

PRACTICAL GUIDE · 2026 EDITION

EAC Conformity for Chemicals and Fuels

A comprehensive handbook for manufacturers,
exporters and product managers



CHEMICALS · FUELS · LUBRICANTS
TESTING · DOCUMENTATION · CHECKLISTS

How to use this guide

Classify chemical products, plan conformity evidence and release shipments.

This handbook is intended for manufacturers, exporters, importers and product managers working with chemical substances and mixtures. It covers industrial chemicals, cleaners, adhesives, polymers, coatings, mineral fertilisers, fuels, lubricants and gases. Cosmetics, food, medicines and other specialist groups are addressed to establish regulatory boundaries. It draws on the AC Inorms sector webpage, regulations archive and linked official legal sources.

Conformity routes rather than a universal certificate

The sector term “EAC certification of chemicals” covers different procedures. An EAC declaration under an operative product regulation, sanitary state registration and national GOST R conformity confirmation are distinct documents. Future registration under TR EAEU 041/2017 is explained separately and is not presented as an existing general obligation.

Use pages 4-9 for initial classification, pages 10-26 for procedures and product groups, and pages 27-38 for technical implementation. The case study, FAQs and worksheets on pages 39-44 support project planning. Appendices provide regulation links, terminology, sources and the reviewed regulatory position.

Edition 1.0 · As of 10 October 2026

Original texts, current amendments and transitions take precedence. Classification depends on the actual product and destination. Examples demonstrate working methods; they do not replace a binding project assessment.

Contents

Go directly to the chapters and sources you need.

Chapter	Pages
Quick start, market and project organisation	4-7
Product identity and requirements matrix	8-9
TR 041: status, scope and preparation	10-13
State registration and national evidence	14-16
Fuels, lubricants, gases and crude oil	17-21
Fertilisers, coatings and other product groups	22-26
Hazards, safety data sheet and dossier	27-30
Testing, formulation, packaging and marking	31-34
Transport, import, budget and changes	35-38
Case study, mistakes and FAQs	39-41
Checklist, enquiry form and project matrix	42-44
Regulations archive and glossary	45-46
Sources and regulatory position in 2026	47-49
Your project with AC Inorms	50

Suggested starting point

Start with the actual product, composition and intended use. Check the status of the product regulation before choosing the conformity document. A similar trade name or tariff code is insufficient for this decision.

Quick start: seven decisions

Intended use determines the direction of your project.

Step	Question to resolve	Result
01	Substance, mixture, finished article or waste?	Assessment object
02	What formulation, concentrations and hazards?	Chemical identity
03	Industrial, household, personal care, food or fuel use?	Intended use
04	Which destination, manufacturer and factories?	Project scope
05	Operative TR, SGR or national requirement?	Conformity route
06	Series or defined batch; which reports are available?	Scheme and evidence
07	Marking, transport, import and changes resolved?	Release plan

Your initial information package

Provide a product list, safety data sheets, technical datasheets, packaging photographs and an application description. Add proposed TN VED/HS codes, CAS numbers, composition including relevant impurities, manufacturer, factories, quantities and planned shipment date. Confidential formulations can be supplied through an agreed confidential information channel.

Do not classify by a broad description

“Chemical”, “oil” or “cleaner” is not a single approval category. Engine oil, cosmetic care oil and edible oil can be subject to completely different legal requirements.

FUNDAMENTALS

The EAEU market

EAC provides a common conformity framework for five countries.

One economic area - five member states

EAEU / Eurasian Economic Union

Armenia

EAC

Belarus

EAC

Kazakhstan

EAC

Kyrgyzstan

EAC

Russia

EAC

Common product requirements; assess additional national operating obligations separately.

What mutual recognition means

A properly issued and valid EAC document is generally usable in all five EAEU member states within its product scope. Common recognition concerns the relevant technical product requirements. Language obligations, national measuring instrument rules, plant operation and registrations with authorities may still apply separately.

Understanding EAC, CE and GOST

Term	Meaning for chemical exports
EAC	Conformity marking for compliance with all applicable TR CU / TR EAEU. It is applied only after the required assessment is complete.
CE	EU conformity marking. EU documentation can provide a technical starting point but does not replace a required EAC document.
GOST	Standards or national conformity systems. Whether a GOST test standard applies depends on the specific regulation and its standards list.

Successful conformity assessment alone does not authorise an otherwise prohibited export. Foreign trade law and technical product conformity are separate assessments.

Roles and responsibilities

Every decision needs a technically and legally responsible party.

Role	Responsibility
Manufacturer	Control formulation, specification, safety data, production and changes.
Applicant	Meet the establishment and legal-status requirements of the route; accept responsibility for information.
Representative / importer	Define authority, product responsibility, document use and local obligations.
Laboratory	Identify samples; use permitted methods and competence; issue traceable reports.
Registration authority	Handle sanitary or other state registration within its competence.
Assessment body	Use only where the procedure requires one; check its accredited scope.
Customs and transport partners	Coordinate import procedure, dangerous goods, packaging, shipment data and supporting papers.

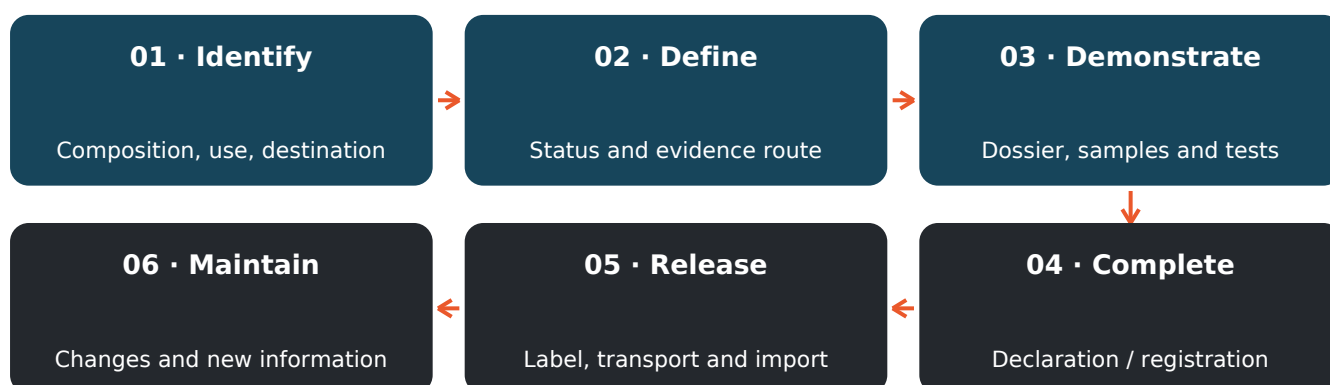
For EAC declarations, the applicant makes the declaration on the basis of the applicable scheme. A consultant does not replace this responsibility or an authority's registration decision. A foreign manufacturer must arrange any required EAEU representation to suit the procedure.

Define responsibilities before commissioning

Who receives the formulation? Who commissions tests? Who owns the reports? Who reports changes and who may use the document for shipments? Record these points in writing.

Project workflow from enquiry to release

Six work stages connect regulatory and technical assessment.



Initial classification establishes the product group, destination and potential conformity routes. A defined scope of work follows the regulatory-status check. Existing documents are then compared with requirements, and missing information, translations and tests are planned.

Four project release points

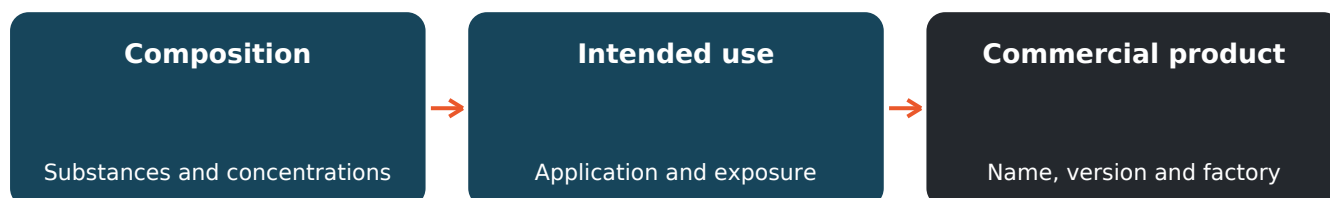
Release point	Prerequisite
Scope	Product list, formulation version, intended use and factories agree.
Testing	Samples and test programme suit the actual procedure.
Evidence	Applicant, document scope, register and marking have been checked.
Shipment	Product, label, SDS, quality records and transport papers are consistent.

Work in parallel while respecting dependencies

Translation and shipment planning can begin early. Commission tests after classification and sample identity have been agreed; otherwise reports may be unusable or testing may need to be repeated.

Product identity and composition

Unambiguous identification supports the entire dossier.



Link every detail to the same product version

Information	What to record
Substance identity	Chemical name, IUPAC name where required, CAS and other identifiers.
Mixture	Constituents, concentrations or justified ranges; relevant impurities and additives.
Physical form	Liquid, solid, powder, aerosol, pressurised gas or multi-component system.
Application	User group, operating conditions, contact with people, food or drinking water.
Manufacture	Manufacturer, production site, specification and formulation version.
Commercial scope	Brands, product codes, packages, batch or series supply and destinations.

A trade name can describe several formulations; a CAS number does not automatically identify a finished commercial mixture. For UVCB substances or complex petroleum products, origin, manufacturing process and specification limits are also relevant. A laboratory report must be traceable to the actual exported product.

Keep the formulation confidential but assessable

Trade secrets can be protected through suitable arrangements. Mandatory information for competent bodies cannot be omitted for that reason. Agree access and confidentiality before dossier preparation.

Requirements matrix for your portfolio

One product can trigger several independent requirements.

Product group	First assessment	Evidence direction
Petrol, diesel, specified fuels	TR CU 013/2011	EAC declaration
Lubricants and special fluids	TR CU 030/2012	EAC declaration
LPG used as fuel	TR EAEU 036/2016	EAC declaration
Prepared crude oil / natural gas	TR EAEU 045/2017 or 046/2018	Product-specific assessment
Household chemicals / disinfection	Decision 299 and national requirements	Assess SGR and additional evidence
Industrial chemical / adhesive / polymer	Use, lists and national requirements	No universal EAC form
Mineral fertiliser	National agrochemical law; status of 039	Assess destination-country approval
Paints and coatings	Current national/sanitary rules; future TR 053	Separate 2026 and future duties

For each item, record its technical description, the specific regulatory provision, its status and the required document. Add packaging, dangerous goods and special applications as separate fields. Several requirements can apply together; one certificate does not automatically satisfy every market obligation.

Two common misclassifications

TR CU 016/2011 regulates gas-burning appliances, not fuel gas in general. TR EAEU 037/2016 restricts substances in electrical and electronic products, not every chemical sold on the market.

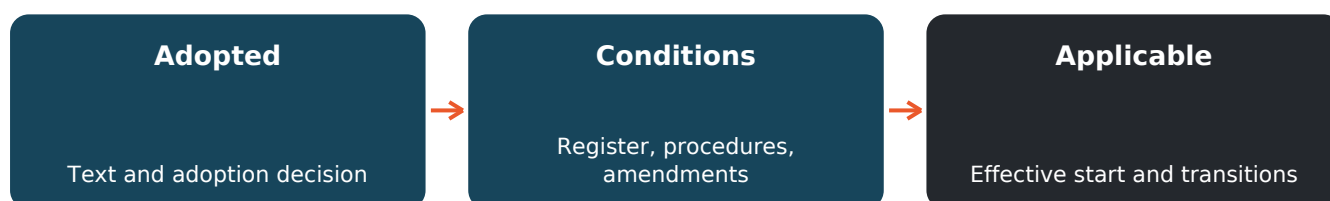
TR EAEU 041/2017: regulatory status

Adoption does not automatically create an operative general obligation.

TR EAEU 041/2017 “On the safety of chemical products” was adopted by Decision No. 19 of 3 March 2017. The original date of 2 June 2021 was conditional on further requirements. It must not be used in isolation to claim that all chemicals now require EAC certification under this regulation.

What Decision No. 61/2025 establishes

The Council decision of 1 August 2025 establishes procedures for the substances and mixtures register and notification of new substances. Its general entry into force on 11 October 2025 does not automatically activate TR 041: the relevant procedural provisions have their own conditions, including amendments to the regulation and operation of the common information process.



TR 041: assess conditions before operative application

Working basis on 10 October 2026

This handbook treats TR 041 as the future general chemical-product system. Current shipments require assessment of operative specialist regulations, Decision 299 and national requirements. No fixed universal commencement date is asserted without an effective legal basis.

TR 041: scope and exclusions

The future framework is broad, with important boundaries.

TR 041 describes safety requirements for chemical products, classification, labelling, safety data sheets and state registration. For products covered by a dedicated technical regulation, its relationship with TR 041 must be assessed. Requirements in the text become mandatory only when actually applicable.

Exclusion / special case	Limit of the statement
Research and development	Substantiate purpose and actual supply circumstances.
Medicines / cosmetics / food	Dedicated product rules; no blanket inclusion in TR 041.
Natural minerals and specified natural products	Only as described in Annex 1, particularly without chemical modification.
Stable substances in finished articles	Observe conditions concerning alteration and hazardous release.
Waste / transit	Only the expressly identified situations.
Radioactive chemical products	Specific exclusion for radiation-related classification, marking and information.

An exclusion is not a general export release

A cosmetic product may be outside TR 041 yet remain subject to TR CU 009/2011. Excluded waste may trigger separate import and environmental requirements. Always assess the subsequent regulatory route.

Future registration under TR 041

Notification-based and authorisation-based registration are distinct procedures.

Feature	Notification-based registration	Authorisation-based registration
Typical trigger	Existing substances/mixtures satisfying the regulation's conditions.	New substances or certain restricted substances above relevant limits.
Evidence basis	Identity, SDS and prescribed safety records.	Extended safety data and required investigations.
Duration in adopted text	Indefinite under Section XI; changes still require assessment.	Five years under Section XI.
Processing period in text	Ten working days with complete documents.	45 working days with complete documents.

These details explain the adopted TR 041 text; they are not a current processing promise or a universal shipment lead time. Operational implementation, later amendments and the applicable procedure must be reassessed when the framework is introduced. Dossier preparation, laboratory work, translation and requests for clarification extend beyond an authority's processing period.

What you can prepare now

Prepare a consistent substance and mixture list, assign CAS and IUPAC information, and document origin, application and safety information. Record which data are reliable and which substances can only be evaluated after a register assessment.

Do not confuse this with SGR

Future chemical registration under TR 041 is distinct from the sanitary state registration that may currently apply to particular products under Decision 299.

Substance inventory and notification

Data quality starts with every constituent.

Notification of a new chemical substance and registration of a finished commercial mixture are separate processes. Whether a substance is new in the future system depends on the relevant register and operative criteria. Absence from a private database is insufficient evidence.

Data area	Preparation
Identity	Chemical name, IUPAC, CAS, structure/formula and analytical identification.
Composition	Purity, relevant impurities, stabilisers and concentrations.
Physicochemical data	Physical state, relevant properties and suitable reports.
Health / environment	Available toxicological and ecotoxicological data; information gaps.
Exposure / use	Volumes, applications, users, release and protective measures.
Life cycle	Storage, transport, disposal and incident measures.

Use a unique internal substance identifier and an approved version for each data record. Record sources, test methods, ownership and study-use rights. Existing international studies can be valuable; assess their usability against the applicable acceptance rules.

Do not test without a justified information gap

Plan additional studies after technical data review and confirmation of the procedure. This avoids unnecessary testing and ensures that new data answer the relevant question.

Sanitary state registration: SGR

Decision 299 remains a key assessment layer for certain product groups.

Sanitary state registration confirms compliance with relevant sanitary, epidemiological and hygienic requirements. The Russian abbreviation SGR denotes the registration certificate. Whether it is required depends on the current product list, actual product, intended use and any technical regulations taking precedence.

Distinguish control from registration

The list under Decision No. 299 contains different sections. Inclusion among goods subject to sanitary control does not by itself mean that every product also requires state registration. The section specifying registration is decisive. Assess the trade description and TN VED code together with the actual purpose.

Assessment field	Typical relevance
Household chemicals	Cleaning and care products intended for the corresponding use.
Disinfection	Disinfectants, insect-control and rodent-control agents, subject to precise boundaries.
Water treatment	Materials and reagents for relevant drinking-water applications.
Other chemicals	Assess list conditions and special hazard or application cases.

SGR is not an EAC certificate

An SGR certificate alone cannot justify EAC marking. Additional technical or national conformity documents may also be necessary.

SGR project: documents and workflow

Dossier, test programme and registered scope must agree.

Phase	Project task
Classification	Establish product, use, users, list entry and competent body.
Dossier	Combine composition, SDS, application, manufacturer details and draft label.
Test planning	Agree sanitary requirements, samples and any efficacy evidence.
Assessment	Handle reports, translations and questions with the competent body.
Registration	Check certificate, product description, factories, uses and register data.
Maintenance	Assess formulation changes, new factories, labels and additional applications.

Demonstrate efficacy and safety separately

A disinfectant may have demonstrated efficacy without satisfying every sanitary requirement. Conversely, a safety test does not substantiate every advertised claim. Define target organisms, field of use, concentration, contact time and application so that tests, labels and registration express the same claim.

Existing foreign reports are assessed for product identity, methods, currency and permitted acceptance. CE evidence, REACH registration or an ISO certificate does not automatically replace an SGR decision. Check duration and further conditions against the actual certificate and its legal basis.

Record the permitted scope of use

Keep the certificate with the product list, formulation version, approved label and current register evidence. State explicitly which applications fall within the registered scope.

National GOST R conformity evidence

National confirmation and union-wide EAC documents serve different purposes.

Products without an operative applicable EAEU product regulation may face national conformity or approval obligations in the destination country. In Russia, assess the current national mandatory lists. Former Government Resolution No. 982 is not an adequate standalone basis for a new classification.

Russia: Resolution No. 2425

The resolution of 23 December 2021 replaced the previous lists from 1 September 2022. For a specific product, check the current version, amendments, descriptions, codes, conformity form and transitions. There is no sound blanket rule that every paint or industrial chemical mixture requires a GOST R certificate.

Term	Meaning
GOST standard	Technical standard or test method; not automatically an approval.
Mandatory certificate / declaration	National document specified by the applicable mandatory list.
Voluntary certificate	Additional substantiated assurance; does not replace mandatory evidence.
Non-applicability assessment	Reasoned scope assessment; not a universal exemption from all import duties.

Observe territorial scope

A Russian national document does not become union-wide EAC evidence merely through issuance. Check Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan for remaining national requirements individually.

Fuels under TR CU 013/2011

Fuel type and quality passport are central to the assessment.

TR CU 013/2011 establishes requirements for automotive and aviation petrol, diesel and marine fuel, jet fuel and fuel oil (mazut). Use as a fuel alone is insufficient for classification: natural gas, LPG and other products can be subject to different regulations. Covered fuels undergo conformity confirmation by declaration.

Assessment area	Project content
Identification	Fuel type, grade, specification and relevant class.
Quality	Product-specific parameters, such as sulphur and other legally limited constituents.
Evidence	Permitted declaration scheme, representative reports and manufacturer records.
Batch	Quality passport linked to quantity, shipment and measured values.
Trade	Marking and accompanying information under the operative regulation.

Limits depend on fuel type and regulatory version. Compare laboratory values with the specific current provision rather than applying one value to every fuel. A quality passport forms part of the identity and quality chain; it does not replace a required registered declaration.

Define the supply arrangement before testing

Establish whether the assessment covers ongoing series production or a specific batch. Samples, reports, contract details and document scope must reflect the same supply arrangement.

Lubricants under TR CU 030/2012

Establish the scope of lubricants, oils and special fluids precisely.

TR CU 030/2012 covers the specified lubricants, oils and special fluids. These include engine, transmission, hydraulic, industrial, compressor, turbine and electrical insulating oils, base oils, greases, and certain cooling, metalworking and brake fluids. The actual regulation determines the scope.

Product	Particular assessment
Engine / transmission oil	Application, specification, additives and relevant safety parameters.
Hydraulic / industrial oil	Use and chemical basis; consistency with regulatory definitions.
Grease	Composition, thickener, intended use and technical information.
Cooling / brake fluid	Intended application, composition and applicable requirements.
Used product	Special environmental, handling and potentially waste obligations.

Vegetable and animal oils are not included merely because they are oils. Cosmetic, medical and other products outside the regulation's definitions require separate classification. A cooling-system product and a household cleaner with similar constituents may face different requirements.

Core documents

Combine the quality passport, safety data sheet, technical specification and suitable test reports. The brand alone does not establish technical identity.

TR 030: schemes and validity

Specific rules apply rather than a universal five-year duration.

Feature	Scheme 1d	Scheme 2d
Supply arrangement	Series production	Defined batch
Responsibility	Applicant declaration supported by permitted evidence.	Applicant declaration with traceability to the batch.
Validity	Maximum three years.	According to the product's storage life.
Additional information	Production and technical records.	Contract, shipment records and precise batch description.

Section 6 allows testing by a testing laboratory or an accredited laboratory included in the common register, subject to its provisions. It would be incorrect to claim that every 1d/2d project necessarily requires the same full external accredited testing programme. Permitted evidence and its quality must nevertheless be substantiated.

Documents and retention

The dossier contains prescribed manufacturer/applicant information, quality passport, SDS and reports, plus technical specifications, supply contracts and existing quality-system or foreign product documents where applicable. Not every optional document is universally mandatory. TR 030 requires retention for series production for ten years after manufacture ends, and for a batch for ten years from registration.

Do not confuse validity with shelf life

A valid declaration does not make an aged or improperly stored product suitable for use. Assess shelf life, quality passport and actual condition independently.

LPG under TR EAEU 036/2016

Fuel gas and gas-burning equipment are different assessment objects.

TR EAEU 036/2016 regulates liquefied hydrocarbon gases used as fuel. Its scope covers the household, industrial and transport applications described in the regulation. It has applied since 1 January 2018. Covered products undergo conformity confirmation by declaration under the permitted procedure.

Assessment field	Project question
Mixture	Which propane/butane and other constituents are present?
Quality	Which limits and test methods apply to the actual gas type?
Batch	How are quality passport, sample, tank/container batch and shipment connected?
Safety	Are safety information, leakage and handling measures suitable?
Supply chain	Have gas, containers, pressure equipment and transport each been assessed correctly?

A document for the gas does not automatically cover its container or an installation. TR CU 032/2013 may apply to pressure equipment; TR CU 016/2011 may apply to a gas appliance. Filling, storage and transport hazards require attention in addition to product conformity.

No universal gas document

Classify LPG, natural gas, gas mixtures for technical applications and gas-burning appliances separately against their respective definitions.

Crude oil and natural gas: TR 045 and TR 046

Prepared primary products have dedicated safety and quality requirements.

TR EAEU 045/2017 addresses the safety of crude oil prepared for transportation and/or use; TR EAEU 046/2018 addresses prepared combustible natural gas. These regulations cannot be replaced by the fuel provisions of TR 013 merely because products are chemically similar. Product condition and preparation are essential boundaries.

Object	Classification and documentation
Prepared crude oil	TR 045; conformity assessment by testing and issuance of the prescribed passport; EAC in the passport.
Prepared natural gas	TR 046; route depends on gas type/use: industrial pipeline gas with testing and quality passport; other covered uses with declaration.
LPG used as fuel	Establish the boundary with TR 036; do not assign universally to TR 046.
Refined fuel product	Establish the boundary with TR 013 using its listed products.
Transport installation / container	Separate equipment object; assess installation and pressure rules.

Review each regulation and its current amendments for the actual product. Do not copy schemes or validity periods from another fuel chapter. Preserve traceability between measured data, quality passport, delivery point, batch and contractual specification.

Three separate decisions

Identify the supply item first, its applicable legal basis next, and then the actual document prescribed there. A generic “EAC certificate for oil and gas” is insufficient.

Mineral fertilisers and TR EAEU 039/2016

Separate the future union framework from current national approvals.

TR EAEU 039/2016 “On requirements for mineral fertilisers” was adopted by Decision No. 150 of 30 November 2016. Its commencement is conditional on further requirements, including the relationship with TR 041 and the common fertiliser register. In the reviewed position, TR 039 is not treated as an existing general operative EAC obligation for all mineral fertilisers.

Product information	Why it is needed
Fertiliser type	Distinguish mineral, organic, organomineral and other agricultural products.
Nutrient information	Record main, secondary and micronutrients; declared content and chemical form.
Condition	Solid, granulated, crystalline, powder, solution or suspension.
Safety	Relevant contaminants, hazards and handling.
Agronomic purpose	Crop, dosage, application and advertised effect.
Destination	Assess national agrochemical registration and import conditions.

Pesticides and fertilisers are not equivalent merely because both are used in agriculture. An additive claiming plant-protection effects can trigger a different registration from a nutrient-only fertiliser. Composition, purpose, effects and current national rules are decisive.

Prepare for the future framework

Maintain nutrient and contaminant data, identity, labels and registration records. Until the framework actually applies, the operative evidence strategy remains destination-specific.

Paints and coatings: new TR 053

The framework adopted in 2026 calls for advance transition planning.

Council Decision No. 65 of 20 May 2026 adopted TR EAEU 053/2026 “On the safety of paint and varnish materials”. The regulation is scheduled to apply from 1 January 2028 in Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia, and from 1 January 2032 in Kyrgyzstan. Multi-country supply projects must explicitly account for these different dates.

Area	Boundary
Covered groups	Including varnishes, paints, primers, enamels, dispersions, powder/aerosol products and the explicitly listed coating products.
Excluded groups	Including cosmetic varnishes, certain semi-finished products, solvents/thinners, hardeners and printing/art paints as specified in the original text.
Future procedure	State registration under the prescribed regulation; assess scope and implementation.
Shipments in 2026	Meet operative national and sanitary requirements; do not use future rules as a current EAC release.

Multi-component systems need a clear relationship between base, hardener, mixing ratio and resulting product. Fire-protective coatings may require an additional function-based assessment. Assess the actual product rather than assigning every constituent of a coating system equally to TR 053.

Create a transition plan

Identify affected products and destinations; add information gaps, new labels, registration work and stock questions to the project plan. Assess transitions against effective implementing decisions.

Cleaners and disinfectants

Advertised effects can change the approval route.

Distinguish industrial, household, food-area and drinking-water applications. A cleaner without a disinfection claim is not automatically assessed as a disinfectant. Claims such as “antibacterial”, “virucidal” or “for drinking-water disinfection” must match actual use, testing and any registered scope.

Application	Project assessment
Household cleaner	Sanitary requirements, SGR list, label and safe use.
Industrial cleaner	Professional use, exposure, national lists and disposal.
Disinfectant	Activity spectrum, dosage, contact time, application and competent registration.
Drinking-water reagent	Specific sanitary requirements for the relevant water application.
Food-contact surfaces	Residues, rinsing instructions, contact conditions and appropriate evidence.

Describe concentrate and ready-to-use dilution unambiguously. Test results, application advice and hazard communication must not refer to different concentrations without explicit explanation. Aerosols and flammable ingredients can also trigger packaging and transport questions.

Review marketing before dossier release

Define permitted claims before printing labels and ordering tests. Adding an efficacy claim later can require further studies or new registration.

Adhesives, sealants and polymers

Assess chemical basis, installation setting and contact conditions together.

This group includes organic and inorganic systems, polymers and copolymers, resins, adhesives, sealants and other synthesis products. There is no single universal EAC document for all of them. Supply form and application are decisive: raw material, ready-to-use mixture, construction material, food-contact material or constituent of a finished article.

Case	Relevant question
Polymer granules	Raw-material identity, additives, residual monomers and intended use?
Two-component adhesive	Separate components, mixing ratio, SDS and cured condition?
Construction sealant	Construction use, indoor exposure and special performance claims?
Food contact	Contact type, temperature, duration and migration-related requirements?
Drinking-water use	Sanitary requirements for the actual contact?
Finished article	Stability and release; a dedicated article regulation?

For reactive systems, the initial liquid and cured product can have different hazards. Identify what is supplied and the state in which the safety-relevant use occurs. Assessment of a finished article does not automatically replace assessment of separately traded constituents.

Connect formulation and application

New pigmentation, another hardener or an additional contact use can change the existing assessment basis. Review such changes before market introduction.

Cosmetics, food and medicines

These groups are not universal subcategories of TR 041.

Group	Evidence direction
Cosmetics / personal care	TR CU 009/2011; declaration or state registration depending on product.
Food / additives	Including TR CU 021/2011, 022/2011 and 029/2012; assess actual scope.
Human / veterinary medicines	Dedicated medicinal-product authorisation law and applicable EAEU or national rules.
Chemical raw material	Assess its own supply form and use; a cosmetic ingredient is not automatically finished cosmetics.
Explosive chemical products	Potentially TR CU 028/2012 and additional special import/safety rules.

The AC Inorms chemicals webpage also mentions these adjacent product groups. Reliable classification nevertheless follows their dedicated legal framework. Observe the exclusions in Annex 1 to TR 041. Personal-care products, disinfectants and medicines can have similar formulations but different legal purposes.

Document the intended purpose clearly

Compare label, advertising, instructions and distribution channel. A therapeutic claim or special target group may require another assessment. Formulation is only part of classification; advertised effects and intended use are equally important.

Resolve borderline cases before marketing

Where several purposes are plausible, agree classification with the technically competent body before selecting the document or marking.

Hazard classification and safety assessment

Product hazard and actual exposure belong in the same assessment.

Hazard area	Examples for technical assessment
Physical	Flammability, explosivity, oxidising properties, pyrophoricity/self-heating, reaction with water and gases under pressure.
Health	Acute toxicity, corrosion/irritation, sensitisation, organ effects, mutagenicity, carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity.
Environment	Aquatic hazards and other relevant environmental properties.
Application	Exposure by inhalation, skin, eyes or ingestion; professional and consumer use.
Life cycle	Mixing, filling, storage, leakage, transport, cleaning and disposal.

Assessment is derived from reliable substance information, composition, suitable testing and permitted mixture rules. Do not infer classification solely from the product name. Unknown information must not automatically be treated as evidence of no hazard.

From hazard property to protective measure

Derive engineering and organisational controls from actual use: ventilation, safe containers, incompatibilities, suitable protective clothing and spill response. Keep classification, label and SDS consistent. Dangerous-goods transport uses a separate classification that must also be assessed.

Do not invent hazard symbols

Pictograms and warnings follow the applicable classification. A graphic symbol alone is neither a safety assessment nor approval evidence.

Safety data sheet: 16 information sections

A clear structure supports review, translation and safe use.

No.	Information section	No.	Information section
1	Product and supplier identification	9	Physical and chemical properties
2	Hazard identification	10	Stability and reactivity
3	Composition / ingredients	11	Toxicological information
4	First-aid measures	12	Ecological information
5	Firefighting measures	13	Disposal considerations
6	Accidental release measures	14	Transport information
7	Handling and storage	15	Regulatory information
8	Exposure controls / personal protection	16	Other information / revision

This overview is a working structure for the dossier. Determine the required format, language and applicable standard from the actual product and route. A European SDS is a valuable starting point, but translation alone does not automatically make it suitable for every EAEU procedure.

Core review before release

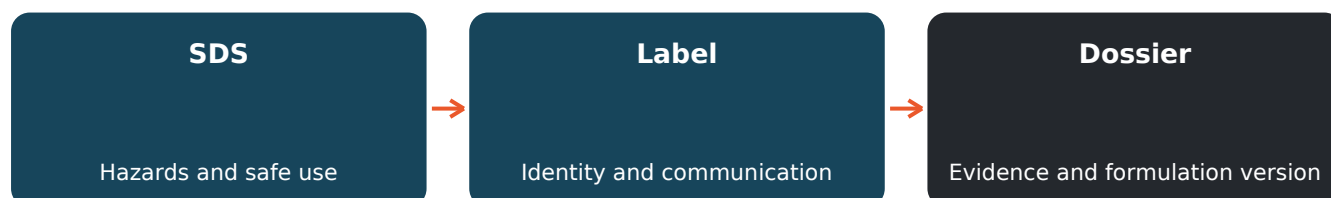
Product name, formulation, concentrations, manufacturer, classification, controls, physical values and transport information must agree. Check sources, emergency contact, revision date and actual scope of use. Review “unknown” entries technically rather than replacing them with unsupported values.

Distinguish SDS from quality passport

The SDS communicates safety information. The quality passport records product-specific quality and batch data. Where both are required, neither replaces the other.

Adapt the SDS for the destination market

Technical localisation involves more than translation.



Product name · formulation · application must agree

Review	What to adapt or confirm
Language	Russian version and any additional national language requirements.
Identity	Same names, codes, formulation and manufacturer as application and label.
Classification	Applicable classification rules, terminology and label elements.
Contacts	Appropriate responsible contacts and reliable emergency information.
Local information	Relevant exposure, transport, disposal and regulatory details.
Revision	Version number, changes, approval and controlled distribution.

Connect original and translation through a shared document identifier. Changes to composition, hazards or use can require a new version. A blanket five-year period is not an adequate universal update mechanism for every SDS.

Future TR 041 text

The adopted text provides for an SDS without a fixed expiry, with updates when relevant new information arises. Distinguish this future rule from currently operative national format or registration requirements.

The technical and regulatory dossier

A complete dossier connects product, safety, tests and conformity documents.

Document block	Contents
Master data	Manufacturer, factories, applicant, representative, brands and product codes.
Identity	Composition, CAS information, specification, formulation version and intended use.
Safety	SDS, hazard assessment, use, protection, storage and disposal information.
Quality	Quality passport, relevant parameters and batch traceability.
Testing	Reports, sample identity, methods, laboratory and traceability.
Trade	Contract, shipment, quantity, packaging, label and customs description.
Regulatory records	Requirements matrix, existing documents, register status and change review.

Not every route requires every document in this working list. Identify mandatory records from the actual regulation or authority procedure and mark supplementary material accordingly. Existing ISO, EAC, GOST or foreign evidence can assist data review; its existence alone does not establish automatic acceptance.

Control versions and translations

Maintain a document list with identifier, language, version, owner and approval. Link reports to formulation and samples. A dossier must not inadvertently combine an SDS for a new formulation with reports for an old one.

Prioritise consistency

A concise consistent dataset is more useful than a large collection of contradictory documents. Record open information gaps visibly in the project matrix.

Testing and sample logistics

Testing needs follow from the product, route and available evidence.

Planning item	Define before commissioning
Purpose	Which legal requirement or information gap will the test address?
Samples	Product, formulation, batch, shelf life, quantity and representative selection.
Methods	Permitted standards, parameters, limits and required detection limits.
Laboratory	Technical competence and accreditation where required by the route.
Transport	Dangerous-goods status, packaging, documents, temperature and sample stability.
Report	Unambiguous identity, date, methods, results and traceable assessment.

Testing may address physicochemical, toxicological, sanitary, environmental or application-specific questions. The necessary scope is not an identical standard package for every chemical. Assess existing reports for usability first, then fill specific information gaps.

Document the sample chain

Identify samples uniquely and record collection, dispatch and receipt. Poor logistics can alter the meaning of results, particularly for volatile, reactive or temperature-sensitive products. Sample description and later commercial scope must be technically compatible.

Match accreditation to the assignment

A laboratory may be accredited without covering the required method or product group. Check its actual competence scope and the procedure rules.

Product families and formulation changes

Shared evidence requires a sound technical grouping.

Several items may share raw materials or a trade name yet trigger different hazards or requirements. Group them by chemical basis, function, concentration range, hazard profile, manufacturing process and application. Grouping solely by brand or colour is not always sufficient.

Change	Review before release
New raw-material supplier	Identity, purity, contaminants and equivalence.
Different concentration	Classification, efficacy, exposure and test basis.
New pigment / additive	Relevant hazards, restrictions and dossier scope.
New production site	Manufacturer/factory data and document coverage.
New application	Purpose, exposure, registration and label claims.
New package size	Packaging, marking, storage and dangerous goods.

Document the rationale for selecting a representative or critical sample. The competent body or laboratory must be able to accept the grouping for the actual route. Not every variant can be added to a product list without review.

Technical similarity is not legal release

A numerically small formulation change may be decisive near a threshold. Tolerances from a future regulation cannot be used as a blanket current change authorisation.

Packaging and product label

Packaging protects the product; the label communicates correct use.

Label field	Product-specific assessment
Identity	Description, trade name, brand and any item/batch number.
Responsible parties	Manufacturer, importer/representative and prescribed contacts.
Contents	Quantity and relevant composition/concentration information.
Safety	Appropriate warnings, hazard elements, precautions and first-aid information.
Use	Purpose, dosage, application, restrictions and user group.
Storage	Temperature, incompatibilities, shelf life and prescribed date information.
Evidence	EAC only on the appropriate basis; other required markings.

The table is a review list, not an identical mandatory label for every product. Language, content and placement follow the actual regulation and destination. Packaging must be compatible with the contents and withstand intended storage and transport. TR CU 005/2011 may apply to packaging; dangerous-goods packaging requires separate assessment.

Compare three documents together

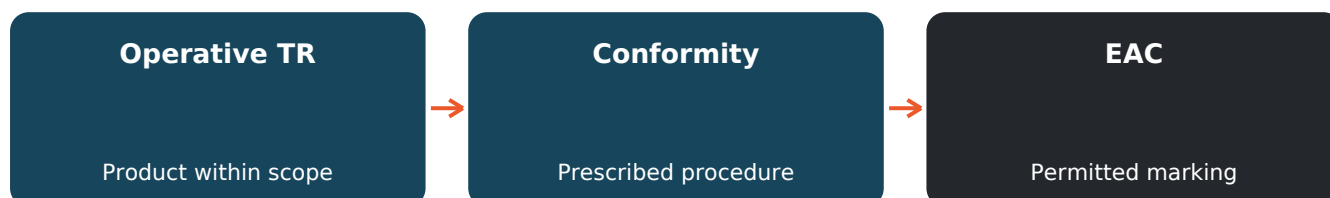
Compare the approved label with the SDS and document scope. Product name, use, hazards and responsible parties must not conflict. Identify every separately traded container in a multi-component system unambiguously.

Print only after technical review

Plan label translation early; release the print version after confirming required information and conformity route.

Use EAC marking correctly

The mark follows conformity with applicable technical regulations.



SGR or SDS alone does not authorise EAC marking

The EAC mark identifies products meeting applicable technical regulations and their prescribed conformity procedures. It is not applied merely because a product is a chemical, has an SDS or has sanitary registration. A national GOST R document likewise does not automatically justify EAC marking.

Design question	Principle
Size	Basic dimension at least 5 mm under the marking rules.
Appearance	Preserve the official proportions; monochrome and clearly contrasting.
Legibility	Visible, readable and durable for the required period.
Placement	Follow the actual product regulation; assess product, packaging and documentation accordingly.
Timing	After completing required conformity assessment and registration.

TR 030 requires marking on each packaging unit and in the quality passport. Other regulations may have their own placement rules. Also check whether every actually applicable technical regulation has been met; a single partial document may be insufficient.

SGR and future regulations are not a current marking basis

An SGR under Decision 299 or preparation for TR 041/TR 053 alone does not currently authorise EAC marking.

Dangerous-goods transport and sample export

Product conformity and safe carriage are separate assessment fields.

Transport question	Resolve
Classification	Dangerous-goods status, UN number, proper shipping name, class and any packing group.
Mode	Road, rail, sea or air; applicable carriage rules for each.
Packaging	Permitted containers, closures, compatibility, marking and required approval.
Documents	Transport documents, SDS and other prescribed information.
Samples	A small quantity is not a blanket exemption; assess actual exceptions.
Receipt	Laboratory/recipient can actually accept the contents, quantity and dangerous goods.

Competent parties classify transport under the current applicable rules. Label hazard classification and a dangerous-goods class are not interchangeable. Air transport may have different quantity and packaging conditions from road transport.

Build a realistic sample schedule

Agree the import procedure for test samples, shipping documents and actual recipient before dispatch. Avoid vague descriptions such as “laboratory sample” without composition and dangerous-goods assessment. Reactive or temperature-sensitive samples need additional stability and transit planning.

EAC alone does not release transport

An EAC document replaces neither dangerous-goods papers nor prescribed transport conditions. Keep both release decisions separately traceable.

Import, customs and register checks

Document scope and actual shipment must agree.

Reconcile technical classification with customs classification. An HS/TN VED code is useful but does not replace assessment of composition, use and regulatory description. Also check import restrictions, specific chemical controls and trade requirements for the actual destination.

Register check	Comparison
Number and status	Registered, valid, suspended, cancelled or otherwise restricted?
Responsible parties	Do applicant, manufacturer, factories and representative match?
Product scope	Are name, brands, items, formulation, use and annexes covered?
Legal basis	Correct regulation or registration procedure?
Time and shipment	Are validity, series/batch scope and shipment documents appropriate?
Evidence	Are reports and data plausible; are bodies competent for the required scope?

A stamped PDF or QR code alone proves neither authenticity nor current validity. Use the official register appropriate to the document type and keep dated evidence of the check. For SGR and national documents, use the relevant competent registers.

Coordinate with the customs agent before shipment

Provide documents and annexes, product list, SDS and shipment details early. Do not wait until the border to resolve a necessary sample or special import procedure.

Cost and schedule planning

The number of substantive testing and registration tasks determines effort.

Cost block	Typical driver
Classification	Portfolio breadth, borderline cases, applications and destinations.
Documentation	Formulation data, SDS adaptation, translation and missing specifications.
Testing	Product families, parameters, methods, sample count and existing evidence.
Registration / declaration	Route, applicant, competent body and processing.
Logistics	Dangerous goods, sample import, temperature control and routing.
Maintenance	Changes, new items/factories, register checks and replacement documents.

The sector webpage gives approximately 30 working days as an indicative estimate. This is not a universal binding deadline for all chemicals. SGR projects, extensive safety data, new efficacy claims or difficult sample logistics can require different timescales. Authority deadlines may start only when documents are complete.

Prepare a reliable quotation

Request a quotation defining product scope, route, services, testing assumptions, responsibilities and milestones. Identify variable costs and outstanding information. Allow for questions and necessary additional testing without assuming guaranteed success.

Define the start realistically

The project does not always start when an enquiry arrives. A reliable schedule requires confirmed scope, complete data and available samples.

Validity, retention and changes

An issued document needs continuing technical maintenance.

Evidence / information	Practical principle
EAC declaration	Duration follows the actual regulation and scheme.
TR 030 series	Maximum three years; continue to observe product conditions.
TR 030 batch	Validity according to product storage life and defined batch.
SGR / national approval	Actual certificate, legal basis, registered scope and current status.
SDS / label	Update technically when relevant new data or changes arise.
Test reports	Not universally valid forever; reassess usability and product identity.

Manage deadlines, register status and changes in a central list. Review new formulations, sites, applications and hazards before shipment release. A renamed brand differs from an actual change in chemical composition; both require documentation.

Ongoing responsibility

Define who evaluates new safety information, informs customers, blocks shipments and contacts authorities or assessment bodies where necessary. Archive approved document versions so that past shipments remain traceable to their assessment basis.

Prepare replacement evidence in time

Begin reassessment before expiry. An expired or suspended document cannot be replaced by an unchanged label or an old test report.

Case study: four products, several routes

A fictional portfolio shows why the product matrix is essential.

A German manufacturer plans to supply hydraulic oil, household cleaner, two-component adhesive and coating paint to Russia and Kazakhstan. All products have German SDSs and technical datasheets. The company initially wants one document for the entire portfolio.

Product	Working decision after initial assessment
Hydraulic oil	Assess TR 030 scope; choose series or batch; appropriate declaration, quality passport and EAC marking.
Household cleaner	Assess the Decision 299 list and sanitary registration; align purpose and label.
Adhesive system	Identify components, applications and national/sanitary requirements separately.
Coating paint	Assess 2026 obligations in both destinations; prepare the TR 053 transition from 2028.

Shared preparation, separate decisions

The company can organise master data, formulation management, translation and archiving together. Documents, testing and marking remain product-specific. Existing SDSs are technically localised; relevant information gaps are filled according to the actual procedure.

Case-study outcome

Shared project coordination is useful, but a generic “combined chemicals EAC document” is not a reliable solution. Final classification depends on formulation, purpose and operative law.

Common mistakes and their consequences

Most delays begin with unclear classification.

Mistake	Consequence	Better approach
Assign every chemical to TR 041	Future and current duties become confused.	Check status and specialist regulation first.
Treat SGR as an EAC certificate	Incorrect marking and expectations.	Separate document type and marking basis.
Use old Resolution 982	National classification may be obsolete.	Check current 2425 lists and amendments.
Only translate an EU SDS	Local information or classification is missing.	Technical adaptation and consistency review.
Change formulation after testing	Reports no longer cover the product.	Assess changes before release.
Assume five years for every document	Expiry and shipment planning fail.	Record regulation and scheme.
Send samples without transport planning	Refused receipt or delayed testing.	Agree carriage before dispatch.
Print labels before classification	Rework and impermissible information.	Wait for technical print approval.

Record open questions in the project matrix and assign an owner. An early documented scope assessment usually costs less than changing the conformity route later or repeating a paid test.

Frequently asked questions

Clear answers to common pre-export questions.

Does every chemical need an EAC certificate?

No. Product group, use, regulatory status and destination determine the route. A declaration, state registration, national confirmation or other evidence may be required.

Has TR 041 applied universally since 2021?

No. The original date was conditional. Page 10 explains the reviewed position on 10 October 2026; current shipment duties follow operative specialist and national provisions.

Is a German SDS sufficient?

It is a starting point. Assess format, language, classification and local information for the actual route. Translation and technical localisation are different tasks.

Does SGR authorise EAC marking?

Not by itself. EAC eligibility follows the applicable operative technical regulations and completed procedures.

How long is a lubricant declaration valid?

TR 030 provides a maximum of three years for series production and the product's storage life for a batch. The actual document scope remains decisive.

Does one registration automatically cover every formulation variant?

No. Variants, concentrations, factories and applications must fall within the documented scope. Assess changes before shipment release.

Checklist before shipment and market release

Review product, documents and shipment together.

Check	Release criterion	Status
Identity	Substance/mixture, formulation, brand and item clearly defined.	☐
Use	Application, users and advertised claims documented.	☐
Route	Operative rules, exclusions and destinations assessed.	☐
Documents	Documents/annexes match product, factories and shipment.	☐
Register	Authenticity, validity and current status checked.	☐
Testing	Samples, reports and composition consistent.	☐
SDS	Current technically reviewed language version available.	☐
Quality	Required quality passport and batch details available.	☐
Label	Required information, hazards and permitted marking approved.	☐
Packaging	Content compatibility, storage and transport assessed.	☐
Import	Customs description, importer and import conditions resolved.	☐
Transport	Dangerous-goods classification and shipping papers agreed.	☐
Maintenance	Change process, archive and deadlines assigned.	☐

Project / shipment: _____ Responsible person: _____

Review date: _____ Decision / open items: _____

Document the release

Retain the completed checklist with register evidence, document versions and approved product list. Resolve open safety and conformity questions before dispatch.

Chemical-project enquiry form

This information helps prepare the appropriate conformity route.

Field	Your information
Company / contact	
Manufacturer / production sites	
Destination / importer / representative	
Product name / brand / item	
Substance / mixture / article / waste	
CAS / composition / formulation version	
Intended use / users	
Physical form / hazards	
HS / TN VED code	
Series / batch / quantities	
Containers / packaging / shelf life	
Existing SDS / datasheets	
Test reports / documents / SGR	
Planned dispatch / deadline	
Requested services	

Attach a product list, SDS, technical datasheet, packaging/label photographs and existing reports. For mixtures, agree suitable access to the necessary composition data.

Record multiple products traceably

Complete product-specific details for each chemically or regulatorily distinct family. A shared list supports portfolio planning.

Project matrix worksheet

Every item receives a traceable path to release.

Product / version	Route / document	Information gap / task	Owner / date
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

How to complete the matrix

Record product identity, formulation version, application, factory and destination first. Add the specific legal basis, review date and required conformity form. Track mandatory documents, available evidence and outstanding tests separately. Assign each task an owner and a realistic deadline.

Milestone	Documented decision
M1 · Classification	Product scope and applicable routes confirmed.
M2 · Evidence	Dossier, samples and required testing fully planned.
M3 · Document	Scope, register and marking reviewed.
M4 · Shipment	Checklist, transport and import released.

Keep changes visible

A new formulation or use receives a new review point. Maintain the matrix as a versioned working document and compare it with the released product list.

Regulations archive: your directory

Select relevant regulations by product and interface.

Regulation	Relevance
005/2011	Packaging
009/2011	Cosmetics
013/2011	Fuels
016/2011	Gas-burning appliances
021/2011	Food
022/2011	Food labelling
028/2012	Explosives
029/2012	Food additives
030/2012	Lubricants / oils
032/2013	Pressure equipment
036/2016	LPG used as fuel
037/2016	Substances in electrical products
039/2016	Mineral fertilisers
041/2017	Chemical products
043/2017	Fire-safety products
045/2017	Prepared crude oil
046/2018	Prepared natural gas

Links lead to the AC Inorms regulations archive. An archive entry does not mean that a regulation is already operative or covers every chemical product. Review status and scope separately. TR 039 and TR 041 are explained as future frameworks; new TR 053/2026 is added through the official sources on page 48.

Chemical-project glossary

Key terminology for engineering, regulation and export.

Term	Meaning
EAEU	Eurasian Economic Union: Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.
TR CU	Customs Union technical regulation; retained designation of many operative regulations.
TR EAEU	Eurasian Economic Union technical regulation.
EAC	Common conformity mark for appropriately assessed products.
Declaration	Conformity statement by an eligible applicant under the prescribed procedure.
SGR	State-registration certificate; observe legal basis and product scope.
CAS / IUPAC	Identification system/chemical nomenclature; not approval evidence.
SDS	Safety data sheet describing hazards and safe handling.
Quality passport	Product-specific quality and batch documentation.
TN VED / HS	Customs classification; assess together with technical identity.
Batch	Defined supply quantity with traceable identity.
UVCB	Substance of unknown/variable composition, complex reaction product or biological material.
Notification	Procedure-specific substance reporting; distinguish from product registration.
Dangerous goods	Goods classified for transport under the applicable carriage rules.

Sources and legal foundations · 1

Sector information and core legal sources for classification.

[1] AC Inorms · chemicals, fuels and lubricants

<https://ac-inorms.com/eac-zertifikat-fuer-chemikalien>

[2] AC Inorms · technical regulations archive

<https://ac-inorms.com/richtlinien-ac-inorms-gmbh>

[3] Eurasian Economic Commission · technical regulations in force

<https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/departement/deptexreg/tr/TRVsily.php>

[4] TR 041/2017 · Decision 19 and adopted original text

<https://old.adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/H17EV000019>

[5] Decision 61 of 1 August 2025 · register and notification

<https://docs.eaeunion.org/documents/447/10184/>

[6] EEC · official document collection for TR 041/2017

https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/departement/deptexreg/tr/TR_EEU_041_2017.php

[7] Decision 299 · common sanitary requirements

https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/departement/depsanmer/regulation/P2_299.php

[8] Russian Government · Resolution 2425 of 23 December 2021

<https://www.publication.pravo.gov.ru/Document/View/0001202112300200>

[9] TR CU 013/2011 · fuels, documents and amendments

<https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/departement/deptexreg/tr/trebBenzin.php>

[10] TR CU 030/2012 · original lubricants text

<https://old.adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/H12EV000059>

Sources and legal foundations · 2

Product regulations, marking and practical interfaces.

[11] TR EAEU 036/2016 · LPG, documents and amendments

https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/department/deptexreg/tr/TR_EEU_036.php

[12] TR EAEU 045/2017 · prepared crude oil

https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/department/deptexreg/tr/TR_EAEU_045.php

[13] TR EAEU 046/2018 · prepared natural gas

https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/department/deptexreg/tr/TR_EAEU_046.php

[14] TR EAEU 039/2016 · documents, adoption decision and conditions

https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/department/deptexreg/tr/TR_EEC_039_2016.php

[15] TR EAEU 053/2026 · Decision 65 of 20 May 2026 and regulation

<https://docs.eaeunion.org/documents/461/10768/>

[16] EAC mark · Decision 711 of 15 July 2011

<https://old.adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/H11T0000711>

[17] UNECE · dangerous-goods transport and modes

<https://unece.org/transport/dangerous-goods/adr>

[18] Eurasian Economic Commission · technical regulation and registers

<https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/department/deptexreg/>

[19] AC Inorms · contact and company information

<https://ac-inorms.com/kontakt>

[20] EEC · directory of adopted technical regulations

https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/department/deptexreg/tr/TR_general.php

Accessed and reviewed on 10 October 2026. Original texts are predominantly in Russian. The English and German explanations in this guide are technical summaries, not official translations.

Regulatory position in 2026 and next steps

Four status questions govern a reliable product decision.

Topic	Working basis of this guide
TR 041/2017	Adopted general chemical framework; do not assume all operative conditions have been met.
TR 039/2016	Conditional future mineral-fertiliser framework; check current national duties.
TR 053/2026	Adopted; scheduled application from 1 January 2028 in four states and 1 January 2032 in Kyrgyzstan.
TR 013 / 030 / 036 / 045 / 046	Operative specialist regulations; review current versions and amendments individually.

What to recheck before a new application

Confirm status, current standards lists, transitions and national product lists. Check registers and competent bodies. Compare the new shipment with the last assessed formulation, application, production site and label. An older webpage or handbook does not replace this current review.

Maintain data now and plan transitions deliberately

A structured substance list, reliable safety information and controlled archive support both current procedures and future registrations. Plan the 053 transition for coating portfolios by destination. Do not borrow a TR 041 commencement date from another product regulation.

Document reference date

This guide reflects the source review of 10 October 2026. Before binding release, assess the actual product against the law applicable at that time.

Your chemical project with AC Inorms

Clear product identity provides the basis for an appropriate conformity route.

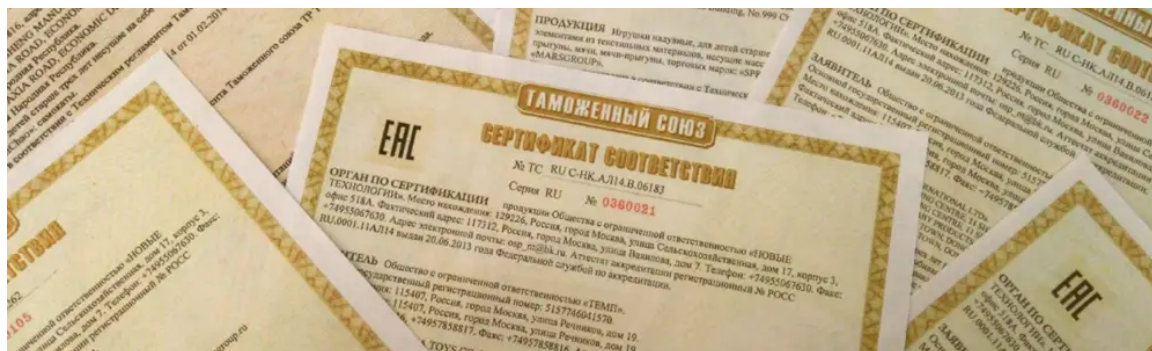


Image: technical records and EAC documentation.

AC Inorms supports manufacturers and suppliers in classifying chemical products, planning appropriate evidence and assembling technical documents. Tests, registration tasks, representation and translation are coordinated around the actual product scope.

Service	Project contribution
Classification	Clarify product group, status, destinations and evidence direction.
Documentation	Prepare SDS, datasheets, formulation identity and label records.
Testing / procedure	Coordinate samples, suitable parties and required documents.
Maintenance	Plan changes, new applications, register status and transitions.

Contact · AC Inorms GmbH

Nobel Straße 3/5 · 41189 Mönchengladbach · Germany

Telephone: +49 2161 990 497 0

Email: inbox@ac-inorms.com

Web: ac-inorms.com · Chemicals and fuels

For an initial assessment, send the enquiry form, product list and available safety and technical documents. State the destination, supply arrangement and requested shipment date.