

GAS APPLIANCES REGULATION (EU) 2016/426



ORGALIME GUIDE OF INTERPRETATION

Disclaimer

This guide reflects the best knowledge of industry experts across Europe and the state of the art at the moment of its application. The principles and explanations described in this guide are not legally binding. A binding interpretation of Community legislation is the exclusive competence of the European Court of Justice.

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Introduction

As of 21 April 2018, the Gas Appliances Directive 2009/142/EC (GAD) will be fully replaced by the new Gas Appliances Regulation (EU)2016/46 (GAR) for all appliances burning gaseous fuels.

Although the current Gas Appliances Directive is a fully 'New Approach' directive by virtue of which manufacturers placing their appliances on the market should meet the Essential Requirements of Annex I, its implementation in the Member States showed that some amendments were necessary to clarify mainly the scope and the definitions laid down in the Directive.

The new Regulation will be fully aligned with the New Legislative Framework, as has been the case for other internal market directives of interest to our members.

The Regulation clarifies the requirements gas appliances and fittings will have to meet and introduces a common framework for the communication of gas supply conditions in the EU. These clarifications will enable the safer design and construction of appliances and fittings with a view to ensuring that better performing products enter the EU gas market.

It also brings clarity to the obligations of the various economic operators (manufacturers, importers, distributors), as well as those of the notified bodies and finally, it provides a harmonised approach to the conformity assessment procedures.

The final objective of these modifications is to improve the functioning of the internal market for gas appliances and fittings in the EU and be sure that these are operated in a safe manner.

The purpose of this Orgalime guide is to explain the main changes and obligations for all economic operators arising from this Regulation and to help Orgalime industries to be prepared to meet the requirements deriving from the application of the Regulation.

This guide reflects the best knowledge of industry experts across Europe and the State of the Art at the moment of its application. The principles and explanations described in this guide are not legally binding. A binding interpretation of Community legislation is the exclusive competence of the European Court of Justice.

Orgalime, the European Engineering Industries Association, speaks for 41 trade federations representing the mechanical, electrical, electronic, metalworking & metal articles industries of 23 European countries. The industry employs nearly 11 million people in the EU and in 2016 accounted for some €2,000 billion of output. The industry represents over a quarter of the output of manufactured products and over a third of the manufactured exports of the European Union.

Scope of the Regulation: in, out, excluded?

What does the Regulation cover?

- ⬡ Domestic or non-domestic appliances burning fuel (gas appliances) and fittings
- ⬡ New or second-hand appliances and fittings imported from a country outside the EU
- ⬡ All forms of supply including distant sales

Therefore, the GAR does not apply to second hand appliances sold within the EU. The key element to take into consideration is that the appliance/fitting should be NEW to the European market!

As a manufacturer, if you have a gas appliance which is already in the supply chain, you will be entitled to sell it based on the GAD certificates, even after 21st April 2018.

What are the exemptions from the Regulation?

- ⬡ Products specifically designed for industrial processes carried out on industrial premises
- ⬡ Products used in aircraft and railways
- ⬡ Products for temporary use in laboratories
- ⬡ Products that possess an artistic value and not put into service such as antiques used in exhibitions or collections

Be aware that installation and maintenance of gas appliances is not regulated by the GAR but is in the competence of the Member States.

What are the main changes introduced by the GAR?

It is important to mention that the scope of the GAR is generally the same as the GAD although some changes have been introduced. Here is an overview of the changes:

1. The Directive has become a Regulation: the main difference between a Directive and a Regulation is that a Regulation is directly applicable in all the Member States of the EU and Member States have less room for manoeuvre when applying it on their territory. This guarantees a harmonised implementation of the legislation and therefore improves the internal market and helps to remove barriers to trade.

2. Fittings have to be CE marked: The Regulation does not differentiate between appliances and fittings as the directive used to. Therefore, whether they are integrated into an appliance or traded separately, the fittings will bear the CE marking and... go through the conformity assessment procedures.

3. End of the 105° C limit for normal water temperature of appliances: the Regulation removes the exclusion that existed in the GAD for appliances where the normal water temperature exceeds 105° C. This change will certainly bring new appliances into the scope of the Regulation.

4. Member States had to communicate by 21st October 2017 to the Commission and the other Member States the types of gas and corresponding supply pressure of gaseous fuels used on their territory.

5. Manufacturers will be required to perform a risk assessment: both for their appliances and fittings as part of the compliance procedure with the GAR (page..)

6. Manufacturers will keep the EU-type certificates for a minimum of 10 years. National authorities could however require to keep them for a longer period. This also applies to all annexes and technical documentation.

7. EU-type certificates issued under the GAR will now have an expiry date of maximum 10 years (contrary to the certificates issued under GAD which remain valid for an undetermined period).

8. Manufacturers will design and construct gas appliances and fittings which do not cause a concentration of carbon monoxide harmful to health when normally used.

9. Economic operators can appeal against a notified body's decision, therefore, notified bodies must ensure that an appeal procedure against their decision is available.

10. Notified bodies performing the EU-type examination are required to inform manufacturers of changes in technology/regulation that affect certification.

11. For appliances and fittings already covered by an implementing measure of Directive 2009/125/EC on eco-design requirements for energy-related products (the so-called Eco-design Directive), the essential requirement on 'rational use of energy' is not applicable.

In order to ensure a smooth transition from GAD to GAR, the Commission services have published a document (which is not legally binding) to bring some clarifications on some of the issues raised and ensure legal certainty. This document can be downloaded [here](#). The European Commission also published a Q&A on interpretation issues, which is available [here](#).

The main concept of the Regulation

The first step the manufacturer (or an importer acting as a manufacturer) must perform is to identify whether the appliance or the fitting he wants to place on the EU market is in the scope of the Gas Appliances Regulation.

Although it might seem an easy task, there can sometimes be doubts whether or not this Regulation applies to the appliance you want to place on the market.

Attention: spare parts are not in the remit of the Regulation!¹

Step 1

Identify if this Regulation applies to your appliances!

What kind of products does the Regulation apply to?

All appliances burning gaseous fuels which are used for the following activities:

- Cooking
- Refrigeration
- Air conditioning
- Space heating
- Hot water production
- Lighting
- Washing (including drying and ironing)
- Forced draught burners and heating bodies to be equipped with these burners

By the activity of burning it is meant that a gaseous fuel reacts with oxygen producing heat or light.

A gaseous fuel is defined as any fuel which is in a gaseous state at a temperature of 15°C under an absolute pressure of 1 bar.

But there is more!

If you manufacture fittings, then remember that they also fall under the Gas Regulation! Check the list again to see if your fitting can be incorporated into an appliance used for the activities above.

In the framework of this Regulation, fittings are defined as:

‘safety devices, controlling devices or regulating devices and sub-assemblies thereof, designed to be incorporated into an appliance or to be assembled to constitute an appliance’.

¹Repair operations are often carried out by replacing a defective or worn item by a spare part which is identical or at least similar to the original part. If the spare part used for the repair performs better, due to technical progress, the product is not considered as new. Maintenance operations are basically excluded from the scope of the Regulation.

If you are now sure your appliance or fitting is not in the scope of the Gas Appliances Regulation, you can stop reading this Guide!

If you are sure your appliance is in the scope of the Gas Appliances Regulation, we invite you to read on!

Step 2 Identify the Harmonised standards

The next step is to identify whether any harmonised standards exist for your appliances. These standards, which are harmonised at EU level and published in the Official Journal of the EU, will give your appliance presumption of conformity to the Essential Requirements of the Regulation.

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If you are using a harmonised standard and a problem arises with your product, the burden of proof lies with market surveillance authorities whereas it lies with the manufacturer if you did not use a harmonised standard. If you want to protect yourself, do not forget to mention on your certificate the latest version of the Harmonised standard cited in the OJEU AND the standard you used which reflects the State of the Art.

Step 3 Prepare your technical documentation

Before choosing a notified body, you will need to prepare the technical documentation which will allow it to assess whether the appliance and/or the fitting is in conformity with the applicable requirements of the Regulation.

What is the main information that should be included in the technical documentation?

1. A general description of the appliance and/or the fitting
2. A conceptual design, manufacturing drawings and schemes of components
3. A description and explanation to understand the drawings and schemes
4. A list of harmonised standards applied (totally or partially) as well as a description of where they have not been applied, the technical solutions adopted to meet the essential requirements
5. The results of design calculations made and examinations carried out
6. The test reports
7. The instructions for installation and use of appliances
8. The instructions for the incorporation into an appliance and for the assembly of fittings

If necessary:

1. The EU type examination certificate and the Declaration of Conformity (DoC) relating to the fitting incorporated into the appliance
2. The attestations and certificates related to the methods of manufacture, inspection and monitoring of the appliance or the fitting
3. Any other document which will help the notified body to carry out its assessment

Last but not least: remember that you need to keep the technical documentation for minimum 10 years after the appliance and/or fitting has been placed on the market.

Step 4 Choose your notified body

As a gas manufacturer, you will need to choose a notified body accredited under the GAR that will examine the technical design of the appliance or fitting you have designed to check whether it meets the requirement of the Regulation.

Step 5 Choose the relevant conformity assessment procedure

The conformity of appliances and fittings manufactured in series will be assessed using Module B - EU type-examination – production type, which always has to be combined with one of the following modules according to the choice of the manufacturer:

- ⬡ Module C2: conformity to type based on internal production control plus supervised product checks at random intervals
- ⬡ Module D: conformity to type based on quality assurance of the production process
- ⬡ Module E: conformity to type based on product quality assurance
- ⬡ Module F: conformity to type based on product verification

If you produce appliances in small quantities or in single units, you can either choose the above modules or

- ⬡ Module G: conformity based on unit verification.

NB: with this module, you do not need to perform the EU type examination!

As a picture is worth more than a thousand words, take a look at the graphic below which explains in more detail the various stages of the conformity assessment procedure to get a better idea of who is responsible for what in the different modules.

DESIGN PHASE		PRODUCTION PHASE	
<p>MODULE B EU type examination – production type</p> <p>Lodges an application for EU type-examination with a NB; Supplies any supporting documentation to the NB, including the technical file; Informs NB of any modification of the approved type product; Keeps the EU-type examination certificate at the disposal of national authorities for a period of 10 years.</p> <p>Assesses the adequacy of the appliance or the fitting through examination; Examines a specimen, representative of the product envisaged; Draws up an evaluation report; Issues an EU type-examination to the manufacturer; Informs notifying authorities and other NBs of EU-type examination certificate refusals, suspension or restrictions.</p>	<p>MODULE C2 conformity to type based on internal production control plus supervised product checks at random intervals</p> <p>Ensures that the manufacturing process and monitoring are in conformity with EU type-examination certificate; Chooses a NB; Affixes the NB's identification; Draws up the EU Declaration of Conformity and keeps it at the disposal of the national authority for a period of 10 years.</p> <p>Carries out product checks at defined intervals of 1 year at least; Examines a sample of the final appliance or fittings; Runs tests as identified by the harmonised standard and/or technical specification; If sample is not conform, the NB must take appropriate measures.</p>	<p>MODULE D conformity to type based on quality assurance of the production process</p> <p>Lodges an application for assessment of quality system with a NB; Draws up the quality system documentation; Maintains and ensures that approved quality system is adequate and efficient; Affixes the NB's identification; Affixes the CE marking; Draws up the EU Declaration of Conformity and keeps it at the disposal of the national authority for a period of 10 years.</p> <p>Assesses the quality system; Determines if the quality system satisfies the type described in the EU type-examination; Is responsible for the surveillance and evaluation of changes of the approved quality system; Carries out periodic audits at least once every 2 years; Informs notifying authorities and other NBs of quality system approvals and refusals.</p>	<p>MODULE F conformity to type based on product verification</p> <p>Ensures and monitors the conformity of the manufacturing process; Chooses a NB; Chooses either the examination and testing of every product or an examination on a statistical basis; Affixes the NB's identification; Affixes the CE marking; Draws up the EU Declaration of Conformity and keeps it at the disposal of the national authority for a period of 10 years; Keeps the certificate of conformity at the disposal of national authorities.</p> <p>Verifies the conformity by examining and testing of every product; Carries out examination and testing; Issues a certificate of conformity in respect of the examinations and tests; Where necessary, applies sampling system and approves or rejects the lot.</p>

SYMBOLS

 Manufacturer (M)
  Notified Body (NB)
  Hyperlink to the Regulation

As a manufacturer, you are free to choose one notified body for the EC type examination and another notified body for the second part of the conformity assessment.

You can also choose an accredited notified body set up in another EU Member State.

Be careful, once you take a decision regarding the choice of a notified body to certify your products, you are not allowed to switch to another one.

Your existing GAD EC type-examination certificates will not expire as from 21st April 2018 as they do not have an expiry date. The only thing that will need to be adapted is the reference to the GAR.

The same is true for the GAD EC type examination test reports which will remain valid and can be used by a notified body under GAR - provided the design of the product and the State of the Art have not changed.

The validity of the certificate under the GAR will count from its date of issue. However, if a notified body issues an EU type certificate under the GAR before the 21st April 2018 it will only become valid as of the date of application of the Regulation (21 April 2018).

Step 6

Choose the relevant conformity assessment procedure

Once you have performed all the activities related to the assessment of your product, and it is found to be in conformity with the Regulation, you should draft your EC Declaration of Conformity.

A model of the Declaration of Conformity is shown here with a brief explanation of the issues to consider.

Model of the EC Declaration of Conformity

This model is described in Annex V of the Regulation

EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY no 1

I, ¹

Name of the manufacturer ²

Postal address ³

Postcode and city ⁴

Telephone number ⁵

Email address ⁶

Declare that the DoC is issued under my sole responsibility and belongs to the following product:

Product name ⁷

Type ⁸

Batch ⁹

Serial number ¹⁰

Object of the declaration

The object of the Declaration described above is in conformity with the relevant Union Harmonisation legislation: ¹¹

The following harmonised standards have been applied

Title, date of standard/specification ¹²

Notified body ¹³

Reference number of the Certificate ¹⁴

Additional information ¹⁴

Signed for and on behalf of ¹⁵

Place and date of issue ¹⁶

Name and function ¹⁷

Signature ¹⁸

¹ As a manufacturer, you can assign a number to your declaration of conformity but this is not compulsory

² Full name of the manufacturer. If you are an authorised representative and acting as a manufacturer, all the information to be reported in the DoC applies to you

³ Postal address of the manufacturer

⁴ Postcode and city

⁵ Telephone number of the manufacturer

⁶ Email address

⁷ Product name: give the full name of your appliance/fitting

⁸ Type: type of appliance

⁹ Batch: the reference of the batch

¹⁰ Serial number: the serial number of your appliance/fitting

¹¹ Identify the appliance to allow for its traceability. You may use a good quality colour picture to identify more clearly your appliance/fitting. You should also give a full description of the appliance/fitting

In the object of the declaration, you declare that your appliance/fitting is in conformity with the GAR (Regulation (EU) 2016/426). If your appliance/fitting has to meet the requirements of other EU legislation, like the Low Voltage Directive or the EMC Directive, you should mention it under this caption

¹² The title of the Harmonised standard you used and its date. If you did not use any standards, mention the technical specification used to prove that your appliance is in conformity with the Regulation

¹³ Notified body: its name, address and the 4 digit- number allowing its identification. You should also indicate the type of intervention that was performed, the type of certificate issued, the details, the date of issue and the duration of validity of the certificates

¹⁴ Any additional information that you consider important to mention

¹⁵ The name of the manufacturer (or company)

¹⁶ The date and place

¹⁷ Your name and function

¹⁸ Your signature (legally binding)

How should I draft my EC declaration of conformity if my appliance/fitting needs to comply with other EU directives/regulations than GAR?

You should mention in the object of your EC declaration of conformity, the conformity of your appliance with GAR and the identification of all EU legislation, including their references of publication that the product complies with.

Which language should I use for my EC Declaration of Conformity?

You should use a language that can easily be understood by the national authorities of the Member State in which you will place your appliance/fitting. Although English is widely understood by the authorities, it is wiser to translate it into the language of the country.

For obvious reasons, you should use only the Latin alphabet.

Before the date of application (21st April 2018), and provided your appliance is in conformity with the GAR, you are entitled to include on your Declaration of Conformity a reference to both the GAD and GAR. Make sure you refer to the application period of each piece of legislation. As an example, 'The object of this Declaration (described above) is in conformity with the relevant harmonised legislation: Directive 2009/142/CE (until 20 April 2018) and with Regulation UE 2016/426 (as from 21 April 2018)'.

Step 7 Affix the CE marking

Your appliances or fittings are ready to be placed on the market!

The CE marking is your appliance/fitting's passport which confirms that you performed all the necessary conformity assessments to prove conformity with the requirements of Regulation.

The main concept of the Regulation

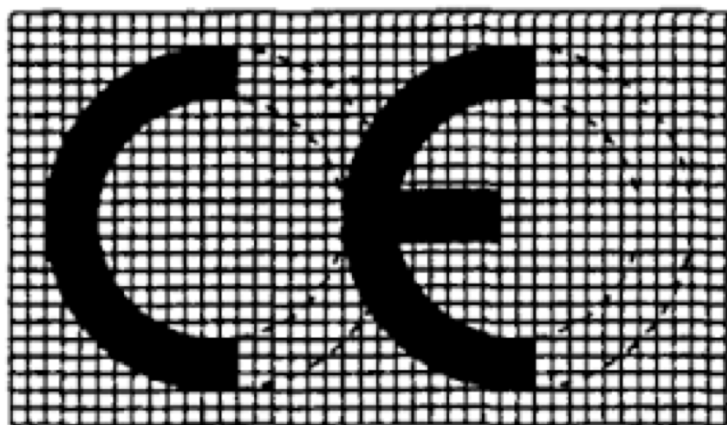
The CE marking is affixed either by the notification body or by the manufacturer, following the notified body's instruction. It is followed by the four-digit identifying the notified body and the date when the CE marking was first affixed.

When you draft the EC declaration of conformity of a fitting that will be integrated into an appliance, you should state the characteristics of the fitting and provide instructions on how the fitting should be incorporated into the appliance in a language that is easily understood by the appliance manufacturers and the market authorities (the instructions might also be available through a web link you indicate on the EC Declaration of Conformity)

The EC Declaration of Conformity of the fitting should also accompany the fitting. If a large quantity of fittings is delivered to one single user, the whole batch may be accompanied by a single copy of the Declaration of Conformity.

Important: when you cannot affix it due to the size or nature of your appliance, the CE marking can be affixed to the packaging and/or to any accompanying documents.

All the information related to the drafting of the CE marking can be downloaded [here](#).



NB: if you reduce or enlarge the CE marking symbol, make sure to use the same proportions! In case the dimension is not imposed by the specific legislation, it should be at least 5 mm high.

Inscriptions

Once you have affixed your CE marking on your appliance/fitting you still need to include the following series of information on your appliance/fitting:

1. Your name, registered name or registered trade mark
2. The type, batch or serial number or any other element allowing the identification of your appliance
3. The type of electrical supply used
4. The appliance category marking
5. The nominal supply pressure
6. The necessary instructions to ensure correct and safe installation, according to the nature of the appliance

The number of type/batch/serial number should be clear enough to be easily associated with all the necessary documentation and in particular with the Declaration of Conformity. If you consider that using a 2D code (e.g. QR code) is easier to trace your appliance and its technical documentation, do not hesitate to use it!

You also have to decide whether the number given should be linked to a single appliance or to a batch. But be aware that if your appliance is recalled by the market surveillance authorities, and it cannot be identified using the batch or serial number, then all the appliances of this type will be removed from the market!

Apart from your name, you should also give your registered company address which is relevant for all legal communications. If due to the size or nature of your appliance, it is not possible to put this information on the appliance, you may put it on the packaging or the documentation accompanying the appliance.

As usual, the language used should be easily understandable.

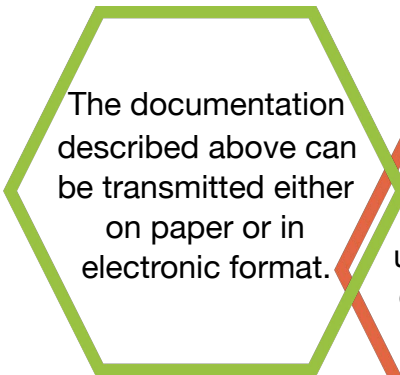
Obligations of the manufacturer

As you are most probably aware the Regulation imposes some obligations on you as a manufacturer:

1. If you place an appliance or fitting on the market or when you use it for your own use, you have to make sure it has been designed and manufactured in accordance with the Essential Requirements of Annex I of the Regulation
2. You have to draw up the technical documentation and carry out the conformity assessment. Once the conformity has been demonstrated, you have to affix the CE marking
3. Be aware that you have to keep the technical documentation and the EU declaration of conformity for 10 years after the appliance/fitting has been placed on the market
4. You have to make sure your series production remains in conformity with the Regulation (changes in Harmonised standards or other technical specifications have to be taken into account). If necessary, you should perform sample testing of appliances already on the market and recall those appliances that present a risk, keeping a register of complaints
5. Your appliance has to be easily identifiable (type, batch or serial number)
6. You have to indicate all your details (name, registered name, postal address) on the appliance. If it is not possible to do so on the appliance, these details should be indicated in the documentation or on the packaging
7. The appliance you place on the market has to be accompanied by instructions and safety information. For your fittings, the EC declaration of conformity should include the instructions for incorporation or assembly. Language requirements apply in both cases!
8. You are obliged to take corrective measures if your appliance, once placed on the market is not in conformity with the Regulation. Upon request of a market surveillance authority (“reasoned request”), you will have to provide all the information and documentation that proves that your appliance is in conformity with the Regulation.



The contact details of the manufacturer should be easily understandable for users, consumers and market surveillance authorities!



The documentation described above can be transmitted either on paper or in electronic format.



Importers and distributors placing appliances/fittings under their own name or trade name will be under the same obligations as manufacturers.

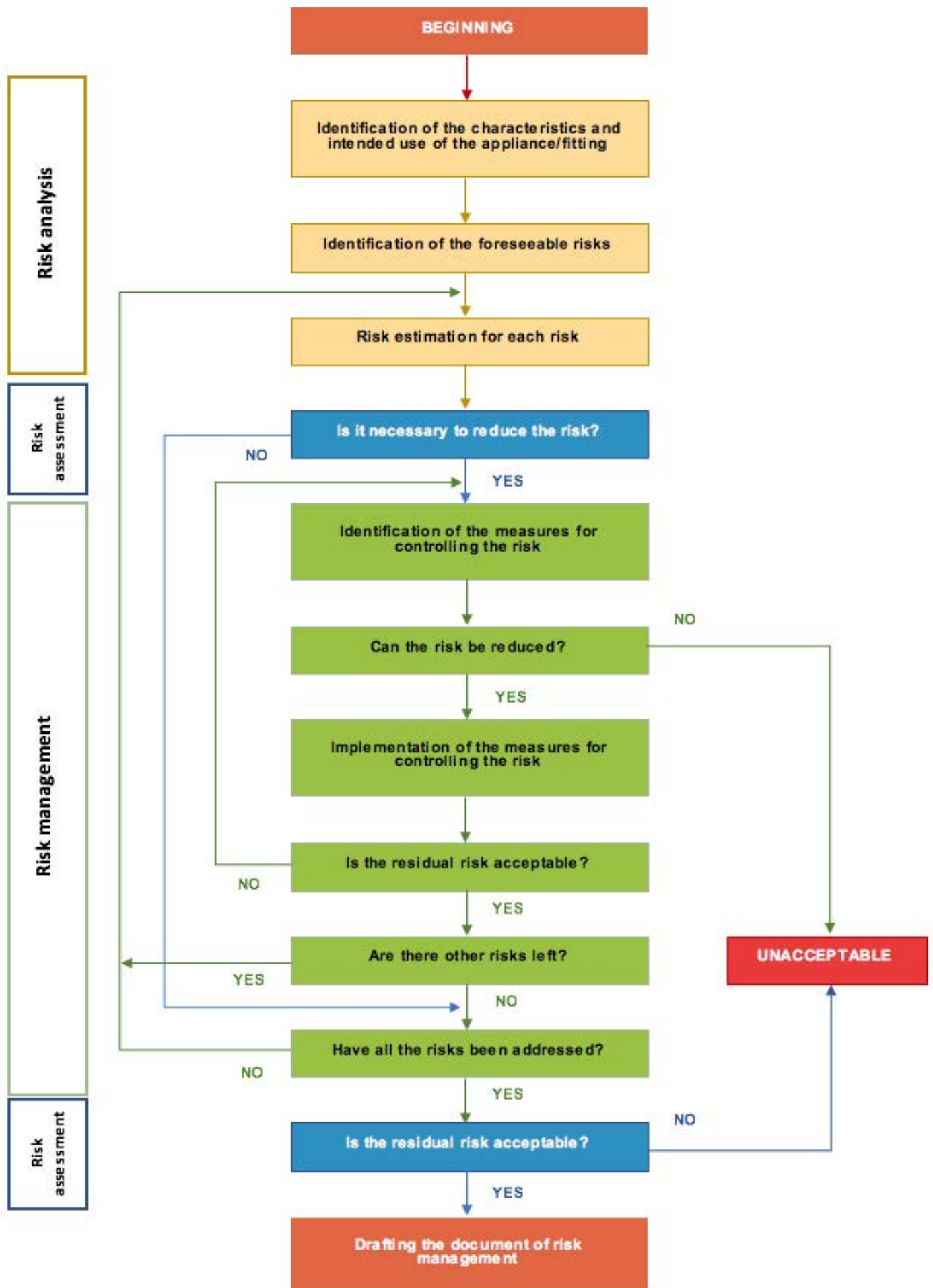
Obligations of the manufacturer to perform a risk assessment

But there is more!

It is important not to forget to carry out a risk assessment of your appliance/fitting. The procedure is described below:

- ⬡ As a manufacturer, you need to perform a documented risk assessment in order to identify the risks which apply to the appliance and/or fitting
- ⬡ The design and construction should take these risks into account
- ⬡ When trying to find the best solution, you should apply the principles below in the order listed:
 1. Eliminate or reduce risks
 2. Take the necessary prevention measures in relation to the risks that cannot be eliminated
 3. Inform users about the residual risks due to any shortcomings of the protection measures adopted and indicate whether any precautions are required.

Obligations of the manufacturer to perform a risk assessment



Drafting instructions for intended use

We also believe it is important to reiterate some general requirements for manufacturers when drafting their instructions for intended use.

During the design phase of your appliance/fitting and when drafting the instructions, you need to consider of course the intended use but also any reasonably foreseeable uses (should the appliance not be correctly used). In the instructions, you should include information on the technical specifications of the interface between the appliance and its environment to ensure the correct connection to the gas supply network, the combustion air supply and the flue gas evacuation system.

The instructions should also contain information for safe use and draw the user's attention to any restrictions of use.

The type of gas to be used, the gas supply pressure, the appliance category and the restriction of installation if sufficient ventilation is not met should all be clearly stated on the packaging.

You should also consider the risks linked to safety issues including condensation produced at start-up or during use, risks of explosion in case of a fire of external origin, water and/or air penetration into the circuit. Furthermore, you should ensure that any abnormal fluctuations of an auxiliary energy source should not create unsafe situations.

You need to ensure that your appliance/fitting is designed to obviate any gas-related risks caused by electricity and electromagnetic phenomena.

if your appliance burns gas containing carbon monoxide it should be designed in such a way as not to present any danger to the health of persons and domestic animals.

To analyse all these risks, you may use existing harmonised standards. If the standards do not cover all the risks, you must document how the other risks have been assessed and mitigated.

In any case, as a manufacturer, it is your responsibility to assess the risks of the appliance and to identify which essential requirements are applicable!

Obligations of Notified Bodies

Although this guide is mainly drafted to help manufacturers in placing their appliance/fitting on the market, we believe it is key for them to be aware of the requirements imposed on notified bodies by the new legislation:

1. Notified bodies must have the technical competence in the specific field of activity and sufficient experience to carry out the conformity assessment procedures
2. The technical staff responsible for conformity assessment procedures must have sound technical and vocational training, appropriate knowledge and understanding of the essential requirements and applicable harmonised standards
3. Notified bodies should participate in activities and groups to ensure their proper cooperation and coordination
4. Notified bodies must ensure that they maintain professional secrecy in relation to the information obtained during their work. Property rights must be preserved
5. Notified bodies have to set up an appeal procedure against their decision!
6. Notified bodies have to ensure that they do not impose an unnecessary burden on economic operators when performing their conformity assessment procedures

Notified bodies should keep themselves informed of any changes in the State of the Art and whether such changes require further investigation (the approved type might no longer be in conformity with the requirements of the Regulation). If this is the case, the notified body shall inform the manufacturer accordingly.

Glossary

Accreditation An attestation by a national accreditation body that a conformity assessment body meets the requirements set by harmonised standards and, where applicable, any additional requirements including those set out in relevant sectoral schemes, to carry out a specific conformity assessment activity.

Appliance category Identification of gas families and/or gas groups that an appliance is designed to burn safely and at the desired performance level, as indicated by the appliance category marking.

Authorised representative Any natural or legal person established within the Union who has received a written mandate from a manufacturer to act on his behalf in relation to specified tasks.

Burning A process in which a gaseous fuel reacts with oxygen producing heat or light.

Conformity Assessment The process demonstrating whether the Essential Requirements of this Regulation relating to an appliance or a fitting have been fulfilled.

Conformity Assessment Body A Body that performs conformity assessment activities including calibration, testing, certification and inspection.

Cooking Art or practice of preparing or warming food for consumption with the use of heat and employing a wide range of methods.

Distributor Any natural or legal person in the supply chain, other than the manufacturer or the importer, who makes an appliance or a fitting available on the market.

Economic operator The manufacturer, the authorised representative, the importer and the distributor.

Energy efficiency The ratio of output or performance of an appliance to input of energy.

Fitting Safety devices, controlling devices, regulating devices or sub-assemblies, designed to be incorporated into an appliance or to be assembled to constitute an appliance.

Gas Family A group of gaseous fuels with similar burning behaviour linked together by a range of Wobbe indices.

Gaseous fuel Any fuel which is in a gaseous state at a temperature of 15° under an absolute pressure of 1 bar.

Harmonised Standard European standard adopted on the basis of a request made by the Commission for the application of Union harmonisation legislation.

Importer Any natural or legal person established within the Union who places an appliance or a fitting from a third country on the Union market.

Industrial premises Any place where the main activity carried out is an industrial process that would be subject to specific national and safety regulation.

Industrial process Extraction, growth, refining, processing, production, manufacture or preparation of materials, plants, livestock, animal products, food or other products with a view to their commercial use.

Making available on the market Any supply of an appliance or a fitting for distribution or use on the Union market in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge.

Manufacturer Any natural or legal person who manufactures an appliance or a fitting or who has an appliance or a fitting designed or manufactured, and markets that appliance or fitting under his name or trademark or uses the appliance for his own purposes.

National Accreditation Body The sole body in a Member State that performs accreditation with authority derived from the State.

Placing on the market The first making available of an appliance or a fitting on the Union market.

Putting into service The first use of an appliance in the Union by its end-user.

Recall Any measure aimed at achieving the return of an appliance that has already been made available to the end-user or of a fitting that has already been made available to an appliance manufacturer.

Risk Assessment The process of examining the risks involved in a planned activity. Based on such assumption, the manufacturer shall select the most appropriate solution to cover the risks (see GAR Annex I, E.R. 1.2; 1.3. and 1.4).

State of Art is a common understanding about technical knowledge on the minimum requirements needed to achieve a level of safety (or performance level) which is considered to satisfy cover the ER of a directive / regulation.

Technical Specification A document that prescribes technical requirements to be fulfilled by an appliance or a fitting.

Union Harmonisation Legislation Any Union legislation harmonising the conditions for the marketing of products.

Washing The entire washing process, including drying and ironing.

Withdrawal Any measure aimed at preventing an appliance or a fitting in the supply chain from being made available on the market.

Wobbe Index An indicator of the interchangeability of fuel gases used to compare the combustion energy output of different composition fuel gases in an appliance

Conclusion

The Orgalime task force which actively participated in the drafting of this guide of interpretation for its members will continue to analyse any interpretation problems that you might encounter after the 21st April 2018. The solutions offered in this guide are the result of the analysis of solutions found for other aligned product directives, explanations given in the Blue Guide, experiences discussed during the meeting with the institutions. It represents a consensus among industry. Nevertheless, please bear in mind that the Regulation is the only document to which a manufacturer should legally refer when placing its appliance/fitting on the EU market.

Useful links

http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/pressure-gas/gas-appliances/directive_en

[Regulation\(EU\) 2016/426 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on appliances burning gaseous fuels and repealing directive 2009/142/EC](#)

[Regulation\(EC\) 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation \(EEC\) 339/93](#)

[Regulation \(EU\) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council](#)

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