Infrared Thermography Scanning Report

for

ABC Engineering And Consultancy Pte Ltd

c/o

XYZ

SAMPLE

Site Address:	123 ABC Rd, Singapore 123456
Inspection Date:	1 Nov 2025
Report Submission Date:	7 Nov 2025

REPORT SUMMARY

0	Thermal anomalies were detected during this inspection.
136	Scanned assets were operating within acceptable thermal parameters.

Standards of Reference

This inspection was conducted in compliance with international thermography standards, including:

- ASTM E1934-99A (American Society for Testing and Materials): Standard Guide for Examining Electrical and Mechanical Equipment with Infrared Thermography.
- ASNT SNT-TC-1A (American Society for Nondestructive Testing): Personnel Qualification and Certification in NDT.
- ISO 18436-7: Condition Monitoring & Diagnostics (Requirements for Thermography).
- Singapore Standards 638: Code of Practice for Electrical Installations.

Assessment Statement

The inspection results reflect the thermal condition of assets at the time of assessment under their actual operating loads. While future variations in load or environmental conditions may influence asset performance, the methodology applied ensures the accuracy and reliability of results. Annual thermal inspections are recommended to maintain safety and operational integrity.

Onsite Inspection Team

Lead Inspector	Wilson Ang	Certified Level-2 Thermographer	ID: L2-117-2403
Qualified Assistant	Sim Yujie	Certified Level-2 Thermographer	ID: L2-118-2403

WONG WAN HOONG (IVAN)

✓ Certified Level-3 Thermographer (ID: L3-18596)
✓ Licensed Electrical Worker (LEW8, Y2015, ID: 8/17036)
✓ Chief Infrared Instructor

ivan@ashleyasia.com
+65 9634 6809

SAMPLE

Camera 1

Instruments Used	FLIR T530 Professional Thermal Camera
Serial Number	79301694

Specifications

Infrared Resolution	320 × 240 (76,800 pixels)
Thermal Sensitivity (NETD)	<30 mK, 42° @ +30°C
Accuracy	±2°C or ±2% of reading
Field Of View (FOV)	24° × 18°
Digital Camera	5 MP, with built-in LED photo/video lamp

Calibration Certificates (available on request)

BESTLABS SINGAPORE

Bestlabs Singapore Pte. Ltd. | Company Registration no. 201728318W

19 Senoko Loop, Level 3, Singapore 758169

+65 6914 7777 +65 9859 7777 / +65 9850 7777

sales@calibration.sg www.calibration.sg

CERTIFICATE OF CALIBRATION

CERTIFICATE NO. : BLT2503454-1 PAGE : 1 OF 2

SUBMITTED TO

Ashley Edison Asia Private Limited

998 Toa Payoh North

#07-26

Singapore 318993

REFERENCE NO. : BLO-25-003454

RECEIVED DATE : 21-Apr-2025

ISSUED DATE : 23-Apr-2025

Bestlabs organization and practices have been compliance to the quality requirements of ISO 17025 in accordance with the principles of ISO 9001.

The reference measurement standards used are traceable to the International System of Units (SI) through National Metrology Centre, (NMC,SINGAPORE) and/or other National Standards.

INSTRUMENT	THERMAL IMAGER		
MANUFACTURER	FLIR	AMB. TEMPERATURE	(23 ± 2) °C
MODEL NO.	T530	RELATIVE HUMIDITY	(55 ± 10) % relative humidity
SERIAL NO.	79301694	CALIBRATED DATE	23-Apr-2025
RANGE	(-20~1200) °C	DUE DATE	22-Apr-2026
TAG NO.	-	-	-
PART NO.	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
CALIBRATION AT	BLS Laboratory	-	-

MEASUREMENT TRACEABILITY

REFERENCE STANDARDS	CERTIFICATE NO.	SERIAL NO.	TAG NO.	CAL. DATE	DUE DATE
IR CALIBRATOR	T1012915	968875	BS 1518	02-May-2024	01-May-2025

METHOD OF CALIBRATION: YST 12

NOTES:

- The results of the calibration are given on the attached following pages.
- The expanded uncertainty of measurement associated with the calibration is estimated at a confidence level of approximately 95%.
- No adjustment was done unless otherwise stated.
- The user should determine the suitability of the instrument for its intended use.
- The reports shall not be reproduced except in full,without written approval by management representative of BESTLABS SINGAPORE PTE LTD.
- The infared thermometer was position near the blackbodys opening and aimed at the center of the blackbodys cavity.
- The reference blackbody calibrator has been set to emissivity of 0.95 .

SHAMSUL HOQ
CALIBRATION OFFICER

DURAI SIVA
APPROVING OFFICER

YOUR BEST ALLIANCE

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CERTIFICATE OF CALIBRATION

CERTIFICATE NO. : BLT2503454-1 PAGE : 2 OF 2

TEST RESULTS :

REFERENCE READING	INSTRUMENT READING BEFORE ADJ.	INSTRUMENT READING AFTER ADJ.	CORRECTION	EXPANDED UNCERTAINTY	COVERAGE FACTOR
TEMPERATURE [UNIT: °C]					(k)
40.03	39.7	-	0.33	1.1	2.00
80.06	79.4	-	0.66	2.2	2.00
120.09	119	-	1.09	2.3	2.00

****** End Of Test Results ******

YOUR BEST ALLIANCE

SAMPLE

Camera 2

Instruments Used	FLIR T530 Professional Thermal Camera
Serial Number	79301991

Specifications

Infrared Resolution	320 × 240 (76,800 pixels)
Thermal Sensitivity (NETD)	<30 mK, 42° @ +30°C
Accuracy	±2°C or ±2% of reading
Field Of View (FOV)	24° × 18°
Digital Camera	5 MP, with built-in LED photo/video lamp

Calibration Certificates (available on request)

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CERTIFICATE NO. : BLT2503454-2

PAGE 1 OF 2

SUBMITTED TO

Ashley Edison Asia Private Limited

998 Toa Payoh North

#07-26

Singapore 318993

REFERENCE NO. : BSO-25-003454

RECEIVED DATE : 21-Apr-2025

ISSUED DATE : 23-Apr-2025

Bestlabs organization and practices have been compliance to the quality requirements of ISO 17025 in accordance with the principles of ISO 9001.

The reference measurement standards used are traceable to the International System of Units (SI) through National Metrology Centre, (NMC,SINGAPORE) and/or other National Standards.

INSTRUMENT	THERMAL IMAGER		
MANUFACTURER	FLIR	AMB. TEMPERATURE	(21 ± 2) °C
MODEL NO.	T530	RELATIVE HUMIDITY	(55 ± 10) % relative humidity
SERIAL NO.	79301991	CALIBRATED DATE	23-Apr-2025
RANGE	(-20~120) °C	DUE DATE	22-Apr-2026
TAG NO.			
PART NO.			
LOCATION			
CALIBRATION AT	BLT Laboratory		
MEASUREMENT TRACEABILITY			

REFERENCE STANDARDS	CERTIFICATE NO.	SERIAL NO.	TAG NO.	CAL. DATE	DUE DATE
CALIBRATOR	T182915	86876	BS 1558	02-May-2024	01-May-2025

METHOD OF CALIBRATION: FST 12

NOTES:

- The results of the calibration are given on the attached following pages.
- The expanded uncertainty of measurement associated with the calibration is estimated at a confidence level of approximately 95%.
- No adjustment was done unless otherwise stated.
- The user should determine the suitability of the instrument for its intended use.
- The reports shall not be reproduced except in full,without written approval by management representative of BESTLABS SINGAPORE PTE LTD.
- The infrared thermometer was position near the blackbodys opening and aimed at the center of the blackbodys cavity.
- The reference blackbody calibrator has been set to emissivity of 0.95 .

SHAMSUL HOQ
CALIBRATION OFFICER

DURAI SIVA
APPROVING OFFICER

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CERTIFICATE NO. : BLT2503454-2

PAGE 2 OF 2

TEST RESULTS :

REFERENCE READING	INSTRUMENT READING BEFORE ADJ.	INSTRUMENT READING AFTER ADJ.	CORRECTION	EXPANDED UNCERTAINTY	COVERAGE FACTOR
TEMPERATURE	UNIT: °C				(k)
40.02	39.7	-	0.32	1.1	2.00
80.08	78.6	-	1.48	2.2	2.00
120.11	118	-	2.11	2.3	2.00

****** End Of Test Results ******

YOUR BEST ALLIANCE

SAMPLE

Foreword

This scope serves as a unified technical reference for end users and certified infrared thermographers, defining shared responsibilities in performing infrared inspections within preventive maintenance programs.

It does not constitute a prescriptive or complete procedure for thermographic inspection, nor does it qualify individuals to perform or interpret infrared data without certified training. Infrared data analysis requires professional competency. Misinterpretation may occur without formal certification training, field experience, and adherence to established thermography standards.

1. Overview

1.1. This scope defines essential infrared inspection procedures, safety protocols, and applicable documentation requirements.

1.2. This scope specifies requirements for recording both qualitative and quantitative infrared inspections.

1.3. This scope applies to infrared inspections conducted in hazardous, remote, restricted environments, and proximity to energised electrical systems.

1.4. This scope outlines performance criteria for infrared imaging systems, including parameters such as spatial resolution and thermal sensitivity.

1.5. This scope establishes optimal environmental and operational conditions for conducting reliable thermographic inspections.

1.6. This scope details procedural standards, operator qualifications, and competency requirements for certified thermographers.

1.7. This scope specifies the verification and validation process for infrared data integrity and measurement accuracy.

1.8. This scope provides temperature classification limits and threshold guidelines for mechanical and electrical (M&E) components.

1.9. This scope is reviewed and updated periodically. Neither Ashley Edison nor the Institute of Infrared Thermography (IIRT) shall be liable for incidental, collateral, or consequential damages resulting from the application or interpretation of this document.

2. Inspection Conditions

2.1. Infrared inspections are conducted to identify and document thermal anomalies, potential faults, and risk indicators within the inspected systems or equipment.

2.2. Infrared thermography shall be applied as a non-intrusive diagnostic technique intended to capture thermal behavior at a specific point in time. It serves as a condition-monitoring method, not a remedial or repair measure.

2.3. Thermal imaging detects temperature variations limited to surface conditions; it does not reveal subsurface or internal structural defects.

2.4. Measurement accuracy may be influenced by external factors such as ambient temperature, emissivity variance, reflective surfaces, insulation quality, and environmental interference.

2.5. For valid and repeatable results, inspections shall be conducted under representative operating loads and steady-state conditions. Adequate electrical

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loading, solar gain, air movement, humidity, and surface heat transfer must be present to achieve accurate data interpretation.

2.6. Root-cause analysis, system integrity assessment, or prescriptive maintenance recommendations shall only be made by personnel with cross-disciplinary expertise beyond thermography, such as electrical, mechanical, or facility maintenance qualifications.

2.7. An infrared inspection does not verify operational integrity. Supplementary testing and preventive maintenance procedures remain necessary to ensure ongoing system reliability and compliance.

2.8. All findings and recommendations are based on the professional judgment of the certified thermographer at the time of inspection. End users are advised to seek clarification or further analysis for specific design parameters, operating limits, or maintenance actions

3. Safety & Limitations

3.1. Safety shall be the primary consideration in all thermography operations. All inspections must be performed by trained and authorized personnel in accordance with site-specific risk assessments and established safety procedures.

3.2. Essential Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) includes, but is not limited to, safety helmets, arc-rated face shields or goggles, insulated gloves, safety footwear, and arc flash–rated apparel appropriate to the working environment.

3.3. Infrared inspections performed on energised systems or at elevated locations present inherent risks and shall comply with relevant electrical safety standards and confined-space or height-safety regulations.

3.4. Load current measurements shall only be conducted by a qualified personnel possessing the appropriate electrical authorisation and instrumentation competency.

3.5. Thermal inspections shall not be conducted in any area or condition assessed by the thermographer to present unacceptable safety risks, including environments that are unsafe, unstable, non-compliant with safety clearances, or where inspection activities may endanger personnel, damage equipment, or cause unintended circuit tripping.

3.6. This scope does not address all potential safety scenarios. It is the responsibility of users to implement appropriate safety, health, and regulatory compliance measures in accordance with local laws and workplace safety frameworks.

4. Responsibilities of the Infrared Thermographer

4.1. The infrared thermographer shall be formally certified and have successfully completed Level-2 thermography training. Official credentials shall be displayed and verifiable during all inspection activities.

4.2. The certified thermographer shall be qualified or possess relevant technical subject matter expertise of the components, construction, and operational theory of the equipment being inspected.

4.3. The certified thermographer shall utilise thermal imaging and measurement instruments with specifications and sensitivity appropriate to the inspection scope and requirements.

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4.4. The certified thermographer shall be accompanied by a qualified assistant familiar with the operating system or equipment under inspection.

4.5. Unless otherwise specified, the qualified assistant shall be responsible for opening, closing, and re-securing all enclosure covers, panels, or cabinets immediately before and after thermal inspection to ensure operational safety and equipment integrity.

4.6. Upon completion of rectification works, the certified thermographer shall conduct a follow-up thermographic re-inspection (re-scan) to verify that all identified anomalies have been satisfactorily addressed, subject to the agreed terms between all parties.

4.7. Unless the certified thermographer is a Licensed Electrical Worker (LEW) or Professional Engineer (PE), or holds an equivalent authorisation, they shall not undertake activities outside the defined thermographic scope. The certified thermographer shall:

- Maintain safe working distances and not make physical contact with live or energised equipment.
- Comply with all site safety protocols and applicable safety regulations of the end user or facility.

5. Responsibilities of the End User

5.1. The end user shall provide or assist in preparing an updated equipment inventory list and define an efficient inspection route throughout the facility to support smooth workflow and access coordination.

5.2. The end user shall designate a qualified assistant or escort who is familiar with the equipment's operation and maintenance history. This person shall accompany the infrared thermographer during inspection activities and, unless otherwise specified, be authorised to:

- Secure and coordinate access clearance to inspection areas and notify relevant operations personnel prior to inspection.
- Ensure that the equipment under inspection is operating at adequate and stable load conditions, establishing consistent thermal patterns before imaging.
- Conduct or support load current measurements, as required, under safe operating conditions.

5.3. The end user retains full responsibility for any actions or inactions taken based on the inspection results or recommendations provided through the infrared survey.

5.4. Following rectification works, the end user may authorise a follow-up re-inspection (re-scan) to verify that all identified thermal anomalies in this report have been addressed, subject to the agreed terms between all parties.

6. Inspection Procedures

6.1. For electrical infrared inspections, the equipment under inspection shall be energised and operating at a minimum load factor of 40% or higher to enable reliable thermal pattern analysis, unless otherwise specified or deemed impractical due to operational constraints. For acceptance tests, higher load conditions may be required to obtain representative data.

6.2. Thermal anomalies may not be evident if the electrical load factor is insufficient. The electrical load factor is defined as the measured operating current (A) divided by the equipment's rated current (A).

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6.3. Infrared inspections shall not be performed on de-energised equipment, unless specified by an authorised personnel.

6.4. All equipment enclosures shall be visually inspected externally prior to opening or removing covers, to identify signs of abnormal heating, contamination, or unsafe conditions. If hazards are detected, the end user or authorised assistant shall ensure that corrective measures are taken before thermal scanning proceeds.

6.5. Electrical equipment enclosures shall be opened as required to provide direct line-of-sight access to target components. Where access is restricted, infrared inspection may be performed through infrared-transmissive windows or permanent viewports, ensuring imaging coverage of all relevant components.

6.6. Where barriers such as dielectric shields, clear plastic guards, or other infrared-opaque materials obstruct imaging, temporary removal may be performed only under controlled and safe conditions by authorised personnel.

6.7. For quantitative thermography, the thermographer shall account for target emissivity, reflected temperature, ambient conditions, and target size, ensuring all measurement parameters are correctly configured before image capture.

6.8. Comparable components operating under similar load and conditions may be evaluated relative to one another to identify deviations or temperature anomalies.

6.9. Equipment or components exhibiting thermal anomalies or temperatures beyond the expected range shall be classified as exceptions, documented with corresponding thermograms and visible images.

6.10. A digital image of each inspected component shall be captured using the thermal imager or a separate high-resolution digital camera.

6.11. All digital images shall be properly exposed and focused, with consistent perspective, contrast, and illumination. Digital images should align closely with their corresponding thermal images to facilitate accurate correlation.

6.12. Thermograms and digital images shall be compiled into a written inspection report, including observed exceptions, temperature differentials, load conditions, and any relevant remarks or recommendations.

7. Instrument Requirements

7.1. All temperature-measuring instruments shall be calibrated and traceable to accredited laboratory standards, ensuring conformity with specified accuracy tolerances.

7.2. The infrared imaging system shall detect and convert emitted infrared radiation into real-time thermal imagery.

7.3. The infrared imaging system may display monochrome or multi-color palettes suitable for both qualitative and quantitative evaluation.

7.4. Non-imaging radiometers, spot thermometers, or line scanners are not acceptable for infrared inspection purposes.

7.5. The infrared imaging system shall provide manual control over level and gain settings to enable the thermographer to fine-tune thermal contrast and detail. Systems operating solely in automatic gain mode (“Auto Image”) are insufficient for diagnostic-grade inspections.

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7.6. For professional qualitative and quantitative inspections, the infrared imaging system shall meet or exceed the following minimum specifications:

- Detector Resolution: 320 × 240 pixels
- Thermal Sensitivity (NETD): ≤ 0.05°C (50 mK) or lower @ 30°C
- Spectral Range: From 8 to 14 µm

8. Severity Criteria / Repair Priority

8.1. **Critical** – Immediate repair is required. Conditions identified present an imminent risk of failure, safety hazard, or operational interruption, potentially leading to damage, equipment outage, or electrical tripping.

8.2. **High** – Repairs should be completed within 1 week. Condition warrants prompt corrective action, as continued operation may result in component degradation or failure. Frequent monitoring should also be performed to detect further temperature rise or deterioration.

8.3. **Medium** – Repairs should be completed within 2 weeks. Condition is moderate and not immediately hazardous. Routine monitoring is advised until repairs are completed. Temperature and load trends should be observed to verify condition stability.

8.4. **Low** – Routine monitoring is recommended until the next scheduled infrared inspection or maintenance cycle. No significant thermal anomaly detected, condition observed is within acceptable limits for the component's normal operation.

PRIORITY	ACTION REQUIRED	PVC Cables	Circuit Breakers	Contactors	Exposed Busbar
Critical	Repair immediately	> 80°C	> 80°C	> 85°C	> 100°C
High	Repair within 1 week	> 80°C	> 81°C	> 85°C	> 100°C
Medium	Check problem area within 2 weeks	71°C – 80°C	71°C – 80°C	76°C – 85°C	81°C – 100°C
Low	Monthly monitoring until next IR scan	≤ 55°C	≤ 60°C	≤ 65°C	≤ 60°C

General Guidelines for Component Temperature Thresholds:

- **PVC Cables**: Should not exceed 55°C under normal operating operations. Excessive temperatures above this range may indicate overload, poor ventilation, or insulation degradation.
- **Circuit Breakers**: Should not exceed 60°C under normal operations. Excessive temperatures above this range may indicate potential overload, loose terminations, or failing contact mechanisms.
- **Contactors**: Should not exceed 65°C under normal operating operations. Excessive temperatures above this range may indicate coil deterioration, high current draw, or poor contact resistance.
- **Exposed Busbar:** Should not exceed 60°C under normal operating operations. Excessive temperatures above this range may indicate undersized conductors, overload, or poor joint integrity.

Note: The above guidelines serve as general reference values. Refer to manufacturer specifications or relevant operating manuals for precise allowable temperature limits.

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9. Thermal Data Interpretation

9.1. Infrared cameras and related equipment shall conform to standard accuracy specifications of ±2 °C or ±2% of reading, whichever is greater, across the full measurement range.

9.2. Displayed temperature values in thermograms are derived from preset emissivity coefficients assigned to the surface material. For more accurate temperature interpretation, users are encouraged to apply corrections using emissivity values that closely represent the specific material being analysed.

9.3. Emissivity depends on multiple parameters including object type, surface condition or coating, temperature, and geometry. For critical evaluations or quantitative analysis, end users should consult the certified thermographer to validate emissivity adjustments and compensate for reflected apparent temperature and transmissivity effects.

9.4. All diagnostic interpretations and recommendations are based on the certified thermographer's technical expertise, calibration references, and field experience. Reported findings should be reviewed in conjunction with operational context and complementary testing methods where applicable.

10. Possible Faults

10.1. Electrical Installations: Thermal exceptions are commonly attributed to loose or deteriorated terminations, oxidized or contaminated contact surfaces, short circuits, phase load imbalance, overloading, or improperly installed components.

10.2. Mechanical/Rotating Equipment: Thermal exceptions are commonly attributed to frictional heating caused by misalignment, insufficient lubrication, bearing wear, or unbalanced loading conditions.

10.3. Cable and Joint Terminations: Thermal exceptions commonly arise from, but are not limited to, the following:

- 10.3.1. Loose or inadequately torqued screws, bolts, or nuts;
- 10.3.2. Over-tightened fasteners causing mechanical stress;
- 10.3.3. Elevated contact resistance due to oxidation or corrosion;
- 10.3.4. Damaged or improperly crimped terminations;
- 10.3.5. Reduced or broken conductor strands;
- 10.3.6. Incomplete conductor-to-terminal contact;
- 10.3.7. Use of poor-quality or incompatible cable lugs;
- 10.3.8. Deficient workmanship or improper crimping methods.

10.4. To prevent inadequate tightening, all terminations shall be torqued using a torque wrench in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's recommended specifications.

10.5. Where over-tightened screws, bolts, or nuts are identified, all affected fasteners and threaded components should be replaced and re-torqued.

10.6. Users are advised to conduct physical inspection and tightening verification to identify the root cause of the anomaly and implement the appropriate corrective action.

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11. Repeatability in Thermal Images

11.1. Infrared inspection reports may include multiple images of similar components appearing identical or duplicated.

11.2. This practice aligns with industry documentation frameworks, ensuring traceability, reproducibility, and transparency of results.

11.3. Replicated visual records may support comparative analysis, enabling future diagnostic reviews through consistent thermal documentation.

12. Variability in Image Sequencing

12.1. The sequence and arrangement of thermograms presented in this report may differ from previous inspections conducted at the same facility.

12.2. Variations are influenced by on-site conditions, operational constraints, or updated safety access protocols.

12.3. Image ordering is determined by the certified thermographer's professional judgment, prioritising inspection efficiency and site safety compliance.

13. Variability in Captured Infrared Images

13.1. The orientation or angle of infrared images captured during inspections may differ from previous reports.

13.2. Variations are influenced by equipment configuration, spatial limitations, or access constraints.

13.3. Each image is strategically captured to ensure critical components and thermal anomalies are clearly visible and technically valid.

13.4. Final image selection and use of images in this report are performed under the certified thermographer's technical discretion, ensuring each image reflects an accurate, reliable, and contextually consistent assessment of the equipment's thermal condition.

SAMPLE

Summary Report - Problem Area

Date	7-Nov-25
Name of Person-In-Charge	Wilson
Company Name	ABC Engineering And Consultancy Pte Ltd
Location/Address	123 ABC Rd, Singapore 123456

☑ **No issues detected**

☐ **Issues detected**

Floor	Location	Main Board/ Sub Board	Page
7	Security Room	CB/ N1-8	1 / 1

Legend

Priority	Action Required
Critical	Repair immediately.
High	Repair within 1 week.
Medium	Check problem area within 2 weeks.
Low	Monthly monitoring until next IR scan.

How did we do?
Leave us a Google review!

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Ashley-Edison (UK)

Date:	Time:
Location:	

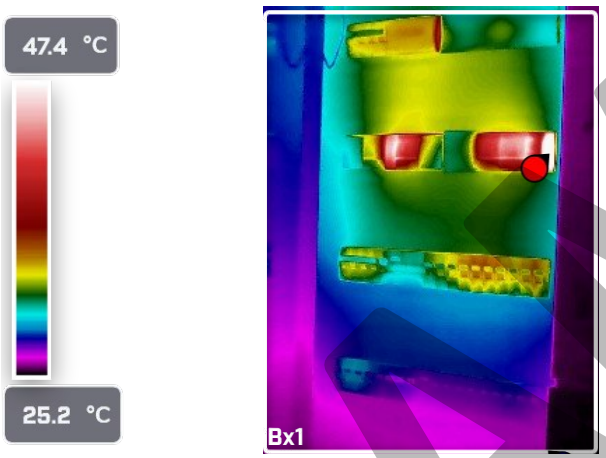
Equipment Name:
Component Affected:

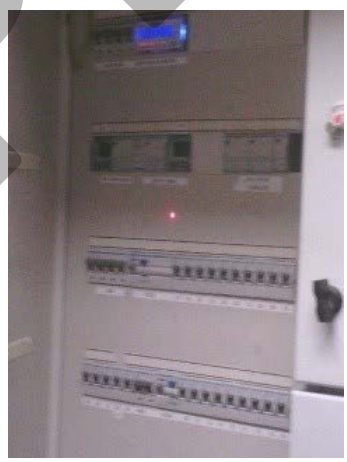
	Priority	Action Required	PVC Cables	Circuit Breakers	Contactors	Exposed Busbar
☐	Critical	Repair immediately.	> 80°C	> 80°C	> 85°C	> 100°C
☐	High	Repair within 1 week.	> 80°C	> 81°C	> 85°C	> 100°C
☐	Medium	Check problem area within 2 weeks.	71°C – 80°C	71°C – 80°C	76°C – 85°C	81°C – 100°C
☐	Low	Monthly monitoring until next IR scan.	≤ 55°C	≤ 60°C	≤ 65°C	≤ 60°C

THERMOGRAPHER COMMENTS

E.g

13/6/2025 2:44:18 pm





Parameters	
Emissivity	0.95
Distance	1.35 m
Atmospheric temp.	20.0 °C

File information	
File name	IR_81458.jpg
File size	237 KB

Measurements	
Bx1	
Max	69.3 °C
Min	25.2 °C

POSSIBLE FAULTS

1. **Poor Contact: Loose connection, mechanical wear or insufficient contact surface areas.**
2. **Overload / High Load: Underrated device, unbalanced or increased loading.**
3. **Undersized Cable / Busbar: Localised heating, incorrect design, or inadequate rating.**
4. **Installation Defect: Misaligned joints, poor crimping or substandard workmanship.**
5. **Component Failure: Overheating, insufficient clearance or component degradation.**

The identified issue has been rectified and verified by:

Name:_____ **Signature:**_____ **Date:**_____

SAMPLE

Summary Report - Item Scanned

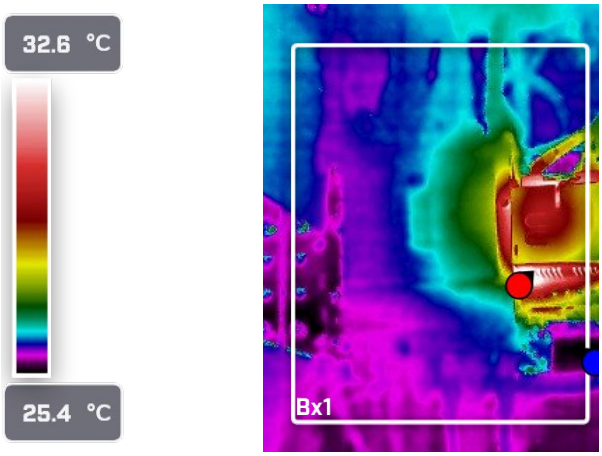
Date 7-Nov-25
Name of Person-In-Charge Wilson
Company Name ABC Engineering And Consultancy Pte Ltd
Location/Address 123 ABC Rd, Singapore 123456

Floor	Location	Main Board	Page	IR Number
7	Switch Room	Breaker	1 / 3	86659
	DB Room	Breaker	2 / 3	86660
		Breaker	3 / 3	86661

SAMPLE

Ashley-Edison (UK)

12/8/2025 10:10:41 am



IR_86660.jpg

79301991

SAMPLE

Parameters

Emissivity	0.95
Distance	0.66 m
Reflected temp.	20.0 °C
Atmospheric temp.	20.0 °C

File information

File name	IR_86660.jpg
Minimum temp.	25.4 °C
Maximum temp.	37.3 °C

Camera information

Camera model	FLIR T530
Lens	FOL18
Camera serial	79301991
Filter	

Measurements

Bx1	
Max	37.3 °C
Min	25.4 °C