BRL-K14007

2018-12-01

Evaluation Guideline

for the Kiwa product certificate for Headparts to be used for sanitary tapware



Trust
Quality
Progress



Preface

This evaluation guideline has been accepted by the Kiwa Board of Experts Watercycle (CWK), in which all relevant parties in the field of headparts to be used for sanitary tapware are represented. The Board of Experts also supervises the certification activities and where necessary requires the evaluation guideline to be revised. All references to Board of Experts in this evaluation guideline pertain to the above mentioned Board of Experts.

This evaluation guideline will be used by Kiwa in conjunction with the Kiwa Regulations for Certification.

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The use of this evaluation guideline by third parties, for any purpose whatsoever, is only allowed after a written agreement is made with Kiwa to this end.

Binding declaration

This evaluation guideline has been declared binding by Kiwa on 1 December 2018



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1 Introduction

1.1 General

This evaluation guideline includes all relevant requirements which are adhered to by Kiwa as the basis for the issue and maintenance of a certificate for headparts to be used for sanitary tapware.

This BRL replaces BRL-K14007/02, dated 2012-02-01.

For the performance of its certification work, Kiwa is bound to the requirements as included in NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17065 "Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services".

1.2 Field of application / scope

The headparts are intended to be used as part of sanitary tapware as meant in the following Kiwa evaluation guidelines, for which a separate Kiwa product certificate has been issued:

- BRL-K610 "Thermostatic mixing valves";
- BRL-K644 "Bib taps with integrated vacuum breaker";
- BRL-K652 "Sanitary Tapware; single taps and mixer taps".

The headparts are designed for using in drinking-water installations with a maximum water pressure of 1000 kPa and a maximum water temperature of 90°C.

Remark

This evaluation guideline does not refer to headparts which may be sold to consumers directly, to be used as replacement for defective parts.

1.3 Acceptance of test reports provided by the supplier

If the supplier provides reports from test institutions or laboratories to prove that the products meet the requirements of this evaluation guideline, the supplier shall prove that these reports have been drawn up by an institution that complies with the applicable accreditation standards, namely:

- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17020 for inspection bodies;
- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17021 for certification bodies certifying systems;
- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17024 for certification bodies certifying persons;
- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17025 for laboratories;
- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17065 for certification bodies certifying products.

Remark

This requirement is considered to be fulfilled when a certificate of accreditation can be shown, issued either by the Board of Accreditation (RvA) or by one of the institutions with which an agreement of mutual acceptance has been concluded by the RvA. The accreditation shall refer to the examinations as required in this evaluation guideline. When no certificate of accreditation can be shown, Kiwa shall verify whether the accreditation standard is fulfilled.

1.4 Quality declaration

The quality declaration to be issued by Kiwa is described as a Kiwa product certificate.

A model of the certificate to be issued on the basis of this evaluation guideline has been included for information as Annex.



2 Terms and definitions

2.1 Definitions

In this evaluation guideline, the following terms and definitions apply:

- Board of Experts: the Board of Experts Watercycle (CWK).
- Certification mark: a protected trademark of which the authorization of the use is granted by Kiwa, to the supplier whose products can be considered to comply on delivery with the applicable requirements and possibly with quality information on the application of the product is added by a specially designed label which is based on the result, as stated in the report issued by Kiwa on the inspection of the prototype
- Drinking water: water intended or partly intended for drinking, cooking or food
 preparation or other domestic purposes, but does not include hot water, and is
 made available by pipeline to consumers or other customers.
- Drinking water installation: an installation direct or in-direct connected to the public drinking water distribution network of a drinking water company (source Dutch drinking water act);
- Evaluation Guideline (BRL): the agreements made within the Board of Experts on the subject of certification.
- House hold water: non-potable water that may only be used within premises for flushing toilets (source Dutch drinking water act);
- Installation: configuration consisting the pipe work, fittings and appliances;
- Inspection tests: tests carried out after the certificate has been granted in order to ascertain whether the certified products continue to meet the requirements recorded in the evaluation guideline.
- IQC scheme (IQCS): a description of the quality inspections carried out by the supplier as part of his quality system.
- Pre-certification tests: tests in order to ascertain that all the requirements recorded in the evaluation guideline are met.
- Private Label Certificate: A certificate that only pertains to products that are also
 included in the certificate of a supplier that has been certified by Kiwa, the only
 difference being that the products and product information of the private label
 holder bear a brand name that belongs to the private label holder.
- Product certificate: a document in which Kiwa declares that a product may, on delivery, be deemed to comply with the product specification recorded in the product certificate.
- Product requirements: requirements made specific by means of measures or figures, focussing on (identifiable) characteristics of products and containing a limiting value to be achieved, which can be calculated or measured in an unequivocal manner.



- **Supplier**: the party that is responsible for ensuring that the products meet and continue to meet the requirements on which the certification is based.
- **Tap water**: water intended for drinking, cooking or food preparation or other domestic purposes.

Note: Tap water includes drinking water, hot tap water and house hold water



3 Procedure for granting a product certificate

3.1 Pre-certification tests

The pre-certification tests to be performed are based on the (product) requirements as contained in this evaluation guideline, including the test methods, and comprises the following:

- type testing to determine whether the products comply with the product and/or functional requirements;
- · production process assessment;
- assessment of the quality system and the IQC-scheme;
- assessment on the presence and functioning of the remaining procedures.

3.2 Granting the product certificate

After finishing the pre-certification tests, the results are presented to the Decision maker (see 10.2) deciding on granting the certificate. This person evaluates the results and decides whether the certificate can be granted or if additional data and/or tests are necessary.



4 Requirements

4.1 General

This chapter contains the requirements the headparts for sanitary tapware have to fulfil. These requirements will make part of the technical specification of the products, as included in the certificate.

4.2 Suitability for contact with drinking water

Products and materials which (may) come into contact with drinking water or warm tap water, shall not release substances in quantities which can be harmful to the health of the consumer, or negatively affect the quality of the drinking water. Therefore, the products or materials shall meet toxicological, microbiological and organoleptic requirements as laid down in the currently applicable "Ministerial Regulation materials and chemicals drinking water and warm tap water supply", (published in the Government Gazette). Consequently, the procedure for obtaining a recognised quality declaration, as specified in the currently effective Regulation, has to be concluded with positive results.

Products and materials with a quality declaration¹, e.g. issued by a foreign certification institute, are allowed to be used in the Netherlands, provided that the Minister has declared this quality declaration equivalent to the quality declaration as meant in the Regulation.

4.3 Product requirements

The conditions of use and requirements for the sanitary tapware where the headparts shall be mounted in are laid down in:

NEN-EN 200: Sanitary tapware; General technical specifications for single taps and mixer taps(nominal size 1/2) PN 10; Minimum flow pressure of 0,05 MPa (0,5 bar)

4.4 Additional requirements

In addition to what has been mentioned in 4.2 the following applies.

4.4.1 General

The product examination cannot be carried out on only the headpart itself. It is therefore to be tested in a test housing to be supplied by the manufacturer. This test housing can consist of a brass body in which the headpart can be tested or a a sanitary tap complying with EN 200. The flow resistance of this brass body or tap shall be lower than that of the headpart.

The body or sanitary tap in which the headpart is tested may be selected by the applicant.

4.4.2 Leaktightness

When tested according to article 5.1 the headpart and tap assembly may show no leakage or any sign of damage.

A quality declaration issued by an independent certification institute in another member state of the European Community or another state party to the agreement to the European Economic Area, is equivalent to a recognized quality declaration, to the extent that, to the judgment of the Minister of the first mentioned quality declaration, is fulfilled the at least equivalent requirements as meant in the Regulation materials and chemicals drinking water- and warm tap water supply.



Remark

In case the headpart is suitable for two flow directions, the leaktightness shall be measured for both directions.

4.4.3 Flow rate

When tested as described in EN 200 - article 10, the flow rate measured with the headpart completely open and at a dynamic supply pressure of 300 kPa, shall be at least 19 l/min.

Remark

In case the headpart is suitable for two flow directions, the flow rate shall be measured for both directions.

4.4.4 Torsion tests

4.4.4.1 Operation torque

The operating torque necessary to fully open and close the headpart shall not exceed 6 Nm. This shall be tested according to article 5.2.

4.4.4.2 Resistance to forces

The headpart shall be resistant to a force against the stops caused by a torque of 10 Nm. This shall be tested according article 5.3. During and after this test, the headpart shall show no deformation or other deterioration which impairs the function of the tap and comply with the requirements for leaktightness.

4.4.5 Resistance to pressure jumps

Headparts shall be resistant to 10 000 pressure jumps of 2,5 MPa. The frequency of the pressure jumps from 0 to 2.5 MPa shall have a maximum of 2 Hz. After the test according to 5.4 the headpart shall comply with the requirements for leaktightness.

4.4.6 Mechanical endurance

The headpart shall be able to withstand a large number of cycles to test its mechanical endurance. This shall be tested according to article 5.5. During and after this test, the headpart shall show no deformation or other deterioration which impairs the function of the tap and comply with the requirements for leaktightness.

4.4.7 Resistance to high temperatures

The headpart shall be resistant to a temperature of 90°C. This shall be tested according to article 5.6.

After this test, the headpart shall not show any deformation or other deterioration which impairs the function of the tap and comply with the requirements for leaktightness.

4.4.8 Noises (informative)

During all tests to be performed, the headpart shall not cause any inconvenient noise. Remark The headpart will be acoustically tested in accordance to the relevant standards, as part of the sanitary tap in which it will used..

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5 Test methods

5.1 Determination of leaktightness

5.1.1 Test piece

For this test a new test piece mounted in the test housing is required.

5.1.2 Procedure

- a. Open the headpart and fill the valve body with water;
- b. After expelling all the air, close the outlet;
- c. Apply pressure gradually increasing over 15 seconds to (1600 ± 50) kPa and maintain this pressure for (60 + 5) seconds;
- d. If an O-ring is used for the spindle seal, decrease the pressure to (20 ± 2) kPa and maintain this for a further (60 + 5) seconds.

5.2 Determination of the operation torque

5.2.1 Test piece

For this test a new headpart mounted in the test housing, is required.

5.2.2 Procedure

- a. Rinse the test piece with water with a pressure of (300 + 30) kPa and the headpart in fully open position;
- b. Close the headpart and measure the torque needed;
- c. Open the headpart and measure the torque needed.

5.3 Determination of resistance to forces

5.3.1 Test piece

For this test a new headpart mounted in the test housing is required.

5.3.2 Procedure

- a. Turn the operating mechanism anti-clockwise against the stop;
- b. Apply an anti-clockwise torque of (10 ± 1) Nm to the spindle of the operating mechanism for a period of (60 + 5) seconds;
- c. Turn the operating mechanism clockwise against the stop;
- d. Apply a clockwise torque of (10 ± 1) Nm to the spindle of the operating mechanism for a period of (60 + 5) seconds.

5.4 Determination of resistance to pressure jumps

5.4.1 Test installation and appliances

The test installation must be able to generate pressure jumps to 2,5 MPa and a frequency up to 0,5 Hz.

5.4.2 Test pieces

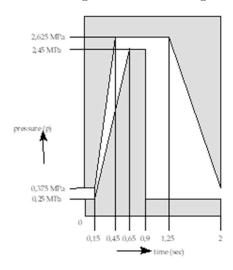
For this test a new head part mounted in the test housing is required.

5.4.3 Procedure

a. Mount the test piece in the test installation, fill the system with water and de-aerate the system.



- b. Generate 10 000 times a pressure jump from 0 to 2,5 MPa. The pressure jump shall be according to figure 2 with the restriction that the pressure line must stay within the white area.
- c. Assess the headpart visually.
- d. Carry out the water tightness test according to 5.1.



5.5 Determination of the mechanical endurance

5.5.1 Apparatus

A test rig as specified in EN 200 shall be used.

5.5.2 Procedure

The procedure as mentioned in the EN 200 shall be followed.

5.5.3 Test criteria

There shall be no leakage in any position. If leakage occurs, the test shall be stopped.

5.6 Determination of resistance to high temperatures

5.6.1 Test piece

This test shall be carried out with the test piece used in 5.5.

5.6.2 Procedure

When the durability of the headpart is determined in accordance with 5.5, another 25 000 cycles shall be carried out according to the procedure with water with a temperature of $(90 \pm 5)^{\circ}$ C with the same head part as used in 5.5.



6 Marking

6.1 General

The head part shall be provided with the following markings:

- manufacturer's name or mark,
- name of mark of the tap manufacturer in which the cartridge is being used,
- type code or name,
- production date or code

The marking shall be legible and indelible.

6.2 Certification mark

After concluding a Kiwa certification agreement, the following certification mark shall be applied legible, indelible and visibly on the product after assembly:

The Kiwa Water Mark "KIWA "...

The packaging may be provided with the following mark



NL - SANITAIRE KRANEN



7 Instructions

The standard dimensions and torque for correct installation and use of the headpart shall be properly given in an instruction delivered alongside to the headpart. At the same time, this information shall made known in documentation about the headpart.

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8 Requirements in respect of the quality system

This chapter contains the requirements which have to be met by the supplier's quality system.

8.1 Manager of the quality system

Within the supplier's organizational structure, an employee who will be in charge of managing the supplier's quality system must have been appointed.

8.2 Internal quality control/quality plan

The supplier shall have an internal quality control scheme (IQC scheme) which is applied by him.

The following must be demonstrably recorded in this IQC scheme:

- which aspects are checked by the supplier;
- according to what methods such inspections are carried out;
- · how often these inspections are carried out;
- in what way the inspection results are recorded and kept.

This IQC scheme should at least be an equivalent derivative of the model IQC scheme as shown in the Annex.

8.3 Control of test and measuring equipment

The supplier shall verify the availability of necessary test and measuring equipment for demonstrating product conformity with the requirements in this evaluation guideline.

When required the equipment shall be kept calibrated (e.g recalibration at interval). The status of actual calibration of each equipment shall be demonstrated by traceability through an unique ID.

The supplier must keep records of the calibration results.

The supplier shall review the validity of measuring data when it is established at calibration that the equipment is not suitable anymore.

8.4 Procedures and working instructions

The supplier shall be able to submit the following:

- · procedures for:
 - o dealing with products showing deviations;
 - o corrective actions to be taken if non-conformities are found;
 - odealing with complaints about products and/or services delivered;
- the working instructions and inspection forms used.

8.5 Other requirements

The supplier shall be able to submit the following:

- the organisation's organogram;
- qualification requirements of the personnel concerned.



9 Summary of tests and inspections

This chapter contains a summary of the following tests and inspections to be carried out in the event of certification:

- pre-certification tests: tests in order to ascertain that all the requirements recorded in the evaluation guideline are met;
- **inspection test: tests** carried out after the certificate has been granted in order to ascertain whether the certified products continue to meet the requirements recorded in the evaluation guideline;
- inspection of the quality system of the supplier: monitoring compliance of the IQC scheme and procedures.

9.1 Test matrix

Description of requirement	Article no.	Tests within the scope of:	
	BRL- K14007	Pre- certification	Inspection by Kiwa after granting of certificate (number / year)
Material			
Requirements to avoid deterioration of the quality of the drinking water	4.2	Х	1/2
Marking			T
General	6.1	X	1/2
Certification mark	6.2		1/2
Product Requirements			
Leaktightness	4.4.2	X	1/2
Flow rate	4.4.3	X	1/5
Torsion test	4.4.5	Х	1/2
Resistance to pressure jumps	4.4.6	Х	1 / 5
Mechanical endurance	4.4.7	Х	1 / 5
Resistance to high temperatures	4.4.8	Х	1 / 5

a) In case the product or production process changes, it must be determined whether the performance requirements are still met.

- the producer, in this own NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory
- the producer, in the presence of the inspector
- an NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17025 accredited and recognized laboratory.

9.2 Inspection of the quality system of the supplier

The quality system of the supplier will be checked by Kiwa on the basis of the IQC scheme.

The inspection contains at least those aspects mentioned in the Kiwa Regulations for Certification.

b) The frequency of inspection visits is defined in chapter 10.6 of this evaluation guideline. During the inspection test the inspector checks the products on basis of a selection from the above-mentioned product requirements. For this purpose, at least one tap is selected from each product family, with a maximum of 1/3 of all certified products. The inspections with regard to the products can be carried out by:



10 Agreements on the implementation of certification

10.1 General

Beside the requirements included in these evaluation guidelines, the general rules for certification as included in the Kiwa Regulations for Product Certification also apply. These rules are in particular:

- the general rules for conducting the pre-certification tests, in particular:

 the way suppliers are to be informed about how an application is being handled;
 how the test are conducted;
 the decision to be taken as a result of the pre-certification tests.
- the general rules for conducting inspections and the aspects to be audited,
- the measures to be taken by Kiwa in case of Non-Conformities,
- the measures taken by Kiwa in case of improper use of Certificates, Certification Marks, Pictograms and Logos,
- terms for termination of the certificate,
- the possibility to lodge an appeal against decisions of measures taken by Kiwa.

10.2 Certification staff

The staff involved in the certification may be sub-divided into:

- Certification assessor (CAS): in charge of carrying out the pre-certification tests and assessing the inspectors' reports;
- Site assessor (SAS): in charge of carrying out external inspections at the supplier's works:
- Decision maker (DM): in charge of taking decisions in connection with the precertification tests carried out, continuing the certification in connection with the inspections carried out and taking decisions on the need to take corrective actions.

10.2.1 Qualification requirements

The qualification requirements consist of:

- qualification requirements for personnel of a certification body which satisfies the requirements EN ISO / IEC 17065, performing certification activities
- qualification requirements for personnel of a certification body performing certification activities set by the Board of Experts for the subject matter of this evaluation guideline

Education and experience of the concerning certification personnel shall be recorded demonstrably.

Basic requirements	Evaluation criteria
Knowledge of company processes Requirements for conducting professional audits on products, processes, services, installations, design and management systems.	Relevant experience: in the field SAS, CAS: 1 year DM: 5 years inclusive 1 year with respect to certification Relevant technical knowledge and experience on the level of: SAS: High school CAS, DM: Bachelor



Basic requirements	Evaluation criteria
Competence for execution of site assessments. Adequate communication skills (e.g. reports, presentation skills and interviewing technique).	SAS: Kiwa Audit training or similar and 4 site assessments including 1 autonomic under review.
Execution of initial examination	CAS: 3 initial audits under review.
Conducting review	CAS: conducting 3 reviews

Technical competences	Evaluation Criteria
Education	General: Education in one of the following technical areas: Civil Enginereing; Enginering.
Testing skills	General: 1 week laboratory training (general and scheme specific) including measuring techniques and performing tests under supervision; Conducting tests (per scheme).
Experience - specific	CAS 3 complete applications (excluding the initial assessment of the production site) under the direction of the CAS 1 complete application self-reliant (to be evaluated by PM) 3 initial assessments of the production site under the direction of the PM 1 initial assessment of the production site self-reliant (witnessed by PM) SAS 5 inspection visits together with a qualified SAS 3 inspection visits conducted self-reliant (witnessed by DM)
Skills in performing witnessing	Qualified SAS and CAS Internal training witness testing

Legenda:

- Certification assessor (CAS)
- Decision maker (DM)
- Product manager (PM)
- Site assessor (SAS)

10.2.2 Qualification

The qualification of the Certification staff shall be demonstrated by means of assessing the education and experience to the above mentioned requirements. In case staff is to be qualified on the basis of deflecting criteria, written records shall be kept.

The authority to qualify staff rests with the:

- PM: qualification of CAS and SAS;
- management of the certification body: qualification of DM.



10.3 Report pre-certification tests

The certification body records the results of the pre-certification tests in a report. This report shall comply with the following requirements:

- completeness: the report provides a verdict about all requirements included in the evaluation guideline;
- traceability: the findings on which the verdicts have been based shall be recorded and traceable;
- basis for decision: the **DM** shall be able to base his decision on the findings included in the report.

10.4 Decision for granting the certificate

The decision for granting the certificate shall be made by a qualified Decision maker which has not been involved in the pre-certification tests. The decision shall be recorded in a traceable manner

10.5 Layout of quality declaration

The product certificate shall be in accordance with the model included in the Annex.

10.6 Nature and frequency of third party audits

The certification body shall carry out surveillance audits on site at the supplier at regular intervals to check whether the supplier complies with his obligations. The Board of Experts decides on the frequency of audits.

At the time this BRL entered into force, the frequency of audits amounts 2 audit(s) on site per year for suppliers with a quality management system in accordance with ISO 9001 for their production, which has been certified by an acknowledged body (in accordance with ISO/IEC 17021) and where the IQC scheme forms an integral part of the quality management system.

In case the supplier is not in possession of any product certificate (issued by Kiwa or any other accredited certification body), the frequency is increased to 3 visits for the duration of one year.

The audit program on site shall cover at least:

- the product requirements;
- the production process;
- the suppliers IQC scheme and the results obtained from inspections carried out by the supplier:
- · the correct way of marking certified products;
- compliance with required procedures;
- handling complaints about products delivered.

For suppliers with a private label certificate the frequency of audits amounts to 1 audit per 2 years. These audits are conducted at the site of the private label certificate holder. The audits are conducted at the site of private label holder and focussed on the aspects inserted in the IQC scheme and the results of the control performed by the private label holder. The IQC scheme of the private label holder shall refer to at least:

- the correct way of marking certified products:
- compliance with required procedures for receiving and final inspection;
- the storage of products and goods;
- handling complaints.

The results of each audit shall be recorded by Kiwa in a traceable manner in a report.



10.7 Report to the Board of Experts

De certification body shall report annually about the performed certification activities. In this report the following aspects are included:

- mutations in number of issued certificates (granted/withdrawn);
- number of executed audits in relation to the required minimum;
- · results of the inspections;
- required measures for established Non-Conformities;
- received complaints about certified products.

10.8 Non conformities

When the certification requirements are not met, measures are taken by Kiwa in accordance with the sanctions policy as writen in the Kiwa Regulation for Certification.

The Sanctions Policy is available page on the Kiwa website.

10.9 Interpretation of requirements

The Board of Experts may record the interpretation of requirements of this evaluation guideline in one separate interpretation document.



11 Titles of standards

11.1 Public law rules

BJZ2011048144 29 juni 2011

Regeling van de Staatssecretaris van Infrastructuur en Milieu¹

11.2 Standards / normative documents

Number	Title
NEN-EN ISO/IEC 17020	Conformity assessment - General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection
NEN-EN ISO/IEC 17021	Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems
NEN-EN ISO/IEC 17024	Conformity assessment - General requirements for bodies operating certification of persons
NEN-EN ISO/IEC 17025	General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories
NEN-EN ISO/IEC 17065	Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services
EN 200	Sanitary tapware; General technical specifications for single taps and mixer taps (nominal size 1/2) PN 10; Minimum flow pressure of 0,05 MPa (0,5 bar)





I Model certificate (informative)



Product certificate KXXXXXX/0X



Issued

Replace

Page

1 of 1



Name product

STATEMENT BY KIWA

With this product certificate, issued in accordance with the Kiwa Regulations for Certification, Kiwa declares that legitimate confidence exists that the products supplied by

Name customer

as specified in this product certificate and marked with the Kiwa[®]-mark in the manner as indicated in this product certificate may, on delivery, be relied upon to comply with Kiwa evaluation guideline

inclusive amendment sheet dated dd-mm-yyyy.

Luc Leroy Kiwa

Publication of this certificate is allowed.

Advice: consult www.kiwa.nl in order to ensure that this certificate is still valid.

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www.kiwa.ni

Company Name customer Address-customer

Phone number Fax number www.

Certification process consists of initial and regular assessment of:

quality systemproduct

40410



II Model IQC-scheme (informative)

Inspection subjects	Inspection aspects	Inspection method	Inspection frequency	Inspection registration
Raw materials or materials supplied: - recipe sheets				
- incoming goods inspection raw materials Production process,				
production equipment, plant: - procedures - working instructions				
- equipment - release of product Finished-products				
Timsned-products				
Measuring and testing equipment - measuring equipment				
- calibration				
Logistics				