera del alcance de los niños.

ATENCIÓN: SINDROME DEL SHOCK TÓXICO (SST)

El Síndrome de Shock Tóxico es una enfermedad muy rara pero grave. Es causada por las toxinas producidas por una bacteria que habitualmente está presente en el organismo humano. El SST se suele relacionar con el uso de tampones.

Los síntomas: si durante la menstruación de repente sientes un malestar, a pesar de haber estado sana, si tienes fiebre (39° C o más), vómitos, diarrea, siente dolor de garganta, si estás a punto de desmayarse, siente dolores musculares o si su piel presenta la misma reacción como en el caso de las quemaduras del sol, diríjase inmediatamente al médico. Si ya has sufrido el SST, consulte con el médico antes de volver a utilizar la copa.

Las copas menstruales no se relacionan con esta enfermedad.

Ver lote en la base de la caja.

Importado por: INCA PRODUCTS 3.L. C/ Reyes Católicos, 8 2º8 05001 Ávila, España Info@farmainca.com Fabricado en:
 Xl'an Furuize Biotechnology Co.,Ltd.
 Add: Room 11121 Bide 3

Add: Room.11131,Bidg 3, I-Duhui,No.11 Tang Yang South Road, Zhangba Jledao, Higt-Tect District, Xi'an City.



FÁBRICA:















This is to certify that the Quality Management System of

Xi'an Furuize Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Unified Social Credit Code: 91610113587430746L

Operation Address: Room 11131, Building 3, i Duhui, No.11, Tangyan South Road, Zhangba

Street Office, High-tech Zone, Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province, China

Registered Address: Room 11131, Building 3, i Duhui, No.11, Tangyan South Road, Zhangba

Street Office, High-tech Zone, Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province, China

applicable to

Sales of menstrual cup (export to United States, Canada, Mexico, Australia, South America, Japan, Vietnam)

has been assessed and registered by NQA against the provisions of

ISO 13485: 2016

This registration is subject to the company maintaining a quality management system, to the above standard, which will be monitored by NQA.

Certified Clients shall accept regular surveillance assessments, the validity of certificates shall be maintained for the positive result of audit.

The information of this certificate can be checked on CNCA's website (www.cnca.gov.cn) SNQA's website: www.snqa.com.cn

Nungue

Certificate Number

47763

Managing Director



SUBSTRUCT MULTILATER, AND ADDRESS OF AUTHOR AFFARITABLE

Date: Valid Until: EAC Code: 19 June 2020 19 June 2023



The use of the UKAS Accreditation Mark indicates accreditation in respect of those activities covered by the accreditation certificate number 015 held by NQA.

NQA is a trading name of NQA Certification Limited, Registration No 09351758. Registered Office: Warwick House, Houghton Hall Park, Houghton Regis, Dunstable, LU5 5ZX, UK.

This certificate is the property of NQA and must be returned on request.





Xi'an Furuize Biotechnology Co.,Ltd

Tel:+86-13389223500

Email:zrsw@xazrsw.com

Letter of Declaration

We,Xi'an Furuize Biotechnology Co.,Ltd. Company Headquartered in Room 11131,Building 3, i Duhui, No.11,Tangyan south Road, Zhangba Street Office,High-tech Zone,Xi'an, Shaanxi, China. which is the manufacturer of menstrual cups, here declare that menstrual cup is not belongs to Medical Device in China

Company: Xi'an Furuize Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Signature

Name:Frank Wang

Title: General manager

Date:6th May.2021

1





Xi'an Furuize Biotechnology Co.,Ltd

Tel:+86-13389223500

Email:zrsw@xazrsw.com

CE Declaration of Conformity

Declaration Number:

DC202203006

The Manufacturer:

Xi'an Furuize Biotechnology Co.,Ltd

RM No.11131, Bldg No.3, i-Duhui,

No.11 Tangyan south Road, Zhangba Street Office,

High-tech Zone ,Xi'an, Shaanxi, China.

Declare that the product: Menstrual cup

is conformal to the following standards:

Technical Documentation compatible with the European Medical Devices Regulation 2017/745 Annex I. Technical documentation identified with the no.MCTCFO918-MDR. This document has been issued on the basis of the regulation on ECM.

This declaration of conformity is issued under the exclusive responsibility of the manufacturer

Issued on: 2022-3-10, Xi'an, China

Frank Wang General manager of

Xi an Funuize Bibtechnology Co., Ltd.

Form QAT 10-M06, version 00, effective since March 25th, 2020

Documentation Review

ECM FOR YOUR PARTIES

No. 0P210924.SQCQT65

Holder: Xi'an Furuize Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Room 11131, Building 3, I Duhui, No.11, Tangyan South Road, Zhangba Street Office, High-Tech Zone,

Xi'an City, Shaanxi, China.

Review goal: Verification of the presence of Technical

Documentation compatible with the Medical

Devices Regulation 2017/745 Annex I

Product: Menstrual Cup (Menstrual Disc)

Model(s): XL, L, M, S, XS

Classification: Class I (Not Sterile according to the

Manufacturer's declaration - therefore not

requiring NB intervention.)

Review output: This document has been issued on a voluntary basis

and upon request of the manufacturer. It is our opinion that the Technical Documentation shared with us by the manufacturer is compatible with the

European Standard for Medical Devices.

Technical documentation identified with the no.

MCTCF0918-MDR.

The manufacturer is responsible for the CE Marking process, and not exempted to carry out all necessary compliance activities. This document has been issued on the basis of the regulation on ECM Voluntary Mark for the certification of products. RG01_ECM rev.3 available at: www.entecerma.it

Date of issue 24 September 2021 Approver ECM Service Director Luca Bedonni Expiry date 23 september 2026

Technical Expert Amanda Payne



Ente Cartificazione Maschine











ELASTOSIL® R 406/40 CN

Preliminary Data Sheet

HCR SILICONE RUBBER

Characteristics

ELASTOSIL® R 406/40 CN is fume grade high consistence silicone rubber for general purpose application.

ELASTOSIL® R 406/40 CN could be cured by both peroxide and Platinum catalyst system. Cured articles are noted for the good flexibility and good transparence and elasticity properties. The compounds are easily pigmented with pigment pastes and have a good processing characteristic.

The various grades can be blended in any proportion to achieve intermediate hardness.

Application

Postcured parts can be used for applications in the pharmaceutical and food industries and comply with the recommendations "XV. Silicone" of the BfR and FDA § 177.2600 under observance of any given limitations on extractable and volatile substances.

Processing

ELASTOSIL® R 406/40 CN is designed for both press curing and extrusion application.

For detailed information, please refer to our brochure "Processing ELASTOSIL® R Solid Silicone Rubber".

Storage

The "Best use before end" date of each batch is shown on the product label.

Storage beyond the date specified on the label does not necessarily mean that the product is no longer usable. In this case however, the properties required for the intended use must be checked for quality assurance reasons.

Safety information

Comprehensive instructions are given in the corresponding Material Safety Data Sheets. They are available on request from WACKER subsidiaries or may be printed via WACKER web site http://www.wacker.com.





ELASTOSIL® R 406/40 CN

| Typical general characteristics | Inspection Method | Unit | Typical Value |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Appearance | | | Transparent |
| Specific gravity | DIN EN ISO 1183-1 A | [g/cm ³] | 1.12 |
| Curing Agent E | | | |
| Hardness Shore A | DIN 53505 - A | Shore A | 45 |
| Tensile strength | DIN 53504 S1 | N/mm ² | 9 |
| Elongation at break | DIN 53504 S1 | % | 450 |
| Tear strength | ASTM D 624 B | N/mm | 25 |
| Curing Agent C6 | | | |
| Hardness Shore A | DIN 53505 - A | Shore A | 45 |
| Tensile strength | DIN 53504 S1 | N/mm ² | 10 |
| Elongation at break | DIN 53504 S1 | % | 600 |
| Tear strength | ASTM D 624 B | N/mm | 28 |
| Platinum Catalyst | R406/70CN : (AUX 4K-) | K) :(AUX 4K-I) : (AUX Batch F | PT1) = 100 : 5 : 2.5 : 1.5 |
| Hardness Shore A | DIN 53505 - A | Shore A | 45 |
| Tensile strength | DIN 53504 S1 | N/mm ² | 9 |
| Elongation at break | DIN 53504 S1 | % | 600 |
| Tear strength | ASTM D 624 B | N/mm | 30 |

Cure conditions

| Curing agent | | % | Cure | Post-cure |
|--------------|---|-----|-----------------|--------------|
| E | 50% paste of bis-(2,4-dichlorobenzoyl)- peroxide in silicone fluid | 1.5 | 10 min / 135 ℃ | 4 h / 200 °C |
| C1 | Dicumyl peroxide (98%) | 0.7 | 15 min / 165 °C | 4 h / 200 ℃ |
| C6 | 45% paste of 2,5-bis-(t-butylperoxy)-2,5-dimethyl- hexane in silicone rubber | 1.2 | 15 min / 165 ℃ | 4 h / 200 ℃ |
| PT catalyst | ELASTOSIL® AUX 4K-X, AUX 4K-I, AUX Batch PT1 | | 5 min / 165 ℃ | 4 h / 200 ℃ |

Curing Agent C6 yields similar values to those obtained with C1.

These figures are only intended as a guide and should not be used in preparing specifications.

The data presented in this leaflet are in accordance with the present state of our knowledge, but do not absolve the user from carefully checking all supplies immediately on receipt. We reserve the right to alter product constants within the scope of technical progress or new developments. The recommendations made in this leaflet should be checked by preliminary trials because of conditions during processing over which we have no control, especially where other companies' raw materials are also being used. The recommendations do not absolve the user from the obligation of investigating the possibility of infringement of third parties' rights and, if necessary, clarifying the position. Recommendations for use do not constitute a warranty, either express or implied, of the fitness or suitability of the products for a particular purpose.

The management system has been certified according to DIN EN ISO 9001 and DIN EN ISO 14001



ELASTOSIL® is a trademark of Wacker Chemie AG.

For technical, quality, or product safety questions, please contact:

Wacker Chemicals (China) Company Ltd.

Bldg.3 Hongmei Road 1535, Shanghai, China 200233 info.silicones@wacker.com

www.wacker.com



T:021-61152161, 61152160 F:021-64951517 中国.上海.徐汇区宜山路 889 号 3 号楼 7 楼 7/F, the 3rd Building, Yishan Road , Xuhui District, Shanghai, China 200233

Page 1 of 5

Date: 22nd Jan. 2018

Test Report

Client name: WACKER CHEMICALS (CHINA) CO., LTD

Client address: Bldg. 3, 1535 Hongmei Road Caohejing Hi-Tech Park Shanghai 200233, China

Assignment ID: 14A1705104 Sample No.: 14S17019580

Report on the submitted sample identified by the client as below:

Product Name EL R 406/70 CN

Quantity Received 1 bag

Sample Receiving Condition Room temperature

Sample Receiving Date 02nd Nov.2017

Testing Period 23rd Nov.2017 –05th Dec.2017

Test Requested, Test Method and Test Results:

Please refer to the following page(s), Attachment 1.

The test was carried out by SGS subcontractor certified ISO 17025 by CNAS. The results contained in this Report are in the scope of ISO 17025 certification.

Signed to and on behalf of SGS

Sia Total
Life Science Quality Assurance
Authorized Signature

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The supplementary of the supplementary



Client name: WACKER CHEMICALS (CHINA) CO., LTD

Client address: Bldg. 3, 1535 Hongmei Road Caohejing Hi-Tech Park Shanghai 200233,

China

Assignment ID: 14A1705104 Sample No.: 14S17019580

Page 2 of 5

Attachment 1: Test for skin sensitization (Murine local lymph node assay, LLNA)

SUMMARY

Murine Local Lymph Node Assay (LLNA) of the test article, EL R 406/70 CN, was conducted to evaluate the skin sensitizing potential. This study was based on the International Organization for Standardization ISO 10993-10:2010: Biological evaluation of medical devices part 10: Tests for irritation and skin sensitization; ISO10993-12: 2012: Biological evaluation of medical devices Part 12: Sample preparation and reference materials.

The extract of the test article was contacted on ears of mice for three consecutive days. At 48h after the last treatment, inject inter-peritoneally BrdU into mice. And then measured the extent of lymphocyte proliferation in the lymph node cells by ELISA. Finally the Stimulation Index (SI) were determined.

Under the conditions of this study, SI of the DMSO test group was 0.8 and SI of the SC test group was 1.2. It could be concluded that the extract of the test article had no evidence of causing sensitization in the mice.

MATERIALS

The test article was provided by the sponsor was identified and handled as follows:

Test Article: EL R 406/70 CN

Sterilization Status: Non-sterile

Storage Conditions: Room temperature

Extraction Vehicle: 1SC; 2DMSO

Test Article Preparation: According the requirement of the sponsor, the test article was sterilized

by ethylene oxide two weeks before testing.

Based on the ISO 10993-12:2012, the ratio of 1.25 cm²:1 ml (Surface area of the test article to volume of extraction vehicle), 12.5 cm² of the test article were covered with 10 ml of extraction vehicle under aseptic conditions for preparing the SC and DMSO test extract at 37 °C for 72 h.

The extracts were used after extraction.

Reagent Control: Extraction vehicles without the test article was similarly prepared.

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Attention: To check the authenticity of testing/ Inspection report & certificate, please contact us at telephone (April 1914) 1914 52

Member of SGS Group (SGS SA)



Client name: WACKER CHEMICALS (CHINA) CO., LTD

Client address: Bldg. 3, 1535 Hongmei Road Caohejing Hi-Tech Park Shanghai 200233,

China

Assignment ID: 14A1705104 Sample No.: 14S17019580

Page 3 of 5

Positive Control: 2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene (DNCB) was prepared at a 0.25%

concentration in DMSO.

Condition of extract
The extract of the test article and controls were all clear and without any

special treatments.

METHODS

Test System

Species: Healthy mice of the BALB/c strain

Grade: SPF

Source: SHANGHAI JIESIJIE LAB ANIMAL CO., LTD

Sex: Female

Body Weight Range: 17.5 g to 19.2 g

Age: 9 weeks

Number of animals: Twenty-five

Animal Management:

Husbandry: Conditions conformed to "Laboratory animal-Requirements of environment

and housing facilities"; "ISO 10993-2:2006: Biological evaluation of medical

devices Part 2: Animal welfare requirements".

Food: Diet was provided from Shanghai Pu Lu Teng Biological Technology Co., Ltd.

Water: Pure Water

Housing: Healthy animals were acclimatized to the laboratory conditions for 7 days

before the treatment, and then they were individually housed in stainless

steel suspended cages identified by a card indicating the Identification No. of

the test article and first treatment date.

Environmental: The room temperature and humidity were monitored daily. The temperature

range for the room was from 20 °C to 26 °C. The room humidity range was

from 50 % to 70 %.

Personnel: Associates involved were appropriately qualified and trained.

Selection: Only healthy, unused animals were selected.

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彭编:200233 1(86-21)61152197 1(86-21)64951517 e sgs.china@sgs.com



Client name: WACKER CHEMICALS (CHINA) CO., LTD

Client address: Bldg. 3, 1535 Hongmei Road Caohejing Hi-Tech Park Shanghai 200233,

China

Assignment ID: 14A1705104 Sample No.: 14S17019580

Page 4 of 5

Experimental Procedure:

Treatment groups:

Prior to dosing, the mice were identified and weighted. Twenty-five mice were divided into five groups. Five mice were used per group, with the test extracts group (SC and DMSO), the reagent control groups (SC and DMSO), and the positive control group. Each group was applied to the dorsal side of each ear of designated mice at a dose of 25µl per day for three consecutive days.

2. Experimental schedule:

On Day 5, injected 5 mg BrdU inter-peritoneally. On Day 6, recorded the weight of each mice and any clinical observation. Approximately 24 hours (24h) after BrdU injection. Euthanized the mice. Excised the draining auricular lymph nodes from each mouse ear. Then preparation of cell suspensions.

Observation and record:

Each day recorded the behaviour and body weight of the mice at Day 1 and Day 6. Both ears of each mouse were observed for erythema and scored.

4. Determination of cellular proliferation

Briefly, 100µl of the LNC suspension was added to the wells of a flat-bottom microplate in triplicate. After fixation and denaturation of the LNC, anti- BrdU antibody was added to each well. Subsequently the anti- BrdU antibody was removed. Absorbance at 370 nm with a reference wavelength of 492nm was then measured. Measure the level of BrdU incorporation of lymphocyte proliferation in the lymph node cells by ELISA.

5. Calculation of results

Results for each group were expressed as the SI. The SI was derived by dividing the mean BrdU labelling index for test group by the mean BrdU labelling index for the solvent group.

A SI of 3 or more(≥3) shall be considered positive for designating a test article as a sensitizer.

Results

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Page 5 of 5

Clinical Observation:

All animals appeared clinically normal throughout the study. All the erythema grades of the SC and DMSO extract of the test articles were 0.

Stimulation Index (SI):

The result of SI was given below:

| Group | SI SI |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| SC reagent control | 50 5 105 50° c |
| DMSO reagent control | 56 5 P 65 56 |
| SC extract of test article | 5 5 1.2 |
| DMSO extract of test article | 0.8 |
| The positive control | 3.1 |
| | |

CONCLUSION

Under the conditions of this study, the extract of the test article had no evidence of causing sensitization in the mice.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE TEST ARTICLE



Remark: Results and conclusions apply only to the test article tested provided by Client. Therefore, this Report contains the results obtained in the test of the provided samples only and do not express any opinion upon the lot from which the samples were drawn or any similar samples.

***End of Report ***

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Report No.: HLF21001504EA Date: Jan 11, 2021 Page 1 of 15

Applicant: Xi'an Furuize Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Address : Room 11131, Building 3,i Duhui, No.11, Tangyan South Road, Zhangba Street Office,

High-tech Zone ,Xi'an City, Shaanxi, China.

The following sample(s) and sample information was/were submitted and identified by/on behalf of

the client

Sample Name : Menstrual cup

Sample Model : 014

Sample Lot : 1225

Sample Received Date : Jan 5, 2021

Test Completed Date : Jan 11, 2021

Test Requested : As specified by client, to screen on Jun 16, 2020 the 209 Substances of Very

High Concern (SVHC) under the regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of REACH for

the submitted samples.

Test Method : In-House method – Analyzed by ICP-OES, PLM, UV-VIS, LC-MS, GC-MS and

colorimetric method.

Test Results : Refer to the next page(s).

Lab Senior Engineer

Test Conclusion : According to the specified scope and evaluation screening, the

test results of SVHC are $\leq 0.1\%$ (w/w) in the submitted sample.

PASS

Reviewed by:

Authorized Signature:

Technology Manager

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Report No.: HLF21001504EA Date: Jan 11, 2021 Page 2 of 15

REACH SVHCs Test Results:

| No. | Test Item | CAS No. | EC No. | RL(%) | Result (%) |
|-----|---|--|------------------------|-------|------------|
| 1 | 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane | 101-77-9 | 202-974-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 2 | 5-tert-butyl-2,4,6-trinitro-m-xylene (musk xylene) | 81-15-2 | 201-329-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 3 | Alkanes,C10-13,chloro(Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins) | 85535-84-8 | 287-476-5 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 4 | Anthracene | 120-12-7 | 204-371-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 5 | Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP) | 85-68-7 | 201-622-7 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 6 | Bis (2-ethyl(hexyl)phthalate) (DEHP) | 117-81-7 | 204-211-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 7 | Bis(tributyltin)oxide (TBTO)* | 56-35-9 | 200-268-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 8 | Cobalt dichloride* | 7646-79-9 | 231-589-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 9 | Diarsenic pentaoxide* | 1303-28-2 | 215-116-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 10 | Diarsenic trioxide* | 1327-53-3 | 215-481-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 11 | Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) | 84-74-2 | 201-557-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 12 | Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) and all major diastereoisomers identified: α-HBCDD β-HBCDD γ-HBCDD | 25637-99-4 3194-55-6 (134237-51-7 134237-50-6 134237-52-8) | 247-148-4 221-695-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 13 | Lead hydrogen arsenate* | 7784-40-9 | 232-064-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 14 | Sodium dichromate* | 10588-01-9 7789-12-0 | 234-190-3 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 15 | Triethyl arsenate* | 15606-95-8 | 427-700-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 16 | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | 121-14-2 | 204-450-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 17 | Acrylamide | 79-06-1 | 201-173-7 | 0.05 | N.D. |

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Report No.: HLF21001504EA Date: Jan 11, 2021 Page 3 of 15

| No. | Test Item | CAS No. | EC No. | RL(%) | Result (%) |
|-----|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------|
| 18 | Anthracene oil * | 90640-80-5 | 292-602-7 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 19 | Anthracene oil, anthracene paste* | 90640-81-6 | 292-603-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 20 | Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthrancene fraction * | 91995-15-2 | 295-275-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 21 | Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, distn. lights * | 91995-17-4 | 295-278-5 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 22 | Anthracene oil, anthracene-low * | 90640-82-7 | 292-604-8 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 23 | Diisobutyl phthalate(DIBP) | 84-69-5 | 201-553-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 24 | Lead chromate* | 7758-97-6 | 231-846-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 25 | Lead chromate molybdate sulphate red (C.I.Pigment Red 104)* | 12656-85-8 | 235-759-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 26 | Lead sulfochromate yellow (C.I.Pigment Yellew 34)* | 1344-37-2 | 215-693-7 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 27 | Pitch, coal tar, high-temp. * | 65996-93-2 | 266-028-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 28 | Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP) | 115-96-8 | 204-118-5 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 29 | Ammonium dichromate* | 7789-09-5 | 232-143-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 30 | Boric acid* | 10043-35-3 11113-50-1 | 233-139-2 234-343-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 31 | Disodium tetraborate, anhydrous* | 1303-96-4 1330-43-4 12179-04-3 | 215-540-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 32 | Potassium chromate* | 7789-00-6 | 232-140-5 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 33 | Potassium dichromate* | 7778-50-9 | 231-906-6 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 34 | Sodium chromate* | 7775-11-3 | 231-889-5 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 35 | Tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate* | 12267-73-1 | 235-541-3 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 36 | Trichloroethylene | 79-01-6 | 201-167-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |

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| No. | Test Item | CAS No. | EC No. | RL(%) | Result (%) |
|-----|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------|
| 37 | 2-Ethoxyethanol | 110-80-5 | 203-804-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 38 | 2-Methoxyethanol | 109-86-4 | 203-713-7 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 39 | Acids generated from chromium trioxide and their oligomers:Chromic acid, Dichromic acid, Oligomers of chromic acid and dichromic acid. * | 7738-94-5 13530-68-2 | 231-801-5 236-881-5 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 40 | Chromium trioxide* | 1333-82-0 | 215-607-8 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 41 | Cobalt(II) carbonate* | 513-79-1 | 208-169-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 42 | Cobalt(II) diacetate* | 71-48-7 | 200-755-8 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 43 | Cobalt(II) dinitrate* | 10141-05-6 | 233-402-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 44 | Cobalt(II) sulphate* | 10124-43-3 | 233-334-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 45 | 1,2,3-trichloropropane | 96-18-4 | 202-486-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 46 | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-(C6-8)-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich | 71888-89-6 | 276-158-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 47 | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-(C7-11)-branched and linear alkyl eaters (DHNUP) | 68515-42-4 | 271-084-6 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 48 | 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone | 872-50-4 | 212-828-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 49 | 2-Ethoxyethyl acetate | 111-15-9 | 203-839-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 50 | Hydrazine | 7803-57-8 302-01-2 | 206-114-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 51 | Strontium chromate* | 7789-06-2 | 232-142-6 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 52 | 1,2-Dichloroethane | 107-06-2 | 203-458-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 53 | (2,2'-dichloro-4,4'-methylenedianili ne (MOCA) | 101-14-4 | 202-918-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |

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Report No.: HLF21001504EA Date: Jan 11, 2021 Page 5 of 15

| No. | Test Item | CAS No. | EC No. | RL (%) | Result (%) |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| 54 | 2-Methoxyaniline; o-Anisidine | 90-04-0 | 201-963-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 55 | 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol | 140-66-9 | 205-426-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 56 | Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres * | 650-017-00-8 (Index No.) | T -FT | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 57 | Arsenic acid* | 7778-39-4 | 231-901-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 58 | Bis(2-methoxyethyl)ether | 111-96-6 | 203-924-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 59 | Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate | 117-82-8 | 204-212-6 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 60 | Calcium arsenate* | 7778-44-1 | 231-904-5 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 61 | Dichromium tris(chromate)* | 24613-89-6 | 246-356-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 62 | Formaldehyde, oligomeric reaction products with aniline | 25214-70-4 | 500-036-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 63 | Lead diazide, Lead azide* | 13424-46-9 | 236-542-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 64 | Lead dipicrate* | 6477-64-1 | 229-335-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 65 | Lead styphnate* | 15245-44-0 | 239-290-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 66 | N,N-dimethylacetamide (DMAC) | 127-19-5 | 204-826-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 67 | Pentazinc chromate octahydroxide* | 49663-84-5 | 256-418-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 68 | Phenolphthalein | 77-09-8 | 201-004-7 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 69 | Potassium hydroxyoctaoxodizincatedi-chrom ate* | 11103-86-9 | 234-329-8 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 70 | Trilead diarsenate* | 3687-31-8 | 222-979-5 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 71 | Zirconia Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres * | 650-017-00-8 (Index No.) | W - W | 0.05 | N.D. |

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Report No.: HLF21001504EA Date: Jan 11, 2021 Page 6 of 15

| No. | Test Item | CAS No. | EC No. | RL (%) | Result (%) |
|-----|---|------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| 72 | [4-[[4-anilino-1-naphthyl][4-dimeth ylamino)phenyl]methylene]cycloh exa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene]dimethyla mmo nium chloride (C.I.Basic Blue26) | 2580-56-5 | 219-943-6 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 73 | 4-[4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzhy drylidene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-yli dene]dimethylammonium chloride (C.I. Basic Violet 3) | 548-62-9 | 208-953-6 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 74 | 1,2-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane(TEGDMEP;triglyme) | 112-49-2 | 203-977-3 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 75 | 1,2-dimethoxyethane; ethylene glycol dimethyl ether(EGDME) | 110-71-4 | 203-794-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 76 | 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzophe nohe (Michler's ketone) | 90-94-8 | 202-027-5 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 77 | 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4"- (methylamino)trityl alcohol | 561-41-1 | 209-218-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 78 | Diboron trioxide* | 1303-86-2 | 215-125-8 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 79 | Formamide | 75-12-7 | 200-842-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 80 | Lead(II) bis(methanesulfonate)* | 17570-76-2 | 401-750-5 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 81 | N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-4,4'-methyle nedianiline (Michler's base) | 101-61-1 | 202-959-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 82 | 1,3,5-Tris(oxiran-2-ylmethyl)-1,3,5 -triazinane-2,4,6-trione (TGIC) | 2451-62-9 | 219-514-3 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 83 | α,α-Bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]- 4 (phenylamino)naphthalene-1-met hanol (C.I. Solvent Blue 4) | 6786-83-0 | 229-851-8 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 84 | 1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazin e-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione (β-TGIC) | 59653-74-6 | 423-400-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 85 | [Phthalato(2-)]dioxotrilead * | 69011-06-9 | 273-688-5 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 86 | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentylester, branched and linear | 84777-06-0 | 284-032-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 87 | 1,2-Diethoxyethane | 629-14-1 | 211-076-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |

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| No. | Test Item | CAS No. | EC No. | RL(%) | Result (%) |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| 88 | 1-bromopropane (n-propyl bromide) | 106-94-5 | 203-445-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 89 | 3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)- 1,3-oxazolidine | 143860-04-2 | 421-150-7 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 90 | 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol, ethoxylated | FT - FT | F F | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 91 | 4,4'-methylenedi-o-toluidine | 838-88-0 | 212-658-8 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 92 | 4,4'-oxydianiline and its salts | 101-80-4 | 202-977-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 93 | 4-Aminoazobenzene | 60-09-3 | 200-453-6 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 94 | 4-methyl-m-phenylenediamine (toluene-diamine) | 95-80-7 | 202-453-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 95 | 4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear | K - K | <u> </u> | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 96 | 6-methoxy-m-toluidine (p-cresidine) | 120-71-8 | 204-419-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 97 | Acetic acid, lead salt, basic* | 51404-69-4 | 257-175-3 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 98 | Biphenyl-4-ylamine | 92-67-1 | 202-177-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 99 | Bis(pentabromophenyl) ether (decabromodiphenyl ether; DecaBDE) | 1163-19-5 | 214-604-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 100 | Cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride cis-cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride trans-cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxyli c anhydride | 85-42-7 13149-00-3 14166-21-3 | 201-604-9 236-086-3 238-009-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 101 | Diazene-1,2-dicarboxamide (C,C'-azodi(formamide)) | 123-77-3 | 204-650-8 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 102 | Dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) | 683-18-1 | 211-670-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 103 | Diethyl sulphate | 64-67-5 | 200-589-6 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 104 | Diisopentylphthalate | 605-50-5 | 210-088-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 105 | Dimethyl sulphate | 77-78-1 | 201-058-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 106 | Dinoseb (6-sec-butyl-2,4-dinitrophenol) | 88-85-7 | 201-861-7 | 0.05 | N.D. |

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| No. | Test Item | CAS No. | EC No. | RL(%) | Result (%) |
|-----|---|--|--|-------|------------|
| 107 | Dioxobis(stearato)trilead* | 12578-12-0 | 235-702-8 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 108 | Fatty acids, C16-18, lead salts* | 91031-62-8 | 292-966-7 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 109 | Furan | 110-00-9 | 203-727-3 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 110 | Henicosafluoroundecanoic acid | 2058-94-8 | 218-165-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 111 | Heptacosafluorotetradecanoic acid | 376-06-7 | 206-803-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 112 | Hexahydromethylphathalic anhydride, Hexahydro-4-methylphathalic anhydride, Hexahydro-1-methylphathalic anhydride, Hexahydro-3-methylphathalic anhydride | 25550-51-0 19438-60-9 48122-14-1 57110-29-9 | 247-094-1 243-072-0 256-356-4 260-566-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 113 | Lead bis(tetrafluoroborate)* | 13814-96-5 | 237-486-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 114 | Lead cynamidate* | 20837-86-9 | 244-073-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 115 | Lead dinitrate* | 10099-74-8 | 233-245-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 116 | Lead monoxide (lead oxide)* | 1317-36-8 | 215-267-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 117 | Lead oxide sulfate* | 12036-76-9 | 234-853-7 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 118 | Orange lead (lead tetroxide) * | 1314-41-6 | 215-235-6 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 119 | Lead titanium trioxide* | 12060-00-3 | 235-038-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 120 | Lead Titanium Zirconium Oxide* | 12626-81-2 | 235-727-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 121 | Methoxyacetic acid | 625-45-6 | 210-894-6 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 122 | Methyloxirane (Propylene oxide) | 75-56-9 | 200-879-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 123 | N,N-dimethylformamide | 68-12-2 | 200-679-5 | 0.05 | N.D. |

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Report No.: HLF21001504EA Date: Jan 11, 2021 Page 9 of 15

| No. | Test Item | CAS No. | EC No. | RL (%) | Result (%) |
|-----|--|-------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| 124 | N-methylacetamide | 79-16-3 | 201-182-6 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 125 | N-pentyl-isopentylphtalate | 776297-69-9 | 4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 126 | o-aminoazotoluene | 97-56-3 | 202-591-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 127 | o-Toluidine | 95-53-4 | 202-429-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 128 | Pentacosafluorotridecanoic acid | 72629-94-8 | 276-745-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 129 | Pentalead tetraoxide sulphate* | 12065-90-6 | 235-067-7 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 130 | Pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow* | 8012-00-8 | 232-382-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 131 | Silicic acid (H2Si2O5), barium salt (1:1), lead-doped* | 68784-75-8 | 272-271-5 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 132 | Silicic acid, lead salt* | 11120-22-2 | 234-363-3 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 133 | Sulfurous acid, lead salt, dibasic* | 62229-08-7 | 263-467-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 134 | Tetraethyllead* | 78-00-2 | 201-075-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 135 | Tetralead trioxide sulphate* | 12202-17-4 | 235-380-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 136 | Tricosafluorododecanoic acid | 307-55-1 | 206-203-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 137 | Trilead bis(carbonate)dihydroxide * | 1319-46-6 | 215-290-6 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 138 | Trilead dioxide phosphonate* | 12141-20-7 | 235-252-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 139 | 4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear, ethoxylated | | FT FT | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 140 | Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO) | 3825-26-1 | 223-320-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 141 | Cadmium oxide* | 1306-19-0 | 215-146-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |

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Report No.: HLF21001504EA Date: Jan 11, 2021 Page 10 of 15

| No. | Test Item | CAS No. | EC No. | RL(%) | Result (%) |
|-----|---|------------|------------------------|-------|---------------|
| 142 | Cadmium | 7440-43-9 | 231-152-8 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 143 | Dipentyl phthalate(DPP) | 131-18-0 | 205-017-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 144 | Pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) | 335-67-1 | 206-397-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 145 | Cadmium sulphide* | 1306-23-6 | 215-147-8 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 146 | Dihexyl phthalate | 84-75-3 | 201-559-5 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 147 | Disodium 3,3'-[[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diylbis(azo)]bis(4-aminonaphthalene-1-sulphonate) (C.I. Direct Red 28) | 573-58-0 | 209-358-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 148 | Disodium 4-amino-3-[[4'-[(2,4-diaminophenyl)azo] [1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo] -5-hydroxy-6-(phenylazo)naphthalene-2, 7-disulphonate (C.I. Direct Black 38) | 1937-37-7 | 217-710-3 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 149 | Imidazolidine-2-thione (2-imidazoline-2-thiol) | 96-45-7 | 202-506-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 150 | Lead di(acetate)* | 301-04-2 | 206-104-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 151 | Trixylyl phosphate | 25155-23-1 | 246-677-8 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 152 | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexylester, branched and linear | 68515-50-4 | 271-093-5 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 153 | Cadmium chloride* | 10108-64-2 | 233-296-7 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 154 | Sodium perborate;perboric acid, sodium salt* | EV | 239-172-9 234-390-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 155 | Sodium peroxometaborate* | 7632-4-4 | 231-556-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 156 | 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentyl phenol (UV-328) . | 25973-55-1 | 247-284-8 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 157 | 2-benzotriazol-2-yl-4,6-di-tert-butylphen ol (UV-320) | 3846-71-7 | 223-346-6 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 158 | 2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dith ia-4-stannatetradecanoate (DOTE). | 15571-58-1 | 239-622-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |

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Report No.: HLF21001504EA Date: Jan 11, 2021 Page 11 of 15

| No. | Test Item | CAS No. | EC No. | RL (%) | Result (%) |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 159 | Cadmium fluoride* | 7790-79-6 | 232-222-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 160 | Cadmium sulphate* | 10124-36-4 31119-53-6 | 233-331-6 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 161 | Reaction mass of 2-ethylhexyl10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8- oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate& 2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4-[[2- [(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]-2-oxoethyl]thio]-4-oct yl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetrad ecanoate (reaction mass of DOTE & MOTE). | | | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 162 | Phthalate (C6 - C10) alkyl ester | /, <u>-</u> E/, | EI, - EI, | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 163 | Karanal | 117933-89-8 | , EU | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 164 | Nitrobenzene | 98-95-3 | 202-716-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 165 | 2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-(5-chlorobenzotriazol- 2-yl)phenol (UV-327) | 3864-99-1 | 223-383-8 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 166 | 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(tert-butyl)-6-(sec-butyl)phenol (UV-350) | 36437-37-3 | 253-037-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 167 | 1,3-propanesultone | 1120-71-4 | 214-317-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 168 | Perfluorononan-1-oic-acid and its sodium and ammonium salts | 375-95-1 21049-39-8 4149-60-4 | 206-801-3 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 169 | Benzo[def]chrysene | 200-028-5 | 50-32-8 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 170 | 4,4'-lsopropylidenediphenol(bisphenol A). | 1980/5/7 | 201-245-8 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 171 | 4-Heptylphenol, branched and linear . | 1 | FT 1 FT | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 172 | Nonadecafluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) and its sodium and ammonium salts. | 3108-42-7 335-76-2 3830-45-3 | / 206-400-3 221-470-5 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 173 | p-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol . | 80-46-6 | 201-280-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 174 | Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid and its salts (PFHxS) | 355-46-4 | 206-587-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |

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Report No.: HLF21001504EA Date: Jan 11, 2021 Page 12 of 15

| No. | Test Item | CAS No. | EC No. | RL(%) | Result (%) |
|-----|--|--|-----------|-------|---------------|
| 175 | Chrysene | 218-01-9 | 205-923-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 176 | Benz[a]anthracene | 56-55-3 | 200-280-6 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 177 | Cadmium nitrate* | 10325-94-7 | 233-710-6 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 178 | Cadmium hydroxide* | 21041-95-2 | 244-168-5 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 179 | Cadmium carbonate* | 513-78-0 | 208-168-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 180 | Dechlorane plus (including any of its individual anti- and syn-isomers or any combination thereof) | 13560-89-9 135821-74-8 135821-03-3 | 1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 181 | Reaction products of 1,3,4-thiadiazolidine- 2,5-dithione,formaldehyde and 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear (RP-HP) [with ≥0.1% w/w 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear] | | | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 182 | Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP) | 84-61-7 | 201-545-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 183 | Benzene -1,2,4- tricarboxylic acid 1,2- acid anhydride (triphthalic anhydride) | 552-30-7 | 209-008-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 184 | Benzo(ghi)perylene | 191-24-2 | 205-883-8 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 185 | Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane(D5) | 541-02-6 | 208-764-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 186 | Disodium octaborate *, | 12008-41-2 | 234-541-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 187 | Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane(D6) | 540-97-6 | 208-762-8 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 188 | Ethanediamine | 107-15-3 | 203-468-6 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 189 | Lead* | 7439-92-1 | 231-100-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 190 | Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane(D4) | 556-67-2 | 209-136-7 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 191 | Tridiphenylhydrogenation | 61788-32-7 | 262-967-7 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 192 | 2,2-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylpentane | 6807-17-6 | 401-720-1 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 193 | Benzo[k]fluoranthene | 207-08-9 | 205-916-6 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 194 | Fluoranthene | 206-44-0 | 205-912-4 | 0.05 | N.D. |

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Report No.: HLF21001504EA Date: Jan 11, 2021 Page 13 of 15

| No. | Test Item | CAS No. | EC No. | RL(%) | Result (%) |
|-----|---|-------------|-----------|-------|---------------|
| 195 | Phenanthrene | 85-01-8 | 201-581-5 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 196 | Pyrene | 129-00-0 | 204-927-3 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 197 | 1,7,7-trimethyl-3-(phenylmethylene)bicyclo[2. 2.1]heptan-2-one | 15087-24-8 | 239-139-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 198 | 4-tert-Butylphenol | 98-54-4 | 202-679-0 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 199 | 2,3,3,3, -tetrafluoro-2 - (sevofluoropropoxy) propionic acid and its salts and acyl halides (including monomers and combinations) (hfpo-da) | 4 -41 | E | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 200 | 2-methoxy ethyl acetate | 110-49-6 | 203-772-9 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 201 | Tris(4-nonyliphenyl,branched and linear) phosphite (TNPP)with ≥ 0.1% w/w bf 4-nonylphenol, branched and linear(4-NP) | T EL | EL _ EL | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 202 | 2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-4'-morpholinobutyr ophenone | 119313-12-1 | 404-360-3 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 203 | 2-methyl -1- (4-methylthiophenyl)-2-morpholinopropan-1- one | 71868-10-5 | 404-360-3 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 204 | Diisohexyl phthalate | 71850-09-04 | 276-090-2 | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 205 | Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) and its salts | | <u> </u> | 0.05 | N.D. |
| 206 | 1-vinylimidazole | 1072-63-5 | 214-012-0 | 0.05 | N.D |
| 207 | 2-methylimidazole | 693-98-1 | 211-765-7 | 0.05 | N.D |
| 208 | Butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate | 94-26-8 | 202-318-7 | 0.05 | N.D |
| 209 | Dibutylbis (pentane-2,4 - dionato - O,O")tin* | 22673-19-4 | 245-152-0 | 0.05 | N.D |

Note

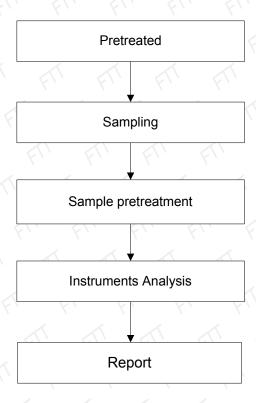
- (1) 1 mg/kg = 1 ppm = 0.0001%; 0.1wt% = 1000 ppm
- (2) N.D. = Not Detected(<RL)
- (3) *The test result is based on the calculation of selected element(s) and to the worst-case scenario
- (4) Calculated concentration of boric compounds are based on the water extractive boron by ICP-OES The above result(s) was/were only given as the informality value and only for reference

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REACH SVHCs Testing Flow Chart:



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FLION TESTING TECHNOLOGIES



Report No.: HLF21001504EA Date: Jan 11, 2021 Page 15 of 15

Test Part Description: Silicone

Sample Photo



Note: The results shown in this report refer only to the sample(s) tested.

* * * * * End of Report * * * *

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FLION TESTING TECHNOLOGIES







Report No.: HLF20006046E Date: Jun 6, 2020 Page 1 of 5

Applicant: Xi'an Furuize Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Address : No. 11, Tangyan South Road, High-Tech Zone, Xi'an, Shaanxi, China

The following sample(s) and sample information was/were submitted and identified by/on behalf of the client

Sample Name : Menstrual Cup

Sample Model : sport cup

Sample Lot : /

Sample Received Date : Jun 4, 2020

Test Completed Date : Jun 6, 2020

Test Method : Refer to the next page(s).

Test Results : Refer to the next page(s).

| Test Requested | FI | FI | | FI | FI | | Conclusio | on |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----|-----------|----|
| RoHS Directive (EU)2015/ Lead(Pb), Cadmium(Cd), I Polybrominated Biphenyls Dibutyl phthalate (DBP), B Bis-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate | Mercury(H (PBBs), F atyl benzy | lg), Hexav Polybromir vl phthalate | ralent Chro nated Biph e(BBP), | omium(Cr\ nenyl Ethe | VI), rs(PBDEs | ELL | PASS | |

Reviewed by:

Lab Senior Engineer

Authorized Signature:

Technology Manager

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FLION TESTING TECHNOLOGIES







Report No.: HLF20006046E Date: Jun 6, 2020 Page 2 of 5

Pb, Cd, Hg, Cr(VI), PBBs, PBDEs Test Results:

| Test Item | Test method/Instrument | MDL (mg/kg) | Result (mg/kg) | Limit (mg/kg) |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Lead(Pb) | IEC62321-5:2013/ICP-OES | 2 | N.D. | 1000 |
| Cadmium(Cd) | IEC62321-5:2013/ICP-OES | 2 | N.D. | 100 |
| Mercury(Hg) | IEC62321-4:2013+A1:2017/ICP-OES | 2 | N.D. | 1000 |
| Hexavalent Chromium(CrVI) | IEC62321-7-2:2017 /UV-VIS | 8 | N.D. | 1000 |
| Sum of PBBs | EL EL- EL EL | -() | N.D. | 1000 |
| Monobromobiphenyl | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | <u> </u> |
| Dibromobiphenyl | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | Y |
| Tribromobiphenyl | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | |
| Tetrabromobiphenyl | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | |
| Pentabromodiphenyl | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | F |
| Hexabromobiphenyl | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | (|
| Heptabromobiphenyl | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | |
| Octabromobiphenyl | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | (|
| Nonabromobiphenyl | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | <u> </u> |
| Decabromobiphenyl | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | Y |
| Sum of PBDEs | EL | <u> </u> | N.D. | 1000 |
| Monobromobiphenyl ether | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | \ \ |
| Dibromobiphenyl ether | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | F\\ |
| Tribromobiphenyl ether | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | (|
| Tetrabromobiphenyl ether | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | |
| Pentabromobiphenyl ether | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | 7 6 |
| Hexabromobiphenyl ether | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | <u></u> |
| Heptabromobiphenyl ether | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | Y |
| Octabromobiphenyl ether | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | |
| Nonabromobiphenyl ether | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | |
| Decabromobiphenyl ether | IEC62321-6:2015 /GC-MS | 5 | N.D. | F\\ |

Note:

- (1) 1 mg/kg = 1 ppm = 0.0001%
- (2) N.D. = Not Detected (less than MDL)
- (3) MDL = Method Detection Limit
- (4) "--" = Not Regulated

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Report No.: HLF20006046E Date: Jun 6, 2020 Page 3 of 5

Phthalates Test Results:

| Test Item | CAS No. | Test Method / Instrument | MDL (%) | Result (%) | Limit (%) |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) | 84-74-2 | IEC 62321-8:2017 / GC-MS | 0.005 | N.D. | 0.1 |
| Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP) | 85-68-7 | IEC 62321-8:2017 / GC-MS | 0.005 | N.D. | 0.1 |
| Bis-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) | 117-81-7 | IEC 62321-8:2017 / GC-MS | 0.005 | N.D. | 0.1 |
| Di-iso-butyl ortho-phthalate (DIBP) | 84-69-5 | IEC 62321-8:2017 / GC-MS | 0.005 | N.D. | 0.1 |

Note:

- (1) 1 mg/kg = 1 ppm = 0.0001%
- (2) N.D. = Not Detected (less than MDL)
- (3) MDL = Method Detection Limit

Remark: The above result(s) was/were only given as the informality value and only for reference

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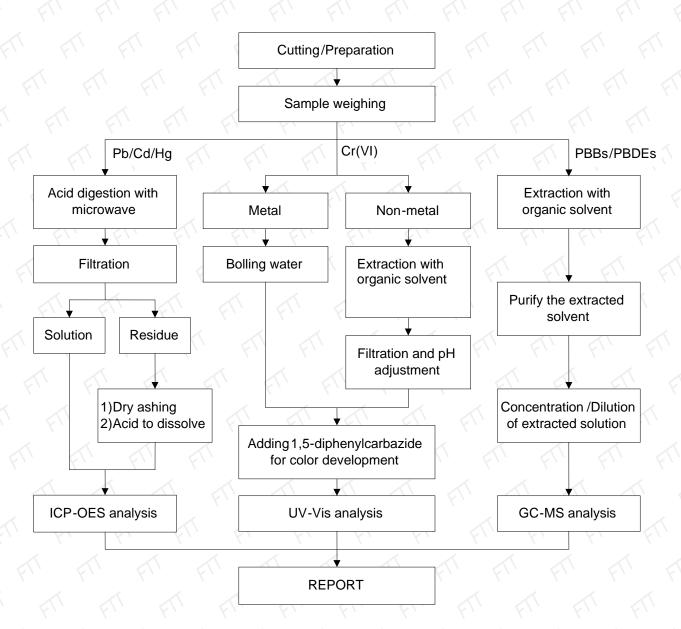






Report No.: HLF20006046E Date: Jun 6, 2020 Page 4 of 5

Testing Flow Chart:



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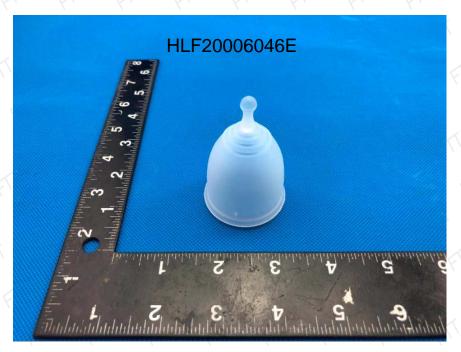


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Report No.: HLF20006046E Date: Jun 6, 2020

Test Part Description: Menstrual Cup

Sample Photo



Note: The results shown in this report refer only to the sample(s) tested.

* * * * * End of Report * * * *

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FLION TESTING TECHNOLOGIES

Tel: 86-0755-2724 8885 Fax: 86-0755-2746 0090 Http://www.cnftt.com





Report Number: SSMT-R-2020-03009-03B

Sample Name: Menstrual cup

Study Title: Skin Sensitization Test

Standard: GB/T 16886.10-2017

ISO 10993-10:2010

Test facility

Jiangsu Science Standard Medical Testing Co., Ltd.

C4 Building, No.9 Changyang Road, Wujin District, Changzhou, Jiangsu, China

Sponsor

Xi'an Furuize Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Room 11131, Building 3, i Duhui, No.11, Tangyan South Road, Zhangba Street Office, High-tech Zone, Xi'an City, Shaanxi, China.

Jiangsu Science Standard Medical Testing Co., Ltd.

C4 Building, No.9 Changyang Road, Wujin District, Changzhou, Jiangsu, China 213161 Tel: (86-519-83587899) Fax: (86-519-83587899) www.jsssmt.com

Document No.: SHT-ASS-A11 Version 2.0 Page 1 of 11

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Explanation

- 1. Please apply for rechecking within 15 days of receiving the report if there is any objection.
- 2. Any erasure or without special testing seal renders the report null and void.
- 3. The report is only valid when signed by the persons who edited, checked and approved it.
- 4. The result relate only to the articles tested.
- 5. The report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of the institute.
- 6. This experiment was carried out in the sub-site and the address is: No. 68, Yaoluo Road, Wujin District, Changzhou City.

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Conclusion

The extract of the test article was evaluated for its potential skin sensitization in the Guinea Pig Maximization Test.

The test articles were extracted with 0.9% sodium chloride injection and sesame oil respectively. The test article extract was intradermally injected into guinea pigs and applied topically for induction. Control animals were treated accordingly but with the solvent alone.

The topical challenge with the test article elicited no skin reaction in the test or the control animals. The skin sensitization rates of polar and non-polar group were both determined with 0%.

Study verification and signature

The study was carried out in accordance with the standard operating procedure. The test process was conducted in compliance with the requirements of CNAS-CL01:2018 (ISO/IEC17025:2017, IDT) and RB/T214-2017.

| Date Received | 2020-10-15 |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Technical Initiation Date | 2020-10-26 |
| Technical Completion Date | 2020-11-19 |
| Final Report Completion Date | 2020-11-19 |

| Edited by Molly Lin | | ار المدل <u>المدل</u> Date |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Checked by | Suri Han |) 20 11.19 Date |
| Approved by | Dainy Mary Authorized signatory | |

Jiangsu Science Standard Medical Testing Co., Ltd.

1.0 Purpose

The test was designed to evaluate the potential of a test article to cause skin sensitization using Guinea Pig Maximization Test.

2.0 Reference

Biological evaluation of medical devices-Part 10:Tests for irritation and skin sensitization(GB/T 16886.10-2017)

Biological evaluation of medical devices-Part 12:Sample preparation and reference materials(GB/T 16886.12-2017)

Biological evaluation of medical devices-Part 2: Animal welfare requirements (GB/T 16886.2-2011)

Biological evaluation of medical devices-Part 10:Tests for irritation and skin sensitization(ISO 10993-10:2010)

Biological evaluation of medical devices-Part 12:Sample preparation and reference materials(ISO 10993-12:2012)

Biological evaluation of medical devices-Part 2: Animal welfare requirements (ISO 10993-2:2006)

3.0 Test and control articles

3.1 Test article (The information about the test article was supplied by the sponsor wherever applicable.)

Test article name: Menstrual cup Sterilization state: Unsterilized

Model/Size: N/S Lot/ Batch#: N/S Physical State: Solid

Color: See the photo

Density: N/S Stability: N/S Solubility: N/S

Test Article Material: Silica gel

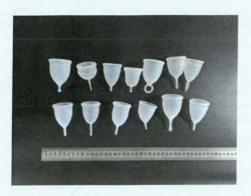
Packing Material: N/S

Storage Condition: Room temperature

Manufacturer: Xi'an Furuize Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Manufacturer address: Room 11131, Building 3, i Duhui, No.11, Tangyan South Road, Zhangba Street Office, High-tech Zone, Xi' an City, Shaanxi, China.

Sample photograph:



3.2 Control Articles

3.2.1 Polar Negative Control

Name: 0.9% Sodium chloride injection (SC)

Manufacturer: Chenxin Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

Size: 250 ml

Physical State: Liquid

Color: Colourless

Lot/ Batch#: 1906112830

Storage Condition: Room Temperature

3.2.2 Non-polar Negative Control

Name: Sesame Oil (SO)

Manufacturer: Ji'an Ivyuanxiangliao. Co., Ltd.

Size: 20 kg

Physical State: Liquid

Color: Pale yellow

Lot/ Batch#: 20190516

Storage Condition: Room Temperature

4.0 Identification of test system

Species: Hartley Guinea Pig (Cavia Porcellus)

Number: 15 for polar group and 15 for non-polar group (10 for test and 5 for control in each group)

Sex: Male

Health status: Healthy, not previously used in other experimental procedures

Housing: Animals were housed in groups in cages identified by a card indicating the lab number and test code.

Animal identification: Stain with picric acid

The quarantine period: 5 days

5.0 Animal Care and Maintenance

Animal purchase: Provided by Suzhou Genesc Biotechnolongy Co .,Ltd < Permit Code: SCXK (SU)

2020-0001>

Bedding: NA

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Feed: Guinea Pig Diet, Beijing Keao Xieli Feed Co., Ltd.

Water: Drinking water met the Standards for Drinking Water Quality GB 5749-2006

Cages: Plastic cage, Suzhou Fengqiao purification equipment Co.,Ltd.

Environment: Temperature 18-29°C, Relative humidity 40%-70%, Lights 12 hours light/dark cycle

Personnel: Associates involved were appropriately qualified and trained

Selection: Only healthy, previously unused animals were selected

Veterinarian: Vet takes care of the whole course

Ethics: Test methods of operation were reviewed and approved by the Commission on Science Standard animal ethics

There were no known contaminants present in the feed, water, or bedding expected to interfere with the test data.

6.0 Justification of the test system

6.1 The guinea pig is believed to be the most sensitive animal model for this type of study. The susceptibility of the guinea pig to a known sensitizing agent, dinitrochlorobenzene (DNCB) has been substantiated at SSMT. The skin sensitized positive control test is conducted every six months. The last allergenic rate is 100%. The data was from the report SSMT-R-2020-00198-03 (Date: 2020-09-27).

6.2 The test article was extracted and administered in vivo through a medium compatible with the test system, which is considered as the best route of administration.

7.0 Instruments and reagents

7.1 Instruments

Digital oscillation incubator (SSMT-300)

Electronic balance (SSMT-075)

Electronic balance (SSMT-147)

Clean bench (SSMT-187)

7.2 Reagents

Sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)

Freund's Adjuvant, Complete liquid

8.0 Experiment design and dose

8.1 Sample preparation

The test article was extracted as Table 1. Extract was checked and used immediately after extraction without the process of filtering, centrifugation, dilution, etc. The pH of the extract was not adjusted prior to testing. The preparation process was aseptic. The control article was prepared under the same condition.

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Table 1 Sample Preparation

| Aseptic Sampling | | | Aseptic A | Final Extract | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Sampling Manner | Test phase | Actually Sampling | Extraction solvent | Extraction ratio | Solvent volume | Condition | Clear or Not |
| | Intradermal induction phase I | 14.18 g | 0.9% | | 70.9 ml | 50 ℃, 72 h | Clear |
| | Topical induction phase II | 12.13 g | sodium chloride | chloride 0.2 § | 0.2 g : 1 ml | 60.6 ml | 50 ℃, 72 h |
| Take the whole. One test sample | Challenge phase | 16.90 g | injection | | 84.5 ml | 50 °C, 72 h | Clear |
| was used in every test phase. | Intradermal induction phase I | 9.60 g | | | 48.0 ml | 50 °C, 72 h | Clear |
| | Topical induction phase II | 10.88 g | Sesame oil | 0.2 g : 1 ml | 54.4 ml | 50 ℃, 72 h | Clear |
| | Challenge phase | 17.07 g | | | 85.3 ml | 50 ℃, 72 h | Clear |

8.2 Test method

8.2.1 Intradermal induction phase I

A pair of 0.1 ml intradermal injections was made for each animal, at the sites (A, B and C) in the clipped intrascapular region as shown in the following Figure 1.

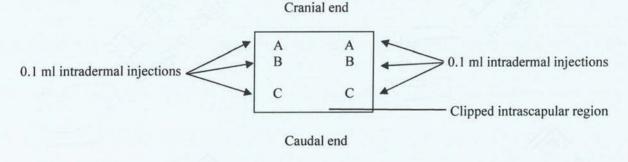


Figure 1 Location of intradermal injection sites

Site A: A 50:50 volume ratio stable emulsion of Freund's complete adjuvant mixed with the solvent.

Site B: The test sample (undiluted extract); inject the control animals with the control articles alone.

Site C: The test sample at the concentration used at site B, emulsified in a 50:50 volume ratio stable emulsion of Freund's complete adjuvant and the solvent (50%); inject the control animals with an emulsion of the blank liquid with adjuvant.

8.2.2 Topical induction phase II

At 6 d after completion of the intradermal induction phase, administer the test sample by topical application to the intrascapular region of each animal, using a patch of area approximately 8 cm² (absorbent gauze) soaked with 0.5 ml extract, so as to cover the intradermal injection sites. Use the concentration selected in the intradermal induction phase for site B. If the maximum concentration that can be achieved in Intradermal induction phase I did not produce irritation, animals were pretreated with 10% sodium dodecyl sulfate 24 hours before the topical induction application. Secure the patches with an occlusive dressing. Remove the dressings and patches after 48 h.

Treat the control animals similarly, using the blank liquid alone.

8.2.3 Challenge phase

At 13 d after completion of the topical induction phase, challenge all test and control animals with the test sample. Administer the test sample and a blank by topical application to left and right abdomen of animals respectively, using absorbent gauze (about 8 cm²) soaked with 0.5ml extracts or solvent control. Secure with an occlusive dressing. Remove the dressings and patches after 24 h.

8.3 Observation of animal

Observe the appearance of the challenge skin sites of the test and control animals 24 h and 48 h after removal of the dressings. Full-spectrum lighting was used to visualize the skin reactions. Describe and grade the skin reactions for erythema and oedema according to the Magnusson and Kligman grading given in Table 2 for each challenge site and at each time interval.

Patch test reaction Grading scale

No visible change 0

Discrete or patchy erythema 1

Moderate and confluent erythema 2

3

Table 2 Magnusson and Kligman scale

9.0 Evaluation criteria

Intense erythema and/or swelling

Magnusson and Kligman grades of 1 or greater in the test group generally indicate sensitization, provided grades of less than 1 are seen in control animals.

If grades of 1 or greater are noted in control animals, then the reactions of test animals which exceed the most severe reaction in control animals are presumed to be due to sensitization.

If the response is equivocal, rechallenge is recommended to confirm the results from the first challenge.

10.0 Results of the test

The skin response of guinea pigs and body weight change are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Guinea pig Sensitization Dermal Reactions

| Extraction solvent | Group | Animal Number | Excitatio n patch removed 24 h | Excitatio n patch removed 48 h | Positive rate after challenge phase | Weight range before injection (g) | Weight range after experiment (g) | Abnormal appearance except dermal reactions |
|------------------------------|---------|------------------|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| Control 0.9% sodium chloride | | J1001 | 0 | 0 | | | | None |
| | J1002 | 0 | 0 | | | | None | |
| | Control | J1003 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 315.4-349.2 | 462.9-485.4 | None |
| | | J1004 | 0 | 0 | | | | None |
| | | J1005 | 0 | 0 | | | | None |
| injection | | J2001 | 0 | 0 | | | | None |
| Te | | J2002 | 0 | 0 | 00/ | 210 2 265 1 | 465.6-528.4 | None |
| | Test | J2003 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 310.2-365.1 | | None |
| | | J2004 | 0 | 0 | | | | None |

| | | J2005 | 0 | 0 | | | | None |
|------------|---------|-------|---|---|--|-------------|-------------|------|
| | | J2006 | 0 | 0 | le de la constant de | 1 | | None |
| | | J2007 | 0 | 0 | | | | None |
| | | J2008 | 0 | 0 | | | | None |
| | | J2009 | 0 | 0 | | | | None |
| | | J2010 | 0 | 0 | | | | None |
| | | F1001 | 0 | 0 | 0% 309.1-349.2 | | None | |
| | | F1002 | 0 | 0 | | 309.1-349.2 | 451.2-490.8 | None |
| | Control | F1003 | 0 | 0 | | | | None |
| | | F1004 | 0 | 0 | | 100000 | | None |
| | | F1005 | 0 | 0 | | | | None |
| 166-1 | | F2001 | 0 | 0 | | | 465.4.536.2 | None |
| | | F2002 | 0 | 0 | | | | None |
| Sesame oil | | F2003 | 0 | 0 | | | | None |
| | | F2004 | 0 | 0 | | | | None |
| | | F2005 | 0 | 0 | 00/ | 214 0 272 6 | | None |
| | Test | F2006 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 314.9-373.6 | 465.4-526.2 | None |
| | | F2007 | 0 | 0 | | 1 2 | | None |
| | | F2008 | 0 | 0 | | | | None |
| | | F2009 | 0 | 0 | | | | None |
| | | F2010 | 0 | 0 | | | | None |

Under the condition of this study, the test article did not show significant evidence of causing skin sensitization in the guinea pigs. The skin sensitization rates of polar and non-polar test group were both determined with 0%.

11.0 Deviation statement

There was no deviation from the standard operating procedure which were judged to have any impact on the validity of the data.

12.0 Record

All the original data and records related to this test and copies of the final report are retained in the archives of Science Standard Medical Testing.

13.0 Confidentiality agreement

Statements of confidentiality were as agreed upon prior to study initiation.







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CNAS L10066

Test Report

Report Number: SSMT-R-2020-03009-02B

Sample Name: Menstrual cup

Study Title: Skin Irritation Test

Standard: ISO 10993-10:2010

GB/T 16886.10-2017

Test facility

Jiangsu Science Testing Co., Ltd. Standard Medical

C4 Building, No.9 Changyang Road, Wujin District, Changzhou, Jiangsu, China

Sponsor

Xi'an Furuize Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Room 11131, Building 3, i Duhui, No.11, Tangyan South Road, Zhangba Street Office, High-tech Zone, Xi'an City, Shaanxi, China.

Jiangsu Science Standard Medical Testing Co., Ltd.

C4 Building, No.9 Changyang Road, Wujin District, Changzhou, Jiangsu, China 213161 Tel: (86-519-83587899) Fax: (86-519-83587899) www.jsssmt.com

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Explanation

- 1. Please apply for rechecking within 15 days of receiving the report if there is any objection.
- 2. Any erasure or without special testing seal renders the report null and void.
- 3. The report is only valid when signed by the persons who edited, checked and approved it.
- 4. The result relate only to the articles tested.
- 5. The report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of the institute.
- 6. This experiment was carried out in the sub-site and the address is: No. 68, Yaoluo Road, Wujin District, Changzhou City.

Conclusion

The animal skin irritation test was conducted to assess the potential irritation of the test article or material.

The test sample was extracted with 0.9% sodium chloride injection and sesame oil respectively. The patches (about 2.5 cm×2.5 cm) which moistened by 0.5 ml extract of test article were directly applied to the rabbit skin for 4 hours. Observation for erythema and edema were conducted at 1 h, 24 h, 48 h and 72 h after removal of the patches.

The primary irritation indexes of the polar and non-polar test group were both calculated to be 0. The test result showed that the extract of the test article did not induce skin irritation in rabbit under the test condition.

Study verification and signature

The study was carried out in accordance with the standard operating procedure. The test process was conducted in compliance with the requirements of CNAS-CL01:2018 (ISO/IEC 17025:2017, IDT) and RB/T 214-2017.

| Date Received | 2020-10-15 |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Technical Initiation Date | 2020-10-26 |
| Technical Completion Date | 2020-10-29 |
| Final Report Completion Date | 2020-10-30 |

| Edited by | Molly Lin | 2026. [0. 30 Date |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Checked by | Suri Han | ر ا مر المركز . المركز . Date |
| Approved by | Dairy They Authorized signatory | |

Jiangsu Science Standard Medical Testing Co., Ltd.

1.0 Purpose

New Zealand rabbits were used to evaluate the potential of skin irritation of samples under the condition of this test.

2.0 Reference

Biological evaluation of medical devices-Part 10:Tests for irritation and skin sensitization(ISO 10993-10:2010)

Biological evaluation of medical devices-Part 12:Sample preparation and reference materials(ISO 10993-12:2012)

Biological evaluation of medical devices-Part 2: Animal welfare requirements (ISO 10993-2:2006)

Biological evaluation of medical devices-Part 10:Tests for irritation and skin sensitization(GB/T 16886.10-2017)

Biological evaluation of medical devices-Part 12:Sample preparation and reference materials(GB/T 16886.12-2017)

Biological evaluation of medical devices-Part 2: Animal welfare requirements (GB/T 16886.2-2011)

3.0 Test and control articles

3.1 Test article (The information about the test article was supplied by the sponsor wherever applicable.)

Test article name: Menstrual cup

Sterilization state: Unsterilized

Model/Size: N/S Lot/ Batch#: N/S

Physical State: Solid

Color: See the photo

Density: N/S Stability: N/S

Solubility: N/S

Test Article Material: Silica gel

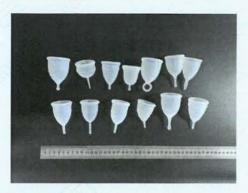
Packing Material: N/S

Storage Condition: Room temperature

Manufacturer: Xi'an Furuize Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Manufacturer address: Room 11131, Building 3, i Duhui, No.11, Tangyan South Road, Zhangba Street Office, High-tech Zone, Xi' an City, Shaanxi, China.

Sample photograph:



3.2 Control Articles

3.2.1 Polar Negative Control: 0.9% Sodium chloride injection (SC)

Manufacturer: Chenxin Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

Size: 250 ml

Physical State: Liquid

Color: Colourless

Lot/ Batch#: 1906112830

Storage Condition: Room Temperature

3.2.2 Non-polar Negative Control: Sesame Oil (SO)

Manufacturer: Ji'an Ivyuanxiangliao. Co., Ltd.

Size: 20 kg

Physical State: Liquid

Color: Pale yellow

Lot/ Batch#: 20190516

Storage Condition: Room Temperature

4.0 Identification of test system

Species: New Zealand white rabbit (single strain)

Number: 6 (3 for polar test group and 3 for non-polar group)

Sex: Female

Weight: Initial body weight not less than 2.0 kg

Health status: Healthy, young adult, nulliparous and not pregnant.

Housing: Animals were housed in groups in cages identified by a card indicating the lab number, test code and first treatment date.

Animal identification: Cage card The quarantine period: 5 days

5.0 Animal Care and Maintenance

Animal purchase: Provided by Tongxiang Yinhai Animal Husbandry Professional Cooperative < Permit Code:

SCXK (ZHE) 2018-0002>

Bedding: NA

Feed: Rabbit Diet, Beijing Keao Xieli Feed Co., Ltd.

Water: Drinking water met the Standards for Drinking Water Quality (GB 5749-2006)

Cages: Stainless steel cage, Suzhou Fengqiao purification equipment Co.,Ltd.

Environment: Temperature 16-26°C, Relative humidity 40%-70%, Lights 12 hours light/dark cycle

Personnel: Associates involved were appropriately qualified and trained

Selection: Only healthy animals were selected

Veterinarian: Vet takes care of the whole course

Ethics: Test methods of operation were reviewed and approved by the Commission on Science Standard animal ethics

There were no known contaminants present in the feed, water expected to interfere with the test data.

6.0 Justification of the test system

6.1 The rabbit is specified as an appropriate animal model for evaluating potential skin irritants by the current testing standards. Positive control 15% sodium dodecyl sulfate has been substantiated at SSMT with this method. Positive control tests are conducted every six months. The last irritation index of polar test group was 6.0. The last irritation index of non-polar test group was 5.7. The data was from the report SSMT-R-2020-01262-01 (Date: 2020-05-29).

6.2 The test article extract was directly applied to the rabbit skin, which was suggested by the standard.

7.0 Instruments

Digital oscillation incubator (SSMT-300)

Electronic balance (SSMT-075)

Steel Straight Scale (SSMT-210)

Clean bench (SSMT-187)

8.0 Experiment design and dose

8.1 Sample preparation

The test article was extracted as Table 1. Extract was checked and used immediately after extraction without the process of filtering, centrifugation, dilution, etc. The pH of the extract was not adjusted prior to testing. The preparation process was aseptic. The control article was prepared under the same condition.

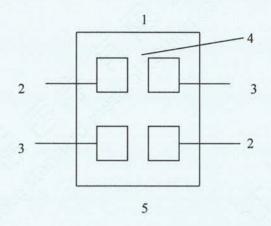
Table 1 Sample Preparation

| Aseptic Sampling | | Aseptic Agitation Extraction In Inert Container | | | | Final Extract | |
|---|-------------------|---|--------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|--|
| Sampling Manner | Actually Sampling | Extraction Extraction Solve | | Solvent volume | Condition | Clear or Not | |
| Take the whole. One test sample was used in each group. | 14.18 g | 0.9% sodium chloride injection | 0.2 g : 1 ml | 70.9 ml | 50 ℃, 72 h | Clear | |
| | 12.13 g | Sesame oil | 0.2 g : 1 ml | 60.6 ml | 50 ℃, 72 h | Clear | |

8.2 Test method

Use the rabbits with healthy intact skin. Fur is generally clipped on the back of the rabbits 16 h before testing, a sufficient distance on both sides of the spine for application and observation of all test sites (approximately 10×15 cm).

Apply 0.5 ml extract of test article or control to $2.5 \text{ cm} \times 2.5 \text{ cm}$ absorbent gauze patches, and then apply the patch soaked with the extract of test article or control directly to the skin on each side as shown in Figure 1. And then wrap the application site with a bandage (semi-occlusive) for 4 h. At the end of the contact time, remove the dressings.



1- Cranial end, 2- Test site, 3- Control site, 4- Clipped dorsal region, 5- Caudal end Figure 1 Location of skin application sites

8.3 Observation of animal

Describe and score the skin reaction for erythema and oedema according to the scoring system given in Table 2 for each application site at each time interval. Record the appearance of each application site at 1 h, 24 h, 48 h and 72 h following removal of the patches.

Table 2 Classification System for Skin Reaction

| Reaction | Irritation score |
|---|------------------|
| Erythema and Eschar Formation | |
| No erythema | 0 |
| Very slight erythema (barely perceptible) | 1 |
| Well-defined erythema | 2 |
| Moderate erythema | 3 |
| Severe erythema (beet redness) to eschar formation preventing grading of erythema | 4 |
| Oedema Formation | |
| No oedema | 0 |
| Very slight oedema (barely perceptible) | 1 |
| Well-defined oedema (edges of area well-defined by definite raising) | 2 |
| Moderate oedema (raised approximately 1mm) | 3 |
| Severe edema (raised more than 1mm and extending beyond exposure area) | 4 |
| Maximal possible score for irritation | 8 |

NOTE: Other adverse changes at the skin sites were recorded and are reported.

8.4 Result calculation

Use only 24 h, 48 h and 72 h observations for calculation.

After the 72 h grading, all erythema grades plus oedema grades 24 h, 48 h and 72 h are totalled separately for each test sample and blank for each animal. The primary irritation score for an animal is calculated by dividing the sum of all the scores by 6 (two test/observation sites, three time points).

To obtain the primary irritation index for the test sample add all the primary irritation scores of the individual animals and divide by the number of animals.

Calculate the primary irritation score for the controls and subtract that score from the score using the test material to obtain the primary irritation score.

9.0 Evaluation criteria

The primary irritation index is characterized by number (score) and description (response category) given in Table 3.

| Mean score | Response category | |
|------------|-------------------|--|
| 0-0.4 | Negligible | |
| 0.5-1.9 | Slight | |
| 2.0-4.9 | Moderate | |
| 5-8 | Severe | |

Table 3 Primary irritation index categories in a rabbit

10.0 Results of the test

According to what observed, the response of skin on testing side did not exceed that on the control side. See Table 4.

Table 4 Dermal observations

| Extraction | Rabbit | 6- | | | Inte | rval | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----|------|------|-----|
| solvent | No. | | oup | 1h | 24h | 48h | 72h |
| | | | Erythema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 11501 | Test Article | Oedema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | J1501 | Negative | Erythema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 148 | Control | Oedema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.9% | 100 | Test Article | Erythema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| sodium | J1502 | Test Article | Oedema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| chloride | J1302 | Negative | Erythema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| injection | | Control | Oedema | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Test Article | Erythema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | J1503 | Test Afficie | Oedema 0 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | 31303 | Negative | Erythema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Control | Oedema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Test Article | Erythema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sesame oil | F1501 | | Oedema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sesame on | F1301 | Negative | Erythema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Control | Oedema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | TD - 4 A -41-1 | Erythema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|---|---|---|---|
| F1502 | F1502 | Test Article | Oedema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Negative | Erythema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Control | Oedema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | m | Erythema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | E1502 | Test Article | Oedema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | F1503 | Negative Negative | Erythema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Control | Oedema | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The primary irritation indexes of the polar and non-polar test group were both calculated to be 0. Under the conditions of this study, the extract of the test article did not induce skin irritation.

11.0 Deviation statement

There was no deviation from the standard operating procedure which were judged to have any impact on the validity of the data.

12.0 Record

All the original data and records related to this test and copies of the final report are retained in the archives of Science Standard Medical Testing.

13.0 Confidentiality agreement

Statements of confidentiality were as agreed upon prior to study initiation.







Report Number: SSMT-R-2020-03009-01B

Sample Name: menstrual cup

Study Title: In Vitro Cytotoxicity Test

ISO 10993-5:2009 Standard:

GB/T 16886.5-2017

Test facility

Science Standard Medical Jiangsu Testing Co., Ltd.

C4 Building, No.9 Changyang Road, Wujin District, Changzhou, Jiangsu, China

Sponsor

Xi'an Furuize Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Room 11131, Building 3,i Duhui, No.11, Tangyan South Road ,Zhangba Street Office ,High-tech Zone ,Xi'an City, Shaanxi, China.

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JiangSu Science Standard Medical Testing Co., Ltd.

C4 Building, No.9 Changyang Road, Wujin District, Changzhou, Jiangsu, China 213161 Tel: (86-519-83587899) Fax: (86-519-83587899) www.jsssmt.com Document No.: SHT-ASS-A11 Version 2.0

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| 11.0 Record | |
| 12.0 Confidentiality agreement | |

Explanation

- 1. Please apply for rechecking within 15 days of receiving the report if there is any objection.
- 2. Any erasure or without special testing seal renders the report null and void.
- 3. The report is only valid when signed by the persons who edited, checked and approved it.
- 4. The result relate only to the articles tested.
- 5. The report shall not be reproduced except in full, without approval of the laboratory.

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Conclusion

The study was to investigate the potential cytotoxicity of the test sample. The extract of the test article was added to L-929 cells and then incubated at $37 \,^{\circ}$ C in 5% CO₂ for 24 hours. After the incubation, observe the cell morphology. The results were detected with MTT method. The results showed that the cytotoxicity ratio of the 100 % test article extract was 85.9% and the results of control groups showed the test was valid.

Under the conditions of this study, the extract of the test article did not show potential toxicity to L-929 cells.

Study verification and signature

The study was carried out in accordance with the standard operating procedure. The test process was conducted in compliance with the requirements of CNAS-CL01:2018 (IDT ISO/IEC 17025:2017) and RB/T 214-2017.

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|------------------------------|------------|
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Jiangsu Science Standard Medical Testing Co., Ltd.

1.0 Purpose

The purpose of the test is to determine the potential cytotoxicity toxicity of a mammalian cell culture (mouse fibroblast L-929 cells) in response to the test article.

2.0 Standard

Biological evaluation of medical devices Part 5: Tests for In Vitro Cytotoxicity (ISO 10993-5:2009)

Biological evaluation of medical devices Part 12: Sample preparation and reference materials (ISO 10993-12:2012)

Biological evaluation of medical devices Part 5: Tests for In Vitro Cytotoxicity (GB/T 16886.5-2017)

Biological evaluation of medical devices Part 12: Sample preparation and reference materials (GB/T 16886.12-2017)

3.0 Test and control articles

3.1 Test article (The information about the test article was supplied by the sponsor wherever applicable.)

Test article name: menstrual cup Sterilization state: Not sterilized

Model/Size: N/S Lot/ Batch#: N/S Physical State: Solid

Color: See the photo

Density: N/S Stability: N/S Solubility: N/S

Test Article Material: silica gel

Packing Material: N/S

Storage Condition: Room temperature

Manufacturers: Xi'an Furuize Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Manufacturer address: Room 11131, Building 3,i Duhui, No.11, Tangyan South Road, Zhangba Street

Office ,High-tech Zone ,Xi'an City, Shaanxi, China.

Sample photograph:



3.2 Control Articles

3.2.1 Negative Control Article Name: High Density Polyethylene

Manufacturer: Jiangsu haiaosihui biotechnology co., LTD.

Size: 1.6 mm thick, 300*300 mm

Lot/ Batch#: M02F017 Physical State: Solid

Color: White

Storage Conditions: Room temperature
3.2.2 Positive Control Article Name: ZDEC

Manufacturer: Tokyo Into Industrial Co., Ltd.

Size: 25 g

Lot/ Batch#: DUDQG-JF

Physical State: Solid

Color: White

Storage Condition: Room temperature

Concentration: 0.1%

3.2.3 Blank Control Name: MEM medium, with addition 10% FBS

Physical State: Liquid

Color: Pink

Storage Condition: 4 °C

4.0 Identification of test system

Mouse fibroblast L-929 cells obtained from ATCC CCL1 (NCTC clone 929).

5.0 Justification of test system

- 5.1 Historically, mouse fibroblast L-929 cells have been used for cytotoxicity studies because they demonstrate sensitivity to extractable cytotoxic articles.
- 5.2 The test article was extracted and administered in vitro to mouse fibroblast L-929 cells through a solvent compatible with the test system. This was the optimal route of administration available in this test system as recommended in the standard.

6.0 Instruments and Reagents

6.1Instruments

Vertical pressure steam sterilizer (SSMT-281)

CO₂ Incubator (SSMT-279)

Biological microscope (SSMT-278)

Clean bench (SSMT-028)

Bench type low speed centrifuge (SSMT-048)

Vapour-bathing Constant Temperature Vibrator (SSMT-004)

Electronic Balance (SSMT-015)

Multiskan Spectrum Microplate Spectrophotometer (SSMT-139)

Mini Vibrator (SSMT-311)

6.2 Reagents

FBS

MEM

Trypsin

Penicillin, Streptomycin sulfate

PBS

MTT (3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyletrazolium bromide)

Isopropyl alcohol

7.0 Experiment design and dose

7.1 Sample preparation

Aseptic extracting the test article (test article to volume of vehicle) according to the table below. Sealed and incubated in Vapour-bathing Constant Temperature Vibrator at 37 °C and 60 rpm for 24 hours. After the extraction, check the extraction changes, and immediately use for the experiment, the leach was not filtered, centrifuged or diluted. No pH adjustment.

Table 1 Sample preparation

| Sampling | | Aseptic Ag | Final Extract | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------|------------|--------------|
| Sampling Manner | Actually sampling | Extraction solvent | Extraction ratio | Solvent | Condition | Clear or Not |
| Take the whole | 12.08 g | MEM medium (10% FBS) | 0.2 g : 1 ml | 60.4 ml | 37 ℃, 24 h | Clear |

The blank control (MEM medium, with addition 10% FBS) and negative/positive controls were prepared in the same condition.

7.2 Test method

Aseptic procedures were used for handling cell cultures.

L-929 cells were cultured in MEM medium (10% FBS, Penicillin 100 U/ml, Streptomycin sulfate 100 μ g/ml) at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂, then digested by 0.25% trypsin containing EDTA to get single cell suspension. And obtain a 1×10^5 cells/ml suspension by centrifuging (200 g, 3 min) and re-dispersing in MEM medium finally.

The suspended cells were dispensed at 100 μ l per well in 96-well plate, and cultured in cell incubator (5% CO₂, 37°C, >90%humidity). Cell morphology was evaluated to verify that the monolayer was satisfactory.

After the cells grew to form a monolayer, original culture medium was discarded. The 96-well plates were then treated with 100 μ l of extract of test article (100%, 75%, 50%, 25%), control article, negative article (100%) and positive article (100%) respectively. The 96-well plate was incubated at 37°C in cell incubator of 5% CO₂ for 24 h. Six replicates of each test were tested.

After 24 h incubation, observe the cell morphology first and then discard the culture medium. A 50 μ l aliquot of MTT (1 mg/ml) was added to each well and then incubated at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ for 2

hours. The liquid in each well was tipped out and $100 \mu l$ isopropanol was added to each well to suspend the cell layer. The microporous plate was vibrated for $10 \mu l$ min and monitored by the optical density at $570 \mu l$ microplate analyzer.

7.3 Statistical method

Mean \pm standard deviation $(x \pm s)$

Viab. %=100×OD570e/OD570b

Where: OD_{570e}—is the mean value of the measured optical density of test sample/negative control/positive control;

OD_{570b}—is the mean value of the measured optical density of the blanks.

7.4 Observation of the cell morphology

Table 2 Observation of the cell morphology

| Grade | Conditions of all cultures |
|-------|---|
| 0 | Discrete intracytoplasmatic granules, no cell lysis, no reduction of cell growth. |
| 1 | Not more than 20 % of the cells are round, loosely attached and without intracytoplasmatic granules, or show changes in morphology; occasional lysed cells are present; only slight growth inhibition observable. |
| 2 | Not more than 50 % of the cells are round, devoid of intracytoplasmatic granules, no extensive cell lysis; not more than 50 % growth inhibition observable. |
| 3 | Not more than 70 % of the cell layers contain rounded cells or are lysed; cell layers not completly destroyed, but more than 50 % growth inhibition observable. |
| 4 | Nearly complete or complete destruction of the cell layers. |

8.0 Evaluation criteria

- 8.1 The 50% extract of the test article should have at least the same or a higher viability than the 100% extract. Otherwise the test should be repeated.
- 8.2 The lower the Viab.% value, the higher the cytotoxic potential of the test article is.
- 8.3 If viability is reduced to < 70% of the blank, it has a cytotoxic potential.
- 8.4 The Viab.% of the 100% extract of the test article is the final result.

9.0 Results of the test

Table 3 Results of the cell vitality

| Group | $-\frac{1}{x}\pm s$ | Viability% | The morphology of the extracted cells was observed under the microscope |
|---------------|---------------------|------------|---|
| Blank control | 0.875±0.090 | 100.0 | 0 |

| Negative control | 0.878±0.043 | 100.3 | 0 | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------|---|--|--|--|
| Positive control | 0.074±0.012 | 8.5 | 4 | | | |
| 100% test article extract | 0.752±0.035 | 85.9 | 0 | | | |
| 75% test article extract | 0.858±0.033 | 98.0 | 0 | | | |
| 50% test article extract | 0.839±0.012 | 95.9 | 0 | | | |
| 25% test article extract | 0.874±0.043 | 99.9 | 0 | | | |
| Quality check | The mean OD ₅₇₀ of blanks is \geq 0.2. The left (row2) and the right (row11) mean of the blanks do not differ by more than 15 %. The test meets the acceptance criteria. | | | | | |
| Conclusion | Under the conditions of this study, the test article did not show potential toxicity to L-929 cells. | | | | | |

10.0 Deviation statement

There was no deviation from the approved standard operating procedure which were judged to have any impact on the validity of the data.

11.0 Record

All the original data and records related to this test and copies of the final report are retained in the archives of Science Standard Medical Testing.

12.0 Confidentiality agreement

Statements of confidentiality were as agreed upon prior to study initiation.

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