

THE CERTIFICATION CHAIN: How the Certifier's Representation Reaches the User

A Supporting Memorandum

July 2026

PURPOSE OF THIS MEMORANDUM

A certification begins as a private transaction between a manufacturer and a certifier. It ends on a wall in a public restroom, where a person who has never seen the certificate, never read the standard, and never heard of the certifying body places his hands into a machine and trusts that someone competent has evaluated it.

This memorandum describes how the certifier's representation travels that distance. It sets out eighteen steps, each an act a party performed, running from the manufacturer's first approach to the certifier through to the user standing in the room. Nothing in the sequence is inferred. Each step is an ordinary feature of how third-party certification operates, and the Defendants' own documents record the steps that matter most.

The chain is followed by three sections stating the obligations the law attaches to it. The Mark Is a Contract describes what the certification does when it reaches the party who pays for it. The Mark Is a Duty describes the obligation that runs to every party who relied. Obligations to the User identifies where Plaintiff stands and why the duty reaches him.

Plaintiff is the fourth party in the chain and the last. He purchased no hand dryer and pleads no contract claim. The contract analysis is stated because the obligation owed at the fourth link cannot be described without showing how the certification traveled to reach it. Plaintiff's claim rests on the duty.

Three propositions are tested at the end of the chain. Two are tested by subtraction. Remove the mark, and the certifier's relationship with the manufacturer is untouched while everything downstream disappears. Remove the user, and the certified event itself ceases to exist — there is nothing to certify, no reason to seek certification, and no standard worth writing. One is tested by substitution. Replace the authentic mark with a counterfeit, and nothing downstream changes at all; the entire difference is the examination. Together the three tests establish what the mark is for, whom the certification is about, and what the mark is worth.

This memorandum supports the complaints built on the certification chain and is referenced in their factual allegations. Where any prior document conflicts with the analysis contained here, this document is definitive.

THE PROPOSITION

A standard exists to define the harms that occur if it is not met; testing and certification exist to prevent them. Failed testing, failed certifications and failed standards execute those harms; a harm named and never measured is a harm never prevented. The measure of each is the certifier's own document — the one it wrote, and the one it bound itself to.

That proposition sorts this memorandum. A certifier that defines a harm, fixes the level at which it occurs, and then declares that level not exceeded has done something a manufacturer cannot do. The manufacturer builds a machine. The certifier defines what the machine must not do, prescribes the test, and declares the boundary uncrossed. A certificate is not a report about how a product performs. It is a statement about how the product must perform, followed by a declaration that it does.

Two certifiers did exactly that. NSF Protocol P335 is titled Hygienic Commercial Hand Dryers. Section 6.4 states that "the operational intent of a hygienic commercial hand dryer is to prevent the hand dryer from using air contaminated with microbes to dry a user's hands," and derives a threshold on the order of one culturable organism per operating cycle. Broad-spectrum testing at the output of certified machines recorded a median of two hundred. UL's Product Category Rule for Hand Dryers states the function of the product it governs: hand dryers are electric devices used to provide a hygienic method to dry hands in public washrooms.

The omission half matters as much as the failure half. P335 names the hazards its protocol exists to address and prescribes no test that measures the air a functioning machine emits. Its section 6.5 requires six-log bacterial and four-log fungal disinfection of water captured in a tank, and says nothing about the same water thrown at a wall. UL's rule declares the function hygienic and its conformance table lists electrical and electromagnetic standards and no hygiene standard at all. Each is a harm the certifier named and never wrote a measure for.

The event and its nine elements

NSF's operating cycle and UL's functional unit define the same completed physical event: the drying of human hands to a specified residual-moisture endpoint in an occupied room. No regulator supplied either definition. NSF wrote its own. UL wrote its own and bound it to standards UL selected. The event contains nine elements: a dryer, electricity, a wall, a floor, air, hands, water, time and dryness. Remove any one and the declared cycle fails. Plaintiff did not select them.

Two tests cover four of the nine. A single gravimetric procedure measures the dryness of the hands within a stated time; UL adds electricity. Five were never measured, and not in the same way. The air was named, its hazard stated, its acceptable level fixed at approximately one organism per operating cycle — and the prescribed test looks at the intake filter. The water was regulated to six-log sterility inside a tank and left entirely alone in the room. The dryer's own surfaces carry an unconditional requirement with no test attached. The wall and the floor appear in neither document. Three requirements written, three tests aimed away from the harm. And the four elements that were measured were certified wrong by an order of magnitude.

One distinction runs through everything that follows. Protocol P335 makes no claim concerning energy consumption, carbon, or environmental impact, and prescribes no test of any of them. It is a hygiene and dryness protocol, and the energy and environmental failures described in this memorandum are UL's, Smart EPD's, and SGS's as the source of the figure they rest on. NSF chose a hygiene protocol and stayed inside it. UL chose a system that required the reporting of hazards and of substances affecting human health, and produced a declaration reporting energy.

The two tracks

This memorandum states two obligations and they are separate. The first is the contract, and it runs from the certifier to the party who paid. The second is the duty, and it runs to everyone who relied — the purchaser and the user alike. Neither depends on the other. The contract does not become the duty, and the duty does not require the contract. The Mark Is a Contract states the first. The Mark Is a Duty states the second. Obligations to the User states where the second lands.

The user holds no contract with the certifier and needs none. What reaches him is the obligation of a person who supplies information for the guidance of others in their business transactions — an

obligation that has never required privity, never required that the relying party be identified, and never required that he read the document the information came from.

THE CHAIN

1. ORIGIN

Manufacturer hires certifier to apply agreed upon standards to the device for testing.

A manufacturer and a certifier complete a transaction in which the manufacturer contracts with the certifier for agreed upon standards, testing and certification of a product the manufacturer builds for sale.

2. RESPONSIBILITY STANDARDS

Certifier promises valid standards and accurate testing.

The certifier is responsible for the standards it creates and the testing it performs. The certificate is the result, binding to the manufacturer.

3. RESPONSIBILITY PRODUCT

The built machine is the manufacturer's product, not the certifier's.

The manufacturer builds the product. It is responsible for the performance of the product, binding to the customer and user.

4. DOCUMENT

Tested units are certified via a document explaining the tests and results.

The certificate binds manufacturer to certifier by agreement and contract.

5. THE DOCUMENT CONFERS STATUS

A certified device is substantially and identifiably different than an uncertified device.

The certification, a declaration of compliance with a set of standards, alters the product. The certification is not a report about how a product performs through objective testing, it is a report about how the product must perform and that it complies.

Two machines perform the same function. One is certified, the other is not. The certifier did not test the machine to see what it does, the certifier stated, “it must do this” then tested it to verify that it complies. It is the action that transforms the device, adding value for all parties.

Manufacturers cannot certify. They can test, using certifiers' standards, but they cannot confer the authority held by the certifier. Certifiers prohibit the use of their mark on untested devices and enforce that prohibition.

The consequence is commercial and it is absolute. A certifier's listing controls whether some products can be sold at all: an unlisted pipe is unmarketable. The uncertified device is not a device with less information attached to it. In many cases it is a device that cannot enter the market the certified device occupies.

6. TRANSACTION COMPLETE

Certification documents are held by the manufacturer, filed in a cabinet.

The manufacturer holds the document, the transaction is complete.

7. THE INVENTION OF THE MARK

Certifier realizes it can establish its brand to the public through the manufacturer with a public facing physical label, increasing value for both.

A certifier at some time in the past had the thought to offer a seal or sticker with the certifier's logo on it to the manufacturer to place on the device.

UL began in 1894. Its own historical account says that in 1906, William Henry Merrill created the UL Label Service and introduced the first UL labels specifically to give consumers the ability to select products tested to UL's safety standards. The private laboratory existed first; the public-facing label came later as a deliberate mechanism for carrying the laboratory's conclusion to consumers.

8. THE OFFER OF THE MARK

Certifier offers manufacturer a certifier branded sticker for the device.

The mark makes the certifier public facing. That is its sole purpose. The certification already exists, the manufacturer has it, the mark has no reason for existence except to bring the certifier's brand

to consumers via the claims made in the certification. The offer is specific and defined, not broad and undefinable. It is not the Nike Swoosh, promising everything the consumer wants it to mean. Be Like Mike is valuable but it is not the guaranteed result of purchasing a Nike sneaker. Proper function and safety are the guaranteed promises of a certifiers' mark. Certifiers claim that this product meets our standards and we have tested it. You should purchase and use it because it performs as we said it does and it is safe.

The certifier controls the mark, specifies its form, and conditions its use. The manufacturer already holds the certificate; what it acquires with the mark is the certifier's reputation operating on people who will never read one.

9. ACCEPTANCE OF THE MARK

Manufacturer accepts.

The certifier's obligations now run past the manufacturer: a contract toward the purchaser who will pay, and a duty toward everyone who will rely — purchaser and user alike.

10. MARK IS BOUND TO THE CERTIFICATE

The brand sticker is permanently bound directly to the paper in the file for that device.

The certifier's obligations run past the manufacturer via the certification document: contract toward the purchaser, duty toward everyone who relies.

11. THE MARK TRANSMITS STATUS

The sticker makes the status of the device, conferred through the certification document, public facing.

12. BINDING THE CERTIFICATE TO THE CONSUMER

The sticker's purpose is purely public-facing, representative of the held certification made by the certifier and manufacturer jointly to the consumer. The manufacturer already has the certification.

The certifier's obligations run past the manufacturer via the certification document, via the purely public-facing mark: contract toward the purchaser, duty toward everyone who relies — purchaser and user alike.

The mark does not inform the manufacturer who holds the certificate. It does not inform the certifier who wrote it. It is placed on the exterior of the product, facing outward, toward purchasers and users, bound to the certification in the filing cabinet. A symbol positioned to be read by the public is positioned for the public. Placement is purpose.

13. CONTRACT

Purchaser evaluates and buys, in part, for the value of the document in the drawer via the branded sticker advertisement.

The purchaser pays a price that includes the certification. That money moves through the manufacturer to the certifier, every party informed. The certification fee is not absorbed out of goodwill; it is recovered in the price of the goods. The Third Circuit accepted that this is how the cost travels, treating the certification cost as "passed through ... as part of the per-unit price." *Brand Marketing Group LLC v. Intertek Testing Services, N.A.*, 801 F.3d 347 (3d Cir. 2015). It is recoverable because the mark increases the value of the product. The manufacturer already held the certificate before the mark was applied. The purchaser selects the marked product over the unmarked one and pays the difference. The certifier collects it.

14. DEPLOYMENT

Purchaser puts the device, sticker on it, into use.

The mark travels with the device and remains visible. The certification, which began as a private document, is now presented to the public as they encounter it.

Plaintiff used hand dryers purchased by others.

The value of the sticker is now transferred from the certifier to the user via the purchaser. Without users there is no product, no market and there are no certifiers. The manufacturer implies quality and increases income via the promises made by the certifier, paid for by the purchaser, paid for by the user.

15. BINDING BY DUTY

Users see the sticker and trust the device, directly linked to the document in the drawer, amplified by brand reputation.

The user has no contract with the certifier and needs none. The obligation that reaches him is duty, and duty requires only that the certifier supplied information for the guidance of others and that reliance on it was foreseeable. Both conditions are satisfied at the moment the mark is placed. The certifier's mark binds through the manufacturer by reliance and duty.

16. RELIANCE

Users assume certification for public facing products in public buildings.

The user enters the room. The device is present. The user assumes any device present in a commercial building in 2026 has been tested, vetted, retested, certified, and found to be safe for use. A certified hand dryer's presence is itself a representation that the evaluations a reasonable person assumes were performed have in fact been performed. The user relies on this without examination, often without noticing it. Plaintiff surely did. Until he didn't.

That reliance is not careless. It is the condition the certification system exists to produce.

The entire system's success — certifier to manufacturer to purchaser — is measured by how completely it removes the need to ask.

17. THE TEST

Remove the sticker.

Nothing upstream changes. The contract and certification between certifier and manufacturer is untouched. Contracted services have been rendered and the transaction is complete. A device has been shown safe to produce and safe to use, the value to the manufacturer and the payment to the certifier are equitable, and if the standards and testing are valid both parties received exactly what they bargained for. No further action is required of either.

Everything downstream disappears.

The absence of the sticker impacts only the purchaser and the user. A purchaser no longer believes the product is superior to any competing product, offering no increased value. A manufacturer could post the complete certification document on every public document and representative dryer in a sales room exposed to purchasers, not a footnote to an incomprehensible document a reasonable user cannot understand, but the mark, the sticker, offered by the certifier to the manufacturer to provide the imprimatur of its brand reputation does it so much more efficiently. A

user, absent the sticker, no longer has the expectation of quality, safety, and validity no matter what the product is. There are millions of uncertified products competing in the marketplace including hundreds of hand dryers. A dryer with no mark is not the same as a dryer with a mark.

Reliance collapses.

18. THE SECOND TEST

Remove the user

There is no product and no market, certified or uncertified, mark or no mark. Manufacturers do not seek certification, there are no certifiers.

Certifiers wrote standards about hands. The user is not peripheral. The user is the subject.

Remove the user and the entire chain collapses. The mark is user-facing. That is its purpose.

19. THE THIRD TEST

Swap the sticker.

Remove the authentic mark and apply in its place a counterfeit — an unauthorized copy, visually identical, the kind the certifier prosecutes.

Nothing downstream changes. The machine performs identically. The purchaser pays the same price and the same premium. The same mark occupies the same housing and faces the same user at the same sink. The user forms the same belief and holds his hands in the same air. Every step from placement through reliance executes without change. That is what a counterfeit is; downstream indistinguishability is the definition of the offense.

Everything the substitution removed lives upstream, and it is one thing: the examination. The standard written, the protocol fixed, the testing performed, the file created — the swap severs the mark from those steps and touches nothing else.

The third test states the mark's price. If every downstream effect is invariant under the substitution, the mark's entire value — everything the purchaser paid for and everything the user relied upon — is the upstream examination and nothing else. The certifier has already fixed this valuation in its own enforcement record: counterfeit certification labels are bought and sold as a standalone commodity because the sticker sells for the value of the testing it bypasses. A mark is worth exactly

the examination behind it. That is not this memorandum's assertion; it is the economic premise of the counterfeit-label market and of every prosecution the certifier brings against it.

The test accuses no one. The marks on the machines in this record are authorized, and that is conceded. The test isolates meaning: authorization is the license to apply the mark; examination is the content of what the mark says. Where the examination behind a certified representation does not exist, the third test states what remains.

THE MARK IS A CONTRACT

The chain describes what the certifier built: a status conferred in private, and an instrument for carrying it into public view. This section states what that instrument does when it reaches the party who pays for it.

1. The certifier's product

The certifier does not manufacture the hand dryer. The hand dryer belongs to the manufacturer, and the manufacturer answers for it. *Toman v. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.*, 532 F. Supp. 1017, 1019 (D. Mass. 1982) (“UL can be held liable only for its own negligence, not vicariously for that of [the manufacturer]”). Plaintiff adopts that rule and does not disturb it.

The certifier's product is the certification — the standard it wrote, the test it specified, the evaluation it performed, and the mark it created to carry the result into commerce. That is its entire output and its entire revenue.

When a purchaser buys a marked product, two things are bought in one transaction: the device from its maker, and the certification from the certifier, the mark having informed the purchaser before the transaction. The published standard states the terms of the second. The mark represents conformance to those terms. The price includes both.

2. The mark is an offer

An offer is “a manifestation of willingness to enter into a bargain, so made as to justify another person in understanding that his assent to that bargain is invited and will conclude it.” *O'Brien v. Nationwide*, 689 A.2d 254, 258 (Pa. Super. 1997) (quoting *Cobaugh*).

A posted public offer, accepted by performance, is a binding unilateral contract, and the defense that the offer was a mere gift unsupported by consideration fails where “the offer specified the performance which was the price or consideration to be given.” *Cobaugh v. Klick-Lewis, Inc.*, 561 A.2d 1248, 1249 (Pa. Super. 1989).

The mark is knowingly posted. It is placed on the exterior of the product, facing outward. It cannot inform the manufacturer, who holds the certificate. It cannot inform the certifier, who wrote it. It is directed at the person deciding whether to buy.

Both certifiers recorded that purpose in their own materials. UL introduced the UL Label Service in 1906, twelve years after founding the laboratory, specifically to give consumers the ability to select products tested to UL's safety standards. NSF specified the mark in Annex A.1 of Protocol P335, reproduced it, and directed that certified products bear it.

3. The terms are definite

An offer “must be intentional, definite, in its terms and communicated.” *Stumpp v. Stroudsburg Municipal Authority*, 658 A.2d 333, 335 (Pa. 1995). No offer exists where essential terms are unclear. *Columbian Rope Co. v. Rinek Cordage*, 461 A.2d 312, 316 (Pa. Super. 1983).

The terms are published quantities. Among other things, UL's Product Category Rule fixes the functional unit at 100,000 completed dryings to 0.25 grams residual moisture. UL's Environmental Product Declaration states 8.355 seconds and 3.68 watt-hours per drying. NSF Protocol P335 §4.3.3 requires 0.1 gram within one operating cycle or fifteen seconds, and §6.3 requires 95% effectiveness across a minimum of twenty replications.

Each is a number, in a published document, attached to a named product. They are as definite as the hole-in-one in *Cobaugh*.

4. Acceptance

The purchaser accepts by purchasing. Assent may be manifested “wholly or partly by written or spoken words or by other acts.” Restatement (Second) of Contracts §19. A promise “may be stated in words ... or may be inferred wholly or partly from conduct.” *Id.* §4.

The certifier has never asked a purchaser to sign anything. The mark was built to produce the purchase without a signature, and it does.

5. Consideration

The certification fee is not absorbed by the manufacturer out of charity. It is recovered in the price of the goods, and it is recoverable because the mark makes the goods worth more. The Third Circuit accepted that this is how the cost travels, treating the certification cost as "passed through ... as part of the per-unit price." *Brand Marketing Group LLC v. Intertek Testing Services, N.A.*, 801 F.3d 347 (3d Cir. 2015). The purchaser pays it. The certifier collects it through that channel.

The manufacturer already holds the certificate before the mark is applied. What the fee buys beyond the certificate is the mark, and the mark's only function is its effect on people who will never read the certificate.

6. Subjective intent is not the question

"In ascertaining the intent of the parties to a contract, it is their outward and objective manifestations of assent, as opposed to their undisclosed and subjective intentions, that matter." *Ingrassia Constr. Co. v. Walsh*, 486 A.2d 478, 483 (Pa. Super. 1984), followed verbatim in *Espenshade v. Espenshade*, 729 A.2d 1239, 1243 (Pa. Super. 1999).

What governs is what the certifier's conduct communicated to a reasonable person who saw it. That conduct is documented in the certifiers' own instruments: the mark created, specified, reproduced, licensed, charged for, and policed. NSF prohibits unauthorized use of the designation "through the marking of products or packaging, or by any other means." NSF Protocol P335, front matter. NSF commits to audits "of all facilities and production locations at least annually," covering changes in labeling and product literature. *Id.*, Annex A.2. NSF commits to retesting certified systems every five years. *Id.*, Annex A.3.

A party does not specify, license, police, audit, and retest an instrument that communicates nothing.

7. The law implies the contract

Where a bargain is disputed, the law supplies one. "Where unjust enrichment is found, the law implies a contract ... which requires that the defendant pay to plaintiff the value of the benefit conferred." The focus "is not on the intention of the parties, but rather on whether the defendant has been unjustly enriched." *Schenck v. K.E. David, Ltd.*, 666 A.2d 327, 328 (Pa. Super. 1995).

8. Capacity and legality

UL Solutions, Inc. is a Delaware corporation recognized by OSHA as a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory under 29 C.F.R. § 1910.7. NSF International holds the same recognition, first granted December 10, 1998. Each contracts to certify products as its business. Certifying a product under a published standard is lawful and serves the public.

9. The purchasers in this chain

The certification passed through more than one purchaser. Excel Dryer paid UL for certification and for the mark. Distributors and retailers acquired marked product. Facility operators — the coffee retailers, building owners, and property managers who install commercial hand dryers — purchased marked devices and installed them in restrooms they open to the public.

Each of those parties paid a price that included the certification, and each received the terms the certifier published.

10. What Plaintiff claims

Plaintiff states the elements of formation because they are present at the third link and because the obligation owed at the fourth link cannot be described without them.

Plaintiff pleads no contract count and no unjust-enrichment count. The contract belongs to the purchaser. What follows belongs to him.

Note for the purchaser plaintiffs. Plaintiff is the user and pleads no contract count; for him this chain is argument, building to the duty and arming the misrepresentation counts against the disclaimer defense. A purchaser plaintiff pleads it directly — contract and duty together and in the alternative, needing to prevail on only one — because the two theories reach different defendants, different damages, and different limitation periods, and nothing in the rules requires a choice.

11. The terms, stated by the certifiers

The terms are not inferred. UL's Product Category Rule fixes the functional unit at 100,000 dryings to 0.25 grams of residual water or less. Its Environmental Product Declaration for the XLERATOR states a dry time of 8.355 seconds and approximately 3.68 watt-hours per use, and normalises the reported environmental results to that functional unit. NSF Protocol P335 §4.3.3 requires 0.1 gram

of residual moisture within one normal operating cycle or fifteen seconds, whichever is lower, and §6.3 requires 95 percent effectiveness across not fewer than twenty replications. Each figure is the certifier's own, published in the certifier's own document.

Against those terms: 462 drying trials on downdraft dispersal units recorded zero compliance at any manufacturer-claimed time, with mean residual moisture of 2.83 grams — more than twenty-eight times the strictest certified threshold. A specification stated to a thousandth of a second is a definite term. So is a threshold stated to a hundredth of a gram.

12. What the certifiers did with the mark

The certifiers' conduct is documented in their own instruments. The mark was created, specified, reproduced, licensed, charged for, and policed against unauthorized use. NSF Protocol P335 conditions display of the mark on certification and reserves enforcement against use "by any other means." UL controls the form of its mark and the conditions of its use. A party that specifies a symbol, charges for the right to display it, and prohibits its display by anyone who has not paid is not passively permitting a courtesy. It is selling something.

THE MARK IS A DUTY

The Mark Is a Contract, above, describes what the mark does where money changes hands. That obligation stops at the parties who paid.

The duty does not stop. It runs the full length of the chain, because reliance runs the full length of the chain, and every party who relied was owed the same care.

1. The obligation

One who, in the course of his business, profession or employment, or in any other transaction in which he has a pecuniary interest, supplies false information for the guidance of others in their business transactions, is subject to liability for pecuniary loss caused to them by their justifiable reliance upon the information, if he fails to exercise reasonable care or competence in obtaining or communicating the information. Restatement (Second) of Torts §552.

Pennsylvania adopted §552 in *Bilt-Rite Contractors, Inc. v. The Architectural Studio*, 866 A.2d 270 (Pa. 2005), to "clarify the elements of the tort as they apply to those in the business of supplying information to others for pecuniary gain." *Id.* at 280.

A certification body is the paradigm occupant of that category. It manufactures nothing. Its output is evaluative information — the standard, the test, the record, the mark — supplied for the guidance of others, for a fee.

2. Privity is not required

Because §552 does not require privity, “the economic loss rule does not apply to claims of negligent misrepresentation sounding under Section 552.” *Bilt-Rite*, 866 A.2d at 288. The section reaches circumstances “where it is foreseeable that the information will be used and relied upon by third persons, even if the third parties have no direct contractual relationship with the supplier of information.” *Id.* at 287.

The Third Circuit has applied the rule to a testing laboratory of the Defendants' own category. In *Brand Marketing Group LLC v. Intertek Testing Services, N.A.*, 801 F.3d 347 (3d Cir. 2015), a jury verdict of \$6,045,000 — including \$5,000,000 in punitive damages — was affirmed against a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory that negligently certified a product to a standard the product did not meet.

3. The relying party need not be identified

Intertek “didn't need to know that Brand, specifically, would rely on its testing data for §552 to apply.” It “needed to know only that somebody aside from [the entity that submitted the product] would rely on it.” *Brand Marketing*, 801 F.3d at 360.

The Restatement states the rule twice. “It is not necessary that the maker should have any particular person in mind as the intended, or even the probable, recipient.” Restatement (Second) of Torts §552 cmt. h. “It is not required that the person who is to become the plaintiff be identified or known to the defendant as an individual.” *Id.*

Illustration 9 applies it. A city engages an engineering firm to prepare a subsurface report, notifying the firm the report will be furnished to bidders. Without knowing the identity of any bidder, the firm negligently prepares an inaccurate report. A general contractor bids in reliance. A subcontractor — who contracts with the general contractor rather than the city, and who never receives the report — contracts to perform part of the work. The firm “is subject to liability to C and to D.”

The subcontractor is two steps removed, never identified, and never in possession of the document. Liability attaches in his favor.

4. No physical injury is required

“What matters is that Intertek acted in reckless disregard of the risk of harm; that the risk did not come to fruition is a product of chance for which Intertek should not be rewarded.” Brand Marketing, 801 F.3d 347, majority op. n.4.

5. The duty runs to every party the mark reached

The certifier supplied one representation. Every party downstream of it relied on the same representation, and each was owed the same care.

The manufacturer relied when it built a product line around a certification it paid for. The distributor and the retailer relied when they stocked marked goods. The facility operator relied when it selected a machine certified as hygienic and installed it in a room where its customers wash their hands. The user relied when he put his hands in the machine.

Four positions, one representation, one standard of care. The certifier does not owe less to the last of them because it also owed something to the first. That multiple parties relied does not divide the obligation; it establishes that reliance was foreseeable in exactly the way §552 requires. A certifier that places its mark on billions of products annually has not diluted its duty. It has multiplied the transactions its information was intended to influence.

6. What the certifier undertook

One who undertakes, gratuitously or for consideration, to render services to another which he should recognize as necessary for the protection of a third person or his things, is subject to liability to the third person for physical harm resulting from his failure to exercise reasonable care to perform his undertaking, if his failure to exercise reasonable care increases the risk of such harm. Restatement (Second) of Torts §324A.

Section 324A is the law of Pennsylvania. Farabaugh v. Pa. Turnpike Commission, 911 A.2d 1264 (Pa. 2006).

A standards-writing certifier that lists conforming products “has undertaken to render the service of inspecting ... and delisting those ... unable to adhere to standards it has promulgated. It should

recognize that these services are necessary for the protection of third persons, consumers who will acquire the [product].” FNS Mortgage Service Corp. v. Pacific General Group, Inc., 24 Cal. App. 4th 1564, 1572 (1994). Summary judgment for the certifier was reversed. The certifier's listing controlled marketability: “an unlisted pipe ... is unmarketable.”

“It is straining at words to say that Underwriters does not approve the design of a product ... when Underwriters lists it, it thereby tacitly impresses its approval upon the design.” Hempstead v. General Fire Extinguisher Corp., 269 F. Supp. 109, 117 (D. Del. 1967).

7. The scope of the undertaking is what the certifier defined

Section 324A liability is measured by what the certifier undertook to do. Where the harm fell outside the undertaking — and where the certifier had affirmatively disclaimed the subject — no duty attached. Dekens v. Underwriters Laboratories, 107 Cal. App. 4th 1177 (2003) (“toxicity is one of them — we use a disclaimer, indicating that we have not looked into toxic effects”).

Neither certifier disclaimed hygiene. Each defined it.

UL's Product Category Rule states the product's function, as ISO 14025 §6.7.1(a) requires, as a hygienic method to dry hands in public washrooms. NSF titled its protocol “Hygienic Commercial Hand Dryers” and stated in §1.1 that it “establishes minimum requirements for health and sanitation characteristics of hygienic commercial hand dryers.” NSF's Scope section identifies the hazards the protocol addresses: that commercial hand dryers “discharge ambient air that could also contain bacteria, mold spores or viruses”; that insufficient drying leaves “residual moisture ... [that] could facilitate transmission of transient microorganisms”; and that such dryers “can promote distribution of potentially pathogenic bacteria and allergenic mold spores or recontaminate hands.” NSF Protocol P335 §1.2.

The harm alleged is not outside the undertaking. It is the undertaking, unperformed.

8. Reliance on a certification is justifiable

Implicit in a seal and certification “is the representation [the certifier] has taken reasonable steps to make an independent examination of the product endorsed, with some degree of expertise, and found it satisfactory.” Hanberry v. Hearst Corp., 276 Cal. App. 2d 680, 683 (1969). Because “the very purpose of [the] seal and certification is to induce consumers to purchase,” the certifier owes

a duty “to use ordinary care ... so that members of the consuming public who rely on its endorsement are not unreasonably exposed to the risk of harm.” A disclaimer does not bar the tort. *Id.* at 685.

Justifiable reliance does not require independent verification. Where an insurer argued that reliance was unjustified because the plaintiffs “could have simply read the policy to discover the actual coverage the policy afforded,” the evidence was held sufficient to present a jury question notwithstanding. *Rempel v. Nationwide Ins. Co.*, 471 Pa. 404, 370 A.2d 366 (1977), as recited in *Bilt-Rite*, 866 A.2d 270.

A facility operator does not reproduce a microbial-kill protocol. A designer does not repeat a life-cycle assessment. A user does not audit a Product Category Rule before drying his hands. The certification exists so that none of them must. That is the product the certifier sells.

9. Reasonable care

The standard is the certifier's document. The test method is the certifier's design. The evaluation is the certifier's execution of its own protocol. The certification is the certifier's act, issued in the course of the business from which it earns its revenue.

Across 462 drying trials conducted under the certifiers' stated method, zero achieved the certified specification. Residual moisture measured 2.83 grams where the certifications state 0.1 to 0.25 grams. Bacterial amplification measured 49.6 to 110 times ambient in products certified as hygienic. Visible mold colonization appeared at 100% of dispersal-type installations.

The falsity is the measured difference between a published specification and a reproducible result.

10. Custom is no defense

“[A] whole calling may have unduly lagged in the adoption of new and available devices ... [T]here are precautions so imperative that even their universal disregard will not excuse their omission.” *The T.J. Hooper*, 60 F.2d 737, 740 (2d Cir. 1932) (L. Hand, J.).

That the industry has certified hand dryers this way since 2007 establishes the practice. It does not establish that the practice was careful.

11. The rule, in full

One who, in the course of his business, profession or employment, or in any other transaction in which he has a pecuniary interest, supplies false information for the guidance of others in their business transactions, is subject to liability for pecuniary loss caused to them by their justifiable reliance upon the information, if he fails to exercise reasonable care or competence in obtaining or communicating the information. Restatement (Second) of Torts §552. Pennsylvania adopted the section in *Bilt-Rite Contractors, Inc. v. The Architectural Studio*, 866 A.2d 270, 280 (Pa. 2005).

The Third Circuit applied it to a testing and certification laboratory, affirming a verdict of \$6,045,000 including \$5,000,000 in punitive damages. *Brand Marketing Group LLC v. Intertek Testing Services, N.A., Inc.*, 801 F.3d 347 (3d Cir. 2015). The laboratory needed to know only that somebody other than the party commissioning the test would rely on it. *Id.* at 360. The Restatement states the rule twice, and Illustration 9 imposes liability in favour of a subcontractor two steps removed, never identified, who never received the document.

A nationally recognised testing laboratory is answerable where it failed to meet its own standards for testing, interpreted the standard inconsistently, or lacked independence. *Warren Technology, Inc. v. UL LLC*, 962 F.3d 1324 (11th Cir. 2020).

12. The undertaking, and how old the rule is

One who undertakes to render services to another which he should recognise as necessary for the protection of a third person is subject to liability to the third person for physical harm resulting from his failure to exercise reasonable care. Restatement (Second) of Torts §324A. The essential provisions of that section "have been the law in Pennsylvania for many years." *Cantwell v. Allegheny County*, 506 Pa. 35, 483 A.2d 1350 (1984). Pennsylvania applied it to a party undertaking safety-related evaluation in *Farabaugh v. Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission*, 590 Pa. 46, 911 A.2d 1264 (2006). This is not a novel theory. It is a rule Pennsylvania has applied for four decades.

What the certifier undertook is stated in its own front matter. NSF titled its protocol *Hygienic Commercial Hand Dryers* and states at §1.1 that it "establishes minimum requirements for health and sanitation characteristics." Its Scope identifies the hazards: dryers "discharge ambient air that could also contain bacteria, mold spores or viruses," and insufficient drying leaves residual moisture that "could facilitate transmission of transient microorganisms." The protocol also states what it declined to cover: provisions for safety were not included, because other bodies supply

them. It named safety and carved it out. It did not name hygiene, and could not have — hygiene is the subject the document is titled after.

13. The measure of reasonable care is the certifier's own document

Where a certifier writes the standard, specifies the test method, and executes its own protocol, the standard of care needs no expert to construct it. The standard is the certifier's document, the test method its design, the evaluation its execution of its own procedure. Measured that way: residual moisture of 2.83 grams against certifications of 0.1 to 0.25 grams; a median of two hundred colony-forming units against a derived acceptance of approximately one; and a declared hygienic function with no hygiene standard anywhere in the conformance regime the rule itself prescribes.

A certifier that departs from its own published procedure has not exercised the care its own document defines. That is the whole of the standard-of-care question, and both certifiers supplied the answer before the question was asked.

OBLIGATIONS TO THE USER

The Mark Is a Contract states the obligation where the mark was paid for. The Mark Is a Duty states the obligation to everyone who relied on it. This section identifies where Plaintiff stands.

Plaintiff never bought a hand dryer. Plaintiff bought coffee.

1. The fourth link

The certification travels four links, and every link is an act a Defendant performed or an act the Defendants intended.

First, the manufacturer contracts with the certifier. The certifier writes the standard, specifies the test, conducts the evaluation, and issues the certificate. The certificate is not a record of what the machine did. It states what the machine must do and declares that it complies, and the device that carries it is a different commercial object from the identical device that does not. The status is conferred at that moment, inside a private transaction, where no purchaser and no user can see it. This link is uncontested. It is the Defendants' business model.

Second, the certifier makes that status visible. It offers the manufacturer a public-facing mark and directs its application to the product. The mark confers nothing; the conferral already occurred at

the certificate. The mark carries no content of its own and states no specification. It is bound to the certificate, exclusively, by the certifier's design and under the certifier's control, and its only function is to make a private status legible to people who will never see the document that created it.

Third, the marked product enters commerce and reaches purchasers. Each pays a price that includes the certification. The certifier is paid through that channel.

Fourth, a purchaser installs the certified product for the use of the people it serves, and the certification arrives at them. It arrives whether or not they read the mark. It arrives whether or not they know the certifier's name. It arrives because the machine is on the wall, and the machine is on the wall because it was certified.

2. The fourth link is why the first three occur

A commercial hand dryer is not bought to be owned. It is bought to be used, and it is bought to be used by someone other than the buyer.

A coffee retailer does not install a hygienic hand dryer because the retailer has hands. The retailer installs it because the retailer's customers do. The certified quality the retailer purchased can only be delivered to a third party — the person standing at the sink. A certification of hygienic hand drying has no value to a purchaser who will never use the device. Its entire value to the purchaser is its effect on the people the purchaser serves.

The purchaser is a conduit. The certification's destination is the user.

3. How the certification reached Plaintiff

Plaintiff did not read UL's Environmental Product Declaration. He did not read UL's Product Category Rule. He did not read NSF Protocol P335. He had never heard of a Product Category Rule until he began the work that produced this Complaint.

Plaintiff used hand dryers, unquestioningly, for decades, trusting they had been tested.

That is not a defect in his reliance. It is the product the certifiers sell. The purpose of a certification system is to make verification unnecessary at the point of use. If a person had to audit a testing protocol before drying his hands, the system would have failed at the only task it has. The certifiers

do not sell documents to readers. They sell the assurance that permits an uninformed person to use a machine without checking.

4. What §552 requires

Section 552 requires false information supplied for the guidance of others, justifiable reliance, pecuniary loss, and a failure of reasonable care.

It does not require that the relying party receive the certifier's document. It does not require that he read it. It does not require that he know the certifier's name. It does not require privity. *Bilt-Rite Contractors, Inc. v. The Architectural Studio*, 866 A.2d 270, 287 (Pa. 2005).

Comment h forecloses the identification requirement in terms, and Illustration 9 imposes liability in favor of a party two steps removed who never received the document. Restatement (Second) of Torts §552 cmt. h & illus. 9.

5. The transaction the information was intended to influence

Section 552(2)(b) limits liability to loss suffered through reliance “in a transaction that [the supplier] intends the information to influence, or knows that the recipient so intends, or in a substantially similar transaction.”

The certifications identify that transaction in their own terms.

NSF Protocol P335 is titled “Hygienic Commercial Hand Dryers.” Section 1.1 states that it “establishes minimum requirements for health and sanitation characteristics.” Section 3.4 defines dry hands as “[a]dult human hands with less than 0.1 g residual moisture.” Section 4.3.3 requires that “[t]he unit must dry the user's hands to a satisfactory level.” Section 4.3.2 requires that surfaces contacting the emitted air “be designed or treated to inhibit the growth of bacteria and mold.” Section 6.4 states that “[t]he operational intent of a hygienic commercial hand dryer is to prevent the hand dryer from using air contaminated with microbes to dry a user's hands.”

UL's Product Category Rule fixes the functional unit at 100,000 completed dryings of human hands.

Every term describes something that happens to a person who is not the purchaser. The transaction the certification was written to influence is the delivery of certified hand drying to users.

6. Plaintiff entered that transaction and paid for it

When Plaintiff purchased goods and services at a commercial establishment, the price included the establishment's cost of providing the premises — the restroom the establishment is required to provide, and the hand-drying service the establishment selected, purchased, and installed for his use.

Plaintiff paid for hand drying certified to reach a stated residual-moisture threshold within a stated time and to leave his hands more hygienic than it found them. He received hand drying that requires sixty to ninety seconds and that amplifies microbial contamination by factors of 49.6 to 110.

The difference is his loss. It is pecuniary, it is his, and it is measurable. No physical injury is required. *Brand Marketing Group LLC v. Intertek Testing Services, N.A.*, 801 F.3d 347, majority opinion.4 (3d Cir. 2015).

7. The persons owed this duty are defined by the certifiers

The class to whom these representations run is not the public at large. It is the persons who use a commercial hand dryer that a purchaser selected, bought, and installed in reliance on the mark.

The Defendants defined that class themselves. NSF's protocol speaks of “the user's hands.” UL's functional unit counts completed dryings. A person who never encounters a certified dryer is outside the class however it is described. A person who uses one is inside it, because the certification is about what happens to him.

Section 552 does not limit liability by headcount. It limits liability by the transaction the supplier intended the information to influence. Restatement §552(2)(b). Comment h forecloses any requirement that the plaintiff be identified.

Plaintiff pleads his own injury, at facilities he identifies, for years unsuspecting, on dates he documents, later measured across 462 trials. He seeks relief for himself.

8. Where the harm lands

The first three links are commerce. The fourth link is the reason the certification exists.

A certification of hygienic hand drying that never reaches a user has certified nothing. Its terms describe an event that occurs only at the fourth link: hands, wet, entering a machine, and leaving it. Every threshold the Defendants wrote — 0.1 grams, 0.25 grams, fifteen seconds, one operating cycle, four logs, six logs — measures what happens to a user.

The certifiers did not write standards about procurement. They wrote standards about hands.

The certified event is the event Plaintiff experienced — and the event the published research documented across 462 trials, at zero-percent compliance.

Plaintiff is not a bystander to the Defendants' transaction with the manufacturers. He is the reason the transaction exists.

Independence is a condition of holding the mark

The obligation the mark carries is not only a duty of care. It is a condition of the mark itself. In *Idaho Potato Commission v. M & M Produce Farm & Sales*, 335 F.3d 130 (2d Cir. 2003), the Second Circuit vacated an order barring a licensee from seeking cancellation of a certification mark, holding that a no-challenge provision in the licensing agreement was unenforceable because it violated the public policy embodied in the Lanham Act, and remanded for consideration on the merits of allegations that the mark owner had discriminatorily refused to certify, imposed standards beyond those the mark was registered to certify, and lacked the independence necessary for certification mark owners. The Eleventh Circuit cited that case in *Warren Technology, Inc. v. UL LLC*, 962 F.3d 1324, 1329 (11th Cir. 2020), when naming what a nationally recognized testing laboratory may be answerable for. Independence is not a courtesy the certifier extends. It is a condition of holding the mark, and a licensee cannot be made to contract away the right to say so.

The science behind the figures

The measurements stated in this memorandum rest on 931 individual tests conducted at 226 stores across five states and the District of Columbia, examining 169 hand dryers and 94 paper-towel dispensers, across 1,076 culture dishes from which approximately 50,000 bacterial and fungal colonies were hand counted. Every result is public, replicable, and open for inspection and debate. Every counting decision is documented and every error found and corrected is disclosed in the record. The complete methodology and the underlying data are published at handdryerstudy.com.

WHAT THIS MEMORANDUM ESTABLISHES

The certifier defined the harm. The certifier fixed the level at which it occurs. The certifier prescribed the test, or prescribed none. The certifier declared the level not exceeded. The certifier created a mark whose only function is to carry that declaration to people who will never read the document behind it, charged for the right to display it, and enforced against display by anyone who had not paid. The purchaser paid a price that included the fee. The user encountered the mark in the room where the machine was installed and did what the system was built to make him do, which is not ask.

Two obligations arise from that sequence and they arise independently. Where money changed hands there is a contract, and it belongs to the party who paid. Everywhere the mark reached there is a duty, and it belongs to everyone who relied. The user is not at the end of that chain as an afterthought. He is the reason every earlier link exists: no user, no product, no market, no certification, no certifier.

A plaintiff who purchased a certified machine holds both. A plaintiff who only used one holds the second, which is sufficient. Neither needs to prove what a symbol means in the abstract, because the certifiers wrote down what it means, in their own documents, in numbers, and then declared compliance with figures their own products do not meet.