

BRL-K656

2021-04-16

Evaluation Guideline

for the Kiwa product certificate for
heat exchangers intended for the indirect
adjustment of the temperature of drinking water



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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 heat exchangers intended for the indirect adjustment of the temperature of drinking water are represented. The Board of Experts also supervises the certification activities and and if necessary will make adjustments to this evaluation guideline. 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, which establish Kiwa's general rules for certification.

Kiwa Nederland B.V.

Sir Winston Churchilllaan 273
Postbus 70
2280 AB RIJSWIJK
The Netherlands

Tel. +31 88 998 44 00
Fax +31 88 998 44 20
info@kiwa.nl
www.kiwa.nl

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The use of this evaluation guideline by third parties, for any purpose whatsoever, is only allowed after a written agreement regulating the right of use has been entered into with Kiwa to this end.

Binding declaration

This evaluation guideline has been declared binding by Kiwa on 16 August 2021.

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1 Introduction

1.1 General

This evaluation guideline includes all relevant requirements which are employed by Kiwa when dealing with applications for the issue and maintenance of a certificate for Heat exchangers intended for indirect adjustment of the temperature of drinking water.

This evaluation guideline replaces BRL-K656/03, dated 2012-02-01.

The quality declarations issued based on that last evaluation guideline will expire in any case 2 years after validation of this BRL.

For the performance of its certification work, Kiwa is bound to the requirements as included in NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17065.

1.2 Field of application / scope

The products are intended to be used in hot water installations with a working pressure of maximum 1 MPa (10 bar) and a water temperature of maximum 90°C .

Remark:

The technical specifications to be fulfilled on the primary side will be established in mutual agreement between supplier and user.

1.3 Acceptance of test reports provided by the supplier

If the supplier submits 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:

- EN-ISO/IEC 17020 for inspection bodies;
- EN-ISO/IEC 17021-1 for certification bodies certifying systems;
- EN-ISO/IEC 17024 for certification bodies certifying persons;
- EN-ISO/IEC 17025 for laboratories;
- EN-ISO/IEC 17065 for certification bodies certifying products.

Remark:

This institution will be deemed to meet this criteria when a certificate of accreditation can be submitted, issued either by the Board of Accreditation (RvA) or by one of the accreditation 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.

If no certificate of accreditation can be submitted, the certification institution itself will verify if the accreditation standard has been met or it will perform the respective examination itself or have it performed on its behalf.

1.4 Quality declaration

The quality declarations to be issued based on this evaluation guideline will be referred to as Kiwa product certificates.

A model of the product certificate has been included for information purposes 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 for use is granted by Kiwa to the supplier whose products can be considered to comply with the applicable requirements on delivery. A specially designed label, stating the quality information on the application of the product may possibly be added. The information on this label will be based on the results as laid down in the report issued by Kiwa on the inspection of the prototype;
- **Double-partition heat exchanger:** a heat exchanger in which the primary and secondary media are completely separated by two walls;
- **Drinking water:** water intended or intended as well, for drinking, cooking or food preparation or other household purposes, with the exception of hot tap water, which is made available to consumers or other customers by means of pipelines (source Dutch Drinking Water Act);
- **Drinking water installation:** an installation directly or indirectly connected to the public drinking water distribution network of a drinking water company (source Dutch Drinking Water Act);
- **Evaluation guideline (BRL):** the agreements entered into in the CWK about the subject matter of certification;
- **Heat exchanger:** a device where heat exchange takes place between the primary and secondary medium;
- **Hot tap water:** water intended or intended as well, for drinking, cooking or food preparation or other household purposes, which is heated before it is made available for those applications (source Dutch Drinking Water Act);
- **Hot tap water installation:** installation for the distribution of hot tap water;
- **Household water:** potable water which does not comply with the requirements of drinking water, and which may only be used within premises for flushing toilets (source Dutch Drinking Water Act);
- **Initial investigation:** tests in order to ascertain that all the requirements recorded in the evaluation guideline are met for the first issue of a certificate;
- **Installation:** configuration consisting of the pipe work, fittings, and appliances;
- **Inspection tests:** tests carried out after the certificate has been granted in order to ascertain that the certified products continue to meet the requirements recorded in the evaluation guideline;
- **Intermediate medium:** the medium, which in a double-partition heat exchanger is located between the walls separating the primary and secondary media;
- **Intermediate zone:** the zone in between the primary and the secondary side that separates the primary medium and secondary medium from each other;
- **IQC scheme (IQCS):** a description of the quality inspections carried out by the supplier as part of their quality system;
- **Leak detection system:** includes all equipment needed to detect a leak. (main components may include the interstitial space, leak protection liners, leak protection jacket, leak indication device, leak detector, system piping, leak detection media, monitoring wells or sensors);
- **Pressure:** the effective pressure (p_e): the difference between the absolute pressure (p) and the ambient pressure (p_{amb}). In formula form: $p_e = (p - p_{amb})$;
- **Primary medium:** the heat-transfer medium;
- **Primary side:** that side of the heat exchanger which comes into contact with the primary medium;

- **Private label certificate:** a product certificate that exclusively specifies products included in the product certificate of another supplier 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 specifications recorded in that document;
- **Product requirements:** requirements made specific by means of measures or figures, focused on (identifiable) characteristics of products and containing a limiting value to be achieved, which can be calculated or measured in an unequivocal manner;
- **Secondary medium:** drinking water whose temperature is increased or reduced;
- **Secondary side:** that side of the heat exchanger that comes into direct contact with the drinking water whose temperature is being changed;
- **Single-partition heat exchanger:** a heat exchanger in which the primary and secondary media are separated by one wall;
- **Supplier:** party responsible for ensuring that the products covered by a certificate at the time of delivery continuously comply with the requirements on which certification is based;
- **Tap water:** water intended or intended as well, for drinking, cooking, food preparation or other household purposes;
Remark: Tap water can refer to drinking water, warm tap water or household water;
- **Working pressure:** the maximum pressure occurring under normal conditions in the drinking water installation or parts thereof.
-

3 Procedure for granting a product certificate

3.1 Initial investigation

The initial investigation to be performed is based on the (product) requirements as contained in this evaluation guideline, including the test methods, and, depending on the type of products to be certified, 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 initial investigation, the results are presented to the Decision maker (see 10.2). This person evaluates the results and decides whether the certificate can be granted or if additional data and/or tests are necessary before the certificate can be granted.

3.3 Investigation into the product and/or performance requirements

Kiwa will investigate the products to be certified or have them investigated on its behalf, against the certification requirements stated in the product requirements and/or performance requirements.

The necessary samples will be drawn by or on behalf of Kiwa.

3.4 Production process assessment

When assessing the production process, it is investigated whether the manufacturer is capable of continuously producing products that meet the certification requirements.

The evaluation of the production process takes place during the ongoing work at the manufacturer.

The assessment also includes at least:

- The quality of raw materials, half-finished products, and end products;
- Internal transport and storage.

3.5 Contract assessment

If the supplier is not the manufacturer of the products to be certified, Kiwa will evaluate the agreement between the supplier and the manufacturer.

This written agreement, to be made available to Kiwa, must at least include:

- That accreditation bodies, scheme managers and Kiwa will have the opportunity to observe certification activities that will be carried out by Kiwa or on behalf of Kiwa at the manufacturer's premises.

4 Product requirements

4.1 General

This chapter contains the requirements that heat exchangers have to fulfil, as well as the test methods to establish that the requirements are being met.

4.2 Public law requirements

4.2.1 *Electrotechnical safety*

Applied electronic equipment shall comply with the Low Voltage Directive, which aims to ensure that electrical equipment on the market meets the requirements that provide a high level of protection of the health and safety of persons, as well as with the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive, which limits the power of equipment to function satisfactorily in its electromagnetic environment without itself creating electromagnetic disturbances that are inadmissible by other equipment in that environment¹.

4.2.2 *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 that can be harmful to the health of the consumer, or otherwise 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 or materials with a quality declaration², e.g. issued by a foreign certification institution, 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 Private law requirements

4.3.1 *Hygienic treatment of products in contact with drinking water*

The supplier must have a procedure in place that protects the products in such way, that hygiene is ensured during storage and transport.

In addition, the supplier shall inform the customer about the handling of products delivered under the certificate, which come into contact with drinking water and warm tap water, from arriving at the construction site through to the realization and commissioning. The primary reason for providing this information is to contribute to the awareness of the importance of hygienic working as a "prevention measure".

4.4 Types

The manufactured heat exchangers covered by this evaluation guideline can be distinguished in:

- Heat exchangers with a single partition,
- Heat exchangers with a double partition.

¹ A 'Declaration of Conformity' (CE) shall be submitted during the (initial) audit as a burden of proof.

² The "Regulation" (article 16) establishes: "A quality declaration issued by an independent certification institute in another member state of the European Union 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, at least equivalent requirements as meant in the Regulation materials and chemicals drinking water- and warm tap water supply are met".

4.4.1 Single or double partition

It shall be determined if the primary medium is separated from the secondary medium by a single or double partition.

This shall be determined in accordance with article 5.6.1.

4.4.1.1 Heat exchangers with a single partition

Heat exchangers with a single partition shall meet all the requirements stated in this guideline, with exception of the requirements for heat exchangers with double partition as stated in 5.6.1.

4.4.1.2 Heat exchangers with a double partition

Heat exchangers with a double partition can be distinguished in 2 types, namely:

- *If a liquid or gas or porous material is used as intermediate medium the following requirements shall be met:*
 - the liquid shall not constitute a risk to public health. In the instructions for use the manufacturer shall indicate that the liquid used must be LD₅₀>200 mg/kg¹ and which liquid is being used, indicating the LD₅₀ value;
 - the pressure of the liquid between the two partitions may not exceed 100 kPa at the lowest point of the heat exchanger;
 - the materials of the partitions shall not corrode under the influence of the intermediate medium, the primary medium or the secondary medium with which they come into contact.

- *For heat exchangers where partition walls touch each other or are connected to each other, the following requirements shall be met:*
 - the space(s) between the two partitions shall be at atmospheric pressure;
 - the materials of the walls and thermal bridges shall not corrode under the influence of the intermediate medium, the primary medium or the secondary medium with which they come into contact;
 - the construction shall be such that leak detection is guaranteed. This shall be verified according to article 5.6.

4.4.1.3 Leak detection system

In heat exchangers with a double partition, an occurring leakage in a partition shall cause a leakage signal which is visually or acoustically perceptible within 300 seconds after the leakage has occurred. This shall be determined in accordance with article 5.6.2.

4.4.2 Corrosion resistance

The applied materials that enter into contact with drinking water shall be corrosion-resistant or protected against corrosion.

They shall not result in mutual corrosion.

¹ In this case LD₅₀ means: Lethal dose 50%

This refers to the dose of the hazardous substance administered by mouth required to kill 50% of the target group (rats or rabbits) within a certain time frame. For the determination of toxicity, actual laboratory animals are only used in this method in very exceptional cases. Instead, a calculation method is used that can simulate the effects of the original tests. Furthermore the LD₅₀ method is under discussion because the division between harmful and hazardous is not fully subscribed by experts. At this moment, however, the method offers the desired practical resources to classify solutions and mixtures quickly and unequivocally and is described as such in: Community document 93/21/EEC of April 27, 1993.

4.4.2.1 Corrosion resistant protective layers

Where applicable, the applied corrosion-resistant protective layers and paint systems shall comply with the requirements of Kiwa evaluation guideline BRL-K759 "Coating systems for drinking water installations".

Remark:

Note: If a coating is applied that is included in a Kiwa product certification agreement in accordance with BRL-K759, this condition is deemed to have been met.

4.4.2.2 Enamel coating

Enamel coating and the cathodic protection to be applied shall comply with DIN 4753, Part 3.

4.4.3 Rubber sealing materials

Where applicable, the employed rubber sealing materials shall comply with the requirements of Kiwa evaluation guideline BRL-K17504 "Vulcanized rubber sealing rings for drinking water pipes".

Natural rubbers (NR) and isoprene rubbers (IR) are not allowed.

Remark:

Note: If a rubber is applied that is included in a Kiwa product certification agreement in accordance with BRL-K17504, this condition is deemed to have been met.

4.4.4 Other materials

If materials other than those indicated above are used, they shall be equivalent and considered suitable for the purpose.

4.5 Construction and shape

4.5.1 Internal configuration

The internal configuration of the heat exchanger shall be such that under normal operating conditions refreshment of the water is guaranteed and the electrical conductivity of the water shall not increase by more than 5 mS/m compared to the reference water.

This shall be examined according to article 5.3.

4.5.2 Heat resistance

The manufacturer shall indicate the temperature up to which the heat exchanger may be used. the maximum allowable operation temperature of the heat exchanger.

4.5.3 Strength

Connection ends shall withstand a torque of 30 Nm for 300 seconds.

After this test, the fixings of the connection ends to the heat exchanger shall not show any cracking and/or change of shape.

This shall be examined in accordance with article 5.2.

4.5.4 Connection ends with fittings

The connection ends of the heat exchanger consisting of fittings intended for direct connection to the tap water installation shall comply with the relevant requirements of NEN-EN-ISO 228 and ISO 7-1.

4.5.5 Connection ends with flanges

The connection ends of the heat exchanger consisting of flanges intended for direct connection to the tap water installation shall comply with the applicable part of NEN-EN 1092.

4.5.6 Anodes

If anodes are used, the construction and method of assembly of the anodes shall comply with DVGW-Arbeitsblatt W 511.

4.6 Functional requirements

4.6.1 Strength and sealing

On the primary and secondary sides, the heat exchanger shall be resistant to the working pressure specified by the manufacturer, without any leakage, damage, or permanent deformation.

This shall be examined in accordance with article 5.4.

4.6.2 Endurance

During testing in accordance with article 5.5, the heat exchanger shall continue to comply with article 4.6.1.

4.6.3 Double partition

In heat exchangers with a double partition, a leakage in a partition shall cause a visual or acoustic leakage signal which will allow for a leakage to be detected within 300 seconds after it has occurred.

This shall be examined in accordance with article 5.6.2.1 or 5.6.2.2.

4.7 Finishing and after treatment

By visual inspection it shall be verified that:

- The secondary side of the heat exchanger has been cleaned and properly finished;
- Welding and soldering connections shall be smooth and sound of appearance; welding spatters shall not be detectable;
- Welded products of corrosion resistant steel shall not be discoloured compared to the material before welding.

4.8 Energy performance measurement

The energy performance coefficient of heat exchangers that are used for heat recovery from shower water shall be determined in accordance with NTA 8800.

5 Test methods

5.1 Material

5.1.1 Enamel coating

Test the enamel as described in DIN 4753, Part 3.

5.1.2 Magnesium anode

- a. Test the magnesium anode as described in DIN 4753, Part 3.
- b. Verify if construction and assembly methods comply with DVGW-Arbeitsblatt W 511.

5.2 Strength of the connection ends

- a. To test the resistance of the connection end to forces and moments, the heat exchanger shall be installed in a test apparatus which allows for procurement of the required moment of the relevant parts;
- b. This test requires a heat exchanger whose connection ends, if necessary, can be provided with accessories which will allow exerting the required moment on the parts in question;
- c. Clamp the heat exchanger, if necessary with an accessory, in the testing device and apply a torque of 30 Nm to the free connection end for 300 seconds.

5.3 Determination of refreshing

- a. Measure the volume from the secondary side of the heat exchanger to be tested, by filling it with water of ambient temperature, emptying it and collecting the water;
- b. Repeat this procedure 3 times and calculate the average volume;
- c. Determine the electrical conductivity (mS/m) of the water in the test installation;
- d. Prepare a test fluid with an electrical conductivity of 100 mS/m and fill the heat exchanger with this test fluid;
- e. Execute ten tappings with the volume calculated in (b) and a velocity of 0,5 m/s related to the internal diameter of the connection end;
- f. Rinse the heat exchanger with water for 10 seconds with a velocity of 0,5 m/s, collect this water and determine the electrical conductivity.

5.4 Strength and sealing properties

- a. The heat exchanger shall be installed in a test apparatus in which the required water pressure can be exerted to the heat exchanger;
- b. Flush the secondary side of the heat exchanger with a volumetric flow of water in such a manner that the air is removed;
- c. Close the exit aperture on the secondary side;
- d. Subject the secondary side of the heat-exchanger for 60 seconds to a gradually rising pressure from 0 kPa to 1.3 times the working pressure specified by the manufacturer and maintain this pressure for 900 seconds. The pressure is atmospheric on the primary side;
- e. Repeat paragraphs (a) to (d) for the primary side, the pressure on the secondary side being atmospheric;
- f. Check for leakage, damage, and permanent deformation.

5.5 Endurance

- a. The heat exchanger shall be installed in a test apparatus;
- b. Fill the test setup with water, vent it and close the vent opening;
- c. Load the test setup evenly within 5 seconds to working pressure;
- d. Reduce the pressure to 5 bar evenly within 5 seconds and maintain the pressure at this pressure for 5 seconds;
- e. Increase the pressure to the working pressure evenly within 5 seconds and maintain the pressure at this pressure for 5 seconds;
- f. Repeat paragraphs (b) up to and including (e) 20.000 times;
- g. No leakage or deformation may occur during the tests.

5.6 Verification of the safety aspects of double partition walls

5.6.1 Establishing complete double partition

- a. Verify against the manufacturing drawings and/or necessary section(s) if there are any spots where the partition walls are in contact with each other or connected to each other;
- b. Establish by observation that at these spots it is not possible to drill a continuous imaginary hole with a diameter of 2 mm through the partition walls without first drilling into leakage detection channel(s). At the discretion of Kiwa, this can be checked by means of destructive material testing.

5.6.2 Establishing the functioning of the leak detection system

One of the following test methods is applied in accordance with the leak detection system used by the supplier.

5.6.2.1 Method 1.

- a. Establish against the manufacturing drawings and/or necessary sections at which spots a leakage occurring in the partition walls shall be considered critical in relation to the observed time in which leakage signalling via the intermediate zone may occur;
- b. Drill a 2-mm diameter continuous hole through both partitions at the most critical location. Make sure that access to the intermediate medium is not blocked by the drilling work;
- c. Fill the heat exchanger on both the primary and the secondary sides and subject both sides directly to a water-pressure of 50 kPa and maintain this pressure;
- d. Measure the time between reaching this pressure and the time at which leakage liquid is signalled.

5.6.2.2 Method 2.

Carry out the test according to NEN-EN 13160-4: 5.1.2.1, on the understanding

- a. That the test will be performed with water;
- b. Install the leak detection system in the double partition of the heat exchanger;
- c. Fill the system to be tested with water;
- d. Simulate a leakage according to 5.6.2.1b;
- e. Measure the time between simulating the leak and the alarm being triggered.

6 Marking

6.1 General

The following markings and indications shall be clearly and properly affixed to every product, by engraving or stickers:

- Name of manufacturer and/or registered trademark;
- Construction (single-partition/double-partition);
- Secondary partition wall material used;
- Type of connection ends;
- Year of manufacturing;
- Primary side working pressure;
- Secondary side working pressure;
- Designation of liquid intermediate medium;
- Maximum primary water temperature;
- Maximum secondary water temperature;
- Marking of the primary and secondary connection ends.

Remark:

The type of connection ends may also be described in the installation instructions provided no interchange can take place between the primary and secondary sides.

6.2 Durability of stickers

The stickers will be securely attached and made of permanent adhesive materials. The print will be indelible and legible.

According to NEN-EN 60335-1, article 7.14:

The markings required by the standard shall be clearly legible and durable.

Compliance is checked by inspection and by rubbing the mark by hand with a cloth soaked in water for 15 seconds and again with a cloth soaked with petroleum ether for 15 seconds. The petroleum ether to be used for the test is aliphatic hexane solvent. After all tests of this standard, the marking shall be clearly legible. Marking plates shall not be easy to remove and shall not curl.

6.3 Certification mark

After concluding a Kiwa certification agreement, the certified products shall be indelibly marked with the certification mark:

For products that enter into contact with drinking water:

The Kiwa Water Mark “ **KIWA**  ” .

7 Instructions

The manufacturer's instructions shall be provided in the Dutch language upon delivery of the heat exchanger.

These instructions shall cover at least the following aspects:

- Possible applications;
- Installation instructions;
- Operating instructions;
- Maintenance instructions;
- Venting methods;
- Draining the heat exchanger;
- Cleaning method.

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 them.

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 a 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:
 - dealing with products showing deviations;
 - corrective actions to be taken if non-conformities are found;
 - dealing 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:

- **Initial investigation:** 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; this must include the frequency with which the inspection body shall perform the inspections.
- **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. of BRL	Tests within the scope of:	
		Pre-certification	Inspection by Kiwa after granting of certificate ^{a,b)}
Material			
Requirements to avoid deterioration of the quality of the drinking water	4.3.1	X	X
Design and implementation			
Internal configuration	4.5.1	X	
Heat resistance	4.5.2	X	
Strength	4.5.3	X	
Connection ends with fittings	4.5.4	X	X
Connection ends with flanges	4.5.5	X	X
Anodes	4.5.6		
Functional requirements			
Strength and sealing	4.6.1	X	X
Endurance	4.6.2	X	
Double partition	4.6.3	X	X
Finishing and after treatment	4.7	X	X
Energy performance measurement	4.8	X	
Certification mark and instructions			
General	6.1	X	X
Durability stickers	6.2	x	X
Certification mark	6.3	X	X
Instructions	7		

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

b) During the inspection tests, the inspector verifies the products on basis of a selection from the above mentioned product requirements. The frequency of inspection visits is defined in chapter 10.6 of this evaluation guideline.

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.

10 Agreements on the implementation of certification

10.1 General

The certification body must dispose of regulations or a similar document that establishes the general rules employed for certification.

These rules are in particular:

- The general rules for conducting the initial investigation, 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 made 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 the certification body in case of Non-Conformities,
- The measures taken by the certification body 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 on measures taken by the certification body.

10.2 Certification staff

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

- Certification assessor (**CAS**): in charge of performing design and documentation assessments, attestation investigations, applications, and the evaluation and review of conformity assessments
- Site assessor (**SAS**): in charge of carrying out external inspections at the supplier's works;
- Decision maker (**DM**): in charge of making decisions in connection with the initial investigations carried out, continuing the certification in connection with the inspections carried out and making 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
- Additional 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 competences	Evaluation criteria
Knowledge of company processes Requirements for conducting professional audits on products, processes, services, installations, design, and management systems.	<i>Relevant experience: in the field</i> 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 competences	Evaluation criteria
Competences for the execution of site assessments. Adequate communication skills (e.g. writing reports, presentation skills and interviewing techniques).	SAS: Kiwa Audit training or similar and 4 site assessments including 1 self-reliant under supervision.
Execution of initial examination	CAS: 3 initial audits under supervision.
Conducting review	CAS: conducting 3 reviews

Technical competences	Evaluation Criteria
Education	General: Education in one of the following technical areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Engineering; • Mechanical Engineering.
Testing skills	General: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 week laboratory training (general and scheme specific) including measuring techniques and performing tests under supervision ; • Conducting tests (per scheme).
Experience – specific	CAS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 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) • 2 initial assessments of the production site under the direction of the PM • 1 complete initial application self-reliant (evaluated by PM) SAS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 inspection audits under the direction of a qualified SAS. • 3 inspection audits conducted self-reliant (evaluated by PM)
Skills in performing witnessing	PM 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 for 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 initial investigation

The certification body records the results of the initial investigation 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 who 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 was established at 2 audit 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 accreditation 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 audits for the duration of 1 year.

The audit program to be performed by the certification body shall cover at least:

- The product specifications included in the certificate;
- The production process of the products;
- 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 delivered products.

For suppliers with a private label certificate, the frequency of audits has been established at 1 audit per year for the products covered by the certificate. 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 focused on the aspects inserted in the IQC scheme and the results of the controls 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 about delivered products.

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

10.7 Nonconformities

When the certification requirements are not met, measures are taken by Kiwa in accordance with the sanctions policy as written in the Kiwa Regulation for Certification. The Kiwa Regulations for Certifications are available on the Kiwa website.

10.8 Report to the Board of Experts

The certification body shall report at least annually about the performed certification activities. In this report the following aspects shall be included:

- Mutations in number of issued certificates (granted/withdrawn);
- Number of executed audits in relation to the established frequency;
- Results of the inspections;
- Measures imposed with regards to established Non-Conformities;
- Complaints received from third parties about certified products.

10.9 Interpretation of requirements

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

10.10 Specific rules set by the Board of Experts

The Board of Experts has defined the following specific rules. These rules shall be followed by the certification body for execution of the certification.

11 Titles of standards

11.1 Public law rules

2014/35/EU	Directive on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment intended for use within certain voltage limits (LVD)
2014/30/EU	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive
BJZ2011048144	Regulation of the Minister of Infrastructure and Environment ¹
29 June 2011	

11.2 Standards / normative documents

Number	Title
BRL-K759	Coating systems for drinking water applications
BRL-K17504	Vulcanized rubber products for cold and hot drinking water applications
DIN 4753, Part 3	Water heaters, water heating installations and storage water heaters for drinking water – Part 3: Corrosion protection on the water side by enamelling and cathodic protection – Requirements and testing
DVGW, Arbeitsblatt W 511	Drinking water installations in buildings and Legionella
NTA 8800	Energy performance of buildings - Determination methods – as of 2020-01-01
EN 248	Sanitary taps - General requirement for electroplated chromium nickel layers
EN 1092	Flanges and their joints - Circular flanges for pipes, valves, fittings, and accessories, PN designated
EN 13160-1	Leak detection systems - Part 1: General Principles
EN 13160-4	Leak detection systems - Part 4: Requirements and test/assessment methods for sensor based leak detection systems
93/21/EEC	Adapting to technical progress for the 18 th time Council Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging, and labelling of dangerous substances
ISO 7-1	Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are made on the threads – Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances, and designation
EN-ISO 228-1	Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are not made on the threads – Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances, and designation
EN 60335-1	Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 1: General requirements
EN ISO/IEC 17020	Conformity assessment - General criteria for the operation of several types of bodies performing inspection
EN ISO/IEC 17021-1	Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems
EN ISO/IEC 17024	Conformity assessment - General requirements for bodies operating certification of persons
EN ISO/IEC 17025	General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories
EN ISO/IEC 17065	Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes, and services

¹ Valid as of 1 July 2017

I Model certificate (example)



Product certificate KXXXXXX/0X

Issued

Replaces

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CERTIFICATE

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

BRL-xxxx "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx" dated [dd-mm-yyyy]

inclusive amendment sheet dated dd-mm-yyyy.

Name Director
Kiwa

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

Kiwa Nederland B.V.
Sir Winston Churchilllaan 273
P.O.Box 70
2280 AB RUSWIJK
The Netherlands
Tel. +31 88 998 44 00
Fax +31 88 998 44 20
info@kiwa.nl
www.kiwa.nl

Company
Name customer
Address customer

Phone number
Fax number
www.
Email

Certification process consists of initial and regular assessment of:

- quality system
- product

II Model IQC-scheme (example)

Inspection subjects	Inspection aspects	Inspection method	Inspection frequency	Inspection registration
Raw materials or materials supplied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw material entry check 				
Production process, production equipment, plant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures • Work instructions • Test equipment • Equipment 				
Finished-products				
Measuring and testing equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring equipment • Calibration 				
Logistics				