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COMMENTS BEFORE 12TH OF FEBURARY 2022

Evaluation Guideline

for the KOMO product certificate for

Determined for by CvD on **date of determination**

Accepted by KOMO Quality and Assessment Committee
on: **date accepted**



BRL 2020-1

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EVALUATION GUIDELINE
FOR THE KOMO PRODUCT CERTIFICATE FOR
TPE PIPE JOINT SEALS FOR NON-PRESSURE WASTE WATER AND DRAINAGE
PART-1: MATERIAL

Verplicht bij ter visie legging, in andere gevallen niet toegestaan

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Determined by the CvD «name CvD» on. ...-...-20...

Accepted by the KOMO Testing and Quality Commission on. ...-...-20...



Preface

This KOMO Evaluation Guideline (BRL) has been drawn up by the Board of Experts (CvD) “Plastic piping systems” (Leidingsystemen Kunststof, CvD-LSK) which counts with representatives from the interested parties on the subject matter of this BRL. This Board also supervises the certification activities based on this BRL and will make any necessary adjustments. All references to the Board of Experts in this BRL pertain to the above mentioned Board of Experts.

This BRL will be used by certification bodies who have a license agreement with the KOMO Foundation in connection with the established certification procedures. This BRL details the requirements an applicant or an existing holder of a KOMO certificate must comply with, and the method employed by the evaluating certification body. The certification procedure established by the certification body includes a description of the working method as employed by the certification body in the implementation of:

- (pre)certification tests required for granting and renewing a KOMO product certificate based on the present BRL;
- periodic assessments for the maintenance of a previously issued product certificate based on the present BRL.

In the BRL the following parts have been changed:

- The entire document has been revised to the latest KOMO format (version 7-2021).
- Other changes include:
 - Updated specification for the tensile properties
 - Updated specification for the stress relaxation
 - Table in Attachment A has been updated with new specification of tensile strength, elongation at break and stress relaxation
 - Revised testing procedure in order for a better interpretation of stress relaxation data
 - New Attachment B – Test material specification.
 - New Attachment C - Inspection and Test matrix (this table was presented in chapter 6 – Summary of tests and inspections - in the previous version of this BRL).
 - Reference to website regarding Model ICQ scheme (removal of the scheme in the attachment).

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1 Introduction, general provisions, and general requirements

1.1 Introduction

Based on the regulations laid down in this KOMO Evaluation Guideline (BRL) a KOMO product certificate is issued for TPE material to be used for the production of seals used in pipe joints for non-pressure waste water and drainage. This product certificate enables the certificate holder to prove their clients that an expert, independent organization supervises the certificate holder's production process, the quality of the product and its respective quality control. Thus, it may be assumed that the product has the characteristics as established in the present BRL.

The requirements determined in this BRL are used by the certification bodies, which have been accredited as such by the Board of Accreditation, or have presented an application, and who have a license agreement with the KOMO Foundation, employed when processing an application for the issuance and maintenance of a KOMO product certificate for TPE material to be used for the production of seals to be used in pipe joints for non-pressure waste water and drainage

In addition to the requirements laid down in this BRL, certification bodies impose additional requirements in the sense of general procedure requirements for certification, as established in their internal certification procedures.

1.2 Subject matter and area of application

1.2.1 Subject matter

TPE materials which are intended for the production of seals to be used in piping systems for non-pressure underground drainage and sewerage at temperatures up to 45 °C, intermittently up to 90 °C.

1.2.2 Area of application

The application area is for the TPE material is for the production of TPE seals to be used in the following specified area's:

- Standardised ring seal sockets in PVC, PP or PE pipes in outside building drainage and sewage systems according to:
 - EN 1401-1, EN 1852-1, CEN/TS 14578;
 - EN 13476-1.
- Standardised ring seal sockets in PVC, PP or PE pipes in inside building soil and waste water systems according to:
 - EN 1329-1 and EN 1451-1.

These joints include both joints between pipes and joints between pipes and fittings.¹

¹ For other applications then mentioned here a more explicit testing could be necessary to assure the function of the seals.

1.3 Validity

This revision of the BRL replaces the version dated October 25th of 2016.

All KOMO product certificates that have been issued based on that version of the BRL will remain in effect.

The KOMO product certificate does not expire.

Validity may be limited (terminated), among other reasons, because of:

- A modification of this evaluation guideline,
- Incompliance with the certificate holder's obligations.



1.4 Relation with Legislation and Rules and Regulations

1.4.1 European Construction Products Regulation (CPR, No. EU 305/2011)

For the materials belonging to the scope of this Evaluation Guideline there are no harmonised European standards applicable. The harmonized European norm EN 681-2 is applicable to the products made from this TPE material. These products are covered by BRL 2020-2.

1.4.2 Dutch Soil Quality Decree

Not applicable.

1.4.3 Heritage Act

Not applicable.

1.4.4 Environmental Management Activities/Drinking Water Decree/Energy Performance Decree / Manure Decree, etc.

Not applicable.

1.5 Requirements to be imposed on conformity assessing institutions

With regard to the requirements laid down in this evaluation guideline, the applicant may submit, in the scope of external inspections, reports issued by conformity assessing institutions to prove that the requirements of this BRL are being satisfied. It must be demonstrated that the respective analysis/inspection/test and/or evaluation reports have been drawn up by a body that complies with the respective applicable accreditation norm with regard to the subject matter,

- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17020 inspection institutions;
- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17021-1 institutions that certify management systems;
- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17025 for laboratories;
- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17065 for institutions certifying products, processes, and service.

An organization will be considered as compliant with these criteria if an accreditation certificate for the respective subject matter can be submitted, issued by the Board of Accreditation (RvA) or another accreditation organization which has been accepted as a member of a multilateral agreement on the subject of mutual recognition and acceptance of accreditation, which have been drawn up within the EA, IAF and ILAC. If no accreditation certificate can be submitted, the certification organization itself will assess if compliance is given to the accreditation criteria.

1.6 KOMO product certificate

KOMO product certificates will be issued based on this BRL. Statements included in these product certificates are based on chapters, 3, 4 and 5 of this BRL.

The product certificate to be issued must be in accordance with the model product certificate as published for this version of the BRL on the KOMO website (www.komo.nl).



1.7 Markings and specifications

The following shall be applied to the products[#] or packaging:

- KOMO logo or KOMO word mark followed by the certificate number without specifying the version,
- Name of certificate holder,
- Production date/ (the year of manufacturing and preferably the quarter),
- The nominal dimension or dimensions,
- On the product, if possible, the material should be marked at least as TPE but preferably using the letter coding according to the nomenclature used in ISO 18064 (e.g. TPV, TPS)
- On the packaging the type of TPE in a letter code according to the nomenclature used in ISO 18064 (e.g. TPV, TPS,).

The KOMO logo type must be applied as follows:



The KOMO word mark must be applied as follows:

KOMO®

The delivery documents must include at least the following:

- The KOMO logo or KOMO word mark followed by the certificate number with specifying the version,
- Name of certificate holder,
- Name of product,
- Production date,
- The type of TPE in a letter code according to the nomenclature used in ISO 18064 (e.g. TPV, TPS),
- Furthermore, a QR mark may be applied which remits to the information of the respective product certificate on the KOMO website.

After issuance of the KOMO product certificate this KOMO logo/KOMO word mark may be also used by the certificate holder in public communications with regard to their certified activities, as specified in the "Rules and Regulations for the use of the KOMO marks" as published on the KOMO website.

[#] If the dimensions of the products are such that the indications applied to them may impair the product, the products may be marked per package in consultation with the manufacturer, the buyer and the inspection body. Fittings with co-injected seals shall be marked according to the requirements in the evaluation guideline for the fitting.



2 Terminology

For an explanation of the terminology used in this evaluation guideline for certification, please go the glossary on the website of the KOMO Foundation (www.komo.nl).

In the Evaluation Guideline the following terms have the following meanings:

- **TPE material:** Thermoplastic elastomer made from a polymer or blend of polymers that does not require vulcanization or crosslinking during processing, yet has elastic and rubberlike properties, at its service temperature. These properties disappear at processing temperature, so that further processing is possible, but return when the material is returned to its service temperature;
- **Board of Experts:** The Board of Experts “Plastics Piping Systems (LSK)”;
- **Supplier:** the party that is responsible for ensuring that the products meet and continue to meet the requirements embodied in this Evaluation Guideline;
- **IQC scheme (Internal Quality Control scheme):** a description of the quality inspections carried out by the supplier as part of his quality system;
- **Product requirements:** requirements made specific by means of measures or figures, focusing on (identifiable) characteristics of products and containing a limiting value to be achieved, which limiting value can be calculated or measured in an unequivocal manner;
- **Determination methods:**
 - Pre-certification tests: tests in order to ascertain that all the requirements recorded in the Evaluation Guideline are met;
 - 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;
- **Initial tests:** The test to determine if all requirements are met as stated in the BRL;
- **Inspection:** the evaluation tests which is held after issuing of the certificate in order to determine if the certified products are meeting the requirements continuously; thereby is also noted at what frequency inspections by the certifying institute (CI) are needed.



3 Requirements for products and/or materials to be processed

3.1 General

This chapter includes the requirements for the characteristics of the employed raw materials, materials, and products used for the production of the products to be certified according to this BRL.

3.2 TPE material

3.2.1 General

Within the scope of this Evaluation Guideline all types of TPE materials may be used.

3.2.2 Colour

The colour of the TPE materials is free but is preferred to be black.

3.2.3 Correct functioning

When manufacturing, no substances may be used which could impair the correct functioning or which could lead to major quality variation. Also see 4.3.2 and 4.3.3.

3.2.4 Homogeneity

All ingredients shall be mixed in the TPE material homogeneously.

3.3 Processing instructions

The raw materials, materials, and semi-products employed must be applied/processed in accordance with the corresponding processing instructions and/or application conditions.



4 Requirements the product must meet

4.1 General

This chapter contains the requirements to be met by the TPE material to be used later for the production of pipe joint seals for non-pressure waste water and drainage as well as the determination methods and the limit values to determine that these requirements are being met.

At setting the requirements the uncertainties of the measurements are taken into account. This implies that drawing conclusions whether requirements are fulfilled these uncertainties do not need to be weighted anymore. These requirements will form part of the technical specification of the product, which will be included in the product certificate.

See also Attachments A and B and C for more information.

4.2 Product characteristics

4.2.1 General

The TPE material shall be suitable for the intended purpose. The type(s) of TPE selected shall be such that, with regard to the type of application, a good (non-leaking) sealing of the joints under normal circumstances is assured.

The properties in table-1 of attachment A must be determined on test pieces prepared out of standard test plates. The required dimensions for these standard test plates can be found in table-2 of Attachment B: Test material. An overview of the inspection and test matrix can be found in table-3 of Attachment C

4.2.2 Effect of TPE material on the pipe and/or fitting material

The TPE material may not contain substances that, under normal circumstances, can have an adverse effect on the material of the pipes and fittings.

Since there is no general workable method to determine any adverse effects, it is advisable that both the manufacturer of the seals and the manufacturer of the pipes and attachments establish that their products do not contain substances that can, under normal circumstances, have an adverse effect on each other.

4.2.3 Specific requirements

The TPE seals shall be resistant to any chemicals that waste water and heating water can contain under usual circumstances and in the usual concentrations.

Limit Value

The requirements shall be laid down by mutual agreement of the manufacturer and the buyer.

Determination method

If necessary, the resistance to chemicals must be determined according to a procedure suitable for the purpose, see for instance ISO 1817.

Pre-certification test and periodic inspection

If requirements have been agreed this aspect is checked at the initial evaluation. This aspect is also compared on the basis of IQC inspection (indirectly by means of direct related parameters) with the aspect found for approval.



4.2.4 Physical and mechanical properties of the TPE seals

4.2.4.1 General

Unless stated otherwise, tests shall be carried out at a temperature of (23 ± 2) °C according to ISO 23529. The allowed tolerances for all mentioned test durations and test temperatures shall be according to ISO 23529. For tests carried out at the production location, a temperature between 15 °C and 30 °C is allowed.

4.2.4.2 Hardness

Limit Value

The hardness concerned shall be reported to the inspection body as nominal hardness with the tolerance range which has been determined by mutual consent. The tolerance range for the TPE is ± 5 IRHD.

The difference in hardness (the difference between the highest and lowest value measured) of a seal shall not exceed 5 IRHD.

Determination method

Determine the hardness according to ISO 48-2.

The hardness should be determined on an original surface (unmachined).

Only in the case where the form and the dimensions of the ring do not allow measurement according to the standard mentioned previously, or in case of a check measurement (non-destructive), the apparent hardness shall be determined in a way which both parties (buyer and manufacturer) have agreed upon. In that case the following issues must be laid down and submitted to the inspection body: the nominal apparent hardness plus the corresponding tolerance, the method of measurement and the place(s) of measurement.

Pre-certification test and periodic inspection

To be checked at the initial evaluation and during yearly testing.



4.2.4.3 Mechanical properties

Limit Value

The following requirements on tensile properties should be met:

Tensile strength perpendicular to flow direction: ≥ 4 MPa

Tensile strength in flow direction: $\geq 2,8$ MPa

Elongation at break perpendicular to flow direction: ≥ 300 %

Elongation at break in flow direction: report the value measured.

Determination method

The tensile strength and elongation at break shall be determined by the method specified in ISO 37, using type-2 dumb-bells.

Pre-certification test and periodic inspection

To be checked at the initial evaluation and during yearly testing.

4.2.4.4 Resistance to ageing

Limit Value

The following requirements after ageing 14 days at (80 ± 1) °C should be met:

Change in hardness: ≤ 7 IRHD

Change in tensile strength: ≤ 20 %

Change in elongation at break: ≤ 30 %

Determination method

Condition the test pieces according to ISO 188 in an oven for a period of 14 days (336 h) at 80 °C. After the test pieces have been cooling down for a period of 24 h, determine the hardness, tensile strength and the elongation at break. The hardness is measured according ISO 48-2. The tensile strength and elongation at break shall be determined by the method specified in ISO 37, using type-2 dumb-bells. Calculate the change in properties for hardness (Δ IRHD), tensile strength (Δ %) and elongation at break (Δ %).

Pre-certification test and periodic inspection

To be checked at the initial evaluation and during yearly testing.

4.2.4.5 Compression set

Limit Value

The compression set shall meet the following requirements:

Compression set after 72 h at -10 °C: ≤ 65 %

Compression set after 72 h at 23 °C: ≤ 25 %

Compression set after 24 h at 70 °C: ≤ 40 %

Determination method

Determine the compression at set 23 °C and 70 °C by the method specified in ISO 815-1 using the small test piece and the required test condition for time and temperature as specified above.

Determine the -10 °C low temperature compression set by the method specified in ISO 815-2 using the 30 minutes recovery measurement, at -10 °C.



Pre-certification test and periodic inspection

To be checked at the initial evaluation and during yearly testing.

4.2.4.6 Stress relaxation

Limit Value

The stress relaxation shall meet the requirement $\leq 32\%$ after 100 days of testing.

Determination method

The stress relaxation shall be determined by the method specified in ISO 3384-1, method B, at 23 °C.

Stress relaxation values measured after different times of exposure shall be plotted as a function of time on a logarithmic or linear scale to facilitate the interpretation of the test data. As the curve of TPE materials is not following a straight-line on a logarithmic time scale a linear regression method should not be used over the whole range of the curve. Instead, a linear regression method should be used over the last decade of the curve to calculate the stress relaxation.

Per sample 3 measurements are required. The median value of these 3 measurements shall be reported as a round number. The individual values for the test pieces shall be within 10 % of the median value, if they do not, the test shall be repeated.

Pre-certification test and periodic inspection

To be checked at the initial evaluation and during yearly testing.

4.2.4.7 Stress fall

Limit Value

The stress fall shall meet the requirement of $\leq 25\%$.

Determination method

The stress fall shall be determined based on method A given in ISO 6914. The procedures of ISO 6914 are applicable for the equipment (Clauses 5 and 6), test pieces (Clause 7) and conditioning (Clause 8).

The procedure given below is applicable for the test and the calculation of the results.

Start the test at a standard laboratory temperature, either 23 °C or 27 °C, following the procedure for method A of ISO 6914. After 48 h increase the temperature quickly to (70 ± 1) °C. This can be done either by heating up the oven or by carefully moving the test rig to an oven preheated to (70 ± 1) °C. The temperature should be constant at (70 ± 1) °C within 10 min. After (65 ± 5) min return the test piece to the starting temperature (quickly cool down the oven or return the test rig). After another 47 h repeat the procedure. After the second period at 70 °C, keep the test piece at the standard laboratory temperature 23 °C or 27 °C for at least 48 h.

Theoretically the stress will follow a horizontal line after having been for 1 h at a higher temperature, until the line of the initial decrease in stress is crossed. If the 1 h period was enough to have this effect the drop in stress after the second period will be zero. The second period is introduced to make sure the process is completed. The stress fall is determined by taking the difference between the last value before the first transfer to 70 °C and the value at 23 °C or 27 °C at the end of the test. The principle is shown in Figure 1. It can be useful to use linear regression to determine the value just before the first period at 70 °C. The line after the second period at 70 °C should be almost horizontal.

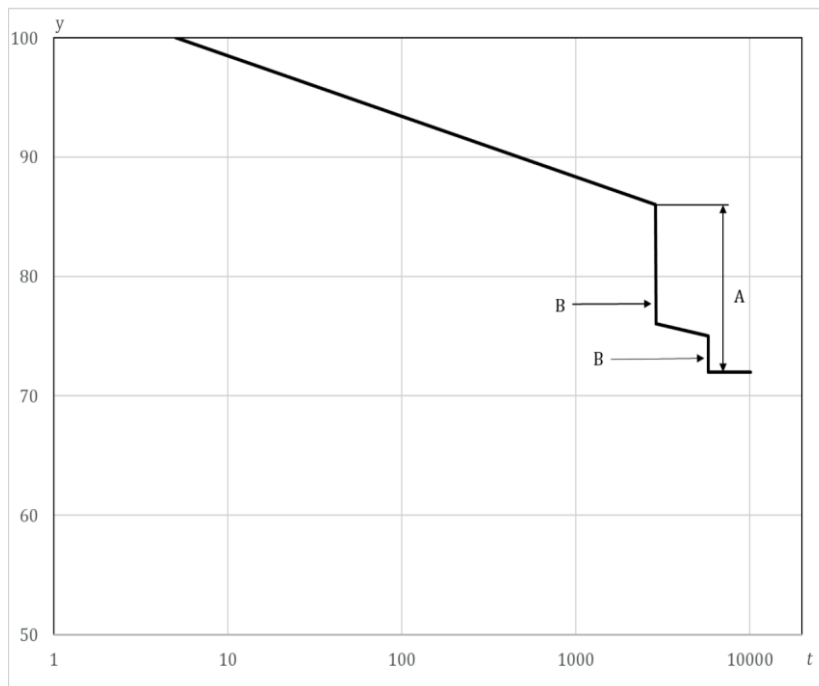


Figure 1: Example of relaxation curve and definition of stress fall

Key

- t* time in minutes (logarithmic)
- y* relative stress in percent
- A stress fall
- B 1 h at 70 °C

Pre-certification test and periodic inspection

To be checked at the initial evaluation and during yearly testing.

4.2.4.8 Resistance to ozone attack

Limit Value

The TPE material should be resistant to ozone. After testing the TPE may not show any cracks.

Determination method

The determination of the resistance to ozone shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 1431-1.

The following conditions apply:

- Ozone concentration: 50 ± 5 ppm
- Time of exposure: 48 h
- Temperature: (40 ± 2) °C
- Elongation: (20 ± 2) %

Pre-certification test and periodic inspection

To be checked at the initial evaluation and during yearly testing.



4.2.4.9 Swelling in water

Limit Value

The increase in volume of the test pieces concerned shall be within the limit of -1 % and +8 %.

Determination method

For the determination of the swelling in water three cylindrical test pieces with a thickness of 2 ± 0.1 mm and a diameter of 30 mm are required. After the test pieces have been kept in demineralised water for 7 days at a temperature of 70 °C determine the swelling in accordance with ISO 1817 in % (v/v).

Pre-certification test and periodic inspection

To be checked at the initial evaluation and during yearly testing with a frequency of 1x per year.

4.2.4.10 Swelling in oil

Limit Value

The increase in volume of the test pieces concerned shall be within the limit of -10 % and +50 %.

Determination method

For the determination of the swelling in oil three cylindrical test pieces with a thickness of 2 ± 0.1 mm and a diameter of 30 mm are required. After the test pieces have been kept in IRM 1 oil for 72 h at a temperature of 70 °C determine the swelling in accordance with ISO 1817 in % (v/v).

Pre-certification test and periodic inspection

To be checked at the initial evaluation and during yearly testing.



5 Requirements for certificate holders and internal quality control

5.1 General

The management of the certificate holder is responsible at all times for the quality of the production process, internal quality control, and the quality of the product. The internal quality control must meet the requirements laid down in this chapter.

5.2 Internal quality control

The certificate holder must have an internal quality control scheme used by them (IQC-scheme).

This scheme must clearly establish:

- Which aspects are subject to inspections carried out by the organization of the certificate holder or an external organization contracted by them,
- Which methods are employed to carry out these inspections,
- The frequency of these inspections,
- If and if affirmative, the inspection results are recorded.

The IQC-scheme must at least include the following main groups:

- Inspection of measuring equipment,
- Entrance inspection,
- Process inspection,
- Product inspection,
- Internal transportation and storage,
- Delivery,
- Procedures for:
 - The handling of products with deviations,
 - Processing of claims,
 - Processing of deviations and follow-up of corrective measures,
 - Controlling the work instructions and control forms used.

This IQC-scheme must be based on the IQC-scheme model, which is published on the website of the scheme manager and detailed in such a way that the CI generates sufficient confidence that the requirements laid down in this this evaluation guideline are being continuously satisfied.

Internal quality control must enable the certificate holder to demonstrate that the requirements laid down in this evaluation guideline are being continuously satisfied.

5.3 Other requirements

In case the quality system of the supplier is certified on the basis of ISO 9001 or IATF 16949, a combination can be made with the IQC-scheme.



6 External conformity assessments

6.1 General

The certification body will carry out a pre-certification for the purpose of granting a KOMO product certificate. After issuance of the KOMO product certificate, the certification body will carry out periodic inspections.

6.2 Pre-certification test

The applicant of the product certificate will specify which products they want to be included in the product certificate to be issued. The applicant will provide all relevant information on these products for the formulation of the product specification and the declaration on the product characteristics, as they will be included in the product certificate to be issued.

The certification body will perform a pre-certification test for the purpose of issuing a product certificate in which

- The certification body will assess if the applicant is able, by means of their internal quality control, to guarantee that the products will continuously have the characteristics, respectively perform as established in chapters 3 and 4 of this BRL. Assessment of the production process and the finished product are part of this.
- The certification body will assess if the operational system of the internal quality control meets the requirements laid down in chapter 5 of this BRL.

If applicable, it will be verified if the submitted documents with regard to the product and/or the internal quality control and the results specified in those documents, meet the requirements of this evaluation guideline.

A report will be made on the pre-certification test, based on which the product certificate may or may not be granted.

6.3 Type and frequency of periodic inspections

After issuing the product certificate, the certification body must carry out periodic inspections at the certificate holders to verify compliance with their obligations. The Board of Experts will decide the type, scope, and frequency of the periodic inspections.

At the time this evaluation guideline is entering into effect, the frequency has been determined on 4 annual periodic inspections. In case the quality system of the supplier is certified on the basis of ISO 9001, the frequency is set at 2 inspection visits per year. If the supplier is a private label owner (identical certificate derived from a product certificate) then the frequency is set at 1 inspection per 2 years.

The audit program includes the type and frequency of the period inspections. These are related to:

- The certificate holder's IQC-scheme,
- The results of the inspections performed by the certificate holder,
- The correct method of marking of the certified products,
- Compliance with the required procedures,

and compliance of the requirements laid down in this evaluation guideline is verified.

The audit program is included in this BRL/published on the plan administrator's website.

The results of each assessment carried out will be recorded in a traceable manner in a report by the certification body.



6.4 Shortcomings

6.4.1 Weight of shortcomings

When weighing shortcomings in the frame of the supervision after granting the product certificate by the certification body, a distinction will be made between:

- Shortcomings that might directly have a negative impact on the quality of the product (critical shortcomings),
- "Other" shortcomings (non-critical shortcomings).

Aspects considered as critical shortcomings are listed in the following table decision CoD:

Aspect	Reference BRL 2020-1	Critical
Mechanical properties in flow direction	4.2.4.3	x
Compression set	4.2.4.5	x
Stress relaxation	4.2.7.6	x
Stress fall	4.2.7.7	x
Ozone resistance	4.2.7.8	x
Swelling in water	4.2.7.9	x

6.4.2 Follow-up of shortcomings

A certification body will do follow-ups of shortcomings as follows:

- The certification body must be able to finalize processing critical shortcomings within the time frame established by the certification body; this period shall not exceed 3 months,
- The certification body must be able to finalize processing non-critical shortcomings within the time frame established by the certification body; this period shall not exceed 6 months.

6.4.3 Sanction procedures

The weighing and follow-ups of shortcomings and the sanction policy have been established in an interpretation document pertaining to this evaluation guideline, which is published on the website of the plan administrator on the page for [KOMO Certification and Testing for Rubbers and Adhesives](#) with the title "[Sanction policy](#)".

6.5 Suspension of product certificate

If (temporarily) there is no production or products cannot be delivered, in case of a stop of 6 months, at the request of the certificate holder, the validity of their KOMO product certificate may be (temporarily) suspended. Such a suspension may be granted by the certification body for a maximum of 1 years.

After suspension has been granted, a certificate holder may request the suspension be lifted earlier than anticipated.

In case the period of suspension exceeds 1 year prior to restarting production and delivery as per the product certificate, an additional inspection must be carried out to ensure that all requirements laid down in this evaluation guideline are still being met, after which the status of suspension may be converted into a valid status.



7 Requirements for the certification body

7.1 General

The certification body must have a procedure that establishes the general rules employed for certification processes.

7.2 Certification staff

Certification staff involved can be divided as follows:

- Certification assessor/Reviewer: in charge of preparing the design and documentation assessments, assessment of applications, and review of the conformity assessments,
- Location assessor: in charge of external conformity assessments at the certificate holders' location,
- Decision maker: in charge of making decisions with regard to pre-certification tests carried out and about continuity of certification based on performed inspections.

7.2.1 Competency criteria for certification staff

Qualification requirements for the certification staff consist of qualification requirements for the staff executing the certification activities as laid down in the following table. The competency of the involved certification staff must be demonstrably established.

Competencies	Certification assessor Reviewer	Location assessor	Decision maker
Basis competencies			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of business processes • Be able to assess professionally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HBO thinking and working level • 1 years of relevant experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MBO thinking and working level • 2 years of relevant experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HBO thinking and working level • 5 years of relevant experience of which at least 1 years in certification activities
Auditing competencies	N/A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in auditing competencies • Participation in at least 4 periodic visits, with a minimum of 3 periodic visits carried out independently under supervision 	N/A
Technical competencies			
Relevant knowledge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The technology for the manufacture of the products to be inspected, the execution of the processes and the providing of services • The way products are applied, processes carried out and services provided. • Existing defects that appear when using the product, during the execution of the processes as well as shortcomings in provision of services. 	Relevant technical higher vocation education work and intellectual level. Knowledge of one of the following disciplines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sealing materials At least 1 year of experience in product testing, inspection and or in the installation trade including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2x inspections under supervision Or internal training course including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2x inspections under supervision 	Intermediate technical vocation education work and intellectual level. Knowledge of one of the following disciplines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sealing materials At least 1 year of experience in production, testing, inspection and or in the installation trade including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3x inspections under supervision. • 1x independent inspection Or internal training course including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3x inspections under supervision. • 1x independent inspection. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 of years working in the installation trade 	N/A
Specific technical competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific knowledge / skills N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific knowledge/ skills N/A 	N/A



7.2.2 Qualification certification personnel

Qualification personnel must be demonstrably qualified by testing their knowledge and skills against the abovementioned requirements. If qualification takes place based on other criteria, this must be put down in writing.

The authority with regard to qualification must be established in the quality system of the certification body.

7.3 Communications about the pre-certification test and periodic inspections

The certification body will record the results of the pre-certification tests and periodic inspections in an unequivocal report. Such report must satisfy the following requirements:

- **Completeness:** the report will include a substantiated report of the determined grade of conformity with regard to the requirements laid down in this evaluation guideline,
- **Traceability:** the results on which statements are based must be recorded in a traceable way.

7.4 Decisions about the KOMO product certificate

The decision to grant a product certificate or imposing measures with regard to the product certificate must be based on the results laid down in the file.

The results of a pre-certification test and a periodic inspection (in case of a critical shortcoming) must be assessed by a reviewer.

Based on the review carried out, the decision maker will determine if:

- The product certificate can be granted,
- Sanctions must be imposed,
- The product certificate must be suspended or cancelled.

The reviewer and the decision makers must not have been involved in the process of preparing the results, based on which the decision is being made.

The decision must be recorded in a traceable manner.

7.5 Reporting to the Board of Experts

The certification body will annually present a report to the Board of Experts about the activities carried out and the respective results with regard to the product certificates based on this evaluation guideline. This report must include at least the following matters::

- The number of inspections performed versus the determined frequency,
- The number of performed pre-certification tests,
- Results of assessments,
- Measures imposed in case of detected shortcomings,
- Complaints received from third parties about certified products.

7.6 Interpretation of requirements

The Board of Experts (CvD) may establish the interpretation of the requirements of this evaluation guideline in one or more separate interpretation document(s). Interpretation documents are available for/from members of the CvD, certification bodies and the certificate holders who carry out activities based on this evaluation guideline.

Interpretation documents are published on the website of the plan administrator.

Every certification body that makes use of this evaluation guideline is under the obligation to employ the interpretations laid down in it.



8 List of documents

8.1 Public law and Rules and Regulations

There are no applicable public laws and rules and regulations.

Dutch Soil Quality Decree Stbl.¹, 2007, 469, last revision stbl. 2019, 491
Dutch Regulation on soil quality Stcr.² 2007, 247, last revision Stcr. 2021, 3358

Regulation Construction Products EU 305/2011

8.2 Normative documents

This evaluation guideline remits to the following normative documents:

Standard	Title
EN-ISO/IEC 17020:2012	Conformity assessment -- Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection
EN-ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015	Conformity assessment -- Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems -- Part 1: Requirements
EN-ISO/IEC 17024:2012	Conformity assessment -- General requirements for bodies operating certification of persons
EN-ISO/IEC 17025:2018	General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories
EN-ISO/IEC 17065:2018	Conformity assessment -- Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services
EN 681-2:2000+A2:2005	Elastomeric seals – Materials requirements for pipe joint seals used in water and drainage applications – Part 2: Thermoplastic elastomers
ISO 37:2017	Rubber, vulcanised or thermoplastic - Determination of tensile stress - strain properties
ISO 48-2:2018	Rubber, vulcanised or thermoplastic - Determination of hardness (hardness between 3010 and 85100 IRHD)
ISO 188:2011	Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic - Accelerated ageing and heat resistance tests

¹ Bulletin of Acts and Decrees of the Netherlands

² Government Gazette of the Netherlands



ISO 815-1:2019	Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic -- Determination of compression set -- Part 1: At ambient or elevated temperatures
ISO 815-2: 2019	Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic - Determination of compression set - Part 2: At low temperatures
ISO 1431-1:2012	Rubber, vulcanised or thermoplastic - Resistance to ozone cracking - Part 1: Static strain test
ISO 1817:2015	Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic - Determination of the effect of liquids
ISO 3384-1:2019	Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic -- Determination of stress relaxation in compression -- Part 1: Testing at constant temperature
ISO 23529:2016	Rubber - General procedures for preparing and conditioning test pieces for physical test methods

Remarks:

Verification if normative documents are still up to date is carried out annually. Modifications of the applicable normative documents will be published on the services page on the website of the certification body which draw up the evaluation guideline.



8.3 Informative documents

This evaluation guidelines refers to the following documents for information purposes:

Standard	Title
ISO 18064:2014 terms	Thermoplastic elastomers -- Nomenclature and abbreviated terms
EN-ISO 9001:2015	Quality management systems -- Requirements
IATF 16949:2016	Quality management system requirements for automotive production and relevant service parts organizations.

**ATTACHMENT A: Summary of the material requirements for TPE material***Table-1: physical and mechanical requirements for TPE material to be used for the production of seals used in waste water and drainage piping systems*

Property	Dimension	Method	Requirement	Reference
Hardness	IRHD	ISO 48-2	± 5	4.2.4.2
Tensile strength (perpendicular to flow direction)	MPa	ISO 37	Min. 4	4.2.4.3
Tensile strength (in flow direction)			Min. 2,8	4.2.4.3
Elongation at break (perpendicular to flow direction)	%	ISO 37	Min. 300	4.2.4.3
Elongation at break (in flow direction)			- (report the value measured)	4.2.4.3
Ageing 336 hours in air at 80 °C change in hardness	IRHD	ISO 188	Max. 7	4.2.4.4
change in tensile strength	%		Max. 20	
change in elongation at break	%		Max. 30	
Compression set 72 h, -10°C	%	ISO 815-2	Max. 65	4.2.4.5
72 h, 23°C	%	ISO 815-1	Max. 25	
24 h, 70 °C	%	ISO 815-1	Max. 40	
Stress relaxation 100 days at 23 °C (*)	%	ISO 3384-1	Max. 32	4.2.4.6
Stress fall after 168 h at 23 °C with 2 times 1 h at 70 °C		ISO 6914	Max. 25	4.2.4.7
Ozone resistance 48 h, 40 °C, 20 % elongation, 50 pphm ozone concentration	-	ISO 1431-1	No cracks	4.2.4.8
Swelling in water Volume change after 168 h in water at 70 °C	%	ISO 1817	-1 / +8	4.2.4.9
Swelling in oil Volume change after 72 h in oil IRM 1 at 70 °C	%	ISO 1817	-10 / +50	4.2.4.10

(*) See attachment C for yearly testing



ATTACHMENT B: Test material

The dimensions of the test sheets must be in accordance with table 2.

Table 2 - Dimensions of the required test plates

Properties to be tested	Thickness (in mm)	Other dimensions and quantity
Tensile strength, elongation at break, ageing and resistance to ozone attack	$2 \pm 0,2$	Sheet material, at least 225 cm ² having a minimal dimension of 8 cm (e.g. 15 x 15 cm ²)
Water resistance and stress fall	$2 \pm 0,1$	Sheet material, at least 100 cm ² having a minimal dimension of 5 cm (e.g. 10 x 10 cm ²)
Compression set, hardness and stress relaxation	$6,3 \pm 0,3$	Sheet material, at least 100 cm ² having a minimal dimension of 5 cm (e.g. 10 x 10 cm ²)



ATTACHMENT C: Inspection and Test matrix

The table below contains a summary of the tests and inspections to be carried out in the event of certification. The following definitions are used:

- **Initial tests:** The test to determine if all requirements are met as stated in the BRL.
- **Inspection:** the evaluation tests which is held after issuing of the certificate in order to determine if the certified products are meeting the requirements continuously; thereby is also noted at what frequency inspections by the certifying institute (CI) are needed.

Table-3: Inspection and test matrix

Description of the requirement	Article BRL 2020-2	Tests within the scope of		
		Initial evaluation	Supervision by certification body after granting of the certificate	
			Inspection ¹	Frequency
Marking of the product	1.7	X	X	1x / year
Specific requirements regarding chemical resistance	4.2.3	X	X ²	1x / year
Hardness	4.2.4.2	X	X	1x / year
Mechanical properties*	4.2.4.3	X	X	1x / year
Resistance to ageing hot air	4.2.4.4	X	X	1x / year
Compression set	4.2.4.5	X	X	1x / year
Stress relaxation	4.2.4.6	X ³	X ³	1x / year
Stress fall	4.2.4.7	X	X	1x / year
Resistance against ozone	4.2.4.8	X	X	1x / year
Swelling in water	4.2.4.9	X	X	1x / 5 years
Swelling in oil	4.2.4.10	X	X	1x / 5 years

* The tensile strength and elongation at break

1) In case of significant changes in the production process the product requirements shall be evaluated again (to be decided by the certification body).

2) This aspect is compared on the basis of IQC inspection (indirectly by means of direct related parameters) with the aspect found for approval.

3) For stress relaxation the 100 day test is done only at the initial evaluation. After that the yearly testing can be shortened by the following table whatever requirement is first reached starting with a 7 day test (*):

Property	Dimension	Requirement
Stress relaxation 7 days at 23 °C or 21 days at 23 °C or 100 days at 23 °C	%	Max. 22 Max. 28 Max. 32

(*) 7 days test: if the result after 7 days is $\leq 22\%$ the test can be stopped and the material has passed the requirements for this aspect; if the result after 7 days is $\geq 26\%$ the test can be stopped and the material has not passed the requirements for this aspect; if the results after 7 days is between 22% and 26% the test can continue to 21 days.

21 days test: if the result after 21 days is $\leq 28\%$ the test can be stopped and the material has passed the requirements for this aspect; if the material is $\geq 30\%$ the test can be stopped and the material has not passed the requirements; if the material is between 28% and 30% the test can continue to a maximum of 100 days.

100 days test: if the result after 100 days is $\leq 32\%$ the material has passed the requirements for this aspect; if the result is $> 32\%$ the material has not passed the requirements for this aspect.